



Region 6
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

NPDES General Permit No. NMR04A000

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq; the "Act"), except as provided in Part I.A.5 of this permit, operators of municipal separate storm sewer systems located in the area specified in Part I.A.1 are authorized to discharge pollutants to waters of the United States in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth herein.

Only operators of municipal separate storm sewer systems in the general permit area who submit a Notice of Intent and a storm water management program document in accordance with Part I.A.6 of this permit are authorized to discharge storm water under this general permit.

This is a renewal NPDES permit issued for these portions of the small municipal separate storm sewer systems covered under the NPDES permit No NMR040000 and NMR04000I and the large municipal separate storm sewer systems covered under the NPDES permit No NMS000101.

This permit shall become effective on

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at, midnight,

Issued on

Prepared by

William K. Honker, P.E.
Director
Water Quality Protection Division

Nelly Smith
Environmental Engineer
NPDES Permits and TMDLs Branch

Comment [KMS1]: It's my understanding that the EPA expects MS4s to continue managing the SWMP even after the permit expires. For example, the small MS4 permit has already expired, but the MS4 responsibilities have not been dismissed. Please reword this in order to clarify the true intent of permit expiration.

Comment [KMS2]: State the duration of the permit.

MIDDLE RIO GRANDE WATERSHED BASED MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER
SYSTEM PERMIT

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Comment [KMS3]: Due to the large size of the permit, please add page numbers to the table of contents.

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PART I. INDIVIDUAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. DISCHARGES AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS PERMIT

1. **Permit Area.** This permit is available for MS4 operators within the Middle Rio Grande Sub-Watersheds described in Appendix A. This permit may authorize stormwater discharges to waters of the United States from MS4s within the Middle Rio Grande Watershed provided the MS4:

- a. Is located fully or partially within the corporate boundary of the City of Albuquerque; ~~or~~
- b. Is located fully or partially within the Albuquerque urbanized area as determined by the 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census. Maps of Census 2010 urbanized areas are available at: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/urbanmaps.cfm>; ~~or~~
- c. Is designated as a regulated MS4 pursuant to 40 CFR 122.32; or
- d. This permit may also authorize an operator of a MS4 covered by this permit for discharges from areas of a regulated small MS4 located outside an Urbanized Areas or areas designated by the Director provided the permittee complies with all permit conditions in all areas covered under the permit.

Comment [KMS4]: Many eligible MS4s listed in #2 are not located fully or partially within the corporate boundaries of the City of Albuquerque.

2. **Potentially Eligible MS4s.** The following MS4s, along with any designated by the Director, are potentially eligible for authorization under this permit:

- City of Albuquerque
- AMAFCA (Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control [Authority](#))
- UNM (University of New Mexico)
- NMDOT (New Mexico Department of Transportation District 3)
- Bernalillo County
- Sandoval County
- Village of Corrales
- City of Rio Rancho
- Los Ranchos de Albuquerque
- KAFB (Kirtland Air Force Base)
- Town of Bernalillo
- EXPO (State Fairgrounds/Expo NM)
- SSCAFCA (Southern Sandoval County Arroyo Flood Control Authority)
- ESCAFCA (Eastern Sandoval County Arroyo Flood Control Authority)
- Sandia Laboratories, Department of Energy (DOE)
- Pueblo of Sandia
- Pueblo of Isleta
- Pueblo of Santa Ana

3. **Eligibility.** To be eligible for this permit, the operator of the MS4 must provide:

a. **Public Participation:** Prior submitting the Notice of Intent (NOI), the operator of the MS4 must follow the local notice and comment procedures at Part I.D.5.h.(i).

~~b. **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Eligibility Provisions**~~

~~In order to be eligible for coverage under this permit, the applicant must be in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. Discharges may be authorized under this permit only if:~~

~~(i) **Criterion A:** storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and discharge related activities do not affect a property that is listed or is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as maintained by the Secretary of the Interior; or~~

Comment [KMS5]: Request that Part I.A.3.b be deleted from this permit, because NHPA already has statutory jurisdiction. This does not pertain to water quality.

~~(ii) Criterion B: the applicant has obtained and is in compliance with a written agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) (or equivalent tribal authority) that outlines all measures the MS4 operator will undertake to mitigate or prevent adverse effect to the historic property;~~

~~Appendix C of this permit provides procedures and references to assist with determining permit eligibility concerning this provision. You must document and incorporate the results of your eligibility determination in your SWMP.~~

~~—The permittee shall also comply with the requirements in Part IV.U.~~

Comment [KMS6]: SHPO/THPO already have statutory jurisdiction; therefore, it is not appropriate to include this requirement in this permit.

4. **Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges.** The following non-stormwater discharges need not be prohibited unless determined by the permittees, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) to be significant contributors of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). Any such discharge that is identified as significant contributor pollutants to the MS4, or as causing or contributing to a water quality standards violation, must be addressed as an illicit discharge under the illicit discharge and improper disposal practices established pursuant to Part I.D.5.e of this permit. For all of the discharges listed below, not treated as illicit discharges, the permittee must document the reason these discharges are not expected to be significant contributors of pollutants to the MS4. This documentation may be based on either the nature of the discharge or any pollution prevention/treatment requirements placed on such discharges by the permittee.

- potable water sources, including routine water line flushing;
- lawn, landscape, and other irrigation waters provided all pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers have been applied in accordance with approved manufacturing labeling and any applicable permits for discharges associated with pesticide, herbicide and fertilizer application;
- diverted stream flows;
- rising ground waters;
- uncontaminated groundwater infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR §35.2005 (20));
- uncontaminated pumped groundwater;
- foundation and footing drains;
- air conditioning or compressor condensate;
- springs;
- water from crawl space pumps;
- individual residential car washing;
- flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
- street wash waters that do not contain detergents and where no un-remediated spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred;
- discharges or flows from fire-fighting activities (does not include discharges from fire-fighting training activities); and,
- other similar occasional incidental non-stormwater discharges (e.g. non-commercial or charity car washes, etc.)

5. **Limitations of Coverage.** This permit does not authorize:

- a. **Non-Storm Water:** Discharges that are mixed with sources of non-storm water unless such non-storm water discharges are:
 - (i) In compliance with a separate NPDES permit; or
 - (ii) Exempt from permitting under the NPDES program; or
 - (iii) Determined not to be a substantial contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States. See Part I.A.4.
- b. **Industrial Storm Water:** Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity as defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

Comment [KMS7]: Please explain how are these exemptions identified and documented so the MS4s under this permit know how to find a listing of these exemptions.

- c. **Construction Storm Water:** Storm water discharges associated with construction activity as defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(x) or 40 CFR §122.26(b)(15).
- d. **Currently Permitted Discharges:** Storm water discharges currently covered under another NPDES permit.
- e. **Discharges Compromising Water Quality:** Discharges that EPA, prior to authorization under this permit, determines will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard. Where such a determination is made prior to authorization, EPA may notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part IV.M. However, EPA may authorize your coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures in your SWMP designed to bring your discharge into compliance with water quality standards.
- f. **Discharges Inconsistent with a TMDL:** You are not eligible for coverage under this permit for discharges of pollutants of concern to waters for which there is an applicable total maximum daily load (TMDL) established or approved by EPA unless you incorporate into your SWMP measures or controls that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of such TMDL. To be eligible for coverage under this general permit, you must incorporate documentation into your SWMP supporting a determination of permit eligibility with regard to waters that have an EPA-established or approved TMDL. If a waste load allocation has been established that would apply to your discharge, you must comply with the requirements established in Part I.C.2.b.(i). Where an EPA-approved or established TMDL has not specified a waste load allocation applicable to municipal storm water discharges, but has not specifically excluded these discharges, adherence to a SWMP that meets the requirements in Part I.C.2.b.(ii) of this general permit will be presumed to be consistent with the requirements of the TMDL. If the EPA-approved or established TMDL specifically precludes such discharges, the operator is not eligible for coverage under this general permit.

6. **Authorization Under This General Permit**

- a. **Obtaining Permit Coverage.**
 - (i) An MS4 operator seeking authorization to discharge under this general permit must submit a complete notice of intent (NOI), in accordance with the deadlines in Part I.B.1 of this permit. The NOI must include the information and attachments required by Parts I.B.2, Part I.A.3, Part I.D.5.h.(i), and I.A.5.f of this permit. By submitting a signed NOI, the applicant certifies that all eligibility criteria for permit coverage have been met. If EPA notifies a discharger (either directly, by public notice, or by making information available on the Internet) of other NOI options that become available at a later date, such as electronic submission of forms or information, the MS4 operator may take advantage of those options to satisfy the NOI submittal requirements.
 - (ii) If an operator changes or a new operator is added after an NOI has been submitted, the operator must submit a new or revised NOI to EPA.
 - (iii) An MS4 operator who submits a complete NOI and meets the eligibility requirements in Part I of this permit is authorized to discharge storm water from the MS4 under the terms and conditions of this general permit only upon written notification by the Director. After review of the NOI and any public comments on the NOI, EPA may condition permit coverage on correcting any deficiencies or on including a schedule to respond to any public comments. (see See also Parts I.A.3 and Part I.D.5.h.(i).)
 - (iv) If EPA notifies the MS4 operator of deficiencies or inadequacies in any portion of the NOI (including the SWMP), the MS4 operator must correct the deficient or inadequate portions and submit a written statement to EPA certifying that appropriate changes have been made. The certification must be submitted within the time-frame specified by EPA and must specify how the NOI has been amended to address the identified concerns.

Comment [KMS8]: Construction storm water discharges are regulated through the NPDES General Construction Permit. Therefore, this permit should not include requirements associated with construction.

Comment [KMS9]: Please identify where these determinations are documented so the MS4s under this permit know how to find a listing of these discharges.

Comment [KMS10]: This implies that the SWMP is submitted with the NOI – please clarify. At the EPA SW Conference, Nelly said that the SWMP must be submitted within 1 year of EPA approving the NOI.

- (v) The NOI must be signed and certified in accordance with Parts IV.H.1 and 4. Signature for the NOI, which effectively takes the place of an individual permit application, may not be delegated to a lower level under Part IV.H.2
- b. Terminating Coverage.
 - (i) A permittee may terminate coverage under this general permit by submitting a notice of termination (NOT). Authorization to discharge terminates at midnight on the day the NOT is post-marked for delivery to EPA.
 - (ii) A permittee must submit an NOT to EPA within 30 days after the permittee:
 - (a) Ceases discharging storm water from the MS4,
 - (b) Ceases operations at the MS4, or
 - (c) Transfers ownership of or responsibility for the facility to another operator.
 - (iii) The NOT will consist of a letter to EPA and must include the following information:
 - (a) Name, mailing address, and location of the MS4 for which the notification is submitted;
 - (b) The name, address and telephone number of the operator addressed by the NOT;
 - (c) The NPDES permit number for the MS4;
 - (d) An indication of whether another operator has assumed responsibility for the MS4, the discharger has ceased operations at the MS4, or the storm water discharges have been eliminated; and
 - (e) The following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that all storm water discharges from the identified MS4 that are authorized by an NPDES general permit have been eliminated, or that I am no longer the operator of the MS4, or that I have ceased operations at the MS4. I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination I am no longer authorized to discharge storm water under this general permit, and that discharging pollutants in storm water to waters of the United States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by an NPDES permit. I also understand that the submission of this Notice of Termination does not release an operator from liability for any violations of this permit or the Clean Water Act.
 - (f) NOTs, signed in accordance with Part IV.H.1 of this permit, must be sent to the address in Part I.B.3. Electronic submittal of the NOT required in the permit using a compatible Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) format would be allowed if available.

(Note: EPA Region 6 is inviting and will consider comments and input on an alternative requirement to require or encourage submittal of electronic copies of the NOI and NOT compatible with the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) system. The comments should be received through the date 60 days after the Federal Register Notice of availability. Comments on the proposed permit requirement or alternatives should reference "Electronic NOI/NOT Requirement")

Comment [KMS11]: If considering electronic submittals of NOI, please allow flexibility for the MS4 to add information as needed. In other words, don't make the electronic system so rigid that additional information can't be added at the discretion of the MS4.

Comment [KMS12]: Please add the time period that USEPA is allowed for review. For example, "US EPA is granted 30 days to review the NOI. If US EPA does not respond to NOI within 30 days of submittal, then the MS4 should proceed to submit the SWMP. If the US EPA does not respond to the SWMP within 30 days of submittal, then the MS4 should proceed to execute the SWMP." Otherwise, how is the MS4 to know how to proceed implementing the program?

B. NOTICE OF INTENT REQUIREMENTS

1. Deadlines for Notification.

- a. **Designations:** Small MS4s automatically designated under 40 CFR 122.32(a)(1), large MS4s located within the corporate boundary of the COA including the COA and former co-permittees under the NPDES permit No NMS000101, and MS4s designated under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v), 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) or (D), or 40 CFR 122.32(a)(2) are required to submit individual NOIs by the dates listed in Table 1. Any MS4 designated as needing a permit after issuance of this permit will be given an individualized deadline for NOI submittal by the Director at the time of designation.

In lieu of creating duplicate program elements for each individual permittee, implementation of the SWMP, as required in Part I.D, may be achieved through participation with other permittees, public agencies, or private entities in cooperative efforts to satisfy the requirements of Part D. For these programs with cooperative elements, the permittee may submit individual NOIs as established in Table 1. See also "Permittees with Cooperative Elements in their SWMP-" under Part.I.B.4 and "Shared Responsibilities and Cooperative Programs" under Part I.D.3.

Comment [KMS13]: Please clarify if a single SWMP can be submitted for a Cooperative Program, e.g., if a Coalition is developed to cover ALL permit requirements.

Table 1 Deadlines to Submit NOI

Permittee Class Type	NOI Deadlines
Class A: MS4s within the Cooperate Boundary of the COA including former co-permittees under the NPDES permit No NMS000101	90 days from permit issuance or 180 days from permit issuance if participating in cooperative programs for one or more program elements.
Class B: MS4s designated under 40 CFR 122.32(a)(1). Based on 2000 Decennial Census Map	90 days from permit issuance or 180 days from permit issuance if participating in cooperative programs for one or more program elements.
Class C: MS4s designated under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v), 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) or (D), or 40 CFR 122.32(a)(2) or MS4s newly designated under 122.32(a)(1) based on 2010 Decennial Census Map	180 days from permit issuance or notice of designation, unless the notice of designation grants a later date or; 180 days from permit issuance if participating in cooperative programs for one or more program elements.
Class D: MS4s within Indian Country Lands designed under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v), 122.26(a)(9)(i)(C) or (D), 122.32(a)(1), or 122.32(a)(2)	180 days from permit issuance or notice of designation, unless the notice of designation grants a later date or; 180 days from permit issuance if participating in cooperative programs for one or more program elements.

See Appendix A for list of potential permittees in the Middle Rio Grande Watershed

- b. **New Operators.** For new operators of all or a part of an already permitted MS4 (due to change on operator or expansion of the MS4) who will take over implementation of the existing SWMP covering those areas, the NOI must be submitted 30 days prior to taking over operational control of the MS4. Existing permittees who are expanding coverage of their MS4 area (e.g., city annexes part of unincorporated county MS4) are not required to submit a new NOI, but must comply with Part I.D.6.d.
- c. **Submitting a Late NOI.** MS4s not able to meet the NOI deadline in Table I and Part I.B.1.b due to delays in determining eligibility should notify EPA of the circumstance and progress to date at the address in Part I.B.3 and then proceed with a late NOI. MS4 operators are not prohibited from submitting an NOI after the dates provided in Table 1 and Part I.B.1.b. If a late NOI is submitted, the authorization is only for discharges that occur after permit coverage is effective. The permitting authority reserves the right to take appropriate enforcement actions for any unpermitted discharges.
- d. **End of Administrative Continued Coverage under Previous Permit.** For MS4s previously covered under either NMS000101 or NMR040000, continued coverage under those permits ends: a) the day after the applicable deadline for submittal of an NOI if an NOI has not been submitted or b) upon notice of authorization under this permit if a timely NOI is submitted.

Comment [KMS14]: Agreed. This should also be defined as the basis for the Implementation Schedules of this permit.

2. **Contents of Notice of Intent.** An MS4 operator eligible for coverage under this general permit must submit an NOI to discharge under this general permit. The NOI will consist of a letter to EPA containing the following information (see Appendix D for suggested format) and must be signed in accordance with Part IV.H of this permit:
- a. The legal name of the MS4 operator and the name of the urbanized area and core municipality (or Indian reservation/pueblo) in which the operator's MS4 is located;
 - b. The full facility mailing address and telephone number;
 - c. The name and phone number of the person or persons responsible for overall coordination of the SWMP;
 - d. An attached location map showing the boundaries of the MS4 under the applicant's jurisdiction. The map must include streets or other demarcations so that the exact boundaries can be located;
 - e. The area of land served by the applicant's MS4 (in square miles);
 - f. The latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the MS4;
 - g. The name(s) of the **impaired** waters of the United States that receive discharges from the system.
 - h. If the applicant is participating in a cooperative program element or is relying on another entity to satisfy one or more permit obligations (see Part I.D.3), identify the entity(ies) and the element(s) the entity(ies) will be implementing;
 - i. Information on each of the storm water minimum control measures in Part I.D.5 of this permit and how the SWMP will reduce pollutants in discharges to the Maximum Extent Practicable. For each minimum control measure, include the following:
 - (i) Description of the best management practices (BMPs) that will be implemented;
 - (ii) Measurable goals for each BMP; and
 - (iii) Time frames (i.e., month and year) for implementing each BMP;
 - j. Based on the requirements of Part I.A.3.b describe how the eligibility criteria for historic properties have been met;
 - k. Indicate whether or not the MS4 discharges to a receiving water for which EPA has approved or developed a TMDL. If so, describe how the eligibility requirements of Part I.A.5.f and Part I.C.2 have been met.
 - l. Signature and certification by an appropriate official (see Part IV.H). The NOI must include the certification statement from Part IV.H.4.
3. **Where to Submit.** The MS4 operator must submit the signed NOI to EPA at the address below. See Part VIII to determine if a copy must be provided to State or Tribal agencies.

Comment [KMS15]: NOI should allow opportunity for MS4 to identify portions of the permit that don't apply to the MS4 based on jurisdictional limitations.

Comment [KMS16]: Since the intent of the permit is to regulate impaired waters of the U.S., this requirement should be specific to "impaired" waters. Otherwise, AMAFCA and all other MS4s will need to identify all AMAFCA channels as waters of the U.S. based on USACE determinations.

U.S. EPA Region 6
Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ-NP)
Attn: Diane Smith
1445 Ross Ave., Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75202

Electronic submittal of the NOI required in the permit using a compatible Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) format is encouraged.

4. **Permittees with Cooperative Elements in their SWMP.** Any MS4 that meets the requirements of Part I.A of this general permit may choose to partner with one or more other regulated MS4 to develop and implement a SWMP or SWMP element. The partnering MS4s must submit separate NOIs and have their own SWMP, which may incorporate jointly developed program elements. If responsibilities are being shared as provided in Part I.D.3 of this permit, the SWMP must describe which permittees are responsible for implementing which aspects of each of the minimum measures. All MS4 permittees are subject to the provisions in Part I.D.6.

Each individual MS4 in a joint agreement implementing a permit condition will be independently assessed for compliance with the terms of the joint agreement. Compliance with that individual MS4s obligations under the joint agreement will be deemed compliance with that permit condition. Should one or more individual MS4s fail to comply with the joint agreement, causing the joint agreement program to fail to meet the requirements of the permit, the obligation of all parties to the joint agreement is to develop within 30 days and implement within 90 days an alternative program to satisfy the terms of the permit.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. **Compliance with Water Quality Standards.** Pursuant to Clean Water Act §402(p)(3)(B)(iii) and 40 CFR §122.44(d)(1), this permit includes provisions to ensure that discharges from the permittee's MS4 do not cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable surface water quality standards, in addition to requirements to control discharges to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) set forth in Part I.D. Permittees shall address stormwater management through development of the SWMP that shall include the following elements and specific requirements included in Part VI.
- a. Permittee's discharges shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of surface water quality standards (including numeric and narrative water quality criteria) applicable to the receiving waters. In determining whether the SWMP is effective in meeting this requirement or if enhancements to the plan are needed, the permittee shall consider available monitoring data, visual assessment, and site inspection reports.
 - b. Applicable surface water quality standards for discharges from the permittees' MS4 are those that are approved by EPA and any other subsequent modifications approved by EPA upon the effective date of this permit found at New Mexico Administrative Code §20.6.4. Discharges from various portions of the MS4 also flow downstream into waters with Pueblo of Isleta and Pueblo of Sandia Water Quality Standards;
 - c. In the event that EPA determines that a discharge from the MS4 causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable surface water quality standards and notifies the permittee of such an exceedance, the permittee shall, within sixty (60) days of notification, submit to EPA, NMED, Pueblo of Isleta and Pueblo of Sandia, a report that describes controls that are currently being implemented and additional controls that will be implemented to prevent pollutants sufficient to ensure that the discharge will no longer cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable surface water quality standards. The permittee shall implement such additional controls upon notification by EPA and shall incorporate such measures into their SWMP as described in Part I.D of this permit. NMED or the affected Tribe may provide information documenting exceedances of applicable water quality standards caused or contributed to by the discharges authorized by this permit to EPA Region 6 and request EPA take action under this paragraph.
 - d. Phase I Dissolved Oxygen Program (Applicable only to the COA and AMAFCA as a continuation of program in 2012 NMS000101 individual permit): Within one year of the ~~permit effective date~~ date of NOI approval of the permit, the permittees shall revise the May 1, 2012 Strategy. to continue taking measures to address concerns regarding discharges to the Rio Grande by implementing controls to eliminate conditions that cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable dissolved oxygen water quality standards in impaired waters of the ~~United States~~ Rio Grande. The permittees shall:
 - (i) Continue identifying structural elements, natural or man-made topographical and geographical formations, MS4 operations activities, or oxygen demanding pollutants contributing to reduced dissolved oxygen in the ~~impaired receiving~~ waters of the Rio Grande. Both dry and wet weather discharges shall be addressed. Assessment may be made using available data or collecting additional data;

Comment [v17]: A provision should be included which limits the liability of the other individual MS4s to development and implementation of the alternative program within the specified time period, and specifically exempts liability for the failures of the other MS4s.

Comment [v18]: It is unclear from this statement whether discharges must also meet these Pueblo's water quality standards.

Comment [KMS19]: This statement should reference the NMED TMDL, not the Pueblo Water Quality Standards.

Comment [KMS20]: Nearly all AMAFCA channels are waters of the U.S. per the USACE.

- (ii) Continue implementing controls, and updating/revising as necessary, to eliminate structural elements or the discharge of pollutants at levels that cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality standards for dissolved oxygen in impaired waters of the United States/Rio Grande;
- (iii) To verify the remedial action in the North Diversion Channel Embayment, the COA and AMAFCA shall continue sampling for DO and temperature until the data indicate the discharge does not exceed applicable dissolved oxygen water quality standards in impaired waters of the United States/Rio Grande; and
- (iv) Submit a revised strategy to FWS for consultation and to EPA for approval within a year of permit issuance and progress reports with the subsequent Annual Reports. Progress reports to include:
 - (a) Summary of data.
 - (b) Activities undertaken to identify MS4 discharge contribution to exceedances of applicable dissolved oxygen water quality standards in impaired waters of the United States/Rio Grande. Including summary of findings of the assessment required in Part I.C.1.d.(i).
 - (c) Conclusions drawn, including support for any determinations.
 - (d) Activities undertaken to eliminate MS4 discharge contribution to exceedances of applicable dissolved oxygen water quality standards in impaired waters of the United States/Rio Grande.
 - (e) Account of stakeholder involvement.
- e. ~~PCBs in San Jose Drain and North Diversion Channel (Applicable only to the COA and AMAFCA as a continuation of program in 2012 NMS000101 individual permit):~~ The permittee shall address concerns regarding PCBs in the San Jose Drain and North Diversion Channel drainage areas by continue updating/revising and implementing a strategy to identify and eliminate controllable sources of PCBs that cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality standards in impaired waters of the United States/Rio Grande. The permittee shall submit a progress report with the first and with the subsequent Annual Reports. The progress reports shall include:
 - (i) Summary of data.
 - (ii) Findings regarding controllable sources of PCBs in the North Diversion Channel and the San Jose drainages area that cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality standards in impaired waters of the United States/Rio Grande via the discharge of municipal stormwater.
 - (iii) Conclusions drawn, including supporting information for any determinations.
 - (iv) Activities undertaken to eliminate controllable sources of PCBs in the North Diversion Channel and the San Jose drainage areas that cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality standards in impaired waters of the United States/Rio Grande via the discharge of municipal stormwater including proposed activities ~~that extend beyond the five (5) year permit term~~.
 - (v) Account of stakeholder involvement in the process.
- ~~f. Temperature (Applicable only to the COA and AMAFCA as a continuation of program in 2012 NMS000101 individual permit): The permittees must continue assessing the potential effect of stormwater discharges in the Rio Grande by collecting and evaluating additional data. If the data indicates there is a potential of stormwater discharges contributing to exceedances of applicable temperature water quality standards in waters of the United States, within thirty (30) days such as findings, the permittees must develop and implement a strategy to eliminate conditions that cause or contribute to these exceedances. The strategy must include:
 - (i) ~~Identify structural controls, post construction design standards, or pollutants contributing to raised temperatures in the receiving waters of the Rio Grande. Both dry and wet weather discharges shall be addressed. Assessment may be made using available data or collecting additional data;~~~~

Comment [KMS21]: FWS does not approve said strategies; they only provide consultation. Please correct.

Comment [KMS22]: EPA can't continue to require elements from an expired/terminated permit if those elements are not specifically identified in this permit.

Comment [KMS23]: Controllable sources should be added to the definitions and should be defined as "sources, private or public, which fall under the jurisdiction of the MS4".

Comment [KMS24]: What is this in reference to, i.e., what extends beyond the 5 year permit term? Please delete.

Comment [KMS25]: Requesting removal of temperature requirement from this permit. There are no sources of elevated temperature, except the sun and climate. Also, the Rio Grande typically does not have elevated temperatures.

~~(ii) Develop and implement controls to eliminate structural controls, post construction design standards, or the discharge of pollutants at levels that cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality standards for temperature in waters of the United States; and~~

~~(iii) Provide a progress report with the first and with subsequent Annual Reports. The progress reports shall include:~~

~~(a) Summary of data.~~

~~(b) Activities undertaken to identify MS4 discharge contribution to exceedances of applicable temperature water quality standards in waters of the United States.~~

~~(c) Conclusions drawn, including supporting information for any determinations.~~

~~(d) Activities undertaken to reduce MS4 discharge contribution to exceedances of applicable temperature water quality standards in waters of the United States.~~

~~(e) Accounting of stakeholder involvement.~~

(Note: EPA Region 6 is inviting and will consider comments and input on the proposed requirements specified in Part I.C.1.f to address impairment for temperature in the Middle Rio Grande. As proposed, the requirements in Part I.C.1.f will be only applicable to the City of Albuquerque and AMAFCA. Comments on the proposed requirements (Part I.C.1.f) to address impairment for temperature must reference “Temperature Requirements”.)

2. **Discharges to Impaired Waters with and without approved TMDLs.** Impaired waters are those that have been identified pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting applicable surface water quality standards. This may include both waters with EPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and those for which a TMDL has not yet been approved. For the purposes of this permit, the conditions for discharges to impaired waters also extend to controlling pollutants in MS4 discharges to tributaries to the listed impaired waters in the Middle Rio Grande watershed boundary identified in Appendix A.
- a. Discharges of pollutant(s) of concern to impaired water bodies for which there is an EPA approved total maximum daily load (TMDL) are not eligible for this general permit unless they are consistent with the approved TMDL. A water body is considered impaired for the purposes of this permit if it has been identified, pursuant to the latest EPA approved CWA §303(d) list, as not meeting New Mexico Surface Water Quality Standards.
 - b. The permittee shall control the discharges of pollutant(s) of concern to impaired waters and waters with approved TMDLs as provided in sections (a) and (b) below, and shall assess the success in controlling those pollutants.
 - (i) **Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Water Bodies with an Approved TMDL**
If the permittee discharges to an impaired water body with an approved TMDL (see Appendix B), where stormwater has the potential to cause or contribute to the impairment, the permittee shall include in the SWMP controls targeting the pollutant(s) of concern along with any additional or modified controls required in the TMDL and this section. The SWMP and required annual reports must include information on implementing any focused controls required to reduce the pollutant(s) of concern as described below:
 - (a) Targeted Controls: The SWMP submitted with the first annual report must include a detailed description of all targeted controls to be implemented, such as identifying areas of focused effort or implementing additional Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be implemented to reduce the pollutant(s) of concern in the impaired waters.

- (b) Measurable Goals: For each targeted control, the SWMP must include a measurable goal and an implementation schedule describing BMPs to be implemented during each year of the permit term. Where the impairment is for bacteria, the permittee must, at minimum comply with the activities and schedules described in Table 1.a of Part I.C.2.(iii).
- (c) Identification of Measurable Goal: The SWMP must identify a measurable goal for the pollutant(s) of concern. The value of the measurable goal must be based on one of the following options:
- A. If the permittee is subject to a TMDL that identifies an aggregate Waste Load Allocation (WLA) for all or a class of permitted MS4 stormwater sources, then the SWMP may identify such WLA as the measurable goal. Where an aggregate WLA measurable goal is used, all affected MS4 operators are jointly responsible for progress in meeting the measurable goal and shall (jointly or individually) develop a monitoring/assessment plan. This program element may be coordinated with the monitoring required in Part III.A.
 - B. Alternatively, if multiple permittees are discharging into the same impaired water body with an approved TMDL (which has an aggregate WLA for all permitted stormwater MS4s), the MS4s may combine or share efforts, in consultation with/and the approval of NMED, to determine an alternative sub-measurable goal derived from the WLA for the pollutant(s) of concern (e.g., bacteria) for their respective MS4. The SWMP must clearly define this alternative approach and must describe how the sub-measurable goals would cumulatively support the aggregate WLA. Where an aggregate WLA measurable goal has been broken into sub-measurable goals for individual MS4s, each permittee is only responsible for progress in meeting its WLA sub-measurable goal.
 - C. If the permittee is subject to an individual WLA specifically assigned to that permittee, the measurable goal must be the assigned WLA. Where WLAs have been individually assigned, or where the permittee is the only regulated MS4 within the urbanized area that is discharging into the impaired watershed with an approved TMDL, the permittee is only responsible for progress in meeting its WLA measurable goal.
- (d) Annual Report: The annual report must include an analysis of how the selected BMPs will be effective in contributing to achieving the measurable goal and shall include graphic representation of pollutant trends, along with computations of annual percent reductions achieved from the baseline loads and comparisons with the target loads.
- (e) Impairment for Bacteria: If the pollutant of concern is bacteria, the permittee shall include focused BMPs addressing the five areas below, as applicable, in the SWMP and implement as appropriate. If a TMDL Implementation Plan (a plan created by the State or a Tribe) is available, the permittee may refer to the TMDL Implementation Plan for appropriate BMPs. The SWMP and annual report must include justification for not implementing a particular BMP included in the TMDL Implementation Plan. The permittee may not exclude BMPs associated with the minimum control measures required under 40 CFR §122.34 from their list of proposed BMPs. The BMPs shall, as appropriate, address the following:
- A. Sanitary Sewer Systems
 - Make improvements to sanitary sewers;
 - Address lift station inadequacies;
 - Identify and implement operation and maintenance procedures;
 - Improve reporting of violations; and
 - Strengthen controls designed to prevent over flows
 - B. On-site Sewage Facilities (for entities with appropriate jurisdiction)
 - Identify and address failing systems; and
 - Address inadequate maintenance of On-Site Sewage Facilities (OSSFs).
 - C. Illicit Discharges and Dumping
 - Place additional effort to reduce waste sources of bacteria; for example, from septic systems, grease traps, and grit traps.

Comment [v26]: A provision should be included which specifies that no permittee is liable for any exceedances based on a WLA that has been individually assigned to any other permittee.

D. **Animal Sources**

- Expand existing management programs to identify and target animal sources such as zoos, pet waste, and horse stables.

E. **Residential Education: Increase focus to educate residents on:**

- Bacteria discharging from a residential site either during runoff events or directly;
- Fats, oils, and grease clogging sanitary sewer lines and resulting overflows;
- Decorative ponds; and
- Pet waste.

- (f) **Monitoring or Assessment of Progress:** The permittee shall monitor or assess progress in achieving measurable goals and determining the effectiveness of BMPs, and shall include documentation of this monitoring or assessment in the SWMP and annual reports. In addition, the SWMP must include methods to be used. This program element may be coordinated with the monitoring required in Part III.A. The permittee may use either of the following methods either individually or in conjunction to evaluate progress towards the measurable goal and improvements in water quality as follows:

A. **Evaluating Program Implementation Measures:** The permittee may evaluate and report progress towards the measurable goal by describing the activities and BMPs implemented, by identifying the appropriateness of the identified BMPs, and by evaluating the success of implementing the measurable goals. The permittee may assess progress by using program implementation indicators such as: (1) number of sources identified or eliminated; (2) decrease in number of illegal dumping; (3) increase in illegal dumping reporting; (4) number of educational opportunities conducted; (5) reductions in SSOs; or, (6) increase in illegal discharge detection through dry screening, etc.; or

B. **Assessing Improvements in Water Quality:** The permittee may assess improvements in water quality by using available data for segment and assessment units of water bodies from other reliable sources, or by proposing and justifying a different approach such as collecting additional in-stream or outfall monitoring data, etc. Data may be acquired from NMED, local river authorities, partnerships, and/or other local efforts as appropriate. Progress towards achieving the measurable goal shall be reported in the annual report. Annual reports shall report the measurable goal and the year(s) during the permit term that the MS4 conducted additional sampling or other assessment activities.

- (g) **Observing no Progress Towards the Measurable Goal:** If, by the end of the third year from the effective date of the permit, the permittee observes no progress toward the measurable goal either from program implementation or water quality assessments, the permittee shall identify alternative focused BMPs that address new or increased efforts towards the measurable goal. As appropriate, the MS4 may develop a new approach to identify the most significant sources of the pollutant(s) of concern and shall develop alternative focused BMPs (this may also include information that identifies issues beyond the MS4's control). These revised BMPs must be included in the SWMP and subsequent annual reports.

Where the permittee originally used a measurable goal based on an aggregated WLA, the permittee may combine or share efforts with other MS4s discharging to the same impaired stream segment to determine an alternative sub-measurable goal for the pollutant(s) of concern for their respective MS4s, as described in Part I.C.2.b.(i).(c).A above. Permittees must document, in their SWMP for the next permit term, the proposed schedule for the development and subsequent adoption of alternative sub-measurable goals for the pollutant(s) of concern for their respective MS4s and associated assessment of progress in meeting those individual goals.

- (ii) **Discharges Directly to Water Quality Impaired Water Bodies without an Approved TMDL:**

The permittee shall also determine whether the permitted discharge is directly to one or more water quality impaired water bodies where a TMDL has not yet been approved by NMED and EPA. If the permittee discharges directly into an impaired water body without an approved TMDL, the permittee shall perform the following activities:

Comment [KMS27]: Sections A-D do not apply to AMAFCA, because AMAFCA doesn't have any said facilities identified in A-D.

Comment [KMS28]: General comment: it would be helpful to have the permit organized such that all public education, involvement, etc., was included in the section titled, Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts.

- (a) Discharging a Pollutant of Concern: The permittee shall:
 - A. Determine whether the MS4 may be a source of the pollutant(s) of concern by referring to the CWA §303(d) list and then determining if discharges from the MS4 would be likely to contain the pollutant(s) of concern at levels of concern.
 - B. Ensure that the SWMP includes focused BMPs, along with corresponding measurable goals, that the permittee will implement, to reduce, the discharge of pollutant(s) of concern that contribute to the impairment of the water body. (note: Only applicable if the permittee determines that the MS4 may discharge the pollutant(s) of concern to an impaired water body without a TMDL. The SWMP submitted with the first annual report must include a detailed description of proposed controls to be implemented along with corresponding measurable goals.
 - C. Amend the SWMP to include any additional BMPs to address the pollutant(s) of concern
- (b) Impairment for Bacteria: Where the impairment is for bacteria, the permittee shall identify potential significant sources and develop and implement targeted BMPs to control bacteria from those sources (see Part I.C.2.b.(i).(e).A throughout E.. The permittee must, at minimum comply with the activities and schedules described in Table 1.a of Part I.C.2.(iii). The annual report must include information on compliance with this section, including results of any sampling conducted by the permittee.
- (c) Impairment for Nutrients: Where the impairment is for nutrients (e.g., nitrogen or phosphorus), the permittee shall identify potential significant sources and develop and implement targeted BMPs to control nutrients from potential sources. The permittee must, at minimum comply with the activities and schedules described in Table 1.b of Part I.C.2, (iii). The annual report must include information on compliance with this section, including results of any sampling conducted by the permittee.
- (d) Impairment for Dissolved Oxygen: See Endangered Species Act (ESA) Requirements in Part I.C.3.

These program elements may be coordinated with the monitoring required in Part III.A.

- (iii) Program Development and Implementation Schedules: Where the impairment is for nutrient constituent (e.g., nitrogen or phosphorus) or bacteria, the permittee must at minimum comply with the activities and schedules in Table 1.a and Table 1.b

Table 1.a. Pre-TMDL Bacteria Program Development and Implementation Schedules

Activity	Class Permittee				
	A Phase I MS4s	B Phase II MS4s (2000 Census)	C New Phase II MS4s (2010 Census **)	D MS4s within Indian Lands	Cooperative (*) Any Permittee with cooperative programs
Identify potential significant sources of the pollutant of concern entering your MS4	Three (3) months from effective date of <u>permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Three (3) months from effective date of <u>permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from effective date of <u>permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from effective date of <u>permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from effective date of <u>permitdate of NOI approval</u>

Develop (or modify an existing program ***) and implement a public education program to reduce the discharge of bacteria in municipal storm water contributed by (if applicable) by pets, recreational and exhibition livestock, and zoos.	Six (6) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Six (6) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>
Develop (or modify an existing program ***) and implement a program to reduce the discharge of bacteria in municipal storm water contributed by areas within your MS4 served by on-site wastewater treatment systems.	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Eighteen (18) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>
Review results to date from the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination program (see Part I.D.5.e) and modify as necessary to prioritize the detection and elimination of discharges contributing bacteria to the MS4	One year (1) from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One year (1) from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Eighteen (18) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>
Develop (or modify an existing program ***) and implement a program to reduce the discharge of bacteria in municipal storm water contributed by other significant source identified in the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination program (see Part I.D.5.e)	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Eighteen <u>Thirty (30)</u> months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>
Include in the Annual Reports progress on program implementation and reducing the bacteria and updates their measurable goals as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary

Comment [KMS29]: Why is Cooperative schedule shorter than Class A and B schedules? Please increase Cooperative schedule to be greater than 2 years.

(*) During development of cooperative programs, the permittee must continue to implement existing programs
 (**) or MS4s designated by the Director
 (***) Permittees previously covered under permit NMS000101 or NMR040000
 Note: The deadlines established in this table may be extended by the Director for any MS4 designated as needing a permit after issuance of this permit to accommodate expected date of permit coverage.

Table 1.b. Pre-TMDL Nutrient Program Development and Implementation Schedules

Activity	Class Permittee				
	A Phase I MS4s	B Phase II MS4s (2000 Census)	C New Phase II MS4s (2010 Census **)	D MS4s within Indian Lands	Cooperative (*) Any Permittee with cooperative programs

Identify potential significant sources of the pollutant of concern entering your MS4	Six (6) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Six (6) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>
Develop (or modify an existing program ***) and implement a public education program to reduce the discharge of pollutant of concern in municipal storm water contributed by residential and commercial use of fertilizer	Six (6) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Six (6) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>
Develop (or modify an existing program ***) and implement a program to reduce the discharge of the pollutant of concern in municipal storm water contributed by fertilizer use at municipal operations (e.g., parks, roadways, municipal facilities)	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Eighteen (18) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>
Develop (or modify an existing program ***) and implement a program to reduce the discharge of the pollutant of concern in municipal storm water contributed by municipal and private golf courses within your jurisdiction	One year (1) from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One year (1) from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Eighteen (18) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>
Develop (or modify an existing program ***) and implement a program to reduce the discharge of the pollutant of concern in municipal storm water contributed by other significant source identified in the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination program (see Part I.D.5(e))	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Sixteen (16) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Eighteen (18) <u>Eighteen-Thirty (1830) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>
Include in the Annual Reports progress on program implementation and reducing the nutrient pollutant of concern and updates their measurable goals	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary

Comment [KMS30]: Why is Cooperative schedule shorter than Class A and B schedules? Please increase Cooperative schedule to be greater than 2 years.

(*) During development of cooperative programs, the permittee must continue to implement existing programs
 (**) or MS4s designated by the Director
 (***) Permittees previously covered under permit NMS000101 or NMR040000
 Note: The deadlines established in this table may be extended by the Director for any MS4 designated as needing a permit after issuance of this permit to accommodate expected date of permit coverage.

These program elements may be coordinated with the monitoring required in Part III.A.

3. **Endangered Species Act (ESA) Requirements.** To ensure actions required by this permit are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any currently listed as endangered or threatened species or adversely affect its critical habitat, permittees shall meet the following requirements and include them in the SWMP:
 - a. Dissolved Oxygen Strategy in the Receiving Waters of the Rio Grande:

- (i) The permittees must identify (or continue identifying if previously covered under permit NMS000101) structural controls, natural or man-made topographical and geographical formations, MS4 operations, or oxygen demanding pollutants contributing to reduced dissolved oxygen in the receiving waters of the Rio Grande. The permittees shall implement controls, and update/revise as necessary, to eliminate discharge of pollutants at levels that cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality standards for dissolved oxygen in waters of the Rio Grande. The permittees shall submit a summary of findings and a summary of activities undertaken under Part I.C.3.a.(i) with each Annual Report. The SWMP submitted with the first and fourth annual reports must include a detailed description of controls implemented (or/and proposed control to be implemented) along with corresponding measurable goals. (Applicable to all permittees).
- (ii) As required in Part I.C.1.d, the COA and AMAFCA shall revise the May 1, 2012 Strategy for dissolved oxygen to address dissolved oxygen at the North Diversion Channel Embayment and/or other MS4 locations. The permittees shall submit the revised strategy to FWS and EPA for approval within a year of permit issuance and progress reports with the subsequent Annual Reports (see also Part I.C.1.d.(iv)). The revised strategy and progress reports can be submitted to FWS via e-mail nmesfo@fws.gov or by mail to the New Mexico Ecological Services field office, 2105 Osuna Road NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87113. (Only Applicable to the COA and AMAFCA)
- (iii) The COA and AMAFCA permittees must continue conducting continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen (DO) and temperature in the North Diversion Channel Embayment and at one (1) location in the Rio Grande downstream of the mouth of the North Diversion Channel within the action area (e.g., Rio Bravo Bridge). Submit summary of data and findings with each Annual Report. (Only Applicable to the COA and AMAFCA)

b. Sediment Pollutant Load Reduction Strategy (Applicable to all permittees): The permittee must develop, implement, and evaluate a sediment pollutant load reduction strategy to assess and reduce pollutant loads associated with sediment (e.g., metals, etc. adsorbed to or traveling with sediment, as opposed to clean sediment) into the receiving waters of the Rio Grande. The strategy must include the following elements:

- (i) Sediment Assessment: The permittee must identify and investigate areas within its jurisdiction that may be contributing excessive levels (e.g., levels that may contribute to exceedance of applicable Water Quality Standards) of pollutants in sediments to the receiving waters of the Rio Grande as a result of stormwater discharges. The permittee must identify structural elements, natural or man-made topographical and geographical formations, MS4 operations activities, and areas indicated as potential sources of sediments pollutants in the receiving waters of the Rio Grande. At the time of assessment, the permittee shall record any observed erosion of soil or sediment along ephemeral channels, arroyos, or stream banks, noting the scouring or sedimentation in streams. The assessment should be made using available data from federal, state, or local studies supplemented as necessary with collection of additional data. The permittee must describe, in the first annual report, all standard operating procedures, quality assurance plans to assure that accurate data are collected, summarized, evaluated and reported.
- (ii) Estimate Baseline Loading: Based on the results of the sediment pollutants assessment required in Part I.C.3.b.(i) above the permittee must provide estimates of baseline total sediment loading and relative potential for contamination of those sediments by urban activities for drainage areas, sub-watersheds, Impervious Areas (IAs), and/or Directly Connected Impervious Area (DCIAs) draining directly to a surface water body or other feature used to convey impaired waters of the United States Rio Grande. Sediment loads may be provided for targeted areas in the entire Middle Rio Grande Watershed (see Appendix A) using an individual or cooperative approach. Any data available and/or preliminary numeric modeling results may be used in estimating loads.
- (iii) Targeted Controls: Include a detailed description of all proposed targeted controls and BMPs that will be implemented to reduce sediment pollutant loads calculated in Part I.C.3.b.(ii) above during the next ten (10) years of permit issuance. For each targeted control, the permittee must include interim measurable goals (e.g., interim sediment pollutant load reductions) and an implementation and maintenance schedule, including interim milestones, for each control measure, and as appropriate, the months and years in which the MS4 will undertake the required actions. Any data available and/or

preliminary numeric modeling results may be used in establishing the targeted controls, BMPs, and interim measurable goals. The permittee must prioritize pollutant load reduction efforts and target areas (e.g. drainage areas, sub-watersheds, IAs, DCIAs) that generate the highest annual average pollutant loads.

- (iv) **Monitoring and Interim Reporting:** The permittee shall monitor or assess progress in achieving interim measurable goals and determining the effectiveness of BMPs, and shall include documentation of this monitoring or assessment in the SWMP and annual reports. In addition, the SWMP must include methods to be used. This program element may be coordinated with the monitoring required in Part III.A.
- (v) **Progress Evaluation and Reporting:** The permittee must assess the overall success of the Sediment Pollutant Load Reduction Strategy and document both direct and indirect measurements of program effectiveness in a Progress Report to be submitted with the fifth Annual Report. Data must be analyzed, interpreted, and reported so that results can be applied to such purposes as documenting effectiveness of the BMPs and compliance with the ESA requirements specified in Part I.C.3.b. The Progress Report must include:
 - (a) A list of species likely to be within the action area;
 - (b) Type and number of structural BMPs installed;
 - (c) Evaluation of pollutant source reduction efforts;
 - (d) Any recommendation based on program evaluation;
 - (e) Description of how the interim sediment load reduction goals established in Part I.C.3.b.(iii) were achieved; and
 - (f) Future planning activities needed to achieve increase of sediment load reduction required in Part I.C.3.d.(iii).
- (h) **Critical Habitat (Applicable to all permittees):** Verify that the installation of stormwater BMPs will not occur in or adversely affect currently listed endangered or threatened species critical habitat by reviewing the activities and locations of stormwater BMP installation within the location of critical habitat of currently listed endangered or threatened species at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service website <http://criticalhabitat.fws.gov/crithab/>.

D. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP)

1. **General Requirements.** The permittee must develop, implement, and enforce a SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from a MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), to protect water quality, and to satisfy applicable surface water quality standards. The permittees shall continue implementation of existing SWMPs, and where necessary modify or revise existing elements and/or develop new elements to comply with all discharges from the MS4 authorized in Part I.A. The updated SWMP shall satisfy all requirements of this permit, and be implemented in accordance with Section 402(p)(3)(B) of the Clean Water Act (Act), and the Stormwater Regulations (40 CFR §122.26 and §122.34). This permit does not extend any compliance deadlines set forth in the previous permits (NMS000101 with effective date March 1, 2012 and permits No: NM NMR040000 and NMR040001 with effective date July 1, 2007).
2. **Legal Authority.** Each permittee shall implement the legal authority granted by the State or Tribal Government to control discharges ~~to and~~ from those portions of the MS4 over which it has jurisdiction. The difference in each co-permittee's jurisdiction and legal authorities, especially with respect to third parties, may be taken into account in developing the scope of program elements and necessary agreements (i.e. Joint Powers Agreement). Permittees may use a combination of statute, ordinance, permit, contract, order, interagency or inter-jurisdictional agreement(s) with other permittees to:

Comment [KMS31]: Downstream MS4 does not have legal authority to control discharges from an upstream MS4.

Comment [v32]: Because AMAFCA is strictly a flood control authority, the legal authority and jurisdiction granted to it by the State is limited. However, AMAFCA will utilize available means to control discharges outside of its jurisdiction and legal authority, including working with those entities which do have jurisdiction and entering into joint powers agreements as necessary.

- a. Control the contribution of pollutants to the MS4 by stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity and the quality of stormwater discharged from sites of industrial activity (applicable only to MS4s located within the corporate boundary of the COA);
- b. Control the discharge of stormwater and pollutants associated with land disturbance and development activities, ~~both during the construction phase and~~ after site stabilization has been achieved (post-construction), consistent with Part I.D.5.a and Part I.D.5.b;
- c. Prohibit illicit discharges and sanitary sewer overflows to the MS4 and require removal of such discharges consistent with Part I.D.5.e;
- d. Control the discharge of spills and prohibit the dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater (e.g. industrial and commercial wastes, trash, used motor vehicle fluids, leaf litter, grass clippings, animal wastes, etc.) into the MS4;
- e. Control, through interagency or inter-jurisdictional agreements among permittees, the contribution of pollutants from one (1) portion of the MS4 to another;
- f. Require compliance with conditions in ordinances, permits, contracts and/or orders; and
- g. Carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to maintain compliance with permit conditions.

Comment [KMS33]: Construction discharges are regulated under the General Construction Permit.

3. **Shared Responsibility and Cooperative Programs.**

- a. The SWMP, in addition to any interagency or inter-jurisdictional agreement(s) among permittees, (e.g., the Joint Powers Agreement to be entered into by the permittees), shall clearly identify the roles and responsibilities of each permittee.
- b. Implementation of the SWMP may be achieved through participation with other permittees, public agencies, or private entities in cooperative efforts to satisfy the requirements of Part I.D in lieu of creating duplicate program elements for each individual permittee.
 - (i) Implementation of one or more of the control measures may be shared with another entity, or the entity may fully take over the measure. A permittee may rely on another entity only if:
 - (a) ~~the other entity, in fact, implements the control measure;~~
 - (b) the control measure, or component of that measure, is at least as stringent as the corresponding permit requirement; or,
 - (c) the other entity agrees to implement the control measure on the permittee's behalf. Written acceptance of this obligation is expected. The permittee must maintain this obligation as part of the SWMP description. If the other entity agrees to report on the minimum measure, the permittee must supply the other entity with the reporting requirements in Part III.D of this permit. ~~The permittee remains responsible for compliance with the permit obligations if the other entity fails to implement the control measure component.~~
- c. Each permittee shall provide adequate finance, staff, equipment, and support capabilities to fully implement its SWMP and all requirements of this permit.

Comment [v34]: If an entity relies in good faith on implementation of a control measure by another entity, that entity's liability should be limited to implementing an alternate control measure once it should have known that the control measure was never implemented by the other permittee.

Comment [v35]: Because AMAFCA is strictly a flood control authority, the legal authority and jurisdiction granted to it by the State is limited. As a result, this should be limited to the extent of each entity's jurisdiction and legal authority.

4. **Measurable Goals.** The permittees shall control the discharge of pollutants from its MS4. The permittee shall implement the provisions set forth in Part I.D.5 below, and shall at a minimum incorporate into the SWMP the control measures listed in Part I.D.5 below. The SWMP shall include measurable goals, including interim milestones, for each control measure, and as appropriate, the months and years in which the MS4 will undertake the required actions and the frequency of the action.

5. **Control Measures.**

a. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control.

- (i) The permittee shall develop, revise, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any stormwater runoff to the MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of stormwater discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more. **Permittees previously covered under permit NMS000101 or NMR040000 must continue existing programs, updating as necessary, to comply with the requirements of this permit.** (Note: Highway Departments and Flood Control Authorities may only apply the construction site stormwater management program to the permittees' own construction projects.)
- (ii) The program must include the development, implementation, and enforcement of, at a minimum:
 - (a) An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under State, Tribal or local law;
 - (b) Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control best management practices (both structural and non-structural);
 - (c) Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as, but not limited to, discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality (see EPA guidance at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm?action=browse&Rbutton=detail&bmp=117>);
 - (d) Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts. The site plan review must be conducted prior to commencement of construction activities, and include a review of the site design, the planned operations at the construction site, the planned control measures during the construction phase (including the technical criteria for selection of the control measures), and the planned controls to be used to manage runoff created after the development;
 - ~~(e)~~ ~~Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public;~~
 - ~~(e)~~ Procedures for site inspection (during construction) and enforcement of control measures, including provisions to ensure proper construction, operation, maintenance, and repair. The procedures must clearly define who is responsible for site inspections; who has the authority to implement enforcement procedures; and the steps utilized to identify priority sites for inspection and enforcement based on the nature of the construction activity, topography, and the characteristics of soils and the quality of the receiving water. If a construction site operator fails to comply with procedures or policies established by the permittee, the permittee may request EPA enforcement assistance. The site inspection and enforcement procedures must describe sanctions and enforcement mechanism(s) for violations of permit requirements and penalties with detail regarding corrective action follow-up procedures, including enforcement escalation procedures for recalcitrant or repeat offenders. Possible sanctions include non-monetary penalties (such as stop work orders and/or permit denials for non-compliance), as well as monetary penalties such as fines and bonding requirements;
 - ~~(e)~~(f) Procedures to educate and train permittee personnel involved in the planning, review, permitting, and/or approval of construction site plans, inspections and enforcement. Education and training shall also be provided for developers, construction site operators, contractors and supporting personnel, including requiring a stormwater pollution prevention plan for construction sites within the permittee's jurisdiction;
 - ~~(h)~~(g) Procedures for keeping records of and tracking all regulated construction activities within the MS4, i.e. site reviews, inspections, inspection reports, warning letters and other enforcement documents. A summary of the number and frequency of site reviews, inspections (including inspector's checklist for oversight of sediment and erosion controls and proper disposal of

Comment [KMS36]: Construction discharges are regulated under the General Construction Permit.

Comment [KMS37]: These requirements are already in the General Construction Permit.

Comment [KMS38]: This requirement is too broad – define specifically the type of public information provided and for what purpose, or delete altogether.

construction wastes) and enforcement activities that are conducted annually and cumulatively during the permit term shall be included in each annual report; and

- (iii) Annually conduct site inspections of 100 percent of all construction projects cumulatively disturbing one (1) or more acres within the MS4 jurisdiction. Site inspections are to be followed by any necessary compliance or enforcement action. Follow-up inspections are to be conducted to ensure corrective maintenance has occurred; and, all projects must be inspected at completion for confirmation of final stabilization.
- (iv) The permittee must coordinate with all departments and boards with jurisdiction over the planning, review, permitting, or approval of public and private construction projects/activities within the permit area to ensure that the construction stormwater runoff controls eliminate erosion and maintain sediment on site. Planning documents include, but are not limited to: comprehensive or master plans, subdivision ordinances, general land use plan, zoning code, transportation master plan, specific area plans, such as sector plan, site area plans, corridor plans, or unified development ordinances.
- (v) The site plan review required in Part I.D.5.a.(ii)(d) must include an evaluation of opportunities for use of GI/LID/Sustainable practices and when the opportunity exists, encourage project proponents to incorporate such practices into the site design to mimic the pre-development hydrology of the previously undeveloped site. For purposes of this permit, pre-development hydrology shall be met by capturing the 90th percentile storm event runoff (consistent with any limitations on that capture). Include a reporting requirement of the number of plans that had opportunities to implement these practices and how many incorporated these practices.
- (vi) The permittee must include in the SWMP a description of the mechanism(s) that will be utilized to comply with each of the elements required in Part I.D.5.a.(i) throughout Part I.D.5.a.(v), including description of each individual BMP (both structural or non-structural) or source control measures and its corresponding measurable goal.
- (vii) The permittee shall assess the overall success of the program, and document the program effectiveness in the annual report. The permittee must include in each annual report:
 - (a) A summary of the frequency of site reviews, inspections and enforcement activities that are conducted annually and cumulatively during the permit term.
 - (b) The number of plans that had the opportunity to implement GI/LID/Sustainable practices and how many incorporated the practices.

Program Flexibility Elements

- (viii) The permittee may use storm water educational materials locally developed or provided by the EPA (refer to http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm?action=min_measure&min_measure_id=4, <http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/parking.htm>, <http://www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/rooftops/contents.asp>, <http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/stormwater.htm>), the NMED, environmental, public interest or trade organizations, and/or other MS4s.
- (ix) The permittee may develop or update existing construction handbooks (e.g., the COA NPDES Stormwater Management Guidelines for Construction and Industrial Activities Handbook) to be consistent with promulgated construction and development effluent limitation guidelines.
- (x) The construction site inspections required in Part I.D.5.a.(iii) may be carried out in conjunction with the permittee's building code inspections using a screening prioritization process.

Table 2. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control - Program Development and Implementation Schedules

Activity	Permittee Class				
	A Phase I MS4s	B Phase II MS4s (2000 Census)	C New Phase II MS4s (2010 Census **)	D MS4s within Indian Lands	Cooperative (*) Any Permittee with cooperative programs
Development of an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism as required in Part I.D.5.a.(ii)(a)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	One (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	One (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Eighteen (18) months from effective date of the permit
Develop requirements and procedures as required in Part I.D.5.a.(ii)(b) through in Part I.D.5.a.(ii)(h)	Update as necessary	Six (6) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	One (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	One (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Eighteen (18) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval
Annually conduct site inspections of 100 percent of all construction projects cumulatively disturbing one (1) or more acres as required in Part I.D.5.a.(iii)	Upon effective date of permitapproved NOI	Start six (6) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval and annually thereafter	Start one (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval and annually thereafter	Start eighteen (18) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval and thereafter	Start two (2) years from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval and thereafter
Coordinate with all departments and boards with jurisdiction over the planning, review, permitting, or approval of public and private construction projects/activities within the permit area as required in Part I.D.5.a.(iv)	Upon effective date of permitapproved NOI	Three (3) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Six (6) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Six (6) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	One (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval
Evaluation of GI/LID/Sustainable practices in site plan reviews as required in Part I.D.5.a.(v)	Upon effective date of permitapproved NOI	Three (3) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Six (6) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Six (6) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	One (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval
Update the SWMP document and annual report as required in Part I.D.5.a.(vi) and in Part I.D.5.a.(vii)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary
Enhance the program to include program elements in Part I.D.5.a.(viii) through Part I.D.5.a.(x)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary

Comment [v39]: Because AMAFCA is strictly a flood control authority, the legal authority and jurisdiction granted to it by the State is limited. As a result, AMAFCA is unable to develop, implement, and enforce ordinances, regulatory mechanisms, and requirements for construction site operators as required by this section. However, to the extent permitted by law, AMAFCA will comply with the requirements of this section.

Comment [KMS40]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

Comment [KMS41]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

Comment [KMS42]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

(*) During development of cooperative programs, the permittee must continue to implement existing programs.

(**) or MS4s designated by the Director

Note: The deadlines established in this table may be extended by the Director for any MS4 designated as needing a permit after issuance of this permit to accommodate expected date of permit coverage.

b. Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

- (i) The permittee must develop, revise, implement, and enforce a program to address stormwater 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 must ensure that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts. **Permittees previously covered under NMS000101 or NMR040000 must continue existing programs, updating as necessary, to comply with the requirements of this permit.** (Note: Highway Departments and Flood Control Authorities may only apply the post-construction stormwater management program to the permittee's own construction projects)
- (ii) The program must include the development, implementation, and enforcement of, at a minimum:
 - (a) Strategies which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices (BMPs) to control pollutants in stormwater runoff.
 - (b) An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under State, Tribal or local law. The ordinance or ~~policy~~ must:
 - A. Incorporate a site design standard that addresses the 90th percentile storm event runoff to ensure the hydrology associated with new development and redevelopment sites mimic to the extent practicable the pre-development hydrology of the previously undeveloped site, except in instances where full compliance with the pre-development hydrology requirement conflicts with applicable water rights appropriations requirements. Options to implement the site design standard include, but not limited to: management of runoff volume achieved by canopy interception, soil amendments, rainfall harvesting, engineered infiltration, extended filtration, other appropriate techniques, and any combination of these practices. Pre-development runoff values may be achieved through on-site utilization of practices including dry swales, bioretention, rain tanks and cisterns, soil amendments, roof top disconnections, permeable pavement, porous concrete, permeable pavers, reforestation, grass channels, green roofs or other green infrastructure practices as appropriate;
 - B. Provide requirements and standards to direct growth to identified areas to protect environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas such as floodplains and/or other areas with endangered species and historic properties concerns;
 - C. Include requirements to maintain and/or increase open space/buffers along sensitive water bodies, minimize impervious surfaces, and minimize disturbance of soils and vegetation; and
 - ~~D. Encourage infill development in higher density urban areas, and areas with existing storm sewer infrastructure.~~
 - (c) Ensure the appropriate implementation of the structural BMPs by considering some or all of the following: pre-construction review of BMP designs; inspections during construction to verify BMPs are built as designed; post-construction inspection and maintenance of BMPs; and penalty provisions for the noncompliance with preconstruction BMP design; failure to construct BMPs in accordance with the agreed upon pre-construction design; and ineffective post-construction operation and maintenance of BMPs;
 - (d) Ensure that the post-construction program requirements are constantly reviewed and revised as appropriate to incorporate improvements in control techniques;
 - (e) Procedure to develop and implement an educational program for project developers regarding designs to control water quality effects from stormwater, and a training program for plan review staff regarding stormwater standards, site design techniques and controls, including training

Comment [KMS43]: This is not appropriate. If the permit requires development to mimic pre-developed conditions and requires BMPs for stormwater discharges, then this is simply discouraging development for specific landowners.

regarding GI/LID/Sustainability practices. Training may be developed independently or obtained from outside resources, i.e. federal, state, or local experts;

- (f) Procedures for site inspection and enforcement to ensure proper long-term operation, maintenance, and repair of stormwater management practices that are put into place as part of construction projects/activities. Procedure(s) shall include the requirement that as-built plans be submitted within ninety (90) days of completion of construction projects/activities that include controls designed to manage the stormwater associated with the completed site (post-construction stormwater management). Procedure(s) may include the use of dedicated funds or escrow accounts for development projects or the adoption by the permittee of all privately owned control measures. This may also include the development of maintenance contracts between the owner of the control measure and the permittee. The maintenance contract shall include verification of maintenance practices by the owner, allows the MS4 owner/operator to inspect the maintenance practices, and perform maintenance if inspections indicate neglect by the owner;

~~(g) Procedures to control the discharge of pollutants related to commercial application and distribution of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers where permittee(s) hold jurisdiction over lands not directly owned by that entity (e.g., incorporated city). The procedures must ensure that herbicides and pesticides applicators doing business within the permittee's jurisdiction have been properly trained and certified, are encouraged to use the least toxic products, and control use and application rates according to the applicable requirements; and~~

~~(h)(g)~~ Procedure or system to review and update, as necessary, the existing program to ensure that stormwater controls or management practices for new development and redevelopment projects/activities continue to meet the requirements and objectives of the permit.

- (iii) The permittee must coordinate with all departments and boards with jurisdiction over the planning, review, permitting, or approval of public and private new development and redevelopment projects/activities within the permit area to ensure the hydrology associated with new development and redevelopment sites mimic to the extent practicable the pre-development hydrology of the previously undeveloped site, except in instances where the pre-development hydrology requirement conflicts with applicable water rights appropriation requirements. For purposes of this permit, pre-development hydrology shall be met by capturing the 90th percentile storm event runoff (consistent with any limitations on that capture) which under undeveloped natural conditions would be expected to infiltrate or evapotranspire on-site and result in little, if any, off-site runoff. (Note: This permit does not prevent permittees from requiring additional controls for flood control purposes.) Planning documents include, but are not limited to: comprehensive or master plans, subdivision ordinances, general land use plan, zoning code, transportation master plan, specific area plans, such as sector plan, site area plans, corridor plans, or unified development ordinances.
- (iv) The permittee must assess all existing codes, ordinances, planning documents and other applicable regulations, for impediments to the use of GI/LID/Sustainable practices. The assessment shall include a list of the identified impediments, necessary regulation changes, and recommendations and proposed schedules to incorporate policies and standards to relevant documents and procedures to maximize infiltration, recharge, water harvesting, habitat improvement, and hydrological management of stormwater runoff as allowed under the applicable water rights appropriation requirements. The permittee must develop a report of the assessment findings, which is to be used to provide information to the permittee, of the regulation changes necessary to remove impediments and allow implementation of these practices.
- (v) For projects/activities that cannot meet the pre-development runoff values requirement on site as required in Part I.D.5.b.(ii).(b).A, four (4) alternatives are available; off-site mitigation, payment in lieu, partial compliance with a determination that full compliance cannot be achieved consistent with applicable water rights appropriations requirements, and an alternative option submitted to and approved by EPA. If these alternatives are chosen, the permittee must develop and apply criteria for determining the circumstances under which these alternatives will be available. A determination that standards cannot be met on site may not be based solely on the difficulty or cost of implementing measures, but must include multiple criteria that rule out an adequate combination of the practices set forth in this section, such as: too small a lot outside of the building footprint to create the necessary

Comment [KMS44]: Delete from permit, because it conflicts with New Mexico State statute regarding pesticides, Section 76-4-9.1 NMSA 1978.

infiltrative capacity even with amended soils; soil instability as documented by a thorough geotechnical analysis; a site use that is inconsistent with capture and reuse of stormwater; other physical conditions; or, to comply with applicable requirements for on-site flood control structures that leave insufficient area for use of green infrastructure techniques. This permit does not prevent imposition of more stringent requirements related to flood control. Where both the 90th percentile storm event capture requirement and flood control requirements on site cannot be met due to site conditions, the 90th percentile storm event capture requirements may be met through a combination of on-site and off-site controls. Where applicable water rights appropriations limit the ability to fully meet the 90th percentile standard on site, measures to minimize increased runoff consistent with requirements under water rights laws must still be implemented. In instances where an alternative to complete pre-development runoff values on site is chosen, technical justification as to the infeasibility of on-site management is required to be documented.

- (a) *Off-site mitigation.* Runoff practices achieving pre-development runoff values may be implemented at another location within the MS4 area, approved by the permittee. The permittee shall identify priority areas within the MS4 in which mitigation projects can be completed. ~~Off-site mitigation must be for retrofit or redevelopment projects, and cannot be applied to new development.~~ The permittee shall determine who will be responsible for long-term maintenance on off-site mitigation projects.
 - (b) *Payment in lieu.* Payment in lieu may be made to the permittee, who will apply the funds to a public stormwater project. MS4s shall maintain a publicly accessible database of approved in lieu projects.
 - (c) *Partial Implementation.* Partial compliance may be implemented where here is a written determination from the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer that full compliance cannot be achieved consistent with water rights appropriations requirements.
 - (d) *Other.* In a situation where alternative options (a) through (c) above are not feasible, the permittees may submit to the EPA for approval, an alternative option that meets the 90th percentile pre-development hydrology values.
- (vi) Estimation of the number of acres of impervious area (IA) and directly connected impervious area (DCIA). For the purpose of this part, IA includes conventional pavements, sidewalks, driveways, roadways, parking lots, and rooftops. DCIA is the portion of IA with a direct hydraulic connection to the permittee's MS4 or a water body via continuous paved surfaces, gutters, pipes, and other impervious features. DCIA typically does not include isolated impervious areas with an indirect hydraulic connection to the MS4 (e.g., swale or detention basin) or that otherwise drain to a pervious area.
- (vii) An inventory and priority ranking of MS4-owned property and infrastructure (including public right-of-way) that may have the potential to be retrofitted with control measures designed to control the frequency, volume, and peak intensity of stormwater discharges to and from its MS4. In determining the potential for retrofitting, the permittee shall consider factors such as the complexity and cost of implementation, public safety, access for maintenance purposes, subsurface geology, depth to water table, proximity to aquifers and subsurface infrastructure including sanitary sewers and septic systems, and opportunities for public use and education under the applicable water right requirements and restrictions. In determining its priority ranking, the permittee shall consider factors such as schedules for planned capital improvements to storm and sanitary sewer infrastructure and paving projects; current storm sewer level of service and control of discharges to impaired waters, streams, and critical receiving water (drinking water supply sources);
- (viii) Incorporation of watershed protection elements into all relevant policy and/or planning documents as they come up for regular review. If a relevant planning document is not scheduled for review during the term of this permit, the permittee must identify the elements that cannot be implemented until that document is revised, and provide to EPA and NMED a schedule for incorporation and implementation not to exceed five years from the effective date of this permit. As applicable to each permittee's MS4 jurisdiction, policy and/or planning documents must include the following:

Comment [KMS45]: Many existing dams and detention ponds that are owned and maintained by an MS4 (e.g., AMAFCA, City) are designed for future developed conditions. Therefore, the permit should allow any new development to take credit for regional facilities which are designed for future developed conditions.

- (a) A description of master planning and project planning procedures to control the discharge of pollutants to and from the MS4.
- (b) Minimize the amount of impervious surfaces (roads, parking lots, roofs, etc.) within each watershed, by controlling the unnecessary creation, extension and widening of impervious parking lots, roads and associated development.
- (c) Identify environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas that provide water quality benefits and serve critical watershed functions within the MS4 and ensure requirements to preserve, protect, create and/or restore these areas are developed and implemented during the plan and design phases of projects in these identified areas. These areas may include, but are not limited to critical watersheds, floodplains, and areas with endangered species concerns and historic properties. Stakeholders shall be consulted as appropriate.
- (d) Implement stormwater management practices that minimize water quality impacts to streams, including disconnecting direct discharges to surface waters from impervious surfaces such as parking lots.
- (e) Implement stormwater management practices that protect and enhance groundwater recharge as allowed under the applicable water rights laws.
- ~~(f) Seek to avoid or prevent hydromodification of streams and other water bodies caused by development, including roads, highways, and bridges.~~
- ~~(g) Develop and implement policies to protect native soils, prevent topsoil stripping, and prevent compaction of soils.~~
- ~~(h)~~(f) The program must be specifically tailored to address local community needs (e.g. protection to drinking water sources, reduction of water quality impacts) and must be designed to attempt to maintain pre-development runoff conditions.
- (ix) The permittee must update the SWMP as necessary to include a description of the mechanism(s) utilized to comply with each of the elements required in Part I.D.5.b.(i) throughout Part I.D.5.b.(viii) as well as the citations and descriptions of design standards for structural and non-structural controls to control pollutants in stormwater runoff, including discussion of the methodology used during design for estimating impacts to water quality and selecting structural and non-structural controls. Description of measurable goals for each BMP (structural or non-structural) or each stormwater control must be included in the SWMP.
- (x) The permittee shall assess the overall success of the program, and document the program effectiveness in the annual report. The following information must be included in each annual report:
 - (a) Include a summary and analysis of all maintenance, inspections and enforcement, and the number and frequency of inspections performed annually.
 - (b) A cumulative listing of the annual modifications made to the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program during the permit term, and a cumulative listing of annual revisions to administrative procedures made or ordinances enacted during the permit term.
 - (c) According to the schedule presented in the Program Development and Implementation Schedule in Table 3, the permittee must
 - A. Report the number of MS4-owned properties and infrastructure that have been retrofitted with control measures designed to control the frequency, volume, and peak intensity of stormwater discharges. The permittee may also include in its annual report non-MS4 owned property that has been retrofitted with control measures designed to control the frequency, volume, and peak intensity of stormwater discharges.

Comment [KMS46]: This is currently a requirement by FEMA for waterways with Base Flood Elevations, including the Rio Grande. FEMA allows minimal modification; therefore, this should be deleted from this permit.

Comment [KMS47]: This isn't practical. It is reasonable to include erosion and sediment control in watershed protection. However, specifying protection of "native" soils is not practical in developing areas due to the engineering characteristics of certain native soils. Also, compaction of soil is required around engineered structures and helps keep the soil in place. This should be deleted from this permit.

- B. As required in Part I.D.5.b.(vi), report the tabulated results for IA and DCIA and its estimation methodology. In each subsequent annual report, the permittee shall estimate the number of acres of IA and DCIA that have been added or removed during the prior year. The permittee shall include in its estimates the additions and reductions resulting from development, redevelopment, or retrofit projects undertaken directly by the permittee; or by private developers and other parties in a voluntary manner on in compliance with the permittee's regulations.

Program Flexibility Elements:

- (xi) The permittee may use storm water educational materials locally developed or provided by EPA (refer to http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm?action=min_measure&min_measure_id=4, <http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/parking.htm>, <http://www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/rooftops/contents.asp>, and <http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/stormwater.htm>); the NMED; environmental, public interest or trade organizations; and/or other MS4s.
- (xii) When choosing appropriate BMPs, the permittee may participate in locally-based watershed planning efforts, which attempt to involve a diverse group of stakeholders including interested citizens. When developing a program that is consistent with this measure's intent, the permittee may adopt a planning process that identifies the municipality's program goals (e.g., minimize water quality impacts resulting from post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment), implementation strategies (e.g., adopt a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs), operation and maintenance policies and procedures, and enforcement procedures.

Table 3. Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment - Program Development and Implementation Schedules

Activity	Permittee Class				
	A Phase I MS4s	B Phase II MS4s (2000 Census)	C New Phase II MS4s (2010 Census **)	D MS4s within Indian Lands	Cooperative (*) Any Permittee with cooperative programs
Development of strategies as required in Part I.D.5.b.(ii).(a)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Six (6) months from effective date of permit date of NOI approval	Six (6) months from effective date of permit date of NOI approval	One (1) year from effective date of permit date of NOI approval
Development of an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism as required in Part I.D.5.b.(ii).(b)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	One (1) year from effective date of permit date of NOI approval	One (1) year from effective date of permit date of NOI approval	Eighteen (18) months from effective date of permit date of NOI approval
Implementation and enforcement, via the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, of site design standards as required in Part I.D.5.b.(ii).(b).A	Within fifteen (15) months of permit effective date date of NOI approval	Within (24) months of permit effective date date of NOI approval	Within (36) months of permit effective date date of NOI approval	Within (36) months of permit effective date date of NOI approval	Within (42) months of permit effective date date of NOI approval

Comment [v48]: Because AMAFCA is strictly a flood control authority, the legal authority and jurisdiction granted to it by the State is limited. As a result, AMAFCA is unable to develop, implement, and enforce any ordinances or regulatory mechanisms required by this section.

Ensure appropriate implementation of structural controls as required in Part I.D.5.b.(ii).(c) and Part I.D.5.b.(ii).(d)	Upon <u>effective date of permit approval</u> of NOI	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Thirty (30) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>
Develop procedures as required in Part I.D.5.b.(ii).(e), Part I.D.5.b.(ii).(f), Part I.D.5.b.(ii).(g), and Part I.D.5.b.(ii).(h)	Update as necessary	Six (6) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Eighteen (18) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>
Coordinate internally with all departments and boards with jurisdiction over the planning, review, permitting, or approval of public and private construction projects/activities within the permit area as required in Part I.D.5.b.(iii)	Upon <u>effective date of permit approval</u> of NOI	Three (3) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Six (6) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Six (6) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>
As required in Part I.D.5.b.(iv), the permittee must assess all existing codes, ordinances, planning documents and other applicable regulations, for impediments to the use of GI/LID/Sustainable practices	Three (3) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Eighteen (18) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Eighteen (18) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>
As required in Part I.D.5.b.(iv), submit a report of the assessment findings on GI/LID/Sustainable practices.	Nine (9) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Eighteen (18) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Twenty seven (27) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>
Estimation of the number of acres of IA and DCIA as required in Part I.D.5.b.(vi)	Three (3) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Thirty (30) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>
Inventory and priority ranking as required in section in Part I.D.5.b.(vii)	Within fifteen (15) months of <u>permit effective date date of NOI approval</u>	Within (24) months of <u>permit effective date date of NOI approval</u>	Within (36) months of <u>permit effective date date of NOI approval</u>	Within (36) months of <u>permit effective date date of NOI approval</u>	Within (42) months of <u>permit effective date date of NOI approval</u>
Incorporate watershed protection elements as required in Part I.D.5.b.(viii)	Update as necessary	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>	Thirty (30) months from <u>effective date of permit date of NOI approval</u>

Comment [KMS49]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

Comment [v50]: Because AMAFCA is strictly a flood control authority, the legal authority and jurisdiction granted to it by the State is limited. As a result, AMAFCA is unable to comply with the requirements of this section.

Comment [KMS52]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

Comment [v51]: AMAFCA will coordinate with all entities as necessary, however, AMAFCA does not have any internal departments or boards with jurisdiction over these matters.

Comment [v53]: Because AMAFCA is strictly a flood control authority, the legal authority and jurisdiction granted to it by the State is limited. As a result, AMAFCA is unable to enact codes, ordinances, and other regulatory mechanisms set forth herein. However, to the extent permitted by law, AMAFCA will comply with the requirements of this section.

Update the SWMP document and annual report as required in Part I.D.5.b.(ix) and Part I.D.5.b.(x).	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary
Enhance the program to include program elements in Part I.D.5.b.(xi) and Part I.D.5.b.(xii)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary

(*) During development of cooperative programs, the permittee must continue to implement existing programs.

(**) or MS4s designated by the Director

Note: The deadlines established in this table may be extended by the Director for any MS4 designated as needing a permit after issuance of this permit to accommodate expected date of permit coverage.

c. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal/Co-permittee Operations.

- (i) The permittee must develop, revise and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations. **Permittees previously covered under NMS000101 or NMR040000 must continue existing programs while updating those programs, as necessary, to comply with the requirements of this permit.** (Note: Flood Control Authorities may only apply the Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal/Co-permittee Operations to the permittees' own facilities as applicable.) The program must include:

- (a) Development and implementation of an employee training program to incorporate pollution prevention and good housekeeping techniques into everyday operations and maintenance activities. The employee training program must be designed 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. The permittee must also develop a tracking procedure and ensure that employee turnover is considered when determining frequency of training;
- (b) Maintenance activities, maintenance schedules, and long term inspections procedures for structural and non-structural storm water controls to reduce floatable, trash, and other pollutants discharged from the MS4.
- (c) Controls for reducing or eliminating the discharge of pollutants from streets, roads, highways, municipal parking lots, maintenance and storage yards, fleet or maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas, salt/sand storage locations, snow disposal areas operated by the permittee, and waste transfer stations;
- (d) Procedures for properly disposing of waste removed from the separate storm sewers and areas listed in Part I.D.5.c.(i).(c) (such as dredge spoil, accumulated sediments, floatables, and other debris); and
- (e) Procedures to ensure that new flood management projects assess the impacts on water quality and examine existing projects for incorporating additional water quality protection devices or practices.

Note: The permittee may use training materials that are available from EPA, NMED, Tribe, or other organizations.

- (ii) The Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping program must include the following elements:

- (a) Develop or update the existing list of all stormwater quality facilities by drainage basin, including location and description;

- (b) Develop or modify existing operational manual for de-icing activities addressing alternate materials and methods to control impacts to stormwater quality;
- (c) Develop or modify existing program to control pollution in stormwater runoff from equipment and vehicle maintenance yards and maintenance center operations located within the MS4;
- (d) Develop or modify existing street sweeping program. Assess possible benefits from changing frequency or timing of sweeping activities or utilizing different equipment for sweeping activities;
- (e) A description of procedures used by permittees to target roadway areas most likely to contribute pollutants to and from the MS4 (i.e., runoff discharges directly to sensitive receiving water, roadway receives majority of de-icing material, roadway receives excess litter, roadway receives greater loads of oil and grease);
- (f) Develop or revise existing standard operating procedures for collection of used motor vehicle fluids (at a minimum oil and antifreeze) and toxics (including paint, solvents, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and other hazardous materials) used in permittee operations or discarded in the MS4, for recycle, reuse, or proper disposal;
- (g) Develop or revise existing standard operating procedures for the disposal of accumulated sediments, floatables, and other debris collected from the MS4 and during permittee operations to ensure proper disposal;
- (h) Develop or revise existing litter source control programs to include public awareness campaigns targeting the permittee audience; and
- (i) Develop or review and revise, as necessary, the criteria, procedures and schedule to evaluate existing flood control devices, structures and drainage ways to assess the potential of retrofitting to provide additional pollutant removal from stormwater. Implement routine review to ensure new and/or innovative practices are implemented where applicable.
- (j) Enhance inspection and maintenance programs by coordinating with maintenance personnel to ensure that a target number of structures per basin are inspected and maintained per quarter;
- (k) Enhance the existing program to control the discharge of floatables and trash from the MS4 by implementing source control of floatables in industrial and commercial areas;
- (l) Include in each annual report, a cumulative summary of retrofit evaluations conducted during the permit term on existing flood control devices, structures and drainage ways to benefit water quality. Update the SWMP to include a schedule (with priorities) for identified retrofit projects;
- (m) Flood management projects: review and revise, as necessary, technical criteria guidance documents and program for the assessment of water quality impacts and incorporation of water quality controls into future flood control projects. The criteria guidance document must include the following elements:
 - A. Describe how new flood control projects are assessed for water quality impacts.
 - B. Provide citations and descriptions of design standards that ensure water quality controls are incorporated in future flood control projects.
 - C. Include method for permittees to update standards with new and/or innovative practices.
 - D. Describe master planning and project planning procedures and design review procedures.
- (n) Develop procedures to control the discharge of pollutants related to the storage and application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers applied, by the permittee's employees or contractors, to public right-of-ways, parks, and other municipal property. The permittee must provide an updated

Comment [v54]: AMAFCA does not engage in these types of activities, and this section is therefore inapplicable.

Comment [v55]: AMAFCA does not use or discard any of these types of items, and this section is therefore inapplicable. However, to the extent this section is applicable to AMAFCA's operations in removing pollutants from the MS4 system, AMAFCA will take steps necessary to address the proper disposal of such items.

Comment [v56]: AMAFCA does not own or operate any industrial or commercial facilities, and does not have jurisdiction over private parties in industrial and commercial areas. This section is therefore inapplicable to AMAFCA. However, to the extent permitted by law, AMAFCA will work to control the discharge of floatables and trash from these areas.

description of the data monitoring system for all permittee departments utilizing pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers.

- (iii) Comply with the requirements included in the EPA Multi Sector General Permit (MSGP) to control runoff from industrial facilities (as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi)) owned or operated by the permittees and ultimately discharge to the MS4. The permittees must develop or update:
 - (a) A list of municipal/permittee operations impacted by this program,
 - (b) A map showing the industrial facilities owned and operated by the MS4,
 - (c) A list of the industrial facilities (other than large construction activities defined as industrial activity) that will be included in the industrial runoff control program by category and by basin. The list must include the permit authorization number or a MSGP NOI ID for each facility as applicable.
- (iv) The permittee must include in the SWMP a description of the mechanism(s) utilized to comply with each of the elements required in Part I.D.5.c.(i) throughout Part I.D.5.c.(iii) and its corresponding measurable goal.
- (v) The permittee shall assess the overall success of the program, and document the program effectiveness in the annual report.

Comment [v57]: AMAFCA does not own or operate any industrial facilities, and this section is therefore inapplicable.

Table 4. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal/Co-permittee Operations - Program Development and Implementation Schedules

Activity	Permittee Class				
	A Phase I MS4s	B Phase II MS4s (2000 Census)	C New Phase II MS4s (2010 Census **)	D MS4s within Indian Lands	Cooperative (*) Any Permittee with cooperative programs
-Develop or update the Pollution Prevention/Good House Keeping program to include the elements in Part I.D.5.c.(i)	Upon effective date of permit/NOI approval	Six (6) months of permit effective date of NOI approval	One (1) year of permit effective date of NOI approval	One (1) year of permit effective date of NOI approval	Eighteen (18) months of permit effective date of NOI approval
-Enhance the program to include the elements in Part I.D.5.c.(ii)	Upon effective date of permit/NOI approval	One (1) year of permit effective date of NOI approval	Two (2) years of permit effective date of NOI approval	Two (2) years of permit effective date of NOI approval	Thirty (30) months of permit effective date of NOI approval
-Develop or update a list and a map of industrial facilities owned or operated by the permittee as required in Part I.D.5.c.(iii)	Upon effective date of permit/NOI approval	Six (6) months of permit effective date of NOI approval	One (1) year of permit effective date of NOI approval	One (1) year of permit effective date of NOI approval	Eighteen (18) years of permit effective date of NOI approval
Update the SWMP document and annual report as required in Part I.D.5.c.(iv) and Part I.D.5.c.(v)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary

Comment [KMS58]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

Comment [v59]: AMAFCA will comply with this requirement to the extent it is permitted by law and/or this section is applicable to AMAFCA.

Comment [KMS60]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

Comment [v61]: AMAFCA does not own or operate any industrial facilities, and this section is therefore inapplicable.

Comment [KMS62]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

(*) During development of cooperative programs, the permittee must continue to implement existing programs (**) or MS4s designated by the Director
Note: The deadlines established in this table may be extended by the Director for any MS4 designated as needing a permit after issuance of this permit to accommodate expected date of permit coverage.

d. Industrial and High Risk Runoff (Applicable only to Class A permittees)

Comment [KMS63]: This only applies to City of Albuquerque. Please correct.

- (i) The permittee must control through ordinance, permit, contract, order or similar means, the contribution of pollutants to the municipal storm sewer by storm water discharges associated with industrial activity and the quality of storm water discharged from sites of industrial activity as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi). If no such industrial activities are in a permittees jurisdiction, that permittee may certify that this program element does not apply.
- (ii) The permittee must continue implementation and enforcement of the Industrial and High Risk Runoff program, assess the overall success of the program, and document both direct and indirect measurements of program effectiveness in the annual report. The program shall include:
 - (a) A description of a program to identify, monitor, and control pollutants in stormwater discharges to the MS4 from municipal landfills; other treatment, storage, or disposal facilities for municipal waste (e.g. transfer stations, incinerators, etc.); hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal and recovery facilities; facilities that are subject to EPCRA Title III, Section 313; and any other industrial or commercial discharge the permittee(s) determines are contributing a substantial pollutant loading to the MS4. (Note: If no such facilities are in a permittees jurisdiction, that permittee may certify that this program element does not apply.); and
 - (b) Priorities and procedures for inspections and establishing and implementing control measures for such discharges.
- (iii) Permittees must comply with the monitoring requirements specified in Part III.A.4;
- (iv) The permittee must modify the following as necessary:
 - (a) The list of the facilities included in the program, by category and basin;
 - (b) Schedules and frequency of inspection for listed facilities. Facility inspections may be carried out in conjunction with other municipal programs (e.g. pretreatment inspections of industrial users, health inspections, fire inspections, etc.), but must include random inspections for facilities not normally visited by the municipality;
 - (c) The priorities for inspections and procedures used during inspections (e.g. inspection checklist, review for NPDES permit coverage; review of stormwater pollution prevention plan; etc.); and
 - (d) Monitoring frequency, parameters and entity performing monitoring and analyses (MS4 permittees or subject facility). The monitoring program may include a waiver of monitoring for parameters at individual facilities based on a "no-exposure" certification;
- (v) The permittee must include in the SWMP a description of the mechanism(s) utilized to comply with each of the elements required in Part I.D.5.d.(i) throughout Part I.D.5.d.(iv) and its corresponding measurable goal.
- (vi) The permittee shall assess the overall success of the program, and document the program effectiveness in the annual report.

Comment [v64]: It is unclear from this whether a permittee may certify that they do not have jurisdiction over any such facilities, or whether any such facilities exist which discharge into their facilities. In addition, because AMAFCA is strictly a flood control authority, the legal authority and jurisdiction granted to it by the State is limited. As a result, AMAFCA is unable to develop, implement, and enforce any ordinances or regulatory mechanisms required by this section.

Comment [v65]: It is unclear from this whether a permittee may certify that they do not have jurisdiction over any such facilities, or whether any such facilities exist which discharge into their facilities. In addition, AMAFCA does not own or operate any industrial or high risk runoff locations and is without jurisdiction over private entities. As such, AMAFCA is without legal authority to implement the requirements of this section.

Program Flexibility Elements:

- (vii) The permittee may:
 - (a) Use analytical monitoring data, on a parameter-by-parameter basis, that a facility has collected to comply with or apply for a State or NPDES discharge permit (other than this permit), so as to avoid unnecessary cost and duplication of effort;
 - (b) Allow the facility to test only one (1) outfall and to report that the quantitative data also apply to the substantially identical outfalls if:
 - A. A Type 1 or Type 2 industrial facility has two (2) or more outfalls with substantially identical

effluents, and

B. Demonstration by the facility that the stormwater outfalls are substantially identical, using one (1) or all of the following methods for such demonstration. The NPDES Stormwater Sampling Guidance Document (EPA 833-B-92-001), available on EPA’s website at provides detailed guidance on each of the three options: (1) submission of a narrative description and a site map; (2) submission of matrices; or (3) submission of model matrices.

(c) Accept a copy of a “no exposure” certification from a facility made to EPA under 40 CFR §122.26(g), in lieu of analytic monitoring.

Table 5: Industrial and High Risk Runoff - Program Development and Implementation Schedules:

Activity	Permittee Class	
	A Phase I MS4s	Cooperative (*) Any Permittee with cooperative programs
Ordinance (or other control method) as required in Part I.D.5.d.(i)	Update as necessary	Three (3) months from permit effective date of NOI approval
Continue implementation and enforcement of the Industrial and High Risk Runoff program, assess the overall success of the program, and document both direct and indirect measurements of program effectiveness in the annual report as required in Part I.D.5.d.(ii)	Upon effective date of permit date of NOI approval	Three (3) months from permit effective date of NOI approval
Meet the monitoring requirements in Part I.D.5.d.(iii)	Upon effective date of permit date of NOI approval	Three (3) months permit effective date of NOI approval
Include requirements in Part I.D.5.d.(iv)	Upon effective date of permit date of NOI approval	Three (3) months permit effective date of NOI approval
Update the SWMP document and annual report as required in Part I.D.5.d.(v) and Part I.D.5.d.(vi)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary
Enhance the program to include requirements in Part I.D.5.d.(vii)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary

Comment [KMS66]: This only applies to City of Albuquerque. Please correct.

Comment [v67]: Because AMAFCA is strictly a flood control authority, the legal authority and jurisdiction granted to it by the State is limited. As a result, AMAFCA is unable to develop, implement, and enforce any ordinances or regulatory mechanisms required by this section.

Comment [KMS69]: Change to “Upon approved NOI”. EPA can’t require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

Comment [v68]: It is unclear from this whether a permittee may certify that they do not have jurisdiction over any such facilities, or whether any such facilities exist which discharge into their facilities. In addition, AMAFCA does not own or operate any industrial or high risk runoff locations and is without jurisdiction over private entities. As such, AMAFCA is without legal authority to implement the requirements of this section.

Comment [KMS70]: Change to “Upon approved NOI”. EPA can’t require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

Comment [KMS71]: Change to “Upon approved NOI”. EPA can’t require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

(*) During development of cooperative programs, the permittee must continue to implement existing programs.

Note: The deadlines established in this table may be extended by the Director for any MS4 designated as needing a permit after issuance of this permit to accommodate expected date of permit coverage.

e. Illicit Discharges and Improper Disposal

(i) The permittee shall develop, revise, implement, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (as defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2)) entering the MS4. **Permittees previously covered under NMS000101 or NMR040000 must continue existing programs while updating those programs, as necessary, to comply with the requirements of this permit.** The permittee must:

(a) Develop, if not already completed, a storm sewer system map, showing the names and locations of all outfalls as well as the names and locations of all impaired waters of the United States that

receive discharges from those outfalls. Identify all discharge points into major drainage channels draining more than twenty (20) percent of the MS4 area;

- (b) To the extent allowable under State, Tribal or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, non-stormwater discharges into the MS4, and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions;
- (c) Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-stormwater discharges, including illegal dumping, to the MS4. The permittee must include the following elements in the plan:
 - A. Procedures for locating priority areas likely to have illicit discharges including field test for selected pollutant indicators (ammonia, boron, chlorine, color, conductivity, detergents, *E. coli*, enterococci, total coliform, fluoride, hardness, pH, potassium, conductivity, surfactants), and visually screening outfalls during dry weather;
 - B. Procedures for enforcement, including enforcement escalation procedures for recalcitrant or repeat offenders;
 - C. Procedures for removing the source of the discharge;
 - D. Procedures for program evaluation and assessment; and
 - E. Procedures for coordination with adjacent municipalities and/or state, tribal, or federal regulatory agencies to address situations where investigations indicate the illicit discharge originates outside the MS4 jurisdiction.
- (d) Develop an education program to promote, publicize, and facilitate public reporting of illicit connections or discharges, and distribution of outreach materials. The permittee shall inform public employees, businesses and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.
- (e) Establish a hotline to address complaints from the public.
- (f) Investigate suspected significant/severe illicit discharges within forty-eight (48) hours of detection and all other discharges as soon as practicable; elimination of such discharges as expeditiously as possible; and, requirement of immediate cessation of illicit discharges upon confirmation of responsible parties.
- (g) Review complaint records for the last permit term and develop a targeted source reduction program for those illicit discharge/improper disposal incidents that have occurred more than twice in two (2) or more years from different locations. (Applicable only to class A and B permittees)
- (h) If applicable, implement the program using the priority ranking developed during last permit term
- (ii) The permittee shall address the following categories of non-stormwater discharges or flows (e.g., illicit discharges) only if they are identified as significant contributors of pollutants to the MS4: water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(90)), 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.

Note: Discharges or flows from fire-fighting activities are excluded from the effective prohibitions against non-stormwater and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to water of the United States).

- (iii) The permittee must screen the entire jurisdiction at least once every five (5) years and high priority areas at least once every year. High priority areas include any area where there is ongoing evidence of

illicit discharges or dumping, or where there are citizen complaints on more than five (5) separate events within twelve (12) months. The permittee must:

- (a) Include in its SWMP document a description of the means, methods, quality assurance and controls protocols, and schedule for successfully implementing the required screening, field monitoring, laboratory analysis, investigations, and analysis evaluation of data collected.
- (b) Comply with the dry weather screening program established in Table 6 and the monitoring requirements specified in Part III.A.2.
- (c) If applicable, implement the priority ranking system develop in previous permit term.
- (iv) Waste Collection Programs: The permittee must develop, update, and implement programs to collect used motor vehicle fluids (at a minimum, oil and antifreeze) for recycle, reuse, or proper disposal, and to collect household hazardous waste materials (including paint, solvents, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and other hazardous materials) for recycle, reuse, or proper disposal. Where available, collection programs operated by third parties may be a component of the programs. Permittees shall enhance these programs by establishing the following elements as a goal in the SWMP:
 - A. Increasing the frequency of the collection days hosted;
 - B. Expanding the program to include commercial fats, oils and greases; and
 - C. Coordinating program efforts between applicable permittee departments.
- (v) Spill Prevention and Response. The permittee must develop, update and implement a program to prevent, contain, and respond to spills that may discharge into the MS4. The permittees must continue existing programs while updating those programs, as necessary, to comply with the requirements of this permit. The Spill Prevention and Response program shall include:
 - (a) Where discharge of material resulting from a spill is necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage, the permittee(s) shall take, or ~~insure~~ ensure the party responsible for the spill takes, all reasonable steps to control or prevent any adverse effects to human health or the environment: and
 - (b) The spill response program may include a combination of spill response actions by the permittee (and/or another public or private entity), and legal requirements for private entities within the permittee's municipal jurisdiction.
- (vi) The permittee must include in the SWMP a description of the mechanism(s) utilized to comply with each of the elements required in Part I.D.5.e.(i) throughout Part I.D.5.e.(v) and its corresponding measurable goal. A description of the means, methods, quality assurance and controls protocols, and schedule for successfully implementing the required screening, field monitoring, laboratory analysis, investigations, and analysis evaluation of data collected
- (vii) The permittee shall assess the overall success of the program, and document the program effectiveness in the annual report.
- (viii) The permittee must expeditiously revise as necessary, within no more than nine (9) months of ~~permit effective date~~ date of NOI approval, the existing permitting/certification program to ensure that any entity applying for the use of Right of Way implements controls in their construction and maintenance procedures to control pollutants entering the MS4. (Only applicable to NMDOT)

Program Flexibility Elements

- (ix) The permittee may:
 - (a) Divide the jurisdiction into assessment areas where monitoring at fewer locations would still provide sufficient information to determine the presence or absence of illicit discharges within

- the larger area;
- (b) Downgrade high priority areas after the area has been screened at least once and there are citizen complaints on no more than five (5) separate events within a twelve (12) month period;
 - (c) Rely on a cooperative program with other MS4s for detection and elimination of illicit discharges and illegal dumping;
 - (d) If participating in a cooperative program with other MS4s, required detection program frequencies may be based on the combined jurisdictional area rather than individual jurisdictional areas and may use assessment areas crossing jurisdictional boundaries to reduce total number of screening locations (e.g., a shared single screening location that would provide information on more than one jurisdiction); and
 - (e) After screening a non-high priority area once, adopt an “in response to complaints only” IDDE for that area provided there are citizen complaints on no more than two (2) separate events within a twelve (12) month period.
 - (f) Enhance the program to utilize procedures and methodologies consistent with those described in “Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments.”

Comment [v72]: Throughout the Permit, there are references to MS4s, MS4 operators, and Permittees. It is unclear whether these are intended to have separate meanings. However, for the purpose of commenting on this Permit, AMAFCA has assumed that references to MS4s, MS4 operators, and Permittees all are intended to mean “Permittee” as that term is defined in Part VII.

Table 6. Illicit Discharges and Improper Disposal - Program Development and Implementation Schedules

Activity	Permittee Class				
	A Phase I MS4s	B Phase II MS4s (2000 Census)	C New Phase II MS4s (2010 Census ***)	D MS4s within Indian Lands	Cooperative (*) Any Permittee with cooperative programs
Mapping as required in Part I.D.5.e.(i)(a)	Update as necessary	Two (2) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Six (6) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Six (6) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>
Ordinance (or other control method) as required in Part I.D.5.e.(i)(b)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Thirty (30) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>
Develop and implement a IDDE plan as required in Part I.D.5.e.(i)(c)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Two (2) years from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Thirty (30) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>
Develop an education program as required in Part I.D.5.e.(i)(d)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	One (1) year from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>	Eighteen (18) months from <u>effective date of permitdate of NOI approval</u>

Establish a hotline as required in Part I.D.5.e.(i)(e)	Upon effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Six (6) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	One (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	One (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Eighteen (18) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	<p>Comment [KMS73]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.</p> <p>Comment [KMS74]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.</p> <p>Comment [KMS75]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.</p>
Investigate suspected significant/severe illicit discharges as required in Part I.D.5.e.(i)(f)	Upon effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Six (6) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	One (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	One (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Eighteen (18) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	
Review complaint records and develop a targeted source reduction program as required in Part I.D.5.e.(i)(g)	Upon effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Six (6) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	N/A	N/A	One (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	
Screening of system as required in Part I.D.5.e.(iii) as follows:	1 / year	1 / year	1 / year	1 / year	1 / year	
a.) High priority areas**						
b.) Whole system	-Screen 20% of the MS4 per year	- Screen 20% of the MS4 per year	-Years 1 – 2: develop procedures as required in Part I.D.5.e.(i)(c) -Year 3: screen 30% of the MS4 -Year 4: screen 20% of the MS4 -Year 5: screen 50% of the MS4	-Years 1 – 2: develop procedures as required Part I.D.5.e.(i)(c) -Year 3: screen 30% of the MS4 -Year 4: screen 20% of the MS4 -Year 5: screen 50% of the MS4	-Years 1 – 3: develop procedures as require in Part I.D.5.e.(i)(c) -Year 4: screen 30% of the MS4 -Year 5: screen 70% of the MS4	
Develop, update, and implement a Waste Collection Program as required in Part I.D.5.e.(iv)	Nine (9) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Eighteen (18) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Two (2) years from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Two (2) years from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Thirty (30) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	
Develop, update and implement a Spill Prevention and Response program to prevent, contain, and respond to spills that may discharge into the MS4 as required in Part I.D.5.e.(v)	Update as necessary	Six (6) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	One (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	One (1) year from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	Eighteen (18) months from effective date of permitdate of NOI approval	
Update the SWMP document and annual report as required in Part I.D.5.e.(iii), Part I.D.5.e.(vi), and Part I.D.5.e.(vii).	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	
Enhance the program to include requirements in Part I.D.5.e.(ix)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	

(*) During development of cooperative programs, the permittee must continue to implement existing programs.

(**) High priority areas include any area where there is ongoing evidence of illicit discharges or dumping, or where there are citizen complaints on more than five (5) separate events within twelve (12) months (***) or MS4s designated by the Director
 Note: The deadlines established in this table may be extended by the Director for any MS4 designated as needing a permit after issuance of this permit to accommodate expected date of permit coverage.

f. Control of Floatables Discharges

- (i) The permittee must develop, update, and implement a program to address and control floatables in discharges into the MS4. The floatables control program shall include source controls and, where necessary, structural controls. **Permittees previously covered under NMS000101 or NMR040000 must continue existing programs while updating those programs, as necessary, to comply with the requirements of this permit.** The following elements must be included in the program:
 - (a) Develop a schedule for implementation of the program to control floatables in discharges into the MS4 (Note: AMAFCA and the City of Albuquerque should update the schedule according to the findings of the 2005 AMAFCA/COA Floatable and Gross Pollutant Study and other studies); and
 - (b) Estimate the annual volume of floatables and trash removed from each control facility and characterize the floatable type.
- (ii) The permittee must include in the SWMP a description of the mechanism(s) utilized to comply with each of the elements required in Part I.D.5.f.(i).
- (iii) The permittee shall assess the overall success of the program, and document the program effectiveness in the annual report.

Table 7. Control of Floatables Discharges - Program Development and Implementation Schedules

Activity	Permittee Class				
	A Phase I MS4s	B Phase II MS4s (2000 Census)	C New Phase II MS4s (2010 Census **)	D MS4s within Indian Lands	Cooperative (*) Any Permittee with cooperative programs
- Develop a schedule to implement the program as required in Part I.D.5.f.(i)(a)	Upon effective date of permit date of NOI approval	Six (6) months of permit effective date of NOI approval	One (1) year of permit effective date of NOI approval	One (1) year of permit effective date of NOI approval	Eighteen (18) months of permit effective date of NOI approval
- Estimate the annual volume of floatables and trash removed from each control facility and characterize the floatable type as required in Part I.D.5.f.(i)(b)	Upon effective date of permit date of NOI approval	One (1) year of permit effective date of NOI approval	Two (2) years of permit effective date of NOI approval	Two (2) years of permit effective date of NOI approval	Thirty (30) months of permit effective date of NOI approval
Update the SWMP document and annual report as required in Part I.D.5.f.(ii) and Part I.D.5.f.(iii).	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary

Comment [KMS76]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

Comment [KMS77]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

(*) During development of cooperative programs, the permittee must continue to implement existing programs.
 (**) or MS4s designated by the Director
 Note: The deadlines established in this table may be extended by the Director for any MS4 designated as needing a permit after issuance of this permit to accommodate expected date of permit coverage.

g. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts

- (i) The permittee shall, individually or cooperatively, develop, revise, implement, and maintain a comprehensive stormwater program to educate the community, employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with the illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste and about the impact that stormwater discharges on local waterways, as well as the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater. **Permittees previously covered under NMS000101 and NMR040000 must continue existing programs while updating those programs, as necessary, to comply with the requirements of this permit.**
- (ii) The permittee must implement a public education program to distribute educational knowledge to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. The permittee must:
 - (a) Define the goals and objectives of the program based on high priority community-wide issues;
 - (b) Develop or utilize appropriate educational materials, such as printed materials, billboard and mass transit advertisements, signage at select locations, radio advertisements, television advertisements, and websites;
 - (c) Inform individuals and households about ensuring proper septic system maintenance, ensuring the proper use and disposal of landscape and garden chemicals including fertilizers and pesticides, protecting and restoring riparian vegetation, and properly disposing of used motor oil or household hazardous wastes;
 - (d) Inform individuals and groups how to become involved in local stream and beach restoration activities as well as activities that are coordinated by youth service and conservation corps or other citizen groups;
 - (e) Use tailored public education program, using a mix of locally appropriate strategies, to target specific audiences and communities. Examples of strategies include distributing brochures or fact sheets, sponsoring speaking engagements before community groups, providing public service announcements, implementing educational programs targeted at school age children, and conducting community-based projects such as storm drain stenciling, and watershed cleanups; and
 - (f) Use materials or outreach programs directed toward targeted groups of commercial, industrial, and institutional entities likely to have significant stormwater impacts. For example, providing information to restaurants on the impact of grease clogging storm drains and to garages on the impact of oil discharges. The permittee may tailor the outreach program to address the viewpoints and concerns of all communities, particularly minority and disadvantaged communities, as well as any special concerns relating to children. The permittee must make information available for ~~non-~~ EnglishSpanish speaking residents, where appropriate.
- (iii) The permittee must include the following information in the Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) document:
 - (a) A description of a program to promote, publicize, facilitate public reporting of the presence of illicit discharges or water quality associated with discharges from municipal separate storm sewers;
 - (b) A description of the education activities, public information activities, and other appropriate activities to facilitate the proper management and disposal of used oil and toxic materials; and
 - (c) A description of the mechanism(s) utilized to comply with each of the elements required in Part I.D.5.g.(i) and Part I.D.5.g.(ii) and its corresponding measurable goal.

- (iv) The permittee must assess the overall success of the program, and document both direct and indirect measurements of program effectiveness in the Annual Report.

Program Flexibility Elements

- (v) Where necessary to comply with the Minimum Control Measures established in Part I.D.5.g.(i) and Part I.D.5.g.(ii), the permittee may develop a program or modify/revise an existing education and outreach program to:
- (a) Promote, publicize, and facilitate the use of Green Infrastructure (GI)/Low Impact Development (LID)/Sustainability practices; and
 - (b) Include an integrated public education program (including all permittee departments and programs within the MS4) regarding litter reduction, reduction in pesticide/herbicide use, recycling and proper disposal (including yard waste, hazardous waste materials, and used motor vehicle fluids), and GI/LID/Sustainable practices (including xeriscaping, reduced water consumption, water harvesting practices allowed by the New Mexico State Engineer Office).
- (vi) The permittee may collaborate or partner with other MS4 operators to maximize the program and cost effectiveness of the required outreach.
- (vii) The education and outreach program may use citizen hotlines as a low-cost strategy to engage the public in illicit discharge surveillance.
- (viii) The permittee may use stormwater educational materials provided by the State, Tribe, EPA, environmental, public interest or trade organizations, or other MS4s. The permittee may also integrate the education and outreach program with existing education and outreach programs in the Middle Rio Grande area. Example of existing programs include:
- (a) Classroom education on stormwater;
 - A. Develop watershed map to help students visualize area impacted.
 - B. Develop pet-specific education
 - (b) Establish a water committee/advisor group;
 - (c) Contribute and participate in Stormwater Quality Team;
 - (d) Education/outreach for commercial activities;
 - (i) Hold regular employee trainings with industry groups
 - (e) Education of lawn and garden activities;
 - (f) Education on sustainable practices;
 - (g) Education/outreach of pet waste management;
 - (h) Education on the proper disposal of household hazardous waste;
 - (i) Education/outreach programs aimed at minority and disadvantaged communities and children;
 - (j) Education/outreach of trash management;
 - (k) Education/outreach in public events;
 - A. Participate in local events—brochures, posters, etc.

B. Participate in regional events (i.e., State Fair, Balloon Fiesta).

(l) Education/outreach using the media (e.g. publish local newsletters);

(m) Education/outreach on water conservation practices for home residences.

Table 8. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts - Program Development and Implementation Schedules

Activity	Permittee Class				
	A Phase I MS4s	B Phase II MS4s (2000 Census)	C New Phase II MS4s (2010 Census **)	D MS4s within Indian Lands	Cooperative (*) Any Permittee with cooperative programs
Develop, revise, implement, and maintain an education and outreach program as required in Part I.D.5.g.(i) and Part I.D.5.g.(ii)	Upon effective date of permit date of NOI approval	Three (3) months of permit effective date of NOI approval	Six (6) months of permit effective date of NOI approval	Six (6) months of permit effective date of NOI approval	One (1) year of permit effective date of NOI approval
Update the SWMP document and annual report as required in Part I.D.5.g.(iii) and Part I.D.5.g.(iv)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary
Enhance the program to include requirements in Part I.D.5.g.(v) through Part I.D.5.g.(viii)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary

Comment [KMS78]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

(*) During development of cooperative programs, the permittee must continue to implement existing programs.
 (**) or MS4s designated by the Director
 Note: The deadlines established in this table may be extended by the Director for any MS4 designated as needing a permit after issuance of this permit to accommodate expected date of permit coverage.

h. Public Involvement and Participation

- (i) The permittee must provide local public notice of and make available for public review a copy of the complete NOI and attachments (see Part I.B.2). Local public notice may be made by newspaper notice, notice at a council meeting, posting on the internet, or other method consistent with state/tribal/local public notice requirements.

(Note: EPA Region 6 is inviting and will consider comments and input on the proposed requirements specified in Part I.A.3.a.(i)(a) to address public comments before the NOI is submitted to EPA for approval. Comments on the proposed requirement (Part I.A.3.a.(i)(a) must reference "Public Participation Requirement".)

Comment [KMS79]: EPA must allow sufficient time for public review and comment incorporation. Is the intent that we don't submit the NOI until we've addressed public comments or just that we submit the NOI and all public comments without revising NOI. If the intent is to address public comments prior to submitting the NOI to the EPA, then 6 months is not sufficient.

The permittee must consider all public comments received during the public notice period and modify the NOI, or include a schedule to modify the SWMP, as necessary, or as required by the Director modify the NOI or/and SWMP in response to such comments. The Permittees must include in the NOI any unresolved public comments and the MS4's response to these comments. Responses provided by the MS4 will be considered as part of EPA's decision-making process. See also Appendix G Providing Comments or Requesting a Public Hearing on an Operator's NOI.

- (ii) The permittee shall develop, revise, implement and maintain a plan to encourage public involvement and provide opportunities for participation in the review, modification and implementation of the SWMP; develop and implement a process by which public comments to the plan are received and reviewed by the person(s) responsible for the SWMP; and, make the SWMP available to the public and to the operator of any MS4 or Tribal authority receiving discharges from the MS4. **Permittee previously covered under NMS000101 or NMR040000 must continue existing public involvement and participation programs while updating those programs, as necessary, to comply with the requirements of this permit.**
- (iii) The plan required in Part I.D.5.h.(i) shall include a comprehensive planning process which involves public participation and where necessary intergovernmental coordination, to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable using management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions which are appropriate. The permittee must include the following elements in the plan:
 - (a) A detailed description of the general plan for informing the public of involvement and participation opportunities, including types of activities; target audiences; how interested parties may access the SWMP; and how the public was involved in development of the SWMP;
 - (b) The development and implementation of at least one (1) assessment of public behavioral change following a public education and/or participation event;
 - (c) A process to solicit involvement by environmental groups, environmental justice communities, civic organizations or other neighborhoods/organizations interested in water quality-related issues, including but not limited to the Middle Rio Grande Water Quality Work Group, the Middle Rio Grande Bosque Initiative, the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program, the Middle Rio Grande-Albuquerque Reach Watershed Group, the Pueblos of Santa Ana, Sandia and Isleta, Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority, UNM Colleges and Schools, and Chartered Student Organizations; and
 - (d) An evaluation of opportunities to utilize volunteers for stormwater pollution prevention activities and awareness throughout the area.
- (iv) The permittee shall comply with State, Tribal and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/ participation program.
- (v) The public participation process must reach out to all economic and ethnic groups. Opportunities for members of the public to participate in program development and implementation include serving as citizen representatives on a local stormwater management panel, attending public hearings, working as citizen volunteers to educate other individuals about the program, assisting in program coordination with other pre-existing programs, or participating in volunteer monitoring efforts.
- (vi) The permittee must include in the SWMP a description of the mechanism(s) utilized to comply with each of the elements required in Parts I.D.5.h.(i) throughout Part I.D.5.h.(iv) and its corresponding measurable goal.
- (vii) The permittee shall assess the overall success of the program, and document the program effectiveness in the annual report.
- (viii) The permittee must provide public accessibility of the Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) document and Annual Reports online via the Internet and during normal business hours at the MS4 operator's main office, a local library, posting on the internet and/or other readily accessible

location for public inspection and copying consistent with any applicable federal, state, tribal, or local open records requirements. Upon a showing of significant public interest, the MS4 operator is encouraged to hold a public meeting (or include in the agenda of in a regularly scheduled city council meeting, etc.) on the NOI, SWMP, and Annual Reports. (See Part III B)

Program Flexibility Elements

(ix) The permittee may integrate the public Involvement and participation program with existing education and outreach programs in the Middle Rio Grande area. Example of existing programs include: Adopt-A-Stream Programs; Attitude Surveys; Community Hotlines (e.g. establishment of a “311”-type number and system established to handle storm-water-related concerns, setting up a public tracking/reporting system, using phones and social media); Revegetation Programs; Storm Drain Stenciling Programs; Stream cleanup and Monitoring program/events.

Table 9. Public Involvement and Participation - Program Development and Implementation Schedules

Activity	Permittee Class				
	A Phase I MS4s	B Phase II MS4s (2000 Census)	C New Phase II MS4s (2010 Census **)	D MS4s within Indian Lands	Cooperative (*) Any Permittee with cooperative programs
Develop (or update), implement, and maintain a public involvement and participation plan as required in Part I.D.5.h.(ii) and Part I.D.5.h.(iii)	Upon effective date of permit date of NOI approval	Three (3) months of permit effective date date of NOI approval	Six (6) months of permit effective date date of NOI approval	Six (6) months of permit effective date date of NOI approval	One (1) year of permit effective date date of NOI approval
Comply with State, Tribal, and local notice requirements when implementing a Public Involvement and Participation Program as required in Part I.D.5.h.(iv)	Upon effective date of permit date of NOI approval	Three (3) months of permit effective date date of NOI approval	Six (6) months of permit effective date date of NOI approval	Six (6) months of permit effective date date of NOI approval	One (1) year of permit effective date date of NOI approval
Include elements as required in Part I.D.5.h.(v)	Upon effective date of permit date of NOI approval	Six (6) months of permit effective date date of NOI approval	One (1) year of permit effective date date of NOI approval	One (1) year of permit effective date date of NOI approval	Eighteen (18) months of permit effective date date of NOI approval
Update the SWMP document and annual report as required in Part I.D.5.h.(vi), Part I.D.5.h.(vii), and Part I.D.5.h.(viii)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary
Enhance the program to include requirements in Part I.D.5.h.(ix)	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary	Update as necessary

Comment [KMS80]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

Comment [KMS81]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

Comment [KMS82]: Change to "Upon approved NOI". EPA can't require implementation under this permit if NOI is not approved.

(*) During development of cooperative programs, the permittee must continue to implement existing programs.

(**) or MS4s designated by the Director

Note: The deadlines established in this table may be extended by the Director for any MS4 designated as needing a permit after issuance of this permit to accommodate expected date of permit coverage.

6. Stormwater Management Program Review and Modification.

- a. **Program Review.** Permittee shall participate in an annual review of its SWMP in conjunction with preparation of the annual report required in Part III.B. Results of the review shall be discussed in the annual report and shall include an assessment of:
- (i) SWMP implementation, progress in achieving measurable goals, and compliance with program elements and other permit conditions;
 - (ii) the effectiveness of its SWMP, and any necessary modifications, in complying with the permit, including requirements to control the discharge of pollutants, and comply with water quality standards and any applicable approved TMDLs; and the adequacy of staff, funding levels, equipment, and support capabilities to fully implement the SWMP and comply with permit conditions.
 - (a) Project staffing requirements, in man hours, for the implementation of the MS4 program during the upcoming year.
 - (b) Staff man hours used during the previous year for implementing the MS4 program. Man hours may be estimated based on staff assigned, assuming a forty (40) hour work week.
- b. **Program Modification.** The permittee(s) may modify its SWMP with prior notification or request to the EPA and NMED in accordance with this section.
- (i) Modifications adding, but not eliminating, replacing, or jeopardizing fulfillment of any components, controls, or requirements of its SWMP may be made by the permittee(s) at any time upon written notification to the EPA.
 - (ii) Modifications replacing or eliminating an ineffective or unfeasible component, control or requirement of its SWMP, including monitoring and analysis requirements described in Part V, may be requested in writing at any time. If request is denied, the EPA will send a written explanation of the decision. Modification requests shall include the following:
 - (a) a description of why the SWMP component is ineffective, unfeasible (including cost prohibitions), or unnecessary to support compliance with the permit;
 - (b) expectations on the effectiveness of the proposed replacement component; and
 - (c) an analysis of how the proposed replacement component is expected to achieve the goals of the component to be replaced.
 - (iii) Modifications resulting from schedules contained in Part VI may be requested following completion of an interim task or final deadline.
 - (iv) Modification requests or notifications shall be made in writing, signed in accordance with Part IV.H.
- c. **Program Modifications Required by EPA.** Modifications requested by EPA shall be made in writing, set forth the time schedule for the permittee(s) to develop the modifications, and offer the permittee(s) the opportunity to propose alternative program modifications to meet the objective of the requested modification. The EPA may require changes to the SWMP as needed to:
- (i) Address impacts on receiving water quality caused, or contributed to, by discharges from the MS4;
 - (ii) Include more stringent requirements necessary to comply with new State or Federal statutory or regulatory requirements;
 - (iii) ~~Include such other conditions deemed necessary by the EPA.~~ Modify the Storm Water Management Program as needed to comply with the goals and requirements of the Clean Water Act; or
 - (iv) If, at any time, EPA determines that the SWMP does not meet permit requirements.

Comment [v83]: In setting a time schedule for the modifications, a reasonable period of time should be granted.

- d. **Transfer of Ownership, Operational Authority, or Responsibility for SWMP Implementation:** The permittee(s) shall implement the SWMP:
 - (i) On all new areas added to their portion of the MS4 (or for which they become responsible for implementation of stormwater quality controls) as expeditiously as possible, but not later than one (1) year from addition of the new areas. Implementation may be accomplished in a phased manner to allow additional time for controls that cannot be implemented immediately;
 - (ii) Within ninety (90) days of a transfer of ownership, operational authority, or responsibility for SWMP implementation, the permittee(s) shall have a plan for implementing the SWMP on all affected areas. The plan may include schedules for implementation; and information on all new annexed areas and any resulting updates required to the SWMP shall be submitted in the annual report.
7. **Retention of Program Records.** The permittee shall retain ~~electronic or hard copies of the SWMP records~~the Annual Report (including appendices) developed in accordance with Part I.D, Part IV.P, and Part VI for at least five (5) years after coverage under this permit terminates.
8. **Qualifying State, Tribal or Local Program.** The permittee may substitute the BMPs and measurable goals of an existing storm water pollution control program to qualify for compliance with one or more of the minimum control measures if the existing measure meets the requirements of the minimum control measure as established in Part I.D.5

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PART II. NUMERIC DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

A. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS. Reserved

PART III. MONITORING , ASSESSMENT, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

A. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

The permittee must develop, in consultation with NMED and EPA (and affected Tribes if monitoring locations would be located on Tribal lands), and implement a comprehensive monitoring and assessment program designed to meet the following objectives:

- Assess compliance with this permit;
- Assess the effectiveness of the permittee’s stormwater management program;
- Assess the impacts to receiving waters resulting from stormwater discharges;
- Characterize stormwater discharges;
- Identify sources of elevated pollutant loads and specific pollutants;
- Detect and eliminate illicit discharges and illegal connections to the MS4; and
- Assess the overall health and evaluate long-term trends in receiving water quality.

The permittee shall select specific monitoring locations sufficient to assess effects of storm water discharges on receiving waters. The monitoring program may take advantage of monitoring stations/efforts utilized by the permittees or others in previous stormwater monitoring programs or other water quality monitoring efforts. Data collected by others at such stations may be used to satisfy part, or all, of the permit monitoring requirements provided the data collection by that party meets the requirements established in Part III.A.1 throughout Part III.A.5. The comprehensive monitoring and assessment program shall be described in the SWMP document and the results must be provided in each annual report.

Implementation of the comprehensive monitoring and assessment program may be achieved through participation with other permittees to satisfy the requirements of Part III.A.1 throughout Part III.A.5 below in lieu of creating duplicate program elements for each individual permittee.

1. **Wet Weather Monitoring:** The permittees shall conduct wet weather monitoring to gather information on the response of receiving waters to wet weather discharges from the MS4. Wet Weather Monitoring shall be conducted at outfalls, internal sampling stations, and/or in-stream monitoring locations. Permittees may choose either Option A or Option B below:

a. *Option A:* Individual monitoring

- (i) Class A: Perform wet weather monitoring at a location coming into the MS4 jurisdictional area (upstream) and leaving the MS4 jurisdictional area (downstream), see Appendix E. Monitor for TSS, TDS, COD, BOD₅, DO, oil and grease, *E. coli*, pH, total kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrate plus nitrite, dissolved phosphorus, total ammonia plus organic nitrogen, total phosphorus, and PCBs and gross alpha, as appropriate based on the documented cause of impairment of impaired waters. Phase I permittees must include additional parameters from monitoring under permit NMS000101 whose mean values are at or above a WQS. Permittee must sample these pollutants a minimum of 10 events during the permit term with at least 5 events in wet season and 4 events in dry season.
- (ii) Class B, C, and D: Perform wet weather monitoring at a location coming into the MS4 jurisdictional area (upstream) and leaving the MS4 jurisdictional area (downstream), see Appendix E. Monitor for TSS, TDS, COD, BOD₅, DO, oil and grease, *E. coli*, pH, total kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrate plus nitrite, dissolved phosphorus, total ammonia plus organic nitrogen, total phosphorus, and PCBs and gross alpha, as appropriate based on the documented cause of impairment of impaired waters. If applicable, include additional parameters from monitoring under permits NMR040000 or/and NMR040001 whose mean values are at or above a WQS; sample these pollutants a minimum of 8 events per location during the permit term with at least 4 events in wet season and 2 events in dry season.

Comment [KMS84]: Whether an MS4 chooses an Individual or Cooperative monitoring program, the MS4 should be required to make their data available to other MS4s under this permit. This would help MS4s to better trend natural pollutant sources, like wildfires. The MS4 should make data available within 3 months of the request from another MS4.

Comment [KMS85]: Wet weather monitoring should be changed to represent storm-weather flow.

Comment [v86]: The selection of either Option A or Option B should allow Permittees to subsequently change its monitoring method to the other option.

Comment [KMS87]: This must be specific to the 303d/305b impairments identified.

Comment [KMS88]: Remove gross alpha from the permit. Naturally occurring radioactive elements emit alpha particles as they decay (per EPA website). This is not an appropriate monitoring parameter, because it's too general. Use a monitoring parameter which more closely quantifies the pollutant of concern.

Comment [KMS89]: Please clarify the type of events, e.g., storm events.

Comment [KMS90]: This must be specific to the 303d/305b impairments identified.

Comment [KMS91]: Remove gross alpha from the permit. Naturally occurring radioactive elements emit alpha particles as they decay (per EPA website). This is not an appropriate monitoring parameter, because it's too general. Use a monitoring parameter which more closely quantifies the pollutant of concern.

b. *Option B: Cooperative Monitoring Program*

Develop a cooperative wet weather monitoring program with other permittees in the Middle Rio Grande watershed (see map in Appendix A). The program will monitor waters coming into the watershed (upstream) and leaving the watershed (downstream), see suggested sampling locations in Appendix E. If an MS4 executing an Individual monitoring program is located within the overall boundary of a cooperative of MS4s, then the Individual MS4 is responsible for monitoring upstream and downstream of their MS4 and providing the monitoring data to the cooperative of MS4s. The program must include sampling for TSS, TDS, COD, BOD5, DO, oil and grease, *E. coli*, pH, total kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrate plus nitrite, dissolved phosphorus, total ammonia plus organic nitrogen, total phosphorus, and PCBs and Gross alpha, as appropriate based on the documented cause of impairment of impaired waters. Permittees must include addition parameters from monitoring under permits NMS000101, NMR040000 or/and NMR040001 whose mean values are at or above a WQS. The monitoring program must sample the pollutants for a minimum of 7 storm events per location during the permit term with at least 3 events wet season and 2 events in dry season.

Note: Seasonal monitoring periods are: Wet Season: June 1 through September 30; Dry Season: October 1 through May 31.

- c. Wet weather monitoring ~~shall~~ should be performed ~~only~~ when the predicted (or actual) rainfall magnitude of a storm event is greater than 0.25-01 inches and an antecedent dry period of at least forty eight (48) hours after a rain event greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude is satisfied. Monitoring methodology will consist of collecting a minimum of four (4) grab samples, if possible, spaced at a minimum interval of fifteen (15) minutes each (or a flow weighted automatic composite). Individual grab samples shall be preserved and delivered to the laboratory where samples will be combined into a single composite sample from each monitoring location.
- d. Monitoring methodology at each MS4 monitoring location shall consist of a minimum of four (4) grab samples, if possible, spaced at a minimum interval of fifteen (15) minutes each (or a flow weighted automatic composite), collected during any portion of the monitoring location's discharge hydrograph (i.e. first flush, rising limb, peak, and falling limb) after a discernible increase in flow at the tributary inlet. In order to accommodate the timely completion of all required monitoring, no minimum rainfall magnitude or antecedent dry period criterion need be established beyond the requirement that qualifying storm events be sufficient in magnitude to generate stormwater runoff and resultant discharge at the monitoring locations or discernible increased flow at tributary inlets to be monitored.
- e. The permittee must comply with the schedules contained in Table 10. The results of the Wet Weather Monitoring must be provided in each annual report.
- f. DO, pH, conductivity, and temperature shall be analyzed in the field within fifteen (15) minutes of sample collection.
- g. Alternate wet weather monitoring locations established in Part III.A.1.a and or Part III.A.1.b may be substituted for just cause during the term of the permit. Requests for approval of alternate monitoring locations shall be made to the EPA in writing and include the rationale for the requested monitoring station relocation. Unless disapproved by the EPA, use of an alternate monitoring location (except for those with numeric effluent limitations) may commence thirty (30) days from the date of the request. For monitoring locations where numeric effluent limitations have been established, the permit must be modified prior to substitution of alternate monitoring locations. ~~Six-Three (3)~~ Three (3) samples shall be collected during the first year of monitoring at substitute monitoring locations.
- h. Response to monitoring results: The monitoring program must include a contingency plan for collecting additional monitoring data within the MS4 or at additional appropriate in-stream

Comment [KMS92]: This must be specific to the 303d/305b impairments identified.

Comment [KMS93]: Remove gross alpha from the permit. Naturally occurring radioactive elements emit alpha particles as they decay (per EPA website). This is not an appropriate monitoring parameter, because it's too general. Use a monitoring parameter which more closely quantifies the pollutant of concern.

Comment [KMS94]: This is irrelevant. The current wet-weather monitoring requirements are so restrictive that the natural occurrence of "wet weather" has an extremely low probability of occurring in Albuquerque.

Comment [KMS95]: The current draft is a rare occurrence in Albuquerque. Essentially, we need to have the flexibility of wet weather monitoring to include whenever it rains, which is rare enough.

Comment [KMS96]: This requires a storm to last for at least 1 hour, which is not common in Albuquerque.

Comment [v97]: It is unclear whether six or three samples need to be collected during the first year of monitoring.

locations should monitoring results indicate that MS4 discharges may be contributing to in-stream exceedances of WQS. The purpose of this additional monitoring effort would be to identify sources of elevated pollutant loadings so they could be addressed by the SWMP.

Table 10. Wet Weather Monitoring Program Implementation Schedules:

Activity	Permittee Class				
	A Phase I MS4s	B Phase II MS4s (2000 Census)	C New Phase II MS4s (2010 Census **)	D MS4s within Indian Lands	Cooperative (*) Any Permittee with cooperative programs
Submit wet weather monitoring preference to EPA (i.e., individual monitoring program vs. cooperative monitoring program) with NOI submittals	90 days from effective date of permit	90 days from effective date of permit	180 days from effective date of permit	180 days from effective date of permit	180 days from effective date of permit
Submit a detailed description of the monitoring scheme to EPA and NMED for approval. The monitoring scheme should include: a list of pollutants; a description of monitoring sites with an explanation of why those sites were selected; and a detailed map of all proposed monitoring sites	150 days from effective date of permit <u>date of NOI approval</u>	150 days from effective date of permit <u>date of NOI approval</u>	210 days from effective date of permit <u>date of NOI approval</u>	210 days from effective date of permit <u>date of NOI approval</u>	210 days from effective date of permit <u>date of NOI approval</u>
Submit certification that all wet weather monitoring sites are operational and begin sampling	210 days from effective date of permit <u>date of NOI approval</u>	210 days from effective date of permit <u>date of NOI approval</u>	270 days from effective date of permit <u>date of NOI approval</u>	270 days from effective date of permit <u>date of NOI approval</u>	270 months from effective date of permit <u>date of NOI approval</u>
Update SWMP document and submit annual reports	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually

(**) or MS4s designated by the Director

Note: The deadlines established in this table may be extended by the Director for any MS4 designated as needing a permit after issuance of this permit to accommodate expected date of permit coverage.

2. **Dry Weather Discharge Screening of MS4:** Each permittee shall identify, investigate, and address areas within its jurisdiction that may be contributing excessive levels of pollutants to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System as a result of dry weather discharges (i.e., discharges from separate storm sewers that occur without the direct influence of runoff from storm events, e.g. illicit discharges, allowable non-stormwater, groundwater infiltration, etc.). Results of the assessment shall be provided in each annual report. This program may be coordinated with the illicit discharge detection and elimination program required in Part I.D.5.e. The dry weather screening program shall be described in the SWMP and comply with the schedules contained in Part I.D.5.e.(iii). The permittee shall
 - a. Include sufficient screening points to adequately assess pollutant levels from all areas of the MS4.

- b. Screen for, at a minimum, ~~BOD₅~~, sediment or a parameter addressing sediment (e.g., TSS or turbidity), ~~E. coli~~, Oil and Grease, nutrients, any pollutant that has been identified as cause of impairment of a water body receiving discharges from that portion of the MS4.
 - c. Specify the sampling and non-sampling techniques to be issued for initial screening and follow-up purposes. Sample collection and analysis need not conform to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 136; and
 - d. ~~Perform monitoring only when an antecedent dry period of at least seventy-two (72) hours after a rain event greater than 0.1 inch in magnitude is satisfied.~~ Monitoring methodology shall consist of collecting a minimum of four (4) grab samples, if possible, spaced at a minimum interval of fifteen (15) minutes each. Grab samples will be combined into a single composite sample from each station, preserved, and delivered to the laboratory for analysis. A flow weighted automatic composite sample may also be used.
3. **Floatable Monitoring:** The permittees shall establish locations for monitoring/assessing floatable material in discharges to and/or from their MS4. Floatable material shall be monitored at least twice per year at priority locations and at minimum of two (2) stations except as provided in Part III.A.3. below. The amount of collected material shall be estimated in cubic yards.
- a. One (1) station should be located in the North Diversion (only applicable to the COA and AMAFCA).
 - b. Non-traditional MS4 as defined in Part VII shall sample/assess at one (1) station.
 - c. Phase II MS4s shall sample/assess at one (1) station within their jurisdiction or participate in a cooperative floatable monitoring plan addressing impacts on perennial waters of the US on a larger watershed basis.
4. **Industrial and High Risk Runoff Monitoring** (Applicable only to Class A permittees): The permittees shall monitor stormwater discharges from Type 1 and 2 industrial facilities which discharge to the MS4 provided such facilities are located in their jurisdiction. (Note: if no such facilities are in the permittee's jurisdiction, the permittee must certify that this program element does not apply). The permittee shall:
- a. Conduct analytical monitoring of Type 1 facilities that discharge to the MS4. Type 1 facilities are municipal landfills; hazardous waste treatment, disposal and recovery facilities; facilities that are subject to EPCRA Title III, Section 313; and industrial facilities the permittee(s) determines are contributing a substantial pollutant loading to the MS4.
 - (i) The following parameters shall be monitored:
 - any pollutants limited in an existing NPDES permit to a subject facility;
 - oil and grease;
 - chemical oxygen demand (COD);
 - pH;
 - biochemical oxygen demand, five-day (BOD₅);
 - total suspended solids (TSS);
 - total phosphorous;
 - total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN);
 - nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen;
 - any discharge information required under 40 CFR §122.21(g)(7)(iii) and (iv);
 - total cadmium;
 - total chromium;
 - total copper;
 - total lead;
 - total nickel;

Comment [KMS98]: During EPA SW Conference, Nelly said that screening includes initial visual observations for IDDE, then followed by monitoring. You can't visually screen for BOD, and it's not practical to include BOD at the screening level.

Comment [KMS99]: Most strains of E. coli are harmless and live in the intestines of healthy humans and animals. This should not be used as the metric for water quality if it's mostly harmless and naturally occurring. Also, e. coli should not be included at the "screening" level for dry weather monitoring.

Comment [KMS100]: How does this apply to a Cooperative? Is the floatable monitoring requirement any different for a Cooperative?

Comment [KMS101]: This only applies to City of Albuquerque. Please correct.

Comment [v102]: It is unclear from this whether a permittee may certify that they do not have jurisdiction over any such facilities, or whether any such facilities exist which discharge into their facilities. In addition, AMAFCA does not own or operate any industrial or high risk runoff locations and is without jurisdiction over private entities. However, to the extent applicable to its activities, AMAFCA will conduct monitoring in its facilities in compliance with the requirements of this section.

- total silver;
 - total zinc; and,
 - PCBs.
- (ii) Frequency of monitoring shall be established by the permittee(s), but may not be less than once per year;
- (iii) In lieu of the above parameter list, the permittee(s) may alter the monitoring requirement for any individual Type 1 facility:
- (a) To coincide with the corresponding industrial sector-specific monitoring requirements of the 2008 Multi-Sector General Stormwater Permit or any applicable general permit issued after September 2008. This exception is not contingent on whether a particular facility is actually covered by the general permit; or
 - (b) To coincide with the monitoring requirements of any individual permit for the stormwater discharges from that facility, and
 - (c) Any optional monitoring list must be supplemented by pollutants of concern identified by the permittee(s) for that facility.
- b. Conduct appropriate monitoring (e.g. analytic, visual), as determined by the permittee(s), at Type 2 facilities that discharge to the MS4. Type 2 facilities are other municipal waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities (e.g. POTWs, transfer stations, incinerators) and industrial or commercial facilities the permittee(s) believed contributing pollutants to the MS4. The permittee shall include in each annual report, a list of parameters of concern and monitoring frequencies required for each type of facility.
- c. May use analytical monitoring data, on a parameter-by-parameter basis, that a facility has collected to comply with or apply for a State or NPDES discharge permit (other than this permit), so as to avoid unnecessary cost and duplication of effort;
- d. May allow the facility to test only one (1) outfall and to report that the quantitative data also apply to the substantially identical outfalls if:
- (i) A Type 1 or Type 2 industrial facility has two (2) or more outfalls with substantially identical effluents, and
 - (ii) Demonstration by the facility that the stormwater outfalls are substantially identical, using one (1) or all of the following methods for such demonstration. The NPDES Stormwater Sampling Guidance Document (EPA 833-B-92-001), available on EPA's website at provides detailed guidance on each of the three options: (1) submission of a narrative description and a site map; (2) submission of matrices; or (3) submission of model matrices.
- b. May accept a copy of a "no exposure" certification from a facility made to EPA under 40 CFR §122.26(g), in lieu of analytic monitoring.
5. **Additional Sample Type, Collection and Analysis:**
- a. **Storm Event Discharge Monitoring:** If storm event discharges are collected to meet the objectives of the Comprehensive Monitoring and Assessment Program required in Part III.A, the following requirements apply:
- (i) Composite Samples: Flow-weighted composite samples shall be collected as follows:

Comment [KMS103]: How is this different than wet weather sampling? This is very confusing. This level of complexity of monitoring requirements does not work well with historic rainfall quantities and characteristics in Albuquerque.

- (a) Composite Method – Flow-weighted composite samples may be collected manually or automatically. For both methods, equal volume aliquots may be collected at the time of sampling and then flow-proportioned and composited in the laboratory, or the aliquot volume may be collected based on the flow rate at the time of sample collection and composited in the field.
- (b) Sampling Duration – Samples shall be collected for at least the first three (3) hours of discharge. Where the discharge lasts less than three (3) hours, the entire discharge must be sampled.
- (c) Aliquot Collection – A minimum of three (3) aliquots per hour, separated by at least fifteen (15) minutes, shall be collected. Where more than three (3) aliquots per hour are collected, comparable intervals between aliquots shall be maintained (e.g. six aliquots per hour, at least seven (7) minute intervals).

Comment [KMS104]: Please explain what this means.

Comment [v105]: Based on the nature of the storms which affect the region, EPA should be aware that the majority of the discharges will last less than three (3) hours.

- (ii) Grab Samples: Grab samples shall be taken during the first two (2) hours of discharge.
- (iii) Representative Storm Events: Samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least ~~seventy-two (72) hours~~ from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. The required ~~seventy-two (72) hour~~ storm event interval is waived where the preceding measurable storm event did not result in a measurable discharge. The required ~~seventy-two (72) hour~~ storm event interval is also waived where the permittee(s) documents that less than a ~~seventy-two (72) hour~~ interval is representative for local storm events during the season when sampling is being conducted.

Comment [KMS106]: It is very common in Albuquerque for summer rain events to occur in short spurts each day. These are monsoonal-type flows that are short (< 1 hour), very intense and frequent (each afternoon). Most of the rain occurs during the summer monsoon season. Therefore, it is extremely rare to have a storm event >0.1" when it hasn't rained for 3 days.

- b. Analytical Methods: Analysis and collection of samples shall be done in accordance with the methods specified at 40 CFR §136. Where an approved 40 CFR §136 method does not exist, any available method may be used unless a particular method or criteria for method selection (such as sensitivity) has been specified in the permit. The minimum quantification levels (MQLs) in Appendix H are to be used for reporting pollutant data for NPDES permit applications and/or compliance reporting.

Screening level tests may utilize less expensive "field test kits" using test methods not approved by EPA under 40 CFR 136, provided the manufacturers published detection ranges are adequate for the illicit discharge detection purposes.

EPA Method 1668 shall be utilized when PCB water column monitoring is conducted to determine compliance with permit requirements. For purposes of sediment sampling as part of a screening program to identify area(s) where PCB control/clean-up efforts may need to be focused, either the Arochlor test (EPA Method 8082) or USGS test method (8093) may be utilized.

B. ANNUAL REPORT

The permittees shall submit an annual report to be submitted by no later than ~~April-May 1st~~ **for an Individual MS4 and July 1st for a Cooperative of MS4s**. The report shall cover the previous year from **January 1st to December 31st** and include the below separate sections. Additionally, the year one (1) and year four (4) annual report shall include submittal of a complete SWMP revision.

Comment [KMS107]: Three months is not enough time to write the Annual Report, post for 30-day public review, incorporate comments and submit to EPA. That is essentially requiring the Annual Report to be drafted in 1 month – too short of time period. An Individual MS4 will need a total of 4 months, and a cooperative of MS4s will need 6 months.

At least thirty (30) days prior to submission of each Annual Report, the permittee must provide public notice of and make available for public review and comment a draft copy of the Annual Report. All public input must be considered in preparation of the final Annual Reports and any changes to the SWMP.

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Note: EPA Region 6 is inviting and will consider comments and input on the requirements specified in Part III.B, which requires the permittee to make the

Comment [KMS108]: Additional time should be allowed to revise the SWMP.

Annual Report available to the public for review and comments before it is submitted to EPA Region 6. Comments on the proposed requirement (Part III.B must reference “Public Participation/Annual Report Requirement”).

1. **SWMP(s) status of implementation:** shall include the status of compliance with all schedules established under this permit and the status of actions required in Parts I, III, and VI.
2. **SWMP revisions:** shall include revisions, if necessary, to the assessments of controls or BMPs reported in the permit application (or NOI for coverage under this permit) under 40 CFR §122.26(d)(2)(v) and §122.34(d)(1)(i) are to be included, as well as a cumulative list of all SWMP revisions during the permit term.

Class A permittees shall include revisions, if necessary, to the fiscal analysis reported in the permit application (or NOI for coverage under this permit) under §122.26(d)(2)(vi).

3. **Performance assessment:** shall include:
 - a. an assessment of performance in terms of measurable goals, including, but not limited to, a description of the number and nature of enforcement actions and inspections, public education and public involvement efforts;
 - b. a summary of the data, including monitoring data, that is accumulated throughout the monitoring year (~~October 1 to September 30~~ **January 1 to December 31**); actual values of representative monitoring results shall be included, if results are above minimum quantification level (MQL); and
 - c. an identification of water quality improvements or degradation.
4. **Annual expenditures:** for the reporting period, with a breakdown for the major elements of the stormwater management program and the budget for the year following each annual report. (Applicable only to Class A permittees)
5. **Annual Report Responsibilities for Cooperative Programs:** preparation of a system-wide report with cooperative programs may be coordinated among cooperating MS4s and then used as part of individual Annual Reports **or submit as a single Cooperative Annual Report**. The report of a cooperative program element shall indicate which, if any, permittee(s) have failed to provide the required information on the portions of the MS4 for which they are responsible to the cooperation permittees.
 - a. Joint responsibility for reports covering cooperative programs elements shall be limited to participation in preparation of the overview for the entire system and inclusion of the identity of any permittee who failed to provide input to the annual report.
 - b. Individual permittees shall be individually responsible for content of the report relating to the portions of the MS4 for which they are responsible and for failure to provide information for the system-wide annual report no later than ~~March-July~~ **1st** of each year.
6. **Public Review and Comment:** a brief summary of any issues raised by the public on the draft Annual Report, along with permittee’s responses to the public comments.
7. **Signature on Certification of Annual Reports:** The annual report shall be signed and certified, in accordance with Part IV.H and include a statement or resolution that the permittee’s governing body or agency (or delegated representative) has reviewed or been apprised of the content of the Annual Report. Annual report shall be due no later than ~~April 1st~~ of each year.

Comment [KMS109]: I thought the Annual Report was for the calendar year. Keep the reporting periods consistent for ease of reporting.

Comment [KMS110]: Too complicated – simply allow a cooperative of MS4s to provide one report.

Comment [KMS111]: Cooperative Annual Report will require more time and should be due July 1.

Comment [KMS112]: Annual Report should be due April 1. Be consistent with #5.b above.

C. CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE OF RECORDS.

All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Part IV.H.

D. REPORTING: WHERE AND WHEN TO SUBMIT

1. Monitoring results (Part III.A.1, Part III.A.3, Part III.A.5.a) obtained during the reporting period running from ~~October 1st to September 30th~~ January 1 to December 31 shall be submitted on discharge monitoring report (DMR) forms along with the annual report required by Part III.B. A separate DMR form is required for each monitoring period (season) specified in Part III.A.1. If any individual analytical test result is less than the minimum quantification level (MQL) listed for that parameter, then a value of zero (0) may be used for that test result for the discharge monitoring report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements. The annual report shall include the actual value obtained, if test result is less than the MQL (See Appendix H).
2. Signed copies of DMRs required under Part III, the Annual Report required by Part III.B, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to:

U.S. EPA, Region 6
Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Division
Water Enforcement Branch (6EN-WC)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

Electronic submittal of the documents required in the permit using a compatible Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) format would be allowed if available.

(Note: EPA Region 6 is inviting and will consider comments and input on the proposed requirements specified in Part III.D.2 to submit electronic copy of the DMRs, annual reports, and other reports required in this permit using ICIS system. Comments on the proposed requirements (Part III.D.2) must reference "Electronic Reporting Requirements")

3. Requests for SWMP updates, modifications in monitoring locations, or application for an individual permit shall, be submitted to:

U.S. EPA, Region 6
Water Quality Protection Division
Operations Support Office (6WQ-O)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733
4. Additional Notification. Permittee(s) shall also provide copies of NOIs, DMRs, annual reports, NOTs, requests for SWMP updates, items for compliance with permit requirements for TMDL established in Part I.C.2, programs or changes in monitoring locations, and all other reports required herein, to:

New Mexico Environment Department
Surface Water Quality Bureau
1190 St. Francis Drive
P.O. Box 5469
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502

Water Quality Manager
Pueblo of Sandia
481 Sandia Loop
Bernalillo, NM 87004

Comment [KMS113]: I thought the Annual Report was for the calendar year. Keep the reporting periods consistent for ease of reporting.

Comment [KMS114]: Keep this simple – MS4s need to have flexibility of format and software used for Annual Report. Can we simply provide a standard electronic file format, such as PDF or MS Word?

(Note: Only those MS4s with discharges upstream of or to waters under the jurisdictional of the Pueblo of Sandia)

Natural Resources Department Director
Pueblo of Isleta
P.O. Box 1270
Isleta, NM 87022

(Note: Only those MS4s with discharges upstream of or to waters under the jurisdictional of the Pueblo of Isleta)

Water Resources Division Manager
Pueblo of Santa Ana
2 Dove Road

Santa Ana Pueblo, New Mexico 87004

(Note: Only those MS4s with discharges upstream of or to waters under the jurisdictional of the Pueblo of Santa Ana)

PART IV. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. DUTY TO COMPLY.

The permittee(s) must comply with all conditions of this permit insofar as those conditions are applicable to each permittee, either individually or jointly. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

B. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PERMIT CONDITIONS.

The EPA will adjust the Civil and administrative penalties listed below in accordance with the Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule (Federal Register: Dec. 31, 1996, Volume 61, No. 252, pages 69359-69366, as corrected, March 20, 1997, Volume 62, No. 54, pages 13514-13517) as mandated by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 for inflation on a periodic basis. This rule allows EPA's penalties to keep pace with inflation. The Agency is required to review its penalties at least once every four years thereafter and to adjust them as necessary for inflation according to a specified formula. The civil and administrative penalties listed below were adjusted for inflation starting in 1996.

1. Criminal Penalties.

- a. **Negligent Violations:** The Act provides that any person who negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one (1) year, or both.
- b. **Knowing Violations:** The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both.
- c. **Knowing Endangerment:** The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act and who knows at that time that he is placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury is subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000, or by imprisonment for not more than fifteen (15) years, or both.
- d. **False Statement:** The Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the Act or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or by both. If a conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four (4) years, or by both. (See Section 309(c)(4) of the Act).

2. **Civil Penalties.** The Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$27,500 per day for each violation.

3. **Administrative Penalties.** The Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to an administrative penalty, as follows:

- a. **Class I penalty:** Not to exceed \$11,000 per violation nor shall the maximum amount exceed \$27,500.
- b. **Class II penalty:** Not to exceed \$11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues nor shall the maximum amount exceed \$137,500.

Comment [v115]: AMAFCA is without jurisdiction or legal authority over the other permittees, as well as private entities who may discharge into the MS4. As a result, AMAFCA is without authority to implement many of the requirements of this MS4 Permit, although it will work with each co-permittee to ensure that the requirements of this Permit are met. However, because a co-permittee may violate this Permit in a manner in which AMAFCA is without legal authority or jurisdiction to act, actions for noncompliance should be brought against the individual permittee who is at fault for the violation, rather than all co-permittees jointly.

- C. DUTY TO REAPPLY.** If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the permit expiration date, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application shall be submitted at least 180 days prior to expiration of this permit. The EPA may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date. Continuation of expiring permits shall be governed by regulations promulgated at 40 CFR §122.6 and any subsequent amendments.
- D. NEED TO HALT OR REDUCE ACTIVITY 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 conditions of this permit.
- E. DUTY TO MITIGATE.** The permittee(s) shall take all reasonable steps to control or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- F. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION.** The permittee(s) shall furnish to the EPA, within a time specified by the EPA, any information which the EPA may request to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee(s) shall also furnish to the EPA upon request copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- G. OTHER INFORMATION.** When the permittee becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in any report to the EPA, he or she shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- H. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS.** For a municipality, State, or other public agency, all DMRs, SWMPs, reports, certifications or information either submitted to the EPA or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee(s), shall be signed by either a:
1. Principal executive officer or ranking elected official; or
 2. Duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the EPA.
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.
 3. If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new written authorization satisfying the requirements of this paragraph must be submitted to the EPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
 4. Certification: Any person signing documents under 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 fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."
- I. PENALTIES FOR FALSIFICATION OF MONITORING SYSTEMS.** The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be

Comment [KMS116]: This does not coincide with EPA practice thus far. For example, Class B permittees have an expired permit and are waiting for the next permit; however, they are still covered under the expired permit and expected to comply.

Comment [v117]: The time specified by EPA should be reasonable based on the unique nature of each request.

maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by fines and imprisonment described in Section 309 of the Act.

- J. 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 under section 311 of the Act or section 106 of CERCLA.
- K. PROPERTY RIGHTS.** The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.
- L. 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 circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.
- M. REQUIRING A SEPARATE PERMIT.**

1. The EPA may require any permittee authorized by this permit to obtain a separate NPDES permit. Any interested person may petition the EPA to take action under this paragraph. The Director may require any permittee authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for a separate NPDES permit only if the permittee has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form (as necessary), a statement setting a deadline for the permittee to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the separate NPDES permit, coverage under this permit shall automatically terminate. Separate permit applications shall be submitted to the address shown in Part III.D. The EPA may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If an owner or operator fails to submit, prior to the deadline of the time extension, a separate NPDES permit application as required by the EPA, then the applicability of this permit to the permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal.
2. Any permittee authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for a separate permit. The permittee shall submit a separate application as specified by 40 CFR §122.26(d) for Class A permittees and by 40 CFR §122.33(b)(2) for Class B, C, and D permittees, with reasons supporting the request to the Director. Separate permit applications shall be submitted to the address shown in Part III.D.3. The request may be granted by the issuance of a separate permit if the reasons cited by the permittee are adequate to support the request.
3. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this permit, or the permittee is authorized to discharge under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual NPDES permit is denied to an operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the operator is denied for coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the permitting authority.

N. STATE / ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.

1. 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 established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by section 510 of the Act. If any portion of this permit is in conflict with State law or regulation, then said State law or regulation shall govern.
2. No condition of this permit shall release the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

O. 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 installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the requirements of stormwater management programs, unless the MS4 has executed an agreement with another entity (such as another MS4) to maintain the treatment or control system thereafter. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by a permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

Comment [KMS118]: We often have turnkey agreements with other MS4s in which one will design and build and the other will maintain it after acceptance of the construction.

P. MONITORING AND RECORDS.

1. The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), a copy of the NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOI for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application, or for the term of this permit, whichever is longer. This period may be extended by request of the permitting authority at any time.
2. The permittee must submit its records to the permitting authority only when specifically asked to do so. The permittee must retain a description of the SWMP required by this permit (including a copy of the permit language) at a location accessible to the permitting authority. The permittee must make its records, including the NOI and the description of the SWMP, available to the public if requested to do so in writing.
3. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - b. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - d. The time(s) analyses were initiated;
 - e. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - f. References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - g. The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results.
4. The permittee must maintain, for the term of the permit, copies of all information and determinations used to document permit eligibility under Parts I.A.5.f and Part I.A.3.b.

Q. MONITORING METHODS. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR §136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. The minimum quantification levels (MQLs) in Appendix H are to be used for reporting pollutant data for NPDES permit applications and/or compliance reporting.

R. INSPECTION AND ENTRY. The permittee shall allow the EPA or an authorized representative of EPA, or the State, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substance or parameters at any location.

S. 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.

T. ADDITIONAL MONITORING BY THE PERMITTEE(S). If the permittee monitors more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR §136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Such increased monitoring frequency shall also be indicated on the DMR.

U. ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SITES (Applicable to areas within the corporate boundary of the City of Albuquerque and Tribal lands). This permit does not authorize any stormwater discharges nor require any controls to control stormwater runoff which are not in compliance with any historic preservation laws.

1. In accordance with the Albuquerque Archaeological Ordinance (Section 2-12-2, 14-16-5, and 14-14-3-4), an applicant for either:
 - a. A preliminary plan for any subdivision that is five acres or more in size; or
 - b. A site development plan or master development plan for a project that is five acres or more in size on property that is zoned SU-1 Special Use, IP Industrial Park, an SU-2 zone that requires site plan review, PC Planned Community with a site, or meets the Zoning Code definition of a Shopping Center must first obtain either a Certificate of No Effect or a Certificate of Approval from the City Archaeologist. Details of the requirements for a Certificate of No Effect or a Certificate of Approval are described in the ordinance. Failure to obtain a certificate as required by ordinance shall subject the property owner to the penalties of §1-1-99 ROA 1994.
2. If municipal excavation and/or construction projects implementing requirements of this permit will result in the disturbance of previously undisturbed land, and the project is not required to have a separate NPDES permit (e.g. general permit for discharge of stormwater associated with construction activity), then the permittee may seek authorization for stormwater discharges from such sites of disturbance by:
 - a. Submitting, thirty (30) days prior to commencing land disturbance, the following to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and to appropriate Tribes and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for evaluation of possible effects on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places:
 - (i) A description of the construction or land disturbing activity and the potential impact that this activity may have upon the ground, and
 - (ii) A copy of a USGS topographic map outlining the location of the project and other ancillary impact areas.
 - (iii) The addresses of the SHPO, Sandia Pueblo, and Isleta Pueblo are:

State Historic Preservation Officer
New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
Bataan Memorial Building
407 Galisteo Street, Ste. 236
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Water Quality Manager
Pueblo of Sandia
481 Sandia Loop
Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004

Comment [v119]: A statement should be included that provides that a Permittee's voluntary additional monitoring shall not obligate any additional monitoring activities in any subsequent years.

Comment [KMS120]: This has nothing to do with water quality and should not be part of the permit. Archeological and historic sites are already under the jurisdiction of SHPO.

Natural Resources Department Director
Pueblo of Isleta
P.O. Box 1270
Isleta Pueblo, New Mexico 87022

Water Resources Division Manager
Pueblo of Santa Ana
2 Dove Road
Santa Ana Pueblo, New Mexico 87004

3. If the permittee receives a request for an archeological survey or notice of adverse effects from the SHPO, the permittee shall delay such activity until:
 - a. A cultural resource survey report has been submitted to the SHPO for a review and a determination of no effect or no adverse effect has been made, and
 - b. If an adverse effect is anticipated, measures to minimize harm to historic properties have been agreed upon between the permittee and the SHPO.
4. If the permittee does not receive notification of adverse effects or a request for an archeological survey from the SHPO within thirty (30) days, the permittee may proceed with the activity.
5. Alternately, the permittee may obtain authorization for stormwater discharges from such sites of disturbance by applying for a modification of this permit. The permittee may apply for a permit modification by submitting the following information to the Permitting Authority 180 days prior to commencing such discharges:
 - a. A letter requesting a permit modification to include discharges from activities subject to this provision, in accordance with the signatory requirements in Part IV.H.
 - b. A description of the construction or land disturbing activity and the potential impact that this activity may have upon the ground; County in which the facility will be constructed; type of facility to be constructed; size area (in acres) that the facility will encompass; expected date of construction; and whether the facility is located on land owned or controlled by any political subdivision of New Mexico; and
 - c. A copy of a USGS topographic map outlining the location of the project and other ancillary impact areas.

V. **CONTINUATION OF THE EXPIRED GENERAL PERMIT.** If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act and remain in force and effect. Any permittee who was granted permit coverage prior to the expiration date will automatically remain covered by the continued permit until the earlier of:

1. Reissuance or replacement of this permit, at which time the permittee must comply with the Notice of Intent conditions of the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge; or
2. Issuance of an individual permit for your discharges; or
3. A formal permit decision by the permitting authority not to reissue this general permit, at which time the permittee must seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit.

W. **PERMIT TRANSFERS:** This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the

permitting authority. The permitting authority may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act.

- X. **ANTICIPATED NONCOMPLIANCE.** The permittee must give advance notice to the permitting authority of any planned changes in the permitted small MS4 or activity which may result in noncompliance with this permit. (see
- Y. **PROCEDURES FOR MODIFICATION OR REVOCATION:** Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, 122.64 and 124.5.

PART V. PERMIT MODIFICATION

- A. MODIFICATION OF THE PERMIT.** The permit may be reopened and modified, in accordance with 40 CFR §122.62, §122.63, and §124.5, during the life of the permit to address:
1. Changes in the State's Water Quality Management Plan, including Water Quality Standards;
 2. Changes in applicable water quality standards, statutes or regulations;
 3. A new permittee who is the owner or operator of a portion of the MS4;
 4. Changes in portions of the SWMP that are considered permit conditions;
 5. Construction activities implementing requirements of this permit that will result in the disturbance of previously undisturbed land and not required to have a separate NPDES permit; or
 6. Other modifications deemed necessary by the EPA to meet the requirements of the Act.
- B. MODIFICATION OF THE SWMP(s).** Only those portions of the SWMPs specifically required as permit conditions shall be subject to the modification requirements of 40 CFR §124.5. Addition of components, controls, or requirements by the permittee(s); replacement of an ineffective or infeasible control implementing a required component of the SWMP with an alternate control expected to achieve the goals of the original control; and changes required as a result of schedules contained in Part VI shall be considered minor changes to the SWMP and not modifications to the permit. (See also Part I.D.6)
- C. CHANGES IN REPRESENTATIVE MONITORING SITES.** Changes in monitoring sites, other than those with specific numeric effluent limitations (as described in Part III.A.1.g), shall be considered minor modifications to the permit and shall be made in accordance with the procedures at 40 CFR §122.63.

PART VI. SCHEDULES FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE.

- A. IMPLEMENTATION AND AUGMENTATION OF THE SWMP(s).** The permittee(s) shall comply with all elements identified in Parts I and III for SWMP implementation and augmentation, and permit compliance. The EPA shall have sixty (60) days from receipt of a modification or augmentation made in compliance with Part VI to provide comments or request revisions. During the initial review period, EPA may extend the time period for review and comment. The permittee(s) shall have thirty (30) days from receipt of the EPA's comments or required revisions to submit a response. All changes to the SWMP or monitoring plans made to comply with schedules in Parts I and III must be approved by EPA prior to implementation.
- B. COMPLIANCE WITH EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS.** Reserved.
- C. REPORTING COMPLIANCE WITH SCHEDULES.** No later than fourteen (14) days following a date for a specific action (interim milestone or final deadline) identified in the Part VI schedule(s), the permittee(s) shall submit a written notice of compliance or noncompliance to the EPA in accordance with Part III.D.
- D. MODIFICATION OF THE SWMP(s).** The permittee(s) shall modify its SWMP, as appropriate, in response to modifications required in Part VI.A. Such modifications shall be made in accordance with Part V.B.

PART VII. DEFINITIONS

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Act shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. Unless otherwise specified, additional definitions of words or phrases used in this permit are as follows:

- (1) **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
- (2) **Bioretention** means the water quality and water quantity stormwater management practice using the chemical, biological and physical properties of plants, microbes and soils for the removal of pollution from stormwater runoff.
- (3) **Canopy Interception** means the interception of precipitation, by leaves and branches of trees and vegetation that does not reach the soil.
- ~~(4)~~ **Controllable Sources** are sources of storm water pollutants to impaired waters of the United States, whether private or public, which fall under the jurisdiction of the MS4.
- ~~(5)~~ **Controls or Control Measures or Measures** means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or control the pollution of waters of the United States. Controls also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
- ~~(6)~~ **CWA or The Act** means Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.
- ~~(7)~~ **Co-permittee** means a permittee to a NPDES permit that is only responsible for permit conditions relating to the discharge for which it is operator.
- ~~(8)~~ **Core Municipality** means, for the purpose of this permit, the municipality whose corporate boundary (unincorporated area for counties and parishes) defines the municipal separate storm sewer system. (ex. City of Dallas for the Dallas Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, Harris County for unincorporated Harris County).
- ~~(9)~~ **Direct Connected Impervious Area (DCIA)** means the portion of impervious area with a direct hydraulic connection to the permittee's municipal separate storm sewer system or a waterbody via continuous paved surfaces, gutters, pipes, and other impervious features. Direct connected impervious area typically does not include isolated impervious areas with an indirect hydraulic connection to the municipal separate storm sewer system (e.g., swale or detention basin) or that otherwise drain to a pervious area.
- ~~(10)~~ **Director** means the Regional Administrator or an authorized representative.
- ~~(11)~~ **Discharge** for the purpose of this permit, unless indicated otherwise, means discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system.
- ~~(12)~~ **Discharge-related activities** include: activities which cause, contribute to, or result in storm water point source pollutant discharges; and measures to control storm water discharges, including the siting, construction and operation of best management practices (BMPs) to control, reduce or prevent storm water pollution.
- ~~(13)~~ **Engineered Infiltration** means an underground device or system designed to accept stormwater and slowly exfiltrates it into the underlying soil. This device or system is designed based on soil tests that define the exfiltration rate.
- ~~(14)~~ **Evaporation** means rainfall that is changed or converted into a vapor.
- ~~(15)~~ **Evapotranspiration** means the sum of evaporation and transpiration of water from the earth's surface to the atmosphere. It includes evaporation of liquid or solid water plus the transpiration of plants.
- ~~(16)~~ **Extended Filtration** means a structural stormwater practice which filters stormwater runoff through vegetation and engineered soil media. A portion of the stormwater runoff drains into an underdrain system which slowly releases it after the storm is over.
- ~~(17)~~ **Facility** means any NPDES "point source" or any other facility (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program.
- ~~(18)~~ **Flood Control Projects** mean major drainage projects developed to control water quantity rather than quality, including channelization and detention.
- ~~(19)~~ **Flow-weighted composite sample** means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots collected at a constant time interval, where the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the flow rate of the discharge.
- ~~(20)~~ **Green Infrastructure** means an array of products, technologies, and practices that use natural systems – or engineered systems that mimic natural processes – to enhance overall environmental quality and provide utility services. As a general principal, Green Infrastructure techniques use soils and vegetation to infiltrate, evapotranspire, and/or recycle stormwater runoff. When used as components of a stormwater management system, Green Infrastructure

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practices such as green roofs, porous pavement, rain gardens, and vegetated swales can produce a variety of environmental benefits. In addition to effectively retaining and infiltrating rainfall, these technologies can simultaneously help filter air pollutants, reduce energy demands, mitigate urban heat islands, and sequester carbon while also providing communities with aesthetic and natural resource benefits.

~~(20)~~~~(21)~~ **Hydromodification** means the alteration of the natural flow of water through a landscape, and often takes the form of channel straightening, widening, deepening, or relocating existing, natural stream channels. It also can involve excavation of borrow pits or canals, building of levees, streambank erosion, or other conditions or practices that change the depth, width or location of waterways. Hydromodification usually results in water quality and habitat impacts.

~~(21)~~~~(22)~~ **Illicit connection** means any man-made conveyance connecting an illicit discharge directly to a municipal separate storm sewer.

~~(22)~~~~(23)~~ **Illicit discharge** means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.

~~(23)~~~~(24)~~ **Impervious Area (IA)** means conventional pavements, sidewalks, driveways, roadways, parking lots, and rooftops.

~~(24)~~~~(25)~~ **Indian Country** means:

- a. All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation;
- b. All dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the originally or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and
- c. All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. This definition includes all land held in trust for an Indian tribe.

~~(25)~~~~(26)~~ **Individual Residence** means, for the purposes of this permit, single or multi-family residences. (e.g. single family homes and duplexes, town homes, apartments, etc.)

~~(26)~~~~(27)~~ **Infiltration** means the process by which stormwater penetrates the soil.

~~(27)~~~~(28)~~ **Land application unit** means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for treatment or disposal.

~~(28)~~~~(29)~~ **Landfill** means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

~~(29)~~~~(30)~~ **Land Use** means the way in which land is used, especially in farming and municipal planning.

~~(30)~~~~(31)~~ **Large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system** means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either: (i) located in an incorporated place (city) with a population of 100,000 or more as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census (these cities are listed in Appendix F of 40 CFR § 122); or (ii) located in the counties with unincorporated urbanized populations of 100,000 or more, except municipal separate storm sewers are located in the incorporated places, townships, or towns within such counties (these counties are listed in Appendices H and I of 40 CFR § 122); or (iii) owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in Paragraph (i) or (ii) and that are designated by the Regional Administrator as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system.

~~(31)~~~~(32)~~ **MEP** means maximum extent practicable, the technology-based discharge standard for municipal separate storm sewer systems to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges. A discussion of MEP as it applies to small MS4s is found at 40 CFR 122.34. CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) requires that a municipal permit “shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system design, and engineering methods, and other provisions such as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants.

~~(32)~~~~(33)~~ **Measurable Goal** means a quantitative measure of progress in implementing a component of storm water management program.

~~(33)~~~~(34)~~ **Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4)** means all separate storm sewers that are defined as “large” or “medium” or “small” municipal separate storm sewer systems pursuant to paragraphs 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(4), (b)(7), and (b)(16), or designated under paragraph 40 CFR § 122.26(a)(1)(v).

~~(34)~~~~(35)~~ **Non-traditional MS4** means systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings. 40 CFR 122.26(a)(16)(iii).

~~(35)~~~~(36)~~ **NOI** means Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit (see Part I.B of this permit)

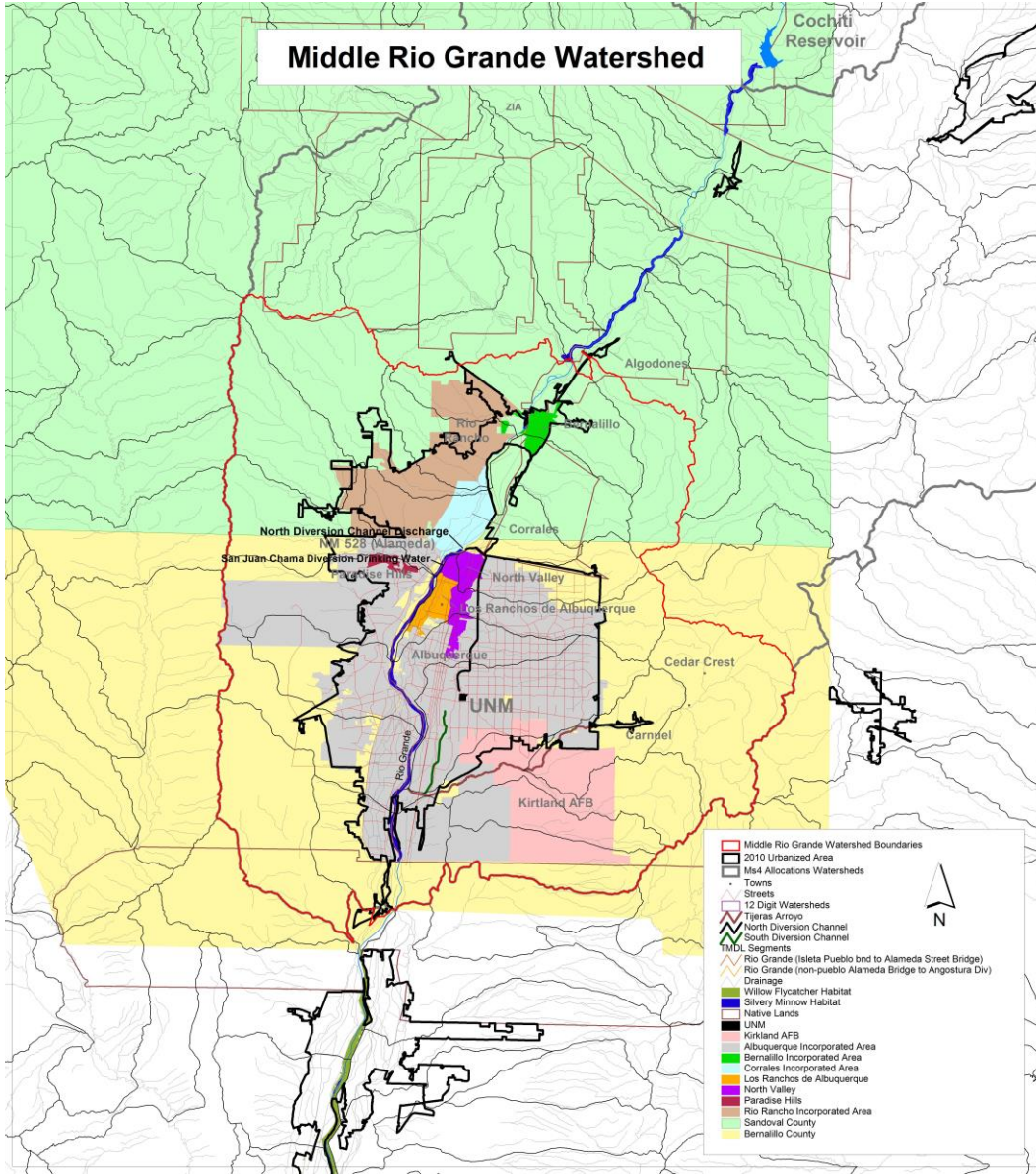
~~(36)~~~~(37)~~ **NOT** means Notice of Termination.

~~(37)~~~~(38)~~ **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.

~~(38)~~~~(39)~~ **Owner or operator** means the owner or operator of any “facility or activity” subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

- ~~(39)~~**(40) Permittee** refers to any person (defined below) authorized by this NPDES permit to discharge to Waters of the United States.
- ~~(40)~~**(41) Permitting Authority** means EPA, Region 6.
- ~~(41)~~**(42) Person** means an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof.
- ~~(42)~~**(43) Point Source** means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.
- ~~(43)~~**(44) Pollutant** is defined at 40 CFR 122.2. Pollutant means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, Munitions, chemical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.
- ~~(44)~~**(45) Pre-development Hydrology**, for the purposes of this permit, means capturing the 90th percentile storm event runoff (consistent with any limitations on that capture).
- ~~(45)~~**(46) Rainfall and Rainwater Harvesting** means the collection, conveyance, and storage of rainwater. The scope, method, technologies, system complexity, purpose, and end uses vary from rain barrels for garden irrigation in urban areas, to large-scale collection of rainwater for all domestic uses.
- ~~(46)~~**(47) Soil amendment** means adding components to in-situ or native soils to increase the spacing between soil particles so that the soil can absorb and hold more moisture. The amendment of soils changes various other physical, chemical and biological characteristics so that the soils become more effective in maintaining water quality.
- ~~(47)~~**(48) Storm drainage projects** include stormwater inlets, culverts, minor conveyances and a host of other structures or devices.
- ~~(48)~~**(49) Storm sewer**, unless otherwise indicated, means a municipal separate storm sewer.
- ~~(49)~~**(50) Stormwater** means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
- ~~(50)~~**(51) Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity** means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant (See 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14) for specifics of this definition).
- ~~(51)~~**(52) Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)** means a comprehensive program to manage the quality of stormwater discharged from the municipal separate storm sewer system. For the purposes of this permit, the Stormwater Management Program is considered a single document, but may actually consist of separate programs (e.g. "chapters") for each permittee.
- ~~(52)~~**(53) Time-weighted composite** means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected at a constant time interval.
- ~~(53)~~**(54) Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)** means a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards. A TMDL is the sum of individual wasteload allocations for point sources (WLA), load allocations for non-point sources and natural background (LA), and must consider seasonal variation and include a margin of safety. The TMDL comes in the form of a technical document or plan.
- ~~(54)~~**(55) Toxicity** means an LC50 of <100% effluent.
- ~~(55)~~**(56) Waste load allocation (WLA)** means the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. WLAs constitute a type of water quality-based effluent limitation.
- ~~(56)~~**(57) Wetlands** means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.
- ~~(57)~~**(58) Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)** means the aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity test.

Appendix A - Middle Rio Grande Watershed – Permittees List



Middle Rio Grande Watershed Potential Permittees List

Class A:

City of Albuquerque

AMAFCA (Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority)

UNM (University of New Mexico)

NMDOT (New Mexico Department of Transportation District 3)

Class B:

Bernalillo County

Sandoval County

Village of Corrales

City of Rio Rancho

Los Ranchos de Albuquerque

KAFB (Kirtland Air Force Base)

Town of Bernalillo

EXPO (State Fairgrounds/Expo NM)

SSCAFCA (Southern Sandoval County Arroyo Flood Control Authority)

Class C:

ESCAFCA (Eastern Sandoval County Arroyo Flood Control Authority)

Sandia Labs (DOE)

Class D:

Pueblo of Sandia

Pueblo of Isleta

Pueblo of Santa Ana

Note: There could be additional potential permittees.

Appendix B - Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) Tables

A bacteria TMDL for the Middle Rio Grande was approved by the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission on April 13, 2010, and by EPA on June 30, 2010. The new TMDL modifies: 1) the indicator parameter for bacteria from fecal coliform to *E. coli*, and 2) the way the WLAs are assigned

Discharges to Impaired Waters – TMDL Waste Load Allocations (WLAs)² for *E. coli*: Rio Grande¹

Stream Segment	Stream Name	Permittee Class	FLOW CONDITIONS & ASSOCIATED WLA (cfu/day) ³				
			High	Moist	Mid-Range	Dray	Low
2105_50	Isleta Pueblo boundary to Alameda Street Bridge (based on flow at USGS Station NM08330000)	Class A ⁴	3.36x10 ¹⁰	8.41 x10 ¹⁰	5.66 x10 ¹⁰	2.09 x10 ¹⁰	4.67 x10 ⁹
		Class B ⁵ Class C ⁶	3.73 x10 ⁹	9.35 x10 ⁹	6.29 x10 ⁹	2.32 x10 ⁹	5.19 x10 ⁸
2105.1_00	non-Pueblo Alameda Bridge to Angostura Diversion (based on flow at USGS Station NM08329928)	Class A	5.25 x10 ¹⁰	1.52 x10 ¹⁰	–	5.43 x10 ⁹	2.80 x10 ⁹
		Class B Class C	2.62 x10 ¹¹	7.59 x10 ¹⁰	–	2.71 x10 ¹⁰	1.40 x10 ¹⁰

- 1 Total Maximum Daily Load for the Middle Rio Grande Watershed, NMED, 2010.
- 2 The WLAs for the stormwater MS4 permit was based on the percent jurisdiction area approach. Thus, the MS4 WLAs are a percentage of the available allocation for each hydrologic zone, where the available allocation = TMDL – WLA – MOS.
- 3 Flow conditions relate to percent of days the flow in the Rio Grande at a USGS Gauge exceeds a particular level: High 0-10%; Moist 10-40%; Mid-Range 40-60%; Dry 60-90%; and Low 90-100%. (Source: Figures 4.3 and 4.4 in 2010 Middle Rio Grande TMDL)
- 4 Phase I MS4s
- 5 Phase II MS4s (2000 Census)
- 6 New Phase II MS4s (2010 Census or MS4s designated by the Director)

Formulas to Compare Actual Loadings to Target Values

The load formula used in the Bacteria TMDL should be used to compute actual *E. coli* loadings from a particular discharge point.:

$$C \text{ as cfu/100 ml} * 1000 \text{ ml/1 L} / 0.264 \text{ gallons} * Q = \text{cfu/day}$$

Where: C = water quality standard criterion for bacteria
 Q = discharge flow in million gallons per day (mgd)

Appendix C - Historic Properties Eligibility Procedures

MS4 operators must determine whether their MS4's storm water discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, or construction of best management practices (BMPs) to control such discharges, have potential to affect a property that is either listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

For existing dischargers who do not need to construct BMPs for permit coverage, a simple visual inspection may be sufficient to determine whether historic properties are affected. However, for MS4s which are new storm water dischargers and for existing MS4s which are planning to construct BMPs for permit eligibility, MS4 operators should conduct further inquiry to determine whether historic properties may be affected by the storm water discharge or BMPs to control the discharge. In such instances, MS4 operators should first determine whether there are any historic properties or places listed on the National Register or if any are eligible for listing on the register (e.g., they are "eligible for listing").

Due to the large number of entities seeking coverage under this permit and the limited number of personnel available to State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers nationwide to respond to inquiries concerning the location of historic properties, EPA suggests that MS4 operators first access the "National Register of Historic Places" information listed on the National Park Service's web page (www.nps.gov/nr/). Addresses for State Historic Preservation Officers and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers are listed in Parts II and III of this appendix, respectively. In instances where a Tribe does not have a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, MS4 operators should contact the appropriate Tribal government office when responding to this permit eligibility condition. MS4 operators may also contact city, county or other local historical societies for assistance, especially when determining if a place or property is eligible for listing on the register. Tribes that do not currently reside in an area may also have an interest in cultural properties in areas they formerly occupied. Tribal contact information is available at <http://www.epa.gov/region06/dra/oejta/tribalaffairs/index.html>.

The following three scenarios describe how MS4 operators can meet the permit eligibility criteria for protection of historic properties under this permit:

- (1) If historic properties are not identified in the path of an MS4's storm water and allowable non-storm water discharges or where construction activities are planned to install BMPs to control such discharges (e.g., diversion channels or retention ponds), then the MS4 operator has met the permit eligibility criteria under Part I.A.3.b.(i).
- (2) If historic properties are identified but it is determined that they will not be affected by the discharges or construction of BMPs to control the discharge, the MS4 operator has met the permit eligibility criteria under Part I.A.3.b.(ii).
- (3) If historic properties are identified in the path of an MS4's storm water and allowable non-storm water discharges or where construction activities are planned to install BMPs to control such discharges, and it is determined that there is the potential to adversely affect the property, the MS4 operator can still meet the permit eligibility criteria under Part I.A.3.b.(ii) if he/she obtains and complies with a written agreement with the appropriate State or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer which outlines measures the MS4 operator will follow to mitigate or prevent those adverse effects. The operator should notify EPA before exercising this option.

The contents of such a written agreement must be included in the MS4's Storm Water Management Program.

In situations where an agreement cannot be reached between an MS4 operator and the State or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, MS4 operators should contact EPA for assistance.

The term "adverse effects" includes but is not limited to damage, deterioration, alteration or destruction of the historic property or place. EPA encourages MS4 operators to contact the appropriate State or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer as soon as possible in the event of a potential adverse effect to a historic property.

MS4 operators are reminded that they must comply with applicable State, Tribal and local laws concerning the protection of historic properties and places.

I. Internet Information on the National Register of Historic Places

An electronic listing of the "National Register of Historic Places," as maintained by the National Park Service on its National Register Information System (NRIS), can be accessed on the Internet at www.nps.gov/nr/.

II. State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO)

SHPO List for areas covered by the permit:

NEW MEXICO

Historic Preservation Div, Office of Cultural Affairs
Bataan Memorial Building, 407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236
Santa Fe, NM 87501
505-827-6320 FAX: 505-827-6338

III. Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
(THPO)

In instances where a Tribe does not have a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, please contact the appropriate Tribal government office when responding to this permit eligibility condition.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officers:
Mescalero Apache Tribe
P.O. Box 227
Mescalero, New Mexico 88340

Water Quality Manager
Pueblo of Sandia
481 Sandia Loop
Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004

Natural Resources Department Director
Pueblo of Isleta
P.O. Box 1270
Isleta Pueblo, New Mexico 87022

Water Resources Division Manager
Pueblo of Santa Ana
2 Dove Road
Santa Ana Pueblo, New Mexico 87004

For more information:

National Association of Tribal Historic
Preservation Officers
P.O. Box 19189
Washington, DC 20036-9189
Phone: (202) 628-8476
Fax: (202) 628-2241

IV. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 803,
Washington, DC 20004 Telephone: (202) 606-8503, Fax: (202) 606-8647/8672, E-mail:
achp@achp.gov

Appendix D - Suggested Notice of Intent Format

EPA suggests using the following format as an attachment to a cover letter to submit the Notice of Intent information required under Part I.B.2 of the permit.

3. Legal Name of the MS4 Operator: _____
 Mailing address: _____

- Contact Person _____
- Telephone Number _____
4. Operator is a ___Federal ___State ___ Tribal ___ other public entity (check one)
5. The MS4 is located in the _____ urbanized area or _____
 _____ core municipality or Indian reservation/pueblo (if not located in an
 urbanized area); in _____ county(ies),
 and the latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the small MS4 is _____
4. The major receiving water(s) are _____. Does the MS4
 discharge to any waters for which an TMDL applicable to discharges from the MS4 has been approved
 ___ Yes ___ No ___ N/A? (See Part I.A.5.f)
5. The MS4 ___ is ___ is not ___ is partially located on Indian Country lands. If so, the Indian
 Country Lands include the following _____ (NOTE: MS4s
 straddling State and Indian Country land boundaries will be issued authorization under all applicable
 permits and may have additional State or Tribal-specific requirements applicable to different areas of
 the MS4 - see Part VIII)
6. If the MS4 operator is participating in cooperative programs with other parties (or is relying on
 another governmental entity) to satisfy one or more permit obligations (see Part I.D.3), the identity of
 that entity(ies) and the element(s) the entity(ies) will be implementing ___N/A ___ Required
 information attached
7. A description of the storm water management program (SWMP), including best management practices
 (BMPs) that will be implemented and the measurable goals for each of the storm water minimum
 control measures specified in Part I.D.5 of this permit, the month and year in which the MS4 operator
 will start and fully implement each of the minimum control measures or the frequency of the action, the
 name of the person(s) or position(s) responsible for implementing or coordinating the SWMP, and the
 supporting documentation required by Part I.A.3.b is attached.

8. *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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.*

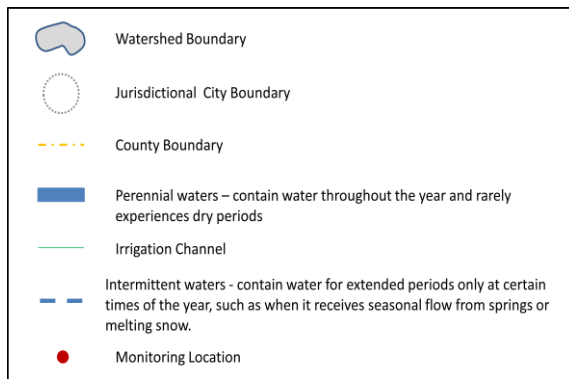
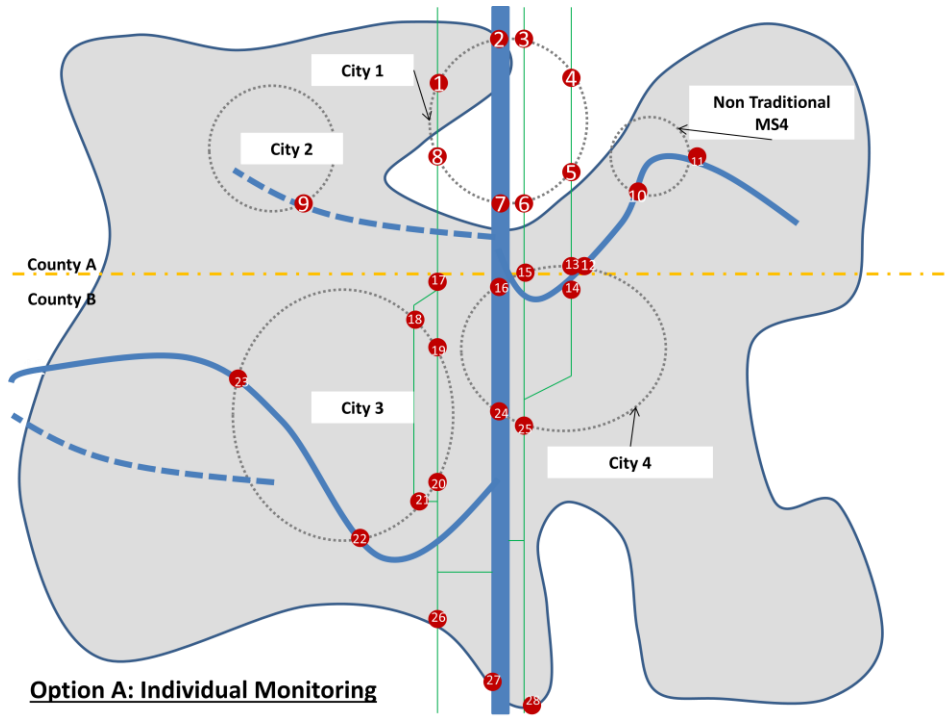
Signed: _____ Date: _____

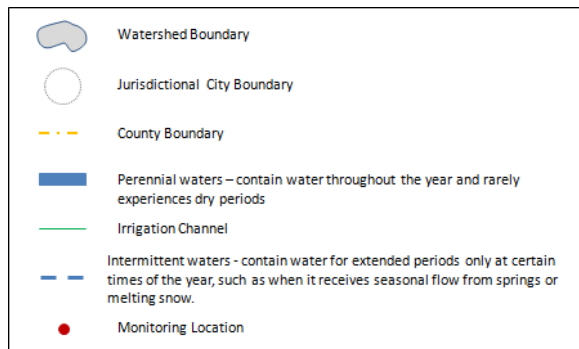
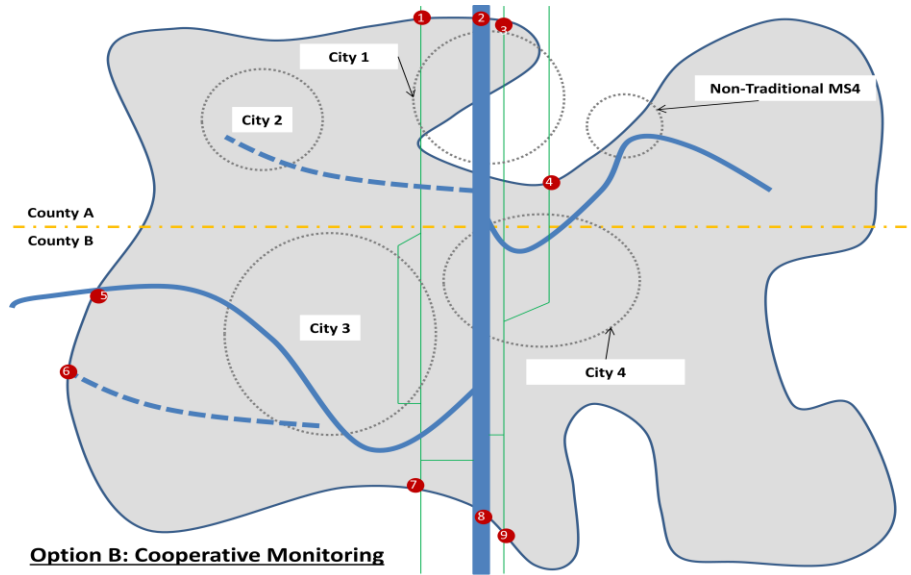
Printed Name _____

Attachments

1. Description of the storm water management program (SWMP), including best management practices (BMPs) that will be implemented and the associated measurable goals.
2. Summary of issues raised in any local public comments received by the MS4 Operator on the draft NOI/SWMP and MS4 operator's responses.
3. Description of how the Part I.A.3.b eligibility criteria for historic properties have been met (see Part I.A.3.b and Appendix C).
4. If the MS4 discharges to a receiving water for which EPA has approved or developed a TMDL, describe how the eligibility requirements of Part I.A.5.f have been met.

Appendix E - Suggested Initial Phase Sampling Location Concepts – Wet Weather Monitoring





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

- D. Do you discharge to any high-quality waters (e.g., Tier 2, Tier 3, outstanding natural resource waters, or other state or federal designation)? Yes No
- E. Are you implementing additional specific provisions to ensure their continued integrity? Yes No

3. Public Education and Public Participation

- A. Is your public education program targeting specific pollutants and sources of those pollutants? Yes No
- B. If yes, what are the specific sources and/or pollutants addressed by your public education program?
-

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

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

4. Construction

- A. Do you have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism stipulating:
- Erosion and sediment control requirements? Yes No
 - Other construction waste control requirements? Yes No
 - Requirement to submit construction plans for review? Yes No
 - MS4 enforcement authority? Yes No
- B. Do you have written procedures for:
- Reviewing construction plans? Yes No
 - Performing inspections? Yes No
 - Responding to violations? Yes No
- C. Identify the number of active construction sites \geq 1 acre in operation in your jurisdiction at any time during the reporting period. _____
- D. How many of the sites identified in 4.C did you inspect during this reporting period? _____
- E. Describe, on average, the frequency with which your program conducts construction site inspections.
-

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

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

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Notice of violation | # _____ | No Authority <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Administrative fines | # _____ | No Authority <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Stop Work Orders | # _____ | No Authority <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Civil penalties | # _____ | No Authority <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Criminal actions | # _____ | No Authority <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Administrative orders | # _____ | No Authority <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | Other _____ | # _____ | |

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

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

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

5. Illicit Discharge Elimination

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

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

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

D. Do you have documented procedures, including frequency, for screening outfalls? Yes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Stormwater Management for Municipal Operations

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

All public parks, ball fields, other recreational facilities and other open spaces Yes No

All municipal construction activities, including those disturbing less than 1 acre Yes No

All municipal turf grass/landscape management activities Yes No

All municipal vehicle fueling, operation and maintenance activities Yes No

All municipal maintenance yards Yes No

All municipal waste handling and disposal areas Yes No

Other _____

B. Are stormwater inspections conducted at these facilities? Yes No

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Long-term (Post-Construction) Stormwater Measures

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

Site plan reviews for stormwater/water quality of all new and re-development projects? Yes No

Long-term operation and maintenance of stormwater management controls? Yes No

Retrofitting to incorporate long-term stormwater management controls? Yes No

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

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

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

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

Flow volumes Yes No

Peak discharge rates Yes No

Discharge frequency Yes No

Flow duration Yes No

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- N. Do you use an electronic tool (e.g., GIS, database, spreadsheet) to track post-construction BMPs, inspections and maintenance? Yes No
- O. Do all municipal departments and/or staff (as relevant) have access to this tracking system? Yes No
- P. How often do municipal employees receive training on the post-construction program? _____

8. Program Resources

- A. What was the annual expenditure to implement MS4 permit requirements this reporting period?

- B. What is next year's budget for implementing the requirements of your MS4 NPDES permit? _____
- C. This year what is/are your source(s) of funding for the stormwater program, and annual revenue (amount or percentage) derived from each?

Source: _____	Amount \$ _____ OR % _____
Source: _____	Amount \$ _____ OR % _____
Source: _____	Amount \$ _____ OR % _____
- D. How many FTEs does your municipality devote to the stormwater program (specifically for implementing the stormwater program; not municipal employees with other primary responsibilities)? _____
- E. Do you share program implementation responsibilities with any other entities? Yes No

Entity	Activity/Task/Responsibility	Your Oversight/Accountability Mechanism
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

9. Evaluating/Measuring Progress

A. What indicators do you use to evaluate the overall effectiveness of your stormwater management program, how long have you been tracking them, and at what frequency? These are not measurable goals for individual management practices or tasks, but large-scale or long-term metrics for the overall program, such as macroinvertebrate community indices, measures of effective impervious cover in the watershed, indicators of in-stream hydrologic stability, etc.

Indicator	Began Tracking (year)	Frequency	Number of Locations
<i>Example: E. coli</i>	2003	Weekly April-September	20
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

B. What environmental quality trends have you documented over the duration of your stormwater program? Reports or summaries can be attached electronically, or provide the URL to where they may be found on the Web.

10. Additional Information

Please attach any additional information on the performance of your MS4 program, including information required in Parts I.C and III.B. If providing clarification to any of the questions on this form, please provide the question number (e.g., 2C) in your response.

Certification Statement and Signature

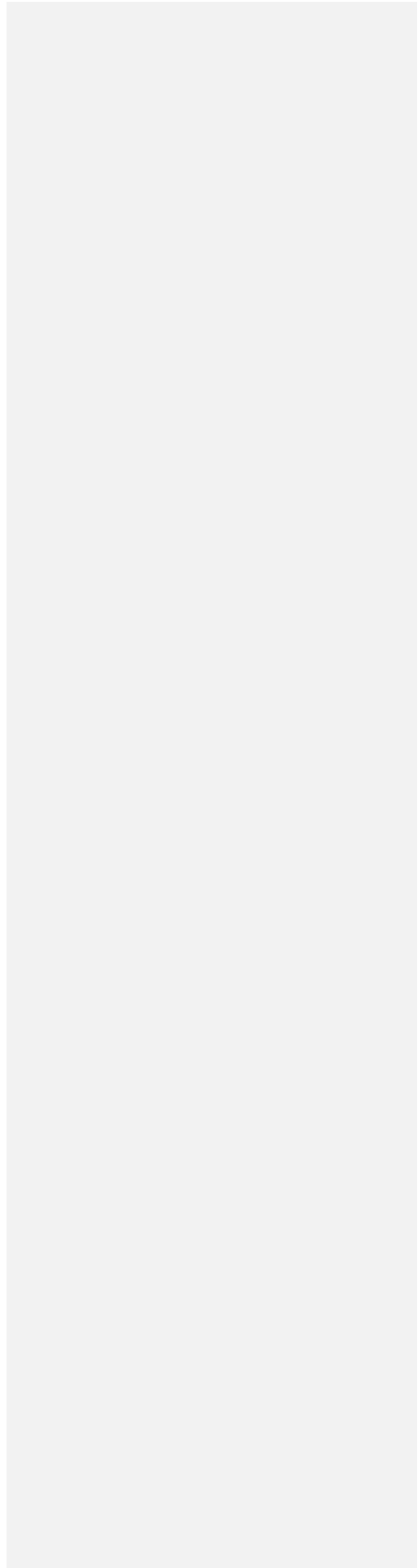
I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage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

Yes No

Federal regulations require this application to be signed as follows: **For a municipal, State, Federal, or other public facility:** by either a principal executive or ranking elected official.

Name of Certifying Official, Title

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)



Appendix G - Providing Comments or Requesting a Public Hearing on an MS4 Operator's NOI

NOTE: Appendix G is for public information only and does not impose conditions on the permittee.

Any interested person may provide comments or request a public hearing on a Notice of Intent (NOI) submitted under this general permit. The general permit itself is not reopened for comment during the period an NOI is available for review and comment.

A. How Will I Know A MS4 is Filing an NOI and How Can I Get a Copy?

The permittee is required to provide a local public notice that they are filing an NOI and make a copy of the draft NOI submittal available locally. EPA will put basic information from all NOIs received on the Internet at: <http://www.epa.gov/region6/6wq/npdes/sw/sms4/index.htm>. You may contact the listed MS4 representative for local access to the NOI. You may also request a copy from EPA by contacting Ms. Dorothy Brown at 214-665-8141 or brown.dorothy@epa.gov or via mail at the Address in Item D below, attention Dorothy Brown.

B. When Can I File Comments or a Hearing Request?

You can file comments and/or request a hearing as soon as a NOI is filed, but your request must be postmarked or physically received by EPA within thirty (30) calendar days of the date the NOI is posted on the web site in Section A.

C. How Do I File Comments or Make My Hearing Request?

Your comments and/or hearing request must be in writing and must state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. You should be as specific as possible and include suggested remedies where possible. You should include any data supporting your position(s). If you are submitting the request on behalf of a group or organization, you should describe the nature and membership of the group or organization. Electronic format comments in MS-WORD or PDF format are preferred.

D. Where Do I Send Copies of My Comments or Hearing Request?

Electronic Format: Submit one copy of your comments or hearing request via e-mail to Ms. Diane Smith at smith.diane@epa.gov and copy the Operator of the MS4 at the address on the NOI (send hard copy to MS4 Operator if no e-mail address provided). You may also submit via compact disk or diskette formatted for PCs to addresses for hard copy below. (Hard Copy: You must send an original and one copy of your comments or hearing request to EPA at the address below and a copy to the Operator of the MS4 at the address provided on the NOI)

U.S. EPA Region 6
Water Quality Protection Division (6WQ-NP)
Attn: Diane Smith
1445 Ross Ave., Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75202

E. How Will EPA Determine Whether or Not To Hold a Public Hearing?

EPA will evaluate all hearing requests received on an NOI to determine if a significant degree of public interest exists and whether issues raised may warrant clarification of the MS4 Operator's NOI submittal. EPA will hold a public hearing if a significant amount of public interest is evident. EPA may also, at the Agency's discretion, hold either a public hearing or an informal public meeting to clarify issues related to the NOI submittal. EPA may hold a single public hearing or public meeting covering more than one MS4 (e.g., for all MS4s in an Urbanized Area, etc.).

F. How Will EPA Announce a Public Hearing or Public Meeting?

EPA will provide public notice of the time and place for any public hearing or public meeting in a major newspaper with local distribution and via the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/region6/6wq/npdes/sw/sms4/index.htm>.

G. What Will EPA Do With Comments on an NOI?

EPA will take all comments made directly or in the course of a public hearing or public meeting into consideration in determining whether or not the MS4 that submitted the NOI is appropriately covered under the general permit. The MS4 operator will have the opportunity to provide input on issues raised. The Director may require the MS4 operator to supplement or amend the NOI submittal in order to be authorized under the general permit or may direct the MS4 Operator to submit an individual permit application. A summary of issues raised and EPA's responses will be made available online at <http://www.epa.gov/region6/6wq/npdes/sw/sms4/index.htm>. A hard copy may also be requested by contacting Ms. Diane Smith (see paragraph D)

Appendix H - Minimum Quantification Levels (MQL's)

The following Minimum Quantification Levels (MQL's) are to be used for reporting pollutant data for NPDES permit applications and/or compliance reporting.

POLLUTANTS	MQL µg/l	POLLUTANTS	MQL µg/l
METALS, RADIOACTIVITY, CYANIDE and CHLORINE			
Aluminum	2.5	Molybdenum	10
Antimony	60	Nickel	0.5
Arsenic	0.5	Selenium	5
Barium	100	Silver	0.5
Beryllium	0.5	Thallium	0.5
Boron	100	Uranium	0.1
Cadmium	1	Vanadium	50
Chromium	10	Zinc	20
Cobalt	50	Cyanide	10
Copper	0.5	Cyanide, weak acid dissociable	10
Lead	0.5	Total Residual Chlorine	33
Mercury (*)	0.0005 0.005		
DIOXIN			
2,3,7,8-TCDD	0.00001		
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS			
Acrolein	50	1,3-Dichloropropylene	10
Acrylonitrile	20	Ethylbenzene	10
Benzene	10	Methyl Bromide	50
Bromoform	10	Methylene Chloride	20
Carbon Tetrachloride	2	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	10
Chlorobenzene	10	Tetrachloroethylene	10
Clorodibromomethane	10	Toluene	10
Chloroform	50	1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	10
Dichlorobromomethane	10	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	10	Trichloroethylene	10
1,1-Dichloroethylene	10	Vinyl Chloride	10
1,2-Dichloropropane	10		
ACID COMPOUNDS			
2-Chlorophenol	10	2,4-Dinitrophenol	50
2,4-Dichlorophenol	10	Pentachlorophenol	5
2,4-Dimethylphenol	10	Phenol	10
4,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol	50	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	10

POLLUTANTS	MLL µg/l	POLLUTANTS	MLL µg/l
BASE/NEUTRAL			
Acenaphthene	10	Dimethyl Phthalate	10
Anthracene	10	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	10
Benidine	50	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10
Benzo(a)anthracene	5	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	20
Benzo(a)pyrene	5	Fluoranthene	10
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	10	Fluorene	10
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	5	Hexachlorobenzene	5
Bis(2-chloroethyl)Ether	10	Hexachlorobutadiene	10
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)Ether	10	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	10	Hexachloroethane	20
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	10	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	5
2-Chloronaphthalene	10	Isophorone	10
Chrysene	5	Nitrobenzene	10
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	5	n-Nitrosodimethylamine	50
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10	n-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	20
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	10	n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	20
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	Pyrene	10
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	5	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10
Diethyl Phthalate	10		
PESTICIDES AND PCBS			
Aldrin	0.01	Beta-Endosulfan	0.02
Alpha-BHC	0.05	Endosulfan sulfate	0.02
Beta-BHC	0.05	Endrin	0.02
Gamma-BHC	0.05	Endrin Aldehyde	0.1
Chlordane	0.2	Heptachlor	0.01
4,4'-DDT and derivatives	0.02	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Dieldrin	0.02	PCBs **	-
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.01	Toxaphene	0.3

(MQL's Revised November 1, 2007)

(*) Default MQL for Mercury is 0.005 unless Part I of your permit requires the more sensitive Method 1631 (Oxidation / Purge and Trap / Cold vapor Atomic Fluorescence Spectrometry), then the MQL shall be 0.0005.

(**) EPA Method 1668 should be utilized when PCB water column monitoring is conducted to determine compliance with permit requirements. Either the Arochlor test (EPA Method 8082) or USGS test method (8093) may be utilized for purposes of sediment sampling as part of a screening program.