Stormwater Management Program

Permit Term: (2024 – 2029)

Prepared in accordance with

TPDES Small MS4 General Permit TXR040000

CITY OF COLLEGE STATION

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TPDES Permit No. TXR040008

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Acronyms

BMP	Best Management Practice
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BRA	Brazos River Authority
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFU	Colony Forming Unit
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
I&I	Infiltration and Inflow
I-Plan	Implementation Plan
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MCM	Minimum Control Measure
MPN	Most Probable Number
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow
SWMP	Stormwater Management Program
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TPDES	Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TWC	Texas Water Code
TWRI	Texas Water Resource Institute
UA	Urbanized Area
WWTF	Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Definitions

Arid Areas: Areas with an average annual rainfall of less than ten inches.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, structural controls, local ordinances, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spills or leaks, waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.

Classified Segment: A waterbody that is listed and described in Appendix A or Appendix C of the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards, at 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 307.10.

Clean Water Act (CWA): 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.

Common Plan of Development or Sale: A construction activity that is completed in separate stages, separate phases, or in combination with other construction activities. A common plan of development or sale is identified by the documentation for the construction project that identifies the scope of the project, and may include plats, blueprints, marketing plans, contracts, building permits, a public notice or hearing, zoning requests, or other similar documentation and activities.

Construction Activity: Soil disturbance, including clearing, grading, excavating, and other construction-related activities (e.g., stockpiling of fill material and demolition); and not including routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site (e.g., the routine grading of existing dirt roads, asphalt overlays of existing roads, the routine clearing of existing right-of-ways, and similar maintenance activities). Regulated construction activity is defined in terms of small and large construction activity.

a) **Small Construction Activity** is construction activity that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre and less than five acres of land. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one and less than five acres of land.

b) **Large Construction Activity** is construction activity that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than five acres of land. Large construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than five acres of land.

Construction Site Operator: The entity or entities associated with a small or large construction project that meet(s) either of the following two criteria:

a) The entity or entities that have operational control over construction plans and specifications (including approval of revisions) to the extent necessary to meet the requirements and conditions of this general permit; or

b) The entity or entities that have day-to-day operational control of those activities at a construction site that are necessary to ensure compliance with a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3) for the site or other permit conditions (for example they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWP3 or comply with other permit conditions).

Control Measure: Any BMP or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to water in the state.

Conveyance: Curbs, gutters, man-made channels and ditches, drains, pipes, and other constructed features designed or used for flood control or to otherwise transport stormwater runoff.

Discharge: When used without a qualifier, refers to the discharge of stormwater runoff or certain non-stormwater discharges as allowed under the authorization of this general permit.

Final Stabilization: A construction site where either of the following conditions is met:

a) All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform (for example, evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed.

b) For individual lots in a residential construction site by either:

1. The homebuilder completing final stabilization as specified in condition (a) above; or

2. The homebuilder establishing temporary stabilization for an individual lot prior to the time of transfer of the ownership of the home to the buyer and after informing the homeowner of the need for, and benefits of, final stabilization.

c) For construction activities on land used for agricultural purposes (for example pipelines across crop or range land), final stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to its preconstruction agricultural use. Areas disturbed that were not previously used for agricultural activities, such as buffer strips immediately adjacent to surface water and areas which are not being returned to their preconstruction agricultural use must meet the final stabilization conditions of condition (a) above.

d) In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas only, all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and both of the following criteria have been met:

1. Temporary erosion control measures (e.g., degradable rolled erosion control product) are selected, designed, and installed along with an appropriate seed base to provide erosion control for at least three years without active maintenance by the operator, and

2. The temporary erosion control measures are selected, designed, and installed to achieve 70 percent vegetative coverage within three years.

High Priority Facilities: High priority facilities are facilities with a high potential to generate stormwater pollutants. These facilities must include, at a minimum, the MS4 operator's maintenance yards, hazardous waste facilities, fuel storage locations, and other facilities where chemicals or other materials have a high potential to be discharged in stormwater. Among the factors that must be considered when giving a facility a high priority ranking are: the amount of urban pollutants stored at the site, the identification of improperly stored materials, activities that must not be performed outside (for example, changing automotive fluids, vehicle washing), proximity to water bodies, proximity to sensitive aquifer recharge features, poor housekeeping practices, and discharge of pollutant(s) of concern to impaired water(s).

Illicit Connection: Any man-made conveyance connecting an illicit discharge directly to a municipal separate storm sewer.

Illicit Discharge: Any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not entirely composed of stormwater, except discharges pursuant to this general permit or a separate authorization and discharges resulting from emergency fire-fighting activities.

Impaired Water: A surface water body that is identified as impaired on the latest U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved Clean Water Act (CWA) § 303(d) List or waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL that are found on the latest EPA approved Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d) which lists the category 4 and 5 water bodies.

Implementation Plan (I-Plan): A detailed plan of action that describes the measures or activities necessary to achieve the pollutant reductions identified in the total maximum daily load (TMDL).

Industrial Activity: Any of the ten (10) categories of industrial activities included in the definition of "stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity" as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

Level 4 MS4: Operators of traditional small MS4s that serve a population of 100,000 or more within an "urban area with a population of at least 50,000 people", based on the 2020 Decennial Census.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP): The technology-based discharge standard for municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges that was established by the CWA § 402(p). A discussion of MEP as it applies to small MS4s is found in 40 CFR § 122.34.

MS4 Operator: The public entity or the entity contracted by the public entity, responsible for management and operation of the small municipal separate storm sewer system that is subject to the terms of the TPDES General Permit No. TXR040000.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4): A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

a) Owned or operated by the U.S., a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over the disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a

designated and approved management agency under the CWA §208 that discharges to surface water in the state;
b) That is designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
c) That is not a combined sewer; and
d) That is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as defined in 40 CFR §122.2.

Outfall: A point source at the point where a small MS4 discharges to Waters of the U.S. and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances that connect segments of the same stream or other Waters of the U.S. and are used to convey Waters of the U.S. For the purpose of TPDES General Permit No. TXR040000, sheet flow leaving a linear transportation system without channelization is not considered an outfall. Point sources such as curb cuts; traffic or right-of-way barriers with drainage slots that drain into open culverts, open swales, or an adjacent property, or otherwise not actually discharging into Waters of the U.S. are not considered an outfall.

Permittee: The MS4 operator authorized under TPDES General Permit No. TXR040000.

Point Source: (from 40 CFR § 122.22) 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.

Pollutant(s) of Concern: For the purpose of TPDES General Permit No. TXR040000, includes biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids (TSS), turbidity or siltation), pathogens, oil and grease, and any pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from an MS4. (Definition from 40 CFR § 122.32(e)(3)).

Redevelopment: Alterations of a property that changed the ”footprint” of a site or building in such a way that there is a disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre of land. This term does not include such activities as exterior remodeling, routine maintenance activities, and linear utility installation.

Semi-arid Areas: Areas with an average annual rainfall of at least ten inches, but less than twenty inches.

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4): A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):
a) Owned or operated by the U.S., a state, city, town, borough, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under CWA § 208;
b) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
c) Which is not a combined sewer;
d) Which is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as defined in 40 CFR § 122.2;

e) Which was not previously regulated under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or a Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) individual permit as a medium or large municipal separate storm sewer system, as defined in 40 CFR §§122.26(b)(4) and (b)(7).

This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems at military bases, large hospitals or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. This term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings. For the purpose of TPDES General Permit No. TXR040000, a very discrete system also includes storm drains associated with certain municipal offices and education facilities serving a nonresidential population, where those storm drains do not function as a system, and where the buildings are not physically interconnected to a small MS4 that is also operated by that public entity.

Stormwater and Stormwater Runoff: Rainfall runoff, snow melt runoff, surface runoff, and drainage.

Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity: Stormwater runoff from an area where there is either a large construction or a small construction activity.

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP): A comprehensive program to manage the quality of discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system.

Structural Control (or Practice): A pollution prevention practice that requires the construction of a device, or the use of a device, to capture or prevent pollution in stormwater runoff. Structural controls and practices may include but are not limited to wet ponds, bioretention, infiltration basins, stormwater wetlands, silt fences, earthen dikes, drainage swales, vegetative lined ditches, vegetative filter strips, sediment traps, check dams, subsurface drains, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retaining systems, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins.

Surface Water in the State: Lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, wetlands, marshes, inlets, canals, the Gulf of Mexico inside the territorial limits of the state (from the mean high water mark (MHWM) out 10.36 miles into the Gulf), and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, navigable or nonnavigable, and including the beds and banks of all water courses and bodies of surface water, that are wholly or partially inside or bordering the state or subject to the jurisdiction of the state. Waters in treatment systems which are authorized by state or federal law, regulation, or permit, and which are created for the purpose of waste treatment are not considered to be water in the state.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL): The total amount of a substance that a water body can assimilate and still meet the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards.

Urbanized Area (UA): A statistical geographic entity consisting of a densely settled core created from census blocks and contiguous qualifying territory that together have at least 2,000 housing units or 5,000 persons as defined and used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2020 Decennial Census.

Waters of the United States: Waters of the United States or Waters of the U.S. means the term as defined in 40 CFR § 122.2.

Introduction

Regulatory Requirements

The 1972 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), prohibited the discharge of any pollutant to navigable waters of the U.S. from a point source unless the discharge was authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The Clean Water Act establishes environmental programs, including the NPDES program, to protect the Nation's waters and directs the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to issue rules on how to implement this law. Under the NPDES program, a municipal stormwater plan was developed in two phases.

Phase I of the EPA municipal stormwater program was promulgated in 1990 under the authority of the Clean Water Act. Phase I relied on NPDES permit coverage to address stormwater runoff from medium and large municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). All Phase I MS4s are already permitted and there are no new Phase I designations.

The Stormwater Phase II rule, promulgated December 8, 1999, to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), was the next step in the EPA's efforts to preserve, protect, and improve the nation's water resources from polluted stormwater runoff. TCEQ reissued the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System's General Permit No. TXR040000 on August 15, 2024. The permit categorizes MS4 operators into four (4) levels based on the population served within the 2020 urbanized area. The City of College Station is defined as a Phase II, Level 4, small MS4 operator, serving a population over 100,000 within an "urban area of at least 50,000 people". The intent of the MS4 permit is to implement programs and practices to control polluted stormwater runoff. This permit requires that the City of College Station:

- Reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP);
- Protect water quality;
- Satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act; and
- Manage stormwater quality activities through the Stormwater Management Program (SWMP).

Stormwater Management Program

The City of College Station developed a City-wide Stormwater Management Program in accordance with the requirements published in the *MS4 General Permit TXR040000* for obtaining authorization to discharge stormwater and certain non-stormwater discharges from small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) to surface waters in the state. The SWMP has been developed to facilitate the City's efforts in reducing stormwater pollutants from the City's MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).

The SWMP provides an in-depth description of specific, pollution-reducing actions to be achieved over a five-year period. The specific activities to be implemented are labeled as best management practices (BMPs). The SWMP sets clear and concise measurable goals while providing an implementation schedule

for each BMP. Various BMPs were developed for each of the seven minimum control measures (MCMs) required to be addressed by the Phase II Small MS4 regulations.

1. Public Education and Outreach
2. Public Involvement/Participation
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
5. Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment
6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations
7. Industrial Stormwater Sources – Phase II Level 4 MS4s only
8. Authorization for Construction Activities where the Small MS4 is the Site Operator – Optional

Descriptions of each MCM are provided on pages 17-20.

Impaired Waterbodies and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Requirements

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency listed (2) stream segments of the Carters Creek watershed located within the Brazos River Basin, and consequently the Navasota River watershed, as impaired. These segment units 1209C and 1209L have been published in the *Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d)(1)* list as being impaired due to bacteria concentrations, specifically *Escherichia Coli* (*E. coli*) concentrations. Entities within the watershed have worked to develop a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the pollutant. TMDL is the calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant allowed to enter a waterbody so that the waterbody will meet and continue to meet water quality standards for the specified pollutant. A TMDL determines a pollutant reduction target and allocates load reduction necessary to the source(s) of the pollutant. The Implementation Plan (I-Plan) describes the steps watershed stakeholders and the TCEQ will take toward achieving the pollutant reductions identified in the TMDL report and outlines the schedule for implementation activities.

The City of College Station is required to control the discharges of pollutant(s) of concern, or *E. coli*, to impaired waters and waters with approved TMDLs and shall assess the progress in managing those pollutants.

The City of College Station is subject to the requirements of the approved TMDL and must include in its SWMP controls targeting the pollutant of concern along with any additional or modified controls required in Part II Section D. 4. of the *MS4 General Permit TXR040000*. The SWMP and required annual reports must include information on implementing any focused controls required, as described below:

Targeted Controls - The City of College Station's SWMP includes a detailed description of all targeted controls identifying areas of focused efforts or additional management measures that will be implemented to reduce the pollutant of concern.

Measurable Goal – For each targeted control, the SWMP includes measurable goals and an implementation schedule describing management measures to be implemented each year of the permit term.

Identification of Benchmark Goal – The SWMP identifies the Waste Load Allocation (WLA) as the benchmark goal per the TMDL. The WLA is the waste load allocation for regulated source contributions in the watershed including WWTFs and regulated stormwater.

Impairment for Bacteria – Since the pollutant of concern has been identified as bacteria, the City of College Station elects to implement the management measures and control actions outlined in the approved I-Plan and *MS4 General Permit TXR040000*.

Monitoring or Assessment of Progress – The permittee shall monitor or assess progress in achieving benchmark goals and determine the effectiveness of each management measure 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.

The City of College Station may use either of the following methods to evaluate progress toward the benchmark goal and improvements in water quality:

1. Evaluating Program Implementation Measures – The permittee may evaluate and report progress towards the benchmark goal by describing activities and management measures implemented, by identifying the appropriateness of the management measures, and by evaluating the success of implementing the measurable goals. The permittee may assess progress by using program implementation indicators such as:

    a. Number of sources identified or eliminated;
    b. Decrease in the number of illegal dumping;
    c. Increase in illegal dumping reporting;
    d. Number of educational opportunities conducted;
    e. Reductions in SSOs; and the
    f. Increase in illegal discharge detection through dry weather screening.

2. Assessing Improvements in Water Quality – The City of College Station may assess improvements in water quality by using available data 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 outfall monitoring data, etc. Data may be required from TCEQ, local river authorities, partnerships, and other local efforts as appropriate.

Progress towards achieving the benchmark goal will be reported in the annual report. Annual reports will describe the benchmark goal and the year(s) during the permit term that the City of College Station conducted additional sampling or other methods of assessment.

Observing No Progress Towards the Benchmark – If, by the end of the third year from the effective date of the permit, the City of College Station observes no progress toward the benchmark either from program implementation or water quality assessments as described in Part III.A.6 of the *MS4 General Permit TXR040000*, the City of College Station will identify alternative focused management measures addressing new or increased efforts towards the benchmark or, as appropriate, develop a new approach to identify the most significant sources of pollutant(s) of concern and consequently develop alternative focused management measures for those. These revised management measures will be added to the SWMP and subsequent annual reports.

Endangered Species Act

Discharges that would adversely affect listed endangered or threatened species or their critical habitat are not authorized by the *Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System General Permit TXR040000*. Federal requirements related to endangered species apply to all TPDES-permitted discharges, and site-specific controls may be required to ensure the protection of endangered or threatened species. If an adverse impact is determined after the submittal of the NOI and SWMP or after permit issuance, the City of College Station will contact TCEQ immediately to determine corrective action and potential modification to the MS4's permit. The endangered or threatened species within the City of College Station are identified by utilizing the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department's *Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species of Texas by County* report.

Program Overview

Background Information for the City of College Station

The City of College Station is situated in eastern Texas between major cities Houston and Dallas. It is home to the main campus of Texas A&M University, with the university being the first state institution of higher education, inaugurated in 1876. The community was first recognized as "College Station, Texas" by the Postal Service in 1877, deriving its name from the train station located to the west of the campus. The rapid growth of both the community and school influenced the desire for a municipal government, leading to the incorporation of the City of College Station in 1938. The community covers 51.2 square miles of area, with a population estimation of 129,862 in November 2024, based on issued residential Certificates of Occupancy.

Historical City Stormwater Management

The City of College Station's municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) discharges into 13 receiving waterbodies that connect to the Brazos River and Navasota River Below Lake Limestone.

The Engineering Division of the Planning and Development Services Department oversees and inspects the construction of infrastructure as well as new development and redevelopment projects. The Engineering Division ensures the effectiveness of erosion control measures during development and redevelopment through permitting and inspections. This division also encourages the preservation of natural channels and requires drainage easements and control measures along drainage courses.

The Environmental Division within the Water Services Department was created and developed to support and protect public health, as well as to promote environmental quality. The Environmental Division supports the pretreatment program and addresses other water quality issues primarily through an inspection program, monitoring, and citizen involvement. Problematic areas pertaining to stormwater have been identified and addressed in the past through the stormwater program. The Environmental Division administers the *TXR050000 Industrial Multi-Sector General Permit* at both of the City's Wastewater Treatment facilities with routine inspections, training, and required sampling.

The Drainage Maintenance Division within the Public Works Department inspects, maintains, and manages all publicly owned stormwater systems within the College Station city limits. The Division has

20 full-time employees and an annual operations budget of approximately $3,301,044. The City manages a drainage utility fee, established in 1996, which funds operations and capital improvements.

Management Program Development Process

The unique hydrology and water quality concerns of the City of College Station have been considered in developing this Stormwater Management Program. In preparing the program, the City of College Station's Planning and Development Services Department conducted stakeholder meetings with a multitude of City personnel to discuss the various activities with potential stormwater impacts. A variety of departments have been identified as having potential impacts, including College Station Utilities, Parks and Recreation, Planning and Development Services, Public Works, and Water Services Departments.

Legal Authority

The City of College Station has established legal authority to carry out all aspects of this SWMP. Ordinances and other regulatory mechanisms that provide the legal authority necessary to implement and enforce the requirements of this permit, include, but are not limited to, the following sections of the City of College Station Municipal Code of Ordinances:

Chapter 6 – Animals

Chapter 14 – Environment and Natural Resources

Chapter 26 – Miscellaneous Provisions and Offenses

Chapter 30 – Nuisances

Chapter 32 – Parks and Recreation

Chapter 34 – Streets, Sidewalks, and Other Public Places

Chapter 105 – Floods

The above chapters of the municipal code of ordinances provide the City of College Station the legal authority to prohibit illicit discharges, connections, and illegal dumping; respond to and contain releases; require compliance with ordinances, regulatory mechanisms, permits, contracts, and orders; require installation, implementation, and maintenance of control measures; receive and collect information regarding stormwater; to enter and inspect private property, facilities, equipment, practices and operations related to stormwater discharges; respond to non-compliant BMPs; to assess penalties; and to enter into interagency or inter-local agreements as necessary.

Public Access to the Stormwater Management Program

The SWMP will be available for review at the Larry J. Ringer Library, located at 1818 Harvey Mitchell Parkway South, College Station, Texas 77845, and on the City of College Station website at cstx.gov.

Recordkeeping and Annual Reporting Requirements

In accordance with the *MS4 General Permit TXR040000*, the City of College Station will retain a copy of the *MS4 General Permit TXR040000*, and records of all data used to complete the application for the General Permit, making this information available for regulatory agency review, as well as the public.

The City of College Station will track all BMP activities, results, and changes to the SWMP through an annual report that will be submitted to the TCEQ within 90 days of the end of each permit year, as represented in the schedule below. To ensure the City of College Station maintains compliance with the General Permit conditions, the annual report will include all factors required by the General Permit, including the status of the compliance with permit conditions, assessments of BMPs, and any changes to the SWMP.

Permit Year	Reporting Period	Annual Report Submittal
Year 1	February 11, 2025 - December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026
Year 2	January 1, 2026 - December 31, 2026	March 31, 2027
Year 3	January 1, 2027 - December 31, 2027	March 31, 2028
Year 4	January 1, 2028 - December 31, 2028	March 31, 2029
Year 5	January 1, 2029 - December 31, 2029	March 31, 2030

Management Measures for Carters Creek & Burton Creek TMDL I-Plan

Background Information for the TMDL

Carters Creek (1209C) was first listed as impaired for elevated bacteria levels in the *1999 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List and Schedule for Development of Total Maximum Daily Loads* (TCEQ, 1999), and Burton Creek (1209L) was first listed as impaired in the *2006 Texas Water Quality Inventory and 303(d) List* (TCEQ, 2006). Segments 1209C and 1209L are listed due to impairment of their primary contact recreation uses, which is caused by elevated levels of indicator bacteria. The standards for water quality are defined in the *Texas Surface Water Quality Standards* (TCEQ, 2022). *E.coli* is the preferred indicator bacteria species for assessing the recreational use in freshwater and was used for analysis to support the Texas Water Resources Institute (TWRI) development of the TMDL for Carters Creek's watershed. The TMDL for the Carters Creek watershed was adopted on August 22, 2012, and approved by EPA on September 27, 2012.

Pollutant Sources and Loads

Sampling for the Carters Creek TMDL consisted solely of routine, quarterly water quality monitoring conducted between September 2001 and October 2007 by the Brazos River Authority (BRA) through the TCEQ's Clean Rivers Program. The TMDL analysis identified potential bacteria sources that could elevate bacteria levels in the Carters Creek watershed. Unregulated sources identified in the TMDLs include malfunctioning OSSFs; agriculture practices; development; and wastes from pets, wildlife, and unmanaged animals. Regulated dischargers in the Carters Creek watershed include WWTFs, industrial facilities, and regulated construction sites.

A TMDL estimates the maximum amount of a pollutant that the stream can receive in a single day without exceeding water quality standards. It also establishes maximum pollutant contribution levels from source categories that will result in achieving water quality standards. Waste Load Allocation (WLA) is the waste load allocation for regulated source contributions in the watershed including WWTFs and regulated stormwater. WLAs outlined in the approved I-Plan are being utilized to satisfy benchmark

requirements and will serve to measure program success. A summary of allocations adopted by the I-Plan is referenced below:

TMDL Allocation Summary for Impaired Creeks (loads in billion MPN/day)

Segment	Stream Name	TMDL	MOS	WLA_{WWTF}	WLA_{SW}	LA_{SEG}	LA_{TL}	Future Growth
1209L	Burton Creek	199.9	8.428	36.25*	117.755	0.354	31.31	5.785
1209C	Carters Creek	814.6	30.74	47.41	300.5	228.5	199.9	7.55

*WLA_{WWTP} = 126 MPN/100mL * 8 MGD * 3.7854E+07 100mL/MGD * (1-5%) [Billion MPN/Day]

LA_{SEG} = allowable load from unregulated sources within the segment
TMDL = total maximum daily load
$\sum WLA_{WWTF}$ = sum of all WWTF loads
$\sum WLA_{SW}$ = sum of all permitted stormwater loads
LA_{TL} = tributary load allocations entering the segment
FG = sum of future growth loads from regulated facilities
MOS = margin of safety load

Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Targeted Controls

The Carters Creek watershed I-Plan includes (6) stakeholder-developed management measures and (2) control actions to reduce bacteria loads. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are voluntary activities, such as working to identify OSSFs in the watershed. Control actions are required regulatory activities, such as implementing the TCEQ MS4 Phase II Stormwater Management Program (SWMP). BMPs were selected on feasibility, costs, support, and timing.

BMPs:

1. *Coordinate and expand existing water quality monitoring in the watershed and conduct a watershed bacteria source survey.*
2. *Determine feasibility of modifying tax valuation requirements for agricultural lands and quantify expected water quality impacts of modifications and impacts of transitioning from agriculture to wildlife valuations.*
3. *Work to improve OSSF identification, inspection, pre-installation planning, education, operation, maintenance, and tracking to ensure proper system functioning.*
4. *Implement sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) initiatives as appropriate across the watershed.*
5. *Implement voluntary BMPs on agricultural or undeveloped properties.*
6. *Continue existing efforts and work to establish new mechanisms that encourage and promote future development and redevelopment that will mitigate adverse water quality impacts in the watershed.*

Control Actions:

1. *Implement entity-specific MS4 Phase II SWMPs throughout the watershed.*
2. *Monitor WWTF effluent* E. coli *concentrations according to permit requirements.*

BMPs and Targeted Controls to Address Impaired Waters in the Watershed (Carters Creek and Burton Creek)

BMP	Measurable Goals	Target Date
1.1 Review of Category 4 & 5 Waterbodies	Identify whether an impaired water body within the permitted area was added to the latest *EPA-approved 303(d)* list or the *Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d*).	December 31 Years 1-5
1.2 Sanitary Sewer Systems	1. Conduct a review of 100% of the sanitary sewer system in the MS4 area within the impairment watershed to identify areas for improvement within the first two years of the permit term.	December 31 Year 2
	2. Initiate all feasible improvement projects by the end of the permit term.	December 31 Year 5
	3. Conduct weekly lift station inspections at 100% of the City-owned and operated lift stations in the MS4 area within the impairment watershed each year.	Continuous Years 1-5
	4. Strengthen sanitary sewer use requirements to reduce blockage from fats, oils, and grease by reviewing and updating ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms and inspection programs at least one time annually.	December 31 Years 1-5
1.3 Onsite Sewage Facilities (OSSFs)	1. Provide 100% of requested eligibility letters identifying new, potential OSSF properties to BCHD each permit year.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. Maintain the OSSF educational subpage available on the City's website.	December 31 Years 1-5
1.4 Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Initiative	1. Compose and maintain an SSO high priorities list each permit year.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. Investigate and address 100% of sanitary sewer overflow complaints identified through the public reporting mechanism implemented by the MS4 each year.	
	2. Identify 100% of SSOs repaired each permit year.	December 31 Years 1-5

1.5 Illicit Discharges and Dumping	Ensure 100% of procedures and ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms established for BMPs in MCM 3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination address discharges that may contribute bacteria including from OSSFs, grease traps, and grit traps.	December 31 Years 1-5
1.6 Animal Sources	1. Assess and address, if feasible, 100% of complaints received about feral hogs in the MS4 area within the impairment watershed each year. If infeasible to address the complaint, maintain documentation of the reason.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. Prohibit the feeding of ducks and geese in 100% of public parks or similar greenspaces in the MS4 area within the impairment watershed each year.	
1.7 Residential Education	1. Hold, host, or promote a minimum of two events annually. The events will address ways attendees can minimize or avoid adverse impacts to stormwater or practices to improve the quality of stormwater runoff. These events may address different pollutants and audiences.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. Ensure at least one of the BMPs implemented for MCM 1: Public Education and Outreach focuses on at least one of the following: • Bacteria discharging from a residential site either during runoff events or directly; • Fats, oils, and grease clogging sanitary sewer lines and resulting overflows; • Identifying and reporting illicit discharges or illegal dumping; • Maintenance and operation of decorative ponds; and • Proper disposal of pet waste.	
1.8 Environmental Stewardship Awards Program	1. Collaborate in rewarding (1) recognition or (1) grant each permit year.	December 31 Years 1-5

MCM 1. Public Education and Outreach

Public Education & Outreach Objective

The City of College Station will continue to develop a stormwater education and outreach program to educate public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with prohibited discharges, improper disposal of waste, and the impact stormwater discharges can have on local waterways, as well as the steps people can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater.

The City is required to have three target audiences: the residents being served and two additional audiences such as:

- Schools, educational organizations, or youth service and youth groups
- Businesses, including commercial facilities, home-based and mobile businesses
- Institutions or formal organizations such as churches, hospitals, and service organizations
- Developers or construction site operators
- Homeowner or neighborhood associations
- Industrial facilities
- Visitors/tourists

The City must also have at least one target pollutant for each target audience. The target pollutants and sources may include, but are not limited to:

- Grass clippings and leaf litter
- Fertilizer and pesticides
- Litter, trash containment, balloon releases
- Dumping of solid waste
- Illegal disposal of household hazardous waste
- Swimming pool discharge, including saltwater pools
- Oil, grease, fluids from vehicles
- Sediment runoff from construction activities
- Unauthorized discharge of restaurant waste
- Vehicle washing
- Washwater/grey water
- Pet waste

To enhance public education, the City will publish the SWMP and corresponding annual reports within 30 days of the approval date for this permit renewal, and subsequent annual reports within 30 days of the required submittal dates.

MCM 2. Public Involvement and Participation

Public Involvement Objective

The City of College Station will continue to implement activities encouraging stormwater quality enhancement practices. These activities provide opportunities for citizens and businesses interested in an active role to take part in keeping the community in which they live clean and environmentally friendly. The following activities are the focus points of this permit term:

- Litter Collection & Prevention
- Habitat Improvement and Stream Restoration
- Educational Display/Booth at Local Events
- Volunteer Stream Monitoring

MCM 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Objective

The City of College Station will continue to implement the current illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE) program elements described in the previous permit term, modify, develop and implement new elements as necessary, with the continued goal of detecting, investigating, and eliminating illicit discharges to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). This program is utilized to detect and address non-stormwater discharges such as prohibited non-stormwater discharges, misconnections, and illegal dumping. The IDDE program will include the following:

- MS4 mapping
- Staff education and training
- Methods for facilitating public reporting of illicit discharges and illegal dumping
- Procedures for responding to illicit discharge, illegal dumping, and spills
- Procedures for tracing the source of an illicit discharge and illegal dumping
- Procedures for removing the source of the illicit discharge and illegal dumping
- Conduct inspections in response to complaints including follow-up inspections, and procedures for inspections
- Procedures for identifying priority areas within the City likely to have illicit discharges and illegal; dumping and a list of all such areas identified in the City
- Dry weather field screening to detect illicit discharges and illegal dumping
- Procedures to reduce the discharge of floatables in the small MS4.

MCM 4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Objective

Construction sites are significant sources of pollutant discharges, with sediment being the most widespread concern for water bodies. Sediment quickly fills water bodies, can require dredging, and destroys aquatic habitats. The City of College Station will continue to implement and enforce the construction stormwater program requiring operators of construction activities one acre or greater to select, install, and maintain stormwater control measures utilized to prevent illicit discharges to the MEP. The SWMP is written to be in full compliance with all parameters listed in the *TPDES TXR040000 MS4 General Permit* and the *TXR150000 Construction General Permit*. Thus, the City will implement the following:

- Require construction site operators to implement erosion and sediment control BMPs
- Construction plan review procedures that incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts and ensure that plans are in compliance with the *TXR150000 Construction General Permit*
- Construction site inspections and enforcement

- Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public
- MS4 staff training
- Prohibit discharges of washout wastewater, fuels, oils, soaps, solvents, and dewatering activities

MCM 5. Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment Objective

Stormwater control measures addressing post-construction discharges will ensure long-term water quality after construction work is completed. The City will implement the following in accordance with the *TPDES TXR040000 MS4 General Permit:*

- Require owners and operators of new development and redeveloped sites to design, install, implement, and maintain a combination of structural and non-structural BMPs appropriate for the community and that protect water quality
- Perform maintenance on structural stormwater controls at new and redeveloped, publicly owned sites
- Ensure long-term operation and maintenance of structural stormwater controls under a maintenance plan
- Develop and implement an inspection program to verify proper operation and maintenance of structural stormwater controls
- Procedures to document and maintain records, including enforcement actions, inspection logs, and maintenance plans

MCM 6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations Objective

The City of College Station will continue to implement the established operations and maintenance program from the previous permit period and incorporate the new requirements of the *TXR040000 General Permit* for this MCM. Pollution prevention and good housekeeping procedures will be evaluated and modified as necessary, to continue reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP. The City's procedures will address the following:

- City-owned facilities, stormwater controls, and pollutant inventory
- Staff education and training
- Proper disposal of waste material
- Contractor requirements and oversight
- Municipal operations and maintenance activities
- Structural control maintenance
- Storm sewer system operation and maintenance
- Operation and maintenance program to reduce discharges of pollutants from roads
- Mapping of facilities
- Facility assessments

- Development of facility-specific procedures
- Stormwater controls for high priority facilities
- Inspections of high priority facilities
- Pesticide, herbicide, and fertilizer application and management
- Evaluation of flood control projects

MCM 7. Industrial Stormwater Sources

Industrial Stormwater Sources Objective

The objective of MCM 7 is to ensure Level 4 MS4 operators identify and control pollutants in stormwater discharges to the small MS4 from permittee's landfills; other treatment, storage, or disposal facilities for municipal waste; hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal and recovery facilities and facilities that are subject to *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Title III, Section 313;* and any other industrial or commercial discharge the permittee determines are contributing a substantial pollutant loading to the small MS4. The City is required to:

- Identify and control pollutants in stormwater discharges to the MS4 from industrial facilities
- Inspect City-owned industrial facilities
- Develop and implement procedures for inspections of industrial facilities

MCM 8. Authorization for Construction Activities where the Small MS4 is the Site Operator

Authorization for Construction Activities - Small MS4 is the Site Operator Objective

The development of this MCM for construction activities, where the small MS4 is the site operator, is optional and provides an alternative to the MS4 operator seeking coverage under *TPDES CGP TXR150000* for each construction activity. Permittees that choose to develop this measure will be authorized to discharge stormwater and certain non-stormwater from construction activities where the MS4 operator meets the definition of a construction site operator in Part I of this general permit.

The City of College Station requires individual operators to apply for coverage to discharge stormwater and some non-stormwater sources under the *TPDES CGP TXR150000*; therefore, this MCM is not applicable to the City of College Station.

MCM 1. Public Education and Outreach

BMP	Target Audience	Target Pollutant(s)	Measurable Goals	Target Date
1. Information on the MS4 Operator's Website	General Public	Sediment, litter, pet waste, fertilizers, automotive fluids, leaves, yard clippings	1. Maintain a webpage with current and accurate information and working links. • All links shall be checked, and the page shall be updated as necessary at a minimum of once annually. • Must be maintained for the full year, each year.	December 31 Years 1-5
			2. Publish the SWMP to the cstx.gov webpage.	December 31 Year 1
			3. Publish the annual report to the cstx.gov webpage.	December 31 Years 2-5
1.2 Social Media Posts, Social Media Campaign.	General Public	Pet waste, household hazardous waste	Post a minimum of four times each year on a minimum of one social media platform. • The message shall address ways attendees can minimize or avoid adverse stormwater impacts or practices to improve the quality of stormwater runoff. • The messages shall be seasonally appropriate. • Must make a minimum of one post per quarter and all quarterly posts must be visible to attendees for the full year, each year.	Quarterly Years 1-5

1.3 Media/Advertising Campaign/Public Service Announcements in Areas of High Visibility: Television	General Public	Pet waste	Develop topics that address activities or pollutants of concern. Advertisement must be active for a minimum of three weeks each year; or must have an estimated public exposure for the duration of the advertising campaign that is equal to twice the population of the City (based on the most recent U.S. Census Bureau decennial population value for the small MS4 area).	December 31 Years 1-5
1.4 Fact sheets/Brochures/ Utility Bill Inserts/Door Hangers.	1. Floodplain Residents	Grass clippings and leaf litter	Develop material topics that are group-specific and address activities or pollutants of concern. Fact sheets, brochures, bill inserts, door hangers, or handouts shall be distributed each year to at least 75% of the intended audience. Develop and implement a tracking system to estimate the percentage of the intended audience reached to determine BMP effectiveness.	December 31 Years 1-5
1.5 Targeted Education Campaign via Mail, Email, or in Person.	Homebuilders	Sediment, concrete washout, trash, and debris	A minimum of one campaign annually will be distributed to at least 75% of the intended audience. Develop and implement a tracking system to estimate the percentage of the intended audience reached to determine BMP effectiveness.	December 31 Years 1-5

MCM 2. Public Involvement/Participation

BMP	Measurable Goal	Target Date
2.1 Stream/Lake or Watershed Clean-up Events; Litter/Trash Clean-up Events: Adopt-A-Greenway and Adopt-A-Street	Host or support at a minimum of two events annually. • To be considered an event, the land area cleaned must be a minimum of: o two acres, o 400 yards of steam/streambank/riparian area, or o two miles of roadside • These may be combined (such as one acre of land and 200 yards of stream).	December 31 Years 1-5
2.2 Habitat Improvement and Stream Restoration: Adopt-A-Greenway	Host or support at a minimum of two events annually. • To be considered an event, the project must be a minimum of 0.5 acres or 25 yards. • An event may take place in streams, parks, areas adjacent to public waterways, or other green spaces. • An event may be a combination of locations and areas.	December 31 Years 1-5
2.3 Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring	Host or support a minimum of one event annually. To be considered an event, the monitoring must be conducted at a minimum of once each year.	December 31 Years 1-5
2.4 Educational Display/Booth	Provide or support one booth or display at a minimum annually. The booth will be located at a school, public event, or similar event to provide information or displays that work to improve public understanding of issues related to water quality.	December 31 Years 1-5

MCM 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

BMP	Measurable Goal	Target Date
3.1 Maintain a Current and Accurate MS4 Map	Review and update, as necessary, at least once annually to include features that have been added, removed, or changed.	December 31 Years 1-5
3.2 Conduct Training for all Field Staff	Conduct a minimum of one training annually for 100% of City field staff that may come into contact with or otherwise observe an illicit discharge, illegal dumping, or illicit connection to the MS4 as part of their normal job responsibilities.	December 31 Years 1-5
3.3 Maintain and publicize a public reporting method for the public to report illicit discharges, illegal dumping, or water quality impacts associated with discharges into or from the small MS4 such as a reporting hotline, online form, or other similar mechanism	1. Maintain a minimum of one public reporting mechanism 100% of the time during the permit term.	Continuous Years 1-5
	2. Publicize the public reporting mechanism a minimum of two times annually in a method designed to reach the majority of the intended audience. Develop and implement a tracking system to estimate the percentage of the intended audience reached to determine BMP effectiveness.	Bi-annually July 2, December 31 Years 1-5
	3. Publicize the public reporting mechanism on the public website 100% of the time during the permit term.	Continuous Years 1-5
3.4 Develop and maintain procedures for responding to illicit discharges, illegal dumping, and spills	Review and update the procedures at least one time annually to address changes and make improvements to the established procedures where applicable.	December 31 Years 1-5
3.5 Source investigation and elimination of illicit discharges and illegal dumping	1. Respond to 100% of known illicit discharges and illegal dumping incidents each year to investigate sources.	Continuous Years 1-5

	2. Respond to 100% of high priority discharges each year, such as sanitary sewer discharges within 24 hours.	
	3. Notify TCEQ immediately of 100% of illicit flows believed to be an immediate threat to human health or the environment throughout the permit term.	
3.6 Corrective action to eliminate illicit discharges and illegal dumping	For 100% of illicit discharges or illegal dumping where a source has been determined, notify the responsible party of the problem within 24 hours. Require the responsible party to perform all necessary corrective actions to eliminate the illicit discharge.	Continuous Years 1-5
3.7 Conduct follow-up investigations or field screenings	Conduct follow-up investigations or field screening in response to 100% of notifications each year. Complete the follow-up investigations within five business days, on average.	Continuous Years 1-5
3.8 Inspection Procedures	Review and update the procedures at least one time annually to address changes and make improvements to the established procedures where applicable.	December 31 Years 1-5
3.9 Inspections in Response to Complaints	Conduct inspections in response to 100% of complaints each year according to the established procedures. Conduct follow-up inspections in 100% of cases each year where necessary as described in the established procedures.	Continuous Years 1-5
3.10 Identification of Priority Areas	Develop and maintain a list of 100% of the priority areas identified by the City each year. At a minimum, the following will be considered in developing the priority areas: • Sanitary sewer lines • Industrial areas • Commercial areas • Areas with a history of past illicit discharges or illegal dumping Review and update the list at least one time annually to include new, removed, or changed areas based on the criteria established by the City for identifying priority areas.	December 31 Years 1-5

3.11 Dry Weather Field Screening	1. Develop and implement written procedures to determine which dry weather flows will be screened, based on results of field observations or complaints from the public or the City's trained field staff.	February 11 Year 2
	2. Review and update the procedures at least one time annually to address changes and make improvements to the established procedures where applicable.	December 31 Years 1-5
	3. Develop and implement written procedures for observing flows from outfalls when there has been at least 72 hours of dry weather.	December 31 Year 1
	4. Review and update the procedures at least one time annually to address changes and make improvements to the established procedures where applicable.	December 31 Years 1-5
	5. Conduct dry weather field screening in 100% of the priority areas by the end of the permit term with interim milestones established for screening each year.	December 31 Year 5
	6. Conduct field observations and subsequent screenings for 20% of outfalls in priority areas each permit year.	December 31 Years 1-5
3.12 Floatable Reduction	Develop and implement at least two source controls each year to address floatables, such as, but not limited to, establishing and maintaining waste collection sites, cleanup events, and anti-littering campaigns. Develop and implement at least two structural controls each year, such as, but not limited to, inlet protections, boom sites, hazardous materials traps, trash racks, outfall netting, and catch basins.	December 31 Years 1-5
	Annually maintain at least two locations where floatable material can be removed before the stormwater is discharged to or from the small MS4. These locations may be the same as the areas where source controls and structural controls are implemented. Floatable material shall be collected at the frequency necessary for maintenance of the removal devices, but not less than two times per year.	Bi-annually July 2, December 31 Years 2-5

MCM 4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

BMP	Measurable Goal	Target Date
4.1 Develop and Maintain an Ordinance	Review and update the ordinance at least one time during the permit term to address changes and make improvements to the ordinance where applicable.	December 31 Years 1-5
4.2 Prohibit Discharges	Develop and maintain an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to prohibit construction-related discharges of pollutants. Review and update the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism at least one time during the permit term to address changes and make improvements to the ordinance where applicable.	December 31 Years 1-5
4.3 Maintain and Implement Site Plan Review Procedures	Review and update site plan review procedures at least once annually to address changes and make improvements to the established procedures where applicable. The procedures should describe which plans will be reviewed as well as when an operator may begin construction. Implement site plan review procedures for 100% of new construction site plans received each year.	December 31 Years 1-5
4.4 Implement Procedures for Inspecting Large and Small Construction Projects	Review and update inspection procedures at least one time annually to address changes and make improvements to the established procedures where applicable.	December 31 Years 1-5
4.5 Conduct Construction Site Inspections	1. Conduct inspections at a minimum of 80% of active construction sites annually according to the established procedures.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. Each year, conduct follow-up inspections in 100% of cases where necessary as described in the established procedures.	

4.6 Develop, Implement, and Maintain Procedures for Receipt and Consideration of Information Submitted by the Public	1. Review and update procedures for receiving and considering information submitted by the public at least once annually to address changes and make improvements to the established procedures where applicable.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. Maintain one webpage, hotline, or similar method for receiving information submitted by the public throughout the permit term.	Continuous Years 1-5
4.7 Conduct training for all the City staff whose primary job duties are related to implementing the construction stormwater program	Conduct a minimum of one training annually for 100% of MS4 staff whose primary job duties are related to implementing the construction stormwater program.	December 31 Years 1-5
4.8 Maintain a Construction Site Inventory	Maintain an annual inventory of 100% of TPDES-permitted active public and private construction sites in the City limits, that result in a total land disturbance of one or more acres or that result in a total land disturbance of less than one acre if part of a larger common plan or development or sale.	December 31 Years 1-5

MCM 5. Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment Best Management Practices

BMP	Measurable Goals	Target Date
5.1 Develop and Maintain an Ordinance	Review and update the ordinance at least one time during the permit term to address changes and make improvements to the ordinance where applicable.	December 31 Years 1-5
5.2 Document and Maintain Records of Enforcement Actions	Maintain records of 100% of enforcement actions taken each year. Make 100% of enforcement records available to TCEQ for review within 24 hours of request.	Continuous Years 1-5

5.3 Ensure the Long-term Operation and Maintenance of Structural Stormwater Control Measures	1. Each year, implement a maintenance plan and schedule established by the City addressing 100% of stormwater control measures for public facilities where the City is responsible for maintenance.	December 31 Years 1
	2. Each year, require 100% of the owners or operators of any new development or redeveloped sites to develop and implement a maintenance plan addressing maintenance requirements for any structural control measures installed on site.	Continuous Years 1-5
	3. Require the site owner or operators to maintain documentation, such as a tracking log, onsite for 100% of the maintenance performed and made available for review by the City or TCEQ within 24 hours of the request.	Continuous Years 1-5
5.4 Develop and Implement an Inspection Program	1. Develop and implement an inspection program to ensure that post construction stormwater control measures are operating correctly and are being maintained as required, consistent with its applicable maintenance plan each year.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. Inspect 20% of the post construction stormwater controls each year, or more if required by the maintenance plan.	
5.5 Maintain Inspection Reports	Document inspection findings in an inspection report for 100% of inspections performed each year. Make 100% of inspection reports available to TCEQ staff for review within 24 hours of request.	December 31 Years 1-5

MCM 6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations Best Management Practices

BMP	Measurable Goals	Target Date
6.1 City-Owned Facilities and Control Inventory	Develop and maintain an annual inventory for 100% of the City-owned and operated facilities and controls in the City. Review and update the inventory at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the facilities and controls where applicable.	December 31 Years 1-5
6.2 Training and Education	Conduct a minimum of one training annually for 100% of employees involved in implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices.	December 31 Years 1-5
6.3 Disposal of Waste Material	Ensure that 100% of waste from the City is disposed of in accordance with 30 TAC Chapters 330 or 335, as applicable each year.	December 31 Years 1-5
6.4 Contractor Requirements and Oversight	1. Each year, ensure that 100% of contractors hired by the City to perform maintenance activities on City-owned facilities are contractually required to comply with all the stormwater control measures, good housekeeping practices, and facility-specific stormwater management operating procedures.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. Implement oversight procedures of contractor activities in 100% of contracts to ensure that contractors are using appropriate control measures and SOPs each year.	December 31 Years 1-5
	3. Maintain oversight procedures on-site 100% of the time and make them available for review by TCEQ within 24 hours of request.	December 31 Years 1-5

6.5 Assessment of City-Owned Operations	Evaluate 100% of O&M activities, in conjunction with procedure reviews if appropriate, for their potential to discharge pollutants in stormwater annually, including but not limited to: • Road and parking lot maintenance, including such areas as pothole repair, pavement marking, sealing, and re-paving; • Bridge maintenance, including such areas as re-chipping, grinding, and saw cutting; • Cold weather operations, including plowing, sanding, and application of deicing and anti-icing compounds and maintenance of snow disposal areas; and • Right-of-way maintenance, including mowing, herbicide and pesticide application, and planting vegetation.	December 31 Years 1-5
6.6 Identify Pollutants of Concern	1. Identify pollutants of concern that could be discharged from all applicable O&M activities and maintain a list of 100% of the pollutants identified. 2. Review and update the pollutants of concern list at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the O&M activities where applicable.	December 31 Years 1-5
6.7 Pollution Prevention Measures	Develop and implement a set of pollution prevention measures that will reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from the City-owned operations. This will include the following pollution prevention measures: • Track 100% of the application of deicing and anti-icing compounds in the MS4 area and record the amount of compound used for each application annually; • Place barriers around or conduct runoff away from 100% of deicing chemical storage areas to prevent discharge into surface waters each year. • Use suspended tarps, booms, or vacuums to capture paint, solvents, rust, paint chips and other pollutants during 80% of regular bridge maintenance each year; and	December 31 Years 1-5
6.8 Inspection of Pollution Prevention Measures	1. At least one time annually, visually inspect 100% of pollution prevention measures implemented at City-owned facilities to ensure they are working properly. 2. Develop and maintain written procedures that describe the frequency of inspections and how they will be conducted.	December 31 Years 1-5

	3. Review and update the inspection procedures at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the pollution prevention measures.	
	4. Maintain a log of 100% of the inspections conducted annually and make the log available for review by the TCEQ within 24 hours of a request.	
6.9 Structural Control Maintenance	1. At least one time annually, perform maintenance of 100% of the structural controls that require maintenance. Maintenance will follow a plan and schedule developed by the City to be consistent with maintaining the effectiveness of the BMP.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. Develop and maintain written procedures that define the frequency of inspections and how they will be conducted.	December 31 Years 1-5
	3. Review and update the maintenance procedures at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the pollution prevention measures.	December 31 Years 1-5
6.10 Storm Sewer System Operation and Maintenance Program	Develop and implement an O&M program to reduce to the MEP the collection of pollutants in catch basins and other surface drainage structures each year. Implement at least two of the following: • Inspect at least 25% of the City-owned and operated detention basins each year. • Inspect at least 20% of the City-owned and operated stormwater inlets in problem areas identified by the City each year.	Decembers Years 1-5
6.11 Storm Sewer System Operation and Maintenance Problem Areas	1. Develop a list of 100% of the identified potential problem areas.	December 31 Year 1
	2. Identify and prioritize problem areas for increased inspection.	December 31 Years 1
	3. Review and update the list of potential problem areas at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the list.	December 31 Years 1-5
6.12 Operation and Maintenance Program to Reduce Discharges of Pollutants from Roads	1. Implement a street sweeping and cleaning program to address 75% of the MS4 area where street sweeping is technically feasible annually. • Ensure 100% of the MS4 area where street sweeping is technically feasible is addressed at least two times by the end of the permit term.	December 31 Years 1-5

6.13 Mapping of Facilities	1. On a map of the area regulated under this general permit, identify where 100% of the City-owned and operated facilities and stormwater controls are located.	December 31 Years 1
	2. Review and update the map at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the facilities and controls.	December 31 Years 1-5
6.14 Assessment of Facilities' Pollutant Discharge Potential	Review 100% of applicable facilities at least once per permit term for their potential to discharge pollutants into stormwater.	December 31 Year 1
6.15 Identification of High Priority Facilities	1. Based on the assessment (BMP 6.14), identify facilities that have a high potential to generate stormwater pollutants. A list of 100% of the identified facilities must be developed and maintained each year.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. Review and update the list of high priority facilities at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the facilities.	
6.16 Documentation of Assessment Results	Document the results of all the assessments and maintain copies of 100% of the site evaluation checklists used to conduct the assessments each year. The documentation must include the results of the City's initial assessment and any identified deficiencies and corrective actions taken.	December 31 Years 1-5
6.17 Development of Facility-Specific SOPs	1. Develop facility-specific stormwater management SOPs for 100% of the City-owned and operated facilities. A description of 100% of the BMPs developed must be included in each facility-specific SOP.	December 31 Years 1
	2. Review and update the facility-specific SOPs at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the facilities.	December 31 Years 1-5
6.18 Stormwater Controls for High Priority Facilities, General Good Housekeeping	Shelter from exposure to stormwater 100% of material with a potential to contribute to stormwater pollution (such as fertilizers, solvents, paints, cleaners, automotive products, etc.) each year.	Continuous Years 1-5
6.19 Stormwater Controls for High Priority Facilities, Deicing and Anti-Icing Material Storage	Ensure that 100% of stormwater runoff from storage piles of salt and other de-icing and anti-icing materials is not discharged each year.	Continuous Years 1-5

6.20 Stormwater Controls for High Priority Facilities, Fueling and Vehicle Maintenance	1. Develop and implement SOPs that address spill prevention and spill control at 100% of City-owned and operated vehicle fueling, vehicle maintenance, and bulk fuel delivery facilities each year.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. Review and update the facility-specific SOPs at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the facilities.	
6.21 Stormwater Controls for High Priority Facilities, Equipment and Vehicle Washing	1. Develop and implement SOPs that address equipment and vehicle washing activities at 100% of the City-owned and operated facilities where washing occurs. To ensure that wastewater is not discharged under this general permit, the City's SOP will include connecting wastewater discharges to the sanitary sewer system.	December 31 Year 1
	2. Review and update the facility-specific SOPs at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the facilities.	December 31 Years 1-5
6.22 Inspection of High Priority Facilities	Develop and implement an inspection program, which at a minimum must include inspections of 100% of high priority City-owned facilities one time per year.	December 31 Years 1-5
6.23 Pesticide, Herbicide, and Fertilizer Applicator and Distributor Measures	Require 100% of pesticide, herbicide, and fertilizer applicators and distributors working in the public spaces owned and operated by the City, including contract workers, to demonstrate at least one of the following each year: • Training in application or distribution • Permit to apply or distribute • Certification for application or distribution	December 31 Years 1-5
6.24 Landscape Maintenance	Evaluate at least one time each year the materials used, and activities performed on 100% of the public spaces owned and operated by the City for pollution prevention opportunities such as: • parks • easements • public rights of way, and • other open spaces.	December 31 Years 1-5

6.25 Non-Chemical Solutions	Limit application of pesticides and fertilizers each year in 100% of the public spaces owned and operated by the City if precipitation is forecasted within 24 hours, or as specified in label instructions.	Continuous Years 1-5
6.26 Schedules for Chemical Application	Develop and implement chemical application schedules for use in 100% of applicable public spaces owned and operated by the City each year. Schedules must minimize the discharge of pollutants from the chemical application due to irrigation and expected precipitation.	December 31 Years 1-5
6.27 Collection and Disposal of Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers	Ensure collection and proper disposal of 100% of the City's unusable pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers each year.	Continuous Years 1-5
6.28 Evaluation of Flood Control Projects	1. Assess the impacts of the receiving water(s) for 100% of the flood control projects each year.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. 100% of new flood control structures must be designed, constructed, and maintained to provide erosion prevention and pollutant removal from stormwater.	
	3. The retrofitting of 20% of the existing structural flood control devices each year to provide additional pollutant removal from stormwater shall be implemented unless infeasible. • If it is not feasible for the small MS4 operator to retrofit 20% of the existing control devices each year, written documentation of the reason must be maintained and made available to the TCEQ for review upon request.	

MCM 7. Industrial Stormwater Sources

BMP	Measurable Goals	Target Date
7.1 Industrial Facilities	Identify and control pollutants in stormwater discharges from 100% of the City's landfills; other treatment, storage, or disposal facilities for municipal waste (for example, transfer stations and incinerators); hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal and recovery facilities and facilities that are subject to Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Title III, Section 313; and any other industrial or commercial discharge the City determines are contributing a substantial pollutant loading to the MS4.	Continuous Years 1-5
7.2 Inspections	1. Inspect 100% of City-owned and operated facilities at least one time annually.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. Inspect 100% of industrial facilities permitted under the TPDES MSGP, TXR050000, and located within the City at least one time annually.	
7.3 Priorities and Procedures	1. Develop and implement SOPs for 100% of inspections of facilities and industrial facilities permitted under the TPDES MSGP, TXR050000, and within the City.	December 31 Years 1-5
	2. Review and update the facility inspection SOPs at least one time annually to address changes or additions.	