Stormwater Management Program

Permit Term: (2019 – 2024)

Prepared in accordance with

TPDES Small MS4 General Permit TXR040000

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 (10) 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, and excavating; 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 (1) acre and less than five (5) acres of land. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one (1) 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 (1) and less than five (5) acres of land.
b) **Large Construction Activity** is construction activity that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land. Large construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five (5) 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 (5) acres of land.

Construction Community: Local contractors, developers, engineers, and architects.

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 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 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) 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 Facility: 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 the potential to be discharged in stormwater. Among the factors that must not be performed outside (for example, changing automotive fluids, vehicle washing), proximity to waterbodies, 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 firefighting activities.

Impaired Water: A surface water body that is identified as impaired on the latest approved 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 3 MS4: Operators of traditional small MS4s that serve a population of at least 40,000 but less than 100,000 within an urbanized area (UA). For the purpose of this permit and program, "serve a population" means the residential population within the regulated portion of the small MS4 based on the 2010 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: For the purpose of this permit, 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 this general permit.

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 this permit, sheet flow leaving a linear transportation system without channelization is not considered an outfall. Point sources such as curb cuts; traffic or

right-or-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 this *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 this permit, 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 (1) 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 (10) inches, but less than 20 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 this permit, 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, and 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, bio retention, 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.

Sub-watershed: combine to form large-scale watersheds

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 non-navigable, 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; except that 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): An area of high population density that may include multiple small MS4s as defined and used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2000 and the 2010 decennial census.

Watershed: defined as the land area surrounding a waterbody that drains to a common waterway such as a stream, river, or lake.

Waters of the United States: (According to 40 CFR § 122.2) Waters of the United States or waters of the U.S. means:

(a) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(b) All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;

(c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds that the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

(1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;

(2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or

(3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

(d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;

(e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;

(f) The territorial sea; and

(g) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the CWA are not waters of the U.S. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of the U.S. (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the U.S. Waters of the U.S. do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding the CWA jurisdiction remains with the EPA.

Introduction

Regulatory Requirements

The 1972 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, later referred to 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), serving populations of 100,000 and greater.

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 *MS4 General Permit TXR040000* on January 24, 2019. The newly published permit categorizes MS4 operators into four (4) levels based on the population served within the 2010 Urbanized Area (UA), collected by the United States Census Bureau. The City of College Station is defined as a Phase II, Level 3, Small MS4 operator, serving a population between 40,000 and 100,000. The intent of the MS4 permit is to implement programs and practices to control polluted stormwater runoff. This program 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, Outreach, and Involvement
2. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
3. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
4. Post – Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment
5. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations
6. Industrial Stormwater Sources – Phase II Level 4 MS4s only
7. Authorization for Construction Activities where the Small MS4 is the Site Operator – optional

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 on the *Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d)(1)* list as having *Escherichia Coli* (*E. coli*). 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 that particular 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 controlling 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 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.

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 towards 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 II.D.4(a)(6), 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 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 Departments' *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 121,150 in January 2019, 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 9 receiving waterbodies with an accumulative 74.25 stream miles; ultimately into the Brazos River Basin and Navasota River Watershed.

The Engineering Division of the Planning and Development Services Department oversees and inspects the construction of infrastructure of 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; in addition to requiring 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 consists of 17 full-time employees and has an annual operations budget of approximately $1.285 million. The City manages a drainage utility fee, established in 1996, funding 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: City Manager's Office, 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 Review of the Stormwater Management Program

In accordance with the *MS4 General Permit TXR040000*, the SWMP will be available for review at the Larry J. Ringer Library, located at 1818 Harvey Mitchell Parkway South, College Station, Texas 77845; as well as on the City of College Station website at cstx.gov. ~~The opportunity to comment is available on the website by return email address to pds@cstx.gov.~~ All written public comments and public meeting requests must be submitted to the Office of the Chief Clerk, MC 105, TCEQ, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087 or electronically at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/comment by _____.

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	January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Year 2	January 1, 2021 - December 31, 2021	March 31, 2022
Year 3	January 1, 2022 - December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023
Year 4	January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	March 31, 2024
Year 5	January 1, 2024 - December 31, 2024	March 31, 2025

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, 2010b). *E.coli* is the preferred indicator bacteria species for assessing the recreational use in freshwater, and were 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 stormwater dischargers.

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*	116.7	1.409	31.31	5.785
1209C	Carters Creek	814.6	30.74	47.36	269.8	259.2	199.9	7.625

*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

Management Measures and Control Actions

The Carters Creek watershed I-Plan includes (6) stakeholder-developed management measures and (2) control actions to reduce bacteria loads. Management measures 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). Management measures were selected on feasibility, costs, support, and timing.

Management Measures:

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.*

Carters Creek and Burton Creek TMDL I-Plan Management Measures (2012)

Management Measures	MM Description	Measurable Goals	Target Date
1.1 Review of Category 4 & 5 Waterbodies	The City of College Station is required to check the EPA-approved 303(d) list or the *Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d)* which lists the category 4 and 5 waterbodies, as not meeting Texas Surface Water Quality Standards. Within (2) years following the approval date of the newly listed impaired waters, the City of College Station is required to comply with the requirements of Part II.D.4.(b) of the MS4 permit, and will identify any newly listed waters in the annual report and SWMP.	1. Identify whether an impaired water 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 Years 1-4
1.2 Watershed Water Quality Monitoring	The City of College Station collaborates with the Texas Water Resource Institute (TWRI), to aid in the coordination and expansion of the existing water quality monitoring in the watershed. Training and leading monitoring volunteers allows for a larger scale of observed areas within the watershed. The City of College Station will provide support to the volunteers via equipment and material costs; distribution of volunteer materials; and assist with data entry. The project findings will be utilized to direct future BMPs.	1. Co-facilitate (1) educational opportunity each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Compose a summary of the quarterly Texas Water Resources Institute (TWRI) support contributions each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		3. Provide the total dollar amount for Texas Water Resources Institute (TWRI) support respective of each permit year.	December Years 1-4

1.3 Onsite Sewage Facilities (OSSFs)	Private residential onsite sewage facilities (OSSFs), commonly referred to as septic systems, have several pathways for liquid waste, i.e. bacteria, to enter ground and surface waters if the systems are not operating properly. The City of College Station will continue its efforts in aiding the inter-agency goals of the identification, inspection, pre-installation planning, education, operation, maintenance, and tracking of all OSSFs within our respective jurisdiction by ensuring the City's eligibility letters are provided to the Brazos County Health Department, the agency whom runs the OSSF Program.	1. Provide 100% of requested eligibility letters identifying new, potential OSSF properties to BCHD each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Create an OSSF educational subpage available on our City's website, cstx.gov, available for residential OSSF owners within the City of College Station limits by the end of the second permit year.	December Year 2
1.4 Illicit Discharges & Dumping Efforts	The City of College Station will continue to implement the outfall dry weather screening program, as listed under MCM 2: IDDE, BMP 2.9. This program aims to inspect problem outfalls to identify and address issues as quickly as possible. This management measure aims to extend the City's efforts, by inviting volunteers to establish a neighborhood screening program. This program will continue to aid citizens and neighborhoods with educational materials for volunteers to understand what they see and how to respond.	1. Provide educational information for 100% of participating neighborhood screening programs each permit year.	December Years 2-4
		2. Facilitate screening for 25% of participating neighborhoods each permit year.	December Years 2-4
1.5 Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Initiative	Implement SSO initiative, within the City of College Station's jurisdiction, across the watershed to meet the City's 2012 Wastewater Master Plan.	1. Compose a SSO high priorities list each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Identify 100% of SSOs repaired each permit year.	December Years 1-4

1.6 Environmental Stewardship Awards Program	The City of College Station will continue to implement and promote mechanisms encouraging no adverse impact on water quality by partnering with Keep Brazos Beautiful to support an Environmental Stewardship Awards Program. This program aims to educate citizens, businesses, and developments on water quality issues while simultaneously raising awareness on how individual actions have lasting impacts on the watershed. The program recognizes those whom have gone above and beyond to demonstrate the importance and benefits of water quality and the environment.	1. Collaborate in rewarding (1) recognition or (1) grant each permit year.	December Years 1-4

MCM 1. Public Education, Outreach, and Involvement

Public Education & Outreach Objective

The City of College Station has developed a stormwater education and outreach program carried over from the previous permit term 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 the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater.

Tailoring educational programs and literature to various audiences will promote maximum outreach and impact of this control measure. Educational efforts will target the following activities:

- Home & Garden Care Activities: Pesticides, Herbicides, Fertilizers, Water Conservation
- Litter Collection & Prevention
- Pet & Animal Waste Hazards to Stormwater Quality

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.

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
- Volunteer Stream Monitoring

To provide an opportunity for public involvement in the construction of the NOI and SWMP, the City of College Station will abide by all public notice requirements for the NOI submittal as outlined in Part II. E. 16 of the *TXR040000 General Permit*. This requirement allows the public the opportunity to comment, as well as request a public hearing.

MCM 2. 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 following activities are being utilized to meet the overall objective:

- MS4 Mapping system;
- Staff Education and Training Program;
- Complaint-based Inspection Program;
- Source Investigations and Elimination Program by means of dry weather screening and field observations;

- Implementation of procedures for tracing sources and removal of illicit discharges; prevention and correction of leaking OSSFs; identification of priority areas; response; and
- Public Reporting Opportunities.

MCM 3. 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,* as well as the *TXR150000 Construction General Permit*, ensuring site operators implement the following:

- Site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs);
- Soil stabilization measures;
- Best management practices (BMPs) to control pollutants, sediment and erosion, as well as equipment and vehicle washing;
- Limiting exposure of building materials, products, waste, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, and sanitary waste to rain events;
- Minimizing the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks; and
- Prohibiting discharges of washout wastewater, fuels, oils, soaps, solvents, and dewatering activities.

The City of College Station will ensure the above measures are met by continuing to follow internal procedures for construction site plan review considering water quality impacts; inspections and enforcement measures to the extent allowable under state and local laws; MS4 staff training; receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public; as well as maintaining a current inventory of all permitted active public and private construction sites greater than one acre or if part of a larger common plan or sale.

MCM 4. Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment Objective

Stormwater discharges from new private and public development, as well as redevelopment sites have the potential to degrade water quality from soil disturbing practices associated with construction activities that discharge into the MS4, whom disturb one acre or more (or part of a common plan of development). Stormwater control measures addressing post-construction discharges will subsequently ensure long-term water quality after construction practices have ceased. The City of College Station will continue to implement the existing program from the previous permit term. The City of College Station will continue following practices from the previous program, as well as develop new practices to meet the overall objective:

- 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 protects water quality
- Procedures to document and maintain records; enforcement actions; as well as long-term operation and maintenance of structural controls

MCM 5. 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; including an employee training component with the goal of reducing and ultimately preventing pollutant runoff, as well as waste removal and proper disposal from activities and municipally owned areas. These areas include parks and open spaces; street, road, and highway maintenance; fleet and building maintenance; stormwater system maintenance; new construction and land disturbances; municipal parking lots; vehicle and equipment maintenance and storage yards; proper waste disposal; and sand storage locations. The City does not house salt or any de-icing materials, therefore the City's pollution prevention program for municipal operations will not address this section, unless materials inventory changes in the future. City-hired contractors conducting O&M activities on City-owned infrastructure are required to comply with stormwater control measures, good housekeeping measures, and facility-specific procedures described in the *TXR040000 General Permit* as well as this program. The Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Program will be evaluated and modified as necessary, to continue reducing the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP. The City of College Station will continue following internal established procedures for the programs below:

- City-owned facilities, stormwater controls, and pollutant inventory;
- Staff Education and Training Program;
- Regulated and Permitted Facilities Program;
- Stormwater Management Facility-Specific Standard Operating Procedures;
- Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Inspection Program;
- Street Sweeping and Roadway Maintenance Program;
- Vehicle Maintenance and Washing Procedures; and the
- Stormwater Infrastructure Cleaning Program.

MCM 6. Industrial Stormwater Sources

Industrial Stormwater Sources Objective

The objective of MCM 6 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 of College Station is currently a Phase II, Level 3 Small MS4. Therefore, MCM 6 is not applicable to the City of College Station and will be reevaluated at the next permit renewal.

MCM 7. 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 & Outreach Best Management Practices

BMP	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Target Date
1.1 Public Notice & Input for SWMP Development & Annual Reporting	This BMP was created to adhere to the state and local public notice requirements, as well as allowing for citizens to add input into the development and execution of the program. Additionally, the public will have the opportunity to review the annual report and comment on those findings. A notice for the draft SWMP will be published in a local newspaper, as well as published on the City of College Station website: cstx.gov. The notice will be accompanied by an email address, presenting the public the opportunity to comment on the submitted, draft program. Once the City of College Station receives acceptance of the proposed SWMP, the approved program will be posted to the cstx.gov website for general viewing and accompanied by an email address allowing for the public to comment throughout the remainder of the permit period. The SWMP Annual Report, respective of each permit year, will be published to the cstx.gov webpage for public viewing with an accompanied email address for response to comments.	1. Publish a public notice of the draft SWMP in the local newspaper.	December Year 1
		2. Publish the draft SWMP publication on the cstx.gov webpage.	December Year 1
		3. Document the viewing traffic count of the draft SWMP on cstx.gov webpage.	December Year 1
		4. Publish the approved SWMP to the cstx.gov webpage.	December Year 1
		5. Document the viewing traffic count of the approved SWMP on cstx.gov webpage each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		6. Publish the annual report to the cstx.gov webpage.	December Years 2-4
		7. Document the viewing traffic count of the annual report for the respective permit year.	December Years 2-4
		8. Document and respond to 100% of submitted comments each permit year.	December Years 1-4
1.2 Educational Topics	Educational opportunities are applicable to different groups of citizens, including homeowners, children, industrial and commercial businesses, and the construction community. Each group has its own contributions to reducing stormwater pollution, and educational material should be developed accordingly. The City of College Station will determine which educational topics most need to be addressed in the community, and what topics are most appropriate for each group.	1. Compose a list of stormwater quality topics specific for College Station educational needs.	December Years 1-4
		2. Compose and procure information highlighting the stormwater quality items identified by City staff.	December Years 1-4

1.3 Educational Materials: Multi-Media Educational Campaign	The City will distribute material to different groups on appropriate topics to allow for broad distribution of educational materials. Various methods of distribution, including utility bill inserts, the City of College Station website, city-run social media platforms, television ads on the City's cable channel, and printed materials available in public buildings will promote water quality awareness for citizens, visitors, businesses, and the development community.	1. Publish a stormwater quality FAQs subpage to the City's webpage, cstx.gov.	December Year 1
		2. Document the traffic count for the stormwater page on the cstx.gov webpage each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		3. Publish (2) stormwater topics on the city-run social media platforms each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		4. Publish SWMP information distributed by utility bill inserts on the City's webpage each permit year.	December Years 2-4
		5. Run (1) stormwater quality segment on the city's cable channel beginning in permit year 2 and each permit year after.	December Years 2-4
		6. Restock printed copies of stormwater educational materials at 100% of identified locations and/or events.	Quarterly; Years 1-4
1.4 Don't Bag It Program	The City of College Station - Water Services Department will team with the Groundwater Conservation District to encourage participants to mulch grass and yard clippings as a compost as an environmentally friendly replacement for application of commercial fertilizers.	1. Construct an educational pamphlet to encourage mulching of grass and yard clippings.	December Year 1
		2. Publish (1) informational article including a link to Don't Bag It Pamphlet on the City's blog page beginning in permit year 2 and every permit year after.	December Years 2-4
1.5 Scoop The Poop Program	Fecal matter from dogs and other urban animals can be a major source of *E. coli* and nutrient pollution transported by urban runoff during rain events and irrigation practices. The objective of this program is to promote proper pet waste management by providing educational information in a variety of platforms to target audiences;	1. Construct a '*Scoop the Poop and Water Quality 101*' Pamphlet for distribution.	December Year 1
		2. Create a one page article on the importance of picking up pet waste, to be published in the City of College Station - *Parks & Recreation Guide*.	December Year 1

	disposal materials at city-owned parks. The goal is to increase stakeholder awareness of water quality and potential health issues caused by excessive pet waste and manage *E. coli* loads from the pet population in the City of College Station.	3. Publish a one page article on the importance of picking up pet waste in the City of College Station - *Parks & Recreation Guide* each permit year after creation.	December Years 2-4
		4. Maintain pet waste collection dispensers on City Parks' property by providing bags for 100% of existing dispensers each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		5. Publish (1) informational article regarding pet waste management on the City's blog page beginning in permit year 2 and each permit year after.	December Years 1-4
1.6 Smart Irrigation Program	The Smart Irrigation Program aims to increase the efficiency of citizens' outdoor irrigation systems and practices. Citizens will have the opportunity to learn how to program sprinkler controls, spot irrigation leaks, obtain maintenance tips, receive advice from a licensed irrigator, and have the opportunity to receive weekly advice and information from the Brazos Valley Water Smart Network. The goal is to raise awareness of smart irrigation practices, in turn increasing water conservation and water quality of runoff in the City of College Station. The Smart Irrigation Program will host (3) workshops each permit year to promote healthy practices such as water conservation; and discouraging irrigation after fertilizer, herbicide, or pesticide applications. To ensure smart irrigation practices, the City of College Station - Water Services Department will conduct irrigation system checks.	1. Conduct (3) irrigation workshops each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Document 100% of attendees at each irrigation workshop.	December Years 1-4
		3. Document 100% of irrigation system checks each permit year.	December Years 1-4

MCM 1. Public Involvement Best Management Practices

BMP	BMP Description	Measurable Goal	Target Date
1.7 Adopt-A-Greenway Program	Adopt-A-Greenway programs provide an active and ongoing volunteer opportunity for citizens and businesses to aid in keeping the City of College Station trash free and safe to enjoy. Volunteers will play an active role in cleaning and beautifying our open spaces, creeks, and multi-use paths/trails.	1. Document 100% of adopted greenway acres each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Document 100% of creek miles cleaned each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		3. Document 100% of full bags of trash collected from the completed clean-ups each permit year.	December Years 1-4
1.8 Adopt-A-Street Program	Streets collect dirt, trash, and debris from surrounding areas, providing direct routes into storm drains. This program provides an active and ongoing volunteer opportunity for citizens and businesses to enhance the look of the community, as well as to aid in reducing floatables from entering the MS4 and ultimately into our creeks.	1. Document 100% of street mileage adopted each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Document 100% of adopted street mileage cleaned each year.	December Years 1-4
		3. Document 100% of full bags of trash collected from the completed clean-ups each permit year.	December Years 1-4
1.9 Volunteer Monitoring	Although the City monitors certain areas for unusual discharges or illegal dumping, citizens are more familiar with their areas of the City and more likely to be able to identify anything unusual in local waters. Volunteer monitoring invites citizens to participate in keeping local creeks clean by monitoring areas for polluted stormwater or unexpected runoff. The City of College Station collaborates with Texas Water Resources Institute (TWRI) and the Texas Stream Team to provide assistance for the volunteer monitoring groups.	1. Co-host an annual meeting with Texas Stream Team volunteers.	December Years 2-4
		2. Identify areas safe for volunteers to conduct stormwater monitoring and provide those locations to TWRI each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		3. Document TWRI's annual volunteer monitoring schedule for funding each permit year.	December Years 1-4

MCM 2. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Best Management Practices

BMP	BMP Description	Measurable Goal	Target Date
2.1 GIS Mapping Database of MS4	Mapping of the City's MS4 provides personnel with a comprehensive overview of system intake and discharge allowing for successful operation, maintenance, and management. The maps will be utilized to identify areas with dry weather flows during screening inspections, possible discharge sources, and identification of waterbodies that may be affected by potential discharges. The City's mapping system provides the locations of all MS4 outfalls, the locations and names of surface waters receiving those discharges including segment numbers and tributary information, priority areas identified under Part III. B.2.(e)(1), as well as City-owned facilities and stormwater controls. The mapping system is maintained and accessible through the City-run GIS Divisions. Regular updates, corrections, and additions to the map layers are made as information becomes available.	1. Update and revise 100% of all feature datasets related to the MS4 system, surface waters, and high priority facilities when new infrastructure passes final inspections and Letters of Completion are submitted.	December Years 1-4
		2. Update and revise 100% of the sanitary sewer system GIS layers when new infrastructure passes final inspections and Letters of Completion are submitted, including identified SSOs and leaks as they are processed and tracked in City Works.	December Years 1-4
2.2 Staff Training	Stormwater programs cannot succeed without a knowledgeable staff. Training opportunities allow for new procedures to be introduced as high priority areas arise. City staff are required to be properly trained to follow inspection and outfall screening procedures; identification of illicit discharges and connections, leaking OSSFs, and illegal dumping; as well as recordkeeping and reporting mechanisms. The City will maintain all training materials and attendance lists for regulatory review.	1. Conduct an annual stormwater quality training per respective department and document 100% of attendees each permit year.	December Years 1-4

2.3 Public Reporting Program	Often, citizens are the first to notice problems with illicit discharges and illegal dumping. The public will have the opportunity to report a perceived illicit discharge or illegal dumping activity. The City-run public reporting mechanisms, utilities dispatch line and the SeeClickFix App, encourage public involvement in combatting stormwater pollution and provides the City with notifications regarding areas outside of regularly screened locations. The City will continue to follow response to public reporting procedures from the previous permit term.	1. Document 100% of work orders generated from the Utilities Dispatch line each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Document 100% of work orders generated from the SeeClickFix App each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		3. Publish (1) informational article regarding public reporting avenues on the City's blog beginning in the second permit year and every permit year after.	December Years 2-4
2.4 High Priority Inventory	High priority areas are outfall locations with multiple recorded incidents of illegal dumping or illicit discharges, or facilities with a high potential to discharge stormwater pollutants. All City-owned high priority facilities are required to be mapped on the City's GIS; undergo periodic inspections; maintain written procedures for inspections, response, recordkeeping, and follow-up practices. Identifying high priority facilities allows the City to be aware of the areas with high pollutant discharge potential and continuously monitor those areas to prevent the risk of illicit discharges, or respond and mitigate a discharge as quickly as possible. These areas or facilities were chosen based on multiple documented discharge incidents, storage or usage of large quantities of pollutants, and their relative location to water bodies.	1. Identify 100% of City-owned high priority areas and facilities each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Inspect 100% of high priority facilities on a quarterly basis for any pollutant discharges.	Quarterly; Years 1-4
2.5 Onsite Sewage Facilities (OSSFs)	Private residential onsite sewage facilities (OSSFs), commonly referred to as septic systems, have several pathways for liquid waste, i.e. bacteria, to enter ground and surface waters if the systems are not operating properly. The City of College Station will continue its efforts in aiding the OSSF inter-	1. Provide 100% of requested eligibility letters identifying new, potential OSSF properties to BCHD each permit year.	December Years 1-4

	agency goals by identification, pre-installation planning, education, and tracking of all OSSFs within city limits. The City of College Station and the Brazos County Health Department (BCHD) collaborate by dual-review of septic tank applications to determine appropriateness before installation is granted. The City maintains legal authority to grant eligibility for septic systems for certain sized tracts and their relative location to available public sanitary sewer services. The City will continue providing eligibility letters with addresses of potential OSSFs to BCHD as projects arise. The City will also provide educational information to OSSF owners within the city limits.	2. Compose OSSF educational information available on our City's webpage, cstx.gov, available for residential OSSF owners within the City of College Station limits by the end of the second permit year.	December Year 2
2.6 Elimination of Sanitary Sewer Leaks and Gray Water Discharges	Aging sanitary sewer systems will eventually experience breaks and line leaks, ultimately leading to property damage or environmental problems. Additionally, as new development occurs, there is a potential for illicit connections between the sanitary sewer and stormwater systems. The City is required to conduct appropriate maintenance on the city-owned sanitary sewer system to prevent leakage, as well as remove any illicit connections found. The City's field crews follow internal procedures for the identification, investigation, reporting, maintenance, and repair of all leaking sewer lines. The City maintains a 5-year comprehensive list of areas needing rehabilitation, sorted by priority, and integrated into the Capital	1. Document 100% of work orders identifying sanitary sewer leaks each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Identify 100% of sanitary sewer leaks repaired each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		3. Document 100% of sanitary sewer Capital Improvement projects under construction each permit year.	December Years 1-4

	Improvement Projects list projected to be completed in a 5-year period. The City will review and amend the schedule of proposed projects each permit year, as well as maintain schedules of phases of construction activities; i.e. procurement of property, design, or active construction.	4. Document 100% of completed Capital Improvement sanitary sewer projects each permit year.	December Years 1-4
2.7 Elimination of Sanitary Sewer Overflows	Sanitary sewer pipes may be blocked, have restricted flow, or break. The Wastewater Master Plan aids in identifying areas needing rehabilitation, or where demands have increased and pipe resizing needs to occur to supply increased capacity. Reviewing and following the master plan helps prevent sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) from pipes that are no longer adequate for service. The City maintains a 5-year comprehensive list of areas needing rehabilitation, sorted by priority, and integrated into the Capital Improvement Projects list to be completed in the 5-year period. The City will review and amend the schedule of every proposed project each permit year, as well as maintain schedules of phases of construction activities; whether that be procurement of property, design, or active construction.	1. Identify 100% of SSOs repaired each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Document 100% of sanitary sewer Capital Improvement projects under construction each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		3. Document 100% of completed Capital Improvement sanitary sewer projects each permit year.	December Years 1-4
2.8 Source Investigation and Elimination of Illicit Discharges	All departments are required to follow internal procedures for the following: tracing sources, responding to discharges and spills, inspections in response to complaints, removing the source of the discharge, and follow-up investigations to verify elimination. The City will conduct investigations to identify and locate sources of illicit discharges within the same day of occurrence, and require identified sources to perform necessary corrective actions to eliminate the discharge. If sources of the discharge refuse to conduct necessary corrective	1. Conduct source investigations for 100% of reported illicit discharges each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Document 100% of illicit discharges considered reportable, including 30-day close-out reports to TCEQ, each permit year.	December Years 1-4

	action, the City will pursue enforcement action capabilities described in the City of College Station Ordinances. Investigations will be prioritized based on relative risk of pollution, as well as the risk to human health or the environment. Field staff are required to track all aspects of an investigation, as well as document the following: the date the discharge was observed; source of the illicit discharge; results of the investigation; any follow-up; and the date the investigation was closed. The City tracks all aspects of the investigation process through close out.	3. Document 100% of corrective actions taken per the respective investigation each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		4. Document 100% of enforcement actions taken each permit year.	December Years 1-4
2.9 Outfall Dry Weather Screenings	The City inspects outfalls by means of both field observation and subsequent screening techniques described on pg.39 of the *TXR040000* permit. Regular inspections ensure uniform practices as well as the quick identification of illicit discharges. Outfalls are mapped so possible sources of dry weather flows and/or pollutants can be more easily identified.	1. Annually update and revise 100% of feature datasets related to the MS4 system and surface waters when new infrastructure passes final inspections and Letters of Completion are submitted.	December Years 1-4
		2. Conduct field observations for 20% of outfalls and subsequent screenings based on field observation results each permit year.	December Years 1-4
2.10 Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Program	Reduction of household hazardous waste (HHW) management will be promoted through the distribution of educational materials discouraging improper disposal, including pouring materials down storm drains and the associated harmful effects. The City of College Station will construct an educational article to be distributed in utility bill inserts. Citizens will have the opportunity to dispose of household hazardous waste in a safe manner at the bi-annual HHW free disposal event, available to those living within the Brazos Valley	1. Construct HHW education information for distribution, including: (1) infographic, (1) informational article, (2) social media posts, (2) service alert campaigns.	December Year 1
		2. Distribute HHW educational information by publishing (1) informational article on the City's blog, (1) social media post, (1) service alert campaign in April and October every permit year.	April, October Years 1-4

	Council of Governments service area: Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Lee, Leon, Madison, and Robertson counties. This event is supported by the cities of Bryan and College Station, and in collaboration with the Brazos Valley Solid Waste Management Agency (BVSWMA). An advertisement for this event will be distributed on utility bill inserts and the cstx.gov webpage.	3. Co-host (2) HHW collection events each permit year.	April, October Year 1-4
2.11 Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) Program	Fats, oils, and grease (FOG) merge in our sewers to form solid, immoveable blockages known as fatbergs. Fatbergs damage infrastructure and equipment, and pose health risks to humans and the environment. The FOG Program will promote proper disposal practices, while simultaneously discouraging the dumping of FOGs in the storm system. To ensure adequate implementation, the City will review and amend if necessary the Grease Trap Ordinance (*Article IV. - Solid Waste Collection and Disposal; Sec. 40-464*) on an annual basis. To encourage proper disposal practices as well as an educational opportunity, the City will distribute 25 letters a month reminding businesses of the importance of handling practices, maintenance, and proper disposal of FOGs.	1. Annually review 100% of Grease Trap Ordinances and related SOPs, and update outdated or incorrect procedures by the end of each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Provide FOG educational letters to 100% of grease trap operators each permit year.	December Years 1-4
2.12 Litter Collection Program	Improperly disposed litter is a major contributor of floatables in water bodies. Floatables prevent beneficial uses, degrade habitats and harm wildlife, and have the potential to endanger human health. The City of College Station provides collection services for various floatables, including regular garbage, bulk and brush, and recyclables, to ensure the MS4 system does not become a conduit for trash. The City maintains a weekly collection schedule for regular garbage, bulk, and brush	1. Schedule weekly garbage collections, publish collection schedule on the City's webpage for 100% of customer access, and mail an updated collection guide to 100% of residential utilities customers each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Schedule weekly brush and bulk collections for 100% of utilities customers, publish schedule on the City's webpage for 100% of customer access, and mail an updated collection guide to 100% of residential utilities customers each permit year.	December Years 1-4

	collection; as well as a bi-weekly schedule for recyclables.	3. Schedule bi-weekly recycling collections for 100% of utilities customers, publish schedule on the City's webpage for 100% of customer access, and mail an updated collection guide to 100% of residential utilities customers each permit year.	December Years 1-4

MCM 3. Construction Stormwater Runoff Best Management Practices

BMP	BMP Description	Measurable Goal	Target Date
3.1 Legal Authority Review	In order to properly regulate construction and development activities, the City must have official regulations and the ability to enforce them. The City maintains ordinances addressing development projects, stormwater discharges from these activities, as well as activities in floodplains, and subsequent enforcement capabilities. The City regularly reviews and updates these ordinances for effectiveness and accuracy. When necessary, the ordinance will be updated to reflect any new regulations or address areas it does not sufficiently cover.	1. Annually review 100% of ordinances and SOPs related to stormwater discharges for construction activities, and update outdated or incorrect procedures by the end of each permit year.	December Years 1-4
3.2 Construction Plans and Design Review	The construction plan and design review process will not only focus on infrastructure and vertical construction, but also stormwater controls. This includes review of required erosion control plans, evaluating appropriateness of selected construction BMPs, structural controls, and the tracking of plans that are reviewed and approved. Reviewing construction plans for stormwater controls catches potential problems before construction activities are initiated.	1. Review and provide comments for 100% of submitted plans each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Review and provide comments for 100% of submitted erosion control plans each permit year.	December Years 1-4

3.3 Permitting & Inventory Requirements	The City of College Station requires operators to abide by all agencies' regulations and their permitting requirements; specifically the *TPDES Construction General Permit TXR150000*. The City of College Station will not issue a development permit or building permit without the required permit authorizations from all regulating entities, respective for each individual site, as well as operators of sites one acre and greater (including larger common plan) to select, install, implement, and maintain stormwater controls. All operators are required to abide by all components of those regulations and their permitting requirements, including installation and maintenance of BMPs, site specific SWPPPs, stabilization measures, minimizing and controlling pollutants, and prohibiting illicit discharges. The City maintains an inventory of all construction activities of one acre or greater (or less than an acre if part of a common plan or sale) within the city limits. The inventory is updated as projects arise and maintained in the development program, TRAKiT.	1. Require 100% of operators to abide by TPDES *Construction General Permit TXR150000* requirements to receive a City-approved development or building permit; retain 100% of approved permits.	December Years 1-4
		2. Require 100% of operators to submit NOIs prior to earthwork on applicable projects; greater than or equal to 5 acres, or part of a common plan of development; retain 100% of NOIs.	December Years 1-4
3.4 MS4 Staff Training & Inspection Practices SOP	The City of College Station has various inspection groups with specific items and infrastructure to review, delegated respectively by their expertise. Stormwater issues have the potential to arise on every project where there is soil disturbance. The City aims to combat and eliminate stormwater issues by constructing a comprehensive inspector SOP and adequately training those with the potential to affect stormwater quality from construction activities. Inspectors are required to attend an annual in-	1. Conduct an annual construction-related stormwater quality training and document the number of staff trained each permit year.	December Years 1-4

	person training regarding inspection processes, CGP components, recordkeeping requirements, and available enforcement actions to ensure compliance with both *TXR040000* and *TXR150000* permits. Management and inspectors are required to annually review and amend (if necessary) the Stormwater Inspection SOP. This will ensure procedures are being followed or if any changes need to be made regarding efficiency and to adequately address any issues that arise in the field. This SOP includes how to conduct inspections, frequency, enforcement capabilities, and recordkeeping.	2. Annually review 100% of construction inspection practices SOPs and update outdated or incorrect procedures by the end of each permit year.	December Years 1-4
3.5 Active Construction Site Inspections	In order to determine and maintain compliance with City, State, and Federal stormwater regulations, the City conducts inspections of construction sites one acre or greater (or part of a common plan or sale), with the potential to discharge stormwater into the City's MS4. Regular site inspections keep construction sites clean throughout the duration of the project and minimize noncompliance, as well as illicit discharges into the City's MS4 and surrounding waterbodies. The sites will be evaluated on all aspects of the *TXR150000 CGP*; including, but not limited to: permitting, signage, site specific *SWPPPs* for sites one acre or greater, BMP installation, maintenance, good housekeeping, limiting exposure of possible pollutants, prohibiting illicit discharges, and final stabilization measures. Sites found to be in noncompliance will be issued enforcement actions as listed in the City's municipal code of ordinance.	1. Inspect 100% of regulated, active construction sites each permit year.	December Years 1-4

3.6 Inspection and Enforcement Recordkeeping	In order to maintain or determine compliance with City, State, and Federal stormwater regulations, the City conducts inspections of all construction sites discharging stormwater into the City's MS4. Inspection procedures include maintaining a list of all new and existing construction sites; conducting inspections regularly according to a set schedule written in the corresponding SOP; taking appropriate enforcement actions on sites found to be in noncompliance; and maintaining records of site inspections, their results, and enforcement actions. Regular site inspections allows for adequate recordkeeping.	1. Document 100% of stormwater quality infractions found during the inspection process.	December Years 1-4
		2. Document 100% of failed inspections and subsequent enforcement actions taken.	December Years 1-4
3.7 Public Reporting of Construction Activities	Public reporting regarding construction activities provides citizens a way to contact the City if stormwater issues stem during times inspectors are not on construction sites. The public will have access to project managers or city representatives available to educate the public on their respective projects, as well as provide background information and address problems with contractors as they arise. The public has access to the main contact line of the Planning and Development Services Department, where the environmental inspector is housed, who oversees environmental compliance of construction activities. The administration staff will forward all drainage complaints regarding construction to the environmental inspector, who then investigates a complaint within 24 hours of submission.	1. Document and investigate 100% of complaints received regarding regulated construction activities each permit year.	December Years 1-4

3.8 Operator Education Program	The City of College Station provides an annual stormwater workshops for developers, contractors, and homebuilders; as well as publishes a quarterly newsletter targeting the construction industry on reoccurring infractions during that quarter. This allows those in the construction industry to familiarize themselves with stormwater regulations and the entities inspecting and regulating their works. Hosting workshops gives those in the industry the opportunity to educate themselves on newly published or drafted permit changes, as well as to ask questions on regulations that may not be clear in permit language.	1. Host an annual construction and stormwater quality workshop beginning in permit year 2 and every permit year after.	December Years 2-4
		2. Compose (2) construction-related stormwater quality publications each permit year.	Bi-Annually; Years 1-4

MCM 4. Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment Best Management Practices

BMP	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Target Date
4.1 Legal Authority Review	In order to properly regulate post-construction activities, the City must have official regulations and the ability to enforce them. The City of College Station will review all ordinances and resolutions utilized to ensure long-term operation and maintenance of post-development structural and non-structural controls, as well as their effectiveness. All post-construction ordinances and resolutions will be updated to reflect any new regulations or to address areas the current City regulations do not sufficiently cover.	1. Annually review 100% of applicable stormwater ordinances and SOPs, update outdated or incorrect procedures by the end of each permit year.	December Years 1-4

4.2 Inventory of Structural Controls	Mapping of the City's MS4, specifically the post-construction permanent stormwater structural and non-structural controls, provides personnel with a comprehensive overview of system intake and discharge. The maps will be utilized to identify flow patterns and to ensure proper operation respective to the control. The mapping system is maintained and accessible through the city-run GIS divisions. The City will map all new stormwater structural controls under the stormwater dataset when infrastructure is accepted for dedication. Maps will be available during the permit term audit, as infrastructure is confidential.	1. Document 100% of new stormwater structural controls once projects pass final inspections and Letters of Completion are submitted.	December Years 1-4
4.3 Review Process	Owners and operators of new developments or redevelopments are required to design, install, implement, and maintain structural and non-structural controls appropriate for the community and respective site to protect water quality. This allows the city to regulate post-construction stormwater controls to ensure proper maintenance and functionality. The City provides design and permitting guidelines for the engineering community; as well as reviews development plans for compliance with post-construction stormwater regulations. Plan review includes a systemic process for tracking plan reviews, opportunities for developer comments, and developer notification of any needed revisions to ensure compliance efforts and increased long-term water quality.	1. Document and retain 100% of development permits issued each permit year.	December Years 1-4

4.4 Post-Construction Inspections	In order to determine compliance with City stormwater regulations, the City will conduct inspections of all post-construction controls discharging stormwater into the City's MS4. Inspection procedures will include keeping track of all completed development; conducting one-year warranty inspections; taking appropriate enforcement actions against sites found to be in noncompliance; and maintaining a record of site inspections and their results. Inspections of post-construction controls ensures proper maintenance and operations of those controls.	1. Document 100% of 1-year warranty inspections scheduled each permit year.	December Years 1-4
4.5 Post Construction Enforcement	New development and re-development found to be in noncompliance with City stormwater regulations will be issued enforcement actions. Enforcement actions will be tracked and include re-inspections to determine if the development is brought into compliance or if further action is needed. The City will keep a record of noncompliance issues, enforcement actions taken, and the results of the enforcement.	1. Document 100% of projects found non-compliant during the 1-year warranty inspection process each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Document 100% of enforcement actions taken each permit year.	December Years 1-4
4.6 Maintenance Plans for Stormwater Structural Controls	In order to ensure long-term operation and maintenance of private stormwater structural controls, the City will require owners and/or operators of new development or redevelopment projects to file maintenance plans in the real property records of Brazos County. The owner and/or operator will need to document and submit to the City all maintenance and operations activities within the calendar year and retain the maintenance plan on-site or at their respective offices. The City of College Station will hold an internal stakeholder meeting during permit year 2 to review relevant	1. Annually review 100% of post-construction stormwater ordinances and SOPs; update outdated or incorrect procedures by the end of each permit year.	December Years 1-4

	ordinances and policies and develop a post-construction stormwater structural controls inspection program; data acquisition and enforcement procedures; as well as create a repository for maintenance agreements. The remaining permit years will be utilized to draft the program and associated mechanisms to ensure success, in addition to evaluating the long-term operation and maintenance of current stormwater structural controls in the city limits. The maintenance plan program will be fully implemented end of year 5 of the permit term.	2. Host (1) internal stakeholder meeting per applicable department to discuss stormwater structural controls maintenance program requirements.	December Year 2
		3. Compose a draft stormwater structural controls maintenance program for internal review based on field evaluations of a representative sample group of existing stormwater structural controls.	December Years 2-4
		4. Notify 100% of the owners or operators of stormwater structural controls maintenance plan requirements.	January 23 Year 5

MCM 5. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations Best Management Practices

BMP	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Target Date
5.1 Municipal Operations Inventory	City facilities have the potential to discharge pollutants into the MS4 and surrounding waterbodies by the nature of their respective practices. The City will conduct an assessment of municipal operations facilities, as defined in Part III.B.5.(b) or pg.45 of the *TXR040000 General Permit*, for their potential to discharge pollutants into stormwater. Providing an assessment aids in the completeness of the City's municipal operations inventory. A list and	1. Complete site assessments of 100% of municipal operations' facilities housing possible pollutants.	December Year 1
		2. Annually update map identifying 100% of City-owned SPCC facilities; for state and federal regulatory agency review only.	December Years 1-4
		3. Annually update map identifying 100% of City-owned *TXR050000 Multi-Sector General Permit* facilities; for state and federal regulatory agency review only.	December Years 1-4

	corresponding map of city-owned facilities provides an overview of the areas that may require specific maintenance and operations procedures to prevent stormwater pollution. The City inventory will include areas with herbicide and pesticide application, storage of hazardous chemicals, waste or other pollutants, industrial facilities, and vehicle maintenance areas. The City's GIS divisions will collaborate with the various City departments to ensure municipal operations inventory maps are continuously updated providing the most accurate maps available for use.	4. Annually update map identifying 100% of City-owned facilities with large quantities of pollutants; for state and federal regulatory agency review only.	December Years 1-4
		5. Annually update map identifying 100% of City-owned, newly developed stormwater controls; for state and federal regulatory agency review only.	December Years 1-4
		6. Annually update map of areas on the herbicide and pesticide application schedule.	December Years 1-4
		7. Annually update map of City-maintained landscaped areas.	December Years 1-4
		8. Annually update map of equipment and materials storage yards.	December Years 1-4
		9. Annually update map of sand storage locations.	December Years 1-4
5.2 SPCC Facilities	This program is to identify City-owned facilities that house large quantities of oil, whom are regulated under the *Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) regulation, 40 CFR 112.* This regulation sets forth requirements for the prevention of, preparedness for, and response to oil discharges at specific non-transportation-related facilities. Identifying City-owned facilities falling under this regulation allows the City to adequately prepare and respond to possible spills. These facilities are required to comply with all regulations set forth in both the MS4 permit, as well as the above SPCC regulation.	1. Inspect 100% of City-owned SPCC regulated facilities on a monthly basis each permit year.	Monthly Years 1-4
		2. Retain and annually review 100% of City-owned facilities' SPCC plans and update outdated or incorrect literature by the end of each permit year.	December Years 1-4

5.3 Multi-Sector Permitted Facilities	Various City facilities, namely industrial activities like wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), require authorization to discharge stormwater under the *TXR050000 Multi-Sector General Permit.* The City will ensure these facilities are appropriately permitted and in full compliance with the *TXR050000* requirements as part of an overall City stormwater management umbrella program.	1. Annually review 100% of City-owned facilities regulated by *TXR050000 Multi-Sector General Permit*, as well as determine if any new facility needs to be permitted.	December Years 1-4
		2. Document and retain 100% of quarterly inspection records for regulated *TXR050000 Multi-Sector General Permit* facilities.	December Years 1-4
5.4 ASTs and USTs	Above and Underground Storage Tanks regularly house hazardous chemicals with the ability to significantly damage the environment. If tanks become compromised and leak, discharges of pollutants can occur into the MS4 or directly into surrounding waterbodies. Maintaining locations of these storage tanks within the City aids in locating possible sources of illicit discharges.	1. Annually update the City-owned ASTs and USTs inventory list.	December Years 1-4
		2. Annually update a map locating 100% of City-owned ASTs and USTs.	December Years 1-4
		3. Annually review 100% of registration and inspection records for City-owned ASTs and USTs.	December Years 1-4
		4. Conduct an annual comprehensive inspection to ensure no leaks or integrity issues on the tanks.	December Years 1-4
5.5 Pollutant Inventory at Municipal Facilities	Various City facilities, including areas with landscaping and lawn care materials, wastewater treatment facilities, industrial facilities, and vehicle maintenance areas have a high risk of discharging pollutants into the storm system. Identifying potential stormwater pollutants stored at City-owned facilities allows the City to prevent, prepare, and adequately respond to a potential spill. The various City-owned facilities with large quantities of pollutants will maintain an inventory list of those pollutants; annually evaluate operations, maintenance, and inspection procedures to minimize the potential to discharge the listed	1. Annually review 100% of potential pollutants inventory lists and update outdated or incorrect inventory by the end of each permit year; respective of each facility.	December Years 1-4
		2. Annually review 100% of O&M procedures and update outdated or incorrect procedures by the end of each permit year; respective to each facility.	December Years 1-4
		3. Conduct an annual pollutant inventory inspection each permit year; respective of each facility.	December Years 1-4

	pollutants; and regularly inspect their respective facilities.		
5.6 SOPs for High Priority Facilities	By establishing guidelines and standards for municipal facilities and operations, The City of College Station will utilize site specific SWPPPs required for City-owned *TXR050000 Multi-Sector General Permit* facilities as their respective SOP; and will develop facility-specific stormwater management standard operating procedures (SOPs) for high priority facilities not permitted under the *TXR050000 Multi-Sector General Permit*.	1. Identify 100% of facilities utilizing SWPPPs as their stormwater management SOP.	December Year 1
		2. Compose stormwater management SOPs for 100% of facilities identified as high priority and not required to be permitted under the MSGP.	December Year 2
		3. Annually review 100% of SOPs or SWPPPs respective to each City-owned high priority facility and update outdated or incorrect procedures by the end of each permit year.	December Years 2-4
5.7 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Inspection Program	The City of College Station will develop and implement a pollution prevention and good housekeeping inspection program for all city-owned high priority facilities. The results of inspections and observations will be documented and retained according to the permit's recordkeeping requirements.	1. Compose a draft of the inspection program; including documents and procedures.	December Year 2
		2. Conduct an annual good housekeeping inspection, respective to each facility.	December Years 3-4
		3. Document 100% of recommendations made each permit year, respective to each facility.	December Years 3-4
5.8 Staff Education and Training Program	Stormwater programs cannot succeed without knowledgeable staff. Staff holding positions with the potential to impact water quality will be trained on their respective water quality duties to ensure minimal neglect, as well as allowing new procedures to be introduced and implemented adequately. The following	1. Conduct an annual stormwater training regarding prevention and good housekeeping of municipal operations, per respective department, each permit year.	December Years 1-4

	departments will hold annual stormwater trainings respective to their facility practices: Solid Waste; Streets, Drainage, Landscape & Irrigation Divisions; Water and Wastewater Services; Parks and Recreation; Engineering and Building Inspectors; Capital Improvement (CIP) Project Managers; Planning and Development Services Project Engineers & Inspectors; Facilities Maintenance; and Fleet Services. Trainings will include procedures on implementation of pollution prevention and good housekeeping measures; removal and proper disposal of waste; identifying pollutants of concern; and inspection and maintenance procedures for structural controls.	2. Document 100% of personnel trained, per respective department, each permit year.	December Years 1-4
5.9 Pesticide and Herbicide Program	Landscaped areas have the potential to cause stormwater pollution from runoff containing pesticides and herbicide application practices. To minimize impacts in runoff from these activities, the City will evaluate pesticide and herbicide usage to prevent over-application or negative application practices. This includes complying with application by manufacturer's recommendations, application by an as needed basis versus a regular schedule, and avoiding application near storm inlets, waterbodies, or before rain events. These areas include public parks, easements, and right of ways.	1. Conduct an annual application practices training each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Maintain 100% of applicators' licenses each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		3. Document acreage of 100% of City-owned areas with applied pesticides and herbicides each permit year.	December Years 1-4
5.10 Street Sweeping and Maintenance Program	Streets collect litter and aggregates when not regularly cleaned. Debris from traffic potentially accumulates and discharges into storm inlets during rain events. The City will continue the current street sweeping program to properly maintain public roadways by implementing regularly scheduled sweeping practices to	1. Annually review 100% of waste disposal procedures and update outdated or incorrect procedures by the end of each permit year.	December Years 1-4

	prevent pollution build-up; as well as continuing to utilize the previous procedures for waste disposal. The Public Works Department sweeps the City in its entirety on a quarterly basis. While City-maintained parking lots are swept semi-annually. The City will continue the street maintenance program assessing current roadway activities to determine if alternate practices will increase water quality. The City utilizes traditional overlays, thin overlays, microsurfacing, edgeline level-ups, and crack sealing as methods for treating asphalt distresses.	2. Annually sweep 100% of City streets each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		3. Annually sweep 100% of City-maintained parking lots each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		4. Document 100% of street maintenance projects completed each permit year.	December Years 1-4
5.11 Municipal Vehicle Maintenance and Washing	Fleet maintenance can lead to grease, oil, and other automotive fluids discharging into the storm system. Improperly maintained vehicles may develop fluid leaks and cause stormwater pollution problems. The City requires vehicle maintenance practices to occur in designated areas with appropriate BMPs and controls to prevent maintenance byproducts from accidental discharge. Vehicles will be maintained according to manufacturer specifications to avoid leaks. City vehicles are required to be washed in approved areas only, ensuring wash water does not enter the storm system. The City will conduct monthly wash rack perimeter checks to ensure no illicit discharges to the storm system.	1. Annually update 100% of City-owned vehicle inventory each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Document and retain 100% of City-owned vehicle maintenance inspections conducted each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		3. Conduct monthly vehicle wash rack perimeter checks.	Monthly Years 1-4

5.12 Stormwater Infrastructure Cleaning Program	During dry periods, pollutants can build up in the storm system. During rain events, that build up may collect and be transported by runoff depositing in receiving waterbodies; or causing blockages for flow, increasing the potential for flooding problems. The City will compile a list of problem areas for increased inspections, including areas with recurrent illegal dumping. Identifying problem areas, i.e. public storm inlets and catch basins, helps the City prioritize areas to avoid collection of pollutants. The City utilizes an internal work order system called CityWorks to identify areas, as well as to create and complete work orders. Once a work order is created, the drainage maintenance division completes work orders, including proper disposal of any collected waste from the storm system project area.	1. Document 100% of City-owned storm inlet, junction box, and catch basin work order requests submitted in CityWorks each permit year.	December Years 1-4
		2. Document 100% of City-owned storm inlets, junction boxes, and catch basin work orders completed each permit year.	December Years 1-4

Interim Milestones 2019

Carters Creek & Burton Creek TMDL I-Plan (2012)	1. Continuation of the established practices under the current, approved TMDL I-Plan (2012).
	2. Met TCEQ SSO objectives.
	3. Presented to TWRI regarding the City of College Station's water quality efforts from an MS4 standpoint.
	4. Met with TWRI regarding the new umbrella Navasota River Watershed TMDL, where the I-Plan is in the admin and technical review process with TCEQ.
	5. Reviewed and rewrote the Carters and Burton Creek I-Plan measurable goals to ensure they are clear, specific, and measurable.
	6. Began to coordinate additional monitoring sites with the Texas Stream Team and scheduled a lecture to discuss how their data is being utilized and benefits College Station.
	7. Requested TWRI to review the rewritten measurable goals, as well as the proposed management measures that will be implemented when the new Navasota River Watershed I-Plan for Segment 1209 is approved.
	8. Drafted 'Scoop the Poop' pamphlet; importance of proper pet waste management and water quality effects.
MCM 1A: Public Education and Outreach	1. Continuation of established practices from the previous permit period.
	2. Internal discussion and planning efforts with Public Communications, Public Works, and Water Services Departments to select various topics we would like to push this permit period.
	3. Presented water quality information at the Texas A&M University - Earth Day festivities on April 26, 2019.
	4. Requested information from Texas A&M University - Transportation Services for bus advertisements.
	5. Updated the Stormwater Program webpage on the cstx.gov webpage to ensure the most accurate information is available for College Station citizens.
	6. Drafted 'Scoop the Poop' pamphlet; importance of proper pet waste management and water quality effects.
MCM 1B: Public Involvement	1. Continuation of established practices from the previous permit period.

	2. Began to coordinate additional monitoring sites with Texas Water Resources Institute and the Texas Stream Team.
	3. Scheduled a lecture to present how the stream monitoring data is being utilized and the associated benefits to the City of College Station (November 21, 2019).
MCM 2: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	1. Continuation of internal discussion and planning efforts for the new permit period.
	2. TCEQ SSO objectives met.
	3. I-Plan Objectives met.
	4. GIS data sets and maps continuously updated.
	5. Continuation of established practices.
MCM 3: Construction Stormwater Runoff	1. Continuation of internal discussion and planning efforts for this permit period.
	2. Continuation of updating the BCS United Guidelines.
	3. Continuation of established practices.
	4. Inspection frequency met.
	5. Began the developer, contractor education program by holding the first developer breakfast meeting regarding SWP3 practices (June 6, 2019).
	6. Published (2) developer newsletters; topics: *Storm Drains, Waterways, and Construction* (January 2019); *Construction Site Soil Stabilization* (April 2019).
	7. Ordinances and SOPs reviewed to ensure continued success of this MCM.
MCM 4: Post-Construction Stormwater Management in new Development and Redevelopment	1. Continuation of internal discussion and planning efforts for this permit period.
	2. Continuation of established practices from the previous permit period.
	3. Began discussion on required maintenance plans and how to phase in this requirement.
	4. Held an internal stakeholder meeting on increasing the inspection program past the current one-year warranty inspection procedures to increase APWA accreditation (June 25, 2019).
MCM 5: Pollution Prevention & Good Housekeeping Practices for Municipal Operations	1. Internal discussion and planning efforts underway for this permit period.
	2. TCEQ SSO objectives met.
	3. Annual training for municipal operations employees met.
	4. GIS data sets and maps continuously updated.

	5. Continuation of established practices from the previous permit period.
	6. Began discussion on facility-specific SOPs, as well as a formal inspection program for all municipal operations facilities and areas, to remain consistent across all departments.