

**STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WATER QUALITY DIVISION
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007**

**ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES
FROM SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS
TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES**

This permit provides authorization to discharge under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) program, in compliance with the provisions of the Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S) and, Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, the Arizona Administrative Code (A.C.C.), and Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9.

This general permit specifically authorizes stormwater discharges from small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) in Arizona to Waters of the United States, pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.34. All discharges authorized by this general permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this general permit.

This general permit becomes effective on XXXXXXXX, 2016.

This general permit and the authorization to discharge expires at midnight, XXXXXXXXXXXX, 2021.

Signed this _____ day of _____, 2016.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Trevor Baggione, Director
Water Quality Division

Table of Contents

1.0	COVERAGE UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT	3
1.1	Permit Area.....	3
1.2	Eligibility.....	3
1.3	Non-Stormwater Discharges	3
1.4	Limitations of Coverage	4
1.5	Permit Compliance.....	4
2.0	AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT	4
2.1	Obtaining Permit Coverage.....	4
2.2	Permit Fees	5
2.3	Terminating Coverage	6
2.4	Coverage under an Individual Permit	6
2.5	Continuation of this General Permit	6
3.0	LEGAL AUTHORITY	7
3.1	Establish Legal Authority.....	7
3.2	Legal Authority Requirements.....	7
3.3	Enforcement Response Plan(s)	8
4.0	STORM SEWER SYSTEM MAPPING	8
5.0	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	9
5.1	Contents of the Stormwater Management Program	9
5.2	Stormwater Management Plan Availability	10
6.0	EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS.....	11
6.1	Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations	11
6.2	Surface Water Quality Standards.....	11
6.3	Requirements to Reduce Pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)	11
6.4	Minimum Control Measures	11
6.4.1	Public Education and Outreach.....	12
6.4.2	Public Involvement and Participation	12
6.4.3	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program.....	13
6.4.4	Construction Activity Stormwater Runoff Control	16

6.4.5	Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment	18
6.4.6	Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.....	20
7.0	ANALYTICAL MONITORING	21
7.1	General Monitoring Requirements	21
7.1.1	Outfall Monitoring	22
7.1.2	Substantially Identical Outfalls	22
7.1.3	Alternative Monitoring Program.....	22
7.2	Discharges to Impaired Waters	22
7.3	Discharges to Outstanding Arizona Waters.....	23
7.4	Tracking.....	23
8.0	PROGRAM ASSESSMENT, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING	24
8.1	Program Evaluation	24
8.2	Recordkeeping.....	24
8.3	Discharge Monitoring Report	25
8.4	Annual Report.....	25
8.5	Fourth Year Annual Report	26
9.0	STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS	27
10.0	DEFINITIONS	36

1.0 COVERAGE UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

1.1 Permit Area

This permit covers and applies to traditional and non-traditional regulated, Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) in Arizona, except those located in Indian Country:

- a. City or Town – Urbanized area(s) determined by the most recent Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census, including areas annexed during the permit term;
- b. County – Un-incorporated urbanized area determined by the most recent Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census;
- c. State, federal, and other publicly-owned properties that the director determines contributes to a violation of a water quality standard or is a significant contributor of pollutants to Waters of the U.S.

1.2 Eligibility

This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater from small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) provided the permittee complies with all the requirements of this general permit, and the MS4:

- a. Is located fully or partially within an urbanized area as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census; or
- b. Is designated for permit authorization by the department under the A.A.C. R-18-9-A902(D)(1), R18-9-A902(D)(2), R-18-9-A902(E), and R18-9-A905(A)(1)(f) which incorporates 40 CFR §122.32.

1.3 Non-Stormwater Discharges

1.3.1 Except as provided in Part 1.3.2, the permittee shall prohibit non-stormwater discharges into its MS4 unless the discharges are authorized by a separate NPDES or AZPDES permit.

1.3.2 The following categories of non-stormwater discharges (occurring within the jurisdiction of the permittee) are prohibited if the discharges are identified by the permittee as significant contributors of pollutants to the MS4. If any of the following categories of discharges are identified as a significant contributor, the permittee must address the category as an illicit discharge as specified in Part 6.4.3.1:

- a. Water line flushing
- b. Landscape irrigation
- c. Diverted stream flows
- d. Rising ground waters
- e. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration
- f. Uncontaminated pumped groundwater
- g. Discharges from potable water sources
- h. Foundation drains
- i. Air conditioning condensate
- j. Irrigation water
- k. Springs
- l. Water from crawl space pumps
- m. Footing drains
- n. Lawn watering
- o. Individual residential car washing
- p. Discharges from riparian habitats and wetlands

- q. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges
- r. Street wash water, and
- s. Discharges or flows from firefighting activities

1.4 Limitations of Coverage

Except as provided in Part 1.3.2, this general permit does not authorize:

- 1.4.1** Discharges mixed with sources of non-stormwater unless the non-stormwater discharges comply with an applicable NPDES or AZPDES permit, as addressed in Part 1.3.1;
- 1.4.2** Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity as defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi);
- 1.4.3** Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity as defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(x) or 40 CFR §122.26(b)(15);
- 1.4.4** Stormwater discharges currently covered under another permit;
- 1.4.5** Discharges to impaired waters listed (including non-attaining waters) if discharge(s) from the MS4 contain, or may contain, pollutant(s) for which the receiving water is listed except:
 - a. If a TMDL has been established and the stormwater management program (SWMP) is consistent with the requirements of the TMDL, including any wasteload allocation or load allocation in the TMDL. The SWMP must also identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) the permittee will use to meet wasteload allocations or load allocations and include monitoring for associated pollutant(s); and
 - b. If a TMDL has not been established and the SWMP includes a section describing how the program will control the discharge of 303(d) listed pollutants and ensure to the maximum extent practicable that discharges from the MS4 will not cause or contribute to exceedances of surface water quality standards. The SWMP must also identify BMPs the permittee will use to control discharges and include monitoring of their effectiveness.
- 1.4.6** Discharges that do not comply with Arizona's anti-degradation rule R18-11-107;
- 1.4.7** Stormwater discharges prohibited under 40 CFR §122.4.

1.5 Permit Compliance

Non-compliance with any requirement of this permit constitutes a violation of the permit and may result in an enforcement action, including injunctive relief and/or penalties under state and federal laws.

2.0 AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

2.1 Obtaining Permit Coverage

- 2.1.1** A person seeking authorization to discharge under this general permit shall submit to the department a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) on a form provided by the department and includes, at a minimum, the following information:
 - a. Name of MS4
 - b. Operator name and title

- c. Mailing address
- d. Annual fee billing information
- e. Contact person
- f. Contact information
- g. Estimated population (based on most recent Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census)
- h. Receiving water(s) – those listed in A.A.C., Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1, Appendix B
- i. Latitude and longitude of outfalls that discharge to receiving waters listed in A.A.C. R18-11, Appendix B
- j. Identification of impaired waters that receive discharges from the MS4, including the pollutant(s) causing the impairment
- k. Identification of Outstanding Arizona Waters that receive discharges from the MS4
- l. BMPs and measurable goals for each of the six (6) minimum control measures (MCMs) identified in Part 6.4
- m. Schedule for developing and implementing BMPs and associated program elements specified in this permit
- n. Proposal for alternative to wet weather screening, if applicable (Part 6.4.3.8)
- o. Additional information specified in the NOI for ADEQ to determine eligibility under this permit.

2.1.2 Eligible persons wishing to obtain coverage under this permit (existing and new MS4 operators) must submit a complete and accurate NOI to the department within 90 days after the effective date of this permit. Persons identified as being subject to this permit after its effective date must submit a NOI within 90 days of being notified in writing by ADEQ that they are subject to permitting. Persons failing to submit a new NOI within this timeframe will be considered discharging without a permit.

2.1.3 If the department notifies the applicant of deficiencies or inadequacies in any portion of the NOI, or requests additional information, the applicant must correct the deficient or inadequate portions and submit a revised NOI that addresses the deficiencies within seven (7) days of receiving notification.

2.1.4 The permittee must submit a revised NOI to the department within fifteen (15) days whenever there is a change of information (certifying official, mailing address, contact information, BMPs, measurable goals, etc.).

2.1.5 Notice of Intent forms submitted to ADEQ will be posted on the ADEQ website and made available for public comment. ADEQ may request additional information from the application based on public comments (see Part 2.1.4).

2.2 Permit Fees

Permittees are subject to fees established in A.A.C. R18-14-109. The department will issue an invoice annually to the permittee at the address identified on the NOI.

New permittees will be billed by the department and are not required to submit a fee with their NOI.

Existing permittees are not required to include the annual fee when submitting an NOI to obtain coverage under this permit.

2.3 Terminating Coverage

A permittee may terminate coverage under this general permit by submitting a notice of termination (NOT) on a form provided by the department. Authorization to discharge terminates at midnight on the day the NOT is received by the department.

If the operator does not obtain coverage under an alternate AZPDES permit that authorizes the discharge of stormwater prior to submitting the NOT, the operator will be considered discharging without a permit.

NOTs signed in accordance with Part 9.9, must be sent to the department at the following address:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Surface Water Section (5415A-1)
1110 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

2.4 Coverage under an Individual Permit

Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-C902, a person may request, or be required by the director, to obtain coverage under an individual permit.

2.5 Continuation of this General Permit

If this permit is not reissued prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-C903 and remain in force and effect for discharges that were authorized prior to expiration.

If the MS4 operator does not submit a timely, complete, and accurate NOI requesting authorization to discharge under a reissued permit or a timely request for authorization under an individual or alternative general permit, authorization under this permit will terminate on the due date for the NOI under the reissued permit unless otherwise specified in the reissued permit.

3.0 LEGAL AUTHORITY

3.1 Establish Legal Authority

Within six (6) months from permit issuance, existing and new permittees must review and establish a schedule for revising (as necessary) relevant ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms, or adopt any new ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms that provide it with adequate legal authority to control pollutant discharges into and from its MS4, and to meet the requirements of this permit. Any necessary additions or revisions to relevant ordinances or regulatory mechanisms must be fully adopted and implemented with 24 months of the effective date of this permit.

3.2 Legal Authority Requirements

If not already developed, the permittee must establish and exercise legal authority to comply with this permit. To be considered adequate, this legal authority must, at a minimum, address the following:

- a. Authority to Prohibit Illicit Discharges – Prohibit and eliminate illicit connections and discharges to the MS4;
- b. Authority to Prohibit Spills or Other Releases – Control the discharge of spills, and prohibit dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater into the MS4;
- c. Authority to Require Compliance – Require compliance with conditions in the permittee's ordinances, permits, contracts, or orders;
- d. Authority to Require Installation, Implementation, and Maintenance of Control Measures – Require owners/operators of construction activities, new or redeveloped land, and industrial and commercial facilities to minimize the discharge of pollutants to the MS4 through the installation, implementation, and maintenance of stormwater control measures;
- e. Authority to Inspect – To the extent allowed under State and local law, the permittee must have the authority to enter private property for the purpose of inspecting at reasonable times any facilities, equipment, practices, or operations related to stormwater discharges to determine whether there is compliance with local stormwater control ordinances/standards or requirements in this Permit;
- f. Response to Violations – The permittee must have the ability to promptly require violators cease and desist illicit discharges or discharges of stormwater in violation of any ordinance or standard and/or cleanup and abate such discharges;
- g. Monetary Penalties – To the extent allowable under State and local law, the permittee must have the ability to levy administrative penalties;
- h. Civil/Criminal Penalties – To the extent allowable under State and local law, the permittee must have the ability to impose civil or criminal sanctions (including referral to a city or district attorney) and escalate corrective response, consistent with its enforcement response;
- i. Injunctive Relief – To the extent allowable under State and local law, the permittee must have the ability to levy administrative penalties;
- j. Identify departments within the permittee's jurisdiction that conduct stormwater-related activities and their roles and responsibilities under this permit. Include an up-to-date organizational chart specifying these departments and key personnel positions;
- k. Identification of the local administrative and legal procedures and ordinances available to mandate compliance with stormwater-related ordinances and therefore with the conditions of this permit; and
- l. A description of how stormwater related-ordinances are implemented and appealed.

3.3 Enforcement Response Plan(s)

The permittee shall develop an enforcement response plan (ERP) that specifies how it will exercise its legal authority to comply with this permit. The ERP shall include a prioritization schedule that establishes escalated enforcement for non-compliance of illicit discharges and construction activities. In developing the ERP, the permittee shall include the following factors in prioritizing escalated enforcement: severity of non-compliance, repeated non-compliance, proximity to a receiving water or storm sewer system, and other appropriate factors. The ERP must be developed and implemented within 18 months of obtaining permit coverage.

4.0 STORM SEWER SYSTEM MAPPING

The permittee must prepare and maintain an up-to-date map of the municipal separate storm sewer system. At a minimum, the map system must be sufficient in scope and detail to identify and isolate illicit discharges. The permittee is not required to submit storm sewer system mapping infrastructure to ADEQ unless specifically requested, and shall make mapping information available to ADEQ or EPA to assess permit compliance.

4.1 Develop a map that includes, at a minimum, the following components:

- a. Storm sewer system (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains that are owned or operated by the permittee and convey stormwater to Waters of the U.S.),
- b. Location of all outfalls, and
- c. Name and location of all Waters of the U.S. that receive discharges from outfalls

4.2 Existing permittees shall update map(s) within six (6) months of permit issuance to include areas added as a result of the most recent Decennial Census (including annexed areas) and annually thereafter. Updates shall include mapping components identified in Section 4.1 above.

4.3 New permittees must include a mapping schedule in their NOI. The schedule must include how the permittee will conduct the mapping process, a timeline, measurable goals and estimated completion date(s). The permittee shall have its storm system mapped by the end of the fourth year of permit coverage.

4.4 The permittee must include a narrative description of the status of storm sewer system mapping, outfall mapping, and waters of the U.S. that receive discharges from the outfalls (including percent complete) in each annual report (see Part 8.3).

5.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The permittee shall develop, implement, and enforce a SWMP that is designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. The program shall be documented and available for review by ADEQ, U.S. EPA, and interested persons.

Existing permittees shall modify or update their existing SWMP to meet the terms and conditions of this permit within six (6) months of the effective date of this permit.

New permittees shall develop a SWMP that meets the conditions of this permit within one (1) year of the effective date of this permit.

At a minimum, all permittees must annually assess, evaluate, and update the BMPs and SWMP and incorporate any revisions necessary to maintain permit compliance. The annual SWMP review must occur in connection with preparing the annual report (see Parts 8.1 and 8.3).

5.1 Contents of the Stormwater Management Program

At a minimum, the SWMP shall contain the following:

- a. Listing of all receiving waters, their classification under the applicable state water quality standards, any impairment(s) and associated pollutant(s) of concern, applicable TMDLs and WLAs, and number of outfalls from the MS4 that discharge to each waterbody;
- b. The process and schedule for creating and maintaining an up-to-date map that includes, at a minimum, the storm sewer system, outfalls, and receiving waters;
- c. Listing of all discharges that cause or contribute to the exceedance of an applicable surface water quality standard;
- d. Description of any other practices to achieve compliance with Part 6.1 and 6.2;
- e. Description of practices to achieve compliance with Parts 6.3 and 6.4 (MEP and MCM requirements). For each permit condition identify:
 1. The personnel position or department responsible for the measure,
 2. The BMPs for each control measure or permit requirement, and
 3. The measurable goal(s) for each BMP. Each measurable goal shall include milestones and timeframes for its implementation and have a quantity and/or quality associated with its endpoint. Each goal shall have a measure of assessment.
- f. Description of practices to achieve compliance with applicable TMDLs or waste load allocation, including measurable goal(s) for each BMP and corresponding milestones and timeframes. Each goal must have an associated measure of assessment;
- g. Analytical monitoring program for impaired waters, Outstanding Arizona Waters, monitoring for illicit discharges, and additional monitoring required by ADEQ to assure compliance with permit limitations, wasteload allocation(s), and surface water quality standards;

The analytical monitoring program shall include a Sampling and Analyses Plan (SAP) that includes the following minimum components: sample collection, equipment and containers, decontamination, calibration procedures, sample frequency (based on illicit discharge

- characteristics), document site conditions, field notes, sample preservation, tracking (chain-of-custody), and handling;
- h. Protocol for annual program evaluation (Part 8.1). Update annually and maintain copies; and
 - i. Identification of personnel (department, position, etc.) responsible for program implementation.

5.2 Stormwater Management Plan Availability

The permittee shall retain a copy of the current SWMP required by this permit at the office or facility identified on the NOI and shall be available upon request by ADEQ or U.S. EPA, or their authorized representatives.

A copy of the most up-to-date SWMP shall be made available to the public during normal business hours and posted on the permittee's website.

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6.0 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The permittee shall develop, implement and enforce a program to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act and the Arizona Surface Water Quality Standards.

6.1 Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

Pursuant to Clean Water Act 402(p)(3)(B)(iii), this permit includes provisions to ensure that discharges from the permittee's small MS4 do not cause or contribute to an exceedance of surface water quality standards, in addition to requirements to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

6.2 Surface Water Quality Standards

The permittee shall implement the six (6) minimum control measures specified in Part 6.4 to the maximum extent practicable to protect water quality, and to satisfy water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act, including attainment of surface water quality standards.

If the permittee discovers, or is otherwise notified by ADEQ or U.S. EPA, that a discharge from the MS4 is causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable surface water quality standard, the permittee shall expand or better tailor its BMPs within the scope of the six (6) minimum control measures in Part 6.4 to achieve progress toward attainment of surface water quality standards.

To assure compliance with permit limitation, ADEQ may require the permittee to conduct analytical monitoring and will provide notice to the permittee in writing (see also Part 5.1(g)).

6.3 Requirements to Reduce Pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)

The permittee shall implement management practices, control techniques and systems, design and engineering methods, such other provisions as necessary to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), as set forth in Parts 6.4.1 through 6.4.6.

6.4 Minimum Control Measures

- a. Existing permittees shall continue to implement their existing SWMPs while making updates pursuant to this permit. This permit does not extend the compliance deadlines set forth in Permit AZG2002-002.
- b. Implementation of one (1) or more of the minimum control measures described in Parts 6.4.1 - 6.4.6 or other permit requirements may be shared with another entity (including another interconnected MS4) or the other entity may fully implement the measure or requirement, if the following requirements are satisfied:
 - The other entity implements the control measure as specified in the SWMP;
 - The particular control measure or component thereof undertaken by the other entity is at least as stringent as the corresponding permit requirement;
 - The other entity agrees to implement the control measure on the permittee's behalf. The annual report must specify that the permittee is relying on another entity to satisfy some of its permit obligations and specify what those obligations are;

- The permittee remains responsible for compliance with all permit obligations if the other entity fails to implement the control measures (or component thereof). The permittee may enter into a legally-binding agreement with the other entity regarding the other entity's performance of control measures, but the permittee remains ultimately responsible for permit compliance.

6.4.1 Public Education and Outreach

Objective: The permittee shall implement an education program that includes educational goals based on stormwater issues of significance within the MS4 area. The program shall include a focus on pollutants of concern for impaired and TMDL waters, and priority waters that receive a discharge from the MS4. The ultimate objective of a public education program is to increase knowledge and change behavior of the public so that pollutants in stormwater are reduced.

6.4.1.1 The permittee shall implement the public education program required by 40CFR §122.34(b)(2) by distributing educational material to the MS4 community. The educational program shall define goals, express specific messages, define the targeted audience for each message, and identify responsible parties for program implementation. At a minimum, the program shall provide information concerning the impact of stormwater discharges on water bodies within the community, especially waters that are impaired or identified as Outstanding Arizona Waters. The program shall identify steps and/or activities the public can take to reduce the pollutants in stormwater runoff and their impacts to the environment.

6.4.1.2 The program shall focus on messages for specific audiences as well as show progress toward the defined educational goals of the program. The permittee shall identify methods that it will use to evaluate the effectiveness of the educational messages and the overall education program. Any methods used to evaluate the effectiveness of the program shall be tied to the defined goals of the program and the overall objective of changes in behavior and knowledge.

6.4.1.3 The permittee shall modify any ineffective messages or distribution techniques.

6.4.1.4 The permittee shall document in each annual report: the messages for each audience; the method of distribution; the measures/methods used to assess the effectiveness of the messages, and the method/measures used to assess the overall effectiveness of the education program.

6.4.2 Public Involvement and Participation

Objective: The permittee shall provide opportunities to engage the public to participate in the review and implementation of the permittee's SWMP.

6.4.2.1 All public involvement activities shall comply with state and local public notice requirements. The SWMP and all annual reports shall be available to the public. The permittee is encouraged to satisfy this requirement by posting records online.

6.4.2.2 The permittee shall annually provide the public an opportunity to participate in the review and implementation of the SWMP.

6.4.2.3 The permittee shall report on the activities undertaken to provide public participation opportunities including compliance with Part 6.4.2.1. Public

participation opportunities pursuant to Part 6.4.2.2 may include, but are not limited to, websites, hotlines, clean-up teams, monitoring teams, or an advisory committee.

6.4.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program

The permittee shall implement an IDDE program to systematically find and eliminate sources of non-stormwater to and from its municipal separate storm sewer system and to implement procedures to prevent illicit connections and discharges.

The IDDE program shall be recorded in a written document. The IDDE program shall include each of the elements described in Part 6.4.3.8 (a through c), unless the permittee provides a written explanation within the IDDE program as to why a particular element is not applicable to the permittee. For existing permittees, the written IDDE program shall be completed within six (6) months of the effective date of this permit. For new permittees, the written IDDE program shall be completed within one (1) year of the effective date of the permit. The permittee shall implement the IDDE program in accordance with the goals and milestones set forth in Parts 5.0 and 6.4.3.

6.4.3.1. Definitions and Prohibitions

The permittee shall prohibit illicit discharges (including sanitary sewer overflows) to and from its MS4 and require removal of such discharges consistent with Part 6.4.3.5 of this permit. An illicit discharge is any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater *except*:

- a. Discharges authorized under a separate NPDES permit that authorize a discharge to the MS4;
- b. Non-stormwater discharges allowed by Part 1.3.2.

6.4.3.2 Legal Authority

The IDDE program must ensure the permittee has adequate legal authority to accomplish the following tasks: prohibit illicit discharges; investigate suspected illicit discharges; eliminate illicit discharges, including discharges from properties not owned or operated by the MS4 that discharge into the MS4 system; and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions. Adequate legal authority consists of a current effective ordinance, by-law, or other regulatory mechanism. For existing permittees, the ordinance, by-law, or other regulatory mechanism was a requirement of AZG2002-002 and is required to be effective under that permit. The written IDDE program shall include a reference or citation of the authority the permittee will use to implement all aspects of the IDDE program as specified in Part 3.0.

6.4.3.3 Statement of IDDE Program Responsibilities

The permittee shall establish a written statement that clearly identifies responsibilities with regard to eliminating illicit discharges. The statement shall identify the lead municipal agency or department responsible for implementing the IDDE Program as well as any other agencies or departments that may have responsibilities for aspects of the program. Where multiple departments and agencies have responsibilities to the IDDE program, specific areas of responsibility shall be defined and processes for coordination and data sharing shall be established and documented.

6.4.3.4 Illicit Discharge Prevention and Reporting

The permittee shall develop and implement process(es) and procedures designed to prevent, identify, report, and mitigate illicit discharges to and from the MS4 (this may be a part of the education program required by Part 6.4.1; reporting (hotlines), and training of public employees involved in the IDDE program).

6.4.3.5 Eliminating Illicit Discharges

Illicit discharges to and from the MS4 are prohibited and constitutes a violation of this permit when the permittee is not fully implementing applicable permit requirements and the SWMP.

Upon detection of an illicit discharge, the permittee shall eliminate it as expeditiously as possible. The permittee shall identify and notify all responsible parties for any such discharge and require immediate cessation in accordance with its legal authorities. Where elimination of an illicit discharge is not immediately possible, the permittee shall establish an expeditious schedule for its elimination and report the dates of identification and schedules for removal in the permittee's annual reports. The permittee shall immediately commence actions necessary for elimination. In the interim, the permittee shall take all reasonable and prudent measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants to its MS4.

The permittee shall include in the annual report the following information: the location of the illicit discharge and its source(s), when known; a description of the discharge; estimated illicit discharge duration; the method of discovery; date of discovery; date of elimination; mitigation or enforcement action; responsible person (if known); and estimated volume.

6.4.3.6 Non-Stormwater Discharges

The non-stormwater discharges identified in Part 1.3.2 do not need to be addressed as an illicit discharge unless it is determined by the permittee that any of these sources is a significant contributor of pollutants. Non-stormwater discharges from the MS4 that cause or contribute to a violation of a surface water quality standard where the permittee fails to take action to eliminate the discharge of pollutants constitutes a permit violation.

6.4.3.7 Existing Permittees IDDE Programs

During the development of the new components of the IDDE program required by this permit, existing permittees must continue to implement their current IDDE program required by the AZG2002-002 to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to its MS4.

6.4.3.8 Visual Outfall Monitoring

The permittee shall develop, implement, and maintain dry and wet weather outfall screening programs to identify, monitor, and eliminate illicit discharges; and to assure compliance with effluent limitations in this permit.

The permittee shall identify representative outfalls that discharge to receiving waters identified in A.A.C. R18-11, Appendix B to be included in the dry and wet weather screening program. In making the determination of representative

outfall(s), the permittee shall consider land use (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial), drainage area, accessibility, and potential pollutants types and sources. Documentation of the outfall selection shall be included in the SWMP.

The screening programs shall include written procedures for conducting visual screening of outfalls from the MS4. The outfall screening procedures shall include provisions for identifying and eliminating illicit discharges.

Screening procedures shall include, at a minimum, the following information/observations: outfall identification, personnel, time, date, weather conditions at time of inspection, flowrate, apparent odor, color, clarity, debris, floatables, and other necessary information to characterize the screening.

In the event an illicit discharge is discovered as a result of dry or wet weather outfall screening, the permittee shall implement measures to eliminate the illicit discharge (part 6.4.3.5).

For each confirmed illicit discharge, the permittee shall include in the annual report the following information: the location of the discharge and its source(s); a description of the discharge; estimated illicit discharge duration; the method of discovery; date of discovery; date of elimination; mitigation or enforcement action; responsible person (if known); and estimated volume.

a) Dry Weather Visual Outfall Monitoring

Within six (6) months of obtaining authorization to discharge, the permittee shall develop and implement a dry weather outfall screening program. Dry weather screening must be conducted at least 72 hours after a storm event that resulted in a discharge from the storm sewer system.

The permittee shall document and include findings of dry weather screening in the annual report.

b) Wet Weather Visual Outfall Monitoring

Within six (6) months of obtaining authorization to discharge, the permittee shall develop and implement a wet weather outfall screening program. Wet weather screening must be conducted in response to a storm event that results in a discharge from the storm sewer system and, to the extent practicable, should include the first flush.

The permittee shall conduct a minimum of two (2) wet weather screening events during each wet season of the representative outfall(s) and shall document and include findings in the annual report.

Summer Wet Season: June 1 through October 31
Winter Wet Season: November 1 through May 31

In the event a permittee cannot access any outfall(s) during a wet weather discharge, the permittee shall conduct wet weather screening as soon as practicable after the storm or discharge event.

Wet weather screening alternative – the permittee may elect to submit in its NOI (see part 2.1.1) alternative measures for wet weather screening. In doing so, the permittee shall include a written description as to why wet weather screening is

impracticable, or that an alternative method is as effective or more effective to assess pollutant discharges from the MS4 as a result of wet weather discharges.

c) Follow-up Screening

The permittee shall establish a follow-up screening schedule for identified or suspected illicit discharges to ensure they do not recur.

6.4.3.9 Indicators of IDDE Program Progress

The permittee shall define or describe indicators for tracking program success. At a minimum, indicators shall include measures that demonstrate efforts to locate illicit discharges identified and removed. Such measures may include response time to inspection, public awareness, time from discovery to elimination, and other appropriate factors.

The permittee shall evaluate and report the overall effectiveness of the program based on the tracking measures outlined in Part 6.4.3.8 in the annual program evaluation and in the annual report.

6.4.3.10 Staff Training

The permittee shall, at a minimum, provide annual training to employees involved in the IDDE program (e.g., street workers, inspectors, solid waste personnel, etc.). The training must include the IDDE program components and how to recognize illicit discharges. The permittee shall report on the frequency and type of employee training in the annual report.

6.4.3.11 Unpermitted (Illicit) Discharges to the MS4

The permittee shall develop, implement, and maintain a program to actively identify facilities and activities (e.g., industrial facilities, construction activities, etc.) that discharge or have the potential to discharge to the MS4 without an appropriate AZPDES/NPDES permit to discharges,

The permittee shall include the number of facilities contacted each year in the annual report and shall include the facility name, type of activity conducted at the facility (including SIC code, to the extent known), and whether or not the facility has AZPDES permit coverage, if known or available.

A description of the permittee's illicit discharge program shall be included in the SWMP.

6.4.4 Construction Activity Stormwater Runoff Control

The permittee must develop, implement, maintain, and enforce a construction activity stormwater runoff control program to minimize or eliminate pollutant discharges to the MS4s from construction activities that disturb one (1) or more acres of land, including sites less than one (1) acre that are part of a common plan of development or sale

6.4.4.1 Construction Activity Stormwater Runoff Implementation

Existing and new permittees must assess existing legal authority, codes, and other relevant mechanisms and adopt, and implement measures to assure compliance with this permit within one (1) year of submitting their NOI to ADEQ.

6.4.4.2 Construction Activity Stormwater Runoff Program Components

The construction activity stormwater runoff control program shall include, at a minimum, the elements in Paragraphs a. through h. of this part:

- a. An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism that requires the use of sediment and erosion control practices.
- b. An inventory of all construction activities that disturb or will disturb one (1) or more acres within the permitted area, including those that are less than one (1) acre but are part of a larger common plan of development.
- c. Written procedures for site inspections and enforcement of sediment and erosion control measures. If not already existing, these procedures shall be completed within one (1) year from the date of submitting an NOI to ADEQ. The procedures shall clearly define who is responsible for site inspections as well as who has authority to implement enforcement procedures. The program must allow the permittee, to the extent authorized by law, to impose sanctions ensuring compliance with the local program. These procedures and regulatory authorities shall be documented in the SWMP.
- d. In developing construction activity inspection frequency, the permittee shall consider, at a minimum, the following:
 1. Phase of construction;
 2. Proximity to an impaired water or Outstanding Arizona Water;
 3. Size of the construction activity (acreage disturbed); and
 4. History of non-compliance (site or operator).
- e. Based on inspection construction activity prioritization and findings, the permittee must take all necessary follow-up actions (i.e., re-inspection, enforcement) to ensure compliance in accordance with the permittee's enforcement response plan required under Part 3.3.
- f. Requirements for construction operators to implement sediment and erosion control BMPs appropriate for the conditions at the construction activity. Examples of appropriate sediment and erosion control measures for construction activities include local requirements to:
 1. Minimize the amount of disturbed area and protect natural resources;
 2. Stabilize sites when projects are complete or operations have temporarily ceased;
 3. Protect slopes on the site of the construction activity;
 4. Protect storm drain inlets and armor all newly constructed outlets;
 5. Use perimeter controls at the site;
 6. Stabilize entrance(s) and exit(s) at the location of the construction activity to prevent off-site tracking; and
 7. Inspect stormwater controls at consistent intervals.

- g. Requirements to control wastes, including but not limited to: discarded building materials; paints; fertilizers; concrete wash out; chemicals; litter; and sanitary wastes.
- h. Written procedures for site plan review. If not already existing, the procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts shall be completed within one (1) year from date the NOI is submitted to ADEQ. Site plan review shall include: a review by the permittee of the site design; the planned operations at the location of the construction activity; planned stormwater controls during the construction phase; and the planned controls to be used to manage runoff created after development (see 6.4.5).

6.4.4.3 Staff Training

The permittee shall ensure staff who conduct activities related to implementing the construction stormwater program (permitting, plan review, construction activity inspections, enforcement, etc.) are adequately trained. To be considered adequate, the training must include at a minimum, information about erosion and sediment control practices, local ordinances, ADEQ's Stormwater Construction General Permit (CGP), and conditions of this permit.

The program must include initial training for persons newly assigned to carryout requirements in this section of the permit, as well as routine training.

6.4.4.4 Construction Activity Operator Education and Public Involvement

The permittee must develop and implement a program to provide education to construction activity operators on stormwater requirements and provide the public with an opportunity to participate and provide feedback on construction within the MS4 (see Part 6.4.2).

6.4.4.5 Tracking and Recordkeeping

The permittee must track the number of inspections and re-inspections of construction activities to verify the sites are inspected at the frequency established under Part 6.4.4.2 (d) and (e) and include this information in the annual report.

6.4.5 Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

Permittees shall implement and enforce a program to address post construction stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb one (1) or more acres of land (or less than one (1) acre if part of a common plan of development) that discharge into the permittee's MS4.

6.4.5.1 Regulatory Mechanism for Post-Construction Stormwater Controls

The new development/redevelopment program shall include an ordinance or regulatory mechanism that regulates runoff from new development and redevelopment projects.

The regulatory mechanism must specify that owners or operators of new development and redevelopment sites discharging to the MS4, design, install, and maintain post-construction stormwater controls that reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from the site after construction activities are completed.

Permittees must evaluate existing ordinance or other regulatory mechanism(s) to address post-construction stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects. If it is determined existing ordinances or other regulatory mechanism(s) must be modified, the permittee must develop, adopt and implement a revised ordinance or other mechanism within twenty-four (24) months of permit issuance.

The permittee's new development/redevelopment program shall have procedures to ensure any stormwater controls or management practices for new development and redevelopment will prevent or minimize impacts to water quality from stormwater runoff.

6.4.5.2 Site Plan Review

The permittee shall design, implement, and maintain a site plan review process that includes inter-departmental consultation (as needed) to evaluate and approve post-construction stormwater controls.

Upon completion, the construction activity owner or operator must submit 'as-built' drawings of post-construction structural stormwater controls.

6.4.5.3 Inspection and Recordkeeping

To ensure stormwater control measures are operating correctly and are being maintained, the permittee must develop, implement, and maintain an inspection program of post-construction stormwater controls within the permit area that discharge or have the potential to discharge to the MS4. A description of inspection procedures (including frequency) must be included in the SWMP.

The permittee must document and maintain records of inspection findings and enforcement actions and make them available for review by the permitting authority.

6.4.5.4 Post-Construction Stormwater Control Inventory

Within the first year of permit issuance, the permittee shall implement and maintain an inventory system of all post-construction structural stormwater control measures installed and implemented at new development and redeveloped sites, including both public and private sector sites located within the permit area that discharge or have the potential to discharge to the MS4. The inventory must be searchable by property location (either on paper or electronic).

Based on inspections conducted under Part 6.4.5.3, the permittee must update the inventory as appropriate where changes to the control have occurred.

6.4.5.5 Post-Construction Stormwater Runoff Control Assessment

Within four (4) years from the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall complete an assessment of existing local regulations and impacts on stormwater runoff quality, quantity, and velocity. The assessment must include controls and

BMPs that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts. The permittee shall include this information in the fourth year annual report.

6.4.6 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain an operations and maintenance program that includes a training component with the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff and protecting water quality from municipal facilities and activities. The provisions in this part apply to facilities and activities that are not subject to separate AZPDES permitting.

Existing permittees must continue to implement established operation and maintenance programs while updating those programs, as necessary, to comply with the requirements of this permit. Program updates must be developed and implemented within six (6) months of obtaining permit coverage.

New permittees must develop and implement the following program requirements within one (1) year of obtaining permit coverage.

At a minimum, the program must include:

- a. Develop an inventory of municipally-owned or operated facilities and activities that have the potential to discharge pollutants in stormwater runoff;
- b. Prioritize municipal facilities based on their risk to discharge pollutants and develop and implement a site inspection schedule (example, more frequent inspections for higher risk facilities, less frequent inspections for lower risk facilities);
- c. Develop and implement an inspection schedule for municipally-owned and operated facilities and activities to ensure stormwater controls are effective and being properly maintained;
- d. Based on inspection findings, update municipally-owned or operated facilities priority status and modify inspection frequency, as appropriate;
- e. Develop and implement stormwater controls at municipally-owned or operated facilities and discharge activities to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants;
- f. Develop and implement an employee training program to incorporate pollution prevention and good housekeeping techniques into everyday operations and maintenance activities; and
- g. Develop maintenance activities, maintenance schedules, and long term inspections procedures for structural and non-structural stormwater controls to reduce floatable, trash, and other pollutants discharged from the MS4.

7.0 ANALYTICAL MONITORING

ADEQ may notify the permittee in writing of additional discharge monitoring requirements to ensure protection of receiving water quality. Additional monitoring will be required if there is evidence that a pollutant is being discharged by the permittee that may be causing or contributing to exceedances of a water quality standard. Any such notice will provide an explanation of the reasons for the monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

Analytical monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with approved test methods in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-A905(B).

7.1 General Monitoring Requirements

The monitoring provisions of this Part apply to permittees that must conduct analytical monitoring. The permittee shall collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in Part 6.4.3.8 and Part 9.

- a. The purpose of the monitoring section of this permit is to:
 1. Assess the impacts to impaired or Outstanding Arizona Waters (OAWs) resulting from stormwater discharges from Phase II MS4 outfalls;
 2. Characterize stormwater discharges;
 3. Identify sources of elevated pollutant loads and specific pollutants; and
 4. Assess the overall health and evaluate long-term trends in water quality of impaired or OAWs.
- b. The permittee shall identify in the SWMP and annual reports discharges that:
 1. Discharge to impaired waters listed on the Arizona's 303(d) list (Category 5) and those listed as not attaining (Category 4a) on Arizona's Water Quality Assessment report;
 2. Discharges to OAWs listed in A.A.C. R18-11-112; and
 3. Additional monitoring required by ADEQ.
- c. Annual reporting requirements for outfall monitoring are included in Part 8.3.
- d. Analytical Monitoring Schedule:
 1. Existing Permittees – Impaired and OAW monitoring must be fully implemented no later than the beginning of the first full wet season after permit issuance.
 2. New Permittees - Impaired and OAW monitoring must be fully implemented no later than the beginning of the second full wet season after permit issuance.
 3. Alternative schedule specified by ADEQ.

The required monitoring events may be distributed during seasons when precipitation occurs, or when snowmelt results in a measurable discharge from the site.

Wet seasons, for the purposes of analytical monitoring, apply statewide and are defined as follows:

Summer wet season: June 1 – October 31
Winter wet season: November 1 – May 31

The term 'wet season' includes areas of the state where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods. In areas where freezing conditions exist, the

required monitoring and sample collection may be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff, either as melting snow or rain mixed with melting snow, occurs.

7.1.1 Outfall Monitoring

The permittee is required to monitor stormwater discharges from the MS4 to an impaired or OAW. The permittee may identify substantially identical outfalls and group them for representative sample collection. The permittee shall conduct a minimum of two (2) sampling events per wet season (see Part 7.1.3), unless otherwise specified in an approved TMDL.

7.1.2 Substantially Identical Outfalls

If the small MS4 has three (3) or more outfalls that discharge substantially identical stormwater and/or allowable non-stormwater to the same receiving water, the permittee may reduce the number of outfalls it monitors for each event. Outfalls may be classified as substantially identical if they have similarities such as drainage area, types of pollutants, land use, and other applicable characteristics.

Each monitoring event shall include a minimum of two (2) outfalls or monitoring points and shall be conducted on a rotating basis. Each monitoring event shall include at least one (1) outfall or monitoring point from the preceding event.

All substantially identical outfalls shall be documented in the SWMP, including rationale or justification for determining why an outfall or group of outfalls are substantially identical.

In the results of visual or analytical (or combination thereof) monitoring associated with a substantially identical outfall demonstrates that control measures are not functioning as intended or as necessary to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP, the permittee shall assess and modify the control measures as appropriate for that outfall and, if necessary, other outfalls represented by the monitored outfall and conduct follow up monitoring during the next storm event that results in a discharge.

7.1.3 Alternative Monitoring Program

Instead of sampling all outfalls, monitoring locations, or substantially identical outfall (Part 7.1.2), the permittee may propose an alternate monitoring program that specifies representative discharges. The proposed monitoring program must be submitted to in writing to ADEQ for approval.

7.2 Discharges to Impaired Waters

If an outfall discharges to an impaired water, the permittee shall develop and implement a monitoring program for all pollutants for which the waterbody is impaired.

If the waterbody is impaired for suspended solids, turbidity or sediment/sedimentation and the discharge occurs for more than 48 hours after the storm event, the permittee shall monitor for suspended sediment concentration (SSC). If the pollutant for which the waterbody is impaired is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, the permittee shall monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant.

The permittee shall comply with all applicable waste load allocations established in approved TMDLs. In the event monitoring requirements (frequency, analytical parameters, etc.) are established in an approved TMDL, the permittee shall comply with the specifications in the approved TMDL.

7.3 Discharges to Outstanding Arizona Waters

Analytical monitoring of outfalls that discharge to an OAW must be conducted twice per wet season for the entire permit term to assure discharges from the MS4 do not degrade existing water quality, or cause or contribute to an exceedance of an Arizona surface water quality standard. The permittee may rely on substantially identical outfalls or alternative program when sampling (see Parts 7.1.2 and 7.1.3). The permittee shall establish a list of analytical parameters to be included in the monitoring program and shall identify the analytical parameter and justification/rationale for selecting the key parameters in the SWMP.

7.4 Tracking

Permittees with outfalls that discharge to impaired waters or OAWs shall develop a system to track the information required in the permit and the information required to be reported in the annual report (see Part 8.3). The tracking system shall be developed and implemented within twelve (12) months of the effective date of this permit.

The permittee must implement, and revise as necessary, a comprehensive monitoring and assessment program. A description of this program must be included in the SWMP. The monitoring and assessment program must be designed to meet the following objectives:

- a. Assess compliance with this permit;
- b. Measure the effectiveness of the permittee's stormwater management program;
- c. Assess the chemical, physical, and biological impacts to receiving waters resulting from stormwater discharges;
- d. Characterize stormwater discharges;
- e. Identify sources of specific pollutants;
- f. Detect and eliminate illicit discharges and illegal connections to the MS4; and
- g. Assess the overall health and evaluate long-term trends in receiving water quality.

8.0 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING

8.1 Program Evaluation

8.1.1 The permittee shall annually self-evaluate its compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee shall maintain the annual evaluation documentation as part of the SWMP. The permittee shall include this information in the annual report.

8.1.2 The permittee shall evaluate the appropriateness of the selected BMPs in achieving the objectives of each control measure and the defined measurable goals. The permittee may change BMPs in accordance with the following provisions:

- a. Adding (but not subtracting or replacing) components or controls may be made at any time;
- b. Changes replacing an ineffective or infeasible BMP specifically identified in the SWMP with an alternative BMP may be made if the proposed changes meet the criteria of this Part.

The permittee shall include this information in the annual report.

8.1.3 BMP modification documentation shall include the following information and all documentation shall be kept in the SWMP:

- a. An analysis of why the BMP is ineffective or infeasible;
- b. Expectations on the effectiveness of the replacement BMP; and
- c. An analysis of why the replacement BMP is expected to achieve the defined goals of the BMP to be replaced.

The permittee shall indicate BMP modifications along with a brief explanation of the modification in the annual report.

8.1.4 ADEQ may require the permittee to add, modify, repair, replace or change BMPs or other measures described in the annual reports to address the following:

- a. Impacts to receiving water quality caused or contributed to by discharges from the MS4;
- b. To satisfy conditions of this permit;
- c. To include more stringent requirements necessary to comply with new state or federal legal requirements; or
- d. Attainment of surface water quality standards.

Any changes requested by ADEQ will be in writing and will require the permittee to develop a schedule to implement the changes and will offer the permittee the opportunity to propose alternative program changes to meet the objective of the requested modification.

8.2 Recordkeeping

8.2.1 The permittee shall keep all records required by this permit for a period of at least three (3) years. Records include information used in the development of any written program required by this permit, any monitoring results, copies of reports, records of screening, follow-up and elimination of illicit discharges; maintenance records; inspection records; and data used in the development of the notice of intent, SWMP, plans, and annual

reports. This list provides examples of records that should be maintained, but is not all inclusive.

8.2.2 Records other than those required to be included in the discharge Monitoring report (Part 8.3) and annual report (Part 8.4), shall be submitted upon request by ADEQ, or U.S. EPA.

8.2.3 The permittee shall make the records relating to this permit, including the written stormwater management program, available to the public. The public may view the records during normal business hours. The permittee may charge a reasonable fee for copying requests. The permittee is encouraged to satisfy this requirement by posting records online.

8.3 Discharge Monitoring Report

The permittee must submit all monitoring results (analytical and visual monitoring results) on a discharge monitoring report (DMR) in a manner prescribed by ADEQ (electronic, paper format, etc.). In the event electronic reporting becomes available, permittees must submit analytical and visual monitoring results using an online program or portal application prescribed by ADEQ (or U.S. EPA). DMRs must be submitted no later than September 30 of each year and shall include analytical and visual monitoring results for the period July 1 through June 30 of the preceding calendar year.

8.4 Annual Report

The permittee shall submit an annual report each year of the permit term to ADEQ. The reporting period is from July 1 through June 30 each year. The annual report is due to ADEQ on or before September 30 each year for the reporting period. The annual reports shall contain the following information:

- a. The status of compliance with the permit terms and conditions;
- b. Updates regarding mapping requirements (see Part 4.1), including percent complete;
- c. An evaluation of the appropriateness and efficacy of the selected BMPs;
- d. An assessment of the progress towards achieving the measurable goals and objectives of each control measure in Part 6.4 including description of the targeted messages for each audience; method of distribution and dates of distribution; methods used to evaluate the program; and any changes to the program;
- e. Description of the activities used to promote public participation;
- f. Description of the activities related to implementation of the IDDE program including: status and results of the illicit discharge potential protocols described in Parts 6.4.3.4 (program responsibilities and systematic procedure); number and identifier of assets inspected or evaluated; number and identifier of outfalls screened; number of illicit discharges located; number of illicit discharges removed; and employee training;
- g. All outfall screening and monitoring data collected by or on behalf of the permittee during the reporting period and cumulative for the permit term, including but not limited to all data collected pursuant to Parts 6.4.3 and 7.0;
- h. The status of any plans or activities required by Part 6.4.3 and/or Part 7.1 (impaired water), including:
 1. Identification of all discharges determined to be causing or contributing to an exceedance of water quality standards and description of response;
 2. For discharges subject to TMDLs, identification of specific BMPs used to address the pollutant identified as the cause of the impairment and assessment of the BMPs effectiveness at controlling the pollutant;
- i. Status of the construction runoff management including number of project plans reviewed, number of inspections, and number of enforcement actions;

- j. Status of stormwater management for new development and redevelopment including status of ordinance development and review;
- k. Status of the operation and maintenance programs required by Part 6.4.6.1;
- l. Description of any changes in identified BMPs or measurable goals;
- m. Any additional reporting requirements specified in Parts 1-7; and
- n. Description of activities to be conducted during the next reporting cycle.

Reports must be submitted to ADEQ at the following address:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
1110 West Washington Street, Mail Code 5451A-1
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

In the event electronic reporting becomes available, permittees must submit their annual reports using an online program or portal application prescribed by ADEQ (or U.S. EPA).

8.5 Fourth Year Annual Report

In addition to reporting requirements specified in Part 8.3, the fourth (4th) year annual report must also include the permittee's assessment of incorporating post construction stormwater controls into building code, land use, and other considerations (see Part 6.4.5.5)

9.0 STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

Standard permit conditions in Part 9 are consistent with the general permit provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41 and A.A.C. R-18-9-A905(A)(3).

1. **Duty to Comply:** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(a)(1) and A.R.S. §§ 49-261, 262, 263.01, and 263.02.]
 - a. The operator shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act; A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1; and A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9, and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.
 - b. The issuance of this permit does not waive any federal, state, county, or local regulations or permit requirements with which a person discharging under this permit is required to comply.
 - c. The operator shall comply with any effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

2. **Duty to Reapply / Continuation of the Expired General Permit:** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905, which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(b) and A.A.C. R18-9-C903]
 - a. Upon reissuance of the general permit, the permittee shall file an NOI, within the timeframe specified in the new general permit, and shall obtain new written authorization to discharge from the Director.
 - b. If the Director does not reissue the general permit before the expiration date, the current general permit will be administratively continued and remain in force and effect until the general permit is reissued.
 - c. Any operator granted authorization to discharge under the general permit before the expiration date automatically remains covered by the continued general permit until the earlier of:
 - i. Reissuance or replacement of the general permit, at which time the operator shall comply with the NOI conditions of the new general permit to maintain authorization to discharge; or
 - ii. The date the operator has submitted a Notice of Termination; or
 - iii. The date the Director has issued an individual permit for the discharge; or
 - iv. The date the Director has issued a formal permit decision not to reissue the general permit, at which time the operator shall seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit, or cease discharge.

3. **Need To Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense:** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(c)]

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

4. **Duty to Mitigate:** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(d)]

The operator shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment per A.R.S. § 49-255.01(E)(1)(d).

5. **Proper Operation and Maintenance:** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(e)]

The operator shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the operator to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures.

6. Permit Actions: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(f)]

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

7. Property Rights: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(g)]

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, Indian tribe, or local laws or regulations.

8. Duty to Provide Information: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(h)]

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

9. Signatory Requirements: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(k) and (l); A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(1)(c), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.22]

All Notices of Intent (NOI) and Notices of Termination (NOT) must be signed as follows:

a. NOIs:

- i. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;
- ii. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- iii. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a federal (or state) agency includes: (1) The chief executive officer (or director) of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

b. All NOTs, reports, plans, inspection reports, monitoring reports, and other information required by this permit must be signed by a person described in Part 9.9(a), above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- i. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Subsection 9(a) above;

- ii. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
 - iii. The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWMP. A copy must be submitted to ADEQ, upon request.
- c. Certification. Any person signing documents under the terms of this permit shall make the following certification:

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

10. Inspection and Entry: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(i)]

The operator shall allow the Director or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law to:

- a. Enter upon the operator's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this general permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facility or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit;
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times any substances or parameters at any location, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, and 18 A.A.C. 9, Articles 9.

11. Monitoring and Records: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(j)]

- a. Representative Samples/Measurements: Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored activity.
- b. Retention of Records: The operator shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date permit coverage ends. Operators shall submit any such records to the Director upon request. The operator shall retain the SWPPP developed in accordance with Part 6 of this permit, for at least three (3) years after the last modification or amendment is made to the plan. The Director may extend this retention period upon request by notifying the operator in writing at any time prior to the end of the standard three year retention period.
- c. Records Contents: Records of monitoring information must include:
 - i. The date, exact location, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - ii. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - iii. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - iv. The time(s) analyses were initiated;
 - v. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;

- vi. References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used;
 - vii. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - viii. The results of such analyses.
- d. Any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained in this permit is subject to the enforcement actions established under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4, which includes the possibility of fines and/or imprisonment.

12. Reporting Requirements: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(l)]

- a. Planned changes: The operator shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
- i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b) (incorporated by reference at A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(1)(e)); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1) (incorporated by reference at A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(b)).
- b. Monitoring reports: Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
- i. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms (paper or electronic) provided or specified by ADEQ.
 - ii. If the operator monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
 - iii. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements must use an arithmetic mean and non-detected results must be incorporated in calculations as the limit of quantitation for the analysis.
- c. Anticipated noncompliance: The operator shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- d. Twenty-four hour reporting:
- i. The operator shall report to ADEQ any noncompliance with this permit which may endanger human health or the environment. The operator shall orally notify the office listed below within 24 hours:
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality – Water Quality Compliance
1110 W. Washington Street, Mail Code 5515 B-1
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Office: 602-771 – 2330; Fax 602-771 – 4505
 - ii. A written submission shall also be provided to the office identified above within five (5) days of the time the operator becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
 - iii. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours

under this paragraph.

- 1) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - 2) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR 122.44(g) which is incorporated by reference at A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(d)).
- iv. ADEQ may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under this subsection if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
- e. Other noncompliance: The operator shall report all instances of noncompliance not otherwise required to be reported under this subsection, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in subsection 12(d).
- f. Other information: When the operator becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent or in any other report to the Department, the operator shall promptly submit the facts or information to ADEQ at the address listed in Part 8.2.

13. Reopener Clause: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(d), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.44(c)]

The Department may elect to modify the permit prior to its expiration (rather than waiting for the new permit cycle) to comply with any new statutory or regulatory requirements, such as for effluent limitation guidelines, which may be promulgated in the course of the current permit cycle.

14. Other Environmental Laws:

No condition of this general permit releases the operator from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations. For example, this permit does not authorize the "taking" of endangered or threatened species as prohibited by Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1538. Information regarding the location of endangered and threatened species and guidance on what activities constitute a "taking" are available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The operator shall also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC).

15. State or Tribal Law: [Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-A904(C)]

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the operator from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State or Tribal law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

16. Severability:

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

17. Requiring Coverage under an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit: [Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-C902 and R18-9-A909]

- a. The Director may require a person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual AZPDES permit or an alternative AZPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Department to take action under this section. The Department may require an operator authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual permit in any of the following cases:
 - i. A change occurs in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;

- ii. Effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for point sources covered by the general permit;
 - iii. An Arizona Water Quality Management Plan containing requirements applicable to the point sources is approved;
 - iv. Circumstances change after the time of the request to be covered so that the discharger is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary;
 - v. If the Director determines that the discharge is a significant contributor of pollutants. When making this determination, the Director shall consider:
 - 1) The location of the discharge with respect to waters of the United States,
 - 2) The size of the discharge,
 - 3) The quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to waters of the U.S., and
 - 4) Any other relevant factor.
- b. If an individual permit is required, the Director shall notify the discharger in writing of the decision. The notice shall include:
- i. A brief statement of the reasons for the decision;
 - ii. An application form;
 - iii. A statement setting a deadline to file the application;
 - iv. A statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual permit, coverage under the general permit will automatically terminate;
 - v. The applicant's right to appeal the individual permit requirement with the Water Quality Appeals Board under A.R.S. § 49-323, the number of days the applicant has to file a protest challenging the individual permit requirement, and the name and telephone number of the Department contact person who can answer questions regarding the appeals process; and
 - vi. The applicant's right to request an informal settlement conference under A.R.S. 41-1092.03(A) and 41-1092.06.
- c. The discharger shall apply for an individual permit within 90 days of receipt of the notice, unless the Director grants a later date. In no case shall the deadline be more than 180 days after the date of the notice.
- d. If the discharger fails to submit the individual permit application within the time period established in Part 9.17(c) the applicability of the general permit to the discharger is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the Director for application submittal.
- e. Coverage under the general permit shall continue until an individual permit is issued or denied unless the general permit coverage is terminated under Part 9.17(d).

18. Request for an Individual Permit: [Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-C902]

- a. An operator may request an exclusion from coverage of a general permit by applying for an individual permit.
 - i. The operator shall submit an individual permit application under R18-9-B901(B) and include the reasons supporting the request no later than 90 days after publication of the general permit.
 - ii. The Director shall grant the request if the reasons cited by the operator are adequate to support the request.
- b. If an individual permit is issued to a person otherwise subject to a general permit, the applicability of the general permit to the discharge is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

19. Change of Operator: [A.A.C. R18-9-C904]

If a change of ownership or operator occurs for a facility operating under a general permit:

- a. Permitted owner or operator: The operator shall provide the Department with a Notice of Termination by certified mail within 30 days after the new owner or operator assumes responsibility for the facility.
 - i. The Notice of Termination shall include all requirements for termination specified in the general permit for which the Notice of Termination is submitted.
 - ii. An operator shall comply with the permit conditions specified in the general permit for which the Notice of Termination is submitted until the Notice of Termination is received by the Department.
- b. New owner or operator:
 - i. The new owner or operator shall complete and file a Notice of Intent with the Department within the time period specified in the general permit before taking over operational control of, or initiation of activities at, the facility.
 - ii. If the previous operator was required to implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan, the new owner shall develop a new stormwater pollution prevention plan, or may modify, certify, and implement the old stormwater pollution prevention plan if the old stormwater pollution prevention plan complies with the requirements of the current general permit.
 - iii. The operator shall provide the Department with a Notice of Termination if a permitted facility ceases operation, ceases to discharge, or changes operator status. In the case of a construction activity, the operator shall submit a Notice of Termination to the Department when:
 - 1) The facility ceases construction operations and the discharge is no longer associated with construction or construction-related activities,
 - 2) The construction is complete and final site stabilization is achieved, or
 - 3) The operator's status changes.

20. Bypass: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(m)]

- a. Definitions:
 - i. Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility;
 - ii. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- b. Bypass not exceeding limitations: The operator may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions Part 9.20(c) and 20(d).
- c. Notice:
 - i. Anticipated bypass. If the operator knows in advance of the need for a bypass, if possible prior notice shall be submitted at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - ii. Unanticipated bypass. The operator shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part 9.12(d).

- d. Prohibition of bypass:
 - i. Bypass is prohibited, and ADEQ may take enforcement action against the operator for bypass, unless:
 - 1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - 2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - 3) The operator submitted notices as required under Part 9.20(c).
 - ii. ADEQ may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in this Part 9.20(d).

21. Upset: [A.R.S. §§ 49-255(8) and 255.01(E), A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(n)]

- a. Definition: Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the operator. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- b. Effect of an upset: An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part 9.21(c) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset: An operator who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - i. An upset occurred and that the operator can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - ii. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - iii. The operator submitted notice of the upset as required in Part 9.12(d)(iii); and
 - iv. The operator complied with any remedial measures required under Part 9.4.
- d. Burden of proof: In any enforcement proceeding, the operator, who is seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset, has the burden of proof.

22. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation and is grounds for an enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.

- a. Civil Penalties: A.R.S. § 49-262 provides that any person who violates any provision of A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 2, 3 or 3.1 or a rule, permit, discharge limitation or order issued or adopted under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day per violation.
- b. Criminal Penalties: Any person who violates a condition of this general permit, or violates a provision under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, or A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 2, Article 9

is subject to the enforcement actions established under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4, which may include the possibility of fines and/or imprisonment.

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10.0 DEFINITIONS

1. **Analytical monitoring** – means monitoring conducted to provide quantitative results in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-A905(B).
2. **Best management practices (BMPs)** – means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of “waters of the United States.” BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
3. **Common plan of development** – a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct land disturbing activities may be taking place at different times, on different schedules, but under one plan. A ‘plan’ is broadly defined to include design, permit application, advertisement or physical demarcation indicating that land-disturbing activities may occur.
4. **Construction activity** – means earth-disturbing activities such as, clearing, grading, excavating, stockpiling of fill material and other similar activities. This definition encompasses both large construction activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(x) and small construction activities in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(15)(i) and includes construction support activities.
5. **Controls or Control Measures or Measures** – means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or control the pollution of waters of the United States. Controls also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
6. **CWA or The Act** means Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95 217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.
7. **Department** – the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.
8. **Discharge** – when used without qualification means the “discharge of a pollutant.”
9. **Discharge of a pollutant** – any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “waters of the United States” from any “point source,” or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man. See 40 CFR 122.2.
10. **Discharge point** – the location where stormwater flows exit the construction activity.
11. **Effluent limitations** – means any limitation or condition on quantities, discharge rates, or concentration of pollutants which are discharged from a point source.
12. **Effluent Limitations Guideline (ELG)** – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as a regulation published by the Administrator under section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise effluent limitations.
13. **Ephemeral water** – a surface water that has a channel that is at all times above the water table, and that flows only in direct response to precipitation. [A.A.C. R18-11-101(22)]

14. **Facility** means any "point source" or any other facility (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the AZPDES/NPDES program.
15. **Illicit connection** means any man-made conveyance connecting an illicit discharge directly to a municipal separate storm sewer.
16. **Illicit discharge** means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges pursuant to a AZPDES/NPDES permit (other than the AZPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from firefighting activities.
17. **Impaired water** – waters that have been assessed by ADEQ, under the Clean Water Act, as not attaining a water quality standard for at least one (1) designated use, and are listed in Arizona's current 303(d) List or on the 305(b) Category 4 list.
18. **Intermittent water** or **Intermittent stream** – a stream or reach that flows continuously only at certain times of the year, as when it receives water from a spring or from another surface source, such as melting snow. [A.A.C. R18-11-101(25)]
19. **Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)** – means maximum extent practicable, the technology-based discharge standard for municipal separate storm sewer systems to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges. A discussion of MEP as it applies to small MS4s is found at 40 CFR 122.34. CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) requires that a municipal permit "shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system design, and engineering methods, and other provisions such as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants.
20. **Measurable Goal** means a quantitative measure of progress in implementing a component of storm water management program.
21. **Minimize** – to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.
22. **Municipal separate storm sewer** – 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 a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, 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 a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1288) that discharges to waters of the United States;
 - b. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
 - c. Which is not a combined sewer; and
 - d. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works.
23. **Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)** – all separate storm sewers defined as "large," "medium," or "small" municipal separate storm sewer systems or any municipal separate storm sewers on a system-wide or jurisdiction-wide basis as determined by the Director under A.A.C. R18-9-C902(A)(1)(g)(i) through (iv). [A.A.C. R18-9-A901(23)]. This also includes similar systems owned or operated by separate storm sewer municipal jurisdictions not required to obtain stormwater discharge authorization.

24. **Non-traditional MS4** means systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings. 40 CFR 122.26(a)(16)(iii).
25. **Notice of Intent (NOI)** – the application to operate under this general permit.
26. **Notice of Termination (NOT)** – the application to terminate coverage under this general permit.
27. **Outfall** – means a *point source* as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two (2) municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States.
28. **Outstanding Arizona Water (OAW)** – a surface water that has been designated by ADEQ as an outstanding state resource under A.A.C. R18-11-112.
29. **Owner or operator** means the owner or operator of any “facility or activity” subject to regulation under the NPDES program.
30. **Perennial water** – a surface water that flows continuously throughout the year (A.A.C. R18-11-101(30)).
31. **Permittee** – refers to any person (defined below) authorized by this NPDES permit to discharge to Waters of the United States.
32. **Person** – an individual, employee, officer, managing body, trust, firm, joint stock company, consortium, public or private corporation, including a government corporation, partnership, association or state, a political subdivision of this state, a commission, the United States government or any federal facility, interstate body, or other entity.
33. **Point source** – 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.
34. **Pollutant** – sediment, fluids, contaminants, toxic wastes, toxic pollutants, dredged spoil, solid waste, substances and chemicals, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, petroleum products, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt (e.g., overburden material), and mining, industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes or any other liquid, solid, gaseous or hazardous substances. [A.R.S. § 49-201(29)]
35. **Receiving water** – as used in this permit means “Water of the United States” as defined in 40 CFR §122.2 that receives discharges from the MS4.
36. **Satellite Installation** - means facilities that are not subject to separate AZPDES permitting, are non-contiguous with the primary facility, and meet the following criteria: a) located in an urbanized area, and b) have the potential to discharge pollutants. Examples include golf courses, parks and recreation areas, and vehicle and equipment maintenance facilities.
37. **Stormwater** – stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See 40 CFR

122.26(b)(13).

- 38. Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activity** – a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavating), construction materials, or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15).
- 39. Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity** means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant (See 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14) for specifics of this definition).
- 40. Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)** means a comprehensive program to manage the quality of stormwater discharged from the municipal separate storm sewer system. For the purposes of this permit, the Stormwater Management Program is considered a single document, but may actually consist of separate programs (e.g. "chapters") for each permittee.
- 41. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)** – a site-specific, written document that, among other things: (1) identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at the location of the construction activity; (2) describes control measures to reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction activity; and (3) identifies procedures the operator will implement to comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit.
- 42. Surface Water** – as used in this permit means “Water of the United States” as defined in 40 CFR §122.2.
- 43. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)** – an estimation of the total amount of a pollutant from all sources that may be added to a water while still allowing the water to achieve and maintain applicable surface water quality standards. Each total maximum daily load shall include allocations for sources that contribute the pollutant to the water, as required by section 303(d) of the clean water act (33 United States Code, Section 1313(d)) and regulations implementing that statute to achieve applicable surface water quality standards. [A.R.S. § 49-231(4)]
- 44. Turbidity** – a condition of water quality characterized by the presence of suspended solids and/or organic material; expressed as nephelometric turbidity units (NTU).
- 45. Waste Load Allocation (WLA)** – The maximum load of pollutants each discharger of waste is allowed to release into a particular waterway. Discharge limits are usually required for each specific water quality criterion being, or expected to be, violated. WLAs constitute a type of water quality-based effluent limitation. (See 40 C.F.R. § 130.2(h))
- 46. Waters of the United States (U.S.)** – defined in 40 CFR 122.2.
- 47. Wetland** – an area that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. A wetland includes a swamp, marsh, bog, cienega, tinaja, and similar areas. [A.A.C. R18-11-101(49)]