



Department of Environmental Quality

To protect, conserve, and enhance the Quality of Wyoming's environment for the benefit of current and future generations

Dave Freudenthal, Governor

John Corra, Director

General Permit to Discharge Storm Water
Associated with
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)
under the
Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WYPDES)

In compliance with the provisions of the federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act, facilities located within the State of Wyoming, except areas within the Wind River Indian Reservation where the state does not have jurisdiction, which are or may discharge storm water and related effluents associated with activities related to municipal separate storm sewer systems, as described in this permit, are hereby authorized to discharge to surface waters of the State of Wyoming in accordance with the requirements of this permit.

This general WYPDES permit, WYR04-0000, is issued under the provisions of Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations Chapter 2.

This permit shall become effective when signed by the Administrator and Director.

This permit shall expire on September 30, 2013.

Discharges are authorized under this permit only upon written authorization from the Department of Environmental Quality/Water Quality Division. See Part 3 of the permit for specific information.


John F. Wagner, Administrator, Water Quality Division

12/1/08
Date


John V. Corra, Director, Department of Environmental Quality

12/1/08
Date

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1.0 Coverage under this Permit

- 1.1 Permit area. The permit covers all areas within the State of Wyoming except areas within the Wind River Indian Reservation where the State does not have jurisdiction.
- 1.2 Storm water discharges covered under this permit. This permit authorizes discharges composed entirely of storm water from regulated municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). Regulated MS4s under this permit are:
 - 1.2.1 MS4s located in an urbanized area. An MS4 that is located within an urbanized area, as determined by the 2000 Decennial Census conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.
 - 1.2.2 Non-standard MS4s located in an urbanized area. Non-standard MS4s are required to obtain coverage if the facility is designed for a maximum daily user population of at least 1,000 (residents and individuals who come there to work or use the facilities).
 - 1.2.3 MS4s associated with highways and thoroughfares within the boundary of an urbanized area.
 - 1.2.4 Designated MS4s. Any MS4 designated by the Administrator as requiring permit authorization to discharge storm water pursuant to Chapter 2 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations. The Administrator will notify any MS4 so designated.
 - 1.2.5 This permit also authorizes discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities (other than construction) which meet all of the following conditions. *Note: Municipal operators, at their discretion, may cover industrial storm water discharges that meet the conditions below under this permit or under the WYPDES industrial general permit for storm water discharges.*
 - 1.2.5.1 Are operated by a municipality authorized under this permit.
 - 1.2.5.2 Are located within an urbanized area or municipal boundary covered under this permit.
 - 1.2.5.3 Are not industrial activities described by the following Standard Industrial Classification Major Groups (SIC Codes):
 - 1.2.5.3.1 SIC Major Group 10; metal mining
 - 1.2.5.3.2 SIC Major Group 24; lumber and wood products
 - 1.2.5.3.3 SIC Major Group 32; stone, clay, glass, and concrete products

- 1.2.5.3.4 SIC 5015, used motor vehicle parts
- 1.2.5.3.5 SIC 5093, scrap and waste materials

1.2.5.4 Runoff from the facility will not enter a class 1 water as defined in Chapter 1, Appendix A of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations. Discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity are not eligible for coverage under a WYPDES general storm water permit. Such discharges must be covered under an individual WYPDES permit, subject to a 30-day public notice. The list of class 1 waters has been reproduced in Appendix B of this permit.

1.2.5.5 Are not storm water discharges associated with an industrial activity which are subject to an existing federal effluent limitation guideline addressing storm water (see Appendix C).

1.2.6 This permit does not pre-empt or supersede the authority of local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses in their jurisdiction.

1.3 Storm water discharges not covered under this permit. The following storm water discharges are not provided coverage under this permit:

1.3.1 Except as specified in Part 1.2.5, this permit does not replace or satisfy any other permit requirements for storm water discharges associated with industrial or construction activities that require coverage under a separate WYPDES storm water permit;

1.3.2 This permit does not authorize non-storm water discharges or discharges of storm water co-mingled with non-storm water discharges. Non-storm water discharges include, but are not limited to, non-contact cooling water, sewage, wash water, scrubber water, spills, oil, hazardous substances, fill, commercial equipment or vehicle cleaning, and maintenance wastewaters. A separate WYPDES permit may be required for these discharges;

1.3.3 This permit does not authorize discharges from MS4s operated independently by other entities within or connected to the system described in the MS4's notice of intent (NOI) to the Department of Environmental Quality.

1.3.4 This permit does not authorize storm water discharges associated with construction activities that result in a disturbance of one or more acres and which must be covered under a separate WYPDES storm water permit.

- 1.3.5 This permit does not authorize discharges which have the potential to reach Class 1 waters as defined in Chapter 1 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations (see Appendix B for a list of class 1 waters). These facilities must apply for an individual storm water discharge permit which is subject to a 30-day public notice.

2.0 Definitions

- 2.1 "**Administrator**" means the administrator of the Water Quality Division, Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality.
- 2.2 "**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 state." BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
- 2.3 "**CWA**" means Clean Water Act or the federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 USC 1251, *et. seq.*
- 2.4 "**Department**" means the Department of Environmental Quality.
- 2.5 "**Illicit Discharge**" means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a WYPDES permit (other than the WYPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.
- 2.6 "**Large Construction Activity**" means any clearing, grading, or excavation project that results in land disturbance of five or more (not necessarily contiguous) acres of total land area. Large construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five acres of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb five acres or more.
- 2.7 "**Maximum Extent Practicable**" or "**MEP**" means the technology-based discharge standard for municipal separate storm sewer systems to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges established by the federal Clean Water Act §402(p). A discussion of MEP as it applies to small MS4s is found in Chapter 2 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations at Section 6(j)(i)(A).
- 2.8 "**MGD**" means million gallons per day.
- 2.9 "**MS4 Operator**" is the individual or organization that is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the MS4. The operator is responsible for ensuring compliance with all conditions of the permit.

- 2.10 **"Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System" or "MS4"** means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):
- 2.10.1 Owned or operated by the United States, a state, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, 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 CWA that discharges to surface waters of the state;
 - 2.10.2 Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water;
 - 2.10.3 Which is not a combined sewer;
 - 2.10.4 Which is not part of a publically owned treatment works (POTW) as defined at 40CFR403.3.
- 2.11 **"Municipality"** means a city, town, county, district, association, or other public body created by or under state law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA (1987).
- 2.12 **"Non-standard MS4"** means a publicly-owned system similar to separate storm sewer systems in cities and counties including, but not limited to, systems at military bases, and large education, hospital, or prison complexes.
- 2.13 **"Redevelopment"** means alterations of a property that change the "footprint" of a site or building in such a way that results in a land surface disturbance of one or more acres. The term does not include such activities as exterior remodeling.
- 2.14 **"Related Effluents"** means discharges from fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushing; potable water sources including waterline flushing; irrigation drainage; lawn watering; routine external building wash down which does not use detergents; pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials are not present and where detergents are not used; air conditioning condensate; uncontaminated ground water; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.
- 2.15 **"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.
- 2.16 **"Significant Materials"** includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials

such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601 through 9675; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of title III of SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, 1986); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

- 2.17 **"Small Construction Activity"** means any clearing, grading, or excavation project that results in land disturbance of at least one, but less than five (not necessarily contiguous) acres of total land area. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one and less than five acres. *Note: Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility.*
- 2.18 **"Storm Water"** means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
- 2.19 **"Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity"** means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying storm water and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the WYPDES program under Chapter 2 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations.

For the categories of industries identified in Parts 2.19.1 through 2.19.9 the term "storm water discharge associated with industrial activity" includes, but is not limited to, storm water discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to storm water. For the purposes of Part 2.19, material handling activities include the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product or waste product.

The term excludes areas located on a plant site separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots, as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with storm water drained from the industrial areas described above.

The following categories of facilities are considered to be engaging in “industrial activity” for purposes of these regulations. (See Appendix A for a brief description of the SIC codes identified in this Section);

- 2.19.1 Facilities subject to federal storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards under 40 CFR subchapter N (except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are excluded under the “no exposure” provisions of Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Chapter 2, Section 6(g)(iii);
- 2.19.2 Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications (SICs) 20 through 39 and 4221-25;
- 2.19.3 Facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 10 and 12 through 14 including active or inactive mining operations and oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities that discharge storm water that has come into contact with, any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations; (Inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner/operator. Inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim);

Areas of coal mining operations no longer meeting the definition of a reclamation area under 40 CFR 434.11(1) because the performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate SMCRA (Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, 1977) authority has been released, or areas of non-coal mining operations which have been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990 are not considered to be engaged in “industrial activity” and do not require coverage under an WYPDES storm water permit.

- 2.19.4 Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Wyoming Hazardous Waste Rules and Regulations.
- 2.19.5 Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection or waste from construction sites that are subject to an WYPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with construction activities) including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA;

- 2.19.6 Facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including but limited to those classified as Standard Industrial Classification 5015 and 5093;
- 2.19.7 Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites;
- 2.19.8 Transportation facilities classified as Standard Industrial Classifications 40, 41, 42 (except 4221-25), 43, 44, 45, and 5171 which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, airport deicing operations, or which are otherwise identified Parts 2.19.1 through 2.19.7 and Part 2.19.9 are associated with industrial activity;
- 2.19.9 Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens or lands used for sludge management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with section 405 of the federal Act (Clean Water Act, 1972);
- 2.20 **“Surface Waters of the State”** means all permanent and intermittent defined drainages and lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands which are not manmade retention ponds used for the treatment of municipal, agricultural or industrial waste; and all other bodies of surface water, either public or private which are wholly or partially within the boundaries of the State.
- 2.21 **“SWMP”** means Storm Water Management Program.
- 2.22 **“SWPPP”** means Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.
- 2.23 **“Total Maximum Daily Load” or “TMDL”** means the amount of a pollutant from point, non-point, and natural background sources (including storm water) that a surface water can receive and still maintain Wyoming surface water quality standards.
- 2.24 **“Urbanized Area”** is an area of high population density defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census with each decennial census that may include multiple municipalities and MS4s.

- 2.25 **"Wyoming Surface Water Quality Standards"** refers to Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Chapter 1 (surface water standards).

3.0 Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

- 3.1 Application package. MS4 operators seeking authorization to discharge under this general permit must submit an application package that includes:

- 3.1.1 A completed notice of intent (NOI), on a form provided by the administrator, and
- 3.1.2 A summary of the MS4 storm water management program (SWMP) as described in Part 4.2.

- 3.2 Application submittal.

- 3.2.1 Deadlines.

- 3.2.1.1 MS4s in urbanized areas. The application package must be submitted to the Department within 90 days of written notice from the Department.
- 3.2.1.2 Designated MS4s. The application package must be submitted within 180 days of notification of designation, unless the administrator grants a later date.

- 3.2.2 Where to submit. The NOI and SWMP summary must be delivered by mail or hand delivery to:

WYPDES Storm Water Permits Section
DEQ/WQD
Herschler Building, 4W
122 West 25th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002

- 3.3 Letter of authorization. MS4 operators who submit a complete NOI and SWMP summary in accordance with the requirements of this permit will be notified in writing by the administrator that they are authorized to discharge storm water from the permitted MS4 under the terms and conditions of this permit and any additional conditions identified in the letter of authorization. Authorization to discharge storm water under the permit begins on the effective date noted in the letter of authorization (LOA).
- 3.4 Change in operational control. Where the operational control of the MS4 changes after the submittal of an NOI, a new NOI must be submitted by the new MS4 operator prior to the change. A notice of termination (NOT) must be submitted by the previous MS4 operator within seven days after they are no longer the MS4 operator.

4.0 Application for Coverage

4.1 Notice of intent (NOI) requirements. The NOI requires, at a minimum, the following information:

- 4.1.1 The name of the owner, agency, or person with operational control of the MS4.
- 4.1.2 The name, mailing and street address, telephone number, and fax number of the principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee responsible for overall implementation of the permit and SWMP.
- 4.1.3 A location map of the MS4 indicating areas to be covered under this permit. Include municipal boundaries and surface waters of the state that may receive discharges from the MS4 and are within the permitted boundaries. The map must have sufficient detail to allow exact determination of the boundaries, such as streets or other features.
- 4.1.4 The location and a general description of known MS4s operated by other public entities that discharge to the permitted MS4. For example, a large education or hospital facility with a complex of buildings and its own storm water system.
- 4.1.5 The location and a brief description of the industrial activity of any municipally owned and operated industrial facilities which will be covered under this permit. Also include the name and telephone number of a contact person for each facility.

The types of industrial facilities that may be covered under this permit include, but are not limited to, vehicle maintenance, wastewater treatment plants with a design capacity of 1.0 mgd or greater, compost manufacturing facilities, landfills that receive or have received industrial waste, and waste transfer stations. See the definition of storm water associated with industrial activity in Part 2.19 for more specific information on qualifying activities.

- 4.1.6 The administrator may require additional information to determine if the MS4 is, in fact, eligible for coverage under this permit and to assure protection of Wyoming surface waters.

4.2 Storm water management program (SWMP) summary. A summary of the storm water management program (SWMP) shall be submitted with the notice of intent (NOI) and shall include the following information, at a minimum:

- 4.2.1 The best management practices (BMPs) that will be implemented for each of the storm water minimum control measures (MCMs) described in Part 6.0 of this permit.

- 4.2.2 The measurable goals for each BMP including, as appropriate, a description of the planned actions, timing and frequency of actions, and milestones.
- 4.2.3 Estimated schedules (months and years) for the implementation of each BMP.
- 4.2.4 The contact person(s) who is responsible for implementing or coordinating major components of the SWMP.
- 4.2.5 Where a municipality will be operating under a joint storm water management program with other municipalities or organizations, each participant shall be specified along with a contact name, telephone number and address.
- 4.2.6 Complete SWMP requirements are described in Part 5.0.

5.0 Storm Water Management Program

The permittee must develop, implement, and enforce a storm water management program (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the authorized municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act and the federal Clean Water Act. The following conditions must be met:

- 5.1 Minimum control measures (MCMs). The SWMP must include the minimum control measures described in Part 6.0.
- 5.2 Maximum extent practicable. The SWMP must be designed and managed to minimize the discharge of pollutants from the storm sewer system to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).
- 5.3 Best management practices. The MS4 shall be managed, operated, and maintained in a manner to minimize the discharge of pollutants. The SWMP consists of a combination of best management practices (BMPs), appropriate to the community, that, when implemented, will reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). Existing programs or BMPs may be used to satisfy applicable requirements of this permit.
- 5.4 Water quality standards. The control measures specified in the SWMP shall ensure that storm water discharges from the facility do not cause a violation of state water quality standards as defined in Chapter 1 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations.
- 5.5 Pollutant identification. The MS4 operator shall consider the pollutants likely to be present, the sources of those pollutants, and the sensitivity of the receiving waters when developing the SWMP.

- 5.6 Compliance schedule. The storm water management program (SWMP) shall be fully developed and implemented within five years of the date coverage for the MS4 was effective under this permit. For example, an MS4 authorized to discharge storm water under this permit effective June 1, 2006 would have until May 31, 2011 to fully develop and implement their SWMP.
- 5.7 Enforceable. The SWMP shall become an enforceable part of this permit upon authorization of coverage under this permit. Modifications to the SWMP, in accordance with Part 5.9, shall also become enforceable provisions of this permit.
- 5.8 Demonstration of adequacy. The Administrator may request submittal of additional information on the adequacy of the proposed programs and measurable goals to determine whether or not the permittee's SWMP is sufficient to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).
- 5.9 Modifications to the SWMP.
- 5.9.1 The administrator may require modification of the SWMP as needed to comply with applicable state and federal regulation and to protect the quality of surface waters of the state. Modification requirements will be made in writing, set forth schedules for compliance, and offer the permittee opportunity to propose alternative program modifications.
- 5.9.2 The permittee may modify the storm water management program (SWMP), without prior approval, provided the modification is in accordance with the following:
- 5.9.2.1 A component, control, or requirement is added (with no elimination or replacement) to the SWMP.
- 5.9.2.2 A BMP identified in the SWMP is found to be ineffective or infeasible and is replaced with an alternative BMP. The alternative must address the same, or similar, concerns as the BMP that is replaced.
- 5.9.3 If a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is developed and implemented for any water body into which the MS4 discharges, the SWMP must be reviewed to determine whether the program meets the requirements of the TMDL implementation plan. If the SWMP does not meet the requirements of the TMDL, the SWMP must be modified, as appropriate, to meet the applicable requirements and schedules of the TMDL allocation(s).
- 5.10 Joint SWMPs. One or more communities within the same urbanized area may develop a joint storm water management program provided all applicable requirements of this permit are satisfied. Responsibilities under the SWMP may be shared as noted in Part 5.11.

- 5.11 Sharing responsibility. A permittee may rely on another entity to satisfy its state WYPDES permit obligations to implement a minimum control measure, or component thereof provided:
- 5.11.1 The other entity, in fact, implements the control measure;
 - 5.11.2 The particular control measure, or component thereof, is at least as stringent as the corresponding WYPDES permit requirement; and
 - 5.11.3 The other entity agrees, in writing, to implement the control measure on behalf of the permittee. The written agreement must be maintained with the SWMP for its duration.
 - 5.11.3.1 The permittee must specify in reports submitted under Part 7.4, that it relies on another entity to satisfy some of its permit obligations.
 - 5.11.3.2 If the permittee is relying on another entity, subject to this permit, to meet all of its permit obligations, including the obligation to file periodic reports, it must note that fact in its NOI.
 - 5.11.3.3 The permittee remains responsible for compliance with its permit obligations if the other entity fails to implement the control measure (or component thereof).
 - 5.11.3.4 A copy of the agreement must be provided to the Department of Environmental Quality/Water Quality Division at the time it is finalized.
- 5.12 MS4 legal authority. If the permitted MS4 does not have complete legal authority to address any part of the six minimum control measures, the permittee must describe the nature of the limitation and give statutory or regulatory citations where appropriate. For example, if the permittee does not have authority to pass an ordinance or similar mechanism to prohibit illicit discharges to the MS4, then the permittee must discuss the nature of that constraint and provide an alternative to the extent allowable.

6.0 Minimum Control Measures (MCMs)

6.1 Public education and outreach

- 6.1.1 The permittee must develop and implement a public education and outreach program to:
 - 6.1.1.1 Distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm

water discharges on water bodies and steps the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and

- 6.1.1.2 Inform public employees, businesses and the general public of impacts associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.

6.1.2 The SWMP must include descriptions of:

- 6.1.2.1 The target audiences for the education program who are likely to have significant storm water impacts (including individuals, households, and commercial, industrial, and institutional entities);
- 6.1.2.2 The educational goals for each audience in terms of increased awareness, acquired skills, and/or changes in behavior.
- 6.1.2.3 The outreach strategies to be employed (workshops, brochures, media, *et cetera*) to reach target audiences and the number of people expected to be reached over the permit term.

6.2 Public involvement and participation

- 6.2.1 The permittee must, at a minimum, comply with any applicable state and local public notice requirements when implementing the storm water management programs required under the permit. Notice of public meetings should be published in a community publication or newspaper of general circulation, to provide opportunities for public involvement that reach a majority of citizens through the notification process.

6.2.2 The SWMP must include descriptions of:

- 6.2.2.1 How the permittee will involve the public in the development and implementation of the SWMP. The Department encourages permittees to make an effort to engage all constituents affected by or interested in the program.

6.3 Illicit discharge detection and elimination

- 6.3.1 The permittee must develop, implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the permittee's small MS4.

- 6.3.1.1 Develop, if not already completed, a storm sewer system map showing the location of:

- 6.3.1.1.1 Municipal storm sewer outfalls and the names and location of all surface waters of the state that receive discharges from those outfalls and;
 - 6.3.1.1.2 Engineered storm water treatment facilities including, but not limited to, oil/water separators, storm water ponds, and sand filters.
 - 6.3.1.2 To the extent allowable under state or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges into the storm sewer system, and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions; and
 - 6.3.1.3 Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illicit discharges and illegal dumping, to the system. The plan must include the following three components: procedures for locating priority areas likely to have illicit discharges; procedures for tracing the source of an illicit discharge; and procedures for removing the source of the discharge.
 - 6.3.1.4 Address the following categories of non-storm water discharges or flows (i.e., illicit discharges) only if the permittee identifies them as significant contributors of pollutants to the permittee's MS4: landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, irrigation return flow, rising ground waters, ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)), springs, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, water line flushing, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, individual residential car washing, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, and street wash water. Discharges or flows from fire fighting activities are excluded from the effective prohibition against non-storm water discharges and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to surface waters of the state.
- 6.3.2 The SWMP must include descriptions of:
- 6.3.2.1 The mechanism to be employed to effectively prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4.
 - 6.3.2.2 The permittee's plan to detect and address illicit discharges to their system, including discharges from illegal dumping and spills. The description must include:

- 6.3.2.2.1 How priority areas will be determined, including areas with higher likelihood of illicit connections.
- 6.3.2.2.2 What methods, including education of municipal staff, will be used to trace the source(s) of an illicit discharge.
- 6.3.2.2.3 What procedures will be used for removing the source(s) of the illicit discharge.

6.4 Construction site storm water runoff control

- 6.4.1 The permittee must develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to the MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of pollutants in storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more.

Note: If the operator of a small construction activity has been waived from the requirement to obtain coverage under the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality's (WDEQ) small construction general permit by qualifying for and applying for the erosivity waiver, the permitted MS4 is not required to develop, implement, and/or enforce its program to reduce pollutant discharges from such a site. A small construction site operator must apply to the WDEQ administrator for the erosivity waiver using the methods and forms found in Appendices A or B of the small construction general permit.

The program must be developed and implemented to assure adequate design, implementation, and maintenance of BMPs at construction sites within the permitted MS4 boundary to reduce pollutant discharges and protect water quality. The program must include the development and implementation of, at a minimum:

- 6.4.1.1 An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under state or local law;
- 6.4.1.2 Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs;
- 6.4.1.3 Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;

- 6.4.1.4 Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;
- 6.4.1.5 Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public, and
- 6.4.1.6 Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures.

6.4.2 The SWMP must include descriptions of:

- 6.4.2.1 The permittee's plan to ensure compliance with an erosion and sediment control regulatory mechanism, including the sanctions that may be employed.
- 6.4.2.2 Procedures to require construction site operators to control wastes.
- 6.4.2.3 Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures, including how it will be determined which sites will receive what kind of inspection, and at what frequency.
- 6.4.2.4 Procedures for site plan review including a rationale for determining when a site plan review is warranted to protect surface water quality.

6.5 Post-construction storm water management in new development and redevelopment

- 6.5.1 The permittee must develop, implement, and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into the small MS4. The program must ensure that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts.

The permittee must:

- 6.5.1.1 Develop and implement strategies which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs appropriate for the community;
- 6.5.1.2 Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under state or local law; and
- 6.5.1.3 Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.

6.5.2 The SWMP must include descriptions of:

6.5.2.1 How the permittee will ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs required under this program area.

6.5.2.1.1 How the permittee will track the location of and the adequacy of operation of long-term BMPs implemented in accordance with this program area.

6.5.2.1.2 When applicable, how the permittee plans to enforce the requirements that other parties maintain BMPs.

6.6 Pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal operations

6.6.1 The permittee must develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that

6.6.1.1 Includes an employee training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations.

6.6.1.2 The program must also inform public employees of impacts associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste from municipal operations.

6.6.1.3 The program must prevent and/or reduce storm water pollution from municipal facilities and activities. Examples of municipal operations to be addressed include, but are not limited to:

6.6.1.3.1 Streets, roads, highways, municipal parking lots,

6.6.1.3.2 Maintenance and storage yards, fleet or maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas,

6.6.1.3.3 Salt/sand storage locations and snow disposal areas operated by the permittee,

6.6.1.3.4 Waste transfer stations,

6.6.1.3.5 Activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, street maintenance,

6.6.1.3.6 New construction of municipal facilities, and

6.6.1.3.7 Storm water system maintenance.

6.6.1.4 Salt Storage Piles

- 6.6.1.4.1 Runoff from storage piles containing salt for deicing or other purposes shall be fully contained or the pile shall be enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation.
- 6.6.1.4.2 For the purposes of this permit a containment facility for runoff from salt containing storage piles shall contain the runoff from a 100-year, 24-hour storm event.

6.6.2 The SWMP must include descriptions of:

- 6.6.2.1 The operation and maintenance (O&M) programs to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations. The description must list the facilities that are covered by this O&M provision.
- 6.6.2.2 A specific inspection and maintenance schedule must be included for engineered storm water treatment facilities including, but not limited to, oil/water separators, storm water ponds, and sand filters. Documentation of inspections and maintenance must be kept with the SWMP.
- 6.6.2.3 Any municipal employee training program addressing reducing or eliminating pollutants in storm water runoff from municipal facilities.
- 6.6.2.4 Storm water discharges from industrial activities that are subject to the Wyoming industrial general storm water permit (see Part 2.19 for a complete list) and have a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) do not need to be included in this section. Storm water discharges from municipally-owned industrial activities within the Casper or Cheyenne urbanized areas may be covered the relevant sections of this permit or separately under the industrial general storm water permit.

6.7 Additional SWMP requirements. In addition to the requirements described above, the SWMP must include the following information for each of the six MCMs described in Parts 6.1 to 6.6.

6.7.1 Appropriate measurable goals for each BMP.

6.7.2 An implementation schedule for each BMP, including interim milestones and the frequency of each action. The implementation schedule should reflect a steady level of effort throughout the permit term. That is,

implementation of all or most BMPs should not occur at the end of the permit term.

- 6.7.3 The person or position responsible for overall management and implementation of each minimum control measure and a contact phone number.

7.0 Evaluation, Record Keeping, and Reporting

- 7.1 Evaluation. Each year, the permittee shall evaluate program compliance, the appropriateness of its identified BMPs, and progress towards achieving its identified measurable goals. A summary of this evaluation shall be included in the permittee's annual report.
- 7.2 Record keeping. The permittee must keep records required by this permit for at least three years. The permittee must submit their records to the administrator only when specifically requested.
- 7.3 Public availability. The permittee must make the records, including a description of the permittee's storm water management program (SWMP) and associated storm water pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs), available to the public at reasonable times during regular business hours. The permittee may assess a reasonable charge for copying. The permittee may also require a member of the public to provide reasonable advance notice.
- 7.4 Reporting. The permittee shall submit annual reports to the administrator by February 1st of each calendar year during the term of this permit. The permittee's report must include:
- 7.4.1 The status of compliance with permit conditions, an assessment of the appropriateness of the permittee's identified BMPs, and progress towards achieving the permittee's identified measurable goals for each of the minimum control measures;
 - 7.4.2 Results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting period;
 - 7.4.3 A summary of the storm water activities the permittee plans to undertake during the next reporting cycle;
 - 7.4.4 A change in any identified BMPs or measurable goals for any of the minimum control measures; and
 - 7.4.5 Notice that the permittee is relying on another governmental entity to satisfy some of the permittee's permit obligations, if applicable.

8.0 Municipally-Owned Facilities Subject to the Industrial General Storm Water Permit

Storm water discharges associated with industrial activities as described in Parts 1.2.5 and 2.19 may be covered under this permit provided the following conditions are met. The MS4 operator, at its discretion, may also cover such discharges under the Industrial General Permit for storm water discharges (WYR00-0000). The requirements are the same under each permit.

8.1 SWPPP requirements. The municipality must prepare a site-specific storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) with the following information:

8.1.1 SWPPP administrator

Each SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals who are responsible for developing and implementing the SWPPP.

8.1.2 Site map, sketch, or plan shall identify:

- 8.1.2.1 Each storm water outfall that is within the facility boundaries.
- 8.1.2.2 Existing storm water control measures.
- 8.1.2.3 Locations where 'significant materials' are exposed to precipitation.
- 8.1.2.4 Locations where major spills or leaks have occurred.
- 8.1.2.5 Storm water drainage patterns at the facility.
- 8.1.2.6 Locations where the following activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes, liquid storage tanks, processing areas and storage areas.

8.1.3 Exposed materials inventory. The inventory shall include:

- 8.1.3.1 List and briefly describe all 'significant materials' that are processed, handled, treated, stored, or disposed of in a manner that may contribute significant pollutants to storm water discharges. Include materials or activities that may result in a discharge of pollutants from separate storm sewers during dry weather.
- 8.1.3.2 For each material identified, describe the method and location for storage, outdoor processing, and disposal.
- 8.1.3.3 Assess the potential for each of the listed materials to contribute pollutants to storm water. Factors to consider in assessing potential are: the nature and quantity of the material; degree of exposure to storm water; history of spills

or leaks; and any measures in place to control pollutants in storm water.

8.1.3.4 For each material, describe any management practices and structural controls currently employed to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff.

8.1.3.5 Compile a list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that have occurred at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise drain to a storm water conveyance at the facility. This list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of the permit.

8.1.4 Sampling data. If available and/or required, a summary of existing discharge sampling data describing pollutants in storm water discharges from the facility, including a summary of sampling data collected during the term of this permit.

8.1.5 Measures and controls. Provide a description of storm water management practices and controls appropriate for the facility. The selection of practices and controls shall reflect potential pollutant sources in Part 8.1.3. At a minimum, the following elements must be addressed in the facility SWPPP.

8.1.5.1 Good housekeeping. The SWPPP shall require the maintenance of areas, which may contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, in a clean, orderly manner.

8.1.5.2 Preventive maintenance. The SWPPP shall specify a preventive maintenance program that involves inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators, sediment ponds, and catch basins and/or repair/maintenance of silt fences, straw bale check dams) as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters, and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

8.1.5.3 Spill prevention and response procedures. Areas where potential spills can contribute pollutants to storm water discharges and their accompanying drainage points shall be identified clearly in the storm water pollution prevention plan. Where appropriate, specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment such as diversion valves should be described in the SWPPP. Procedures for cleaning up spills shall also be identified in the SWPPP.

- 8.1.5.4 Sediment and erosion control. Identify measures that will be implemented to limit erosion and sedimentation from areas with a high potential for significant erosion or contribution of sediment to runoff.
 - 8.1.5.5 Storm water exposure control. Describe practices implemented to limit the exposure of significant materials to storm water.
 - 8.1.5.6 Management of runoff. The SWPPP shall contain a narrative description of the structural control measures to be used to manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site.
- 8.2 Semi-annual site inspections. Comprehensive inspections of the facility's storm water controls shall be made at least once between January and June and at least once more between July and December of each year. Where possible, at least one inspection each year should be made within 48 hours of a rain or snowmelt event resulting in a storm water discharge. The evaluation shall be documented as described in Part 8.3.
- 8.3 Record keeping. A record keeping procedure shall be developed to document events such as spills, non-storm water discharges, inspections, and maintenance of BMPs.
- 8.3.1 A record of inspections shall summarize the scope of the inspection, major observations, the date of the inspection, and the name of the inspector.
 - 8.3.2 The report shall be certified and signed in accordance with Part 12.7.
 - 8.3.3 If necessary the facility SWPPP shall be revised based on the observations and deficiencies noted during the inspection.
 - 8.3.4 Inspection reports shall be maintained with the SWPPP for a minimum of three years.
- 8.4 NOI requirements. The industrial facility to be covered under this permit must be listed on the MS4 notice of intent (NOI). To add a new facility to an existing authorization, the MS4 must submit a supplemental NOI with the relevant information on the new facility.
- 8.5 Change of Operator. When responsibility for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity at a facility covered under this permit changes to another operator then the MS4 shall submit a Notice of Termination for that facility. The new operator must submit an NOI for the Industrial General Permit for storm water discharges. If the new operator is a regulated MS4, covered under this permit, a supplemental NOI may be submitted in accordance with Part 8.4.

9.0 Collection and Submission of Self Monitoring Information

Upon written notification from the administrator, the permittee shall collect and report storm water effluent water quality data from any discharge authorized by this permit or ambient water quality data, as necessary to demonstrate compliance with this permit. The data shall be of the type and collected at the frequency specified by the administrator.

10.0 Terminating Authorization

A permittee may terminate coverage under this general permit by submitting a notice of termination (NOT) on a form provided by the administrator.

11.0 Special Conditions, Management Practices, and Other Limitations

11.1 Prohibition on non-storm water discharges. All discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of storm water or "related effluents." Discharges which include material other than storm water or related effluents must obtain and comply with an WYPDES effluent permit issued for that discharge.

11.2 Effluent limitations

11.2.1 The quality of storm water discharges from the permitted MS4 shall reflect the best which is attainable through the proper implementation of all items in the facility SWMP.

11.2.2 The control measures specified in the SWMP shall ensure that storm water discharges from the facility do not cause a violation of state water quality standards as defined in Chapter 1 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations.

11.3 Requirements by other agencies. Compliance with the conditions of this permit does not relieve the permittee of the necessity to comply with requirements of other state, local, or federal agencies.

11.4 Facilities subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 requirements. In areas where Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III, Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed, or otherwise handled, appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that there is no discharge of contaminated storm water from such areas.

12.0 Standard Permit Conditions

12.1 Duty to comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit, and is responsible for ensuring any subcontractors, employees or other persons associated with the permitted activity comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and Wyoming Environmental Quality Act and may be grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal

application. The permittee shall give the Administrator of the Water Quality Division advance written notice of any planned changes at the permitted facility or of any activity which may result in permit noncompliance.

- 12.2 Penalties for violations of permit conditions. Article 9 of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act provides that the state may bring an action in state court to recover significant penalties for any person who violates a permit condition. Any person who violates any condition of this permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of such violation, as well as other relief. Knowingly or willfully violating the permit may result in criminal penalties of up to \$25,000 per day of violation and/or imprisonment for up to one year. Criminal penalties for subsequent knowing or willful violations of the permit may be up to \$50,000 per day of violation and/or imprisonment for up to two years.
- 12.3 Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- 12.4 Duty to mitigate. If a violation occurs, the permittee must take reasonable steps to minimize the adverse effects of the discharge on human health or the environment.
- 12.5 Duty to provide information. The permittee shall furnish to the administrator, within a reasonable time, any information which the administrator may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Administrator, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- 12.6 Other information. When the permittee becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the administrator, he or she shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- 12.7 Signatory requirements.
- 12.7.1 All SWMPs, SWPPPs, or reports required by the permit or any information requested by the Administrator shall be signed and certified as follows:
- 12.7.1.1 For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president, or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates.
- 12.7.1.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;

- 12.7.1.3 For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- 12.7.2 All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the administrator shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - 12.7.2.1 The authorization is made in writing by a person described above; and
 - 12.7.2.2 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 plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position; and
 - 12.7.2.3 The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWMP. A copy must be submitted to the administrator, if requested.
- 12.7.3 If an authorization under Part 12.7.2 is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part 12.7.2 must be submitted to the Administrator prior to or together with any reports, information or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- 12.7.4 Any person signing documents required by 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 the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

- 12.8 Penalties for falsification of reports. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification in any

record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation or both.

- 12.9 Oil and hazardous substance liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under section 311 of the CWA.

According to Chapter 4 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, any spill or other release of hazardous substances, fuels, oils or other petroleum product must be contained and cleaned up in a timely and diligent manner. Any spill or release of more than 25 gallons, or which results in a visible sheen on water, or a visible deposit on the bottom or shoreline of any water body, must be reported to the Water Quality Division of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality within 24 hours to the department's 24-hour telephone number (307-777-7781). Records of such spills or releases must be maintained for at least three years.

- 12.10 Property rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.
- 12.11 Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.
- 12.12 State laws. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state or federal law or regulation. In addition, issuance of this permit does not substitute for any other permits required under the Clean Water Act or any other federal, state or local law.
- 12.13 Facilities operation and maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by a permittee when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

12.14 Monitoring and records.

- 12.14.1 Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
- 12.14.2 The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of the 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 years from the date of the sample measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the administrator at any time.
- 12.14.3 Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - 12.14.3.1 The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - 12.14.3.2 The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - 12.14.3.3 The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - 12.14.3.4 The time(s) analyses were initiated;
 - 12.14.3.5 The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - 12.14.3.6 References and written procedures for the analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - 12.14.3.7 The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results.
- 12.14.4 Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

12.15 Availability of reports. Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the CWA, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality. As required by the CWA, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the CWA.

12.16 Adverse impact. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to waters of the state resulting from noncompliance with any conditions specified in this permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.

12.17 Bypass of treatment facilities

12.17.1 Bypass means the intentional diversion of storm water around any treatment facility.

12.17.2 Any bypass is prohibited except where unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage, and there were no feasible alternatives to the bypass.

12.17.2.1 Anticipated bypass

If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, he or she shall submit prior notice at least ten days before the date of the bypass; including an evaluation of the anticipated quality and effect of the bypass.

The Administrator may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Administrator determines that it will meet the conditions listed above.

12.17.2.2 Unanticipated bypass

The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass. Any information regarding the unanticipated bypass shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee became aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the period of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence.

12.18 Upset conditions

12.18.1 Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with the conditions of this permit because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee.

An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improper designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

12.18.2 An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the conditions of this permit if the requirements of paragraph 12.18.3 are met.

12.18.3 A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:

12.18.3.1 An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;

12.18.3.2 The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

12.18.3.3 The permittee provides any information regarding the upset orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee became aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the upset and its cause; the period of the upset, including exact dates and times, and if the upset has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence; and

12.18.3.4 The permittee complied with any remedial measures directed by the Administrator.

12.18.4 In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

12.19 Inspection and entry. The permittee shall allow the Administrator, the Administrator's representative, or an authorized representative of EPA, or in the case of a facility which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer, an authorized representative of the municipal operator of the separate storm sewer receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

12.19.1 Enter upon the premises where the regulated facility or activity is located and where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

- 12.19.2 Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; and
 - 12.19.3 Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - 12.19.4 Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA, any substances or parameters at any location.
 - 12.19.5 If requested by the administrator, the permittee shall provide written certification from surface landowner(s), if different than the permittee, that the administrator or his or her authorized agent has access to all physical locations associated with the permit.
- 12.20 Duty to reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain coverage under a new permit. A procedure for renewal of coverage will be specified by the administrator when this permit is renewed or replaced.
- 12.21 Permit actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause using the applicable procedures described in Sections 12 and 13 of Chapter 2 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations. The filing of a request by a permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
- 12.22 Reopener clause. For good cause the administrator may, at any time, require a permittee covered under this permit to obtain an individual permit, coverage under an alternative general permit, or this permit may be modified to include different controls and/or requirements. Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, Chapter 2.
- 12.23 Reasons for modification of authorization. An authorization may be modified in whole or in part when:
- 12.23.1 There are material and substantial alterations to the permitted facility or activity which occurred after issuance of an authorization.
 - 12.23.2 The administrator has received new information which was not available at the time of permit issuance.
 - 12.23.3 To correct technical mistakes, such as errors in calculation, or mistaken interpretations of law made in determining authorization conditions.
 - 12.23.4 When required by the reopener conditions in the permit.

12.23.5 When the level of discharge of any pollutant which is not limited in the permit exceeds the level which can be achieved by the technology-based treatment requirements appropriate to the facility.

12.23.6 For a small MS4, to include an effluent limitation requiring implementation of a minimum control measure or measures specified in Part 6.0 of this permit when:

12.23.6.1 The authorization does not include such measure(s) based upon the determination that another entity was responsible for implementation of the requirement(s); and

12.23.6.2 The other entity fails to implement measure(s) that satisfy the requirement(s).

12.24 Continuation of expiring permits

12.24.1 Conditions. For WYPDES permits issued under the provisions of Chapter 2 or the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations, the conditions of an expired permit shall remain in force until the effective date of a new permit provided the following conditions are met:

12.24.1.1 The permittee submitted a timely and complete application for renewal in accordance with Section 10 of the Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations; and

12.24.1.2 The director, through no fault of the permittee, does not issue a renewal permit with an effective date on or before the expiration date of the previous permit; and

12.24.2 Final determination. The administrator will make a final determination on the renewal application within 180 days of the permit extension.

12.24.3 Effectiveness and enforceability. Permits continued under this Part remain fully effective and enforceable.

12.25 Civil and criminal liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from liability for civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance. As long as the conditions related to the provisions of "Bypass of Treatment Facilities" (Part 12.17), "Upset Conditions" (Part 12.18) are satisfied then they shall not be considered as noncompliance.

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APPENDIX A**Explanation of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes
Regulated by the Industrial Storm Water Program**

Industry Type	SIC Code	Comments
Metal mining and milling	10	(a)
Coal mining	12	(a)
Oil and Gas Extraction	13	
Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals except fuels	14	(a)
Food and kindred products	20	
Tobacco products	21	
Textile mill products	22	
Apparel and other finished products made from fabric and similar materials	23	
Lumber and wood products except furniture	24	
Furniture and fixtures	25	
Paper and allied products	26	
Printing, publishing, and allied products	27	
Chemicals and allied products	28	
Petroleum refining and related industries	29	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	30	
Leather and leather products	31	
Stone, clay, glass and concrete products	32	
Primary metal industries	33	
Fabrication of metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment	34	
Industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment	35	
Electronic and other electrical equipment and components, except compute equipment	36	
Transportation equipment	37	
Measuring analyzing, and controlling instruments; Photographic, medical, and optical goods; watches and clocks	38	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39	
Railroad transportation	40	(b)
Local and suburban transit and inter-urban highway passenger transportation	41	(b)
Motor freight transportation and warehousing	42 (except 4221, 4222, and 4225)	(b)
Farm product warehousing and storage	4221	
Refrigerated warehousing and storage	4222	
General warehousing and storage	4225	
US Postal facilities	43	(b)
Water transportation	44	(b)
Transportation by air	45	(b)
Motor vehicle parts, used	5015	
Scrap and waste materials	5093	
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	(b)

Comments:

- (a) For this SIC Code, a storm water permit is required only if runoff contacts overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations.
- (b) In this SIC Code, only facilities with vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning, or airport deicing need a storm water permit.

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APPENDIX B

The following waters are designated Class 1:

1. All surface waters located within the boundaries of national parks and congressionally designated wilderness areas as of January 1, 1999;
2. The main stem of the Snake River through its entire length above the U.S. Highway 22 Bridge (Wilson Bridge);
3. The main stem of the Green River, including the Green River Lakes from the mouth of the New Fork River upstream to the wilderness boundary;
4. The Main Stem of the Wind River from the Wedding of the Waters upstream to Boysen Dam;
5. The main stem of the North Platte River from the mouth of Sage Creek (approximately 15 stream miles downstream of Saratoga, Wyoming) upstream to the Colorado state line;
6. The main stem of the North Platte River from the headwaters of Pathfinder Reservoir upstream to Kortess Dam (Miracle Mile segment);
7. The main stem of the North Platte River from the Natrona County Road 309 bridge (Goose Egg bridge) upstream to Alcova Reservoir;
8. The main stem of Sand Creek above the U.S. Highway 14 bridge;
9. The main stem of the Middle Fork of the Powder River through its entire length above the mouth of Buffalo Creek;
10. The main stem of the Tongue River, the main stem of the North Fork of the Tongue River, and the main stem of the South Fork of the Tongue River above the U.S. Forest Service Boundary;
11. The main stem of the Sweetwater River above the mouth of Alkali Creek;
12. The main stem of the Encampment River from the northern U.S. Forest Service boundary upstream to the Colorado state line;
13. The main stem of the Clarks Fork River from the U.S. Forest Service boundary upstream to the Montana state line;
14. All waters within the Fish Creek (near Wilson, Wyoming) drainage;
15. The main stem of Granite Creek (tributary of the Hoback River) through its entire length;
16. Fremont Lake;
17. Wetlands adjacent to the above listed Class 1 waters.

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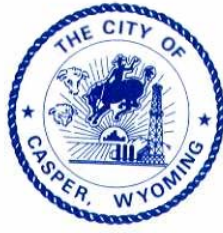
APPENDIX C

INDUSTRIES WITH FEDERAL EFFLUENT GUIDELINES FOR STORM WATER

- A. Cement Manufacturing (40 CFR 411);
- B. Feedlots (40 CFR 412);
- C. Fertilizer Manufacturing (40 CFR 418);
- D. Petroleum Refining (40 CFR 419);
- E. Phosphate Manufacturing (40 CFR 422);
- F. Steam Electric (40 CFR 423);
- G. Coal Mining (40 CFR 434);
- H. Mineral Mining and Processing (40 CFR 436);
- I. Ore Mining and Dressing (40 CFR 440); and
- J. Asphalt Emulsion (40 CFR 443 Subpart A).

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**City of Casper – Notice of Intent
Storm Water Management Program**

April 1, 2005



**Submitted to:
Department of Environmental Quality
State of Wyoming**



**Submitted by:
City of Casper**

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CHAPTER 1

City of Casper Storm Water Management Program

Introduction:

A Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) will be implemented to limit, to the Maximum Extent Practicable, the discharge of pollutants from the City of Casper storm sewer system. The development and implementation of the SWMP is to fulfill the requirements of storm water discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) operators in accordance with Section 402 (p) of the Federal Clean Water Act and the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES permit WYR04-0000. The Storm Water Management Program was also developed to comply with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit requirements associated with Industrial Activities for the Central Service Center authorized by permit number WYR001012.

SWMP Coordination:

City of Casper, Owner of MS4
Thomas O. Forslund, City Manager
200 North David
Casper, Wyoming 82601
Phone: 307.235.8224 Fax: 307.235-8313

Philip R. Stuckert, P.E., Public Services Director
Operational Control
City of Casper
200 North David
Casper, Wyoming 82601
Phone: 307.235-8298 Fax: 307.234.0709

A location map of the City of Casper indicating the areas covered under this permit, as identified by the Department of Environmental Quality, is included in the appendix of this document. The location and general description of known MS4's operated by other public entities that discharge to the City of Casper is noted on the location map, as required by the application for permit coverage.

Industrial Facilities:

The Central Service Center, 1800 East "K" Street, Casper, Wyoming, provides vehicle maintenance for the City fleet. In addition to the vehicle maintenance, this facility houses Parks, Streets, Fleet, and Traffic Division services. This location is also the central fueling location for the City fleet. This facility will be covered under this permit. All other municipal facilities requiring Industrial Facilities NPDES Permits will maintain their own separate coverage. The contact for the Central Service Center is:



Lawrence J. Gomez Jr.
Fleet Maintenance and Street Divisions Manager
1800 East "K" Street
Casper, Wyoming 82601
Phone: 307.235.8283 Fax: 307.235.8417

Background:

In order for the greater Casper metropolitan watershed area to come into compliance with the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) Phase II Storm Water Rules and Regulations, a committee of watershed entities was formed to develop a Storm Water Management Program for the metropolitan watershed area.

EPA guidelines specify six minimum measures that need to be addressed within the greater Casper Metropolitan Watershed's Storm Water Management Program. These six areas are:

- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Participation/Involvement
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction Site Runoff Control
- Post-Construction Runoff Control
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping.

The following narrative outlines a plan developed by the Storm Water Committee to address Minimum Control Measures for each of these six areas. Measurable Goals and Best Management Practices, which are required for each of the Minimum Control Measures, are intended to gauge permit compliance and program effectiveness. The narrative addresses activities that will be required by the watershed entities to meet each of the six Minimum Control Measures. The recommended Measurable Goals and timetables for the attainment of the objectives within each area are also included in the narrative.

Watershed Entities/Committee Members:

Natrona County
Mr. Mike Markus
County Planner

Casper College
Mr. Jeff Turner
Assistant V Pres. of Physical Plant

WyDOT
Mr. Calvin Goddard, P.E.
District Maintenance Engineer

City of Casper
Mr. Philip Stuckert, P.E.
Public Services Director

Town of Mills, WY
Mr. Steve Kurtz, F.A.I.C.P.
Town Planner



It is the intent of the entities that comprise the Casper Metropolitan Watershed to work cooperatively in the creation and implementation of the storm water Notice of Intent permit. The purpose of this permit, therefore, is to provide a uniform watershed approach to storm water management. Each entity will be responsible for the implementation of this program within each of the parties' jurisdictional boundaries, yet the program approach is intended to be uniform throughout the watershed area.

Management and Oversight Funding Sources:

Management and oversight of the SWMP is funded primarily through the City's general fund. Various divisions and departments within the City of Casper will provide support and implementation of the Storm Water Management Program. A storm water utility does not exist within the metropolitan area.

Program Perspective:

The City of Casper is dedicated to preventing non-point source pollution from entering the waterways of the state and the nation. Clean water is necessary to maintain recreational activities, habitat preservation, and city aesthetics. The City recognizes water as the state's most valuable asset. In support of the Clean Water Act of 1972 and Phase II of the National Pollution Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES), the City is submitting an application for coverage under the state of Wyoming's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges associated with Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4). The City will develop, implement, and enforce a Storm Water Management Program designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the municipal system to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality and the Wyoming discharge permit regulations.

The City of Casper is primarily a residential and commercial community, with some light industry. The City of Casper is located in Township 33 North, Range 79 West of the 6th Principle Meridian, County of Natrona. The City sits primarily between Mills and Evansville, with an area covering approximately 21.37 square miles. The 2000 Census counted the resident population of the City of Casper as 49,664. Water quality concerns of the community are: keeping the local streams clean for recreation, irrigation, fishing, and keeping drinking water sources clean.

The City has developed, and will continue to improve upon, programs that meet the requirements of the Phase II six minimum measures and protect state waters from pollution, contamination, and/or degradation. The City is providing the state with its approach to the six program areas, including Measurable Goals. The Measurable Goals are designed to assure the City develops, implements, and enforces a storm water management program that will reduce the discharge of pollutants from the storm drain system, to the maximum extent practicable, to the waters of the state of Wyoming. The City understands the implementation of best management practices consistent with the provisions of the Storm Water Management Program and the other requirements of the permit constitutes compliance with the standard of reducing pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. Through effective implementation of the SWMP, the City believes



pollutant loading will be reduced and receiving waters will be cleaner. Clean water will enhance the quality of life by improving and reducing potential risks associated with water quality.

Program Summary:

The Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) has been developed to meet the terms of the Authorization to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Under the Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WYPDES Permit WYR04-0000). The Storm Water Management Program consists of the six minimum control measures (MCM) established by the Department of Environmental Quality, State of Wyoming, for Phase II storm water discharges. Implementations of these MCM's are expected to result in significant reductions of pollutants discharged into receiving water bodies. The six MCM's are addressed in separate sections.

The best management practices (BMP's) that will be implemented for each of the six minimum control measures are described in each section as well as the measurable goal for each BMP, including a description of the planned actions, timing and frequency of actions, and milestones. The estimated schedule for the implementation of each BMP is also included as part of the description.

Each year the City of Casper will complete a formal evaluation of the program compliance, including the appropriateness of the identified BMP's and the City of Casper's progress in achieving its measurable goals. This evaluation will be included in the City of Casper's annual report to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality.

The City of Casper will also make all records, a copy of the Storm Water Management Program and associated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans available to the public at reasonable times during business hours as required by the permit application.



Chapter II

Public Education and Outreach:

This Chapter outlines the State of Wyoming Phase II storm water regulatory requirements for the public education and outreach programs and offers our program elements and a implementation schedule of how the City of Casper will satisfy these requirements.

A. Overview:

An informed and knowledgeable community is crucial to the success of a storm water management program. Without public knowledge of local water quality problems caused by urban runoff, it is difficult to obtain public support for local storm water quality programs. This support ranges from individuals changing their daily actions to community backing for all of the six minimum measures. As with all of the minimum measures, the goal of this measure is to reduce the degradation of local water bodies and improve chemical, physical, and biological quality of state waters. In order to achieve this water quality benefit, Public Education programs target these outcomes:

Improve understanding of the reasons why storm water quality programs exist. Public understanding of local impacts is particularly important when drainage facility owners and operators attempt to institute new funding initiatives for the program, or seek volunteers to help implement the program; and

Greater compliance with the program as the public becomes aware of the personal responsibilities expected of them and others in the community, including the individual actions they can take to protect or improve the quality of area waters.

B. Program Requirements:

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES requirement is as follows:

A. *The permittee **must** develop and implement a public education and outreach program to:*

- 1. Distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and steps the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and*
- 2. Inform public employees, businesses and the general public of impacts associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.*

B. *The SWMP **must** include descriptions of:*

- 1. The target audiences for the education program who are likely to have significant storm water impacts (including individuals, households, and commercial, industrial, and institutional entities);*
- 2. The educational goals for each audience in terms of increased awareness, acquired skills, and/or changes in behavior;*



3. *The outreach strategies to be employed (workshops, brochures, media, et cetera) to reach target audiences and the number of people expected to be reached over the permit period*

C. Program Elements and Implementation:

Implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community, or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges and the steps that can be taken to reduce storm water pollution.

Objective: Reduce pollutants to receiving waters by increased public awareness of problems and implementation of solutions; Develop and implement a public education program.

The first priority will be the development of a public education program including a theme and logo for the watershed entities, templates for public service announcements, press releases, feature articles, fact sheets, and educational literature. A thorough review of all six minimum measures will identify the priorities and needs to be addressed in a public education program. Identification of public education opportunities include: City of Casper Newsletter, Channel 3 television, Casper College internal television news, and the City of Casper web site.

The public education and outreach program will include the identification of stakeholders and business appropriate for inclusion in an information campaign based on their potential storm water impacts of improper waste disposal and illegal discharges. Areas that may have special informational needs are identified throughout the five-year life of the program and informational materials will be developed appropriate to them.

Public Education and Outreach						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Identify stakeholders and business appropriate for potential storm water impacts update list yearly	list	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
List of stakeholders with planned actions for each target group; determine timing, frequency, and milestones. Update and evaluate yearly	Offer tailgate training to affected stakeholders on storm water impacts. Evaluate and incorporate Keep Casper Beautiful Business Waste/Stormwater Audit		PSD	PSD	Keep Casper Beautiful	Keep Casper Beautiful
Develop and implement a public education program	Plan	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD



Public Education and Outreach						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Develop two newspaper inserts	# of media impressions	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Radio PSA's	# of PSA's	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Brochure	# of media impressions	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Conservation Book	# of media impressions	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Channel 2 Program	# of slides	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Home and Garden Show	# of visitors	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Create a stormwater Web site	# of articles	IT/PSD	IT/PSD	IT/PSD	IT/PSD	IT/PSD
Hold two public education workshops each year	number of events held	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Participate in Water Festival if available	# of students	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Explore opportunities to promote storm water education and non point source pollution in other city publications such as: Keep Casper Beautiful, Refuse and Collections, Annual Water Report	number of publications and number distributed	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Contractual - Design of Publications	# of publications	Consultant	Consultant	Consultant	Consultant	Consultant

PSD – Public Services Department

IT – Information Technology Services

Target audiences include the general public for the newspaper inserts, PSA's, brochures, Conservation Book, Web site and public workshop. Within these general audiences, target information will be highlighted for focus on stormwater issues. The Business Audit (waste and storm water) will be offered to stakeholders identified by the Keep Casper Beautiful Program. These stakeholders will include business, commercial, industrial and institutional entities. The target audience for the Wyoming Water Festival is predominantly 4th and 5th graders, but also includes teachers and parents.

The educational goal for each audience is to increase awareness of storm water issues, ultimately change behavior, and improve storm water quality.

The outreach strategies are listed as individual BMP's above. It is expected that over the permit term the public education and outreach strategy will have reached every household in Casper.



Chapter III

Public Involvement and Participation

This Chapter outlines the State of Wyoming Phase II storm water regulatory requirements for the public participation and involvement and offers our program elements and implementation schedule of how the City of Casper will satisfy these requirements.

A. Overview:

The public can provide valuable input and assistance to a municipal storm water management program. Since it is the activities of the public within urban landscapes that produce diffuse pollution and the public that funds municipalities, it is imperative that the public be given opportunities to play an active role in both the development and implementation of the program. An active and involved community is crucial to the success of a storm water management program because it allows for:

- Broader public support, since citizens who participate in the development and decision making process are partially responsible for the program and are more likely to take an active role in its implementation;
- A broader base of expertise and economic benefits, since the community can be a valuable, free, intellectual resource; and
- A conduit to other programs, as citizens involved in the storm water program development progresses it provides important cross-connections and relationships with other community and government programs.

B. Program Requirements:

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES requirement is as follows:

*A. The permittee **must**, at a minimum, comply with any applicable state and local public notice requirements when implementing the storm water management programs required under the permit. Notice of public meetings should be published in a community publication or newspaper of general circulation, to provide opportunities for public involvement that reach a majority of citizens through the notification process.*

*The SWMP **must** include descriptions of:*

- 1. How the permittee will involve the public in the development and implementation of the Storm Water Management Program. The Department encourages permittees to make an effort to engage all constituents affected by or interested in the program.*



C. Program Elements and Implementation:

Develop and implement the best management practices and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Objective: To meet the Public Notice requirements; To establish public storm water workshops, organize volunteers in the adoption of stream cleanup and provide adequate public notice of all public hearings published in a community publication or newspaper, when implementing the storm water management programs required under the permit.

The entities that comprise the Casper Metropolitan Watershed area have worked cooperatively in the creation and implementation of a watershed approach to storm water and will continue the evaluation of opportunities for partnerships throughout the life of the permit. In addition to reviewing the timetable of ordinance adoption and statutory requirements for public participation, public storm water educational workshops will be established and volunteers in adoption of stream cleanup will be organized. The City of Casper storm water Web site and Storm Water Hotline will also foster public involvement and communication.

Public Involvement and Participation						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Comply with State and local public notice requirements	Continued compliance with applicable state and local requirements	Engineering	Engineering	Engineering	Engineering	Engineering
	Hold public meeting in April on development of Management Program & Permit Application	Engineering				
Keep Casper Beautiful	Number of volunteer hours with the public 5-year plan	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste
Adopt a Street Program	Number of volunteer hours with the public	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste
The City of Casper recycling services	Number of tons	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste
Hazardous Waste Facility	Number of customers	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste
Hold two public meetings per year	See task one	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD



Chapter IV

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

This Chapter outlines the State of Wyoming Phase II storm water regulatory requirements for the detection and elimination of illicit discharge and offers our program elements and implementation schedule of how the City of Casper will satisfy these requirements.

A. Overview:

Illicit discharges can result in untreated discharges that contribute high levels of pollutants, including heavy metals, toxics, oil and grease, solvents, nutrients, viruses, and bacteria, to receiving waterbodies. Pollutant levels from these illicit discharges have been shown in EPA studies to be high enough to significantly degrade receiving water quality and threaten aquatic life, wildlife, and human health.

Permanent illicit connections to storm sewers allow wastewater to enter directly into storm drains and provide a continuous source of pollutants. Elimination of illicit discharges to the storm sewer system will be positively affected by developing and updating storm sewer maps, establishing local ordinances that prohibit the improper discharge of pollutants into the storm water system, developing a specific plan to detect and address illicit discharges, and by educating citizens and business owners.

A storm sewer map will be developed using the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) GIS coverage for the area. The sources of the information include City records, drainage maps, storm drain maps, topographic maps, existing GIS data, department personnel, and aerial surveys. Included in the storm sewer map are coverages that indicate historic contamination and pre-existing plumes. The outfalls will be verified by each watershed member's personnel. Photographs of a majority of the outfalls will be linked to the outfall location on the storm water map. A textual companion document will be prepared listing all of the coverages and a brief description of the identified resources. The map will be updated once each year by the watershed entities.

The municipalities will develop and enact an ordinance in place prohibiting illicit discharges. The watershed entities have referenced the Model Urban Runoff Program: A How-To Guide for Developing Urban Runoff Programs for Small Municipalities, using the model ordinance presented in the program as a guide for developing an ordinance specific to their entity. The Wyoming Department of Transportation will develop a standard policy to address prohibiting illicit discharges to their system.

The public education portion of the Illicit Discharge and Detection (measure #3) will be merged with Minimum Control Measure #1, Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts. This item is specifically addressed in Chapter II. Each watershed entity will use a training log or similar method to document training for all responsible employees on personal safety, chemical management, and proper methods for handling and disposing of wastes. Special emphasis will be placed on storm water discharge prohibitions, wastewater discharge requirements, and best



management practices. Training objectives will be coordinated with the pollution prevention/good housekeeping measures. Businesses and the general public will be informed through Measure #1. Specific stakeholders will be identified and targeted for specific informational efforts.

B. Program Requirements:

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES requirement is as follows:

A. *The permittee **must**, develop, implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the permittee's small MS4.*

- 1. Develop, if not already completed a storm sewer system map showing the location of:
 - 1.1 Municipal storm sewer outfalls and the names and location of all surface waters of the state that receive discharges from those outfalls and;*
 - 1.2 Engineered storm water treatment facilities including, but not limited to, oil/water separators, storm water ponds, and sand filters.**
- 2. To the extent allowable under state or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm-water discharges into the storm sewer system, and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions; and*
- 3. Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illicit discharges and illegal dumping, to the system. The plan **must** include the following three components: procedures for locating priority areas likely to have illicit discharges; procedures for tracing the source of an illicit discharge; and procedures for removing the source of the discharge.*
- 4. Address the following categories of non-storm water discharges or flows (i.e., illicit discharges) only if the permittee identifies them as significant contributors of pollutants to the permittee's MS4: landscape irrigation ,diverted stream flows, irrigation return flow, rising ground waters, ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)), springs, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, water line flushing, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, individual residential car washing, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, and street wash water. Discharges or flows from fire fighting activities are excluded from the effective prohibition against non-storm water discharges and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to surface waters of the state.*

B. *The SWMP **must** include descriptions of:*

- 1. The mechanism to be employed to effectively prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4.*
- 2. The permittee's plan to detect and address illicit discharges to their system, including discharges from illegal dumping and spills. The description must include:
 - 2.1 How priority areas will be determined, including areas with higher likelihood of illicit connections.*
 - 2.2 What methods, including education of municipal staff, will be used to trace the source(s) of an illicit discharge.*
 - 2.3 What procedures will be used for removing the source(s) of the illicit discharge.**



C. Program Elements and Implementation:

Develop and implement the best management practices and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Objective: Detect and eliminate illicit discharges to the storm sewer system; To develop a storm water map; Develop an illicit discharge ordinance; Develop a comprehensive Illicit Detection Plan; and Complete education and training efforts as they relate to illicit discharge.

A comprehensive storm water map will be developed during the first year and updated annually. The City of Casper will develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges to our system. This plan will detail the detection, location, and correction procedures required in a comprehensive illicit discharge plan. An ordinance will be developed prohibiting illicit discharge incorporating inspection, enforcement, and penalties. Educational efforts under the illicit discharge measure will be coordinated with Minimum Control Measure #1, Public Education. Stakeholders will be identified and training materials will be created through the team that communicates the impacts of illicit discharge.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goal)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
A.1. Update storm water GIS coverage	finalized storm water map	seasonal/ GIS	Streets/ GIS	Streets/ GIS	Streets/ GIS	Streets/ GIS
A.2. & B.1. Ordinance Prohibit non-storm water discharges	Ordinance	PSD/ Attorney's Office	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
A.3. Draft Illicit Discharge and Elimination Plan	Plan	PSD/ Attorney's Office				
A.3 Implement Plan	Plan		PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Household Hazardous Waste Program	# of appointments	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste
B.2. Staff training	# trained & manual	PSD/ Write	PSD/ manual	PSD	PSD	PSD
Storm water Hotline	Advertise & # of calls	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD



Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goal)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Contractual Energy Labs	to water testing	Energy Labs	Energy Labs	Energy Labs	Energy Labs	Energy Labs

Excluded Discharges: The following non storm water discharges are allowed under the SWMP and are not identified as significant contributors of pollutants.

- a. landscape irrigation
- b. diverted stream flows
- c. irrigation return flow
- d. rising ground waters
- e. ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20))
- f. springs
- g. flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- h. water line flushing
- i. discharges from potable water sources
- j. foundation drains
- k. air conditioning condensation
- l. water from crawl space pumps
- m. footing drains
- n. individual residential car washing
- o. dechlorinated swimming pool discharges
- p. and street wash water
- q. discharges or flows from fire fighting

Ordinances will be employed to effectively prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4. Priority areas for the City of Casper Illicit Discharge Plan will be based on land use and industrial sites as identified by the GIS mapping system. Areas where sanitary sewer cross over or under storm lines will also be identified. The tracing of illicit discharges will be performed by visual inspection and tracking the discharge back to the source or by closed circuit television. Repair and or replacement of the lines as well as provisions in the ordinances will determine the procedure required for removing the illicit discharge. Each case will be evaluated on an individual basis depending on the type of discharge and the structural changes that may be needed.



Chapter V

Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

This Chapter outlines the State of Wyoming Phase II storm water regulatory requirements for the construction site storm water runoff control program and offers our program elements and implementation schedule of how the City of Casper will satisfy these requirements.

A. Overview:

Polluted storm water runoff from construction sites often flows to municipal storm sewer systems and ultimately is discharged into local rivers. Sediment is usually the main pollutant of concern. Sediment runoff rates from construction sites are typically 10 to 20 times greater than those of agricultural lands. Construction sites can contribute more sediment to streams than can be deposited naturally during several decades. The resulting siltation and contribution of other pollutants from construction sites can cause damage to the North Platte River.

Additional pollutants are also often present in storm water runoff from construction sites and may result in degradation of receiving water. Solid and sanitary wastes, fertilizers, pesticides, oil and grease, concrete truck washout, construction chemicals, construction debris and metals may be discharged into and cause an impact on receiving waters.

An effective Construction Site Storm water Runoff Control Program includes, at a minimum, an ordinance, best management practices (BMP's), construction waste controls, site plan review, public involvement, and inspection and enforcement control measures.

The ordinance process will include identification of internal and external stakeholders. The stakeholders will provide input into the ordinance development and revision process.

The existing ordinance will be reviewed to address the following guiding principles:

- Use of good site planning
- Minimization of soil movement
- Capture of sediment to the greatest extent practicable
- Good housekeeping practices
- Minimization of impacts of post construction storm water discharges.

Best management practices will be identified and/or developed to reduce erosion and sediment. Guidelines for the appropriate selection and design of construction best management practices will be evaluated and drafted in a manual format. Best management practices will be reviewed for effectiveness, and new alternatives assessed throughout the permit term.

Current construction site controls will be reviewed. This information will be incorporated into draft language dealing with construction site control for inclusion in ordinance/policy. Site plan review procedures, and inspection and enforcement control measures will be reviewed and modified, incorporating recommended changes. All program components will be coordinated with Minimum Control Measure #1, Public Education, and Measure #2, Public Involvement, helping to create a unified program approach without duplication of efforts.



B. Program Requirements:

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES requirement is as follows:

*A. The permittee **must** develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to the MS4 from construction activities that result in land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of pollutants in storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more.*

*The program **must** be developed and implemented to assure adequate design, implementation, and maintenance of BMP's at construction sites within the permitted MS4 boundary to reduce pollutant discharges and protect water quality. The program **must** include the development and implementation of, at a minimum:*

- 1. An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under state or local law;*
- 2. Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMP's;*
- 3. Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;*
- 4. Procedures for site plan review, which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;*
- 5. Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public, and*
- 6. Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures.*

*B. The SWMP **must** include descriptions of:*

- 1. The permittee's plan to ensure compliance with an erosion and sediment control regulatory mechanism, including the sanctions that may be employed.*
- 2. Procedures to require construction site operators to control wastes.*
- 3. Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures, including how it will be determined which sites will receive what kind of inspection, and at what frequency.*
- 4. Procedures for site plan review including a rationale for determining when a site plan review is warranted to protect surface water quality.*

C. Program Elements and Implementation:

Develop and implement the best management practices and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Objective: Reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from construction sites; To create a construction site sediment and erosion control ordinance; Develop a Guidance Manual of construction best management practices for construction sites; Create written site plan



review procedures incorporating storm water impact review including inspection and enforcement; and provide adequate input from stakeholder groups in the development of this minimum measure.

It is the understanding of the watershed entities that the Wyoming DEQ will issue all permits for construction of areas greater than one acre. It is assumed that this one-acre site permitting will not take place sooner than year two. The City of Casper will review all relevant existing ordinances, identify stakeholders and gather input for the development of an erosion and sediment control ordinance. Evaluation will include the possible inclusion on construction site controls within the sediment and erosion control ordinance, or a possible separate ordinance for construction site controls. A guidance manual will be developed containing erosion and sediment control best management practices. Site plan application processes will be reviewed and changes will be recommended instituting storm water recommendations in the application process. Public input will be gathered from stakeholder groups pertaining to the ordinance(s), best management practices, site plan procedures, and inspection/ enforcement.

Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goal)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
A.1. Prepare and adopt a Storm Water Ordinance that Requires Erosion & Sediment Control	Ordinance	review PSD/ Attorney's Office	draft PSD/ Attorney's Office	adopt PSD/ Attorney's Office	PSD	PSD
Review Erosion and Sediment Control on Construction Sites and development of inspection program	# of inspections Inspect each site monthly Program Development	PSD/ Engineering Develop	PSD/ Engineering Develop	PSD/ Engineering Implement	PSD/ Engineering Implement	Review/ PSD/ Engineering
Prepare guidance manual for BMP's	Manual Printing & CD's put on Web Site	PSD/ Implemnt	IT/ PSD	IT/ PSD	IT/ PSD	IT/ PSD
Evaluate site plan procedures	Conduct Site Plan reviews for storm water impact. # of plans reviewed.	Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning
Revision of the City's current site-plan review process	Incorporate Recommendations			Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning
Participate in two public education workshops for developers and contractors	# of attendees	Engineering	Engineering	Engineering	Engineering	Engineering
Develop a set of procedures for the receipt and consideration of information from public	Written Procedures	PSD/ Engineering/ Planning	PSD/ Engineering/ Planning	PSD/ Engineering/ Planning	PSD/ Engineering/ Planning	PSD/ Engineering/ Planning



Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goal)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Update 1983 Storm water Master Plan	Plan			PSD & consultant		
Develop Storm Water Management Planning Manual including design standards and regulations	Manual/ Design Standards			PSD	PSD	PSD

Compliance will be ensured through ordinance and inspections. The ordinance, permitting process and inspections will require construction site operators to control wastes. The size of the construction, complexity of work, and site location will determine which sites receive what kind of inspection and at what frequency. Currently every site plan is reviewed for storm water impacts.



Chapter VI

Post-Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

This Chapter outlines the Phase II storm water regulatory requirements for post-construction runoff control and offers our program elements and implementation schedule of how the City of Casper will satisfy these requirements.

A. Overview:

Post-construction storm water management in areas undergoing new development or redevelopment is necessary because runoff from these areas has been shown to significantly affect receiving waterbodies. Studies indicate that prior planning and design for the minimization of pollutants in post-construction storm water discharges are the most cost-effective approach as to storm water quality management.

An effective Post-Construction Site Storm water Runoff Control Program includes, at a minimum, an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, structural and non-structural best management practices, and measures to ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of structural and non-structural best management practices.

One important criterion to the successful implementation of a Phase II permit will be the update of components of the 1983 Storm Water Master Plan. Once updated, this master plan will assist the watershed entities in identification and implementation of best management practices. The Storm Water Master Plan will help in establishing appropriate design criteria and standards to be included in an ordinance.

B. Program Requirements:

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES requirement is as follows:

*A. The permittee **must** develop, implement, and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into the small MS4. The program **must** ensure that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts.*

*The permittee **must**:*

- 1. Develop and implement strategies, which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMP's appropriate for the community;*
- 2. Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under state or local law; and*
- 3. Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMP's*



B. The SWMP *must* include descriptions of:

1. How the permittee will ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of BMP's required under this program area.

1.1 How the permittee will track the location of and the adequacy of operation of long-term BMP's implemented in accordance with this program area.

1.2 When applicable, how the permittee plans to enforce the requirements that other parties maintain BMP's

C. Program Elements and Implementation:

Develop and implement the best management practices and measurable goals for this minimum control measure, which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices.

Objective: Reduce pollutants in post-construction storm water runoff from new and redeveloped areas; To develop a Design Criteria and Standards for structural and non-structural best management practices; Develop an ordinance requiring the implementation of post-construction runoff controls; and Develop a policy for the inspection, enforcement, and long-term maintenance of all structural best management practices.

Post-construction Storm water runoff will be positively impacted by the development of a design criteria and standards best management practices manual. All related ordinances will be reviewed and an ordinance will be developed requiring the implementation of post-construction runoff controls incorporation inspection, enforcement, and penalties. Efforts to ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of these best management practices will be developed.

Post-Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Update Storm Water Master Plan	Plan			PSD/ Consultant		
Evaluation of City Storm Water Management Planning Manual. Adopt development standards utilizing structural and non-structural controls in accordance with the Phase II permit.	Manual Development Standards	Engineering/ Planning Evaluation	Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning/ Development Standards	Engineering/ Planning/ Enforce	Engineering/ Planning
Ordinance	Ordinance	review PSD/ Attorney's Office	develop PSD/ Attorney's Office	in-place PSD/ Attorney's Office		



Post-Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Revise and adopt City Floodplain Management Reg's	Ordinance	Planning				
Update City of Casper Flood Plains Mapping	Map	Planning/ GIS				
Review and update SWMPPP	Policy and goals	PSD	PSD	PSD		
Establish Plan for O & M for structural and non-structural BMP's	Plan			PSD	PSD	PSD
Review of City's plan to enforce requirements that other parties maintain BMP's	Opinion	Attorney's Office/ Planning	Attorney's Office/ Planning			
Ordinance enforced, plan & policy in place	plan					Engineering/ Planning/ PSD
Evaluate comprehensive Land Use Plan for updates	Updates					Planning

The long-term operation and maintenance will be ensured through the development of a plan that incorporates City operation and maintenance. Each location of structural implementation will be tracked and recorded on the "as-constructed" plans and incorporated into the City of Casper's GIS stormwater coverage. Currently, the City of Casper has no jurisdictional right to trespass on private property to maintain BMP's that are installed by other parties. The long-term operations and maintenance of private BMP's will be evaluated. Legal agreements may be considered in such cases.



Chapter VII

Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

This Chapter outlines the State of Wyoming Phase II storm water regulatory requirements for the Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations program, and offers our program elements and implementation schedule of how the City of Casper will satisfy these requirements.

A. Overview:

The Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations minimum control measure is a key element of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) storm water management program. This measure requires the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System operator to examine and subsequently alter their own actions to help ensure a reduction in the amount and type of pollution that: (1) collects on streets, parking lots, open spaces, and storage and vehicle maintenance areas and is discharged into local waterways; and (2) results from actions such as street maintenance, environmentally damaging municipal land development and flood management practices, or poor maintenance of storm sewer systems. While this measure is meant primarily to improve or protect receiving water quality by altering municipal activities, facility operations and property management, the MS4 operator can also realize cost savings from such things as spill prevention (thus reducing clean-up costs), inventory control, and re-use/recycling of materials.

B. Program Requirements:

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES requirement is as follows:

- A. *The permittee **must** develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that*
- 1. Includes an employee-training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations*
 - 2. The program **must** also inform public employees of impacts associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste from municipal operations.*
 - 3. The program **must** prevent and/or reduce storm water pollution from municipal facilities and activities. Examples of municipal operations to be addressed include, but are not limited to:*
 - 3.1 Streets, roads, highways, municipal parking lots*
 - 3.2 Maintenance and storage yards, fleet or maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas,*
 - 3.3 Salt/sand storage locations and snow disposal areas operated by the permittee*
 - 3.4 Waste transfer stations*
 - 3.5 Activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, street maintenance,*
 - 3.6 New construction of municipal facilities, and*
 - 3.7 Storm water system maintenance*



B. The SWMP **must** include descriptions of:

1. The operation and maintenance programs to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations. The description **must** list the facilities that are covered.
2. A specific inspection and maintenance schedule must be included for engineered storm water treatment facilities.
3. Any municipal employee-training program addressing reducing or eliminating pollutants in storm water runoff from municipal facilities.

C. Program Elements and Implementation:

Develop and implement the best management practices and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Objective: Reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from Municipal Operations; Develop and Measure Best Management Practices.

A detailed operations and maintenance program will be developed for this minimum control measure, with the ultimate goals of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations into the storm sewer system.

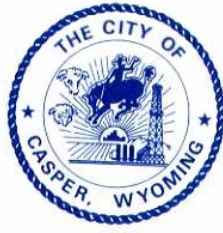
Pollution Prevention/ Good Housekeeping						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Develop operations and maintenance program, evaluate operation for environmental impacts, develop list of all facilities covered.	Plan	PSD/ Streets Fleet Parks	PSD/ CPU/ - Special Facilities Hogadon, Golf Course, Cemetery Buildings and Grounds, etc.			
Continued maintenance and inspection of structural and non-structural stormwater control	Inspection	PSD/ Streets/ Engineering	PSD/ Streets/ Engineering	PSD/ Streets/ Engineering	PSD/ Streets/ Engineering	PSD/ Streets/ Engineering
Develop Record Tracking System for operations and maintenance, and inspections	Records	PSD				PSD review
Develop Staff training	Employee Training	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
The City will continue involvement in community cleanups and various City programs to reduce litter, promote recycling, proper disposal of Hazardous Waste, maintain environment	program participation	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD



Pollution Prevention/ Good Housekeeping						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
SWPPP for Central Service Center	Implement Plan	PSD/ Streets	PSD/ Streets	PSD/ Streets	PSD/ Streets	PSD/ Streets
Spill Prevention and Response Program	Document Inspect Response actions	Risk Management/ PSD	Risk Management/ PSD	Risk Management/ PSD	Risk Management/ PSD	Risk Management/ PSD
Recyclables Program	Continue weekly pickup	Solid Waste/ PSD	Solid Waste/ PSD	Solid Waste/ PSD	Solid Waste/ PSD	Solid Waste/ PSD
Pesticide, Herbicide, and Fertilizer Program	Continue Program and monitor for environmental impacts	Parks	Parks	Parks	Parks	Parks
Automated Irrigation Management	Continue Program and monitor for environmental impacts	Parks	Parks	Parks	Parks	Parks
Street Sweeping	# of miles	Streets	Streets	Streets	Streets	Streets

The City of Casper does not use white slat storage piles. The City of Casper uses “Ice-Slicer” which is housed in an enclosed building and is not exposed to precipitation.





**City of Casper – Notice of Intent
Storm Water Management Program**

April 1, 2005



**Submitted to:
Department of Environmental Quality
State of Wyoming**



**Submitted by:
City of Casper**

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CHAPTER 1

City of Casper Storm Water Management Program

Introduction:

A Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) will be implemented to limit, to the Maximum Extent Practicable, the discharge of pollutants from the City of Casper storm sewer system. The development and implementation of the SWMP is to fulfill the requirements of storm water discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) operators in accordance with Section 402 (p) of the Federal Clean Water Act and the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES permit WYR04-0000. The Storm Water Management Program was also developed to comply with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit requirements associated with Industrial Activities for the Central Service Center authorized by permit number WYR001012.

SWMP Coordination:

City of Casper, Owner of MS4
Thomas O. Forslund, City Manager
200 North David
Casper, Wyoming 82601
Phone: 307.235.8224 Fax: 307.235-8313

Philip R. Stuckert, P.E., Public Services Director
Operational Control
City of Casper
200 North David
Casper, Wyoming 82601
Phone: 307.235-8298 Fax: 307.234.0709

A location map of the City of Casper indicating the areas covered under this permit, as identified by the Department of Environmental Quality, is included in the appendix of this document. The location and general description of known MS4's operated by other public entities that discharge to the City of Casper is noted on the location map, as required by the application for permit coverage.

Industrial Facilities:

The Central Service Center, 1800 East "K" Street, Casper, Wyoming, provides vehicle maintenance for the City fleet. In addition to the vehicle maintenance, this facility houses Parks, Streets, Fleet, and Traffic Division services. This location is also the central fueling location for the City fleet. This facility will be covered under this permit. All other municipal facilities requiring Industrial Facilities NPDES Permits will maintain their own separate coverage. The contact for the Central Service Center is:



Lawrence J. Gomez Jr.
Fleet Maintenance and Street Divisions Manager
1800 East "K" Street
Casper, Wyoming 82601
Phone: 307.235.8283 Fax: 307.235.8417

Background:

In order for the greater Casper metropolitan watershed area to come into compliance with the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) Phase II Storm Water Rules and Regulations, a committee of watershed entities was formed to develop a Storm Water Management Program for the metropolitan watershed area.

EPA guidelines specify six minimum measures that need to be addressed within the greater Casper Metropolitan Watershed's Storm Water Management Program. These six areas are:

- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Participation/Involvement
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction Site Runoff Control
- Post-Construction Runoff Control
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping.

The following narrative outlines a plan developed by the Storm Water Committee to address Minimum Control Measures for each of these six areas. Measurable Goals and Best Management Practices, which are required for each of the Minimum Control Measures, are intended to gauge permit compliance and program effectiveness. The narrative addresses activities that will be required by the watershed entities to meet each of the six Minimum Control Measures. The recommended Measurable Goals and timetables for the attainment of the objectives within each area are also included in the narrative.

Watershed Entities/Committee Members:

Natrona County
Mr. Mike Markus
County Planner

Casper College
Mr. Jeff Turner
Assistant V Pres. of Physical Plant

WyDOT
Mr. Calvin Goddard, P.E.
District Maintenance Engineer

City of Casper
Mr. Philip Stuckert, P.E.
Public Services Director

Town of Mills, WY
Mr. Steve Kurtz, F.A.I.C.P.
Town Planner



It is the intent of the entities that comprise the Casper Metropolitan Watershed to work cooperatively in the creation and implementation of the storm water Notice of Intent permit. The purpose of this permit, therefore, is to provide a uniform watershed approach to storm water management. Each entity will be responsible for the implementation of this program within each of the parties' jurisdictional boundaries, yet the program approach is intended to be uniform throughout the watershed area.

Management and Oversight Funding Sources:

Management and oversight of the SWMP is funded primarily through the City's general fund. Various divisions and departments within the City of Casper will provide support and implementation of the Storm Water Management Program. A storm water utility does not exist within the metropolitan area.

Program Perspective:

The City of Casper is dedicated to preventing non-point source pollution from entering the waterways of the state and the nation. Clean water is necessary to maintain recreational activities, habitat preservation, and city aesthetics. The City recognizes water as the state's most valuable asset. In support of the Clean Water Act of 1972 and Phase II of the National Pollution Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES), the City is submitting an application for coverage under the state of Wyoming's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges associated with Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4). The City will develop, implement, and enforce a Storm Water Management Program designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the municipal system to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality and the Wyoming discharge permit regulations.

The City of Casper is primarily a residential and commercial community, with some light industry. The City of Casper is located in Township 33 North, Range 79 West of the 6th Principle Meridian, County of Natrona. The City sits primarily between Mills and Evansville, with an area covering approximately 21.37 square miles. The 2000 Census counted the resident population of the City of Casper as 49,664. Water quality concerns of the community are: keeping the local streams clean for recreation, irrigation, fishing, and keeping drinking water sources clean.

The City has developed, and will continue to improve upon, programs that meet the requirements of the Phase II six minimum measures and protect state waters from pollution, contamination, and/or degradation. The City is providing the state with its approach to the six program areas, including Measurable Goals. The Measurable Goals are designed to assure the City develops, implements, and enforces a storm water management program that will reduce the discharge of pollutants from the storm drain system, to the maximum extent practicable, to the waters of the state of Wyoming. The City understands the implementation of best management practices consistent with the provisions of the Storm Water Management Program and the other requirements of the permit constitutes compliance with the standard of reducing pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. Through effective implementation of the SWMP, the City believes



pollutant loading will be reduced and receiving waters will be cleaner. Clean water will enhance the quality of life by improving and reducing potential risks associated with water quality.

Program Summary:

The Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) has been developed to meet the terms of the Authorization to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Under the Wyoming Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WYPDES Permit WYR04-0000). The Storm Water Management Program consists of the six minimum control measures (MCM) established by the Department of Environmental Quality, State of Wyoming, for Phase II storm water discharges. Implementations of these MCM's are expected to result in significant reductions of pollutants discharged into receiving water bodies. The six MCM's are addressed in separate sections.

The best management practices (BMP's) that will be implemented for each of the six minimum control measures are described in each section as well as the measurable goal for each BMP, including a description of the planned actions, timing and frequency of actions, and milestones. The estimated schedule for the implementation of each BMP is also included as part of the description.

Each year the City of Casper will complete a formal evaluation of the program compliance, including the appropriateness of the identified BMP's and the City of Casper's progress in achieving its measurable goals. This evaluation will be included in the City of Casper's annual report to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality.

The City of Casper will also make all records, a copy of the Storm Water Management Program and associated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans available to the public at reasonable times during business hours as required by the permit application.



Chapter II

Public Education and Outreach:

This Chapter outlines the State of Wyoming Phase II storm water regulatory requirements for the public education and outreach programs and offers our program elements and a implementation schedule of how the City of Casper will satisfy these requirements.

A. Overview:

An informed and knowledgeable community is crucial to the success of a storm water management program. Without public knowledge of local water quality problems caused by urban runoff, it is difficult to obtain public support for local storm water quality programs. This support ranges from individuals changing their daily actions to community backing for all of the six minimum measures. As with all of the minimum measures, the goal of this measure is to reduce the degradation of local water bodies and improve chemical, physical, and biological quality of state waters. In order to achieve this water quality benefit, Public Education programs target these outcomes:

Improve understanding of the reasons why storm water quality programs exist. Public understanding of local impacts is particularly important when drainage facility owners and operators attempt to institute new funding initiatives for the program, or seek volunteers to help implement the program; and

Greater compliance with the program as the public becomes aware of the personal responsibilities expected of them and others in the community, including the individual actions they can take to protect or improve the quality of area waters.

B. Program Requirements:

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES requirement is as follows:

A. *The permittee **must** develop and implement a public education and outreach program to:*

- 1. Distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and steps the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and*
- 2. Inform public employees, businesses and the general public of impacts associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.*

B. *The SWMP **must** include descriptions of:*

- 1. The target audiences for the education program who are likely to have significant storm water impacts (including individuals, households, and commercial, industrial, and institutional entities);*
- 2. The educational goals for each audience in terms of increased awareness, acquired skills, and/or changes in behavior;*



3. *The outreach strategies to be employed (workshops, brochures, media, et cetera) to reach target audiences and the number of people expected to be reached over the permit period*

C. Program Elements and Implementation:

Implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community, or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges and the steps that can be taken to reduce storm water pollution.

Objective: Reduce pollutants to receiving waters by increased public awareness of problems and implementation of solutions; Develop and implement a public education program.

The first priority will be the development of a public education program including a theme and logo for the watershed entities, templates for public service announcements, press releases, feature articles, fact sheets, and educational literature. A thorough review of all six minimum measures will identify the priorities and needs to be addressed in a public education program. Identification of public education opportunities include: City of Casper Newsletter, Channel 3 television, Casper College internal television news, and the City of Casper web site.

The public education and outreach program will include the identification of stakeholders and business appropriate for inclusion in an information campaign based on their potential storm water impacts of improper waste disposal and illegal discharges. Areas that may have special informational needs are identified throughout the five-year life of the program and informational materials will be developed appropriate to them.

Public Education and Outreach						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Identify stakeholders and business appropriate for potential storm water impacts update list yearly	list	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
List of stakeholders with planned actions for each target group; determine timing, frequency, and milestones. Update and evaluate yearly	Offer tailgate training to affected stakeholders on storm water impacts. Evaluate and incorporate Keep Casper Beautiful Business Waste/Stormwater Audit		PSD	PSD	Keep Casper Beautiful	Keep Casper Beautiful
Develop and implement a public education program	Plan	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD



Public Education and Outreach						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Develop two newspaper inserts	# of media impressions	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Radio PSA's	# of PSA's	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Brochure	# of media impressions	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Conservation Book	# of media impressions	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Channel 2 Program	# of slides	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Home and Garden Show	# of visitors	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Create a stormwater Web site	# of articles	IT/PSD	IT/PSD	IT/PSD	IT/PSD	IT/PSD
Hold two public education workshops each year	number of events held	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Participate in Water Festival if available	# of students	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Explore opportunities to promote storm water education and non point source pollution in other city publications such as: Keep Casper Beautiful, Refuse and Collections, Annual Water Report	number of publications and number distributed	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Contractual - Design of Publications	# of publications	Consultant	Consultant	Consultant	Consultant	Consultant

PSD – Public Services Department

IT – Information Technology Services

Target audiences include the general public for the newspaper inserts, PSA's, brochures, Conservation Book, Web site and public workshop. Within these general audiences, target information will be highlighted for focus on stormwater issues. The Business Audit (waste and storm water) will be offered to stakeholders identified by the Keep Casper Beautiful Program. These stakeholders will include business, commercial, industrial and institutional entities. The target audience for the Wyoming Water Festival is predominantly 4th and 5th graders, but also includes teachers and parents.

The educational goal for each audience is to increase awareness of storm water issues, ultimately change behavior, and improve storm water quality.

The outreach strategies are listed as individual BMP's above. It is expected that over the permit term the public education and outreach strategy will have reached every household in Casper.



Chapter III

Public Involvement and Participation

This Chapter outlines the State of Wyoming Phase II storm water regulatory requirements for the public participation and involvement and offers our program elements and implementation schedule of how the City of Casper will satisfy these requirements.

A. Overview:

The public can provide valuable input and assistance to a municipal storm water management program. Since it is the activities of the public within urban landscapes that produce diffuse pollution and the public that funds municipalities, it is imperative that the public be given opportunities to play an active role in both the development and implementation of the program. An active and involved community is crucial to the success of a storm water management program because it allows for:

- Broader public support, since citizens who participate in the development and decision making process are partially responsible for the program and are more likely to take an active role in its implementation;
- A broader base of expertise and economic benefits, since the community can be a valuable, free, intellectual resource; and
- A conduit to other programs, as citizens involved in the storm water program development progresses it provides important cross-connections and relationships with other community and government programs.

B. Program Requirements:

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES requirement is as follows:

*A. The permittee **must**, at a minimum, comply with any applicable state and local public notice requirements when implementing the storm water management programs required under the permit. Notice of public meetings should be published in a community publication or newspaper of general circulation, to provide opportunities for public involvement that reach a majority of citizens through the notification process.*

*The SWMP **must** include descriptions of:*

- 1. How the permittee will involve the public in the development and implementation of the Storm Water Management Program. The Department encourages permittees to make an effort to engage all constituents affected by or interested in the program.*



C. Program Elements and Implementation:

Develop and implement the best management practices and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Objective: To meet the Public Notice requirements; To establish public storm water workshops, organize volunteers in the adoption of stream cleanup and provide adequate public notice of all public hearings published in a community publication or newspaper, when implementing the storm water management programs required under the permit.

The entities that comprise the Casper Metropolitan Watershed area have worked cooperatively in the creation and implementation of a watershed approach to storm water and will continue the evaluation of opportunities for partnerships throughout the life of the permit. In addition to reviewing the timetable of ordinance adoption and statutory requirements for public participation, public storm water educational workshops will be established and volunteers in adoption of stream cleanup will be organized. The City of Casper storm water Web site and Storm Water Hotline will also foster public involvement and communication.

Public Involvement and Participation						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Comply with State and local public notice requirements	Continued compliance with applicable state and local requirements	Engineering	Engineering	Engineering	Engineering	Engineering
	Hold public meeting in April on development of Management Program & Permit Application	Engineering				
Keep Casper Beautiful	Number of volunteer hours with the public 5-year plan	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste
Adopt a Street Program	Number of volunteer hours with the public	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste
The City of Casper recycling services	Number of tons	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste
Hazardous Waste Facility	Number of customers	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste
Hold two public meetings per year	See task one	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD



Chapter IV

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

This Chapter outlines the State of Wyoming Phase II storm water regulatory requirements for the detection and elimination of illicit discharge and offers our program elements and implementation schedule of how the City of Casper will satisfy these requirements.

A. Overview:

Illicit discharges can result in untreated discharges that contribute high levels of pollutants, including heavy metals, toxics, oil and grease, solvents, nutrients, viruses, and bacteria, to receiving waterbodies. Pollutant levels from these illicit discharges have been shown in EPA studies to be high enough to significantly degrade receiving water quality and threaten aquatic life, wildlife, and human health.

Permanent illicit connections to storm sewers allow wastewater to enter directly into storm drains and provide a continuous source of pollutants. Elimination of illicit discharges to the storm sewer system will be positively affected by developing and updating storm sewer maps, establishing local ordinances that prohibit the improper discharge of pollutants into the storm water system, developing a specific plan to detect and address illicit discharges, and by educating citizens and business owners.

A storm sewer map will be developed using the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) GIS coverage for the area. The sources of the information include City records, drainage maps, storm drain maps, topographic maps, existing GIS data, department personnel, and aerial surveys. Included in the storm sewer map are coverages that indicate historic contamination and pre-existing plumes. The outfalls will be verified by each watershed member's personnel. Photographs of a majority of the outfalls will be linked to the outfall location on the storm water map. A textual companion document will be prepared listing all of the coverages and a brief description of the identified resources. The map will be updated once each year by the watershed entities.

The municipalities will develop and enact an ordinance in place prohibiting illicit discharges. The watershed entities have referenced the Model Urban Runoff Program: A How-To Guide for Developing Urban Runoff Programs for Small Municipalities, using the model ordinance presented in the program as a guide for developing an ordinance specific to their entity. The Wyoming Department of Transportation will develop a standard policy to address prohibiting illicit discharges to their system.

The public education portion of the Illicit Discharge and Detection (measure #3) will be merged with Minimum Control Measure #1, Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts. This item is specifically addressed in Chapter II. Each watershed entity will use a training log or similar method to document training for all responsible employees on personal safety, chemical management, and proper methods for handling and disposing of wastes. Special emphasis will be placed on storm water discharge prohibitions, wastewater discharge requirements, and best



management practices. Training objectives will be coordinated with the pollution prevention/good housekeeping measures. Businesses and the general public will be informed through Measure #1. Specific stakeholders will be identified and targeted for specific informational efforts.

B. Program Requirements:

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES requirement is as follows:

A. *The permittee **must**, develop, implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the permittee's small MS4.*

- 1. Develop, if not already completed a storm sewer system map showing the location of:
 - 1.1 Municipal storm sewer outfalls and the names and location of all surface waters of the state that receive discharges from those outfalls and;*
 - 1.2 Engineered storm water treatment facilities including, but not limited to, oil/water separators, storm water ponds, and sand filters.**
- 2. To the extent allowable under state or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm-water discharges into the storm sewer system, and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions; and*
- 3. Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illicit discharges and illegal dumping, to the system. The plan **must** include the following three components: procedures for locating priority areas likely to have illicit discharges; procedures for tracing the source of an illicit discharge; and procedures for removing the source of the discharge.*
- 4. Address the following categories of non-storm water discharges or flows (i.e., illicit discharges) only if the permittee identifies them as significant contributors of pollutants to the permittee's MS4: landscape irrigation ,diverted stream flows, irrigation return flow, rising ground waters, ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)), springs, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, water line flushing, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, individual residential car washing, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, and street wash water. Discharges or flows from fire fighting activities are excluded from the effective prohibition against non-storm water discharges and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to surface waters of the state.*

B. *The SWMP **must** include descriptions of:*

- 1. The mechanism to be employed to effectively prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4.*
- 2. The permittee's plan to detect and address illicit discharges to their system, including discharges from illegal dumping and spills. The description must include:
 - 2.1 How priority areas will be determined, including areas with higher likelihood of illicit connections.*
 - 2.2 What methods, including education of municipal staff, will be used to trace the source(s) of an illicit discharge.*
 - 2.3 What procedures will be used for removing the source(s) of the illicit discharge.**



C. Program Elements and Implementation:

Develop and implement the best management practices and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Objective: Detect and eliminate illicit discharges to the storm sewer system; To develop a storm water map; Develop an illicit discharge ordinance; Develop a comprehensive Illicit Detection Plan; and Complete education and training efforts as they relate to illicit discharge.

A comprehensive storm water map will be developed during the first year and updated annually. The City of Casper will develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges to our system. This plan will detail the detection, location, and correction procedures required in a comprehensive illicit discharge plan. An ordinance will be developed prohibiting illicit discharge incorporating inspection, enforcement, and penalties. Educational efforts under the illicit discharge measure will be coordinated with Minimum Control Measure #1, Public Education. Stakeholders will be identified and training materials will be created through the team that communicates the impacts of illicit discharge.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goal)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
A.1. Update storm water GIS coverage	finalized storm water map	seasonal/ GIS	Streets/ GIS	Streets/ GIS	Streets/ GIS	Streets/ GIS
A.2. & B.1. Ordinance Prohibit non-storm water discharges	Ordinance	PSD/ Attorney's Office	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
A.3. Draft Illicit Discharge and Elimination Plan	Plan	PSD/ Attorney's Office				
A.3 Implement Plan	Plan		PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
Household Hazardous Waste Program	# of appointments	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste	Solid Waste
B.2. Staff training	# trained & manual	PSD/ Write	PSD/ manual	PSD	PSD	PSD
Storm water Hotline	Advertise & # of calls	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD



Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goal)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Contractual Energy Labs	to water testing	Energy Labs	Energy Labs	Energy Labs	Energy Labs	Energy Labs

Excluded Discharges: The following non storm water discharges are allowed under the SWMP and are not identified as significant contributors of pollutants.

- a. landscape irrigation
- b. diverted stream flows
- c. irrigation return flow
- d. rising ground waters
- e. ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20))
- f. springs
- g. flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- h. water line flushing
- i. discharges from potable water sources
- j. foundation drains
- k. air conditioning condensation
- l. water from crawl space pumps
- m. footing drains
- n. individual residential car washing
- o. dechlorinated swimming pool discharges
- p. and street wash water
- q. discharges or flows from fire fighting

Ordinances will be employed to effectively prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4. Priority areas for the City of Casper Illicit Discharge Plan will be based on land use and industrial sites as identified by the GIS mapping system. Areas where sanitary sewer cross over or under storm lines will also be identified. The tracing of illicit discharges will be performed by visual inspection and tracking the discharge back to the source or by closed circuit television. Repair and or replacement of the lines as well as provisions in the ordinances will determine the procedure required for removing the illicit discharge. Each case will be evaluated on an individual basis depending on the type of discharge and the structural changes that may be needed.



Chapter V

Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

This Chapter outlines the State of Wyoming Phase II storm water regulatory requirements for the construction site storm water runoff control program and offers our program elements and implementation schedule of how the City of Casper will satisfy these requirements.

A. Overview:

Polluted storm water runoff from construction sites often flows to municipal storm sewer systems and ultimately is discharged into local rivers. Sediment is usually the main pollutant of concern. Sediment runoff rates from construction sites are typically 10 to 20 times greater than those of agricultural lands. Construction sites can contribute more sediment to streams than can be deposited naturally during several decades. The resulting siltation and contribution of other pollutants from construction sites can cause damage to the North Platte River.

Additional pollutants are also often present in storm water runoff from construction sites and may result in degradation of receiving water. Solid and sanitary wastes, fertilizers, pesticides, oil and grease, concrete truck washout, construction chemicals, construction debris and metals may be discharged into and cause an impact on receiving waters.

An effective Construction Site Storm water Runoff Control Program includes, at a minimum, an ordinance, best management practices (BMP's), construction waste controls, site plan review, public involvement, and inspection and enforcement control measures.

The ordinance process will include identification of internal and external stakeholders. The stakeholders will provide input into the ordinance development and revision process.

The existing ordinance will be reviewed to address the following guiding principles:

- Use of good site planning
- Minimization of soil movement
- Capture of sediment to the greatest extent practicable
- Good housekeeping practices
- Minimization of impacts of post construction storm water discharges.

Best management practices will be identified and/or developed to reduce erosion and sediment. Guidelines for the appropriate selection and design of construction best management practices will be evaluated and drafted in a manual format. Best management practices will be reviewed for effectiveness, and new alternatives assessed throughout the permit term.

Current construction site controls will be reviewed. This information will be incorporated into draft language dealing with construction site control for inclusion in ordinance/policy. Site plan review procedures, and inspection and enforcement control measures will be reviewed and modified, incorporating recommended changes. All program components will be coordinated with Minimum Control Measure #1, Public Education, and Measure #2, Public Involvement, helping to create a unified program approach without duplication of efforts.



B. Program Requirements:

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES requirement is as follows:

*A. The permittee **must** develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to the MS4 from construction activities that result in land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of pollutants in storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more.*

*The program **must** be developed and implemented to assure adequate design, implementation, and maintenance of BMP's at construction sites within the permitted MS4 boundary to reduce pollutant discharges and protect water quality. The program **must** include the development and implementation of, at a minimum:*

- 1. An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under state or local law;*
- 2. Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMP's;*
- 3. Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;*
- 4. Procedures for site plan review, which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;*
- 5. Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public, and*
- 6. Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures.*

*B. The SWMP **must** include descriptions of:*

- 1. The permittee's plan to ensure compliance with an erosion and sediment control regulatory mechanism, including the sanctions that may be employed.*
- 2. Procedures to require construction site operators to control wastes.*
- 3. Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures, including how it will be determined which sites will receive what kind of inspection, and at what frequency.*
- 4. Procedures for site plan review including a rationale for determining when a site plan review is warranted to protect surface water quality.*

C. Program Elements and Implementation:

Develop and implement the best management practices and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Objective: Reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from construction sites; To create a construction site sediment and erosion control ordinance; Develop a Guidance Manual of construction best management practices for construction sites; Create written site plan



review procedures incorporating storm water impact review including inspection and enforcement; and provide adequate input from stakeholder groups in the development of this minimum measure.

It is the understanding of the watershed entities that the Wyoming DEQ will issue all permits for construction of areas greater than one acre. It is assumed that this one-acre site permitting will not take place sooner than year two. The City of Casper will review all relevant existing ordinances, identify stakeholders and gather input for the development of an erosion and sediment control ordinance. Evaluation will include the possible inclusion on construction site controls within the sediment and erosion control ordinance, or a possible separate ordinance for construction site controls. A guidance manual will be developed containing erosion and sediment control best management practices. Site plan application processes will be reviewed and changes will be recommended instituting storm water recommendations in the application process. Public input will be gathered from stakeholder groups pertaining to the ordinance(s), best management practices, site plan procedures, and inspection/ enforcement.

Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goal)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
A.1. Prepare and adopt a Storm Water Ordinance that Requires Erosion & Sediment Control	Ordinance	review PSD/ Attorney's Office	draft PSD/ Attorney's Office	adopt PSD/ Attorney's Office	PSD	PSD
Review Erosion and Sediment Control on Construction Sites and development of inspection program	# of inspections Inspect each site monthly Program Development	PSD/ Engineering Develop	PSD/ Engineering Develop	PSD/ Engineering Implement	PSD/ Engineering Implement	Review/ PSD/ Engineering
Prepare guidance manual for BMP's	Manual Printing & CD's put on Web Site	PSD/ Implemnt	IT/ PSD	IT/ PSD	IT/ PSD	IT/ PSD
Evaluate site plan procedures	Conduct Site Plan reviews for storm water impact. # of plans reviewed.	Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning
Revision of the City's current site-plan review process	Incorporate Recommendations			Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning
Participate in two public education workshops for developers and contractors	# of attendees	Engineering	Engineering	Engineering	Engineering	Engineering
Develop a set of procedures for the receipt and consideration of information from public	Written Procedures	PSD/ Engineering/ Planning	PSD/ Engineering/ Planning	PSD/ Engineering/ Planning	PSD/ Engineering/ Planning	PSD/ Engineering/ Planning



Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goal)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Update 1983 Storm water Master Plan	Plan			PSD & consultant		
Develop Storm Water Management Planning Manual including design standards and regulations	Manual/ Design Standards			PSD	PSD	PSD

Compliance will be ensured through ordinance and inspections. The ordinance, permitting process and inspections will require construction site operators to control wastes. The size of the construction, complexity of work, and site location will determine which sites receive what kind of inspection and at what frequency. Currently every site plan is reviewed for storm water impacts.



Chapter VI

Post-Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

This Chapter outlines the Phase II storm water regulatory requirements for post-construction runoff control and offers our program elements and implementation schedule of how the City of Casper will satisfy these requirements.

A. Overview:

Post-construction storm water management in areas undergoing new development or redevelopment is necessary because runoff from these areas has been shown to significantly affect receiving waterbodies. Studies indicate that prior planning and design for the minimization of pollutants in post-construction storm water discharges are the most cost-effective approach as to storm water quality management.

An effective Post-Construction Site Storm water Runoff Control Program includes, at a minimum, an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, structural and non-structural best management practices, and measures to ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of structural and non-structural best management practices.

One important criterion to the successful implementation of a Phase II permit will be the update of components of the 1983 Storm Water Master Plan. Once updated, this master plan will assist the watershed entities in identification and implementation of best management practices. The Storm Water Master Plan will help in establishing appropriate design criteria and standards to be included in an ordinance.

B. Program Requirements:

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES requirement is as follows:

*A. The permittee **must** develop, implement, and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into the small MS4. The program **must** ensure that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts.*

*The permittee **must**:*

- 1. Develop and implement strategies, which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMP's appropriate for the community;*
- 2. Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under state or local law; and*
- 3. Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMP's*



B. The SWMP *must* include descriptions of:

1. How the permittee will ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of BMP's required under this program area.

1.1 How the permittee will track the location of and the adequacy of operation of long-term BMP's implemented in accordance with this program area.

1.2 When applicable, how the permittee plans to enforce the requirements that other parties maintain BMP's

C. Program Elements and Implementation:

Develop and implement the best management practices and measurable goals for this minimum control measure, which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices.

Objective: Reduce pollutants in post-construction storm water runoff from new and redeveloped areas; To develop a Design Criteria and Standards for structural and non-structural best management practices; Develop an ordinance requiring the implementation of post-construction runoff controls; and Develop a policy for the inspection, enforcement, and long-term maintenance of all structural best management practices.

Post-construction Storm water runoff will be positively impacted by the development of a design criteria and standards best management practices manual. All related ordinances will be reviewed and an ordinance will be developed requiring the implementation of post-construction runoff controls incorporation inspection, enforcement, and penalties. Efforts to ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of these best management practices will be developed.

Post-Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Update Storm Water Master Plan	Plan			PSD/ Consultant		
Evaluation of City Storm Water Management Planning Manual. Adopt development standards utilizing structural and non-structural controls in accordance with the Phase II permit.	Manual Development Standards	Engineering/ Planning Evaluation	Engineering/ Planning	Engineering/ Planning/ Development Standards	Engineering/ Planning/ Enforce	Engineering/ Planning
Ordinance	Ordinance	review PSD/ Attorney's Office	develop PSD/ Attorney's Office	in-place PSD/ Attorney's Office		



Post-Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Revise and adopt City Floodplain Management Reg's	Ordinance	Planning				
Update City of Casper Flood Plains Mapping	Map	Planning/ GIS				
Review and update SWMPPP	Policy and goals	PSD	PSD	PSD		
Establish Plan for O & M for structural and non-structural BMP's	Plan			PSD	PSD	PSD
Review of City's plan to enforce requirements that other parties maintain BMP's	Opinion	Attorney's Office/ Planning	Attorney's Office/ Planning			
Ordinance enforced, plan & policy in place	plan					Engineering/ Planning/ PSD
Evaluate comprehensive Land Use Plan for updates	Updates					Planning

The long-term operation and maintenance will be ensured through the development of a plan that incorporates City operation and maintenance. Each location of structural implementation will be tracked and recorded on the "as-constructed" plans and incorporated into the City of Casper's GIS stormwater coverage. Currently, the City of Casper has no jurisdictional right to trespass on private property to maintain BMP's that are installed by other parties. The long-term operations and maintenance of private BMP's will be evaluated. Legal agreements may be considered in such cases.



Chapter VII

Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

This Chapter outlines the State of Wyoming Phase II storm water regulatory requirements for the Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations program, and offers our program elements and implementation schedule of how the City of Casper will satisfy these requirements.

A. Overview:

The Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations minimum control measure is a key element of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) storm water management program. This measure requires the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System operator to examine and subsequently alter their own actions to help ensure a reduction in the amount and type of pollution that: (1) collects on streets, parking lots, open spaces, and storage and vehicle maintenance areas and is discharged into local waterways; and (2) results from actions such as street maintenance, environmentally damaging municipal land development and flood management practices, or poor maintenance of storm sewer systems. While this measure is meant primarily to improve or protect receiving water quality by altering municipal activities, facility operations and property management, the MS4 operator can also realize cost savings from such things as spill prevention (thus reducing clean-up costs), inventory control, and re-use/recycling of materials.

B. Program Requirements:

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality WYPDES requirement is as follows:

- A. *The permittee **must** develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that*
- 1. Includes an employee-training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations*
 - 2. The program **must** also inform public employees of impacts associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste from municipal operations.*
 - 3. The program **must** prevent and/or reduce storm water pollution from municipal facilities and activities. Examples of municipal operations to be addressed include, but are not limited to:*
 - 3.1 Streets, roads, highways, municipal parking lots*
 - 3.2 Maintenance and storage yards, fleet or maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas,*
 - 3.3 Salt/sand storage locations and snow disposal areas operated by the permittee*
 - 3.4 Waste transfer stations*
 - 3.5 Activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, street maintenance,*
 - 3.6 New construction of municipal facilities, and*
 - 3.7 Storm water system maintenance*



B. The SWMP **must** include descriptions of:

1. The operation and maintenance programs to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations. The description **must** list the facilities that are covered.
2. A specific inspection and maintenance schedule must be included for engineered storm water treatment facilities.
3. Any municipal employee-training program addressing reducing or eliminating pollutants in storm water runoff from municipal facilities.

C. Program Elements and Implementation:

Develop and implement the best management practices and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Objective: Reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from Municipal Operations; Develop and Measure Best Management Practices.

A detailed operations and maintenance program will be developed for this minimum control measure, with the ultimate goals of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations into the storm sewer system.

Pollution Prevention/ Good Housekeeping						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
Develop operations and maintenance program, evaluate operation for environmental impacts, develop list of all facilities covered.	Plan	PSD/ Streets Fleet Parks	PSD/ CPU/ - Special Facilities Hogadon, Golf Course, Cemetery Buildings and Grounds, etc.			
Continued maintenance and inspection of structural and non-structural stormwater control	Inspection	PSD/ Streets/ Engineering	PSD/ Streets/ Engineering	PSD/ Streets/ Engineering	PSD/ Streets/ Engineering	PSD/ Streets/ Engineering
Develop Record Tracking System for operations and maintenance, and inspections	Records	PSD				PSD review
Develop Staff training	Employee Training	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD
The City will continue involvement in community cleanups and various City programs to reduce litter, promote recycling, proper disposal of Hazardous Waste, maintain environment	program participation	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD	PSD



Pollution Prevention/ Good Housekeeping						
BMP	Measurable Activity (Goals)	Implementation Year/ Lead Responsibility				
		2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
SWPPP for Central Service Center	Implement Plan	PSD/ Streets	PSD/ Streets	PSD/ Streets	PSD/ Streets	PSD/ Streets
Spill Prevention and Response Program	Document Inspect Response actions	Risk Management/ PSD	Risk Management/ PSD	Risk Management/ PSD	Risk Management/ PSD	Risk Management/ PSD
Recyclables Program	Continue weekly pickup	Solid Waste/ PSD	Solid Waste/ PSD	Solid Waste/ PSD	Solid Waste/ PSD	Solid Waste/ PSD
Pesticide, Herbicide, and Fertilizer Program	Continue Program and monitor for environmental impacts	Parks	Parks	Parks	Parks	Parks
Automated Irrigation Management	Continue Program and monitor for environmental impacts	Parks	Parks	Parks	Parks	Parks
Street Sweeping	# of miles	Streets	Streets	Streets	Streets	Streets

The City of Casper does not use white slat storage piles. The City of Casper uses “Ice-Slicer” which is housed in an enclosed building and is not exposed to precipitation.



CHAPTER 8

MUNICIPALLY-OWNED FACILITIES SUBJECT TO THE INDUSTRIAL GENERAL STORM WATER PERMIT FOR THE

CITY OF CASPER

CENTRAL SERVICE CENTER STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN



CHAPTER 8

City of Casper Central Service Center Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Introduction:

A site-specific storm water pollution prevention plan has been implemented to limit the discharge of pollutants from the Central Service Center to the City of Casper storm sewer system in accordance with Wyoming WYPDES Permit WYR04-0000 and industrial permit number WYR 001012.

The City of Casper Central Service Center serves two primary functions. The first function is staff offices including: the Street Division including the Traffic section; the Parks Division including the Weed and Pest section, and Buildings and Grounds section; and the Fleet Division. The second function of the Central Service Center is that of a garage repair facility, and fueling facility for the City of Casper fleet. The Central Service Center covers approximately 15.3 acres. The total number of vehicles assigned by cost center and based at the Central Service Center is 319. a list and description of the City of Casper fleet that could potentially be on site is included.

There are currently eight structures on the site. The largest building houses the Central Service Center. The largest use of this building is for garage maintenance and a wash bay. Offices and staff for Streets, Parks, Weed and Pest, Building and Grounds, Fleet, and Traffic are also housed in this facility. There is a separate structure for the Traffic section of the Streets Division. A separate structure that serves as the ice slicer storage building, and two small storage sheds that are utilized for sign, tool, and equipment storage are included on site. The Parks Division has three small storage sheds. One is used for storage of pesticides. The second and third storage sheds are used to store equipment.

There are ten (10) underground storage tanks used for unleaded and diesel fuels, along with various oils and lubricants. The underground storage tanks at this facility consist of a double walled containment system with continuous intra-tank and external tank monitoring including continuous monitoring of the line systems. Every underground storage tank within this site has the same state-of-the-art monitoring system developed by Veeder-Root. The Service Center is also serviced by an underground “Gasboy” Fueling System.

The majority of storm water sheet flows across gravel or grassed areas before entering the City of Casper Municipal Storm Sewer System. The parking lot and a portion of the paved area are drained by two inlets which connect directly to the municipal storm sewer system before outfalling to the North Platte River. The attached map shows the inlet locations to the municipal storm sewer system and the direction of storm water flow.



Planning and Organization:

The following individuals are responsible for the development and implementation of the storm water pollution prevention plan for the City of Casper Central Service Center. The Equipment Mechanic Supervisor (Mr. Kevin Bennett) and "On-Call" mechanic are the designated responsible individuals to prevent petroleum spills and report spills. Since 1996 Chris Gould, backup to Kevin Bennett, has been involved with the fuel dispensing equipment. It is the responsibility of the designated individuals to ensure that the equipment requirements and operations procedures of the SPCCP (Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan) are implemented. He will also ensure that a regular visual inspection of storage and handling equipment is conducted.

In addition to the duties above outlined in the SPCCP, the supervisor will implement the preventive maintenance program, oversee good housekeeping.

Administrator

Lawrence J. Gomez, Jr.
Fleet Maintenance and Streets Manager
City of Casper
1800 East "K" Street
Casper, Wyoming 82601
307.235.8245

Designated for Spill Prevention and Implementation

Kevin Bennett
Equipment Mechanic Supervisor
City of Casper
1800 East "K" Street
Casper, Wyoming 82601
307.235.8245

Operational Control

Philip R. Stuckert, P.E., Public Services Director
City of Casper
200 North David
Casper, Wyoming 82601
307.235.8298



Site Map:

A site map of the facility is included in the appendix. The site map shows each storm water outfall that is within the facility boundaries, and any existing storm water control measures.

There are no significant materials exposed to stormwater on the Central Service Center site. The City of Casper does not utilize white salt and sand. Ice-slicer is used because of the lower application rates required and the reduced chlorides, alkalinity and sediment introduced into the environment. The Ice-slicer is housed in an enclosed building and is not exposed to precipitation.

Stormwater drainage patterns are identified on the site map. Visual inspection of all discharges/outfalls has been evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. There are no non-storm water discharges from this facility. The potential for non-storm water discharges is extremely low for this facility. Best Management Practices have been in place within the facility for an extended period of time.

All activities are located on the site map. Most of the activities that take place at this location happen within a secured building and are not exposed to stormwater runoff. The sump system is periodically pumped by the Streets Division as needed. Vehicle washing takes place indoors and all wash water is recycled. The primary function of the site area that is exposed to precipitation is for parked vehicles. There is a possibility of exposure at the vehicle fueling station, should we ever receive any moisture during the same time that someone is fueling their vehicle.

A detailed list of the material inventory including: material, activity/use, quantity stored, pollutant, likelihood of contact, and comments is included in the appendix.

There have been no significant spills or chronic leaks at this facility in the past four years.

Measures and Controls:

The City of Casper has a comprehensive spill prevention plan, and we have implemented a preventive maintenance program at our facility.

A. Good Housekeeping

- No washing of equipment or vehicles to the storm drain is allowed. Washing is done indoors, and the wash water is recycled.
- Spills are immediately cleaned up with an absorbent. (See Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCCP) Plan Procedures)
- All fluid products and wastes are kept indoors.



- Used oil is recycled by Mesa Oil on an as needed basis.
- Used antifreeze is recycled.
- All changing of fluids is done indoors in the maintenance garage.
- Spillage occurring during addition or removal from ice slicer storage piles, located within the covered building, is promptly cleaned up.

B. Preventive Maintenance

- This facility has a written spill prevention and response policy.
- All staff are aware of spill prevention and response procedures.
- Spill response equipment is located at all potential spill areas.
- All transfers to and from the tank are observed by qualified personnel trained in spill response procedures.
- Catch basins and sediment chambers are checked and cleaned as needed.
- Underground storage tank filling areas are inspected regularly for signs of spills.
- Hydraulic equipment is kept in good repair to prevent leaks.

C. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

- Loading and unloading are done inside where possible.
- Hazardous materials that are in easily ripped or breakable containers (such as bags, plastic pails) are not loaded or unloaded outside when it rains.
- A staff member is present during loading and unloading operations.
- Emergency spill procedures are in place.
- Dumpster lids are closed except when in use.
- Inlets are cleaned of debris on a regular basis



- Inlets and storm sewer pipe are checked on a regular basis

D. Sediment and Erosion Control

- There are no potential areas for erosion on this site. Paved areas kept clean by routine street sweeping.

E. Management of Storm Water Runoff

- The majority of impervious areas have no curbs in order to encourage sheet flow runoff to gravel or vegetative areas.

F. Spill Prevention and Response

- Spill response equipment is in various locations throughout the facility. There are a minimum of eight (8) barrels of floor dry kept within the garage facility. Absorbent diapers are kept in the parts room. The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan for the Garage specifies the policy for all large spills. The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCCP) Plan for the Central Service Center is included.
- The administrator or the spill coordinator will be advised immediately of all spills of hazardous materials or regulated materials, regardless of quantity.
- Spills will be evaluated to determine the necessary response. If there is a health hazard, fire or explosion potential, 911 will be called. If a spill is large or threatens surface waters, including storm drains, state or federal emergency response agencies will be called, in addition to City of Casper Risk Management and the City of Casper's HazMatt Team.
- Spills will be contained as close to the source as possible with a dike of absorbent materials from the emergency spill kit. Additional dikes will be constructed to protect swales or other storm water conveyances of streams. A cover or dike will protect any other storm water structures such as catch basins.

G. Storm Water Exposure Control

The practices implemented to limit the exposure of significant materials to storm water include limiting the storage, use, or activity of any material to indoor storage, use, or activity whenever possible.



H. Employee Training

The staff at the Service Center is only trained at the First Responder Awareness level; therefore, these individuals will NOT respond to, or contain discharges. They will be trained in the following: Materials handling, appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), storage, proper dispensing, proper labeling, and hazards associated with substances characteristics.

The City of Casper has a comprehensive and successful safety and health program that is at the forefront of employee protection and management. One component of this program incorporates strong employee participation in training and quarterly inspections of the garage facility.

EVALUATION:

Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation and Visual Monitoring

Annually, we will examine the storm water discharges at each outfall at our facility. The visual examination must be made during daylight hours. We will document observed contamination problems with date and time. We will determine the source of contamination and take action to eliminate it. A sample monitoring log is shown.

Our entire facility will be inspected at least **once a year**. We will inspect for evidence of pollution, evaluate BMPs that have been implemented, and inspect equipment. The site inspection report will include date of inspection, name of personnel conducting the inspection, observations, assessment of BMP's, corrective actions taken, and a signed certification.

The City of Casper will include this information in a Compliance Evaluation Report, kept with our SWPPP. Both the Evaluation Report and any reports of follow-up action will be certified. Certification language: "This Compliance Evaluation Report has been prepared by qualified personnel who properly gathered and evaluated information submitted for this Report. The information in this Report, to the best of my knowledge, is accurate and complete." The City of Casper will sign and date the certification as required in Section 8.3 and 12.7 of the MS4 permit.

Recordkeeping and Reporting

The City of Casper will maintain records of spills, leaks, inspections and maintenance activities for at least one year after the permit expires. Records described in this SWPPP will be retained on site for 3 years from the date of the cover letter that notifies this facility of coverage under the storm water permit. These records will be made available to state or federal inspectors upon request. Additionally, employee training records shall also be maintained.

Plan Revisions

If this facility expands its operations, or changes any significant material handling or storage practices which could impact storm water, this SWPPP will be amended. The amended Plan will describe the new activities that contribute to increased pollution and planned control measures.



This Plan will also be amended if a state or federal inspector determines that it is not effective in controlling storm water pollutants discharged to waterways.

Non-Storm Water Discharges

All inlets within the site discharge to a municipal storm sewer system. The outfall of the municipal storm sewer system has been visually inspected and there are no non-storm water discharges from this site

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. Qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated information submitted for this Plan. The information in this Plan, to the best of my knowledge, is accurate and complete.

Certification Statement

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

Philip R. Stuckert, P.E.
Public Services Director
City of Casper

Signature

Date



Site Map



**Central Service Center
SWPPP Material Inventory**

Material	Activity/ Use	Quantity stored (tank size if applicable: above or below ground)	Pollutant	Likelihood of contact with storm water? (Low, medium or high)	Comments
Gasoline	vehicle fueling	20,000 gal./ below ground	oily sheen	negligible	spill absorbents available.
Diesel Fuel	vehicle fueling	2-10,000gal./ below ground	oily sheen	negligible	spill absorbents available.
Motor Oil	vehicles maint.	1,000/ below ground	oily sheen	negligible	spill absorbents available. No roof
Hydraulic Fluid	vehicles maint.	1,000/ below ground	oily sheen	negligible	spill absorbents available.
Radiator Coolant	vehicles maint.	1,000/ below ground	sheen	negligible	spill absorbents available
Transmission Fluid	vehicles maint.	1,000 gal./ below ground	oily sheen	negligible	spill absorbents available
Gear Oil	vehicles maint.	1,000 gal/ below ground	oily sheen	negligible	spill absorbents available
Used Motor Oil	vehicle mainten.	2- 1000 gal/ below ground	oily sheen	negligible	
All underground storage tanks are monitored with a state-of-the-art system. Each tank is constantly monitored for secondary containment, intra-tank containment, leak monitoring, and spill and overflow protection on a continual basis.					
Solvents	Green Machine is and removed and	maintained by Safety recycled	Klean	negligible	spill absorbents available. No roof
Used Batteries	vehicles	none	acid/metals	negligible	removed and recycled



Central Service Center SWPPP Material Inventory - page 2

Material	Activity/Use	Quantity stored (tank size if applicable: above or below ground)	Pollutant	Likelihood of contact with storm water? (Low, medium or high?)	Comments
Vehicles/Equipment	washing	2-500 gal tanks, inside enclosed building	salt, grease, oils, detergent	negligible	recycle wash water
Vehicles/Equipment	storage	n/a	engine oil hydraulic fluid	negligible	leaks are repaired; use absorbent pads
Fertilizer	none stored on site	none stored on site	none	none	n/a
Pesticides	insect/ weed control	3.5 tons	see MSDS sheets	negligible	stored in heated, covered, ventilated, locked building
Waste Materials	recycled, proper disposal	n/a		low	
Waste Oils	recycled	n/a	oil	negligible	recycled
Asphalt	paving	n/a	asphalt	negligible	none stored on site
Paint	painting	600 gallons (150 pool paint in storage for 2 weeks)	paint	negligible	Housed in building with enclosed sump drain system
Used paint containers	none	disposed of properly	in accordance	with City of Casper	Waste Management
Used tires	recycle			negligible	all used tires recycled
Salt storage pile(s)	use ice slicer	stored indoors		negligible	
Sand/salt storage piles	use ice slicer	stored indoors		negligible	



Central Service Center SWPPP Material Inventory - page 3

Material	Activity/ Use	Quantity stored (tank size if applicable: above or below ground)	Pollutant	Likelihood of contact with storm water? (Low, medium or high)	Comments
Sand pile(s)	n/a	n/a	sediment	n/a	not stored on site
Compost pile(s)	n/a	n/a	leachate	n/a	not stored on site
Dumpster	solid waste disposal	3- #3 yard	floatables, leachate	low	emptied regularly
Scrap Metal	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	recycled, not stored on site
Traffic Paint	Street Striping	Varies 2,750 gallons max	Paint	n/a	Stored in enclosed building with separate sump



Central Service Center
Site Summary (Activities with a High Risk of Contaminating Storm Water)
The City of Casper Central Service Center does not have high risk activities

Activity	Pollutants	Current Practices	Future Practices
Vehicle/equipment washing	sand, salt, detergents, grease	in enclosed building with recycled wash water	none – no exposure to storm water
Salt/sand storage	Use ice-slicer	Stored inside enclosed building with concrete floor.	none – no exposure to storm water



Central Service Center
List of Significant Spills (> 5 gallons) and Chronic Leaks

List significant (> 5 gallons) spills of oils, toxic or hazardous materials that have occurred in the last 3 years. Show these areas on the site map.

Date	Spill	Leak	Source	Description			Response Procedures	Measures Taken to Prevent Recurrence
	(check one)			Type of Material	Quantity	Reason		
None								



**Central Service Center
Sample Quarterly Visual Monitoring Inspection Log
for Storm Water Pollution**

Instructions: You must visually inspect storm water outfalls at your facility at least annually. This attachment is a sample monitoring log.

Date	Time	Outfall Number or Description	Weather Conditions	Observations (contaminants observed/ erosion/sediment runoff)	Probable Source of Any Observed Contamination	Action Taken to Prevent in Future

