

State Permit Number: WPCC 3212/20
NPDES Permit Number DE 0051195
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GENERAL PERMIT AUTHORIZATION FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM
SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
AND THE LAWS OF THE
STATE OF DELAWARE

PHASE II MS4 TIER I GENERAL PERMIT

This General Permit is in compliance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the Water Quality Act of 1987 (33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 et seq.) and pursuant to the provisions of Title 7, Del. C., § 6003.

This National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit covers small municipal storm water sewer systems (MS4s) located in the State of Delaware that are covered under a current individual MS4 permit issued by the Department.

Only small MS4s that submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and a Storm Water Management Program Plan in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit and obtain written authorization from the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control are authorized under this Tier I General Permit to discharge storm water to the waters of the State of Delaware.

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Date Signed

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Part I. Coverage under this General Permit

A. Permit Coverage

This NPDES General Permit (permit) provides authorization for existing regulated small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), defined at 40 C.F.R. §122.26(b)(16), located within the State of Delaware to discharge storm water into water bodies of the State.

Small MS4 permittees are required under this Tier I permit to reduce the discharge of pollutants from its MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) and to meet the water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act as appropriate.

B. Regulated Small MS4s

MS4 owners or operators required to obtain coverage under this Tier I permit are those located in the State of Delaware which are:

1. Located in urbanized areas as determined by the latest Decennial Census of the United States Census Bureau, or
2. Designated by the State of Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (the Department) under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and other associated regulations, or
3. By petition to and designation by the US Environmental Protection Agency.
4. Currently covered under an existing NPDES MS4 permit issued by the Department.

C. Obtaining Coverage

A regulated small MS4 in Delaware is eligible to be authorized to discharge under this permit if:

1. The owner/operator of a small MS4 is currently discharging storm water pursuant to an individual NPDES Phase II MS4 Permit issued by the Department prior to the issuance of this permit (including Permits DE0051152, DE0051144, DE0051161, and DE0051209);
2. The MS4 is not a large or medium MS4 as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 122.26; and
3. The MS4 submits a Notice of Intent (NOI) and obtains written authorization to discharge from the Department.

D. Notice of Intent Process

For permit renewal, permittees shall complete an NOI form which is available on the Department's website and submit it to the Department. MS4 owners and operators who currently have an individual NPDES Phase II MS4 Permit must apply for coverage under this Tier I General Permit and submit it to the Department within sixty (60) days of the Permit effective date (**by November 29, 2020**).

Notices of Intent shall be submitted to the Department at:

State of Delaware
Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
Division of Water/Surface Water Discharges Section/MS4 Program
89 Kings Highway
Dover, DE 19901

The Department may require future NOI submittals to be executed electronically in accordance with 40 CFR Part 127. Upon written notification from the Department all permittees and co-permittees must transition to eNOI submission in lieu of hardcopy submittals. The eNOI must be electronically signed.

E. Storm Water Management and Water Quality

The permittee shall write, implement, manage, and enforce a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) plan in accordance with the Clean Water Act and its implementing NPDES regulations, 40 C.F.R. Part 122. 34(a) to meet the following requirements:

1. Effectively prohibit pollutants in storm water discharges or other unauthorized discharges into the MS4 as necessary to comply with Delaware's Surface Water Quality Standards.
2. Reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 for which Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) have been established and as required by a Pollutant Reduction Plan developed in accordance with this permit.
3. Comply with all other provisions and requirements contained in this general permit, including plans and schedules developed as required by this permit.

The SWMP plan must include a list of all waters that receive a discharge from the MS4, including the following information for each such receiving water:

1. The number of outfalls discharging to each waterbody.
2. Designated uses of each waterbody which can be found on the Department's website at <http://regulations.delaware.gov/AdminCode/title7/7000/7400/7401.shtml>
3. Whether the receiving water bodies are listed in the latest State of Delaware Combined Watershed Assessment Report (305(b)) and the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Waters Needing TMDLs which can be found on the Department's website at <http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/swc/wa/Pages/WatershedAssessment305band303dReports.aspx>.

If the water body is included on the Combined Watershed Assessment Report, provide the following details:

- a. TMDL status or Pollutant Attainment Classification
- b. Listing of relevant pollutant(s) or stressor(s) causing impairment
- c. Probable source of pollutant(s) or stressor(s) (according to the 303(d) list)
- d. A summary of any pollution control strategies or watershed plans and strategies that have been developed for the water bodies which can be found on the Department's website at <http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/swc/wa/Pages/WatershedManagementPlans.aspx>
- e. A description of the permittee's potential sources of relevant pollutants, including description of the sources, their locations, and any structural and nonstructural measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are or can reasonably be taken to reduce their exposure or release to the MS4
- f. An estimate of costs to implement the BMPs
- g. A schedule for implementing the BMPs

The SWMP plan shall also include a statement describing what, if any, local public notice requirements apply to the applicant's storm water program, including the SWMP finalization, if applicable, including a:

1. Citation to any applicable public notice rules.
2. Description of the process for notice and comment as described in the rule.
3. Timeline for complying with the rule, which outlines total amount of time required to notice, allow for comment, respond to comments, revise and finalize the SWMP plan under the applicable rule so that the notice and comment part of the SWMP plan will be accounted for and completed in compliance with the deadline of this Permit.
4. Attestation to the following statement with original signature of a person who is authorized to represent and legally bind the entity.

"I certify under penalty of law this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction, or supervision, in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or person(s) directly responsible for gathering the information, the information 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 a fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Part II. Storm Water Management Program

A. Permittees Renewing Coverage

A permittee renewing coverage under this permit shall continue to operate pursuant to its current SWMP plan and make progress on permit requirements and report information annually. The permittee shall review its current SWMP plan and revise as needed to be in compliance with this permit. The permittee shall submit a revised SWMP plan for Department review and approval within one hundred twenty (120) days of the permit effective date (**by January 28, 2021**).

B. General Requirements

The permittee shall develop a strategy to meet its measurable goals and a schedule of implementation for the minimum control measures (MCMs) described in Section D below. The measurable goals strategy shall include, where appropriate, the following three components:

1. the activity or BMP to be completed;
2. a schedule or date of completion; and
3. a quantifiable target to measure progress toward achieving the activity or BMP.

The permittee shall also provide the contact information for one person who is primarily responsible for implementing and/or coordinating the storm water management program.

The SWMP plan shall span the entire term of this permit and shall be updated as needed, but no less than annually to maintain accuracy, and as required by the Department.

C. Small MS4s Working Together as Co-Permittees

Small municipalities that have limited resources for implementing some of the required minimum control measures have an option to be a co-permittee with neighboring regulated MS4 permittees. This could help MS4 permittees by sharing their resources to gain operational and cost efficiencies. The process for establishing a co-permittee agreement is with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or other contractual and legally binding agreement. The MOU shall be appended to the SWMP.

1. When two or more entities have decided to enter into a co-permittee relationship, each co-permittee shall deal in good faith with its co-permittee(s), including developing and abiding by the terms of a legal document that clearly defines each co-permittee's responsibilities.
2. If a co-permittee's compliance with this permit is at risk because another co-permittee is failing to meet the terms of the MOU in a timely manner, the at-risk co-permittee(s) shall amend or terminate the MOU and fulfill the requirements of this permit in a timely manner on its own or in conjunction with any remaining co-permittee(s), whichever scenario enables the permittees to comply with the permit. Co-permittees will each be required to maintain the conditions of this permit as agreed upon in the MOU. The MOU shall be appended to the SWMP.

D. Minimum Control Measures

There are six Minimum Control Measures (MCMs) that comprise the SWMP. The permittee will demonstrate compliance with its SWMP plan and this permit through the submission of an annual report due to the Department by July 1 of each year.

1. Public Education and Outreach

The permittee shall update, implement and maintain a written public education and outreach program and distribute educational materials to the community, employees and contractors about the consequences of polluted storm water runoff. The materials must provide actions the public can take to reduce pollutants from entering the storm water system. Examples of educational materials include web pages, brochures, booklets, and training programs. The education and outreach program may be coordinated with other portions of the permittee's MS4 program or developed independent of other pollution control efforts. The program shall be designed to achieve measurable improvements in the target audience's understanding of the causes and impacts of storm water pollution and the actions they can take to prevent pollution. Permittees are encouraged to work with neighboring MS4 permittees that are located in the same watershed when educating the public.

The permittee shall continuously update and maintain their public education and outreach program. Implementation of activities performed to achieve measurable goals shall be recorded and documented in each annual report. In addition, the program shall be revised as necessary to achieve progress with identified goals. The education and outreach program shall be integrated with other program elements and adjusted to address issues brought to the permittee from the public and from lessons learned in implementing other program elements.

To comply with this MCM, the permittee shall:

- a. Within sixty (60) days of the Permit effective date (by **November 29, 2020**), establish or update a process by which the public can report water quality complaints that must include a 24-hr hotline phone number;
- b. Update the target audiences within the MS4 jurisdiction and continue developing engaging materials to educate the audiences on the impact of storm water pollution. These topics may include water conservation, chemical application on lawns and landscaping, proper car wash procedures, proper disposal of paint and other household hazardous waste, recycling and trash pick-up, and proper pet waste disposal;
- c. Conduct two educational events per year that may include distributing educational materials describing the impacts of storm water pollutant discharges on water bodies and methods of reducing storm water pollution. Materials may be distributed through newsletters, websites, or other appropriate methods, radio or television public service announcements, or other events that will reach the target audiences. Submit examples of educational material to the Department as part of the annual report. If using websites with webpage tracking capabilities, report the number of page views to help determine the effectiveness of outreach efforts;
- d. Revise as needed and implement an annual employee training program that addresses topics to prevent or reduce the discharge of storm water pollution into the MS4. Submit topics selected and attendee list to the Department as part of the annual report; and
- e. Describe in annual reports how the education programs complement and strengthen other requirements in the MS4 permit.

2. Public Involvement and Participation

Permittees are required to create opportunities for public participation and encourage citizens to engage in the MS4 management program for controlling storm water discharges. Examples of activities that involve the public include stewardship activities such as adopt-a-stream programs,

stream clean-ups, litter pickup days, public surveys, storm drain marking, volunteer water quality monitoring, tree plantings and other pollution prevention events.

This program may be coordinated with other portions of the permittee's MS4 program or developed independent of other pollution control efforts. Permittees are encouraged to work with neighboring MS4 permittees that are located in the same watershed when involving and engaging the public to participate in the SWMP.

The permittee shall update, implement, and continue to maintain its public involvement and participation program. The permittee shall provide program updates in the annual report.

To comply with this MCM, the permittee shall:

- a. Comply with all State and federal public notice requirements for any regulated activity associated with this permit;
- b. Update, implement and maintain a written public involvement and participation program which promotes and provides participation activities available to the community and describes the methods on encouraging the public's involvement and input;
- c. Determine the target audiences within the MS4 jurisdiction to promote public involvement and participation activities. Identify key individuals and groups - public and private, who are interested in or affected by the SWMP;
- d. Specify activities appropriate for each of the target audience groups and promote participation through the permittee's website, print media and other methods;
- e. Perform three public participation activities each year during the permit term and submit a summary of the activity and number of participants in the annual report;
- f. Provide public access to the permittee's MS4 annual reports on a website or by request and consider incorporating substantive public comments received when updating and implementing, and/or making improvements to the SWMP plan.

3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

Permittees are required to update, implement, manage, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the MS4 in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.34(b)(3). The program shall include a plan to detect and eliminate non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping and spills to the MS4.

The permittee shall update, implement, and continue to maintain their IDDE program and provide program updates in the annual report.

Unless identified by the permittee as a significant source of pollutants to waters of the State, the following non-storm water discharge categories are allowed to enter the MS4.

- a. water line flushing
- b. landscape irrigation
- c. diverted stream flows
- d. rising groundwaters

- e. uncontaminated groundwater infiltration
- f. uncontaminated pumped groundwater
- g. discharges from potable water sources
- h. foundation drains
- i. air conditioning condensate
- j. springs
- k. water from crawl space pumps
- l. footing drains
- m. lawn watering
- n. individual residential vehicle washing
- o. flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- p. dechlorinated swimming pool discharges
- q. street wash water where no cleaning agents/detergents are used
- r. discharges or flows from emergency firefighting activities

To comply with this MCM, the permittee shall:

- a. Update and maintain a map(s) of the regulated MS4 that identifies all storm water conveyances, outfalls, storm water management structures, and waters of the State that receive storm water discharges from the MS4.
- b. Field verify outfall locations and map new conveyances, outfalls, and storm water management structures as they are constructed or newly discovered within the MS4.
- c. Maintain an ordinance or other regulatory means to implement and enforce a program that includes the prohibition of non-storm water discharges to the MS4.
- d. Update, maintain, and enforce a written Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program that includes the following elements:
 - 1) Procedures for identifying priority areas that have a higher likelihood of illicit discharges, illicit connections, or illegal dumping. Areas to examine include older infrastructure, historical high-risk activities, and areas with higher incidence of spill or illicit discharge history;
 - 2) Update and continue to implement a written dry weather field outfall screening program to assist in detecting and eliminating illicit discharges. Dry weather field screening must consist of field screening of outfalls and as needed, field evaluations.
 - a) Conduct dry weather field screening for 20% of outfalls each year to cover 100% of outfalls every five years. Prioritize field screening work based on the identified areas of higher likelihood of discharges.

- b) Update written procedures to determine which dry weather flows will be screened, based on results of field observations, complaints from the public, or investigations from the permittee's trained field staff. When visual observations indicate a potential problem such as discolored flows, foam, surface sheen, and other similar indicators of contamination, the permittee shall sample and analyze for selected indicator pollutants that are defined in the written procedures. Any field evaluations shall be included in the annual report.
- 3) Establish a system for identifying the source of an illicit discharge when contaminated flow is detected at an outfall and establish procedures for eliminating an illicit discharge. The annual report shall include the written procedures, sample report template, and a summary of all reported illicit discharges including incident description reported, date, response actions, follow-up actions, and enforcement actions.
- 4) Legal mechanism for gaining access to private properties to inspect outfalls and investigate illicit connections or discharges. Examples of mechanisms include, town/city ordinances, land easements, and search warrants.
- 5) Records of all outfall inspections including flows observed, results of screening and testing, follow up investigations, and corrective actions taken to eliminate illicit discharges. Written procedures shall document the evaluation and assessment of this program element.
- 6) System for addressing public reporting of illicit discharges or other related complaints and procedures to inform employees, businesses, and the general public of the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper waste disposal.
- 7) Within ninety (90) days of the Permit effective date (by **December 29, 2020**), the permittee shall develop procedures to recognize and report any sanitary sewer overflows or leaking on-site sewage disposal systems that discharge into the small MS4 and submit those procedures to the Department for review and approval.

For any SSO that enters the MS4 or is over fifty (50) gallons that has the potential to impact the MS4, a written report shall be provided to the Department's Surface Water Discharges Section at the address noted in this permit within five (5) days of the release. This notification shall contain the following information:

- a) a description of the discharge, including an estimate of the amounts discharged, and the cause of non-compliance;
- b) the period of noncompliance, including the dates and times and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time when the discharge will be eliminated, and the system will return to compliance; and
- c) actions taken or to be taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliant discharge.

4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

The permittee shall continue to implement its Construction Stormwater Management Program. All local regulatory mechanisms shall be reviewed and updated in accordance with Title 7 Delaware Code Chapter 40. Modifications or updates to state and/or federal regulations shall be

implemented as required to maintain consistency with this permit. The permittee shall modify and update its SWMP plan to meet all the requirements of the updated Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations.

The permittee shall implement and enforce a program to reduce the discharge of pollutants from active construction sites that result in land disturbance of greater than 5,000 square feet. The permittee may fulfill this requirement through a cooperative agreement with a Delegated Agency in accordance with Delaware Administrative Code 5101, Sediment and Stormwater Regulations. If the permittee chooses to rely on a Delegated Agency, it shall indicate this in the SWMP plan and ensure that the fully executed cooperative agreement with the Delegated Agency clearly describes each of the participant's responsibilities to coincide with 40 CFR Part 122 and that the cooperative agreement is appended to the SWMP plan.

To comply with this MCM, the permittee shall update (or develop upon receiving delegation), maintain, and enforce a program that, consistent with Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations, shall include:

- a. Requirements for the review and approval of Sediment and Stormwater Plans to ensure compliance with standards in the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Management Regulations and Special Conditions for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (7 Del. C. Ch. 60). The Delegated Agency will review and approve Sediment and Stormwater Management Plans, inspect that a copy of the Sediment and Stormwater Plan along with the Construction General Permit and Construction Site Reviewer weekly inspection reports are on every construction site, and document inspections.
- b. Requirements for the use and maintenance of appropriate structural and nonstructural sediment and erosion controls and other BMPs to reduce polluted discharges to the MS4 during the time when construction is underway. The Delegated Agency will inspect the construction and maintenance of critical stages to verify compliance with the approved plans [7 DE Admin. Code 5101 Section 6.0]. Critical inspections include, but are not limited to, outfalls, sediment basins, vegetative stabilization, and inlets.
- c. Requirements and procedures for the inspection and enforcement of sediment and erosion controls and BMPs during construction to ensure that polluted runoff from the construction site is not occurring during active construction, and enforcement if necessary. The permittee may enter into an agreement with the Delegated Agency that outlines the responsibility of the Delegated Agency to ensure that Certified Construction Reviewer (CCR)/Inspector's reports are available on construction sites which summarize the number of inspections and enforcement documents issued.
- d. Requirements for construction site operators to control wastes such as discarded construction or building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, oil, and sanitation waste in consideration of potential water quality impacts. The permittee shall review plans to ensure that pollution prevention measures are included in the Sediment and Stormwater Plan that is maintained on-site and that CCR inspections include pollution prevention measure reviews consistent with this requirement.
- e. Requirements to ensure adequate training of site contractors in accordance with the current Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations (DE Admin Code 5101) and Special Conditions for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (7 Del. C. Ch. 60).
- f. Inspection requirements to ensure that BMPs are properly constructed and installed. Ensure CCRs are on site during critical stages of BMP construction and BMP Construction Checklists are completed and submitted to the Delegated Agency.

- g. Validation that the Delegated Agency is performing these actions appropriately throughout the MS4 jurisdiction in accordance with the cooperative agreement.
- h. Development and adoption of an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism for enforcing compliance with this section.
- i. Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public.

The permittee shall report the following activities associated with this MCM in the Annual Report:

- a. number of Sediment and Stormwater Management Plans reviewed;
- b. number and type of actions that resulted in compliance;
- c. percent of active construction sites inspected once;
- d. percent of active construction sites inspected more than once;
- e. percent of active construction sites with Sediment and Stormwater Management Plans located on-site;
- f. number of construction sites authorized for disturbances of one acre or more
- g. summarize CCR training records including topic of training, date and hours of training and names of trainees, and
- h. effectiveness of the program and assessment of E&S BMP procedures.

5. Post Construction Storm Water Management

The permittee shall continue to implement its Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program. All local regulatory mechanisms shall be reviewed and updated in accordance with Title 7 Delaware Code Chapter 40. Any modifications or updates to the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations shall be implemented as required. The permittee shall modify and update its SWMP plan to meet all the requirements of the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations.

The permittee is required to maintain an acceptable storm water management program in accordance with Delaware Administrative Code 5101, Sediment and Stormwater Regulations to reduce the discharge of pollutants from post construction BMP facilities. The permittee may fulfill some of their requirements through a cooperative agreement with a Delegated Agency in accordance with Sediment and Stormwater Regulations. If the permittee chooses to rely on a Delegated Agency, it shall indicate this in the SWMP plan and ensure that the fully executed cooperative agreement with the Delegated agency clearly describes each of the participant's responsibilities to coincide with 40 CFR part 122 and that the cooperative agreement is appended to the SWMP plan.

To comply with this MCM, the permittee shall update (or develop upon receiving delegation), maintain, and enforce a program that, consistent with Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations, shall include the following requirements:

The permittee shall address any amendments to applicable state or federal regulations that may become effective during the term of this permit and update its program accordingly.

- a. The permittee shall conduct annual visual inspections of all stormwater management systems

owned and maintained by the permittee and develop a maintenance program to prioritize repairs. A summary of the inspections and repairs performed shall be submitted in the annual report.

- b. The permittee shall identify and map all stormwater management systems which may discharge to the MS4 and each year conduct a visual inspection of at least 10% of these stormwater management systems after multiple concurrent wet weather days. A summary of the inspections and findings shall be submitted in the annual report.
- c. The permittee shall update, implement, and enforce a program to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of stormwater management systems in accordance with 7 DE Admin. Code 5101 Section 7.0.
- d. The Permittee shall ensure staff is appropriately trained in proper BMP design, performance, inspection, and routine maintenance.

6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

Permittees are required to update and implement an operations and maintenance program to prevent and reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.34(b)(6). The permittee will satisfy this MCM by updating, implementing, and maintaining procedures for pollution prevention and good housekeeping at permittee owned or operated facilities, including municipal operations and activities within the MS4.

To comply with this MCM, the permittee shall:

- a. Ensure that appropriate staff and contractors receive training at least annually. The training must be designed to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants during municipal operations. Training may include in-person, online, on-the-job, or other formats, and permittees may build on existing training activities to fulfill this requirement. Trainings may be coordinated with other MS4 permittees, where appropriate. Topics must include spill prevention and response, proper disposal of waste, and periodic visual inspections to detect and correct potential discharges at properties owned or operated by the permittee. Details of trainings, including date, topic and attendees, shall be included in the annual report.
- b. Maintain (or update as needed) a good housekeeping plan for permittee owned or operated properties that could contribute to the discharge of pollutants from the MS4. Properties include buildings, roadways, parks, and other location where the following activities are performed: vehicle or heavy equipment maintenance, storage and use of deicers, fertilizers, pesticides, road maintenance materials, litter or debris, petroleum products or hazardous materials. A standard plan may be created to address multiple properties where similar activities are conducted.

The plan must include:

- 1) A description of site activities;
- 2) A list of potential pollutants, including their sources and locations on the site. The plan must consider conveyance of storm water entering, flowing across, and leaving the site;
- 3) Written good housekeeping procedures designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants off site, that includes regular visual inspections to detect potential discharges;

- 4) Written procedures for corrective actions to address any release, spill, or leak on site; and
 - 5) Documentation of any discharge, release, leak, or spill, including date, findings, and response actions.
- c. Quantify and report pollution prevention efforts related to the following activities:
- 1) Permittees that own, operate, or maintain roads shall develop a street sweeping program which shall be described within the SWMP. The SWMP must prescribe a numeric measurable street sweeping regime. Permittees must demonstrate by research, modeling, or otherwise appropriate scientific literature that substantiates the adequacy for pollutant removal and improved water quality. The SWMP shall also describe procedures for the proper disposal of street sweeping debris and waste. All street sweeping activities should be summarized in an annual report and include information about size, location, and frequency, of area swept.
 - 2) If the permittee's MS4 contains catch basins, the permittee shall maintain a catch basin program that provides for routine cleaning and maintenance of catch basins such that the following conditions are met
 - a) Inspection of no fewer than 20% of all catch basins within the regulated MS4 area each year and 100% every five years, with a different 20% group of catch basins being inspected each year within the 5-year permit term.
 - b) If an inspection reveals that solid materials occupy 50% or more of the design volume of a catch basin, the permittee shall, within 30 days of the inspection, remove the solids to restore the full design volume of the basin.
 - c) Document in the annual report the section(s) of the MS4 that was/were inspected, including a map of the catch basins, a statement of the volume of solids in each catch basin, and any maintenance that was performed to comply with this permit.
 - d. Update and maintain a standard operating procedure for proper pesticide/herbicide application, storage, and disposal such as integrated pest management plans or alternative techniques;
 - e. Update and maintain a standard operating procedure for fertilizer application such as chemical storage, landscaping with low maintenance/native species, and application procedures;
 - f. Update and maintain standard operating procedures for snow and ice control such as use of pretreatment, truck calibration and storage, and salt dome storage and containment;
 - g. Update and maintain a program for litter control and floatables that could enter the MS4. Program activities may include marking and maintaining storm drain inlets, inspecting and litter collection of streams and water bodies, household hazardous waste collection, municipal composting programs, street curb maintenance and sidewalk sweeping. Provide an analysis of the progress toward implementing litter reduction strategies in the Annual Report. The analysis shall describe the status of trash elimination efforts including resources (e.g., personnel and financial) expended and the effectiveness of all program components.

As part of the public education and outreach strategies, permittees shall incorporate litter control education, outreach and participation for encouraging an increase in residential and commercial recycling rates, improving trash management and reducing littering. The permittees are encouraged to coordinate efforts with the Delaware Solid Waste Authority (DWSA), DNREC and local organizations.

- h. Evaluate and document the feasibility of incorporating cost effective runoff reduction techniques and green infrastructure in the routine upgrade of existing storm water conveyance systems and municipal properties. Examples include replacement of closed drainage with grass swales, replacement of existing islands in parking lots with rain gardens or curb cuts to route the flow through below-grade infiltration areas or other low-cost improvements that provide runoff treatment or reduction.
- i. Implement procedures for ensuring new flood management projects assess the impacts on water quality and examine existing projects for incorporating additional water quality protection devices or practices.

E. Pollutant Reduction Plan (PRP)

1. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and Applicable Water Quality Standards

TMDLs have been established for all waters in the State of Delaware to which the permittee's MS4 may discharge. These TMDLs may assign specific numeric Waste load Allocations (WLAs) to watersheds located within the MS4 permit area. The loads represent point source and non-point pollutant sources, including urban storm water, industrial storm water, agriculture, and septic systems.

This permit does not set numeric effluent limits. While permittees will not be required to meet a numeric allocation within this permit term, the permittee shall implement BMPs that are designed to prevent, reduce, or remove the pollutants identified in the TMDL for storm water discharged from the MS4.

The Department has developed Pollution Control Strategies (PCSs) for several watersheds that identify potential BMPs to address TMDL loads. Permittees may incorporate any of the specific plans, strategies, or BMPs associated with an existing PCS. Available PCSs are on the Department's website at <http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/swc/wa/Pages/PollutionControlStrategiesandTributaryActionTeams.aspx>

Within twenty-four (24) months from the date of written NOI authorization to discharge issued by the Department (**by September 30, 2022**), for each watershed with an approved TMDL, the permittee shall submit a PRP that addresses the requirements of the TMDL, including the following elements.

- a. watershed name(s) and pollutant(s) of concern
- b. load reduction goals to meet TMDL requirements
- c. identity of high-risk priority area(s)
- d. inventory of existing BMPs and calculated load reductions achieved by each BMP
- e. development and implementation of additional BMPs to reduce the pollutant(s) of concern in the impaired waters
- f. an implementation schedule describing BMPs to be implemented during each year of the permit term after PRP approval
- g. measurement of the load reductions achieved by each BMP implemented

An update for the schedule and implementation of BMPs shall be included in each annual report. The permittee shall keep all records associated with the PRP with the SWMP plan.

For TMDLs throughout the state, where loads are assigned specific to urban storm water, the permittee shall be responsible for addressing reductions required by the TMDL as categorized as urban storm water and shall establish reductions over iterative stages of a long-term program, which shall be outlined in the PRP. Permittee shall coordinate with the Department to determine specific WLAs for the permit coverage area. Approved TMDL reports for each waterbody are available on the Department's website at <http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/swc/wa/Pages/PollutionControlStrategiesandTributaryActionTeams.aspx>.

For the Chesapeake Bay TMDL, as established on December 29, 2010, any permittee within the Chesapeake Bay drainage area shall address reductions categorized as urban storm water and shall establish reductions over iterative stages of a long-term program consistent with Delaware's most current Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP), the Chesapeake Bay TMDL, and applicable PCS.

For calculating TMDL load reductions for all TMDLs other than the Chesapeake Bay TMDL, all BMPs implemented after the baseline year for establishment of the TMDL and WLAs can be counted toward these reductions. Annual loads, rather than daily loads, are to be used for all local TMDL calculating and reporting.

For calculating TMDL load reductions for the Chesapeake Bay TMDL, all BMPs implemented after 2005 can be counted toward those reductions.

2. Pollutant Reduction Monitoring and Assessment

As part of the PRP and consistent with 40 C.F.R. 122.44(i), the permittee shall develop and implement a strategy for monitoring and assessment of the expected pollutant load reductions using existing data on BMP performance. The permittee shall demonstrate any progress toward achieving applicable TMDL allocations and/or Water Quality Standards in each annual report.

The permittee shall develop and implement a method to assess PRPs for their effectiveness in reducing the pollutant loads. The evaluation shall use water quality monitoring results or other assessment tools to estimate pollutant reductions and determine the effectiveness of the PRP. Monitoring may include BMP, outfall, or in-stream monitoring, as appropriate, to estimate pollutant reductions. The permittee may conduct monitoring, utilize existing data, establish partnerships, or collaborate with other MS4 permittees or other third parties, as appropriate. The methodology used for assessment shall be described in the PRP.

Analytical methods for any monitoring shall be conducted according to procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or alternative methods approved by the Department. Where an approved method does not exist, the permittee must use a method consistent with the applicable TMDL.

The permittee shall submit their monitoring or load reduction assessment strategies to the Department for approval as part of the PRP. PRP monitoring and assessment strategies shall not be changed without notification to and approval from the Department.

If additional or modified BMPs are determined to be necessary to achieve pollutant reductions, the permittee shall modify the PRP in accordance with the requirements of this permit to

include additional BMPs and modifications, the expected additional pollutant load reductions associated with the BMPs and modifications, and the associated schedule for implementing the BMPs and modifications. Public notice of the additions/modifications is also required.

3. Nutrient Banking, Offset, and Trading

Trading with other sectors may also be considered as an alternative method to achieve pollutant reductions, once a Banking, Offset, and Trading Program is established for the state. If the permittee elects to use this option to achieve pollutant reductions, it shall be explained in the PRP that is submitted to the Department.

4. Public Notice Requirements

The PRP shall be public noticed in accordance with Title 7 Delaware Code Chapter 60 and 40 CFR Part 122.28(d)(2).

F. Modification to the SWMP

Once the initial SWMP plan has been approved by the Department, the plan shall not be modified without the Department's approval unless as indicated below:

1. Changes adding (but not subtracting or replacing) components, controls, or requirements to the SWMP plan may be made at any time.
2. Changes replacing an ineffective or infeasible BMP specifically identified in the SWMP plan with an alternate BMP must be approved by the Department in advance and may be requested at any time. Such requests shall include the following elements.
 - a. An analysis of why the BMP is ineffective or infeasible, and a description of why the newly proposed BMP would be more applicable (public participation, partnership opportunity, grant funding opportunity).
 - b. Expectations on the effectiveness of the replacement BMP.
 - c. An analysis of why the replacement BMP is expected to achieve the goals of the BMP to be replaced.
3. Any written requests to modify the SWMP plan or changes made to the SWMP plan shall include a certification signed by the permittee responsible for SWMP plan implementation, that all co-permittees (if applicable) were given an opportunity to comment on the proposed change(s) prior to its (their) submittal.
4. Changes or updates required by the Department: Upon notification from the Department that the SWMP plan does not adequately address the requirements herein, the permittee shall modify the SWMP plan and submit the proposed changes to the Department within the timeframe specified by the Department. If changes compromise any terms of an MOU or other legally binding instrument, a modified MOU must be also executed concurrent with the SWMP plan modification.

Part III. Program Evaluation and Assessment, Recordkeeping, Reporting and Program Review

A. Evaluation and Assessment

The permittee shall assess and evaluate the BMPs described in the SWMP plan. The assessment is the process of measuring the actual BMP's effectiveness. The evaluation is conducted to determine whether the measurement is achieving the goal of the BMP as defined in the SWMP plan. In this evaluation, the permittee shall consider the appropriateness of the BMPs and whether other or additional BMPs would be more effective in pursuing those goals. If, as a result of the evaluation, the permittee determines that additional or other BMPs could advance the SWMP plan toward the goals more effectively, the permittee shall obtain the Department's approval for incorporating those BMPs into its SWMP plan. Assessment and evaluation activities shall be documented in the annual report as defined in this part, section C below.

B. Recordkeeping

The permittee shall keep records for at least 5 years after the expiration of this general permit. In addition to the information required in MS4 annual reports specified below, permittees must submit any additional supporting documentation at the request of the Department. The permittee shall make its MS4 program information, including records, available to the public during regular business hours.

C. Reporting

The permittee shall prepare and submit an annual report. The annual report shall document the activities, and best practices implemented by the permittee to demonstrate compliance with this General Permit.

If more than one entity is permitted via the same written NOI authorization to discharge under this permit, one comprehensive annual report shall be submitted with input from each principal and co-permittee. The permittee(s) shall submit the annual report to the Department's Surface Water Discharge Section no later than **July 1st of each year** after issuance of written NOI authorization to discharge and shall describe all activities related to this permit during the preceding calendar year. The permittee shall include a summary of the data documenting compliance with this permit in the annual report.

All permittees are jointly responsible for timely submittal of the system-wide annual report, and each section addressed within the annual report shall identify individual tasks along with the jurisdiction responsible for performing them. The annual report shall indicate which, if any, permittees have failed to provide any required information, as identified in the MOU, on the portions of the MS4 for which they are responsible. Each permittee is responsible for the content of the report related to those portions of the MS4 for which it is responsible, as determined in the MOU.

After issuance of this permit, the first annual report submission shall include reporting information from the existing SWMP plan as described in the most recent annual report submitted to the Department until the final SWMP plan is approved by the Department. Once the new SWMP plan is approved by the Department, the annual report shall contain information relevant to the most recent SWMP plan. The permittee shall ensure that all MOUs or other legally binding agreements entered into during the formation of the SWMP plan are contained in the annual report following their finalization.

The permittee shall include a summary of the data documenting its/their compliance with this permit in the annual report, in addition to one "MS4 Summary Report Form" per permittee available at <https://dnrec.alpha.delaware.gov/water/surface-water/npdes/municipal-storm-sewers/>.

Effective Date: October 1, 2020
Expiration Date: September 30, 2025

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D. Program Review

The Department will review all annual reports and other documentation to assess the effectiveness of the permittee's MS4 program. Additional reviews, inspections, and audits of MCM implementation and other permit requirements may be conducted at any time by the Department to determine compliance with permit conditions.

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Part IV. Standard Permit Conditions

A. Legal Authority

The permittee shall maintain the legal authority to implement the programs outlined in the SWMP plan as stated in the NOI.

B. Duty to Comply

The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The violation of any condition specified in this permit shall be grounds for enforcement as provided in 7 Del. C. §6005; for loss of authorization to discharge pursuant to this permit; for permit revocation and reissuance or modification pursuant to this permit; or for denial of a permit renewal application. Pursuant to 7 Del. C. §6019, the Department may, in its discretion, seek voluntary compliance by way of warning, notice of violation, or technical assistance, as appropriate.

C. Facilities Operation

The permittee shall, at all times, maintain in good working order and operate efficiently all structural controls and other best management practices, collection and treatment facilities and systems, and related appurtenances installed or used by the permittees to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes, but is not limited to, effective performance based upon design, adequate funding, effective management, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality control procedures.

D. Removed Substances

The permittee shall dispose of solids, floatables, litter, sludges, backwashes, or other similar substances that are removed in the course of storm water infrastructure maintenance or in the course of collection or treatment of the discharges authorized herein in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering surface waters or groundwaters. All removed substances must be properly disposed of in accordance with applicable State and federal regulations.

E. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the Act and the Freedom of Information Act, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control. As required by the Act, 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 under 7 Del. C. § 6013.

F. Test Procedures

Analyses of pollutants shall conform to the applicable procedures identified in 40 C.F.R., Part 136, unless otherwise specified in this permit.

G. Penalties for Tampering

State law, 7 Del. C. §6013, provides that any person who falsifies or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction,

be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both.

H. Record Contents

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee taking such sample shall record the following information:

1. the date, exact place, time, and method of sampling or measurements;
2. the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. the date(s) analyses were performed;
4. the individual(s) who performed each analysis;
5. the analytical techniques or methods used;
6. the results of such analyses; and
7. any quality assurance information.

I. Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain all records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this permit, all records of analyses performed, records of calibration and maintenance of instrumentation, all original strip chart recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this permit for a period of five (5) years. This period of retention shall be extended automatically during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the regulated activity or regarding control standards applicable to the permittee. The permittee shall make records available to the Department within the timeframe specified by the Department at the time of request.

J. Transfer of Permit

In the event of any change in ownership or control of facilities from which the authorized discharges emanate, this permit may be transferred to another person if:

1. The current permittee notifies the Department, in writing, of the proposed transfer at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
2. The notice includes a written agreement between the transferor and the transferee, indicating a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability; and
3. The Department within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notification of the proposed transfer does not notify the current permittee and the new permittee of intent to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit and require that a new application be submitted.

K. Reapplication for a Permit

At least one hundred-eighty (180) days before the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall submit a new NOI, unless permission for a later date has been granted in writing by the Secretary. The Secretary shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the expiring permit. Failure to submit an application for renewal 180 days before permit expiration may cause a lapse in permit coverage and also may result in enforcement action. In the event that a timely and sufficient reapplication has been submitted and the Department is unable,

through no fault of the permittee, to issue a new permit before the expiration date of this permit, the terms and conditions of this permit are automatically continued through an administrative extension and remain fully effective and enforceable until the Department issues a new permit.

L. Permit Modification, Revocation and Reissuance, and Termination

1. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, the Department may modify, terminate, or revoke this general permit and reissue it in whole or in part during its term, for cause, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;
 - b. obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
 - c. a change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge(s); and/or
 - d. a determination by the Department that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.
2. In addition, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, the Department may modify, revoke, or reissue this permit in whole or in part, for cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. facility modifications, additions, and/or expansions that are not sanctioned either by this permit or by the programs administered by the permittees in accordance with this permit;
 - b. material and substantial changes or additions to the permittees' operation or activities which justify the application of permit conditions that are different or absent from this permit;
 - c. information newly acquired by the Department, including, but not limited to, the results of the studies, planning, or monitoring described and/or required by this permit;
 - d. revision, withdrawal, or modification of State surface water quality standards or effluent limitations guidelines promulgated by the Department or the EPA, but only when the permit term or condition requested to be modified or revoked was based on a State water quality standard or an effluent limitation guideline duly promulgated by the Department or the EPA that was revised, withdrawn, or modified;
 - e. judicial remand of effluent limitation guidelines promulgated by the EPA, if the remand concerns that portion of the guidelines on which the permit term or condition was based and the request is filed within ninety (90) days of the judicial remand;
 - f. any modification or revocation and reissuance of permits specifically authorized by the Clean Water Act;
 - g. to comply with any applicable standard or limitation promulgated or approved under Sections 301, 304 and 307 of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
 - 1) contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitations in the permit; or
 - 2) controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.

- h. the permit, as modified or reissued under this subparagraph, shall also contain any other requirements of the Act then applicable;
 - i. to contain a schedule of compliance leading to termination of the direct discharge by a date which is no later than the statutory deadline;
 - j. to modify a schedule of compliance in an issued permit for good and valid cause by a date which is no later than the statutory deadline; or
 - k. to address new TMDL requirements, including relevant WLAs.
3. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

M. Right of Entry

The permittee shall allow the Secretary, the EPA Regional Administrator, or their authorized representatives, jointly and severally, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

1. to enter upon the premises of the permittee where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; and
2. at reasonable times to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; to inspect any monitoring equipment or monitoring method required in this permit; to inspect any structural controls, collection, treatment, pollution management, or discharge facilities required under this permit; and to sample any discharge.

Failure to allow access or provide records in accordance with this provision constitutes a violation of the permit for which enforcement actions may be taken.

N. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Department or the EPA, during normal business hours, any requested information to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit [40 CFR 122.41(h)]. The permittee shall submit records to the Department within 30 days or a timeframe specified by the Department upon time of request.

O. Signatory Requirements

The permittee shall sign all applications, monitoring reports, SWMP reports, certifications or other information required by this permit, whether submitted to the Department or maintained by the permittee, as follows:

1. by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official; or
2. a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. the authorization is made in writing by the principal executive officer or ranking elected official and is submitted to the Department; and

- b. the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.

For purposes of this paragraph, the principal executive officer of a federal, state, or public agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency (e.g., Cabinet Secretary); or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operation of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., the Regional Administrator of EPA).

If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, the permittee must submit a new notice satisfying the requirements of this paragraph to the Department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative no later than 30 days prior to the date of the next due deliverable.

P. Civil and Criminal Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from administrative, civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

1. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

Section 309(c)(4) of the CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes a false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both.

2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

Part 309 of CWA provides significant penalties for any person who violates a permit condition implementing Parts 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of CWA or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such section in a permit issued under Part 402. Any person who violates any permit condition of this permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$27,500 per calendar day of such violation, as well as any other appropriate sanction provided by Part 309 of CWA.

3. Any person who violates 7 Del. C. Chapter 60 or any rule or regulation duly promulgated thereunder, or any permit condition or any order of the Secretary, shall be subject to the appropriate civil and administrative penalties pursuant to 7 Del. C. §6005 or criminal penalties pursuant to 7 Del. C. §6013.

Q. Discharge of Pollutants

Any person who causes or contributes to the discharge of a pollutant into waters of the State or the United States either in excess of any conditions specified in this permit or in absence of a specific permit condition, shall report such an incident to the Department as required under 7 Del. C. §6028.

R. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or to relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee(s) is/are or may be subject under 7 Del. C. Chapter 60.

S. Fiscal Resources

The permittee shall provide the appropriate resources, including but not limited to finances, staff, equipment, and support capabilities, to comply with this permit, including but not limited to, implementation of the SWMP plan. The permittee shall include in each annual report a demonstration of sufficient fiscal capability meets permit requirements.

T. Construction Authorization

This permit does not authorize or approve the construction of any onshore or offshore physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any navigable waters.

U. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, State or local laws or regulations.

V. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or to relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation.

W. Severability

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

Part V. Definitions

“Act” means the Federal Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub.L. 95-217, Pub.L. 95-576, Pub.L. 96-483, Pub.L. 97-117, Pub. L. 100-4 (the Water Quality Act of 1987), Pub. L. 100-688, Pub. L. 100-581, Pub.L. 102-580, Pub. L. 102-240; 33 U.S.C. 1251 §§ *et seq.*

“Best Management Practices” (BMPs) means activities, prohibitions of activities, procedures, structures, and other means to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. BMPs may also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs can be applied before, during or after pollution generating activities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters.

“C.F.R.” means the Code of Federal Regulations.

“Catch basin” means a depression, trench, or pit, which is a collection point for drainage, either water or spilled oil, which provides a means of containment for and prevents the uncontrolled discharge of the collected liquid from a facility or oil storage area.

“Co-Permittee” refers to the entity that is applying for coverage under the Phase II MS4 General Permit in combination with another entity or entities, which hold jurisdictional over a MS4.

“Delegated Agency” means the Conservation District, county, municipality, or State agency that has accepted responsibility in a jurisdiction for implementation of one or more elements of the Sediment and Stormwater Program as part of the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations 7 Del. Admin Code 5101, within that jurisdiction.

“Department” means the State of Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.

“Directly Connected Impervious Area” refers to impervious area where the drainage of the related storm water runoff is routed to a storm water conveyance system or to a receiving body of water through channels, pipes, or other appurtenances, without interruption by vegetation or other pervious media.

“Discharge” for the purpose of this permit, when used without qualification, refers to the discharge of a pollutant.

“Discharge of a Pollutant” means any addition of any pollutant, or combination of pollutants, to State waters.

“Existing Permittee” means any permittee that has been operating under a Phase II MS4 Permit issued by the Department.

“Effective Impervious Area” means a surface that does not readily permit liquid to infiltrate, such as asphalt streets, paved driveways, sidewalks, rooftops which hydraulically connect to storm sewers, and parking lots.

“Illicit Discharge” means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water except that which is sanctioned by a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and that which results from firefighting and other activities listed in Part II.D.3 of this permit.

“Low Impact Development” means an approach to land development or re-development that works with nature to manage storm water as close to its source as possible. Low impact development employs

principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features, and minimizing effective impervious areas to create functional and appealing site drainage that treats storm water as a resource rather than a waste product.

“Maximum Extent Practicable” for the purpose of this general permit, means using measures that are capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, feasibility, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall facility operations and project purposes.

“Minimum Control Measures” refers to the six programmatic elements that are expected to result in the reduction of the discharge of pollutants in receiving waters. The programmatic elements include: (1) Public Education, (2) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, (3) Storm Water Management during Construction, (4) Post-Construction Storm Water Management, (5) Good Housekeeping/Pollution Prevention, and (6) Public Involvement. For the purposes of this general permit, Public Education and Public Involvement have been combined into one programmatic element and Construction and Post-Construction Storm Water Management have been combined into one programmatic element.

“MS4” means a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System.

“Municipal Separate Storm Sewer” means: (1) a conveyance, or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, pipes or storm drains) owned or operated by a city, town, county, district, association, or other public body created by or pursuant to State law having jurisdiction over the disposal of sewage, industrial waste, storm water, or other wastes, storm water management, drainage or flood control, which is: (2) designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (3) is not a combined sewer; and (4) which is not part of a publicly owned treatment works as defined at 40 C.F.R. § 122.2.

“Outfall” means a *point source* as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters and are used to convey waters of the United States.

“Permittees” refers to all of the entities listed on the Notice of Intent, and may include individual permittees, principal permittees and/or co-permittees.

“Person” means any individual, trust, firm, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, association, institution, enterprise, state, municipality, commission, agency, political subdivision of a state or an interstate body, or an agent or employee thereof.

“Point Source” means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

“Pollutant”, for the purpose of this general permit, means any substance, which causes or contributes to, or may cause or contribute to, the degradation of water, air, and soil resources or to the health of humans, animals, or aquatic life. Examples may include, but are not limited to excess nutrients, chemicals, toxic substances, industrial, municipal or agricultural wastes, etc.

“Pollution” or **“Water Pollution”** means the man-made or human-induced alteration of the physical, chemical, biological or radiological integrity of any State waters.

“Redevelopment”, including brownfield development, means any construction, alteration or improvement, including, but not limited to, the demolition or building of structures, filling, grading, paving, or excavating, where existing land use is residential, commercial, industrial, or institutional. Ordinary

maintenance activities, remodeling of existing buildings, resurfacing of paved areas, and exterior changes or improvements are not considered to be redevelopment activities for the purposes of this general permit.

“Secretary” means the Secretary of the State of Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.

“Storm Water” means storm water run-on or runoff, snow melt runoff, surface runoff and drainage.

“Stormwater management systems” means vegetative, structural, and other facilities or measures, singularly or in combination, as defined in DE Admin. Code 5101 Section 11.0, that provide stormwater management.

“Structural controls” means installed or constructed curbs, dikes, berms, walls, sheds, impervious pads, ditches, diversions or other structures which limit the contribution or transport of significant materials and pollutants to storm water.

“Sump” means a depression or trench constructed to collect drainage of water or spilled oil from storage, transfer or unloading areas.

“Surface Water Quality Standards” means the Delaware Surface Water Quality Standards as amended and as subsequently revised and incorporated by reference (7 Del. C. §7401).

“SWMP” means Storm Water Management Program as required by 40 CFR 122.34(a). A SWMP is the updated version of the SWPP&MP that is required to be revised under this permit and will replace the SWPP&MP when it receives the Department’s approval.

“Total Maximum Daily Load” (TMDL) is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still safely meet water quality standards.

“Waters of the State” or **“State Waters”** means all water, on the surface and under the ground, wholly or partially within, or bordering the State of Delaware, or within its jurisdiction including but not limited to:

- (a) Waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide including, but not limited to, estuaries, bays and the Atlantic Ocean;
- (b) All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
- (c) All other waters of the State, such as lakes, rivers, streams, (including intermittent and ephemeral streams), drainage ditches, tax ditches, creeks, mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, or natural or impounded ponds;
- (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as Waters of the State under this definition;
- (e) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in (a)-(d). Waste and storm water treatment systems that would otherwise meet this definition are not “Waters of the State” or “State Waters”.

“Watershed” means the land area that drains water to a particular stream, river, or lake.