

FACT SHEET STATEMENT OF BASIS

SALT LAKE CITY MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4)

UPDES PERMIT NUMBER UTS000002

PHASE 1 PERMIT RENEWAL

BACKGROUND

The Federal Clean Water Act requires that storm water discharges from certain types of facilities be authorized under storm water discharge Permits. (See 40 CFR 122.26.) The goal of the storm water Permits program is to reduce the amount of pollutants entering streams, lakes and rivers as a result of runoff from residential, commercial and industrial areas. The original 1990 regulation (Phase I) covered municipal (i.e., publicly-owned) storm sewer systems for municipalities over 100,000 population. The regulation was expanded in 1999 to include smaller municipalities. This expansion of the program to include small MS4s is referred to as Phase II. Salt Lake City encompasses approximately 110 square miles within the lower Jordan River Basin and is comprised of a population in excess of 186,440. Salt Lake City is defined as a medium municipality (Utah Administrative Code “UAC” R317-8- 1.6(7)) and is required to maintain a Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) storm water permit (UAC R317-8-11.3(1)(a)).

The State of Utah was granted primacy in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program by USEPA in 1987. In Utah, storm water discharge Permits are issued by the “Director”. Utah’s program is known as the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) Program. The requirements of this Permit are intended to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable and meet water quality standards through the development and implementation of a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP).

This Permit serves as a re-issuance or replacement of the previous Salt Lake City Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) Permit, UTS000002, issued February 1, 2015. This Permit is intended to cover new or existing discharges composed entirely of storm water from the Salt Lake City metropolitan area, which is required by the State to obtain permit coverage.

PERMIT REQUIREMENT SYNOPSIS

The Permittee must develop, implement, and enforce a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable from the MS4, protect the water quality, and satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the *Utah Water Quality Act*. The SWMP must include six (6) minimum control measures. Salt Lake City is expected to have fully implemented the six (6) minimum control measures (MCM) included in the previous permit. The six (6) MCM are listed below, with a brief, but not all encompassing synopsis provided.

Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

The public education and outreach MCM requires the Permittee to implement a public education and outreach program to promote behavior change by the public to reduce impacts associated with pollutants in storm water runoff and illicit discharges. The program must target a variety of audiences, including: residents; institutions, industrial, and commercial facilities; developers and contractors (construction); and

MS4 owned or operated facilities. The training should touch on topics including, but not limited to, the prevention of illicit discharges and improper waste disposal. All provided education is required to be well documented and available to the *Director* upon request.

Public Involvement/Participation

The public involvement/participation MCM requires the Permittee to implement a program that complies with applicable state and local public notice requirements. The Permittee must allow for public input on the SWMP document and make it publically available for review **180 days** from the effective date of this permit and a current version shall be made available for public review for the life of this permit. The SWMP shall include ongoing opportunities for public involvement and participation.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

The IDDE MCM requires the Permittee to implement and enforce an IDDE program to systematically find and eliminate sources of non-storm water discharges from the MS4 and implement procedures to prevent illicit connections and discharges. The Permittee must have a program that consists of a variety of documents, which may include, ordinances (or other regulatory mechanism), SOPs, plans, and/or procedures that target the prohibition, identification, prevention, and remediation of illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste. The Permittee must have adequate legal authority to detect, investigate, eliminate, and enforce against non-storm water discharges.

Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

The construction site storm water runoff control MCM requires the Permittee to implement and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff to the MS4 from construction sites with land disturbance 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 which collectively disturbs land greater than, or equal to one acre. The Permittee must have a regulatory mechanism in place that requires operators to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and apply any sediment and erosion control Best Management Practices (BMPs), as necessary to protect water quality. The Permittee must have a written enforcement strategy that includes appropriate escalating enforcement procedures and an appeals process. The MCM also lists specific inspection and project review requirements.

Long-Term Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment (Post-Construction Storm Water Management)

The post-construction storm water management MCM requires the Permittee to implement and enforce a program to address post-construction storm water runoff to the MS4 from private and public new development and redevelopment construction sites. The Permittee must require the retention of an 80th percent rainfall event or the achievement of pre-development hydrologic conditions for new development. The program must include a process which requires the evaluation of a Low Impact Development (LID) approach.

Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

The pollution prevention and good housekeeping MCM requires the Permittee to implement a program for Permittee-owned or operated facilities, operations, and structural storm water controls. All components

of the program must be included in the SWMP document and identify the department responsible for performing any activates required by this MCM. The Permittee is required to maintain an inventory of “high priority” facilities that are owned or operated by the Permittee and any associated storm water controls. The program must include training, inspection procedures and frequencies, and SOPs designed to protect water quality at each of the facilities owned or operated by the Permittee, among other items.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT

Since the previous Permit, some spelling edits, changes to grammar, minor language changes, sentencng restructuring, and formatting have been completed. These changes were made to improve readability and clarify the requirements of this permit. These changes are not explicitly mentioned below unless it updates/adds requirements, has the potential to impact how a Permittee may implement their program, or were considered a significant restructure or re-wording, but did not change the overall permit requirement. The notable changes are identified below and are broken down by Permit Part.

Throughout the Permit the word “*Division*” was replaced with “*Director*”, where applicable.

Cover Page

Salt Lake City’s Permit Number UTS000002 was added to the cover page of the permit.

1.0 Coverage Under this Permit

1.2 Permit Area and Eligibility

Permit Part 1.2.2.2. was updated to clarify that non-storm water discharges of dechlorinated residential swimming pool water as not needing to be addressed (unless otherwise identified as a significant source). “Residential” was added to be consistent with Health Department requirements.

1.4 Limitations on Coverage

Permit Part 1.4.7., which dealt with endangered or threaten species under the Endangered Species Act was removed.

1.5 Documents the Permittee shall Development to Append the Permit

Permit Part 1.5.4.1. was updated to reflect that SLC must be able to demonstrate that an effort was made to achieve the purpose and objective of the required documents, rather than just attempt.

Permit Part 1.5.4.2. the language was updated to reflect updated methods for submittal verifications and evidence of *Director* approval (when necessary).

Permit Part 1.5.4.3. was updated to include the date the *Director* approved the Modification (if applicable).

2.0 Application Requirements

Permit Part 2.0 and 2.1 were updated to indicate that SLC will be required to submit an application, rather than an NOI, 180 before permit expiration.

Permit Part 2.2.8. calls out the requirement of the Permittee to submit a comprehensive wet weather monitoring report as an attachment of their application. This requirement will replace the requirement to submit 5-years of monitoring data with each annual report.

3.0 Special Conditions

3.1 Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters

Permit Part 3.1.1.1. clarifies that a water quality impaired waters means any segment of surface waters that has been identified by the *Director* as failing to support one or more of its designated uses. The previous permit identified them as classified use, but the language was changes to be consistent with Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-6.

Permit Part 3.1.1.2. clarifies that if in the future, a TMDL is developed and approved for a 303 (d) listed waterbody for which the Permittee discharges, the Permittee will be required to meet the requirements of that TMDL, as well as, any requirements outlined in Part 3.1.2.

3.2 Nitrogen and Phosphorus Reduction

The significant increase in recent years of nitrogen and phosphorus in water bodies across the country has intensified water quality problems. Too much nitrogen and phosphorus can cause serious water quality problems. Nutrient pollution impairs drinking water, endangers aquatic life and threatens the recreational use of Utah's streams, rivers, and lakes.

The Division has already identified numerous watersheds in the state that are affected by high nutrient levels. In an effort to reverse this disturbing trend, as part of Utah's adaptive management approach, site-specific strategies that account for the differences in water bodies and their sources of nutrient pollution must be addressed. Therefore, Permittees must incorporate specific measurable goals regarding the need to reduce nutrients in storm water. Compliance with this requirement can be achieved by determining sources that are contributing to, or have the potential to contribute, nutrients to the waters receiving the MS4 discharge authorized under this Permit. The Permittee must then prioritize these targeted sources and distribute educational materials or equivalent outreach accordingly. More information on nutrient issues in Utah's waters can be found at: nutrients.utah.gov.

4.0 Storm Water Management Plan

4.1 Requirements

Multiple Parts in this section were re-numbered, updated, or added. These are not explicitly called out unless it is an updated or added a new requirement.

Permit Part 4.1.2. was added to call out the requirement to indicate the person(s) responsible for implementing or coordinating BMPs in the SWMP document.

Permit Part 4.1.6. was added to call out that the SWMP must be developed and implemented in accordance with all schedules contained in Part 4.0 of the Permit.

Permit Part 4.1.7. (previously 4.1.2.) was updated to remove the 180 day requirement, as Salt Lake City should have already implemented this.

Permit Part 4.1.9. replaced Part 4.1.3. and indicates that the failure of good faith efforts to comply within required timeframes could result in an enforcement action.

4.2.1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

The audiences in the description were updated as follows: (2) businesses were removed, and industrial facilities was added; (4) MS4 industrial facilities was changed to MS4 owned or operated facilities.

Permit Part 4.2.1.2. was significantly restructured to clarify that the Permittee must provide and document education and outreach given to the general public on the Permittee's prohibitions against illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste and the impacts to water quality associated with these types of discharges. It was also updated to provide the City flexibility in determining which topics are most appropriate for their community.

Permit Part 4.2.1.3. was significantly restructured to clarify that the Permittee must provide and document education and outreach given to institutions, industrial, and commercial facilities on an annual basis on the Permittee's prohibitions against illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste and the impacts to water quality associated with these types of discharges. It was also updated to provide the City flexibility in determining which topics are most appropriate for their community.

Permit Part 4.2.1.3.1. was added to specifically call out education and outreach requirements associated with "priority" commercial sites, which are required to be inventoried by Permit Part 4.3.1.3.

Permit Part 4.2.1.5. clarifies that the Permittee must provide and document education and training given to employees of Permittee-owned or operated facilities concerning the Permittee's prohibition against illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste and the impacts to water quality associated with these types of discharges.

The requirement of the Permittee to provide outreach activities that promote, publicize, and facilitate the proper use, application, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers by commercial and private applicators and distributors, previously Permit Part 4.2.1.7. was removed because it was duplicative of other parts of this section.

Permit Part 4.2.1.7. has removed the prescribed method of evaluation, to allow for the MS4 to determine what the best method to evaluate their program is.

4.2.2. Public Involvement/ Participation

Permit Part 4.2.2. was updated to provide specific requirements for the Permittee to meet this minimum control measure. The part was updated to indicate that opportunities for public involvement and participation must occur two (2) times a year at a minimum. This change provides clarity on what is needed to meet permit requirements.

Permit Part 4.2.2.2. was updated to remove the requirement that the City must post the SWMP on the website after approval by Salt Lake City Council, as SLC indicated this is not a requirement.
Permit Part 4.2.2.4. was removed because it was duplicative of Permit Part 4.2.2.

4.2.3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

The deadline of 18 months to implement the IDDE program was removed because the deadline has passed, and SLC should have already implemented a program.

Permit Part 4.2.3.2. clarifies that The Permittee must have a variety of enforcement options in order to apply and escalate enforcement procedures as necessary based on the severity of violation and/or the failure of the violator to address the violation(s).

The requirements for priority areas inspections and dry weather screening have been separated into two distinct Permit citations (Permit Parts 4.2.3.3.2 and 4.2.3.3.3, respectively) to improve clarity. Priority area inspections are to be conducted annually at a minimum (Permit Part 4.2.3.3.2). Dry weather screening of each outfall must be conducted at least once every 5 years (Permit Part 4.2.3.3.3).

Permit Part 4.2.3.3.4. was added to require the Permittee to notify the *Director* within **30 days**, if they discover or suspect a discharger may need a separate UPDES Permit.

Permit Part 4.2.3.6.2. was added and indicates that although the Permittee is required to prohibit illicit discharges within their boundaries, the MS4 Permit does not impose strict liability on the Permittee.

Permit Part 4.2.3.6.3. (previously 4.2.3.6.) was updated to remove the requirement that the Permittee immediately notify the *Division* if they are unable to meet the IDDE MCM. This was removed because SLC should have a fully implemented program at this time.

Permit Part 4.2.3.11. was updated to include that new hires should be trained within 60 days of hire.

4.2.4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

The threshold for construction site storm water runoff control has been clarified to “construction sites with a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre, including projects that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale which collectively disturbs land greater than or equal to one acre...”

Permit Part 4.2.4.1.2. was added, which requires the permittee to require construction operators to obtain coverage under the current UPDES Storm Water General permit for Construction Activities for the duration of the project.

Permit Part 4.2.4.2.1 has added an appeals process as part of the procedures to ensure compliance to be posted in a publicly available location. An appeals process will allow a construction operator to appeal an enforcement option.

Permit Part 4.2.4.3. has been updated to change the requirement for preconstruction SWPPP review SOP or similar type of document to a SWPPP review checklist.

Permit Part 4.2.4.3.1 has changed the pre-construction SWPPP review requirement to a pre-construction meeting requirement.

Permit Part 4.2.4.3.4. was added to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 122.34 (4) (i) (E). This part requires the Permittee to develop procedures for receiving and considering information and comments submitted by the public on proposed projects.

Permit Part 4.2.4.3.5. (previously 4.2.4.4.) was updated to indicate that Salt Lake City will develop a means to identify priority sites and listed additional considerations. It has additionally clarified the factors to be considered when determining a priority construction site.

Permit Part 4.2.4.4. was updated to clarify that if the SWPPP and inspections were contracted out, then the individual or entity who prepares a SWPPP for a construction project may not perform the construction site inspections required of Part 4.2.4.4.1 and 4.2.4.4.3 on behalf of the Permittee.

Permit Part 4.2.4.4.1 has added the requirements for qualified Permittee storm water inspectors and adds that inspections must occur monthly (at a minimum) on all new construction sites with a land disturbance of 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 which collectively disturbs land greater than or equal to one acre.

Permit Part 4.2.4.4.2. adds that the notification procedures need to be provided to the construction operator/owner before active construction begins.

Permit Part 4.2.4.4.4 allows for the use of an electronic inspection tool by the Permittee in place of in person, on-site inspections for up to one-half of inspections at a construction site.

Permit Part 4.2.4.5. has added language that requires the Permittee to ensure annual training of staff as well as the training of new hires within **60 days** of hire.

4.2.5. Long-Term Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment (Post Construction Storm Water Management)

The threshold for long-term storm water management has been clarified to “construction sites with a land disturbance of 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 which collectively disturbs land greater than or equal to one acre...”

Modified Post-Construction Retention Standard

Permit Part 4.2.5.1.2 requires all new development projects meeting the applicable threshold, to manage rainfall on-site, and prevent the off-site discharge of runoff associated with precipitation less than or equal to the 80th percentile rainfall event. The 80th percentile rainfall event is the event whose precipitation total is greater than or equal to 80 percent of all storm events over a given period of record. Guidance related to this requirement is available on the Division’s website at <https://deq.utah.gov/water-quality/low-impactdevelopment>. If not feasible, a rationale must be provided for the use of alternative design criteria.

Redevelopment projects meeting the applicable threshold that increase the impervious surface by greater than 10%, shall manage rainfall on-site, and prevent the off-site discharge of the net increase in the volume associated with the precipitation from all rainfall events less than or equal to the 80th percentile rainfall event. This water quality volume-based methodology will reduce the runoff from a site from the small frequently occurring storms which have a strong negative cumulative impact on receiving water quality.

Rationale for Post-Construction Retention Standard

The Division has determined that the retention standards outlined in Section 4.2.5, meet the intent of the maximum extent practicable (MEP) standard to prevent or minimize water quality impacts from new and redevelopment post-construction storm water management through clear, specific, and measurable requirements.

In reviewing literature, evaluation of the diversity of site conditions and climates around the state, and consulting with practicing design engineers, the Division determined that the 80th percentile event represents the MEP for retention in the Salt Lake City permit area. In addition, the Division has made this standard identical to the standard used in the renewal of Permit UTR090000 which is applicable to small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) across the state and UTS000001, which is for the Jordan Valley Municipalities.

In developing this standard, the Division reviewed literature and design guidelines for storm water quality management throughout the intermountain west. The purpose of the post construction retention standard is to maintain or restore stable hydrology in receiving waters and protect water quality by reducing the effect of first-flush events on receiving waters. The Division recognizes the cascading water quality effects of development to include increases in pollutant sources, storm water runoff, and the erosional impacts of storm events. These effects are associated with increased impervious cover and activities associated with developed lands.

The Division reviewed the following studies related to storm water runoff and water quality volume: Guo and Urbonas, 1996 and Urbonas, Roesner, and Guo, 1996. These studies formed the basis of a recommendation by the Water Environment Federation and American Society of Civil Engineers (1998) that stormwater quality treatment facilities (i.e., post-construction BMPs) be based on the capture and treatment of runoff from storms ranging in size from "mean" to "maximized" storms (70th to 90th percentile storm). The Division selected the 80th percentile as a mid-range target, based in part on this recommendation. The Division determined that retention of the "maximized" storm was impractical for Utah.

Further, the Division determined that the Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual developed for the State of Colorado is applicable to Utah's climate and topography. The USDCM states that "capturing and properly treating this volume [80th percentile storm] should remove between 80 and 90% of the annual total suspended solids (TSS) load, while doubling the capture volume was estimated to increase the removal rate by only 1 to 2%." Based on this analysis, an increase to the 90th percentile storm, as proposed in a previous draft of the Permit, would result in a negligible improvement in water quality. Further, this standard is consistent with other similarly situated states in the intermountain west, such as Montana (0.5") and Colorado (80th percentile storm).

This final Permit also clarifies that implementation of the post-construction retention standard applies only if impervious surface area increases by greater than 10%. It would be impractical to require that any size redevelopment meet the new retention standard because redevelopment projects that do not increase surface area by greater than 10% would often not be able to meet the standard without removing existing impervious surfaces. Further, this change allows cities to work within the context of existing storm water master plans and proceed with retrofits of existing facilities through requirements identified in section 4.2.6.9. of the Permit.

Low Impact Development Requirements

The Permit requires that the post-construction retention standard be accomplished through the use of a combination of practices: site design (including reduction in impervious cover), structural and non-structural controls Low Impact Development practices that are designed, constructed, and maintained to infiltrate, evapotranspire and/or harvest and reuse rainwater. This requirement is described in Permit Part 4.2.5.1.3.

The Permittee must allow for use of a minimum of five LID practices from the list in Appendix C of “A Guide to Low Impact Development within Utah.” If a Permittee has not adopted specific LID guidelines, any LID approach that meets permit requirements and is feasible may be used to meet this requirement.

If an LID approach cannot be utilized, the Permittee must document an explanation of the reasons preventing this approach and the rationale for alternative criteria per Permit Part 4.2.5.1.5. Guidance for assessing and documenting site conditions and feasibility can be found in DWQ’s “A Guide to Low Impact Development within Utah” Appendix B “Storm Water Quality Report Template” located on the DWQ website at: <https://documents.deq.utah.gov/waterquality/stormwater/updes/DWQ-2019-000161.pdf>.

The definition of LID infeasibility has been expanded to include high groundwater, drinking water source protection areas, soil conditions, slopes, accessibility, excessive costs, or others.

Other Changes to Section 4.2.5.

The deadline of 18 months to implement the post-construction storm water program was removed because the deadline has passed, and SLC should have already implemented a program.

Permit Part 4.2.5.1.3.1. was added to alleviate concerns about LID practices being considered Illicit Discharges to ground water. The language in this permit part states” The *Director* will not consider implementation of LID BMPs in accordance with Guidance for Implementing LID to be illicit discharges under the Act or this Permit. “

Permit Part 4.2.5.2. (Previously 4.2.5.4.) as updated to include that the Permittee shall implement an enforcement strategy and implement the enforcement provisions of the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism. The Permittee’s ordinance or other regulatory mechanism must include an appeals process.

Permit Part 4.2.5.2.5. (Previously 4.2.5.5.3.) was updated to increase the frequency of inspections from every 5 years to once every other year, at a minimum.

Permit Part 4.2.5.2.4. (previously 4.2.5.5.2.) was updated to include that the Permittee must verify that long-term BMPs are constructed as designed.

Previous Permit Part 4.2.5.3.3 requiring a retrofit plan has been moved to Permit Part 4.2.6 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

Permit Part 4.2.5.4. (Previously 4.2.5.7.) was updated to clarify SLC's inventory must include both public and private sector sites located within the Permittee's service area that were developed since the Permittee obtained coverage by this permit or the date that post-construction requirements came into effect, whichever is later.

Previous Permit Part 4.2.5.4.2 has been removed.

Permit Part 4.2.5.5. (Previously 4.2.5.6.) was updated to require that all staff involved in post-construction storm water management, planning and review, and inspections and enforcement be trained on an annual basis. New hires must be trained within **60 days** of hire.

4.2.6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

This minimum control measure has been reorganized to more clearly outline the requirements for "high priority" municipal facilities and overall SOP development and implementation for all facilities and municipal operations. Guidance for evaluating "high priority" municipal facilities and preparing SOPs will be developed as separate Fact Sheets by the Division.

Permit Part 4.2.6.1. added a line that indicates that the *Director* maintains the authority to add additional "high priority" facilities to the list as needed.

Permit Part 4.2.6.1. added the following facilities to the "high priority" facility list: public restrooms; Public marinas and boat launches; de-icing storage facilities; airports; animal control facilities; vehicle salvage yards; chemical storage facilities; and transportation hubs (including bus stations). It also removed Permittee owned and/or maintenance structural storm water controls from the list.

Permit Part 4.2.6.2. was updated to remove the listed typical urban pollutants and instead requires the Permittee to make their own list of common pollutants.

Permit Part 4.2.6.4. was updated to include that the Permittee shall provide water quality control measures and BMPs at all high-priority sites designed to target the specific pollutants generated onsite, and/or the pollutants associated with the impaired waters. The Permittee shall monitor the control measures and BMPs regularly to verify that the BMPs are functioning. Control measures, BMPs, and monitoring schedules shall be specified in the Permittee's SWMP.

Permit Part 4.2.6.5. requires the Permittee to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for each "high-priority" the Permittee-owned or operated facility within **180 days** from the effective date of this Permit. The SWPPP must identify potential sources of pollution, describe and ensure implementation of practices that are to be used to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges associated with activity at the facility and must include a site map showing the information required in Permit Part 4.2.6.4. The previous Permit required SOPs to address many of these requirements and these SOPs, provided that they meet the Permit requirements, may be used as part of this SWPPP document. SOPs

must be tailored to the Permittee, facility, or operational procedure and must not contain generic descriptions of municipal activities.

In Permit Part 4.2.6.6.1, visual inspection frequency has been reduced from weekly to monthly.

In Permit Part 4.2.6.6.2, comprehensive inspection frequency has been reduced from quarterly to semi-annually.

In Permit Part 4.2.6.6.3, visual observation frequency has been reduced from quarterly to annually.

Permit Part 4.2.6.7.6.1. was added to require all floor drain in Permittee-owned and operated buildings get inventoried. This Permit part states: “Within **90 days** of the effective date of this permit the Permittee must submit a plan to *Director* on how the Permittee proposes to inventory floor drains inside all Permittee-owned or operated buildings to ensure that the floor drains discharge to appropriate locations. The plan at a minimum should include a proposed timeline and prioritization. The plan will require *Director* approval. The approved plan will become a permit requirement. The proposal may be re-evaluated and updated in the next permit term, if deemed necessary.”

Previous Long-Term Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment Permit Part 4.2.5.3.3 requiring a retrofit plan has been moved to Permit Part 4.2.6.9.

Permit Part 4.2.6.10. requires that all employees, contracted staff, and other responsible entities involved in construction, operation, or maintenance job functions that are likely to impact storm water quality be trained on an annual basis. New hires must be trained within 60 days of hire.

4.3 Industrial High Risk Runoff

Permit Part 4.3.1.1. was updated to give the City the option to include NAIC codes or SIC codes, whichever they deem more appropriate and removed the “physical location of storm drain receiving discharge” as a commercial inventory requirement.

Permit Part 4.3.2. was added to call out requirements for education and outreach at “priority” commercial sites.

Permit Part 4.3.3. adds the requirement of the permittee to require industrial facilities listed in the inventory included in Part 4.3.1.2. to select, install, implement, and maintain storm water control measures as necessary to minimize storm water pollution.

Permit Part 4.3.3.1. adds the requirements that the Permittee is required to notify industrial sites of any control measure requirements pertaining to their site and their responsibility to implement and comply with the requirements.

Permit Part 4.3.3.2. that the Permittee may need to require industrial facilities that discharge into impaired water bodies to implement additional controls as necessary to prevent the discharge of pollutants of concern.

Permit Part 4.3.4.1. (Previously 4.3.3.1.) was updated to add that every 5-years SLC should verify that “no exposure” is still valid.

Permit Part 4.6. requires that all employees, contracted staff, and other responsible entities whose primary job duties are implementing the industrial storm water program be trained on an annual basis. New hires must be trained within **60 days** of hire.

4.4 Sharing Responsibility

Section 4.3.5. was added to require the permittee to conduct training of the responsible entity on Permit requirements and applicable SOPs.

4.5. Reviewing and Updating Storm Water Management Programs

Permit Part 4.5.2.1. was updated to clarify that changes that reduce or replace any component, control, or requirement of the SWMP document is not authorized, unless it meets requirements outlined in Part 4.4.2.2.

5.0 Narrative Standard, Monitoring, Recordkeeping and Reporting

5.2. General Monitoring and Sampling Requirements

Permit Part 5.2.1.1. added the requirement to Assess storm water impacts to in-stream water quality, hydrology, geomorphology, habitat, and biology.

Permit Part 5.2.2.4. has the JOR 8.32 outfall location updated, as per SLC's request.

5.4 Reporting

Permit Part 5.4.2. requires the Permittee to use the report form provided on the Division's website for their annual report or an equivalent form.

Permit Part 5.4.2.1 which required 5-years of wet weather monitoring data be provided with each annual report was removed and replaced with permit part 5.4.5. which requires a comprehensive wet weather monitoring report be submitted with the Permittee's renewal application.

Permit Part 5.4.4. was updated to change the submittal of the report to be via the DWQ electronic portal system, instead of by mail.

7.0 Definitions

The definition for "Developed site" was added to this section.

The definition for "Indian Country" was removed because it was not applicable.

"Impaired waters" was updated to include language that was consistent with *UAC R317-2*, in regards to designated uses.

The definition of NOI was updated to refer to the NOI required to apply for a UPDES Construction General Permit, rather than for coverage under this permit.

