



**ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE STORMWATER
FROM A MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM TO
WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES**

This permit provides authorization to discharge under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) program, in compliance with the provisions of Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1; Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.), Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9, and amendments thereto; and the Clean Water Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). The permittee,

Pima County
130 West Congress
Tucson, Arizona 85701

is authorized to discharge stormwater from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owned or operated by Pima County to waters of the United States in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this permit.

This permit becomes effective on July 18, 2011

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight,

July 17, 2010

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "M. Fulton", is written over a horizontal line.

Michael A. Fulton, Director
Water Quality Division
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Signed this 16th day of June 2011.

Table of Contents

1.0	Authorization	4
1.1	Applicability	4
1.2	Authorized Discharges	4
2.0	Legal Authority	4
3.0	Limitations Of Coverage	5
3.1	Stormwater Discharges Associated With Industrial Activity	5
3.2	Stormwater Discharges Associated With Construction Activity	5
3.3	Non-Stormwater Discharges	5
3.4	Stormwater Discharges Mixed With Non-Stormwater	5
3.5	Discharges To Impaired Waters	5
3.6	Discharges To Outstanding Arizona Waters	5
4.0	Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS)	5
5.0	Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)	7
5.1	Program Implementation	7
5.2	Measurable Goals	7
5.3	Program Updates	7
5.4	Annual Program Review	7
5.5	Revisions To The SWMP	7
5.6	SWMP Revisions Requiring A Permit Modification	8
5.7	Program Modification Required By ADEQ	8
6.0	Special Conditions	9
6.1	Discharges From The MS4 To Impaired Waters	9
6.2	Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Allocations	9
6.3	Discharge From The MS4 To Outstanding Arizona Waters (OAW)	9
7.0	Monitoring Requirements	9
7.1	Monitoring Objectives	9
7.2	Dry Weather Screening	9
7.3	Wet Weather Monitoring	10
7.4	Assessment Of Pollutant Loadings	16
7.5	Sample Collection And Analysis	17
7.6	Monitoring Records	18
7.7	Retention Of Monitoring Records	19
7.8	Sampling Waiver	19
7.9	Changes To The Monitoring Program By The County	19
7.10	Modification To Monitoring Program Required By ADEQ	20
7.11	Compliance With Monitoring Requirements	20
8.0	Reporting Requirements	20
8.1	Annual Reporting	20
8.2	Non-Filer Notifications	22
8.3	Discharge Of A Pollutant Concentration Greater than a Surface Water Quality Standard	22
8.4	Additional Reporting Requirements	23
8.5	Reporting Deadline	23
8.6	Reporting Locations	23
8.7	Signatory And Certification Requirements	23
9.0	Standard Conditions	24
9.1	Duty To Reapply	24
9.2	Signatories To Applications Or Reports	24
9.3	Duty To Comply	24
9.4	Need To Halt Or Reduce Activity Not A Defense	25
9.5	Duty To Mitigate	25

9.6	Proper Operation And Maintenance	25
9.7	Permit Actions.....	25
9.8	Property Rights	26
9.9	Duty To Provide Information	26
9.10	Inspection And Entry.....	26
9.11	Monitoring And Records	26
9.12	Signatory Requirement	26
9.13	Reporting Requirements.....	27
9.14	Bypass	28
9.15	Upset.....	29
9.16	Reopener Clause	29
9.17	Termination Of Permits.....	29
9.18	Availability Of Reports	30
9.19	Removed Substances.....	30
9.20	Severability	30
9.21	Civil And Criminal Liability	30
9.22	Oil And Hazardous Substance Liability	30
9.23	State Or Tribal Law.....	30
9.24	Other Environmental Laws	30
10.0	Definitions	31
11.0	References.....	34

Tables

Table 1 – Monitoring Locations.....	11
Table 2 – Stormwater Monitoring.....	12

- Appendix A – Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Measurable Goals
- Appendix B – Annual Report Form (ARF)
- Appendix C – Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Requirements
- Appendix D – Stormwater Permit Coverage Area Map

1.0 AUTHORIZATION

1.1 Applicability

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.26(a)(3)(i), incorporated by reference in A.A.C. R18-9-A905, this permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owned or operated by Pima County (county), a large MS4, to waters of the United States (waters of the U.S.) and includes the unincorporated area(s) of Pima County as described in Appendix D of this permit.

1.2 Authorized Discharges

Subject to the terms and conditions of this permit, Pima County is authorized to discharge stormwater from all outfalls of the MS4 owned or operated by Pima County to waters of the U.S.

2.0 LEGAL AUTHORITY

The county shall continue to maintain and enforce legal authority to control pollutant discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer through ordinance, statute, permit, contract or similar means. This legal authority must, at a minimum, authorize Pima County to:

- 2.1** Control the contribution of pollutants to the municipal storm sewer by stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (as defined by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)) and the quality of stormwater discharged from sites of industrial activity;
- 2.2** Control the contribution of pollutants to the municipal storm sewer by stormwater discharges associated with construction activity and the quality of stormwater discharged from construction sites;
- 2.3** Prohibit illicit connections and discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer;
- 2.4** Control discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer of spills, dumping, or disposal of materials other than stormwater;
- 2.5** Require compliance with conditions in ordinances, permits, or contracts or orders; and
- 2.6** Carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance and noncompliance with permit conditions including the prohibition of illicit discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer; and
- 2.7** Establish requirements for post-construction stormwater controls.

3.0 LIMITATIONS OF COVERAGE

The county shall obtain separate authorization under another AZPDES permit for discharges related to its industrial and construction stormwater discharges, or discharges of non-storm waters. This permit does not authorize the following discharges:

- 3.1 Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity**
Stormwater associated with industrial activity as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).
- 3.2 Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity**
Stormwater associated with construction activity as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) or 40 CFR 122.26(b) (15).
- 3.3 Non-Stormwater**
Non-stormwater, including De Minimis discharges as defined in Section 10 (Definitions) of this permit.
- 3.4 Stormwater Mixed with Non-stormwater**
Stormwater mixed with sources of non-stormwater
- 3.5 Impaired Waters**
Stormwater to waters listed as impaired on Arizona's 303(d) and other impaired water list(s), except as specified in Section 6.0 (Special Conditions) of this permit.
- 3.6 Outstanding Arizona Waters**
Stormwater to waters identified as outstanding Arizona waters (OAW) in A.A.C. R18-11-112, except as specified in Section 6.0 (Special Conditions) of this permit.

4.0 SURFACE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

- 4.1** Pima County shall protect surface water quality by reducing discharges that cause or contribute to a pollutant concentration that is greater than any applicable surface water quality standard (SWQS) of the State of Arizona (Arizona Administrative Code, Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1), including the narrative limitations applicable to waters receiving discharges from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). To do so, Pima County shall fully implement the Stormwater Management Program (SWMP), referenced in Section 5.0 of this permit, any subsequent revisions, and all requirements of this permit, including appendices A, B, C and D.
- 4.2** The county shall compare stormwater quality monitoring data, as measured from the monitoring locations specified in Table 1 of this permit, to the SWQSs applicable to the waters receiving the discharge from the MS4.¹ A pollutant concentration that is greater than the applicable SWQS is not considered a violation of this permit when Pima County is implementing control measures designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. In the event a pollutant concentration greater than the

¹ When data is analyzed consistent with Section 7.0 of this permit, and results are below the Limit of Quantitation (LOQ), the permittee is to report flagged data. However, in this event, such data is not considered to be an 'exceedance' or to definitively 'contain pollutants above a SWQS' for the purposes of Section 4.0 of this permit.

applicable SWQS is detected, Pima County shall continue to perform monitoring of stormwater discharges as specified in Section 7.3 of this permit.

If monitoring data collected under this permit show a recurring (more than once during the permit term) pollutant concentration that is greater than an applicable SWQS at a monitoring location, the county shall investigate and make all reasonable efforts to identify potential source(s) of the pollutant(s).² The county shall evaluate the effectiveness of existing control measures on the pollutant(s) of concern and modify existing control measures or implement additional control measures, as necessary, to reduce the discharge of pollutant(s) to the maximum extent practicable.

- 4.3** If despite full implementation of the SWMP and other requirements of this permit, the county finds that a discharge contains a pollutant concentration that is greater than an applicable SWQS, Pima County shall report this information in the annual report. This report shall include, at a minimum, the information specified in Section 8.3 of this permit. For recurring discharges containing a pollutant concentration that is greater than an applicable SWQS, actions taken to investigate and identify sources and any recommended control measures for reducing the discharge of pollutants, to the maximum extent practicable, shall be included in the annual report.
- 4.4** If a recurring pollutant concentration that is greater than an applicable SWQS exists at a monitoring location specified in Table 1 of this permit, and it is determined pursuant to Section 4.2 of this permit that additional control measures within the control of Pima County may reduce a recurring pollutant concentration that is greater than an applicable SWQS, the county shall immediately begin to implement those control measures, or alternatively propose to the department an action plan including a schedule for implementation.² In the event the county elects to propose an action plan, the plan (including the schedule for implementation) must be submitted to the department within thirty (30) days of identifying the recurring pollutant concentration that is greater than an applicable SWQS (in accordance with Section 4.2 of this permit). If a discharge containing a pollutant(s) concentration greater than an applicable SWQS persists and the county has not modified existing control measures or implemented additional control measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, this permit may be reopened and modified in accordance with the provisions in A.A.C. R18-9-B906 and 40 CFR 122.62.

² *E. coli* values above the SWQS are prevalent in Arizona in high flow precipitation events. For this pollutant, unless the permittee is discharging to an outstanding Arizona water or a waterbody impaired for *E. Coli*, extensive investigation is not required. However, the permittee shall review available information for obvious or high contributing sources, and human sources that can be readily managed or eliminated.

5.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP)

5.1 Program Implementation

The county shall continue to implement and maintain a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP), within the area described in Appendix D, designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to and from the MS4, to the maximum extent practicable that is owned or operated by Pima County. The SWMP shall comply with the requirements specified in 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv), incorporated by reference in A.A.C. R18-9-A905. The SWMP shall also incorporate provisions related to the requirements specified in the permit appendices and generally describe how the data required to be reported will be collected and maintained.

5.2 Measurable Goals

Pima County shall implement and maintain control measures and associated frequencies, amounts, timeframes, and other measurable goals specified in Appendix A of this permit. Upon the effective date of this permit, the county shall begin updating the SWMP as necessary to comply with the provisions of this permit, including Appendix A of this permit. In addition to these requirements, the county shall implement additional stormwater and non-stormwater control measures as necessary to reduce the discharge of pollutants to and from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable.

5.3 Program Updates

Pima County shall submit two (2) copies of the updated SWMP and associated attachments to ADEQ within one (1) year of the effective date of this permit. The SWMP shall include all of the information specified in Appendix C of this permit and shall be organized in a similar manner. The SWMP shall be submitted to the ADEQ Stormwater and General Permits Unit Manager at the address specified in Section 8.6 (Reporting Locations) of this permit.

5.4 Annual Program Review

The county shall conduct an annual review of the SWMP, in conjunction with the preparation of the annual report required under Section 8.1 of this permit, to evaluate the effectiveness of the program in reducing the discharge of pollutants to and from the MS4, to the maximum extent practicable, and to assess improvements in stormwater quality.

5.5 Revisions to the SWMP

The county shall update the SWMP during the permit term as necessary to improve the effectiveness of the program in reducing the discharge of pollutants to and from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable. Changes to the SWMP made in accordance with the following do not require formal modification of this permit:

1. Addition of New Control Measures: The County may add control measures to the SWMP at any time during the term of this permit. A description of these modification(s) shall be included in the subsequent annual report as required by Section 8.1 of this permit.
2. Addition of Temporary or Experimental Control Measures: In addition to control measures described in the SWMP, the county may implement temporary (i.e., event driven) or experimental control measures at any time during the term of this permit. Such control measures may also be removed at the discretion of the county. The initiation and cessation of such control measures and an assessment of the effectiveness of the temporary or experimental control measures shall be described in the subsequent annual report.

3. Increase of Existing Control Measures: Pima County may increase the amount or frequency of an existing control measure in the SWMP at any time during the term of this permit. A description of these increase(s) shall be included in the subsequent annual report.
4. Replacement of Existing Control Measures: Pima County may replace an ineffective control measure with an alternate control measure during the term of this permit with prior approval by ADEQ. Pima County shall demonstrate that the replacement will continue to achieve an equivalent or increased reduction in pollutants and shall provide the following information:
 - a. A description of the control measure to be replaced;
 - b. An explanation of why the existing control measure is ineffective;
 - c. An analysis of how the replacement control measure is expected to achieve the goals of the control measure which is to be replaced; and
 - d. An explanation of how the SWMP will continue to reduce discharges, to the maximum extent practicable, with the replacement of the original control measure.

[Note: Changing control measures from year to year is allowed by certain provisions in Sections I.A, I.B, and II.A. of Appendix A of this permit. These changes do not require prior approvals by ADEQ or modifications of this permit.]

5.6 SWMP Revisions Requiring a Permit Modification

The county shall not discontinue or decrease an existing control measure (including an amount, frequency, timeframe, or any other measurable goal specified in Appendix A of this permit), without prior modification of this permit. Such modifications shall be proposed by the county in writing, as a request for permit modification, and shall describe how the proposed modification will continue to achieve an equivalent or greater reduction in pollutants, and will not cause or contribute to a pollutant concentration that is greater than any applicable SWQS. A request for permit modification shall include the following information:

1. A description of the control measure to be eliminated or reduced;
2. An explanation of why the control measure should be eliminated or reduced;
3. An analysis of how the goals of the existing control measure are expected to be achieved once the control measure is eliminated or reduced; and
4. An explanation of how the SWMP will continue to reduce discharges, to the maximum extent practicable, with the elimination or reduction of the control measure.

5.7 Program Modifications Required by ADEQ

ADEQ may require modifications to the SWMP.

Modifications required by ADEQ shall be made in writing, shall set forth the time schedule for Pima County to develop the modifications, and shall offer the county the opportunity to propose alternative program modifications to meet the objectives of the modifications. All modifications required by ADEQ shall be made in accordance with the provisions in A.A.C. R18-9-B906 and 40 CFR 122.62.

6.0 SPECIAL CONDITIONS

6.1 Discharges from the MS4 to Impaired Waters

This permit is intended to protect the impaired waters within the State of Arizona as specified in Arizona's 303(d) and other impaired water list(s). The county shall develop and implement control measures to reduce the discharge of any 303(d) listed parameters from the MS4 to an impaired water to the maximum extent practicable. These control measures shall be identified in the county's SWMP.

Pima County shall also include any listed pollutant(s) in the stormwater monitoring performed at any monitoring location(s) discharging to an impaired water, as required by Section 7.3.3 of this permit. Monitoring for listed pollutants shall be performed throughout the permit term at the monitoring location(s) discharging to the impaired water (*this provision does not require fish tissue monitoring*).

6.2 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Allocations

At the time of permit issuance, no Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) have been established for any water that receives discharges from Pima County's MS4. However, if a TMDL is established during the permit term, this permit may be reopened and modified to include the requirements of the TMDL and associated implementation plan in accordance with reopening and modification provisions in R18-9-B906 and 40 CFR 122.62.

6.3 Discharges from the MS4 to Outstanding Arizona Waters (OAW)

This permit is intended to protect outstanding Arizona waters. If a receiving water that has the potential to be impacted by the MS4 discharge is classified as an OAW during the permit term, this permit may be reopened and modified, in accordance with reopening and modification provisions in R18-9-B906 and 40 CFR 122.62.

7.0 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

7.1 Monitoring Objectives

The county shall conduct stormwater monitoring as required by this permit. Stormwater sampling data shall be used for the following purposes:

1. To characterize stormwater quality and identify stormwater pollutants;
2. To detect and eliminate illicit discharges;
3. To evaluate the general effectiveness of specific control measures and the SWMP as a whole in reducing the discharge of pollutants; and
4. To estimate pollutant loads to waters of the U.S.

7.2. Dry Weather Screening

The county shall continue to implement an ongoing program to monitor major outfalls (as defined in Section 10 of this permit) for illicit discharges, and field screening points (if included in the county's SWMP). The program shall implement the best management practices and measurable goals specified in Appendix A of this permit. The county shall perform outfall inspections in accordance with field screening procedures set forth at 40 CFR 122.26(d)(1)(iv)(D), and other applicable monitoring procedures.

7.3 Wet Weather Monitoring

7.3.1 Measurable Storm Events

The county shall conduct wet weather monitoring for storm events greater than 0.2 inches that results in an actual discharge from the monitoring locations specified in Table 1 of this permit. Discrete sampling events for each monitoring location shall not be less than 72 hours since the last storm event discharge. 40 CFR 122.21

7.3.2 Storm Event Records

Each season Pima County shall record measurable storm events occurring at each monitoring location specified in Table 1 of this permit until all samples required to be collected during the season are obtained from the monitoring location. The county shall report this storm event data in the annual report, including the following information:

1. Date of each storm event;
2. Amount of rainfall (in inches) in the drainage area for each stormwater monitoring location; and
3. For each measurable storm event, indicate whether or not a stormwater sample was collected, and if not, an explanation on the conditions that prevented or did not require sampling.

7.3.3 Seasonal Stormwater Sampling

The county shall sample stormwater discharging from the MS4 at the monitoring locations specified in Table 1 of this permit throughout the permit term. Stormwater sampling shall commence on the first measurable storm event (as specified in Section 7.3.1 of this permit) in winter 2011. Stormwater sampling shall continue each subsequent wet season as necessary to collect at least one (1) stormwater sample from a measurable storm event from each monitoring location specified in Table 1 of this permit. The county shall ensure that wet weather samples are representative of stormwater discharges and do not contain quantities and concentrations of pollutants resulting from dry weather flow that would significantly alter stormwater samples.

Wet seasons, for the purposes of monitoring, shall be defined as follows:

Summer wet season: June 1 – October 31

Winter wet season: November 1 – May 31

Stormwater samples shall be collected at the frequencies specified in Table 2 of this permit (once each wet season, either every year or every other year of the permit, see Table 2 of this permit). Sampling shall be conducted over the first three (3) hours of the stormwater discharge, or for the entire stormwater discharge period if the stormwater discharge lasts less than three (3) hours. The county shall design stormwater sampling procedures to include the “first flush” (first 30 minutes of stormwater discharge) of a representative storm event whenever possible to do so.

TABLE 1 Monitoring Locations			
Monitoring Identification	Latitude Longitude	Discharge Location	Location Description
Site #1 (Outfall 18)	32° 17' 46.1" 110° 54' 30.6"	Rillito Creek	Camino Esplendor
Site #2 (Outfall 8B)	32° 17' 32.6" 111° 00' 42.6"	Rillito Creek	La Cholla Blvd and Rillito Creek, south side of river, west of bridge. Two 66" pipes are present; outfall 8B is the west pipe
Site #3 (Outfall 13)	32° 18' 22.9" 110° 53' 38.8"	Rillito Creek	Valley View ¼ mile south of Sunrise (west side of street and east side of channel) end Valley View Rd and Valley View Wash junction
Site #4 (Outfall 13)	32° 18' 23" 110° 53' 38.8"	Rillito Creek	Valley View ¼ mile south of Sunrise (west side of street and east side of channel) end Valley View Rd and Valley View Wash junction
Site #5 (Outfall 17)	32° 10' 27.5" 110° 55' 34.1"	Santa Cruz River	Alley way between Columbia and District, on the east side of Country Club

TABLE 2 Stormwater Monitoring		
Parameter ¹	Sampling Frequency ⁴	Sample Type ⁶
Conventional Parameters		
Average flow rate for the sampling period ³	Each time a monitoring location is sampled	_____
pH	Once each wet season for each year of the permit term beginning in Winter 2011	Discrete (field analysis)
Temperature	“ “	Discrete (field analysis)
Hardness	“ “	Flow-proportional composite
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L) ²	“ “	“ “
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L) ²	“ “	“ “
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) (mg/L) ²	“ “	“ “
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/L) ²	“ “	“ “
Microbiological		
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) (CFU/100 ml or MPN) ²	“ “	Discrete
Inorganics		
Cyanide, total (ug/L) ²	“ “	Discrete
Metals (ug/L) ^{2, 5}		
Antimony	“ “	Flow-proportional composite
Arsenic	“ “	“ “
Barium	“ “	“ “
Beryllium	“ “	“ “
Cadmium	“ “	“ “
Chromium	“ “	“ “
Copper	“ “	“ “
Lead	“ “	“ “
Mercury	“ “	“ “
Nickel	“ “	“ “
Selenium	“ “	“ “
Silver	“ “	“ “
Thallium	“ “	“ “
Zinc	“ “	“ “

Nutrients (mg/L) ²		
Nitrate plus Nitrite as N	“ “	Flow-proportional composite
Ammonia as N	“ “	“ “
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) as N	“ “	“ “
Total Phosphorus	“ “	“ “
Orthophosphate (Total)	“ “	“ “
Organic Toxic Pollutants		
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) (mg/L)	“ “	Discrete
Total Oil and Grease (mg/L) ²	“ “	Discrete
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), Semi-VOCs, and Pesticides (ug/L)		
Parameter ¹	Sampling Frequency ⁴	Sample Type ⁶
Volatile Organics (ug/L) ^{2,7}		
Acrolein	Once each wet season every other year of this permit beginning in Winter 2011	Discrete
Acrylonitrile	“ “	“ “
Benzene	“ “	“ “
Bromoform	“ “	“ “
Carbon tetrachloride	“ “	“ “
Chlorobenzene	“ “	“ “
Chlorodibromomethane	“ “	“ “
Chloroethane	“ “	“ “
2-chloroethylvinyl ether	“ “	“ “
Chloroform	“ “	“ “
Dichlorobromomethane	“ “	“ “
1,2-dichlorobenzene	“ “	“ “
1,3-dichlorobenzene	“ “	“ “
1,4-dichlorobenzene	“ “	“ “
1,1-dichloroethane	“ “	“ “
1,2-dichloroethane	“ “	“ “
1,1-dichloroethylene	“ “	“ “
1,2-dichloropropane	“ “	“ “
1,3-dichloropropylene	“ “	“ “
Ethylbenzene	“ “	“ “
Methyl bromide	“ “	“ “
Methyl chloride	“ “	“ “
Methylene chloride	“ “	“ “
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	“ “	“ “

Tetrachloroethylene	“	“	“	“
Toluene	“	“	“	“
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	“	“	“	“
1,1,1-trichloroethane	“	“	“	“
1,1,2-trichloroethane	“	“	“	“
Trichloroethylene	“	“	“	“
Trimethylbenzene	“	“	“	“
Vinyl chloride	“	“	“	“
Xylene	“	“	“	“
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Acid Compounds (ug/L) ^{2,7}				
2-chlorophenol	“	“	Flow-proportional composite	
2,4-dichlorophenol	“	“	“	“
2,4-dimethylphenol	“	“	“	“
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	“	“	“	“
2,4-dinitrophenol	“	“	“	“
2-nitrophenol	“	“	“	“
4-nitrophenol	“	“	“	“
p-chloro-m-cresol	“	“	“	“
Pentachlorophenol	“	“	“	“
Phenol	“	“	“	“
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	“	“	“	“
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Base/Neutrals (ug/L) ^{2,7}				
Acenaphthene	“	“	Flow-proportional composite	
Acenaphthylene	“	“	“	“
Anthracene	“	“	“	“
Benzo(a)anthracene	“	“	“	“
Benzo(a)pyrene	“	“	“	“
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	“	“	“	“
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	“	“	“	“
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	“	“	“	“
Chrysene	“	“	“	“
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	“	“	“	“
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	“	“	“	“
Diethyl phthalate	“	“	“	“
Dimethyl phthalate	“	“	“	“
Di-n-butyl phthalate	“	“	“	“
2,4-dinitrotoluene	“	“	“	“
2,6-dinitrotoluene	“	“	“	“
Di-n-octyl phthalate	“	“	“	“
1,2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)	“	“	“	“

Fluoranthene	“	“	“	“
Fluorene	“	“	“	“
Hexachlorobenzene	“	“	“	“
Hexachlorobutadiene	“	“	“	“
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	“	“	“	“
Hexachloroethane	“	“	“	“
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	“	“	“	“
Isophorone	“	“	“	“
Naphthalene	“	“	“	“
Nitrobenzene	“	“	“	“
N-nitrosodimethylamine	“	“	“	“
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	“	“	“	“
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	“	“	“	“
Phenanthrene	“	“	“	“
Pyrene	“	“	“	“
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	“	“	“	“
PCB / Pesticides (ug/L) ^{2,7}				
Aldrin	“	“	Flow-proportional composite	
Alpha-BHC	“	“	“	“
Beta-BHC	“	“	“	“
Gamma-BHC	“	“	“	“
Delta-BHC	“	“	“	“
Chlordane	“	“	“	“
4,4'-DDT	“	“	“	“
4,4'-DDE	“	“	“	“
4,4'-DDD	“	“	“	“
Dieldrin	“	“	“	“
Alpha-endosulfan	“	“	“	“
Beta-endosulfan	“	“	“	“
Endosulfan sulfate	“	“	“	“
Endrin	“	“	“	“
Endrin aldehyde	“	“	“	“
Heptachlor	“	“	“	“
Heptachlor epoxide	“	“	“	“
PCB-1242	“	“	“	“
PCB-1254	“	“	“	“
PCB-1221	“	“	“	“
PCB-1232	“	“	“	“
PCB-1248	“	“	“	“
PCB-1260	“	“	“	“

PCB-1016	“ “	“ “
Toxaphene	“ “	“ “

Footnotes to Table 2

- 1 The county shall include any additional parameters in seasonal stormwater sampling as required by Section 6.0 of this permit (Special Conditions).
- 2 Analytical results shall be reported in the units specified for each category or parameter.
- 3 Determine the average flow rate for the sampling period (no more than three (3) hours). In addition to average flow rate, the county shall also record the duration of the sampling period, the volume of flow over the sampling period, and all other monitoring information as specified in Section 7.6 of this permit (Monitoring Records).
- 4 Sampling Frequency: The sampling frequency for conventional parameters, cyanide, nutrients, Escherichia coli (*E. coli*), TPH, oil and grease, and metals is once each wet season for each year in the permit term at each monitoring location (outfall) specified in Table 1 of this permit. The sampling frequency for VOCs, semi-VOCs, and pesticides is once each wet season for every other year of the permit beginning in Winter 2011.
- 5 If analyzing for total metals, the county shall assume a 1:1 total to dissolved ratio for purposes of reporting and comparison with SWQS unless a site specific translator study is performed. Alternatively, the county may test for dissolved metals, if appropriate field filtering is completed. Hardness data must also be collected and used to calculate the corresponding SWQS for certain metals as indicated by the SWQS rules.
- 6 Sample Type: Discrete samples shall be collected manually for pH, temperature, cyanide, oil and grease, TPH, *E. coli*, and VOCs. Flow-proportional composite samples shall be collected for all other parameters specified in Table 2 of this permit. A flow-proportional composite sample may be collected with a continuous sampler or as a combination of multiple discrete samples (aliquots). Only one (1) analysis of the composite of aliquots is required. Regardless of the sample type, the county shall attempt to include the “first flush” (first 30 minutes of stormwater discharge) of a representative storm event whenever possible to do so.
- 7 Methods: These parameters may be run using the following methods: VOCs, 624 or 8260; SVOCs, 625 or 8270; and PCB / Pesticides, 608/625 or 8081/8082 if the laboratory can pass QA with the method. In this case, the data should be marked with a T2 flag.

7.4 Assessment of Pollutant Loadings

Pima County shall estimate the pollutant loadings each year from all identified monitoring locations to waters of the U.S. for BOD, COD, TSS, total dissolved solids, total nitrogen, total ammonia, total organic nitrogen (TKN), total phosphorous, and metals. An event mean concentration of each pollutant shall be estimated using representative storm event data for each year. The county shall estimate the annual (total) pollutant loadings from the MS4 to waters of the U.S. each year. Pollutant loadings and event mean concentrations may be estimated from sampling data collected at the monitoring locations specified in Table 1 of this permit and shall take into consideration land uses and drainage areas for the outfall. The pollutant loadings estimated annually shall be compared to previous estimates of pollutant loadings throughout this permit term. Estimates of pollutant loadings and event mean concentrations shall be included in the annual report and shall be accompanied by a description of the procedures for estimating pollutant loads and concentrations, including any modeling, data analysis, and calculation methods.

7.5 Sample Collection and Analysis

7.5.1 The county is responsible for the quality and accuracy of all data required under this permit.

7.5.2 Quality Assurance (QA) Manual

The county shall keep a QA manual that describes the sample collection and analyses procedures. If the county collects samples or conducts sample analyses in-house, the county shall develop a QA manual that addresses these activities. If a third party collects and/or analyzes samples on behalf of the county, the county shall obtain a copy of the applicable QA procedures. The QA manual shall be available for review by ADEQ/ADHS upon request. The QA manual shall be updated as necessary, and shall describe the following:

1. Project management, including roles and responsibilities of the participants; qualifications of persons collecting samples; purpose of sample collection; matrix to be sampled; the analytes or compounds being measured; and applicable permit-specific limits, assessment levels or thresholds;
2. Sample collection procedures; equipment used; the type and number of samples to be collected including QA/QC (quality assurance/quality control) samples (i.e., background samples, duplicates, and equipment or field blanks); preservatives and holding times for the samples (see methods under 40 CFR 136 or A.A.C. Title 9, Chapter 14, Article 6 or any condition within this permit that specifies a particular test method.);
3. Approved analytical method(s) to be used; Limits of Detection (LODs) and Limits of Quantitation (LOQs); required QC results to be reported (e.g., matrix spike recoveries, duplicate relative percent differences, blank contamination, laboratory control sample recoveries, surrogate spike recoveries, etc.); acceptance criteria; and corrective actions to be taken by the county or the laboratory as a result of problems identified during QC checks; and
4. How the county will perform data review; report results to ADEQ; resolve data quality issues; and identify limitations on the use of the data.

7.5.3 Sample Collection

Sample collection, preservation and handling shall be performed as described in 40 CFR 136 including the referenced edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, or by procedures referenced in A.A.C. Title 9, Chapter 14 of the ADHS laboratory licensure rules. Pima County shall outline the proper procedures in the QA manual, and samples taken for this permit must conform to these procedures whether collection and handling is performed directly by the county or contracted to another party.

7.5.4 Analyses Requirements

1. The county must use a laboratory that is licensed by the ADHS Office of Laboratory Licensure and Certification. Sample analyses conducted in the field at the time of collection (e.g., temperature, pH, etc.) may be performed

by the county (including contractors retained by Pima County) utilizing instruments appropriate for the analyses or measurement. Field instruments must be calibrated and maintained according to the manufacturer's specifications. Where such a procedure exists, field analyses shall be conducted in accordance with procedures established in 40 CFR 136. To ensure consistency, the county shall prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all analyses conducted in the field, whether or not a procedure is established in 40 CFR 136. Copies of the SOPs shall be included in the first annual report submitted to ADEQ and retained in the QA manual.

2. The county must use analytical methods specified in this permit. If no test procedure is specified, the county shall analyze the pollutant using:
 - a. A test procedure listed in 40 CFR 136;
 - b. An alternative test procedure approved by the EPA as provided in 40 CFR 136;
 - c. A test procedure listed in 40 CFR 136, with modifications allowed by EPA and approved as a method alteration by ADHS under A.A.C. R9-14-610(C); or
 - d. If no test procedure for a pollutant is available under (2)(a) through (c) above, any method in A.A.C. R9-14-612 or approved under A.A.C. R9-14-610(C) for wastewater may be used. If there is no approved wastewater method for a parameter, any other method identified in 9 A.A.C. 14, Article 6 that will achieve appropriate detection and reporting limits may be used for analyses.
3. For results to be considered valid, all analytical work shall meet quality control standards specified in the approved methods.
4. The county shall use an analytical method with a Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) that is lower than the water quality criteria applicable to the waters of the U.S. which receive stormwater discharges. If all methods have LOQs higher than applicable water quality criteria, the county shall use the approved analytical method with the lowest LOQ.
5. The county shall use a standard calibration where the lowest standard point is equal to or less than the LOQ³.

7.6 Monitoring Records

The county shall retain records of monitoring activities, including the following information applicable to the sampling event and equipment type:

1. Date and time of sampling or measurements performed;
2. Monitoring location (monitoring location identification);
3. Individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
4. Duration of the sampling period;
5. Volume of flow during the sampling period;
6. Volume of each discrete and flow-weighted composite sample;
7. Volume of each aliquot in the flow-weighted composite sample;

³ In those cases where methods utilize a single point calibration, such as 200.7 for metals, the county should request the laboratory to provide the lowest concentration for each analyte over which the instrument response is linear. The linear dynamic range for the method should be established as part of the required QA/QC procedures.

8. Flow rate at the time of collection of each aliquot;
9. Number of aliquots in the flow-weighted composite sample;
10. Time interval between collection of each aliquot (or time of collection of each aliquot);
11. Sample preservatives used;
12. Date(s) the analyses were performed;
13. Laboratory and individual(s) who performed the analyses;
14. Analytical techniques or methods used;
15. Published Method Detection Limits (MDL) of each method used, as applicable;
16. Limits of Detection (LODs) of each method used;
17. Results of such analyses;
18. Completed chain of custody forms;
19. Any comments, case narrative or summary of results produced by the laboratory required to be supplied to the county by the laboratory under ADHS licensure rules; and
20. Summary of data interpretation and any corrective action related to the data taken by Pima County.

7.7 Retention of Monitoring Records

The county shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records for field equipment or meters operated by the county, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data use for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement or report.

7.8 Sampling Waiver

Sampling of a representative event is not required during adverse climatic conditions. Adverse climatic conditions which prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, etc.). Information on the conditions that prevented sampling as required by Section 7.3 of this permit shall be reported to ADEQ in the annual report. The county shall continue to monitor subsequent storm events during the monitoring season and perform stormwater sampling of a representative storm event if another occurs during the same wet season.

7.9 Modifications to the Monitoring Program

Pima County may increase the number of monitoring locations, sampling frequencies, or number of monitoring parameters, specified in this permit at any time during the term of this permit without submitting a request for permit modification to ADEQ. The county may also cease any additional monitoring not specified in this permit at any time without submitting a request for permit modification from ADEQ. A description of these modification(s) to the monitoring program, including corresponding analytical results, shall be included in the subsequent annual report required by Section 8.1 of this permit.

Pima County shall not decrease or replace a monitoring requirement specified in this permit, including monitoring locations, sampling frequencies, or monitoring parameters, without modifying this permit. Modifications to the monitoring requirements specified in this permit shall be proposed by the county in writing, as a request for permit modification. A proposal for permit modification to modify a monitoring requirement shall include the following information:

1. A description of the monitoring requirement to be reduced or replaced;
2. An explanation of why the monitoring requirement should be reduced or replaced;
3. A description of the proposed modification to the monitoring requirement;

4. An explanation of how the proposed modification will affect the monitoring program;
and
5. An analysis of how the proposed modification will continue to achieve the goals of the monitoring program with the reduction or replacement of the monitoring requirement.

7.10 Modifications to Monitoring Program Required by ADEQ

ADEQ may require modifications to the monitoring program. Modifications required by ADEQ shall be made in writing, shall set forth the time schedule for the county to develop the modifications, and shall offer Pima County the opportunity to propose alternative modifications to meet the objective of the modifications. All modifications required by ADEQ shall be made in accordance with the reopening and modification provisions in R18-9-B906 and 40 CFR 122.62.

7.11 Compliance with Monitoring Requirements

Pima County shall implement and comply with all of the monitoring requirements specified in Section 7.0 of this permit. Any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained in this permit is subject to the enforcement actions established under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4, which includes the possibility of fines and/or imprisonment.

8.0 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Annual Reporting

8.1.1 All Annual Reports

The county shall prepare an annual report summarizing the progress of the SWMP and the findings of monitoring activities for each year of the permit term. The annual report shall be submitted to the Stormwater and General Permits Unit, Surface Water Section each year as specified in Sections 8.5 and 8.6 of this permit. The county shall complete the annual report form (ARF), as attached in Appendix B of this permit, consisting of the following information:

1. General Information, including:
Name of Permittee (legal entity); existing MS4 permit number; name, title, mailing address, telephone and fax number, and email address of the stormwater management program contact person; and name, title, mailing address, telephone and fax number, and email address of the county official who is signing and certifying the renewal application;
2. Report Certification;
3. Summary of Stormwater Management Program Activities (narrative);
4. Summary of Stormwater Management Program Activities (numeric);
5. Evaluation of the Stormwater Management Program;
6. Stormwater Management Program Modifications;
7. Monitoring Locations;
8. Storm Event Records;
9. Summary of Monitoring Data;
10. Copies of Laboratory Analytical Reports;
11. Assessment of Monitoring Data (also see Section 8.3 of this permit - Discharge of Pollutants above a Surface Water Quality Standard);
12. Estimate of Pollutant Loadings;
13. Annual Expenditures; and
14. Attachments.

When the county is unable to collect stormwater samples, as required by Section 7.3 of this permit, due to adverse climatic conditions, the county shall submit in the annual report, in lieu of sampling data, a description of the conditions that prevented sampling, including documentation of the storm event.

8.1.2 The 4th Year Annual Report

In addition to the information in Section 8.1.1 of this permit, the 4th year submittal shall be expanded to include the following provisions. This comprehensive document shall serve as the renewal application for the county.

1. Receiving Waters - Identification of receiving waters that receive discharges from the MS4. Include a brief description of the designated uses of each receiving water and any known water quality impairments or total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for those waters, or designation of any such water as an outstanding Arizona water.
2. Mapping - An up-to-date map or map(s) showing MS4 boundaries, locations where Pima County's municipal separate storm sewer system discharges to receiving waters, locations where Pima County's municipal separate storm sewer system discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system owned or operated by another party, and wet weather stormwater monitoring location(s) and the associated drainage basins.
3. Rain Gauges - Identification of the location of rain gauges in the vicinity of the wet-weather monitoring locations with approximate longitude and latitude for each rain gauge.
4. Discharge Characterization Data - Summary of stormwater quality monitoring data based on all sampling results obtained during the permit term. Provide an evaluation of the quality of stormwater discharges from the MS4, including a discussion on the detection and non-detection of specific pollutants. Include an assessment of any trends, improvements, or degradation of stormwater quality discharges from the MS4.
5. Pollutant Loads - Summary of the annual (or seasonal) pollutant loadings for detected pollutants in stormwater discharges from the MS4.
6. Updated SWMP - A copy of the current updated SWMP and associated attachments in Section 5.3 and Appendix C of this permit.
7. Any proposed modifications to the monitoring program - If changes are proposed to the stormwater monitoring program (such as changes to monitoring locations, parameters, or frequency), identify those and include a brief discussion on the reason(s) for modification.
8. Modifications to the SWMP - Summary of changes made to the SWMP during the permit term, including any addition or replacement of control measures.
9. Proposed Modifications to the SWMP - If modifications to the SWMP are proposed for the next permit term, identify those and include a brief discussion on the reasons for the modification(s).
10. Fiscal Analysis - Brief description of the funding sources used to support MS4 SWMP expenditures.

11. Low Impact Development (LID) - Summary of the evaluation of the potential for incorporating and enhancing LID practices into the county's site planning and development process for new construction and significant redevelopment projects.

8.2

Non-filer Notifications

Pima County shall notify ADEQ of any construction or industrial activities that are known to be occurring without AZPDES authorization to discharge stormwater associated with those activities (i.e., non-filers). Information shall be reported to the Unit Manager, Field Services Unit, Water Quality Compliance Section at least semi-annually.

1. For construction activities that are known by the county to be occurring without ADEQ's Notice of Intent (NOI) authorization, for permit coverage under the AZPDES Construction General Permit, provide the project name and address, and operator name and contact information, to the extent known. Non-filers do not include operators that have received written acknowledgment of a permit waiver certification form from ADEQ.
2. For industrial activities that are known by the county to be occurring without ADEQ's required NOI authorization for permit coverage under the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP), or other general or individual AZPDES permit for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, provide the facility name and address, SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) code, business owner or operator, and contact information, if known. Non-filers do not include operators that have received written acknowledgment of a No Exposure Certification form from ADEQ.

Notification of non-filers shall be in writing and may be submitted by mail, hand delivery, electronic submittal, e-mail or facsimile. This requirement is not considered subject to the signatory and certification requirements of Sections 9.2 and 9.12 of this permit.

8.3

Discharge of a Pollutant Concentration Greater than a Surface Water Quality Standard

If Pima County detects a discharge that contains a pollutant concentration greater than an applicable SWQS on a recurring basis, the county shall report this information in the annual report as required by Section 4.3 of this permit. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

1. Sampling dates;
2. Monitoring location (monitoring location identification number);
3. Waters that received the discharge containing a pollutant concentration greater than the applicable SWQS;
4. Monitoring Location monitoring results (laboratory reports);
5. A description of the efforts to investigate and identify the sources of the pollutant(s), and circumstances that may have caused or contributed to high pollutant levels;
6. Proposed further actions, which may include revisions to the SWMP consisting of additional and/or revised control measures to reduce or eliminate the pollutant(s) or source(s) to the maximum extent practicable; and
7. If applicable, a schedule for implementing the proposed stormwater or non-stormwater control measures.

8.4 Additional Reporting Requirements

Pima County shall comply with all additional reporting requirements specified in Section 9.0 (Standard Conditions) of this permit, including the following conditions:

Planned Changes	9.13 (1)
Anticipated Noncompliance	9.13 (1)
Transfers	9.13 (2)
Monitoring Reports	9.13 (3)
Compliance Schedules	9.13 (4)
24-Hour Reporting	9.13 (5)
Other Noncompliance	9.13 (6)
Other Information	9.13 (7)
Availability of Reports	9.18

8.5 Reporting Deadline

Annual reports are due on September 30th.

8.6 Reporting Locations

24-hour reporting requirements specified in Section 9.13 of this permit shall be made to:

ADEQ's 24-Hour Hotline (602) 771-2330

ADEQ Water Quality Compliance Manager (602) 771-2209

All documents (annual reports, SWMPs, renewal application) required by this permit to be submitted to ADEQ Surface Water Section shall be directed to:

ADEQ - Surface Water Section
Stormwater and General Permits Unit
Mail Code: 5415A-1
1110 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Phone (602) 771-4508
Email: henninger.christopher@azdeq.gov

All documents (AZPDES Non-filer reports) required by this permit to be submitted to ADEQ Water Quality Compliance Section shall be directed to:

ADEQ - Water Quality Compliance Section
Field Services Unit Manager
Mail Code: 5415B-1
1110 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Phone (602) 771-4841
Email: henninger.christopher@azdeq.gov

8.7 Signatory and Certification Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to ADEQ shall be signed and certified in accordance with Section 9.12 (Signatory Requirements) of this permit, except as specifically provided in Section 8.2 of this permit.

9.0 STANDARD CONDITIONS

9.1 Duty to Reapply

[A.A.C. R18-9-B904(B)] The county shall submit the information required for renewal at least 180 days before this permit expires.

9.2 Signatories to Applications or Reports

[A.A.C. R18-9-A905 (A) (1) (c) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 122.22]

1. All permit applications for a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. Reports and Other Information
All reports required by this permit and other information requested by ADEQ shall be signed by a person described in Section 9.2.1 of this permit, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - (a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Section 9.2.1 of this permit;
 - (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 plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and,
 - (c) The written authorization is submitted to ADEQ.
3. Changes to Authorization
If an authorization under Section 9.2.2. of this permit is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Section 9.2.2 of this permit must be submitted to ADEQ prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification
Any person signing a document under Section 9.2.1 or 9.2.2 of this permit shall make the following certification:

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

9.3 Duty to Comply

[A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 122.41(a)(1) and A.R.S. §§ 49- 262 and 263.01.

1. Pima County shall comply with all conditions of this permit and any standard and prohibition required under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 and A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act; A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1; and A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9 and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.
2. The issuance of this permit does not waive any federal, state, county, or local regulations or permit requirements with which a person discharging under this permit is required to comply.
3. Pima County shall comply with the effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulation that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
4. **Civil Penalties:** A.R.S. § 49-262(c) provides that any person who violates any provision of A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 2, 3 or 3.1 or a rule, permit, discharge limitation or order issued or adopted under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4 is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day per violation.
5. **Criminal Penalties:** Any person who violates a condition of this permit, or violates a provision under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, or A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 2, Article 9 is subject to the enforcement actions established under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4, which may include the possibility of fines and/or imprisonment.

9.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

[A.A.C. R18-9-A905 (A)(3)(a) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 122.41(c)]

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

9.5 Duty to Mitigate

[A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 122.41(d)]

Pima County shall take all reasonable steps to reduce or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

9.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance

[A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 122.41(e)]

Pima County shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the county to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

9.7 Permit Actions

[A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 122.41(f)]

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. 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.

9.8 Property Rights

[A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 122.41(g)]
This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

9.9 Duty to Provide Information

[A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 122.41(h)]
Pima County shall furnish to ADEQ, within a reasonable time, any information which ADEQ may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The county shall also furnish to ADEQ upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9.10 Inspection and Entry

[A.R.S. §41-1009; A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 122.41(i)]
Pima County shall allow ADEQ, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law, to:

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

9.11 Monitoring and Records

[A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 122.41(j)]
Refer to Section 7.0 of this permit for monitoring requirements.

9.12 Signatory Requirement

[A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 122.41(k)]

1. All applications, reports or information submitted to ADEQ shall be signed and certified. (See 40 CFR 122.22 incorporated by reference at R18-9-A905[A][1][c])
2. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years per violation, or by both for a first conviction. For a second conviction, such a person is subject to a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of

not more than four (4) years, or both. [Updated pursuant to the Water Quality Act of 1987]

9.13 Reporting Requirements

[A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 122.41(l)]

1. Anticipated Noncompliance
Pima County shall give advance notice to ADEQ of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with the permit requirements.
2. Transfers (A.A.C. R18-9-B905)
This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to ADEQ. ADEQ may require modification or revocation and reissuance of this permit to change the name of the county and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under Arizona Revised Statutes and the Clean Water Act.
3. Monitoring Reports
Refer to Section 8.0 of this permit for reporting requirements.
4. Compliance Schedules
Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than fourteen (14) days following each schedule date.
5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting
Pima County shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the county becomes aware of the circumstances. (Refer to Section 8.6 of this permit for ADEQ contact information)

A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the county becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
6. Other Noncompliance
Pima County shall report all instances of noncompliance not otherwise required to be reported under this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph 5 of this section.
7. Other Information
Where the county becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to ADEQ, the county shall promptly submit such facts or information to ADEQ.

9.14

Bypass

[A.A.C. R18-9-A905 (A)(3)(a) incorporates by reference 40 CFR 122.41(m)]

1. Definitions

- a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
- b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

2. Bypass not Exceeding Limitations

Pima County may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs three (3) and four (4) of this section.

3. Notice

a. Anticipated Bypass

If the county knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.

b. Unanticipated Bypass

The county shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph 5 of Section 9.13 (24-Hour Reporting).

4. Prohibition of Bypass

- a. Bypass is prohibited, and ADEQ may take enforcement action against a permittee for a bypass, unless:
 - (i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (iii) The county submitted notices as required under paragraph three (3) of this Section.
- b. ADEQ may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if ADEQ determines it will meet the three (3) conditions listed in paragraph 4.a. of this section.

9.15 Upset

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

1. Definition

“Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the county. An Upset does not include noncompliance to the extent that it is caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

2. Effect of an Upset

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to any administrative, civil or criminal enforcement action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if all the requirements of paragraph 3 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

3. Conditions Necessary for a Demonstration of Upset

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

- a. An upset occurred and that the county can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
- b. The permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; and
- c. The county submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph five (5) of Subsection 9.13 (Twenty-Four Hour Reporting) of this section;
- d. The county complied with any remedial measures required under 40 CFR 122.41(d); and
- e. The county has taken appropriate measures including all reasonable steps to reduce or prevent any discharge or sewage sludge use or disposal that is in violation of the permit and that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment per A.R.S. § 49-255.01(E)(1)(d).

4. Burden of Proof

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

9.16 Reopener Clause

[A.A.C. R18-9-B906, and R18-9-A905 incorporates by reference 40 CFR 162]

This permit may be reopened and modified in accordance with the reopening and modification provisions in R18-9-B906 and 40 CFR 122.62.

9.17 Termination of Permits

[A.A.C. R18-9-B906(C) and 40 CFR 122.64]

The following are causes for terminating a permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:

1. Noncompliance by the county with any condition of the permit;

2. Pima County's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts, or the county's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;
3. A determination by ADEQ that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination; or
4. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge controlled by this permit.

9.18 Availability of Reports

[Pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-205 and Clean Water Act Section 308]. Except for data determined to be confidential under A.R.S. § 49-205(A), all records, reports or information prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available to the public. In accordance with A.R.S. § 49-205(B) and (C), permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall be available to the public.

9.19 Removed Substances

[Pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 301]. Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of maintenance of the MS4 shall be disposed of in a manner that prevents any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the U.S. This provision is not intended to prevent the legitimate reuse or recycling of such materials in an environmentally responsible manner and as described in Pima County's SWMP.

9.20 Severability

[Pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-324(E) and Clean Water Act Section 512]. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

9.21 Civil and Criminal Liability

[Pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 49-262, 263.01, and 263.02 and Clean Water Act Section 309] Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypass" (Section 9.14) and "Upset" (Section 9.15), nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the county from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

9.22 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

[Pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 311]. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the county from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the county is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

9.23 State or Tribal Law

[Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-A904(C) and Clean Water Act Section 510] Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the county from any legal action or relieve the county from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State or Tribal law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

9.24 Other Environmental Laws

No condition of this permit releases the county from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

10.0 DEFINITIONS

Aliquot means a portion of a discrete sample used to produce a composite sample for analysis.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

Composite Sample means a combined sample that is formed by combining two or more of individual, discrete samples of specific volumes at specified intervals. Composite samples characterize the quality of a stormwater discharge over a longer period of time, such as the duration of a storm event. Although, these intervals can be time-weighted or flow-weighted, this permit requires the collection of flow-proportional composite samples. This means that samples are collected and combined using aliquots in proportion to flow rather than time. Also see Flow-Proportional Composite Sample and Flow-Weighted Composite Sample.

Construction Site means a location where construction activities (as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15)) are ongoing and therefore the operator was required to obtain coverage under Arizona's Stormwater Construction General Permit.

Control Measure means any BMP, control technique and system, design and engineering method, and such other provisions to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable.

CWA means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500; 86 Stat.816; 33 United States Code sections 1251 through 1376), as amended. [A.R.S. § 49-201(6)]

De Minimis Discharge means a discharge that is a low flow and/or low frequency event of relatively pollutant free water which is discharged with appropriate control measures to reduce any pollutants to below the applicable surface water quality standards (18 A.A.C. 11, Article 1). De Minimis discharges to waters of the U.S. require permit coverage and shall not last for more than 30 days, unless approved in advance by the Department.

Department or ADEQ means the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. [A.R.S. § 49-201(9)]

Director means the Director of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality or the Director's designee.

Discharge when used without qualification, means the "discharge of a pollutant."

Discharge of a Pollutant means any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the U.S." from any "point source."

Discrete or Grab Sample means a discrete, individual sample collected from a single location within a short period of time (usually less than 15 minutes). Analysis of grab samples characterizes the quality of a discharge at a given time of the discharge.

Field Screening Point means a location other than an outfall, within a conveyance of a MS4 where either visual observation or sampling is performed.

Flow-Proportional Composite Sample means a sample that combines discrete samples collected over time, based on the flow of the discharge being sampled. There are two (2) methods used to collect this type of sample. One collects a constant sample volume at time intervals that vary based on stream flow. The other collects discrete samples that are proportioned into aliquots of varying volumes based on stream flow, at constant time intervals (i.e., flow-weighted composite sample).

Flow-Weighted Composite Sample means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of aliquots from discrete samples collected at a constant time interval, where the volume of each aliquot is proportional to the flow rate of the discharge.

Illicit Connection means any man-made conveyance connecting an illicit discharge directly to a municipal separate storm sewer.

Illicit Discharge means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges pursuant to a NPDES or AZPDES permit (other than the NPDES or AZPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities. [40 CFR 122.26(b) (2)]

Impaired Water means a water of the U.S. that has been assessed by ADEQ, under Section 303(d) of the CWA, as not attaining a surface water quality standard (SWQS) for at least one designated use, and is listed in Arizona's 303(d) and other impaired water list(s).

Large Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System or (MS4) means all municipal separate storm sewers that are either:

1. Located in an incorporated place with a population of 250,000 or more as determined by the 1990 Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census; or
2. Located in the counties with an unincorporated urbanized area with a population of 250,000 or more, according to the 1990 Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census, except municipal separate storm sewers that are located in the incorporated places, townships, or towns within such counties; or
3. Owned or operated by a municipality other than those described in paragraph (1) or (2) of this definition, and that are designated by the director as part of the large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system due to the interrelationship between the discharges of the designated storm sewer and the discharges from municipal separate storm sewers described under paragraph 1 or 2 of this definition. [40 CFR 122.26(b)(4)]

Limit of Detection (LOD) means an analyte and matrix-specific estimate of the minimum amount of a substance that an analytical process can reliably detect, which may be laboratory dependent and is developed according to Arizona Administrative Code R9-14-615(C)(7).

Limit of Quantitation (LOQ) means the minimum levels, concentrations, or quantities of a target variable such as an analyte that can be reported with a specific degree of confidence.

Major Outfall means a municipal separate storm sewer outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for municipal separate storm sewers that receive stormwater from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 2 acres or more). [40 CFR 122.26(b) (5)]

Measurable Goal means a quantitative measure of progress in implementing a component of a stormwater management program.

Measurable Storm Event means a storm event greater than 0.1 inch that results in an actual discharge that follows preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours. The 72-hour storm event does not apply if the permittee is able to document that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer means a conveyance, or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

1. Owned or operated by a state, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges to waters of the United States;
2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
3. Which is not a combined sewer; and
4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2. [40 CFR 122.26(b)(8)].



Outfall means a point source at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States, and does not include open conveyances connecting two (2) municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States.

Outstanding Arizona Water means a water of the U.S. that has been designated by ADEQ as an outstanding state resource water by the director under A.A.C. R18-11-112.

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 stormwater runoff. [40 CFR 122.2]

Pollutant means fluids, contaminants, toxic wastes, toxic pollutants, dredged spoil, solid waste, substances and chemicals, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, petroleum products, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and mining, industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes or any other liquid, solid, gaseous or hazardous substances. [A.R.S. § 49-201(29)]

Practical Quantitation Level (PQL) means the lowest concentration of the analyte that can be reliably measured within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions [as defined in the Federal Register on July 8, 1987 (52 FR 25699)].

Stormwater means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. [40 CFR 122.26(b)(13)]

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) means a comprehensive program to manage the quality of stormwater discharged from the municipal separate storm sewer system. Stormwater Management Program is also used to refer to the written document that describes a stormwater management program.

Waters of the United States (U.S.) or Receiving Waters means those waters as defined in 40 CFR 122.2.

11.0 REFERENCES

1. *Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, Annual Report Year dated September 18, 2009, Pima County, Arizona, NPDES Permit No. AZS000002.*
2. *Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, Fourth Year Annual Report, September 2001, Pima County, Arizona, NPDES Permit No. AZS000002.*
3. *Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, NPDES Permit No. AZS000002 Renewal Application, dated September 14, 2001.*
4. *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Pima County MS4, Permit No. AZS000002, dated February 14, 1997.*
5. *Pima County EPA's Program Audit Report, dated September 27, 2006.*
6. *Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1, Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters, adopted January 31, 2009.*
7. *A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9. Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System rules.*
8. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 122, EPA administered permit programs: The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.*
9. *EPA's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Compliance Audit Report, dated October 24, 2008.*

APPENDIX A

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) - Measurable Goals

The county's Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) shall detail the approach and processes necessary to achieve the following measurable goals. The county shall keep systems in place and maintain records adequate to demonstrate compliance with Appendix A provisions. Where optional (i.e., 'menu') choices are provided, Pima County may choose among options during each specific year of this permit without modification of this permit. Progress on the following goals shall be reported each year in the annual report.

At a minimum, the Pima County shall implement each of the following provisions within the permit area:

Part I. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The county shall provide education and outreach to the general public on the stormwater management program issues and requirements. The SWMP shall include details of the education and outreach strategy that shall run the full term of this permit.

- A. Measurable Goal:** The county shall at a minimum, provide public education and outreach to at least one (1) target group on one (1) of the topics listed below during each year of this permit. Report in the annual report the outreach approach selected, the topic, the target group and an estimated number of participants reached.

Target Group

- General Public
- Residential Community
- Home Owners
- HOAs
- Schools

Topics

- Post-construction ordinances and long-term maintenance requirements for permanent stormwater controls
- Stormwater runoff issues and residential stormwater best management practices
- Potential water quality impacts of application of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizer and control measures to reduce runoff of pollutants in stormwater
- Potential impacts of animal waste on water quality and the need to clean up and properly dispose of pet waste to reduce runoff of pollutants in stormwater
- Illicit discharges and illegal dumping, proper management of non-stormwater discharges, and to provide information on reporting spills, illegal dumping, and illicit discharges
- Spill prevention, proper handling and disposal of toxic and hazardous materials, and measures to contain and reduce discharges to the MS4
- Installation of catch basin markers or stenciling of storm sewer inlets to reduce illicit discharges and illegal dumping to the MS4
- Proper management and disposal of used oil

- B. Measurable Goal:** The county shall at a minimum, provide business sector education and outreach to at least one (1) target group on one (1) of the topics listed below during each year of the permit. Report in the annual report the outreach approach selected, the topic, the target group and an estimated number of participants reached.

Target Group

Topics

- Development Community
- Construction Site Operators
- Targeted Sources or Types of Businesses (industrial or commercial)

- Planning ordinances and grading and drainage design standards for stormwater management in new developments and significant redevelopments
- Municipal stormwater requirements and stormwater best management practices for construction sites
- Illicit discharges and proper management of non-stormwater discharges
- Spill prevention, proper handling of toxic and hazardous materials, and measures to contain and reduce discharges to the MS4
- Proper management and disposal of used oil and other hazardous or toxic materials, including practices to reduce exposure of materials/wastes to rainfall and reduce contamination of stormwater runoff
- Stormwater best management practices, pollution prevention plans, and facility maintenance procedures

Part II. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

- A. Measurable Goal:** The county shall implement at least one (1) of the following to provide fundamental support to the county's SWMP:

- Provide the opportunity to involve the public in the county's stormwater management program and to encourage public participation in monitoring and reporting spills, illicit discharges, or illegal dumping within their communities (such as facilitation of neighborhood watch groups) once per year.
- Provide the public an opportunity to participate in the county's stormwater management program, such as voluntary litter control measures (e.g., facilitation of Adopt-A-Wash, Adopt-A-Park, and Adopt-A-Street litter control measures) or voluntary erosion control projects. Maintain and support program as a regular ongoing activity.
- Provide the public with a household hazardous waste program to facilitate proper disposal of used oil, antifreeze, pesticides, herbicides, paints, and other hazardous and toxic materials by county residents (such as scheduled household hazardous waste collection events or operation of full-time disposal facilities) a minimum of two (2) times per year for the first two (2) years of this permit, three (3) times per year for years three (3) and four (4) of this permit, and every year thereafter.

- B. Measurable Goal:** The county shall provide and publicize a reporting system to facilitate and track public reporting of illicit spills, illicit discharges or illegal dumping to the MS4 (i.e., stormwater hotline, web page, etc.) on a continuous basis.

- C. Measurable Goal:** No later than one (1) year from the effective date of this permit the current SWMP and latest annual report shall be posted on the county's web site.

Part III. ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION (IDDE) PROGRAM

The SWMP shall detail the components and implementation of Pima County's illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE) program to include the following elements:

A. COUNTY EMPLOYEE TRAINING

1. Training to educate and update county stormwater inspectors/field staff on detecting, investigating, and identifying illicit discharges, De Minimis discharges, and other sources of non-stormwater discharges (i.e., field screening procedures, sampling methods, field measurements, etc.)

Measurable Goal: The county shall provide new employee training at least one (1) time per year and provide refresher training for existing employees directly involved with stormwater management activities at least once every two (2) years. In the event there are no new employees in a given period, the county shall report in the annual report that no new employees were hired or retained during that given period.

2. Training to educate county inspectors/staff with no direct stormwater responsibilities (e.g., street sweepers, road maintenance crews, etc.) on identifying and eliminating illicit discharges. Training shall also include practices for reporting non-stormwater discharges to appropriate personnel.

Measurable Goal: The county shall develop stormwater pollution awareness training within one (1) year of the effective date of this permit and present the training to select groups of staff annually thereafter.

B. SPILLS

1. The county shall implement practices and procedures at county facilities to prevent spills which may contact stormwater.

Measurable Goal: Each county facility (excluding offices, administrative buildings and facilities permitted under the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) or another AZPDES permit) that handles, stores, or otherwise uses hazardous materials where any single container exceeds five (5) gallons and where such materials are exposed or have the potential to be exposed to stormwater shall have site-specific materials handling and spill response procedures. An assessment shall be conducted at each of these facilities at least semi-annually during the permit term to ensure procedures are in place and effective.

2. The county shall properly handle, store, transport, and dispose used oils and other hazardous or toxic materials and wastes associated with county operations and facilities, including practices to minimize exposure of these materials to precipitation.

Measurable Goal: The county shall maintain a copy of the site-specific materials handling and spill response procedures, and make them readily available at each county facility required to establish such site-specific procedures. Pima County shall review the site-specific materials handling and spill response procedures every two (2) years, and that review shall include the participation of personnel with stormwater expertise to provide feedback relating to any potential stormwater concerns.

C. MAJOR OUTFALLS as defined by 40 CFR 122.26(b)(5) and Field Screening Points

1. **Measurable Goal:** The county shall maintain an inventory or map of all major outfalls, and of other field screening points (if applicable), identified by the county as priority for illicit discharges or other non-stormwater flows.

2. **Measurable Goal:** The county shall conduct ongoing dry weather field screening of outfalls and other field screening locations. Field screening includes:
 - Visual inspection for flow, trash, suds, odors, etc.
 - Field sampling, when significant flow is observed for chemical indicator parameters
 - Re-inspection and sampling within twenty-four (24) hours, if flow is still present

The IDDE field screening program shall be further detailed in the SWMP.

D. INSPECTIONS of major outfalls:

1. **Measurable Goal:** The county shall inspect the following 'priority' outfalls once each year:
 - Major outfalls that discharge to an impaired water or an outstanding Arizona water (OAW);
 - Major outfalls that have been a source of illicit discharges in the past five (5) years (unless the source has been eliminated or has been shown not to be a significant source of pollutants); and
 - All outfalls identified as priority by the county [see Part III (C) (1) of this appendix] for illicit discharges or other non-stormwater flows.
2. **Measurable Goal:** At a minimum, the county shall inspect 20 percent of the remaining (i.e., non-priority) major outfalls each year, including over 35 major outfalls from the previous permit as well as additional outfalls to be identified for this permit. The county shall document inspections, findings and report evidence of non-stormwater flows, and follow-up actions taken by the county.

E. INVESTIGATION – The county shall investigate reported potential illicit discharges and identified dry weather flows to identify source(s). Investigation may include discharge sampling, data collection and research, and municipal separate storm sewer inspections. The county shall develop criteria by which to determine whether dry weather flows contain illicit connections or illicit discharges, and shall implement a program to effectively make such determinations.

Measurable Goal: The county shall respond to 90% of all reports of illicit discharges to the county's MS4.

Measurable Goal: The county shall initiate investigation of 80% of potential illicit discharges identified by field screening, public reporting or other detection methods within three (3) business days of the date of detection or report. However, investigation of discharges that contain obvious indicators of pollutants (such as sewage, sudsy water, colored waters, chemical or petroleum odors, etc.) that are flowing at the time of inspection shall be initiated immediately upon detection.

F. ILLICIT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION – The county shall take timely and appropriate action to eliminate identified sources of illicit discharges to the MS4, including escalating enforcement response, when necessary to terminate illicit discharges.

Measurable Goal: The county shall initiate corrective action or enforcement mechanisms to eliminate: 1) illicit discharges the county has identified to date that are not yet resolved within one hundred twenty (120) days of permit issuance, and 2) any new illicit discharges detected within sixty (60) days of identification of source. However, sources that are fully investigated and that the county determines do not contain significant levels of pollutants are not subject to these timeframes for mitigation. In this event, the county shall maintain documentation of the investigation, sampling, and reasons for determination that such discharges do not contain significant levels of pollutants.

- G. COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES / ENFORCEMENT** – The county shall follow enforcement procedures that incorporate escalating actions for violations of county stormwater requirements, ordinances or county code identified during inspections.

Measurable Goal: The county shall follow Title 7 of the Pima County Code or applicable provisions of the current ADEQ Delegation Agreement, for resolution of all violations. At least 80% of all cases will be satisfactorily resolved within one (1) calendar year of the original enforcement action.

Part IV. COUNTY FACILITIES POLLUTION PREVENTION / GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES

A. COUNTY EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Measurable Goal: Provide new employee training at least one (1) time per year and provide refresher training for existing employees directly involved in these activities at least once every two (2) years. Specific staff to be trained for each topic is to be identified in the SWMP. Training shall include:

1. Proper street repair and road improvement practices to reduce discharges to the MS4.
2. Specific procedures and spill best management practices to prevent or reduce spills or discharges to the MS4.
3. Proper handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of used oil and other toxic and hazardous materials and wastes to prevent spills, exposure to rainfall, and contamination of stormwater runoff.
4. Water and sanitary sewer system maintenance and repair practices to reduce discharges.
5. Stormwater best management practices and pollution prevention plans for county stormwater inspectors. Training shall include information on applicable provisions of Title 7 of the Pima County Code and may also include other stormwater discharge regulations and permit requirements.

In the event there are no new employees in a given period, the county shall report in the annual report that no new employees were hired or retained during given period to support why training was not conducted.

- B. COUNTY-OWNED OR OPERATED FACILITIES** – Some county-owned or operated facilities that are included in this section may be permitted under the MSGP or another AZPDES permit. In this case, the specific permit shall govern. The county shall, however, develop an internal process to determine facilities that may require coverage under the MSGP or other AZPDES permits, and maintain an inventory or other tracking mechanism of such sites.

1. The county shall develop and maintain an inventory, list, database, or map of facilities owned or operated by Pima County (excluding office and administration buildings) that have the potential to discharge pollutants to receiving waters. This information shall include the name and address of the facility, latitude/longitude, facility contact, and brief description of activities that may generate pollutants of concern. These include, but are not limited to, the following types of facilities:
 - County parks, golf courses, and other recreational facilities (where landscape maintenance, herbicide, pesticide, and fertilizer application, and waste management are implemented);
 - Public swimming pools (pool maintenance/repair and chemical storage);
 - Water treatment plants;
 - Public septic systems (sanitary waste handling);
 - Fire stations and other county fleet maintenance facilities (vehicle washing and maintenance, chemical handling, waste storage);
 - Publicly Owned Treatment Works and sludge handling areas; and

- Material and waste storage and processing facilities, including oil collection facilities.

Measurable Goal: The county shall develop an inventory, database, list, or map of facilities described in Part IV.B.1 of this appendix, within two (2) years after the date of permit issuance. The process for development, review and update of this information on a periodic basis shall be described in the SWMP.

2. Pima County shall review the potential pollutants and other factors of risk at such facilities and prioritize them for an on-site review to determine whether they may have a potential to cause a substantial pollutant load (i.e., identify 'higher risk' facilities).

Measurable Goal: The county shall develop a system to review and prioritize the county facility inventory (Part IV.B.1 of this appendix) and include it in the SWMP. The county shall complete the prioritization process by the end of year two (2) of the issuance date of this permit.

Factors that will be considered for purposes of prioritization include:

- Quantity and location of materials used and/or stored at the facility;
- Potential for exposure to stormwater; and
- Potential to discharge a substantial pollutant load to the MS4 or to a receiving water

Facilities that are already covered under the MSGP or other AZPDES permits will be ranked as low priority for consideration under this permit.

C. INSPECTIONS – The county shall perform the following:

1. MS4 Drainage System Components – The county shall perform routine visual monitoring of MS4 components to identify the presence of illicit discharges, excess sediment, litter, debris, or other pollutants (including floatables) that may obstruct flow or be transported in stormwater, and to determine maintenance needs.

Measurable Goal: The county shall define areas of the MS4 drainage system, except facilities covered under an MSGP or other AZPDES permits, that are a priority for inspection, based on system history, and other factors that shall be identified in the SWMP. These priority areas shall be inspected at least once each year.

2. County Facility Inspections – The county shall inspect each 'higher risk' county facility (see Part IV.B(1) of this appendix) and shall also recommend repair or maintenance of control measures, as necessary, or other pollution prevention activities with the goal of improving the quality of stormwater discharged from the site.

Measurable Goal: The county shall inspect each of the 'higher risk' facilities every two (2) years beginning in year three (3) of this permit term. If any of the 'higher risk' facilities are permitted under the MSGP, completion of the annual Comprehensive Site Inspection required by that permit will satisfy this provision.

Measurable Goal: The county shall identify county facilities inspected each year in the annual report and provide comment whether improvements were needed. The county shall initiate any recommended improvements within three (3) months of the inspection and set a schedule for implementation. The county shall maintain a system for tracking the status of improvements and date(s) of implementation.

D. INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE – The county shall:

1. Address maintenance needs identified as deficient by inspections, monitoring, or other reporting including:
 - Maintenance and cleaning of the county MS4 to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4, including litter and debris control;
 - Maintenance and cleaning of county retention and detention basins that are part of the MS4 to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4, including litter and debris control; and
 - Maintenance and cleaning of county streets used for stormwater conveyance, street/roadway catch basins, and storm drain inlets to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4.

Measurable Goal: The county shall evaluate its MS4 maintenance priorities and update the monitoring schedule at least once each year. The county shall report the number of units (street miles, unit number of storm drain inlets, pounds of debris, etc.) cleaned each year in the annual report.

2. Sweep county streets and roads, and paved roads and paved parking areas in county parks, recreational areas, and county facilities as needed to reduce the accumulation and transport of sediment and litter to the MS4.

The sweeping program and rationale for sweeping frequency shall be described in the SWMP. Pima County shall provide information about sweeping activities in the annual report.

Measurable Goal: The county shall evaluate street sweeping frequency at least once a year. Report the number of units (street miles, pounds, gallons, etc) in the annual report for street and lot sweeping activities.

3. Assess all maintenance activities performed by the county (e.g., paving and road repairs, saw cutting, concrete work, curb and gutter replacement, buried utility repairs and installation, vegetation removal, street and parking lot striping, drainage channel cleaning, etc.) and develop control measures for those activities.

Measurable Goal: The county shall develop and implement a control measure field manual for county maintenance activities within two (2) years of permit issuance.

Measurable Goal: The county shall incorporate control measures for road maintenance activities into its standard operating procedures within three (3) years of permit issuance.

E. MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM MAPS – The county shall prepare and routinely update maps of the MS4. The preferred format is ESRI shape files, projected in meters to UTM zone 12 with a NAD83 datum. Geographic Information System (GIS) layers must show where stormwater runoff is routed during a storm event.

Measurable Goal: The county shall incorporate mapping of at least the following items in the fourth (4th) year annual report:

1. Linear Drainage Structures
Line layer showing the location of all MS4 pipes and the direction of stormwater flow.
2. Storm Drain Inlets and Catch Basins
Point layer showing the locations of all storm drain inlets and catch basins.

3. Outfalls
 - a) Point layer showing the location of all major outfalls (pipes or culverts).
 - b) Layer showing the drainage area associated with each of the monitoring locations specified in Table 1 of this permit.
4. Detention/Retention Basins

Point of polygon layer showing the locations of all identified county-owned retention and detention basins that are part of the MS4.
5. Jurisdictional Boundaries

Line or polygon layer showing the jurisdictional boundaries, including any annexations during the permit term.

Measurable Goal: The county will complete a study that evaluates the cost, method, and time it will take to complete the following. The results of this study shall be submitted with the fourth (4th) year annual report.

1. Linear Drainage Structures
 - a) Line layer showing the location of all streets used for stormwater conveyance and the direction of stormwater flow.
 - b) Line layer showing other linear stormwater conveyance structures (channels, floodways, etc.) and the direction of stormwater flow.
2. Land Uses

Layer showing the land uses.
3. Detention/Retention Basins

Point layer showing the location of all privately-owned retention and detention basins that discharge to the municipal separate stormwater sewer system.
4. Locations of Discharges to Receiving Waters

Line or polygon layer showing the location (and name, if any) of all receiving waters to which the MS4 discharges stormwater.
5. Locations of Outstanding Arizona Waters and Impaired Waters

Line or polygon layer showing the location (and name) of any waterbody listed as an Outstanding Arizona Water (A.A.C. R18-11-112) or as an Impaired Water (Arizona's 303(d) and other impaired water list[s]).

Part V. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FACILITIES (Non-County Owned)

- A. COUNTY EMPLOYEE TRAINING – Training to educate and update inspectors on stormwater best management practices and control measures for facilities subject to inspection. Training shall include information on requirements for stormwater discharges associated with industrial and commercial activity.

Measurable Goal: The county shall provide new employee training at least one (1) time per year and shall provide refresher training for existing employees directly involved in these activities at least once every two (2) years. In the event there are no new employees in a given period, the county shall report in the annual report that no new employees were hired or retained during given period.

B. INVENTORY – Pima County shall maintain the following information:

Industrial and Commercial Facility Inventory (Non-County)

The county shall develop and maintain an inventory, list, or database of facilities that have the potential to discharge pollutants to the county's MS4. The list must include, at a minimum, the facility location and a brief description of activities (i.e., automobile service and repair facilities, salvage yard, etc.). The inventory shall include the following:

- (1) Industrial facilities identified in 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(C);
- (2) Industrial facilities subject to MSGP requirements, including those facilities that have submitted for a no exposure exclusion; and
- (3) Other industrial and commercial sources (or categories of sources) which the county determines to be a significant sources of pollutants.

Measurable goal: The county shall maintain a system to collect and update this information on a routine basis. The SWMP shall describe the system used to track and maintain this information.

C. INSPECTIONS – To identify and eliminate potential discharges of pollutants to the MS4, to verify implementation and maintenance of stormwater best management practices in compliance with county ordinances, and to confirm permit coverage to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity, as applicable to specific industrial facilities.

Measurable Goal: The county shall at a minimum inspect 20% of all identified industrial facilities annually. The SWMP shall describe the inspection and prioritization program. The number of inspections completed each year and corresponding findings/outcomes shall be reported in the annual report.

Pima County shall also evaluate alternatives for enhancing the industrial/commercial stormwater management program with the goal of increasing field presence through increased numbers of inspections and increasing interaction with commercial and industrial facilities through outreach or other innovative measures. The county shall also develop a system of prioritizing inspections focusing on facilities with higher potential to cause stormwater pollution. The SWMP shall outline an approach to evaluating program alternatives and prioritization efforts. The findings and outcomes of inspections and follow-up inspections shall be reported in the annual report.

D. COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES/ENFORCEMENT – The county shall implement an effective compliance and enforcement program that incorporates escalating actions for violations of county stormwater requirements, ordinance or code.

Measurable Goal: Within one (1) year of permit issuance conduct a review of the county's Industrial Facility Inspection Standard Operating Procedures and evaluate its effectiveness, make recommendations for improvements, and incorporate appropriate changes, including timeframes and escalation for corrective actions. The escalated enforcement protocol should focus on having the highest level of enforcement action resolved within one (1) year of the initial inspection/violation.

Measurable Goal: Report in the annual report the number of compliance/enforcement actions taken during the reporting period including severity, elapsed time for resolution, penalties assessed, and outcome.

Part VI. CONSTRUCTION SITES

A. COUNTY EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Measurable Goal: Pima County shall provide new employee training at least one (1) time per year and shall provide refresher training for existing employees directly involved in these activities at least once every two (2) years. In the event there are no new employees in a given period, the county shall report in the annual report that no new employees were hired or retained during given period. Training shall include the following:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Review Staff with Stormwater Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Grading and drainage design standards▪ Plan review procedures▪ County ordinances related to stormwater and construction▪ Requirements for structural and non-structural control measures on construction sites, such as erosion and sediment controls▪ Post-construction stormwater controls |
| Inspection Staff with Stormwater Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ County ordinances related to stormwater and construction▪ Requirements for structural and non-structural control measures on construction sites, such as erosion and sediment controls▪ Construction control measure maintenance requirements▪ Inspection procedures▪ Enforcement procedures |

- B. INVENTORY – The county shall develop an inventory, list, or database of construction activities that result in land disturbance of one (1) or more acres and that have the potential to discharge to the county's MS4.

Measurable Goal: The county shall complete a comprehensive inventory within one (1) year after the effective date of this permit. Maintain and update the inventory annually, thereafter.

- C. PLAN REVIEW AND APPROVAL – For construction projects that will result in a land disturbance of one (1) acre or more (including those less than one (1) acre, but are part of a larger common plan of development) the county shall:

- (1) Review plans for new development and redevelopment (such as grading and drainage plans). The review shall verify conformance with the county's requirements for stormwater, including erosion and sediment control, prior to issuing construction approvals or authorizations.
- (2) Check ADEQ's Notice of Intent data base and notify ADEQ of any non-compliant facilities.

- D. CONSTRUCTION SITE PRIORITIZATION – The county shall establish a prioritization schedule for inspecting construction sites. The inspection schedule shall establish a higher frequency of inspections for those sites that have a higher potential to discharge to the MS4.

Measurable Goal: The county inspection prioritization schedule shall be included in the first (1st) annual report required by this permit.

Measurable Goal: The county shall review at least 90% of plans. Report number of plans submitted and the number reviewed each year in the annual report.

- E. INSPECTIONS – Pima County shall routinely inspect construction projects to determine whether effective erosion and sediment controls are in place, and verify conformance with

local stormwater requirements and approved construction plans.

Measurable Goal: The county shall inspect construction sites identified in the inventory (Part VI.B of this appendix) at least one (1) time every three (3) months for highest priority sites and at least one (1) time every six (6) months for lowest priority sites, based on the prioritization schedule requirements in Part VI.D of this appendix. Report the number of sites inspected each year in the subsequent annual report.

Measurable Goal: The county shall conduct follow-up inspection of construction sites within thirty (30) days to ensure stormwater deficiencies/concerns/non-compliance identified as a result of a routine inspection were corrected.

- F. **STORMWATER CONTROLS** – The county shall develop a comprehensive program to implement and maintain structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from constructions sites.

Measurable Goal: Within two (2) years of permit issuance, the county shall adopt a set of standards for the installation and maintenance of construction site stormwater control measures.

- G. **COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES/ENFORCEMENT** – The county shall implement an effective compliance and enforcement program that incorporates escalating actions for violations of county stormwater requirements, ordinance or code.

Measurable Goal: Within one (1) year of permit issuance the county shall review, revise and implement the county's Construction Site Inspection Standard Operating Procedures. As part of the evaluation and revision, the county shall consider timeframes and escalation for corrective actions. Protocol for escalation should include severity of violation, repeat offender, willful negligence, and other appropriate factors. The escalated enforcement protocol should focus on having the highest level of enforcement action resolved within one (1) year of the initial inspection/violation.

- H. **POST-CONSTRUCTION CONTROLS** – The county shall require the inspection of post-construction stormwater controls to ensure they are adequate, complete, and maintained.

Measurable Goal: The county shall require third party inspections, or conduct the inspections itself, of all sites that have received county permits within one (1) year after construction has been completed to determine the effectiveness of post-construction stormwater controls. The county shall report the number of sites that receive post-construction inspections in the annual report.

- I. **LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT** – The county shall evaluate low impact development (LID) practices, applicability, regulatory hurdles, and other factors that would contribute to the reduction of pollutants in stormwater discharges from new construction, significant redevelopment, and retrofits of commercial and residential areas.

Measurable Goal: The county shall include in the fourth (4th) year annual report the findings of how the implementation of LID practices would contribute to the reduction of pollutants in stormwater discharges to the MS4 and identify a plan and schedule for incorporation into design standards.

APPENDIX B

**ANNUAL REPORT FORM
For Phase I MS4s – Due September 30th**

Part 1: General Information

- A. Name of Permittee: _____
- B. Permit Number: _____
- C. Reporting Period: July 1, _____ - June 30, _____
- D. Name of Stormwater Mgt. Program Contact: _____
Title: _____
Mailing Address: _____
City: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____
Fax Number: _____ Email Address: _____
- E. Name of Certifying Official: _____
(Sections 9.2 and 9.12 of this permit)
Title: _____
Mailing Address: _____
City: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____
Fax Number: _____ Email Address: _____

Part 2: Annual Report Certification

The Annual Report Form (ARF) must be signed and certified by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official; or by a “duly authorized representative” of that person in accordance with Sections 9.2 and 9.12 of this permit.

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

Signature of Certifying Official
Date

Part 3: Narrative Summary of Stormwater Management Program Activities

Attach a status summary addressing each of the following in the approximate order referenced below. Briefly describe implementation, progress, and challenges in each area during the reporting year. Also, explain any significant developments or changes to the number or type of activities, frequency or schedule of activities, or the priorities or procedures for specific best management practices.

- A. Summarize public awareness activities including outreach
 - Report outreach events, topics, number of people reached, number and type of materials distributed, and target groups.
- B. Summarize public involvement activities including outreach
 - Identify activities, number of people involved, number and type of materials distributed if applicable.
 - Describe MS4 procedures for public reporting of spills, dumping, discharges, and related stormwater issues.
- C. Summarize Illicit Discharge, Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program activities. Include:
 - Illicit discharge prevention activities.
 - Training dates and topics.
 - IDDE field screening program and investigations - including identified sources and any significant corrective or enforcement actions.
- D. County Facilities:
 - Status of identification and inventory of these facilities.
 - Overview of inspection findings (i.e., number inspected, number with follow-up actions needed, significant findings).
 - Activities needed and performed in response to inspections (i.e. control measures implemented).
 - Identification and tracking of county-owned or operated facilities subject to permitting under the Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP).
 - Status of all inventories, maps, and map studies required by this permit to be developed including completion dates.
- E. Industrial Facilities
 - Status of identification and inventory of industrial facilities.
 - An overview of inspection findings and note significant findings.
 - Corrective and enforcement actions needed & taken in response to inspections.
- F. Construction Program Activities
 - Status of inventory/plan review of these facilities.
 - An overview of inspection findings and significant findings.
 - Corrective and enforcement actions needed and taken in response to inspections.
- G. Post-Construction Controls
 - Summary of any new post-construction controls for county projects.
 - An overview of the county's post-construction inspection program.

- Corrective and enforcement actions needed and taken in response to post-construction inspections.
 - Summary of any new or revised post-construction requirements related to permits the county issues.
- H. Outfall inspection program: describe the status of:
- Staff training
 - Outfall inventory
 - Inspection tracking system
 - Inspection and field screening procedures and significant findings
- I. Description of any new or revised ordinances, rules or policies related to stormwater management, if applicable.
- J. Fiscal Expenditures; provide annual expenditures and budget for year following each annual report.

Part 4: Numeric Summary of Stormwater Management Program Activities

Provide a summary of stormwater best management practices performed each year as indicated in the table of this part.

	ANNUAL REPORTING YEAR (July 1 – June 30)				
STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program					
1. County Employee Training					
Number of training sessions (on non-stormwater discharges and the IDDE program)					
Number of employees attending training					
2. Spill Prevention					
Number of county facilities identified with hazardous materials					
Number of spills at county facilities with hazardous materials that occurred in outside areas					
Number of facility assessments completed <i>(identify any issues found requiring follow-up in narrative and summarize new practices to minimize exposure)</i>					
Date of last review of site specific materials handling and spill response procedures <i>(identify committee participant with stormwater expertise in narrative)</i>					
3. Outfall Inspections					
Total number inspected <i>(attach or forward electronic copy of inventory or map of major outfalls and priority outfalls)</i>					
Number of 'priority outfalls' identified to date <i>(summarize findings and follow-up actions in narrative)</i>					
Number of 'priority outfalls' inspected <i>(summarize findings and follow-up actions in narrative)</i>					
Number of dry weather flows detected					

Number of dry weather flows investigated					
Number of major outfalls sampled during dry weather flow					
Number of illicit discharges identified					
Number of illicit discharges eliminated					
Amount (percentage, linear miles, etc.) of stormwater drainage system inspected					
Number of storm drain cross connection investigations					
Number of illicit connections detected					
Number of illicit connections eliminated					
Number of corrective or enforcement actions initiated within sixty (60) days of identification					
Percent of cases resolved within one (1) calendar year of original enforcement action					
Number of illicit discharge reports received from public					
Percent of illicit discharge reports responded to					
Percent of responses initiated within three (3) business days of receipt					
County Facilities					
1. Employee Training					
Number of training events <i>(dates and topics to be included in narrative)</i>					
Number of staff trained					
2. Inventory, Map, or Database of County Owned or Operated Facilities					
Total number of facilities on inventory					
Date identification of "higher risk" facilities completed and date of prioritization of municipal facilities completed					
Number of municipally-owned or operated high risk facilities identified					

3. Inspections					
Miles of MS4 drainage system prioritized for inspection					
Miles of MS4 drainage system visually inspected					
Number of 'higher risk' county facilities inspected					
Number of 'higher risk' county facilities found needing improved stormwater controls					
4. Infrastructure Maintenance					
Linear miles of MS4 drainage system cleaned each year <i>(county to maintain records documenting specific street cleaning events)</i>					
Record amount of waste collected from street and lot sweeping <i>(reported in pounds, gallons, etc.)</i>					
Total number of catch basins identified to date					
Number of catch basins cleaned					
Amount of waste collected from catch basin cleaning (tons)					
Industrial and Commercial Sites Not Owned by the County					
Number of training events for county staff					
Number of county staff trained					
Total number of facilities on the priority list					
Number of industrial facilities inspected <i>(see Appendix A, Part V.B of this permit)</i>					
Number of corrective or enforcement actions initiated on industrial facilities					
Percentage of cases resolved within one (1) calendar year of original enforcement action					
Construction Program Activities					
Number of training events for county staff <i>(include topics in narrative summary)</i>					
Number of county staff trained					
Number of construction/grading plans submitted for review					
Number of construction/grading plans reviewed					

Number of construction sites inspected					
Number of corrective or enforcement actions initiated on construction facilities <i>(identify the type of actions in narrative summary)</i>					
Number of corrective actions resolved					
Post Construction Program Activities					
Number of post-construction inspections completed					
Number of corrective or enforcement actions initiated for post-construction activities <i>(identify the type of actions in narrative summary)</i>					

Part 5: Evaluation of the Stormwater Management Program

In accordance with Section 5.4 of this permit, provide an evaluation of the progress and success of the stormwater management program each year, including an assessment of the effectiveness of stormwater best management practices in reducing the discharge of pollutants to and from the municipal separate storm sewer system.

Part 6: Stormwater Management Program Modifications

In accordance with Section 5.5 of this permit, provide a description of modifications, if applicable, to the stormwater management program each year as follows:

1. Addition of New Control Measures: Summarize the development and implementation of any new stormwater best management practices or control measures each year.
2. Addition of Temporary Control Measures: Specify the occasions when these control measures were initiated and terminated, and the perceived success of these temporary control measures.
3. Increase of Existing Control Measures: Summarize modifications to existing stormwater best management practices that increase the number of activities, increase the frequency of activities, or other increases in the level of implementation.
4. Replacement of Existing Control Measures: Briefly summarize any replacements of existing control measures made with prior approval of ADEQ pursuant to section 5.6(4) of this permit.

Note: Modifications to reduce the number of stormwater best management practices, frequencies, time frames, level of implementation, or any other program standard specified in Appendix A of this permit requires permit modification. (Refer to Section 5.6 of this permit.)

Part 7: Monitoring Locations

For the year one (1) annual report, provide a brief description of each stormwater monitoring location, including the following information. For subsequent annual reports, advise if any of the information has changed or is updated.

1. Name and description of receiving water
2. Monitoring location identification number
3. Address or physical location of the monitoring location
4. Latitude and longitude
5. Size (acres) of the drainage area
6. Land uses within the drainage area with an estimated percentage of each use
7. Type of monitoring equipment used at the monitoring location

Note: Modifications to monitoring locations shall not be implemented without permit modification.

Part 8: Storm Event Records

For each monitoring location identified in Table 1 of this permit, summarize all measurable storm events (greater than 0.2 inch) occurring in the drainage area of each monitoring location within the winter and summer wet seasons, respectively, until samples have been collected for the monitoring location. Include the date of each event, the amount of precipitation (inches) for each event, and whether a sample was collected, or if not collected, information on the conditions that prevented sampling. (Note: If unable to collect stormwater samples due to adverse climatic conditions, provide, in lieu of sampling data, a description of the conditions that prevented sampling. Adverse climatic conditions which may prevent the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, etc.)

The following table is an example of the measurable storm event data to be provided:

	Date	Monitoring Location 18	Rainfall (inches)	Monitoring Location 8B	Rainfall (inches)	Monitoring Location 13	Rainfall (inches)	Monitoring Location 13	Rainfall (inches)	Monitoring Location 17	Rainfall (inches)
Summer (June. 1 – Oct. 31)	11/01/11	NR	<0.1	SC	0.2	IF	0.3	NF	0	DC	0.5
Winter (Nov. 1 – May 31)											

- KEY:**
- NR Not Representative (storm event of less than or equal to 0.2 inches)
 - SC Sample Collected
 - IS Insufficient Sample (for analysis)
 - IF Insufficient Flow (for sample collection)
 - NF No Flow
 - DC Dangerous Conditions

	SWQS	Summer 2011	Winter 2011-12	Summer 2012	Winter 2012-13	Summer 2013	Winter 2013-14	Summer 2014	Winter 2014-15	Summer 2015	Winter 2015-16
PCB/Pesticides (ug/L) ²											
Aldrin											
Alpha-BHC											
Beta-BHC											
Gamma-BHC											
Delta-BHC											
Chlordane											
4,4'-DDT											
4,4'-DDE											
4,4'-DDD											
Dieldrin											
Alpha-endosulfan											
Beta-endosulfan											
Endosulfan sulfate											
Endrin											
Endrin aldehyde											
Heptachlor											
Heptachlor epoxide											
PCB-1242											
PCB-1254											
PCB-1221											
PCB-1232											
PCB-1248											
PCB-1260											
PCB-1016											
Toxaphene											

Footnotes:

1. The county shall report on any additional parameters that were monitored for seasonal stormwater sampling as required by Section 6.0 of this permit (Special Conditions).
2. Analytical results shall be reported in the units specified for each category or parameter.
3. Report the average flow rate for the sampling period (no more than three (3) hours).

Part 10: Assessment of Monitoring Data

- A. Stormwater Quality: Provide an evaluation of the sampling results for each monitoring location, including an assessment of any improvements or degradation of stormwater quality from each drainage area. In the year four (4) annual report, discuss possible explanations for stormwater quality trends, including the implementation of stormwater management best management practices to reduce the discharge of pollutants to and from the municipal separate storm sewer system to the maximum extent practicable.
- B. Surface Water Quality Standards (SWQS): Compare the sampling results for each monitoring location with the applicable SWQS for the receiving water.
- C. Pollutant Concentration Greater than Applicable SWQS: Note any pollutant concentration that is greater than an applicable SWQS (as measured at the monitoring location) during the reporting year, including, at a minimum, the following information:
 - 1. Sampling date
 - 2. Monitoring location (identification number)
 - 3. Receiving water and applicable SWQS
 - 4. Monitoring location results (laboratory reports)
 - 5. A description of the circumstances that may have caused or contributed to the pollutant concentration being greater than the applicable SWQS
 - 6. If a pollutant is noted at levels above the SWQS at a particular monitoring location, more than one (1) time ('reoccurs'), describe actions taken to determine the source(s) of the pollutant(s) in accordance with Sections 4.3 and 4.4 of this permit. Describe any proposed follow-up actions or additional and/or revised best management practices or control measures to prevent the discharge from causing or contributing to a pollutant concentration that is greater than an applicable SWQS in the future
 - 7. A schedule for implementing the proposed follow-up, stormwater or non-stormwater best management practices or control measures

Part 11: Estimate of Annual Pollutant Loadings

Provide an estimate of the pollutant loadings each year from the municipal separate storm sewer system to receiving waters for each pollutant listed in Section 7.4 of this permit detected by stormwater monitoring within the permit term. Pollutant loadings and event mean concentrations may be estimated from sampling data collected at the monitoring locations specified in Table 1 of this permit, taking into consideration land uses and drainage areas for the monitoring locations. Include a description of the procedures for estimating pollutant loads and concentrations, including any modeling data analysis, and calculation methods. Compare the pollutant loadings estimated each year to previous estimates of pollutant loadings.

Part 12: Annual Expenditures

Provide a brief statement of the expenditures incurred each reporting period (July 1 – June 30) to implement and maintain the stormwater management program, including associated monitoring and reporting activities. This figure should include funds related exclusively to implementation of the stormwater management program; if a control measure is shared (e.g., street sweeping) the amount in terms of dollars and percentage of cost allocated to the stormwater management program shall be provided. Provide the estimated budget for implementing and maintaining the stormwater management program in the subsequent reporting period. Include a statement of the funding sources used to support program expenditures.

Part 13: Attachments

Attach a copy of each of the following documents for the first (1st) annual report, and each subsequent year if changes are made. If no changes are made to these documents during a reporting period, indicate, *'no changes were made this period, the 20XX submittal is current.'*

- Drainage system maps
- List of major outfalls
- List of changes to the major outfall inventory (new outfalls, outfalls out of service), including drainage area and coordinates for the monitoring locations specified in Table 1 of this permit (4th year annual report).
- Laboratory reports for stormwater monitoring performed in the reporting period
- New or revised county ordinances associated with stormwater management
- New or revised public outreach documents

APPENDIX C

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Requirements

The Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) shall be developed, maintained, and updated as necessary to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system to the maximum extent practicable within the MS4 permit area. The written plan shall describe the control measures established to reduce the discharge of pollutants, and shall, in addition to any specific requirements of this permit, address the following elements. If Pima County does not generally follow the format which follows, include a cross reference to where the following provisions may be found in the SWMP document.

Pima County's SWMP shall detail 1) the current status of the program with respect to the issues in this appendix, and 2) the approach and processes necessary to achieve the provisions of this permit throughout the permit term. The SWMP shall describe systems in place, goals and timelines to demonstrate compliance with Appendix A of this permit, and also address the following areas:

- I. **PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:** Describe on-going and planned outreach activities to educate the community (developers, contractors, homeowners, public, etc.) on stormwater control measures. Include the frequency and type of outreach, target audiences and the development and distribution of educational materials.
- II. **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION:** Describe on-going and planned processes to involve the public in the SWMP and in activities to implement the SWMP.
- III. **ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION (IDDE):** Describe the county's comprehensive IDDE program as follows:

MEASURES TO CONTROL ILLICIT CONNECTIONS, ILLICIT DISCHARGES AND ILLEGAL DUMPING TO THE MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM

A description of a program to detect and eliminate illicit connections, illicit discharges and illegal dumping to the municipal separate storm sewer system, including the following information:

- **Practices for Preventing Illicit Discharges**
 - **Illicit Discharge Ordinance:** A description of the ordinance(s) used to prohibit and eliminate illicit discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system. Include, as an attachment, a copy of the ordinance(s);
 - **Non-Stormwater Discharge Evaluation:** A description of the program to manage non-stormwater discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system (such as approvals, permits, discharge notifications, or establishing control measures), including a list of the types of non-stormwater discharges that are or will be allowed to discharge to the municipal separate storm sewer system; and
 - **Non-Stormwater Discharge Records:** A description of the MS4's system for tracking and recording non-stormwater discharges for which specific approval, permits, or notifications are required.
- **Practices and Procedures for Field Screening** (dry weather outfall monitoring)
 - **Major Outfall Inventory:** An inventory of major outfalls¹, organized by drainage area or a mapping system showing outfalls;

- **Inspection Priorities and Schedule:** A description of the priorities and schedule for inspecting major outfalls and field screening points; the priorities for inspection and the basis for those priorities; and the frequency and schedule of inspections for major outfalls;
- **Field Screening Procedures ²:** A description of standard procedures and methods for inspecting and field screening outfalls, documenting conditions, and reporting potential illicit discharges. Describe the system used to track and record findings; and
- **Staff Training (Field Screening and Investigation):** A description of training to educate and update inspectors and other field staff on detecting, investigating, and identifying illicit discharges (to include field screening procedures, field screening measurements, sampling methods, use of chain of custody protocols when analytical monitoring is used). Include the frequency and type of training.

➤ **Investigating Potential Illicit Discharges**

- **Dry Weather Discharges:** The County shall develop and include in the SWMP a detailed field screening protocol for investigating dry weather discharges. This shall include criteria to identify, characterize and prioritize dry weather discharges; determine the source(s) and develop a schedule for their timely elimination. This shall include the rationale for selection of dry weather field screening locations and for performing appropriate follow-up analytical monitoring. Include visual and analytical monitoring procedures, and specify how and when decisions are made to sample;
- **Existing Dry Weather Flows:** During the term of this permit, the county shall re-evaluate any known dry weather discharges that have not been eliminated or investigated in the last five (5) years;
- **Illicit Discharge Investigation (Source Identification):** Describe the MS4's practices and procedures to investigate potential illicit discharges and other sources of non-stormwater, including methods to identify possible sources (such as sampling procedures, storm sewer investigation practices, research of non-stormwater discharges, etc.). The IDDE provisions in the SWMP shall include field screening thresholds to indicate when an illicit discharge may be present and follow-up investigations are necessary;
- **Industrial Facility Inspections:** Describe the inspection practices for industrial facilities to identify cross connections with sanitary sewer lines and other potential sources of illicit discharges or releases of toxic materials to the municipal separate storm sewer system;
- **Tracking and Reporting:** Describe the MS4's process to summarize and report the results of dry weather field screening and analytical monitoring, including the identification and elimination of illicit connections and illegal discharges; and
- **Illicit Discharge Elimination:** Describe the process for conducting follow-up source identification investigation, and the enforcement strategy to eliminate sources of illicit discharges and ensure compliance with illicit discharge ordinances. Include a description of the type of corrective and enforcement actions (notice of correction, notice of violation, fines, etc.) that may be initiated.

➤ **Illicit Discharge Public Awareness and Reporting Program**

Practices to promote, publicize, and facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges to and from the municipal separate storm sewer system.

IV. COUNTY FACILITIES POLLUTION PREVENTION / GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES:

Proper Management of Used Oils and Hazardous and Toxic Substances

Describe practices used to facilitate the proper management and disposal of used oil and hazardous and toxic substances used, stored, or generated by the County.

Controls for Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers

The SWMP shall describe a program to effectively reduce discharges from pesticide/herbicide use at county facilities. The county shall only apply pesticides that are Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) approved for aquatic application in any area within or adjacent to receiving waters.

Spill Prevention and Response

Describe practices and procedures to prevent, contain, and otherwise manage spills to reduce discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system.

V. MEASURES TO REDUCE POLLUTANTS FROM RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL AREAS:

➤ **Drainage System Maintenance (Structural Controls)**

Practices for the maintenance of stormwater collection and conveyance structures to reduce the discharge of pollutants to and from the municipal separate storm sewer system, including the following areas:

- Drainage system inventory or maps;
- Drainage system monitoring program;
- Maintenance priorities and schedule; and
- System maintenance

➤ **Controls for New Developments and Significant Redevelopment**

Planning procedures and post-construction practices to reduce the discharge of pollutants from newly-developed and redeveloped areas to the MS4, including a brief summary of:

- Post-construction ordinances applicable to stormwater controls or quality;
- Design and maintenance standards applicable to post-construction (including the standard, review and implementation processes);
- Plan review (including post-construction controls) and approval process;
- Inspection program (including practices, priorities, frequency, percentages, and timing); and
- Enforcement strategy/actions (including types, procedures, timelines).

➤ **Operation and Maintenance of Public Streets, Roads, and Highways**

Practices for operating and maintaining public streets, roads and highways to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the municipal separate storm sewer system, including the following:

- Drainage system visual monitoring;
- Maintenance priorities and schedule;
- System maintenance practices and cleaning activities;
- Street/parking lot sweeping program (frequency, priorities, schedule); and
- Street repair practices (staff training and standard control measures and procedures for repairs and improvements in a manner that protects stormwater and storm drains).

➤ **Additional Practices to Reduce Pollutants from Residential and Commercial Areas**

Describe additional practices underway or in place to reduce pollutants from commercial and residential areas to the municipal separate storm sewer system.

VI. INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Measures to Control Pollutants

A description of a program to monitor and control pollutants in stormwater discharges from industrial facilities that contribute pollutants to the MS4, including the following information:

➤ Identify Priorities and Implementing Controls

Procedures and priorities for conducting inspections and implementing control measures, including the following:

- Industrial Facility Inventory: A process to develop and maintain an inventory of industrial facilities not operated by the MS4, which have the potential to discharge to the MS4. This is to include the facility name and address and the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code(s) which best reflects the principal products or services provided by each facility;
- County Facility Inventory: An inventory and brief description of county-owned or operated facilities (other than administrative buildings) that have a potential to contribute pollutants to the MS4. Include the name and address, the operational status (operating or closed), and the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code(s) which best reflects the services provided by each facility. Provide, as an attachment, the inventory of county facilities;
- Higher Risk Facilities: Identification of industrial, county, or commercial facilities (or categories of facilities) that may be the most significant sources of pollutants or otherwise may have a higher risk of contributing pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system, including a description of the basis (criteria) for establishing these facilities as higher risk facilities. Identification of risk may be based on the type of facility (i.e., nature of industrial activity), the products or services provided by the facility, proximity to receiving waters, receiving water quality, and other factors that indicate the potential to impact water quality; and
- Stormwater Management Evaluations (County Facilities)³: A general plan for review of stormwater control measures and maintenance procedures implemented at county-operated facilities to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the site. Include a process to evaluate compliance with state (i.e., the requirement for AZPDES permits) stormwater requirements as applicable.

➤ Inspections and Monitoring

Inspection of industrial facilities and monitoring of discharges associated with industrial facilities that may impact stormwater, including the following:

- Inspection Procedures: A description of standard procedures for inspecting industrial facilities, documenting facility conditions, and reporting potential sources of pollutants or illicit discharges. Describe the system to document and retain the inspection findings;
- Industrial Facility Inspections – Higher Risk: A description of the inspection program implemented for higher risk industrial or commercial facilities (or categories of facilities) to identify and eliminate potential discharges of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system, verify implementation and maintenance of stormwater control measures in compliance with county stormwater ordinances, and confirm ADEQ authorization to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity, as applicable (i.e., NOI authorization). Include information on the schedule for inspecting higher risk facilities (i.e., frequency of inspections) throughout the permit term; and

- AZPDES Non-Filers: A description of the method for tracking and reporting industrial facilities that are not authorized by ADEQ (i.e., NOI authorization) under the AZPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) for stormwater discharges associated with industrial facilities including the type of information that is reported to ADEQ.

➤ **Other Measures to Control Pollutants from Landfills, County Waste Facilities, and Industrial Facilities**

A description of any other practices implemented to control pollutants from landfills, county waste facilities, and industrial facilities.

VII. CONSTRUCTION SITES:

Measures to Control Pollutants from Construction Sites

A description of a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from construction sites to the MS4, to the maximum extent practicable, including the following information:

➤ **Reviewing Construction Site Plans**

Procedures for site planning which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts, including the following practices:

- Maintaining a construction project inventory;
- MS4 plan review of construction sites⁴ (i.e., what types of sites are reviewed; approvals or permits required; MS4 process summary);
- Staff training (with respect to the plan review process); and
- A description of the approval process (e.g., plan or permit approval) to authorize new construction projects (such as county stormwater permits) upon verification that construction plans comply with county requirements for stormwater control measures, and that the operator has obtained AZPDES authorization (NOI authorization) to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity.

➤ **Structural and Non-Structural Stormwater Control Measures**

County requirements relating to structural and non-structural stormwater control measures, including construction standards and ordinances as related to stormwater.

- The MS4 shall establish standard procedures and practices for design and maintenance of post-construction stormwater controls (such as standards for open space preservation, on-site stormwater retention, and maintenance of pre-construction run-off rates and long-term maintenance controls).
- The MS4 shall evaluate the potential and develop a plan for incorporating additional Low Impact Development (LID) practices into the county's site planning and development processes.

➤ **Site Inspections and Enforcement**

Procedures and priorities for inspecting construction sites and enforcing county ordinances, plan approvals (or permits), and design and maintenance requirements for stormwater controls, including the following practices:

- Inspection priorities;
- Inspection procedures;
- Inspection records;
- Inspector training;
- Enforcement processes and actions; and
- Reporting of AZPDES non-filers.

➤ **Other Practices to Control Pollutants from Construction Sites**

A description of any other practices (structural or non-structural practices) the MS4 employs to control pollutants from construction sites.

SWMP ATTACHMENTS:

In accordance with the provisions of this permit, some of the following may not be initially developed or fully developed at the time of submittal of the revised SWMP. In this case, Pima County shall attach those available and provide a status of those that are not yet developed.

- Drainage system maps;
- Map or inventory and location of structural control facilities (retention and detention basins, conveyances, major infiltration structures);
- Map or inventory of major outfalls, with latitude and longitude and drainage area;
- Inventory of county facilities and operations with a potential for significant discharge of pollutants to stormwater;
- Map or inventory of county-owned or operated "categorical" industrial facilities (facilities listed in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) and (xi), with SIC number and AZPDES permit number(s)
- Identification of all open and closed landfills, hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, and facilities subject to Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA);
- Copy of each county ordinance addressing stormwater issues, including construction activity, development/planning, post-construction, illicit discharges, illicit connections, and illegal dumping, industrial activity, used oil and waste disposal, sanitary sewer use, etc.; and
- Certification Statement (Refer to Sections 9.2 and 9.12 of this permit).

ENDNOTES:

1. Major Outfall means a municipal separate storm sewer outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for municipal separate storm sewers that receive stormwater from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more, or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of two (2) acres or more). [40 CFR 122.26(b)(5)]
2. Field Screening Procedures: As set forth at 40 CFR 122.26(d)(1)(iv)(D).
3. Stormwater Management Evaluation (County Facilities):
Industrial facilities listed at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (ix) and (xi) that have the potential to discharge stormwater to waters of the U.S. or to a MS4 are subject to the AZPDES industrial permit (a.k.a. Multi-Sector General Permit) for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, including landfills, treatment works, and airports. These facilities are required to obtain AZPDES general or individual permit authorization, file a Notice of Intent (NOI) to discharge, develop and implement a SWPPP, perform facility inspections, monitor stormwater, etc.

Other commercial, industrial, or municipal facilities, such as waste transfer stations or sludge disposal sites, which have the potential to discharge to a MS4, are subject to municipal stormwater requirements (i.e., ordinances protecting the MS4). These facilities must implement stormwater control measures to reduce discharges to the MS4. All county-owned or operated facilities should be evaluated to ensure compliance with county and state stormwater requirements as applicable.
4. Site plan review and inspection requirements apply to construction projects disturbing one (1) acre or more, or less than one (1) acre if part of a larger common plan of development, except for sites which receive a stormwater permit exemption under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15)(i)(A) or (B).

APPENDIX D

Stormwater Management Program Area

The Stormwater Management Program shall be implemented and maintained in unincorporated Pima County within the Santa Cruz Watershed located east of the eastern boundary of the Tohono O'Odham Reservation as illustrated in the following map:



ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (AZPDES)

FACT SHEET

This document provides pertinent information concerning the reissuance of the individual stormwater permit listed below. Pima County (or county) is the owner or operator of a large Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), and thus is regulated under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) permitting program. The conditions contained in this permit are intended to maintain the Surface Water Quality Standards listed in Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-11-101 et seq. This permit is issued for a period of five (5) years.

Permittee:	Pima County
Mailing Address:	Pima County Governmental Center 130 West Congress Street, 10 th Floor Tucson, Arizona 85701
Contact Person:	Mr. John Bernal Deputy Pima County Administrator, Public Works
AZPDES Permit No.:	AZS000002-2010

I. BACKGROUND HISTORY

The Water Quality Act of 1987 added Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) which required the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop a phased approach to regulate stormwater discharges under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. EPA published the final regulations on the first phase of the NPDES stormwater program on November 16, 1990. These regulations, commonly known as the Phase I stormwater regulations, established permit application requirements for discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) serving a population of 100,000 or more. As defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(8), the term "*municipal separate storm sewer*" means a conveyance, or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

1. Owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
3. Which is not a combined sewer; and
4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

The Phase I stormwater regulations require an owner or operator of a medium or large MS4 to obtain a NPDES permit for stormwater discharges from its MS4. A "*large MS4*" is a system serving a

population of 250,000 or more, and a “medium MS4” is a system serving a population of 100,000 or more but less than 250,000. As specified in 40 CFR 122.26(b), these are based on the population data from the 1990 Decennial census by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. EPA Region 9 issued the original Phase I permits for MS4s operating in Arizona in the late 1990s. Based on the 1990 census, Mesa, Phoenix, Tucson, and Pima County operate large MS4s; and the cities of Glendale, Scottsdale, and Tempe operate medium MS4s. The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) is permitted under Phase I due to the relationship (i.e., physical interconnection) of its stormwater system with the other MS4s.

On December 5, 2002, EPA granted permitting authority to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to implement the NPDES program in Arizona, except for discharges on Indian Lands. In Arizona, the NPDES program is administered as the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) program. This fact sheet provides information on the renewal of the Phase I MS4 stormwater permit being issued to Pima County. Both the permit and this fact sheet cite federal regulations where specific regulatory language can be found. Federal definitions and other NPDES regulations have been incorporated by reference into the State AZPDES rules in Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-9-A905.

II. WATER QUALITY CONCERNS

In 1987 Congress amended the CWA to require NPDES permitting for stormwater discharges. This decision was based on growing awareness of the environmental significance of polluted stormwater runoff. EPA’s report entitled “*National Water Quality Inventory, 1998 Report to Congress*” (EPA, 2000) shows stormwater runoff is one of the leading causes of existing water quality impairments. Urban runoff can harm surface water resources by changing natural hydrologic patterns, accelerating stream flows, destroying aquatic habitat, and elevating pollutant concentrations and loadings. Stormwater runoff may contain or mobilize high levels of contaminants, such as sediment, suspended solids, nutrients (phosphorous and nitrogen), heavy metals and other toxic pollutants, pathogens, toxins, oxygen-demanding substances (organic material), and floatables (EPA, 1992). These pollutants are carried into nearby streams, rivers, and lakes in stormwater runoff. Individually and combined, these pollutants degrade or impair surface water quality, threaten designated beneficial uses and cause habitat alteration or destruction. Uncontrolled stormwater discharges from areas of urban development and construction activity negatively impact surface waters by changing the physical, biological, and chemical composition of the water, resulting in an unhealthy environment for aquatic organisms, wildlife, and humans.

A. Nationwide Urban Runoff Program

The first national assessment of urban runoff characteristics was completed for the “*Nationwide Urban Runoff Program*” (NURP) (EPA 1983). The NURP study showed that stormwater runoff is a significant source of pollutants. EPA conducted the NURP study to facilitate understanding of the nature of urban runoff from residential, commercial and industrial areas. One objective of the study was to characterize the water quality of discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems that drain residential, commercial and light industrial (industrial parks) sites. The study identified 77 priority toxic pollutants in stormwater runoff discharged from residential, commercial and light industrial areas. Of these toxic pollutants, heavy metals such as copper, lead and zinc were detected most frequently and at levels of greatest concern. More recent reports have confirmed the pollutant concentration data collected in the NURP study. The highest concentrations of contaminants in stormwater are often contained in “first flush” discharges, which occur during the first major storm after an extended dry period (Schueler, T.R., 1994).

In Arizona, the 2004 305(b) Water Quality Report (ADEQ, 2004) provided an assessment of the significance of stormwater discharges in Arizona. The report shows that urban runoff is a significant contributor of pollutants in Arizona.

B. Urbanization and Stormwater Runoff

Urbanization alters the natural infiltration capability of the land and generates pollutants associated with the activities of dense populations. Thus, urbanization causes an increase in the volume of stormwater runoff and the pollutant loadings in stormwater discharged to waters of the U.S. (EPA, 1992). Urban development increases the amount of impervious surface in a watershed as farmland and other undeveloped land with natural infiltration characteristics are converted into buildings with rooftops, driveways, sidewalks, roads and parking lots with no ability to absorb stormwater. Stormwater washes over these impervious areas picking up pollutants along the way, and gains speed and volume because it is unable to disperse and filter into the ground. As a result, stormwater flows are higher in volume, pollutants and temperature than the flows in less impervious areas which have more natural vegetation and soil to filter the runoff (EPA, 1997). Studies reveal that the level of imperviousness in an area strongly correlates with the quality of the nearby surface waters. In addition to increased impervious areas, urban development creates new pollution sources as population density increases and generates higher levels of car emissions, fertilizers, pesticides, litter, pet wastes and household hazardous wastes. These pollutants can be washed into surface waters by stormwater runoff or may be dumped directly into storm drains that discharge to waters of the U.S. Therefore, higher population densities and increased impervious areas generally result in a greater concentration of pollutants in stormwater discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems.

C. Construction and Stormwater Runoff

Stormwater discharges generated during construction activities can also cause physical, chemical and biological water quality impacts and compromise the integrity of surface waters. A primary concern at most construction sites is the erosion and transport process related to fine sediment because rain splash, rills and sheet wash encourage the detachment and transport of this material to waterbodies. Water quality impairments can result because a number of pollutants are absorbed onto fine sediment particles. The interconnected process of erosion (detachment of the soil particles), sediment transport and delivery is the primary pathway for introducing pollutants, such as nutrients (particularly phosphorus), metals and organic compounds into aquatic systems. Estimates indicate that 80 percent of the phosphorus and 73 percent of the Kjeldahl nitrogen in streams is associated with eroded sediment. Although streams and rivers naturally carry sediment loads, erosion from construction sites and runoff from developed areas can elevate these loads to levels well above those in undisturbed watersheds. It is generally acknowledged that erosion rates from construction sites are much greater than from almost any other land use.

In watersheds experiencing intensive construction activity, the localized impacts of surface water quality may be severe because of high pollutant loads, primarily sediments. Siltation is the largest cause of impaired water quality in rivers and the third largest cause of impaired water quality in lakes (EPA, 1998). Introduction of coarse sediment (coarse sand or larger) or a large amount of fine sediment is also a concern because of the potential of filling lakes and reservoirs (along with the associated remediation costs for dredging), as well as clogging stream channels. Excess sediment can cause a number of other problems for waterbodies. Sediment is associated with increased turbidity and reduced light penetration in the water column, as well as more long-term effects associated with habitat destruction and increased difficulty in filtering drinking water. Construction sites can also generate other pollutants associated with on-site wastes, such as sanitary wastes or concrete truck washout. Studies have determined that the most effective construction runoff control programs rely on local plan review and field enforcement. Stormwater discharges from construction sites are subject to regulation under the AZPDES Construction General Permit (CGP). This permit does not require the county to enforce the state permit, but does require the county to have its own ordinances and tools to control discharges from construction sites that have the potential to enter its MS4.

D. Non-stormwater Discharges

Discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems often include wastes and wastewater from non-stormwater sources. An *“illicit discharge”* is any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater (40 CFR 122.26(b) (2)), with some exceptions. Sources of illicit discharges include, but are not limited to: sanitary wastewater; effluent from septic tanks; car wash, laundry and other industrial wastewaters; improper disposal of automobile and household wastes, such as used motor oil and pesticides; and spills from roadway and other accidents. Illicit discharges enter the municipal separate storm sewer through either direct connections (i.e., wastewater piping either mistakenly or deliberately connected to the storm drains) or indirect connections (i.e., infiltration into the municipal separate storm sewer from cracked sanitary systems, spills collected by drain outlets, and paint or used oil dumped directly into a drain). Inflows from aging sanitary sewer collection systems are one of the most serious illicit discharge-related problems. Sanitary sewer systems frequently develop leaks and cracks, resulting in discharges of pollutants to waters of the U.S. through municipal separate storm sewers. These pollutants include sanitary waste and materials from sewer main construction, such as asbestos cement, brick, cast iron and vitrified clay.

The improper disposal of materials is another illicit discharge-related problem that can result in contaminated discharges from municipal separate storm sewers in two (2) ways. First, materials released on the ground may either drain directly to a municipal separate storm sewer or be washed into a municipal separate storm sewer during a storm event. The result is untreated discharges that contribute high levels of pollutants, including heavy metals, toxics, oil and grease, solvents, nutrients, viruses and bacteria into receiving waters. Second, materials may be released directly to a catch basin or other stormwater conveyance. Improper disposal of materials to catch basins and other storm sewer inlets often occurs when people mistakenly assume that materials discharged to a catch basin will reach a municipal wastewater treatment plant. Materials that are commonly improperly disposed include used motor oil; household toxic materials; radiator fluids; and litter, such as disposable cups, cans, and fast food packages. The NURP study found that pollutant levels from illicit discharges were high enough to significantly degrade surface water quality and threaten aquatic life, wildlife and human health. EPA believes that there has been increasing success in addressing these problems through initiatives, such as storm drain stenciling and recycling programs, including household hazardous waste special collection days.

III. STATUS OF THE PERMIT

EPA Region 9 issued the Phase I MS4 stormwater permit to Pima County on February 14, 1997 with an effective date of March 19, 1997. In May 1998 the permit was modified to include the requirement for estimating pollutant load reductions to receiving waters, a proposal for post-construction storm water pollution control measures which would be required by the county in new developments and significant redevelopments which are proposed within the jurisdiction of the county and the addition of a reopener clause to reopen and modify the permit to incorporate the proposal for post-construction storm water pollution control measures. In May 1999 the permit was modified to allow the use of colorimetric field test kits for analysis of surfactants in place of laboratory analysis and to provide that wet weather sampling may not occur within 72 hours following other storms with a precipitation greater than 0.2” of rainfall, rather than 0.1” of rainfall. In September 2001 the permit was modified adding a condition that the county shall implement the proposed program for post-construction stormwater pollution control described the “Final Report for Modifications to Pima County NPDES Stormwater Permit Including Estimate of Pollution Load Reduction, Post-Construction Pollutant Control” dated January, 1999. On September 19, 2001 the county submitted its reapplication for its NPDES MS4 Permit Number AZS000002 in order to satisfy the requirements of 40 CFR 122.41(b) and 40 CFR 122.21(d) as well as the Interpretive Policy Memorandum on

Reapplication Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems as published in the *Federal Register* of August 9, 1996. The county's 1997 permit expired March 19, 2002, but remains administratively continued until the effective date of the new permit, in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-B904(C).

This permit replaces Pima County's MS4 Stormwater Permit issued by EPA Region 9 in February 1997. Development of this permit consisted of a review of the county's 1997 MS4 permit and associated fact sheet, annual reports, EPA's *Program Evaluation Report* (September 2006) and other reference materials as appropriate, such as other MS4 permits and EPA guidance documents. Maintaining compliance with the original MS4 permit required the county to control pollutants in stormwater discharges from its MS4, primarily through the implementation of the practices described in the county's stormwater management program (SWMP).

EPA Program Evaluation Report (2006)

On May 23-25, 2006, Tetra Tech, Inc., with assistance from EPA Region 9 and accompanied by ADEQ, conducted a program evaluation to determine the county's compliance with its NPDES permit and to evaluate the current implementation status of the county's stormwater management program. The findings of the evaluation were documented in EPA's *Program Evaluation Report*, dated September 27, 2006. The report identified program deficiencies, potential permit violations, and positive attributes.

The following potential permit violations were identified:

1. The county does not document costs associated with the stormwater program; and
2. The county does not require or review plans for post-construction water quality BMPs.

The following significant deficiencies were identified:

1. The county should develop a plan to document the long-term effectiveness of their Stormwater program.
2. The county does not review plans for erosion and sediment control BMPs.

Pima County developed the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan to protect a desert area rich in biodiversity. This element of the county's program was particularly notable.

The evaluation team recommended the following additional assessments:

1. An evaluation of Pima County's wet weather monitoring program, including appropriateness of sample locations, number of representative storm events, frequency of stormwater monitoring and monitoring parameters.
2. An evaluation of Pima County's dry weather field screening program, including the number of major outfalls, frequency of inspection, types of discharges detected, identification methods, and enforcement strategy.
3. An evaluation of Pima County ordinances for controlling discharges to the MS4, including illicit discharges, construction site discharges, and post-construction discharges.

The county responded to the EPA Region 9 evaluation as requested and as documented in the county's letter dated December 15, 2006.

Specific measurable goals and monitoring provisions in the permit were developed to address the items identified in the EPA evaluation.

For illicit discharges, this permit requires the county to enforce its stormwater ordinance (or other illicit discharge ordinance) to prohibit and eliminate illicit discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system, including prohibiting cross connections between the sanitary sewer system and the municipal separate storm sewer system and other illicit connections to the municipal separate storm sewer system, and improper disposal (illegal dumping) of wastes, toxic chemicals, and other non-stormwater discharges into the municipal separate storm sewer system. The permit also requires defined timelines for eliminating illicit discharges in accordance with the county's enforcement response policy.

This permit includes requirements for maintaining interdepartmental coordination, including identification and inventory of county facilities, prioritizing these facilities for inspection and determining if appropriate control measures and needed permits are in place, as applicable. The permit also requires standard procedures and practices to prevent and respond to spills of hazardous materials. The permit requires the county to develop site-specific materials handling and spill response procedures to be readily available at all county facilities. The permit requires the county to review the site-specific materials handling and spill response procedures at least every two (2) years. The review is to include at least one (1) person with stormwater expertise to provide input and feedback on stormwater concerns.

Low Impact Development Control of Pollutants from New Development & Significant Redevelopment

In April 2007, EPA entered into an agreement with several national organizations to promote green infrastructure Low Impact Development (LID) to improve stormwater quality management for MS4s. In January 2008, EPA published an action strategy for the new initiative (see *Reducing Stormwater Costs through Low Impact Development Strategies and Practices* on the EPA website).

LID consists of approaches and practices designed to reduce runoff of water and pollutants from the site at which they are generated by principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape, infiltration, evapotranspiration and reuse of rainwater. LID techniques manage water and water pollutants at the source and thereby prevent or reduce the impact of development on rivers, streams, lakes and groundwater. LID concepts can be applied to new development, redevelopment and retrofits to existing development.

EPA has found that in most cases implementing well-chosen LID practices saves money for developers, property owners and communities while protecting and restoring water quality. It is also found that communities may experience amenities and associated economic benefits that go beyond cost savings. These include enhanced property values, improved habitat, aesthetic amenities and improved quality of life. For more information about LID, see www.epa.gov/npdes/greeninfrastructure and www.epa.gov/npdes/lid. For these reasons, EPA is encouraging the increasing use of LID practices, including incorporating LID provisions in NPDES permits. ADEQ has responded by incorporating some LID provisions in this permit.

IV. SUMMARY OF PERMIT CHANGES

This permit differs from the 1997 permit, both in format and level of detail. The 1997 permit is relatively brief (5 pages plus definitions) and very general in describing permit conditions. This permit has been written to include and expand on specific permit conditions and clarify reporting information.

Specifically, this permit includes "measurable goals" or program standards for measuring the progress of the stormwater management program, one of the areas of concern identified in EPA's evaluation report in 2006. The county has been tracking the progress of program activities throughout the permit term and has been providing the status of these activities to ADEQ in annual reports. While tracking program activities is essential for reporting the accomplishments and progress of the county's program each year, it does not ensure successful program implementation.

Instead, specific goals, objectives or program standards have been established to identify the direction or target for the stormwater management program. Such goals, objectives or standards are necessary to establish an effective level of implementation of a specific stormwater practice, such as the frequency or amount of an activity. Measurable goals assist the county and ADEQ in evaluating the effectiveness of individual control measures and the stormwater management program as a whole. Therefore, program standards for successful program implementation have been included in Appendix A of this permit.

V. SUMMARY OF PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. Applicability

The 1990 Decennial census estimated the population of Pima County at approximately 666,880, thus establishing the county as an owner or operator of a large municipal separate storm sewer system under the Phase I stormwater regulations. In 2008, the county's population was estimated at 1,012,018. This permit applies to discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system within the unincorporated boundaries of the county.

B. Surface Waters

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges from the county's MS4 to waters of the U.S, directly and by way of other conveyances not owned or operated by Pima County. Arizona Surface Water Quality Standards that apply to the waters receiving discharges from Pima County are specified in A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1. As of the 2006/08 303(d) and other impaired water list(s), the waters receiving discharges from Pima County have not been identified as impaired.

C. Discharges

This permit authorizes stormwater discharges to waters of the U.S. from all outfalls within Pima County's MS4. The county's MS4 includes over thirty-five (35) major outfalls. The county discharges stormwater runoff from residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural uses, as well as open space (undeveloped areas) to waters of the U.S.

This permit does not authorize the county to discharge non-stormwater or stormwater associated with construction and/or industrial facilities. Such discharges shall be covered by a separate AZPDES permit (see Limitations of Coverage in Section 3.0 of the permit).

Consistent with Section 402(p)(3)(B)(ii) of the Clean Water Act, this permit requires the county to "...effectively prohibit non-stormwater discharges into the storm sewers." Moreover, the county is not required to prohibit the following category of non-stormwater discharges or flows: water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising groundwater, uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)) to municipal separate storm sewers, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation water, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, lawn watering, individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges and street wash water (program descriptions shall address discharges or flows from fire fighting only where such discharges or flows are identified as significant sources of pollution to waters of the U.S.). However, the county shall address these discharges or flows in its SWMP when the county identifies the aforementioned discharges or flows as sources of pollutants to waters of the U.S.

Illicit discharges are prohibited by this permit and must be investigated and eliminated in accordance with this permit. Specific permit conditions addressing non-stormwater discharges and illicit discharges are included in Appendix A of this permit.

All discharges must be controlled by the county through the implementation of control measures that will reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

D. Legal Authority (Section 2.0 of this Permit)

This permit requires the county to establish and maintain the legal authority to carry out the terms and conditions of this permit to reduce the discharge of pollutants to and from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable.

The Pima County Code prohibits the discharge of pollutants to its municipal separate storm sewer system. The county has also adopted ordinances to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from construction sites and new development. All updated/current ordinances demonstrating the county's legal authority to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges and non-stormwater discharges, to the maximum extent practicable, are to be submitted to ADEQ with the revised SWMP due one (1) year from the effective date of the permit.

E. Limitations of Coverage (Section 3.0 of this Permit)

Discharges that are not authorized by this permit include the following:

1. Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities (40 CFR 122.26[b][14][i]-[ix] and [xi])

Note: Facilities that are permitted are not necessarily prohibited from discharge through the MS4, however, those specific discharges are not authorized by this permit and coverage under the Multi Sector General Permit (MSGP) or another AZPDES permit must be obtained.

2. Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity (40 CFR 122.26[b][14][x] or 40 CFR 122.26[b][15])

Note: Sites that are permitted are not necessarily prohibited from discharge through the MS4, however, such discharges are not authorized by this permit and coverage under the Construction General Permit (CGP) must be obtained.

3. Non-stormwater discharges; including De Minimis discharges;

Note: De Minimis discharges are not necessarily prohibited from discharge through the MS4, however, such discharges are not authorized by this permit and coverage under the De Minimis permit must be obtained or another method of controlling discharges (such as approvals, permits, or discharge notifications, or establishing control measures) must be established by the county.

4. Stormwater discharges mixed with non-stormwater, unless the non-stormwater discharges comply with a separate AZPDES permit;
5. Discharges to impaired surface waters identified on Arizona's 303(d) and other impaired water list(s), except as specified in the special conditions of the permit;
6. Discharges to outstanding Arizona waters (OAW) identified in A.A.C. R18-11-112, except as specified in the special conditions of the permit.

F. Surface Water Quality Standards (Section 4.0 of this permit)

The county is required to protect surface water quality by ensuring that no discharge from its MS4 causes or contributes to a pollutant concentration that is greater than any surface water quality standard applicable to a receiving water to the maximum extent practicable. To do so,

Pima County is to fully implement and maintain the provisions of its SWMP and all other requirements of this permit.

The county is also required to modify the SWMP during the term of the permit as necessary to improve the effectiveness of the program in attaining surface water quality standards and reducing the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable. A discharge with a pollutant concentration greater than the applicable surface water quality standard is to be reported in the annual report, along with a description of the circumstances that may have caused or contributed to the concentration. For pollutant concentrations greater than the applicable SWQS reoccurring at an outfall, this permit requires Pima County to reduce the discharge of that pollutant to the maximum extent practicable.

Antidegradation

Antidegradation rules provided in A.A.C. R18-11-107 ensure existing surface water quality is maintained and protected. The county is required to maintain stormwater and non-stormwater best management practices that reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

The permit requires the county reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable using control measures. Monitoring conditions are specified in this permit to characterize stormwater quality, assess impacts of stormwater on water quality, evaluate the effectiveness of specific control measures in reducing the discharge of pollutants, and to estimate pollutant loads to receiving waters. Compliance with the provisions of this permit and the designated uses of the receiving waters identified in this permit will be presumed protected, and the county will be deemed to meet currently applicable antidegradation requirements under A.A.C. R18-11-107.C.

G. Stormwater Management Program (Section 5.0 and Appendix C of this Permit)

Requirements for developing and implementing a SWMP are specified in Section 5.0 and Appendix C of this permit. The goal of this permit and the SWMP is to reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges to and from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MEP is the technology-related level of control for pollutants in stormwater discharges from a MS4 as specified in the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act. The approach to managing stormwater discharges from an MS4 includes a SWMP. The SWMP is a comprehensive plan for controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges from the MS4, and the means, along with the other conditions in this permit, by which the county complies with the MEP standard.

1. Stormwater Management Program Components

The Phase I stormwater regulations (40 CFR 122.26[d][2][iv]) identify the following general components of a SWMP:

- A. Measures to reduce pollutants from runoff from commercial and residential areas;
- B. Measures to control illicit discharges and improper disposal into the storm sewer;
- C. Measures to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges to the MS4 from industrial facilities; and
- D. Measures to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from construction sites to the MS4.

The SWMP requirements are specified in 40 CFR 122.26(d) and are incorporated by reference into the state rules.

Measures to reduce pollutants in municipal stormwater discharges and to control illicit non-stormwater discharges, to the maximum extent practicable, include a combination of

structural and nonstructural control measures. Nonstructural control measures include, but are not limited to, practices such as public awareness programs, recycling programs, catch basin cleaning, street sweeping and programs to control illegal dumping. Structural control measures include, but are not limited to, infiltration basins and other retention and detention structures.

2. Pima County Stormwater Management Program

Owners or operators of large and medium MS4s developed a SWMP in the early 1990s as part of their initial stormwater permit application. The SWMPs were submitted to EPA Region 9 for review in 1992 (large MS4s) and 1993 (medium MS4s). Pima County's MS4 Permit went into effect March 1997. While the county's MS4 permit expired in 2002, the permit has been administratively continued and the county was required to implement and maintain the approved SWMP.

Similar to the 1997 permit, this permit requires the county to continue to implement and maintain a SWMP to reduce the discharge of pollutants to and from the MS4, to the maximum extent practicable. In this permit, specific control measures have been included in the permit rather than referenced in the separate SWMP document. However, the SWMP is to be updated as necessary to conform to this permit, and is to be resubmitted on or before the first anniversary of the effective date of this permit.

3. Common Stormwater Practices

Phase I MS4s have nearly 15 years of experience in implementing stormwater management programs and now maintain many of the same types of control measures. In particular, Phase I stormwater management programs have evolved over the last decade and generally consist of common types of stormwater control measures. While these control measures are based on Pima County's SWMP, they are consistent with and similar to, other MS4s both in Arizona and across the country

This permit also establishes the goal for many control measures to progress (i.e., measurable goals). This permit requires the county to implement or otherwise maintain the control measures listed in this permit and, at a minimum, meet the associated frequencies, amounts, time frames, and other specified program standards.

4. Stormwater Management Program Updates

The county is required to modify the SWMP as necessary to comply with the provisions of this permit. An updated program must be submitted to ADEQ for review within one (1) year of permit issuance. The updated program will replace the original 1996 SWMP and related documents. Appendix C of this permit describes the minimum required content and level of detail for the SWMP. Appendix C of this permit was developed so that the SWMP includes at least these areas.

Section 8.1.2 of this permit also requires Pima County to provide a current and updated SWMP with the first (1st) year annual report, along with information about waters receiving discharges from the MS4, drainage areas, mapping, discharge characterizations and other information to allow a comprehensive review of the program.

5. Stormwater Management Program Modification

The county is required to modify the SWMP as necessary to improve the effectiveness of the program in reducing the discharge of pollutants to and from the MS4. This permit specifies conditions for modifying the SWMP during the life of the permit. The county can add new control measures and temporary or experimental control measures to the SWMP or increase the amount, frequency or other quantity of an existing control measure at any time; such changes are to be described in the subsequent annual report.

Modifications to replace an ineffective control measure(s) with an alternate control measure(s) may be implemented with prior ADEQ approval by demonstrating that the stormwater management program will continue to achieve an equivalent reduction in pollutants, and will not cause or contribute to a pollutant concentration that is greater than any applicable surface water quality standard. Any modification to discontinue an existing control measure(s), or decrease a measurable goal, including an amount, frequency, or time frame may not be implemented without modification of the permit. Such changes require a request for permit modification, accompanied with a demonstration of how the stormwater management program will continue to achieve at least an equivalent reduction in pollutants.

6. Summary of Changes to SWMP Conditions

- Added measurable goals for program implementation (Appendix A of this permit)
- Added requirements for program content and organization (Appendix C of this permit)
- Added program modification requirements

H. Special Conditions (Section 6.0 of this permit)

1. Outstanding Arizona Waters

This permit is intended to protect outstanding waters within the State of Arizona. For purposes of this permit, “*outstanding Arizona water*” is a water of the U.S. that has been identified by ADEQ as an outstanding state resource water in accordance with A.A.C. R18-11-112.

If a receiving water to which Pima County discharges is classified as an outstanding Arizona water during the permit term, this permit may be reopened and modified in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-B906 to include additional conditions to ensure that no degradation of the outstanding Arizona water, to the maximum extent practicable, will occur.

2. Impaired Waters

This permit is also intended to protect impaired waters within the State of Arizona and includes specific conditions for discharging to these waters. “Impaired water” is a water of the U.S. that has been assessed as not attaining a surface water quality standard for at least one (1) designated use. Impaired waters are listed in Arizona’s 303(d) and other impaired water list(s) available at www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/assessment/assess.html.

If a receiving water to which Pima County discharges is classified as an impaired water during the permit term, this permit may be reopened and modified in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-B906 to include additional conditions to ensure that no degradation of the impaired water, to the maximum extent practicable, will occur.

I. Monitoring Requirements (Section 7.0 of this permit)

Monitoring conditions are specified in Section 7.0 of this permit and were developed to meet the following objectives:

- To characterize stormwater quality and identify stormwater pollutants;
- To detect and eliminate illicit discharges;
- To evaluate the effectiveness of specific control measures and the SWMP as a whole, in minimizing the discharge of pollutants; and
- To estimate pollutant loads of discharges from the MS4 to receiving waters

1. Dry Weather Monitoring

Monitoring requirements in this permit include both dry weather inspection of outfalls to detect illicit discharges and wet weather stormwater sampling of representative

outfalls. The county has been performing dry weather inspections of outfalls since the original permit was issued in 1997. This permit requires Pima County to continue to inspect outfalls to detect illicit discharges. The county identified over thirty-five (35) outfalls from the previous MS4 and will identify additional outfalls for this permit. This permit requires the county to inspect at least 20% of these outfalls each year.

Dry weather monitoring of outfalls is a required practice of the Stormwater Management Program and conditions for maintaining this practice are addressed in Appendix A of this permit.

2. Wet Weather Monitoring

In addition to dry weather monitoring, this permit requires Pima County to conduct wet weather stormwater sampling of representative locations throughout the permit term.

Monitoring Locations: The county has been conducting stormwater sampling at designated outfalls since 1997. The monitoring locations in the 1997 permit were established based on land uses. The county identified five (5) outfalls that represented drainage areas from industrial, residential, commercial and undeveloped land. These monitoring locations were re-evaluated for this permit to verify that each outfall discharges to a receiving water. The monitoring locations identified in Table 1 of this permit are approved for the duration of this permit and cannot be eliminated or changed without a modification to the permit.

Monitoring Parameters: The monitoring parameters in Pima County's current monitoring program were based on stormwater sampling conducted in the early 1990s at the time of permit application. The monitoring parameters in the 1997 program include metals, nutrients, bacteria (fecal coliform and strep), oil and grease, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), Semi-VOCs and pesticides.

In 2002, EPA identified limited monitoring data as an area of concern in the county's stormwater program; however, the problem of limited data on stormwater quality extends to all Phase I MS4s in Arizona. Stormwater monitoring data have been limited for a variety of reasons, including drought, intensity and duration of storm events, seasonal variations in rainfall patterns, failed monitoring equipment, lack of staff and safety concerns. Therefore, in an effort to characterize stormwater quality in Arizona, ADEQ identified a specific list of stormwater monitoring parameters, including all priority pollutants, for inclusion in the renewal Phase I MS4 permits. The revised strategy is intended to provide an updated picture of pollutants currently being discharged, maintain consistency in monitoring requirements and allow a standardized and comparable dataset of MS4 discharge data.

As such, this permit includes seasonal stormwater monitoring for conventional parameters, including Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and Suspended Sediment Concentration (SSC), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD); nutrients, including nitrogen and phosphorus compounds; total metals, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*); and several organic compounds, including TPH and oil and grease. In addition, this permit requires monitoring of other priority pollutants (VOCs, semi-VOCs, and pesticides) at least four (4) times in the permit term to assess the presence of these pollutants. Several studies have detected other gasoline-related VOCs in stormwater discharges, including trimethylbenzene and xylene. As such, these pollutants are included in the monitoring parameters in this permit. While trimethylbenzene and xylene are not certified analytes using U.S. EPA Method 624, these parameters may be included in the VOC analysis for the purpose of assessing their presence in stormwater discharges.

Sample Types: This permit requires collection of both discrete and flow-weighted composite samples of stormwater discharges. Discrete samples are required for pH, temperature, cyanide, oil and grease, TPH, *E. coli* and VOCs. Flow-weighted composite samples are to be collected for all other parameters specified in Table 2 of this permit. Flow-weighted composite samples may be collected with a continuous sampler or as a combination of multiple discrete samples (aliquots). Sampling is to be conducted over the first three (3) hours of the discharge, or for the entire discharge period if the discharge lasts less than three (3) hours. Only one (1) analysis of the composite of aliquots is required. Regardless of the sample type, the county is to design sampling events to include the “first flush” (first 30 minutes of stormwater discharge) of a representative storm event whenever possible to do so.

Measurable Storm Event: This permit specifies the characteristics of a measurable storm event as an event that results in a minimum precipitation of greater than 0.2 inches and produces adequate stormwater discharge from the monitoring locations identified in Table 1 of this permit to collect representative samples. Samples must be collected from the monitoring locations resulting from a storm event that occurs at least 72 hours after the previous measurable storm event. The 72-hour period is included in an attempt to eliminate monitoring discharges soon after a previous storm event washed away residual pollutants. This permit also specifies that wet weather samples must be representative of actual stormwater discharges and not contain quantities or concentrations of dry weather flow that would compromise the integrity of stormwater samples. The county may demonstrate this using data recorded by the automatic sampler (or other data logger device), such as dry weather flow prior to the stormwater discharge, by demonstrating each monitoring location does not routinely contain dry weather flow, or other appropriate means. The purpose of this requirement is to provide stormwater results that are representative of each storm event.

Wet Seasons: Each MS4 also varied slightly in the months identified as representative of the summer wet season and winter wet season, as used to assess variations in seasonal pollutant loads. For purposes of simplifying monitoring conditions, maintaining a consistent approach across MS4s, and ensuring that all storm events fall into one (1) of the two (2) seasons for the purposes of monitoring, ADEQ has defined monitoring seasons in the permit as follows:

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

The frequency for stormwater sampling in this permit is once each wet season (summer and winter) from each of the designated monitoring locations. This is consistent with the monitoring frequency of twice a year in the county’s monitoring program referenced in the initial permit.

First Flush: Another monitoring condition in this permit requires that stormwater samples include whenever possible the “first flush” (first 30 minutes of stormwater discharge) of a representative storm event to identify initial pollutant loads that may shock surface waters, as well as assess the effectiveness of structural controls, such as retention basins, in managing the first flush of pollutants. The first flush may also be effective in detecting non-stormwater discharges to the municipal separate stormwater sewer system because such pollutants may be flushed out of the MS4 during the initial portion of the discharge. This permit requires the county to maintain monitoring records, including the volume, duration, and flow rate of stormwater discharge.

Pollutant Loads: The requirement to assess pollutant loadings each year was retained from the initial permit and is included in Section 7.4 of this permit. The county is required to estimate the loads of certain pollutants (BOD, COD, TSS, TDS, total N, ammonia, TKN, phosphorous and total metals) each year. Pollutant loadings will be estimated from sampling data collected at the representative monitoring locations and will consider land uses and drainage areas for the outfall. The pollutant loadings estimated each year will be compared to previous estimates of pollutant loadings throughout this permit term. Estimates of pollutant loadings will be reported in the annual report and will be accompanied by a description of the procedures for estimating pollutant loads and concentrations, including any modeling, data analysis, and calculation methods.

3. Other Monitoring Requirements

Additional monitoring conditions specified in this permit include monitoring protocols for quality assurance, sample collection, analytical methods, and laboratory selection; monitoring record retention; and conditions for modifying monitoring requirements. Monitoring conditions specified in 40 CFR 122.41 (Conditions Applicable to All NPDES Permits) and specified in the Standard Conditions of the 1997 permit, such as *Monitoring and Records*, have been relocated to the Monitoring Requirements section of this permit for convenience.

4. Summary of Changes to Monitoring Conditions

- Adds dry weather outfall inspections to monitoring requirements;
- Redefines the conditions of a representative storm event;
- Adds storm event record requirements;
- Clarifies stormwater monitoring frequency as once each wet season rather than twice a year;
- Defines wet seasons in the permit;
- Specifies monitoring locations, coordinates, and surface waters in the permit;
- Includes stormwater monitoring parameters in the permit rather than referencing a separate monitoring program document;
- Specifies "standard" stormwater monitoring parameters applicable to MS4s for the upcoming permit term;
- Adds monitoring for other priority pollutants in the permit;
- Includes sample types for monitoring parameters;
- Adds monitoring protocols to the permit (QA, sample collection, laboratory methods);
- Relocates standard conditions pertaining to monitoring to the monitoring section of the permit; and
- Adds requirements for modifying monitoring programs (including permit modification).

J. Reporting Requirements (Section 8.0 of this permit)

1. Annual Reporting

The requirement for submitting an annual report on the status of stormwater management program activities was retained from the 1997 permit. Similarly, this permit requires Pima County to prepare an annual report summarizing the progress of the SWMP and the findings of monitoring activities for each year of the permit term. The annual report must include an evaluation of the effectiveness of the SWMP in reducing the discharge of pollutants to and from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, and a comparison of discharge quality with applicable surface water quality standards. The 1997 permit included general annual reporting requirements, resulting in reports from various MS4s that contain different types of information, in various levels of detail, and in multiple formats. This permit specifies information to be provided in the annual report in an effort to clarify the necessary content and the amount of detail.

In addition, ADEQ developed an Annual Report Form (ARF) to specify the required information and provide a consistent and standard format to expedite the annual review. The ARF contains a list of program measures for summarizing the progress of common control measures in a numeric format. In addition, the ARF is designed to track the progress of activities over the entire permit term rather than for a single year to allow comparison of the status of specific best management practices. Similarly, the ARF provides a format to track stormwater quality data over the permit term to allow review of surface water quality by discharge location. In addition to numeric measures, the county is to provide narrative assessments of control measure progress and surface water quality trends to describe program effectiveness and surface water quality improvements. The ARF is included in Appendix B of this permit.

2. Discharge Above a Surface Water Quality Standard

The county is required to report discharge of a pollutant in a concentration that is greater than an applicable surface water quality standard, as measured at the monitoring location. This permit describes the specific information to be reported to ADEQ in this event in Section 8.3 of this permit. Section 4.0 provisions of this permit also describe follow-up actions to be taken by the MS4 in the event a discharge of a pollutant in a concentration greater than an applicable surface water quality standard occurs more than one (1) time at a monitoring location.

3. Reporting Non-filers

A condition is added to this permit for the MS4 to report any identified construction activities or industrial activities occurring without an AZPDES permit to discharge stormwater associated with those activities (e.g., CGP and MSGP non-filers). The determination that an operator is lacking AZPDES permit coverage will be based on inspection of the site or facility, or other information available to the county, such as public complaints, business licenses, building permits, and other county records. The county has no obligation to enforce the state requirement to obtain permit coverage, but general information about the construction project or industrial facility is to be collected and provided to ADEQ on a semi-annual basis. This reporting can be accomplished by e-mail, electronic filing, or by any reliable system that is convenient for the county.

4. Other Reporting Requirements

Additional reporting requirements are specified under the Standard Conditions of this permit (Section 9.0 of this permit), such as 24-hour reporting, anticipated or other noncompliance, and signatory and certification requirements. These standard conditions are referenced in the Reporting Requirements section of this permit for convenience.

5. Summary of Changes to Reporting Conditions

- Clarifies the specific information to be provided in the annual report;
- Develops an Annual Report Form in the permit (Appendix B of this permit);
- Emphasizes patterns of control measure implementation and review of stormwater discharge quality for the duration of the permit term;
- Adds requirements to report AZPDES permit non-filers;
- References the standard conditions pertaining to reporting are located in the reporting section of the permit; and
- Adds reporting location(s) and ADEQ contact information to this permit.

K. 4th Year Annual Report Requirements (Section 8.1.2 of this permit)

This permit requires the 4th year annual report to be expanded to include specific information. This 4th year annual report will serve as the county's renewal application. In

addition to the information required in an annual report (Section 8.1.1 of this Permit), the 4th year annual report is to include the following additional information:

1. Receiving Waters: Identification and description of waters that receive discharges from the MS4, including the designated uses of each water and any known surface water quality impairments or total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for those waters, or designation of any such water as an outstanding Arizona water.
 2. Mapping: An updated map or maps extending one (1) mile beyond the service boundaries of the municipal separate storm sewer system including the following:
 - Locations of known municipal separate storm sewer outfalls discharging to receiving waters including intermediate conveyances;
 - Wet weather stormwater monitoring locations; and
 - Associated drainage basins.
 3. Rain Gauges: Identification of the location of rain gauges in the vicinity of the wet weather monitoring locations with approximate longitude and latitude for each rain gauge.
 4. Discharge Characterization Data: Summary of stormwater quality monitoring data based on all sampling results collected in the permit term. Evaluation of the quality of stormwater discharges from the MS4, including a discussion on the detection and non-detection of specific pollutants. Include an assessment of any trends, improvements, or degradation of stormwater quality discharges from the MS4.
 5. Pollutant Loads: Summary of the annual (or seasonal) pollutant loadings for detected pollutants in stormwater discharges from the MS4.
 6. Updated SWMP: Provide a copy of the current updated SWMP and associated attachments in Section 5.3 and Appendix C of this permit.
 7. Proposed Modifications to the Monitoring Program: Description of any proposed modifications to the stormwater monitoring program (such as modifications to monitoring locations, parameters, or frequency), including a brief discussion on the reason(s) for modification.
 8. Modifications to the Stormwater Management Program: Summary of modifications to the Stormwater Management Program that were made during the permit term, including any addition or replacement of control measures.
 9. Proposed Modifications to the Stormwater Management Program: A description of any proposed modifications to stormwater management program control measures for the next permit term.
 10. Fiscal Analysis: Brief description of the funding sources used to support MS4 Stormwater Management Program expenditures.
- L. Standard Conditions (Section 9.0 of this permit)
In accordance with 40 CFR 122.41, conditions applicable to all AZPDES permits are included in Section 9.0 of this permit. Other standard conditions are specified in this permit in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21, 122.22, 122.64, Arizona Revised Statutes, and the Clean Water Act.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

- A. Public Notice (A.A.C. R18-9-A907(A))
The public notice is the process for informing all interested parties and members of the general public of the contents of a draft AZPDES permit or other significant action with respect to an AZPDES permit or application. The basic intent of this requirement is to ensure that all interested parties have an opportunity to comment on significant actions of the permitting agency with respect to a permit application or permit. This permit will be public noticed in a local newspaper after a pre-notice review by the applicant and other affected agencies.
- B. Public Comment Period (A.A.C. R18-9-A908)
Rules require that individual AZPDES permits be public noticed in a newspaper of general circulation within the area affected by the facility or activity and provide a minimum of thirty (30) calendar days for interested parties to respond in writing to ADEQ. After the closing of the public comment period, ADEQ is required to respond to all significant comments at the time a final permit decision is reached or at the same time a final permit is issued.
- C. Public Hearing (A.A.C. R18-9-A908(B))
A public hearing may be requested in writing by any interested party. The request should state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised during the hearing. A public hearing will be held if the director determines there is a significant amount of interest expressed during the thirty (30) day public comment period, or if significant new issues arise that were not considered during the permitting process.
- D. EPA Review (A.A.C. R18-9-A908(C))
A copy of the draft permit and any revisions made to the draft as a result of public comments received will be sent to EPA Region 9 for review. If EPA objects to a provision of the draft, ADEQ will not issue the permit until the objection is resolved.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to this proposed permit may be obtained from:

Chris Henninger
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division
Surface Water Section, Stormwater and General Permits Unit
Mail Code 5415A-1
1110 West Washington Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Telephone: (602) 771-4508
Email address: henninger.christopher@azdeq.gov

RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENTS

Pima County
Authorization to Discharge Stormwater from a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System to
Waters of the United States
Under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program

Permit Number: AZS000002-2011

Applicant: Pima County
Deputy Pima County Administrator, Public Works
Pima County Governmental Center
130 West Congress Street, 10th Floor
Tucson, Arizona 85701

Permit Action: Final Permit decision and response to comments received on the draft Pima County Permit for Discharge to Waters of the U.S. public noticed on May 4, 2011.

Prepared By: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Surface Water Section
1110 West Washington Street, 5415A-1
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
602-771-4508

Date: June 2011

Administrative Record

As a regulated Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), Pima County is required to apply for and obtain coverage to discharge pollutants to Waters of the United States (Waters of the U.S.) under an Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) permit (Arizona Revised Statutes 49-255.01). Prior to issuing this AZPDES permit, the city was discharging under an administratively continued permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

As part of the process for re-issuing the AZPDES permit to Pima County, ADEQ participated in a series of meetings over the course of almost a year with the Coalition of Arizona's Phase I Municipal Separate Storm System Communities (Coalition). The Coalition consisted of the cities of Glendale, Phoenix, Mesa, Scottsdale, Tempe, Tucson and Pima County. Maricopa County and the Arizona Department of Transportation also participated. The draft permit, which went through considerable change as a result of these discussions and negotiations, was the result of this process.

In accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-A907(A)(1), the draft permit was issued for public notice and comment on May 4, 2011 in the Arizona Daily Star. The public comment period remained open for 30 days and closed on June 2, 2011. Pima County was the only person to provide comments to the department on the draft permit.

Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-A908(E)(1), this document serves to identify those comments received on the draft permit. All of the comments submitted by Pima County consisted of adding clarifying language and suggested grammatical revisions in various parts of the permit and fact sheet. Pima County's comments/suggestions were incorporated into the final permit. These comments/suggestions did not result in any changes in permit conditions or requirements.