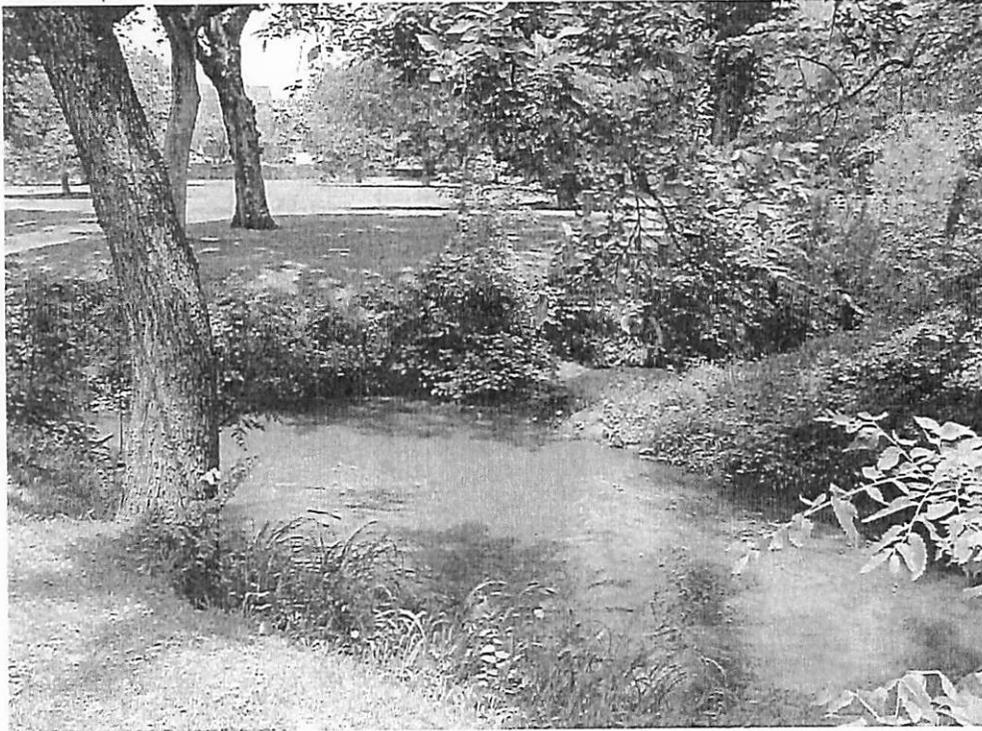


PARKER COUNTY
Unincorporated Urbanized Areas

TPDES General Permit # TXR040000
2014 – 2018



Storm Water Management Program
03/26/14

SECTION 1 – OVERVIEW and DEFINITIONS

I.1 – Storm Water Rule Overview

Phase I of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) municipal storm water program started in 1990 under the authority of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA). Phase I relies on National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage to address pollutants from storm water runoff and dry weather discharges.

The Storm Water Phase 2 Final Rule (promulgated December 8, 1999) was the next step in the EPA's efforts to protect the nation's water resources from polluted storm water runoff and dry weather discharges into storm drain systems. The Phase 2 program requires local governments to implement programs and practices to control water pollution, to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP) in urbanized areas of small MS4s (population less than 100,000). The program requires Phase 2 local governments to obtain a permit that includes "minimum control measures" that must be implemented for coverage. The six minimum control measures include: public education; public involvement; illicit discharge elimination; construction sites; post construction pollution; pollution prevention for municipal operations. There are significant penalties (up to \$27,500 per day) for non-compliance with federal permit provisions.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) is now authorized by EPA to issue and enforce the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Phase 1 and 2 storm water permits, in lieu of federal NPDES permits. Effective 12/13/2013 TCEQ Commissioners approved to amend and renew the TPDES General Permit to authorize discharge of storm water from regulated Phase 2 MS4s. Permittees must submit applications for coverage to TCEQ before 6/11/2014. The application must include a Notice of Intent for coverage (NOI) and a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP). The NOI is a document that provides TCEQ with an official notification to seek permit coverage and identifies legally responsible parties for permit enforcement. The SWMP describes what actions are to be implemented by the permittee to address the required elements of a storm water program. The SWMP describes in detail which Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented to meet permit requirements.

I.2 - Definitions

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, structural controls, local ordinances, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spills, waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.

Classified Segment – Refers to a water body that is listed and described in Appendix A or Appendix C of the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards, at 30 TAC § 307.10.

Clean Water Act (CWA) – The Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, Pub. L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483, and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.

Conveyance – Curbs, gutters, man-made channels and ditches, drains, pipes, and other constructed features designed or used for flood control or to otherwise transport storm water runoff.

Discharge – When used without a qualifier, refers to the discharge of storm water runoff or certain non-storm water discharges as allowed under the authorization of this general permit.

Illicit Connection – Any man-made conveyance connecting an illicit discharge directly to a municipal separate storm sewer system.

Illicit Discharge – Any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to this general permit or a separate authorization and discharges resulting from emergency fire fighting activities.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) – The technology-based discharge standard for MS4s to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges that was established by CWA § 402(p). A discussion of MEP as it applies to small MS4s is found at 40 CFR §122.34.

MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) Operator – The public entity, and/or the entity contracted by the public entity, responsible for management and operation of the small MS4 that is subject to terms of this general permit.

MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) Small – Refers to a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by the U.S., a state, city, town, borough, county, district, association, or other public body (created pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district, or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under § 208 of the CWA; (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; (iv) Which is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR § 122.2; and (v) Which was not previously authorized under a NPDES or TPDES individual permit as a medium or large MS4, as defined at 40 CFR §§ 122.26(b)(4) and (b)(7). This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. This term does not include separate storm sewers in very discreet areas, such as individual buildings. For the purpose of this permit, a very discreet system also includes storm drains associated with certain municipal offices and education facilities serving a nonresidential population, where those storm drains

do not function as a system, and where the buildings are not physically interconnected to an MS4 that is also operated by that public entity.

Outfall – A point source at the point where a MS4 discharges to waters of the U.S. and does not include open conveyances connecting two MS4s, or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances that connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the U.S. and are used to convey waters of the U.S.

Surface Water in the State - Lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, wetlands, marshes, inlets, canals, the Gulf of Mexico inside the territorial limits of the state..., and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, navigable or non-navigable, and including the beds and banks of all water-courses and bodies of surface water, that are wholly or partially inside or bordering the state or subject to the jurisdiction of the state; except that waters in treatment systems which are authorized by state or federal law, regulation, or permit, and which are created for the purpose of waste treatment are not considered to be water in the state.

Urbanized Area (UA) – An area of high population density, which may include multiple MS4s, as defined and used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2010 census.

Waters of the U.S. – Means: (a) all waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (b) all interstate waters, including interstate wetlands; (c) all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams including intermittent streams, mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds that the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (1) which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; (2) from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (d) all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the U.S. under this definition; (e) tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition; (f) the territorial sea; and (g) wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA...are not waters of the U.S. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of the U.S. (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the U.S. Waters of the U.S. do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with EPA.

SECTION II - PERMIT APPLICABILITY AND COVERAGE

II.1 Urbanized Areas

The TPDES Permit requirements apply only to the portions of unincorporated Parker County that are identified as urbanized areas. There is only one urbanized area in unincorporated Parker County. This area covers approximately 3.5 square miles and is located west of the City of Azle, along Highway 199. It can be identified based upon data in the 2000 U.S. Census map. The map may be viewed at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/urbanmapresult.cfm?state=TX>

Two maps are available: (1) Overview map; (2) Detailed map with roads. These maps are linked to the TCEQ storm water permit website.

The Parker County SWMP addresses permit required BMPs only in the unincorporated urbanized area portion of the county. Parker County is considered a Level 2 operator.

II.2 Regulatory Mechanism Restrictions for Counties

Texas is somewhat unique in the U.S. regarding the restrictions it places upon counties. Basically, the Texas Constitution and State statutes do not grant Texas counties the ability to create and enforce ordinances, such as the ones that Texas cities (Home Rule) are allowed to create in order to meet the TPDES permit requirements. To address this restriction, TCEQ rules contain text stating "to the extent allowable under state and local law". This statement is cited several times in Part III, SWMP development and implementation, of the general permit. Parker County will address the various elements in the General Permit SWMP requirements to the extent allowable under current state and local law.

SECTION III – STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)

Overview of Parker County's SWMP

To the extent allowable under State and local law (see II.2 above), Parker County's SWMP was developed and will be implemented according to requirements of Part III of TPDES General Permit TXR040000, for discharges of storm water to surface water in the state. This SWMP was developed to prevent pollution in storm drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable, with control measures being phased in during the 5 year permit term. The SWMP addresses six minimum control measures (MCMs) as required by TCEQ rules. MCMs will be implemented in the urbanized area of unincorporated Parker County. MCMs will be evaluated based upon the accomplishment of activities (BMPs) listed under each MCM. Parker County staff will monitor MCM activities and are identified in each section.

Legal Authority (Contrast with Cities)

Unlike cities, counties are not authorized by the State Constitution or State Statutes to enact the ordinances and implement all of the regulatory requirements that Phase 2 (small MS4) requires. Parker County addresses "to the extent allowable under state and local law" in appropriate MCM sections.

Ditch Drainage System (Contrast with Cities)

Unlike cities, Parker County's storm drainage system is not a traditional underground drainage system (curb inlets, underground pipes and outfall discharges from pipes). Instead, Parker County's storm drainage system is mostly comprised of unlined (pervious) above ground ditches. Benefits and challenges associated with this type of system will be addressed in the appropriate MCM sections.

Annexation and De-annexation (Contrast with Cities)

Unlike cities, counties will be losing land areas when annexation occurs. Counties will not be adding new areas of responsibilities and will not have to provide services to the annexed land. Parker County will only add urbanized areas when population densities increase in existing unincorporated county, as designated by the U.S. Census Bureau on a ten year cycle.

Rationale Statement for Parker County's SWMP

During the development of Parker County's SWMP, the County staff considered BMPs that would protect water quality, comply with General Permit TXR040000, meet the MEP and ensure minimal program requirements are met. Established Phase I storm water programs, as well as proposed Phase II programs from other MS4 operators, were reviewed and evaluated. A variety of BMPs for each minimum control measures were considered and compared. BMPs were ultimately selected based on an evaluation of overall effectiveness, affordability and suitability to the unincorporated Parker County MS4 system. The program will allow continual adjustment and refinement through County implementation experience and feedback from various sectors of the unincorporated population.

Section III. 1 – Public Education and Outreach MCM

Parker County will inform the public about water quality issues regarding storm water runoff and illicit discharges by providing informational materials in multiple formats and media. Parker County, Parker County Extension Service, North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) and other resources may be used to develop and distribute public education and outreach material.

(a) BMP. Measurable Goal and Date – March is Texas SmartScape Month

This is a coordinated annual activity where local governments jointly conduct public education and awareness events to promote reduced pesticide and fertilizer use associated with landscapes. This is a NCTCOG RDI (Regionally Developed Initiative) and records will be maintained on both a regional and entity basis. Parker County will begin to participate in this annual event and target local residents.

Goal and Date: At least one website posting or newspaper article will be published annually, beginning in 2015, to support "March is Texas SmartScape Month". Any additional efforts will be documented and reported as part of the annual report to TCEQ.

Status: To begin in 2015 and continue thru Year 5 of the permit.

(b) BMP. Measurable Goal and Date – Educational Materials and Distribution

Parker County will distribute storm water related material at 3 or more County buildings for employees as well as visitors; and at commercial and industrial facilities within the MS4. Materials will also be issued to construction site personnel. Examples include such items as information sheets, brochures, bookmarks, etc. These materials may be developed by Parker County staff, NCTCOG Storm Water Education Taskforce, EPA, TCEQ, or any other source, current or future. Some of these materials will address illicit discharges,

construction, NOI submittals and other informational materials required by the permit.

Goal and Date: At least 100 copies will be distributed annually, beginning in 2014, and continuing through Permit Year 5.

Status: Will begin in 2014 and continue thru Year 5 of the permit.

(d) BMP. Measurable Goal and Date

The *Weatherford Democrat* is the largest newspaper circulated in Parker County. Annually, storm water staff will prepare an article for the *Weatherford Democrat* relating to some facet of storm water education.

Goal and Date: A minimum of one article will be prepared annually, beginning in 2014 and continuing through Permit Year 5 and target local residents and visitors.

Status: Will begin in 2014 and continue thru Year 5 of the permit.

Section III. 2 – Public Involvement/Participation MCM

Parker County will rely upon compliance with public notice requirements regarding public meetings at the Parker County Courthouse to receive public input into the storm water program development and implementation.

(a) BMP. Measurable Goal and Date – Public Notice for Meetings

Parker County Commissioner's Court meetings are subject to state/local public notice requirements, which meet TCEQ minimum requirements for public involvement/participation.

Goal and Date: Staff will verify that Commissioner's Court meetings comply with public notice requirements and include that information in annual reports to TCEQ. Public notice for meetings is already in effect and will continue from Permit Year 1 to Permit Year 5.

Status: **Accomplished & Ongoing**

(b) BMP. Measurable Goal and Date – Public Notice in Newspaper

After reviewing Parker County's NOI and SWMP, TCEQ will issue "the executive director's preliminary determination". This public notice must be published by Parker County at least once in the largest circulated newspaper in the county. In addition, this public notice must provide an opportunity for the public to submit comments on the NOI and SWMP and request a public meeting. A public meeting will be held if the TCEQ determines there is sufficient interest.

Goal and Date: Publish TCEQ Executive Director's Preliminary Determination in the *Weatherford Democrat*, including information about public comment and public meeting request within 30 days after being notified by the TCEQ Office of Chief Clerk.

Status: **Not Started**

Section III. 3 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination MCM

To the extent allowable under State law, Parker County will develop and implement an illicit discharge program. Since Texas counties do not have the rule/ordinance making authority that cities have, illicit dischargers that Parker County cannot enforce against, after seeking voluntary compliance, will be referred to the TCEQ Region 4 Office in Fort Worth. Malfunctioning on-site sewage facilities, such as septic systems, are subject to County corrective actions and enforcement, as necessary.

Another item that impacts the development of this MCM is the actual structure of the MS4 system. Parker County's MS4 is mostly composed of open drainage ditches, as opposed to underground pipe systems and outfalls found in urbanized cities. This means that illicit connections/discharges to underground systems, which are often an important source of illicit discharges for cities, are not as hidden or difficult to locate in open drainage ditch systems found in many counties. Also dry weather flows are not as common in ditch systems since they are not lined in concrete and water is absorbed into the ground, while also being exposed to wind and sunlight. Additionally, outfalls are not as commonly found in a ditch system compared to an underground pipe system which discharges into readily identifiable outfalls.

Parker County accepts the TCEQ list of allowable non-stormwater discharges in the MS-4 and will not be developing an additional list of allowable non-stormwater discharges. These non-storm water sources may be discharged from the MS4 and are not required to be addressed in the MS4's Illicit Discharge and Detection MCM or other MCMs, provided they have not been determined by the MS4 to be substantial sources of pollutants to the MS-4. A list of the allowable discharges is contained in the TCEQ Fact Sheet and Executive Director's Preliminary Decision, TXR040000, see pages 5 and 6.

(a) BMP, Measurable Goal and Date – Detection: Monitoring Drainage System

Illicit discharge detection will be accomplished by visually monitoring outfalls or other locations within drainage ditch systems for indicators of illicit discharges or water pollution. When deemed appropriate by staff, chemical testing or toxicity testing (minnow in a bottle) may also be accomplished to confirm the presence of an illicit discharge.

Goal and Date: At least 5 locations will be visually monitored annually during both dry and wet periods. This activity will begin in 2014 and will continue through Permit Year 5.

Status: On-going

(b) BMP, Measurable Goal and Date – Detection & Correction: Citizen Reports and County Staff Surveillance.

In addition to visual monitoring for illicit discharges, citizen reporting of apparent water pollution in neighborhood creeks is a reasonable means of detecting illicit discharges in unincorporated areas of Parker County. Also during the performance of other duties, road or drainage maintenance, county transportation or precinct staff may see signs of illicit discharges. Complaints and reports will be handled by the Permitting Office and will be investigated as soon as possible. Within 2 weeks, in the unincorporated urbanized area, Parker County staff will investigate all citizen reports and county staff discovered illicit discharges, excluding any repeated, unsubstantiated illicit

discharge reports at a specific site. Voluntary compliance will be requested. Since the County's enforcement powers are restricted (see II.2, Regulatory Restrictions) TCEQ's Region 4 Field Office will be notified of illicit dischargers that do not comply voluntarily.

Goal and Date: All of citizen reports and staff discovered illicit discharges in unincorporated urbanized areas will be investigated within 2 weeks by staff from the Permitting Office. This activity will begin in 2014 and continue through Permit Year 5. **Status:** On-going

(c) BMP. Measurable Goal and Date – Correction: On-Site Sewage Facilities.

The Parker County Permitting Department staff will maintain records, for the storm water program, of actions taken regarding malfunctioning on-site sewage facilities (OSS). Parker County has authority from the State (TCEQ) to enforce rules regarding the installation and operation of on-site sewerage facilities.

Goal and Date: OSSF based software is used to track corrective actions taken regarding on-site sewage facilities beginning in 2014 and continuing through Permit Year 5.

Status: In Progress

(d) BMP. Measurable Goal and Date – Detection & Correction: Illegal Dumping Team

The Parker County Environmental Office Illegal Dumping Team is a group of deputies that investigate illegal dumping in the county. Storm water staff will coordinate with the Environmental Department team to report annual activities (number of illegal dumping cases, cases investigated, violations identified or not, cleanups, enforcement actions, etc) that occurred in the county's storm water drainage right of ways in the urbanized areas.

Goal and Date: Document activities and include in annual report, beginning in 2014 and continuing through Permit Year 5.

Status: In progress and on-going

(e) BMP. Measurable Goal and Date – Correction: Household Hazardous Waste

The Parker County Precincts continue to offer residents of unincorporated Parker County the opportunity to dispose of trash, household hazardous waste, tires and batteries (twice) annually during Parker County Cleanup Days. This is a current program and is planned to continue during the permit term.

Goal and Date: Document yearly participation beginning in 2014 and continuing through Permit Year 5.

Status: Accomplished & Ongoing

(f) BMP. Measurable Goal and Date – Detection: Storm Drainage Map

Parker County has prepared a storm sewer map of urbanized areas in unincorporated Parker County, locating outfalls contained in those areas that discharge directly into waters of the State using available resources such as EPA Urbanized Area maps, NTCOG developed maps, USGS topographic maps and

applicable subdivision drainage studies. The map contains street names, outfall locations, the names and locations of the waters of the State receiving discharges, and other features that will be useful in identifying illicit discharges. Since the urbanized area has not changed, this map will not need to be updated during permit renewal.

Goal and Date: Map making is completed at this time.

Section III. 4 – Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control MCM

To the extent allowable under State law, the County will develop and implement a program in the urbanized area of unincorporated Parker County that will address all construction sites that are one (1) acre or larger, including sites that are part of a larger common plan of development.. It is anticipated that a minimum of construction will occur. Most of this area is established residential (predominately mobile homes) and retail shops with a few light industrial sites. Since Texas counties do not have the rule/ordinance making authority that cities have, the County cannot enforce a program to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from construction sites. The County will participate in this MCM by providing general information about the TCEQ requirements to construction site operators, conducting voluntary reactive and proactive inspections and maintaining a file of Notices of Intent (NOI) for operators to be covered under the TCEQ General Storm Water Permit for construction sites. This file will be readily accessible to TCEQ staff. Any required enforcement will be conducted by TCEQ.

(a) BMP. Measurable Goal and Date – NOI File for Construction

Since TCEQ requires NOIs and CSNs (Construction Site Notices) from the construction site operators to be submitted directly to MS4s, the County will set up a file for this material prior to actually starting its construction MCM activities. TCEQ may access this file at any time after it is established to obtain information about construction sites in unincorporated Parker County. Small construction sites are not required to send NOIs to TCEQ offices; however they are required to submit CSNs to the MS4.

Goals and Dates: A file will be established during 2014 and continue thru Year 5 of the permit.

Status: **Not Started**

(b) BMP. Measurable Goal and Date – Site Plan Review

The County's current site plan review requirements entail drainage and floodplain considerations during the subdivision platting process. At this time, state law allows counties to review preliminary and final plats for drainage and floodplain issues but not potential water quality impacts. Parker County intends to try and satisfy this requirement by giving additional storm water information to developers in the county's preliminary and final plat approval letters. We also plan to update the county's Subdivision & Land Use Regulations document with current storm water quality information.

Goals and Dates: The storm water quality enhanced plat approval letters will be prepared and in use during 2014. The changes to the Subdivision & Land Use Regulations will be complete during Permit Year 5. This process will take some time pending Commissioners Court approval.

Status: **Not Started**

(c) BMP, Measurable Goal and Date – Site Inspection and Enforcement

The County will begin conducting voluntary construction site inspections in the urbanized area of unincorporated Parker County. Site operators will be checked for NOI submittal, the presence of a functional Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SW3P), properly implemented erosion and sediment control BMPs, properly controlled construction site waste and general compliance with TCEQ requirements. If, after initial inspection and follow-up, there are significant violations which have not been corrected, then the TCEQ will be notified that the County is discontinuing its voluntary inspections at the site. Also, if entrance to a site or a request to review records is denied, then the County will notify TCEQ that it will not be performing inspections at the site.

Goal and Date: All necessary annual voluntary construction site inspections in unincorporated urbanized area of Parker County will be conducted beginning in 2014 and continuing through Permit Year 5.

Status: **Not Started**

Section III. 5 – Post Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment MCM

The intent of this MCM is to lessen the storm water quality impacts after construction has been completed on new and redeveloped sites (1 acre or larger of disturbed earth, including sites that are part of a larger common plan of development), while people occupy and/or use the sites.

To the extent allowable under State law, Parker County will develop and implement a Post Construction MCM in unincorporated Parker County. Since Texas counties do not have the rule/ordinance making authority that cities have, the County cannot enforce a program to reduce pollutants in post construction storm water runoff at new and redeveloped sites. Therefore, any issues that arise at sites undergoing development or re-development, that could be considered a violation of this permit or water quality, will be deferred to an inspector from the TCEQ Region 4 office.

The County will participate in this MCM by allowing the use of unlined or pervious drainage ditches, instead of impervious concrete gutter and underground storm drain pipe systems, which cities typically require, and other activities.

Compared to impervious underground storm drain pipe systems, above ground open grassy drainage ditch systems allow more storm water runoff to soak into the ground,

which reduces downstream runoff velocities (erosion reduction), provides a means of detaining and treating, to a degree, some pollutants (sediment, nutrients/fertilizers, detergents, etc.) and allows illicit discharges to be easier to observe and locate. Drainage ditch systems are usually less costly to install and are compatible with large lots that are required for On Site Sewerage Facilities (septic systems), which provides obvious incentives for their continued installation during and beyond this permit period. Parker County maintains drainage ditches and channels that serve County roads and will continue to do so throughout the permit term.

(a) BMP, Measurable Goal and Date – Allow Pervious Drainage Systems

Instead of requiring impervious concrete curb and gutter systems, Parker County will generally allow developers, home builders and residents in unincorporated areas to use open, unlined grassy storm drainage ditches next to streets. This is an example of a policy that is both cost effective to the construction community and environmentally effect for the County's storm water permit. Specific legal agreements with some adjacent cities may supercede this policy, but overall the policy will continue to be allowed.

Goal and Date: Parker County will allow open grassy drainage ditches and channels to receive and transport storm water runoff from roads and other impervious surfaces such as roofs, driveways and sidewalks. Informative brochures regarding pervious cover will be offered to developers prior to plan approval. This activity is currently in effect and will remain in effect during the permit term.

Status: This activity will begin in 2014 and continue through Permit Year 5.

(b) BMP, Measurable Goal and Date – Maintenance of Pervious Drainage Systems

Parker County crews will maintain the open grassy drainage ditches along County roads in unincorporated Parker County. This includes roads within a subdivision that the County has accepted. Private roads and the drainage ditches associated with those roads will be maintained by the particular Homeowners Association. This will allow the drainage system to operate properly and produce storm water quality benefits listed above.

Goal and Date: Accomplished and ongoing through Permit Year 5.

Section III. 6 – Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

MCM

Parker County has no municipal operation facilities within the designated urbanized area and owns no land in the urbanized area.

Therefore, there will be no municipal activities such as park maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, waste transfer stations or salt/sand storage locations. Road maintenance and drainage system maintenance will occur within the urbanized area. This MCM requires a local government to examine multiple internal operations to see if they can be maintained or modified to prevent or minimize storm water pollution or illicit

discharges. As stated by TCEQ, examples of local government operations include, but are not limited to: park and open space maintenance; street, road or highway maintenance; fleet and building maintenance; storm water system maintenance; new construction and land disturbances; parking lots; vehicle and equipment maintenance and storage yards; waste transfer stations; and salt/sand storage locations.

(a) BMP, Measurable Goal and Date – Good Housekeeping BMPs and Structural Maintenance - Continue to implement appropriate road maintenance and drainage system maintenance pertaining to drainage easement maintenance along county roads. Historically, local Precinct personnel respond to landowners' complaints regarding poor drainage as well as performing daily monitoring of portions of drainage easements along county roads and performing maintenance as needed, with the goal of monitoring all portions of the drainage easements, covered by this SWMP, at least once during the permit term.

Goal and Date: Continue to implement this BMP by monitoring and maintaining portions of the drainage easements along county roads on a daily basis with the goal of monitoring all portions of the drainage easements, covered by this SWMP, at least once during permit term and responding to complaints about poor drainage from local landowners as quickly as practicable. This activity is ongoing and will continue thru Year 5 of the permit.

Status: Accomplished & Ongoing

(b) BMP, Measurable Goal and Date – Proper Waste Disposal – Dredge spoils, and accumulated sediment within the county maintained MS4 drainage systems are typically brought back to the Precinct barn area and used to fill erosion areas in other places. Trash and other debris are brought back to the Precinct barn and properly disposed of or recycled. When large areas of disturbed soil occur as a result of county maintenance, the proper soil erosion preventive measures, such as silt screening or hay bales, will be implemented.

Goal and Date: Ongoing and will continue through year 5 of the Permit Year.

Status: Accomplished & Ongoing

(c) BMP, Measurable Goal and Date – Employee Training - At a minimum, BMPs will include educating County staff at the one Precinct that will be affected by the urbanized area.

Goal and Date: Deliver brochures and informative correspondence, including SWMP to Precinct foreman in 2014. The foreman will initially train all current and new Precinct personnel and conduct applicable training sessions for new employees each year. This activity will be started in 2014 and continue thru the end of the permit.

Status: Not Started.

SECTION IV – RECORDKEEPING and REPORTING

Section IV. 1 – Recordkeeping

Parker County will maintain all records, a copy of the TPDES general permit and all data used to complete the application (NOI) for this permit, for a period of at least three years,

or for the term of this permit, whichever is longer. A current/updated copy of the SWMP, NOI and a copy of the permit language/requirements will be maintained at the Parker County Health Department.

Parker County will make the records, including the NOI and SWMP available to the public, if requested to do so in writing. The SWMP will be available within two working days following the request from the public. Other records will be provided within 10 working days, unless the request requires an unusual amount of time or effort to assemble. In this case, Texas law regarding the Public Information Act will be followed. Reasonable charges, in accordance with Texas law, may be levied by the County for researching and preparing any requested materials.

Section IV.2 – Annual Report

Parker County will submit a concise annual report to the Executive Director of TCEQ within 90 days of the end of each permit year. The annual report will address the requirements listed in the TPDES Phase 2 MS4 general permit rules. The County will also maintain copies of annual reports at the Parker County Public Health Department.