WELLSVILLE CITY

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

UPDES Permit Number 090033

Coverage Dates May 12, 2021 – May 11, 2026

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By: J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Polluted storm water runoff is often conveyed to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) and ultimately discharged into local rivers and streams without treatment. The EPA's Storm Water Phase II Rule establishes a MS4 Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) that is intended to improve the Nation's waterways. This reduces the quantity of pollutants that are introduced into storm sewer systems during storm events. Common pollutants include oil and grease from roadways, roadway salts and deicing materials, pesticides and fertilizers from lawns, sediment from construction sites, and carelessly discarded trash, such as cigarette butts, paper wrappers, and plastic bottles. When deposited into nearby waterways through MS4 discharges, these pollutants can impair the waterways discouraging use of the resource, contaminating water supplies, and interfering with the habitat for fish, other aquatic organisms, and wildlife.

In 1990, the EPA published rules establishing Phase I of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water program. The Phase I program for MS4s requires operators of "medium" and "large" MS4s—those that generally serve populations of 100,000 or greater—to implement a SWMP to control polluted discharges from these MS4s. The Storm Water Phase II Final Rule extends coverage of the NPDES storm water program to certain "small" MS4s but takes a slightly different approach to how the SWMP is developed and implemented.

In the State of Utah, the EPA has granted primacy to the State of Utah to oversee and manage the storm water program. The State has adopted the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES) for that purpose. Wellsville City has prepared this SWMP to meet the requirements of the UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit for Small MS4s.

1.1 Storm Water Management Program (SWMP)

A SWMP should:

- Reduce the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP);
- Satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Utah Water Quality Act.

SWMP must include:

- Six minimum control measures;
    1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts
    2. Public Participation/Involvement
    3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)
    4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
    5. Long-Term Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment (Post-Construction Storm Water Management)
    6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations
- BMPs that will be implemented in each of the six minimum control measures to reduce pollutants to the MEP;

- Measurable goals for each minimum control measure that include, as appropriate, year in which actions will be undertaken, including interim milestones and frequency.

1.2 Permit Application and Notice of Intent

Phase II Rule encourages the development of a SWMP by requiring a Notice of Intent (NOI) describing the SWMP to be submitted to the NPDES permitting authority. The NOI becomes the permit application.

Cities required to permit under Phase II can cooperate and work together with neighboring cities in the application process. The City may join with a Phase I city or another Phase II city in applying for a permit. The individual MS4s may share responsibility for program development with neighboring communities and/or take advantage of existing local or state programs.

1.3 Permit Requirements

The chosen measurable goals, submitted in the NOI as a permit application, become the required SWMP; however, the NPDES permitting authority can require changes in the mix of chosen BMPs and measurable goals if all or some of them are found to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Phase II Final Rule. Likewise, the City can change its mix of BMPs if it determines that the program is not as effective as it could be.

1.3.1 Reports

The permit requires that the city review the SWMP annually, report on activities and make any updates that might be required. The annual reports should use the form provided by the State. Generally, the annual report should include the following information:

- The status of compliance with permit conditions, including an assessment of the appropriateness of the selected BMPs and progress toward achieving the selected measurable goals for each minimum measure;
- Results of any information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data if any;
- A summary of the storm water activities planned for the next reporting cycle;
- A change in any identified BMP or measurable goals for any minimum measure; and
- Notice of relying on another governmental entity to satisfy some of the permit obligations (if applicable).

Reports for a permitting year of July 1 to June 30 are due the following October 1.

1.3.2 Record Keeping

Records required by the State must be kept for at least 5 years and made accessible to the public at reasonable times during regular business hours. Records need not be submitted to the State unless the City is requested to do so.

1.4 Permit Coverage

Permit coverage is for the dates listed on the cover of the SWMP.

1.5 Penalties

The NPDES permit that the operator of a regulated small MS4 is required to obtain is federally enforceable, thus subjecting the City to potential enforcement actions and penalties by the NPDES permitting authority if the City does not fully comply with application or permit requirements. This federal enforceability also includes the right for interested parties to sue under Citizen Suit Provision (Section 405) of the CWA.

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WELLSVILLE CITY CHARACTERISTICS

1.6 General Information

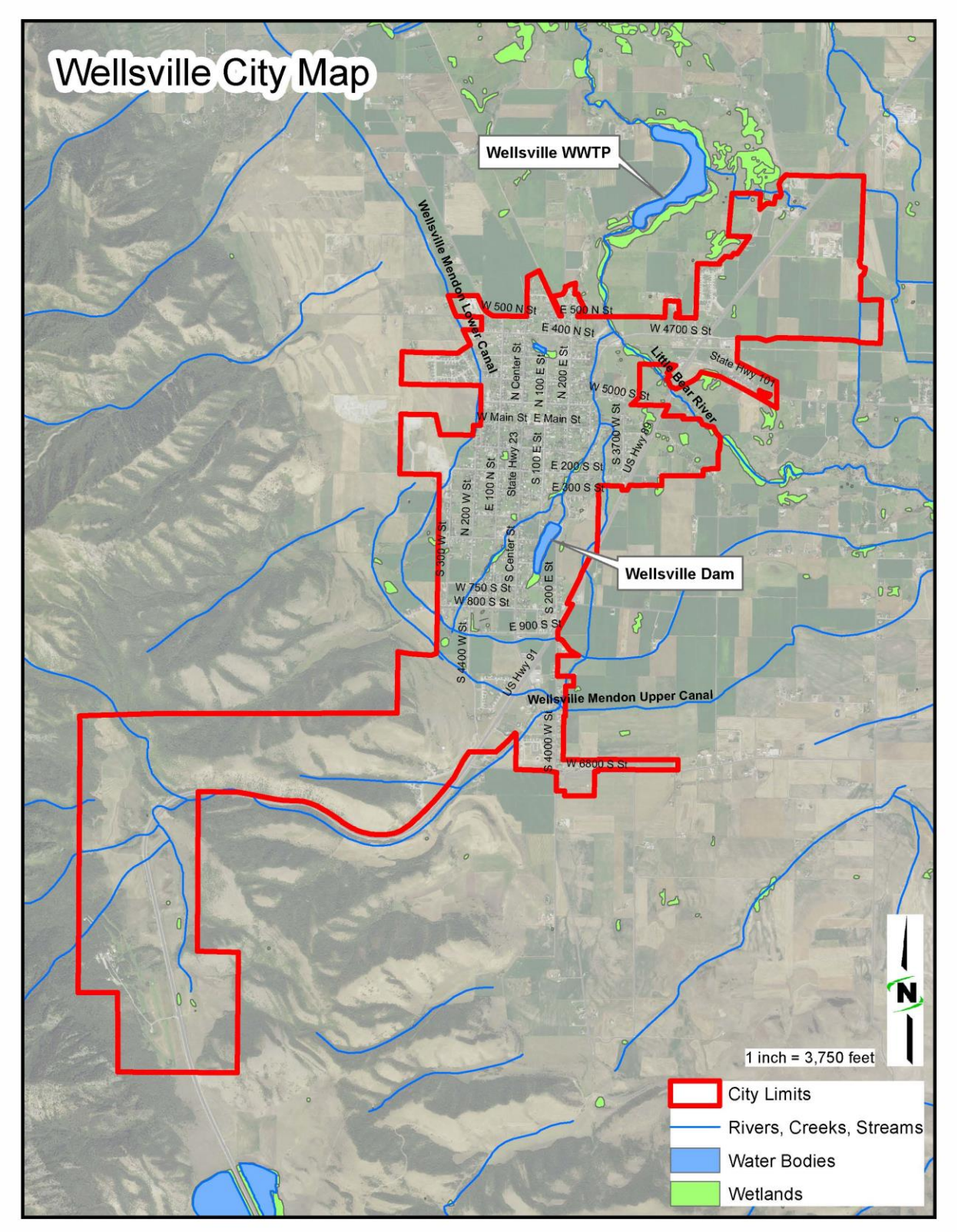
The Wellsville City Storm Drain System falls under the Public Works Department for the City and is overseen by the City Manager. The City Manager can be contacted at the following address and phone number:

Mr. Scott Wells
75 E Main St.
PO Box 6
Wellsville, UT 84339
(435) 245-3686

Population:	3,849 (2018)
Size:	2.83 sq. miles
Geographic Description:	Wellsville is located on the west side of Cache Valley at the foot of the Wellsville mountain range with elevations ranging from 4,480 to 4,680.
Receiving Waters:	Most of Wellsville is in a drainage basin for Cutler Reservoir and the Little Bear River.
Annual Precipitation:	17.36 inches per year
Type of Community:	A small rural city with moderate rates of residential growth that is expected to continue for many years.
Latitude:	41.63° N
Longitude:	111. 93° W

An overall city map is on the following page for reference. This map shows existing rivers, streams and other water bodies that are found within the city limits of Wellsville.

Figure 1.6.1: Wellsville City Location Map



The Wellsville storm water system consists of mostly swales, ditches and culverts with some curb and gutters and a few typical piped sections. Most storm water facilities drain into irrigation canals or ditches that eventually empty into the Little Bear River, which is a tributary to Cutler Reservoir. The canals and ditches have served as the recipient for storm water flows since the canals and ditches were first built. Very few controls exist within the system. Many of the streets use swales and ditches to collect storm water runoff with the remaining using curbs and gutters. The city has sanitary sewer service hookups. The sewage is treated at a series of ponds located to the northeast of the city adjacent to the Little Bear River.

The Wellsville storm drain system is basically independent of other communities. The city boundaries extend from the foothills on the west to east of Hwy-89 approximately ½ of a mile on the southeast. It is bounded by unincorporated Cache County.

1.7 History

Wellsville is located at the base of the Wellsville Mountain and is Cache County's oldest permanent settlement. It occupies the southwest corner of Cache Valley. In 1856, William H. Maughan was one of the first to settle the area. Initially, it was named Maughan's Fort after him. In 1859, Maughan renamed the area Wellsville in honor of Daniel H. Wells. Wellsville was incorporated in 1866 with William H. Maughan as the first mayor.

An abundance of water coupled with its favorable location helped the settlement flourish. There was soon a grist mill, sawmill, brickyard, dairies, co-op, tannery, granaries, icehouse, slaughterhouse, and lush crops growing in the fertile soil.

The chief industries now, as in earlier days, are associated with the soil. There are several fine dairy herds and beef production operation. The business district is now smaller than it was several decades ago, but there are still a few commercial entities. The community is predominately residential, therefore, many of the residents are employed outside the community.

1.8 Local Water Quality Concerns

The water quality within the City of Wellsville is relatively good. The Little Bear River has been identified as protected under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. The Cutler Reservoir is also listed on the 303(d) list. The hope and intent of this SWMP is to maintain that status and possibly even improve the current water quality.

As previously mentioned, the storm water in Wellsville City drains to a series of canals or ditches that run into existing waterways that contribute to the Little Bear River. For the most part, the existing system has worked well. Continued growth is expected to put some pressure on canal, ditch and swale capacities though. In the future it is anticipated that some infrastructure improvements may need to be made to deal with capacity issues. It is likely that these improvements will be made on an "as-needed" basis.

Based upon the total maximum daily loads (TMDL) of the Little Bear River and Cutler Reservoir along with routine activities within Wellsville, target pollutants have been identified as the following:

Table 1.8.1: Target Pollutants

Priority	Target Pollutant
1	Total Phosphorus*
2	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)*
3	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
4	Nitrate as N
5	Total Nitrogen
6	BOD5
7	E. coli
8	Oil & Grease
9	Household Hazardous Waste

*Source: Middle Bear River and Cutler Reservoir Final TMDL

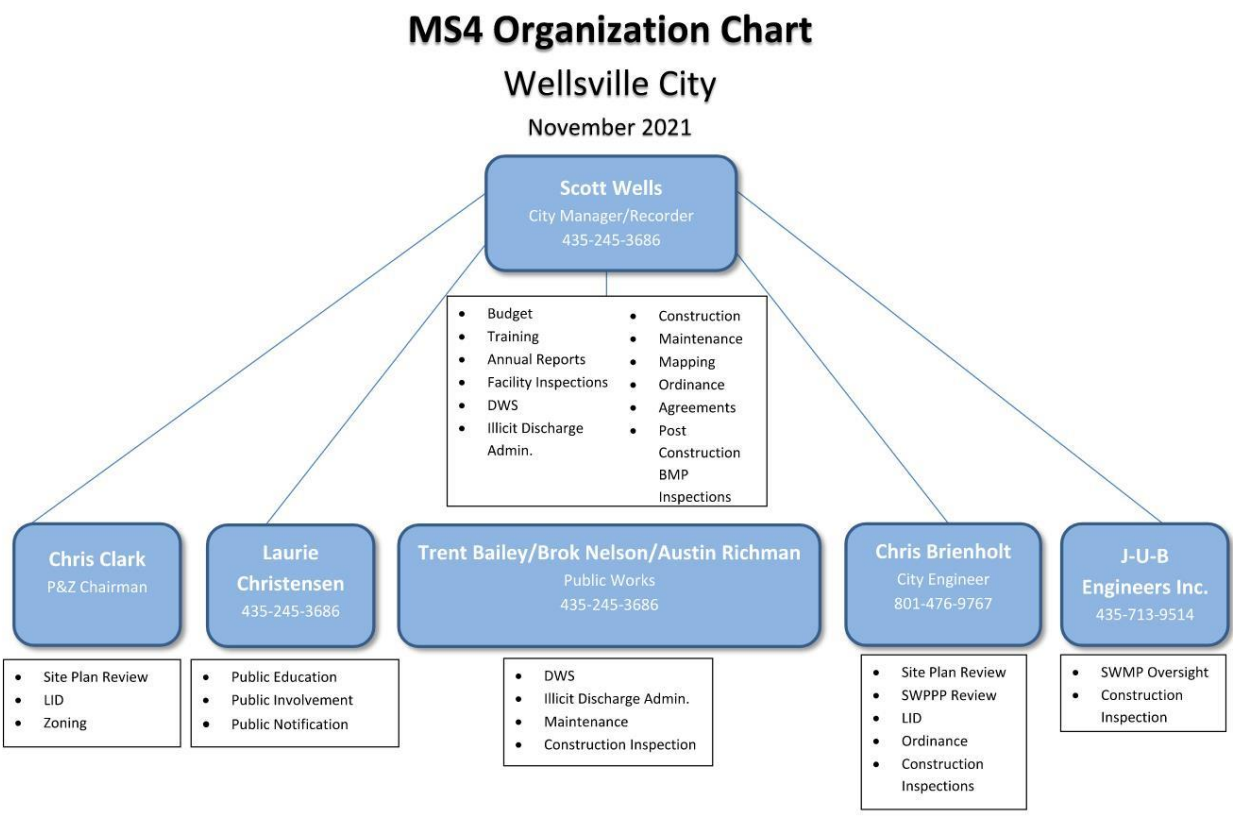
Wellsville's SWMP has been geared toward small city applications, targeting the pollutants mentioned. The focus of this plan is to meet the requirement of the Phase II Small MS4 Permit within the community while trying to stay in harmony with the rural nature of the community and within the existing budget structure.

1.9 Steering Committee

A steering committee was formed early in 2003 for the purpose of addressing the above-mentioned water quality items and consider options to develop a SWMP. The steering committee includes the following:

Table 1.9.1: Wellsville Storm Water Steering Committee

Name	Representing
Scott Wells	City Manager
Trent Bailey	Public Works Department
Brok Nelson	Public Works Department
Austin Richman	Public Works Department



1.10 Mission Statement

Before adopting and implementing specific goals and management practices, it is important to establish the main purpose and guiding principles of the SWMP. Based on input received from the Steering Committee the following mission statement has been developed:

Our mission is to maintain or further reduce the already low quantity of pollutants discharged into the Little Bear River watershed, notwithstanding considerable anticipated growth. The following general principles, in order of importance, will guide the implementation of the goals and management practices of this plan:

1st - Education, Training and Public Participation

Educate the public, train city employees and encourage everyone to do his/her part while facilitating public participation.

2nd - Standards and Alternative Control Methods

Establish standards and identify alternative methods for the control of such problem areas as construction site and agricultural runoff as well as more common residential sources.

3rd - Ordinances

Update and enforce ordinances prohibiting illicit discharge of pollutants into the storm water system.

The first thing that needs to be done is to educate the people. Wellsville City supports the proposed programs of the County and feels that the most effective public education methods will be to pool resources with other communities and institute regional programs. These will be supplemented by use of the city newsletter and bulletin boards to disseminate information. It is anticipated that the effectiveness and participation levels in various programs will be greatly enhanced if the public is first made aware of the problems we face, and communication links are provided to facilitate public participation.

The emphasis should be on the positive aspects of our community. Programs, educational materials, land use planning and city government proceedings should emphasize voluntary standards and provide ideas of what people can do rather than long lists of things they can't do.

Unfortunately, not everyone or every business will comply with voluntary standards; even when alternative methods for compliance are suggested. It will be necessary to update ordinances that clearly prohibit specific kinds of illicit discharge along with appropriate punishment for violation.

2 MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES

2.1 MCM 1 – Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts: Permit Section – 4.2.1

2.1.1 Overview

The operator of a regulated small MS4 needs to implement a multimedia public education program to distribute educational materials to four focus groups.

Table 2.1.1: Focus group descriptions

Focus Group	Abbreviation
Residents	R
Businesses, institutions and Commercial Facilities	B
Developers and Contractors	D
MS4 Owned and Operated Facilities	M

2.1.2 Summary of Existing Efforts

2.1.2.1 Educational Materials

Focus Groups: R, B, D, M

All cities in Cache County contract with Service Area #1 to provide garbage collection, waste services, and a recycling program. The Cache County Council serves as board for Service Area #1, which in turn contracts with Logan City Environmental Division to provide the services. There are educational materials in hard copy at the city and online covering subjects of recycling, waste reduction, and proper disposal that are available at the local landfill. See Appendix K: Supporting Information for further documentation.

2.1.2.2 Recycling Program

Focus Groups: R, B, D, M

Along with the solid waste management for the valley, Logan City is the local leader in the valley recycling program. Curbside recycling of typical household items is available across the valley. A hazardous waste dump site is situated adjacent to the landfill where oils, solvents, paints, fuels, appliances and other harmful wastes can be disposed.

2.1.2.3 City-used Media

Focus Groups: R, B

There is a newsletter that is sent out several times a year with the utility billing. It informs the public of current issues and upcoming events.

2.1.2.4 Storm Water Fair

Focus Groups: R

Annually, the MS4 Permitted communities combine efforts to conduct a storm water fair for 4th graders across the valley. This has been a successful event annually and continues to grow in attendees and educational opportunities at the fair. See Appendix K: Supporting Information for further documentation.

2.1.2.5 Contractor Training

Focus Groups: D

Annually Logan City conducts contractor training of standards and specifications of construction in the City. In addition to that training, contractors are educated on the MS4 Permit requirements and inspection requirements for contractors. This includes BMP reviews of various construction BMPs that should be used to handle storm water during the construction process. See the Appendix K: Supporting Information tab for information from the annual meetings and the City design standards and specifications for further BMP discussion.

2.1.3 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

In order to help meet the goals and objectives of this SWMP, Wellsville City has chosen to adopt the following BMPs.

Table 2.1.2: BMPs for Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

BMP*	Code
Classroom Education on Storm Water	CESW
Using Media	UM
Public Education / Participation	PEP
Education Materials	EM
Employee Training	ET

*See Appendix A: BMPs

2.1.3.1 Rational for Public Education BMPs

2.1.3.1.1 Educational Materials

This BMP was selected because of its applicability in many of the existing efforts Wellsville utilizes in its Public Education and Outreach Efforts. These include newsletters, brochures, and information distributed at the storm water fair.

2.1.3.1.2 Classroom Education on Storm Water

This BMP was chosen based upon the success of the ongoing 4th grade storm water fair. The storm water fair creates an outdoor classroom environment for students to learn from an interactive environment.

2.1.3.1.3 Using Media

Using media is key to any public education and outreach program. Media such as paper and internet can be used to distribute information effectively under Wellsville's current operations. The City has a website and distributes a newsletter regularly.

2.1.3.1.4 Employee Training

Employee Training of practices that need to be followed during development, including erosion control plans, low impact development and other BMPs associated with the minimum control measures, keeps information fresh on their minds and allows for discussion to better implement the program.

2.1.3.1.5 Public Education / Participation

Public Education and Participation allows citizens of the community to become knowledgeable through many efforts. These include educational materials, media and interactive learning events such as a storm water fair.

2.1.4 Measurable Goals

In order to more fully realize the benefit of the BMP the city has set the following goals. The goals set along with the existing efforts fulfill the requirements of the Final Storm Water Phase II Rule for Public Education and Outreach. In order to more fully realize the benefits of the BMPs the city has set the following goals. The goals set along with the existing efforts fulfill the requirements of the Final Storm Water Phase II Rule for Education and Outreach.

The following table includes the goals for MCM 1.

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Table 2.1.3: MCM 1 – Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
1	All pollutants	R (4th graders)	**4.2.1.1** – Based on land uses and target audiences, educate on ways to avoid, minimize, and reduce/eliminate impacts of storm water discharge along with the associated actions	Participate in Water Fair annually	July 2022	PEP, CESW	Participate in Water Fair	Ongoing
1	See pollutant list in "Desired Result" column	R, B, D, M	**4.2.1.2** – Provide and document information provided to target audience on prohibitions against illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste including, but not limited to: • maintenance of septic systems • effects of outdoor activities such as lawn care • benefits of on-site infiltration of storm water • effects of automotive work and car washing on water quality • proper disposal of swimming pool water • property management of pet waste	Include information on the website and include information in utility bills or city newsletter quarterly.	December 2022	PEP, UM	Information is current on website and included in utility bills or city newsletter quarterly.	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
1	See pollutant list in "Desired Result" column	R, B, D, M	**4.2.1.3** – Provide and document information provided to target audience on prohibitions against illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste including, but not limited to: • proper lawn maintenance • benefits of appropriate on-site infiltration of storm water • building and equipment maintenance • use of salt or other deicing materials • proper storage of materials • proper management of waste materials and dumpsters • proper management of parking lot surfaces	Include information on the website and produce and distribute a flier that is targeted to businesses relating to landscaping and parking lot maintenance.	December 2022	PEP, UM	Information is current on website and brochures are distributed at the time of business license issuance.	Ongoing
1	Oil and Grease, TSS, Turbidity	D, M	**4.2.1.4** – Provide and document information provided to target audience regarding reduction of adverse impacts from storm water runoff from development sites	Distribute packets of information on SWPPP and BMPs that the contractor / developer must read and sign.	December 2022	EM	Information packets are signed for every new development.	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
1	Oils, Grease, TDS, TSS	M	**4.2.1.5** – Provide and document information and training provided to target audience on prohibitions against illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste including, but not limited to: • equipment inspection to ensure timely maintenance • proper storage of industrial materials • proper management of waste materials, dumpsters and disposal sites • minimization of use of salt or other deicing materials • benefits of appropriate on-site infiltration • proper maintenance of parking lot surfaces	Have trainings annually.	December 2022	ET	Training is completed annually and recorded in the training log.	Ongoing
1	All pollutants	M	**4.2.1.6** – Provide and document information and training provided to target audience to learn about: • Low Impact Development (LID) practices • green infrastructure practices • post construction control and associated Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Require an annual meeting with all engineers, development and plan review staff, and land use planners to review the city's LID goals. Discuss what has been done in the past year to meet the goals and define the upcoming year's goals.	December 2022	ET	Annual meeting occurs	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
1	All pollutants	R, B, D, M	**4.2.1.7** – Evaluate the effectiveness of the public education and outreach program by evidence/demonstration that the defined goal has been achieved. Identify methods that will be used	1. Research evaluation methods and select the best one. 2. Implement the selected evaluation method.	December 2022	PEP		
1	All pollutants	R, B, D, M	**4.2.1.8** – Provide written documentation or rationale why certain BMPs were chosen for public education program (over others)	Include an explanation in the SWMP.	December 2022	PEP	Documented rationale included in the SWMP.	Ongoing

2.2 MCM 2 – Public Involvement / Participation: Permit Section – 4.2.2

2.2.1 Overview

Involving the public is key to any successful SWMP. Representatives from stakeholder groups need to have the ability to be involved and participated in the program through various means. Groups that may be involved include:

- Residences
- Commercial and Industrial Business
- Trade Associations,
- Environmental Groups
- Homeowner Association
- Education Organizations.

To involve these groups, Wellsville currently follows the public notification process for public meetings. This allows members from each of the stakeholder groups to provide input into the SWMP. In addition to this notice, the City has placed the SWMP on the website for public review and comment. Each year after June 30, the City will review any comment and the program operation for the year and implement changes. Then the council will review the changes to the Program and adopt them.

2.2.2 Summary of Existing Efforts

2.2.2.1 Steering Committee

A "Storm Water Steering Committee" consisting of city members was formed in January of 2003 and has taken an active role in selecting the BMPs and developing the initial SWMP for the city. A list of the Steering Committee members is found in the Public Education and Outreach section.

2.2.2.2 Recycling Program

Cache County contracts with the Solid Waste Service Management District to provide a recycling program to the surrounding communities. The program reduces solid waste by recycling and offers proper disposal options for hazardous wastes that can be difficult to dispose of, thereby preventing storm water contamination due to improper disposal of hazardous wastes and solids. The landfill accepts: cardboard, newspaper, aluminum cans, tin/steel cans, plastic pop bottles, plastic milk jugs, green waste, aluminum scrap, ferrous metals, tires, used oil, oil filters, antifreeze, carpet pad, batteries, wood pallets, mixed paper on site for recycling. In addition to the collection facility at the landfill, various drop-sites have been set up throughout the county. The drop sites accept cardboard, newspaper, mixed paper, aluminum cans, tin/steel cans, plastic pop bottles, plastic milk jugs, glass, and green waste. The current drop-site for the city is located west of the Emergency Response building.

2.2.2.3 Service Groups

There are local scout and church groups that have participated in street cleanup and litter reduction.

2.2.2.4 Green Waste Collection

A curbside green waste collection program exists from across the County. It is administered by the Logan Environmental Division acting under contract for Service Area #1 who contracts with the individual cities of Cache County to provide waste services. The Logan Landfill has a green waste facility where green waste can be dropped off and it is either composted or made into wood chips or firewood. The green waste program also provides curbside services. The green waste facility encourages donations by offering $10 of compost or wood chip material for ten loads of compost materials dropped off. This program encourages reuse of an otherwise useless material that could become a solid contaminant in storm water.

2.2.3 Best Management Practices

In order to help meet the goals and objectives of this SWMP, Wellsville City has chosen to adopt the following BMPs for use within our city as applicable.

Table 2.2.1: BMPs for Public Participation / Involvement

BMP	Code
Public Education / Participation	PEP

2.2.4 Measurable Goals

In order to more fully realize the benefit of the BMP, the city has set the following goals. The goals set along with the existing efforts fulfill the requirements of the Final Storm Water Phase II Rule for Public Involvement and Participation.

The following table summarizes the goals for MCM 2.

Table 2.2.2: MCM 2 – Public Participation / Involvement

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
2	All pollutants	General public	**4.2.2.1** – Adoption of a program or policy to create opportunities for public input during the decision-making process. Provide two (2) times annually.	Notify the public 15 days in advance of the city council meeting when the SWMP update will be reviewed.	December 2022	PEP	The program or policy is in place	In Place
2	All Pollutants	General public	**4.2.2.2** – Make the SWMP document available to the public for review and comment within 180 days	Post the document on the website and have a hard copy at City Offices for public comment	December 2022	PEP	Collect public comments	
2	All pollutants	General public	**4.2.2.3** – Make available for public review the current SWMP document for the life of the permit. The current version shall be posted to the Permitee's website denoting a specific contact person and phone number or email address to allow public input	Post the SWMP on the website and update annually	December 2022	PEP	SWMP is updated and posted on the website	Existing SWMP is on the Website

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2.3 MCM 3 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE): Permit Section – 4.2.3

2.3.1 Overview

Illicit Discharges are non-storm water discharges that enter natural water bodies through various methods and means. The Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) control measure is intended to prevent illicit connections and discharges to natural drainages by monitoring outfalls, performing inspections of city owned facilities and maintaining inventories of storm water infrastructure.

2.3.2 Summary of Existing Efforts

2.3.2.1 Ordinances

Wellsville currently has an illicit discharge ordinance in place for the community. This ordinance prevents pollutants other than storm water from entering the storm water collection system.

There is an ordinance in place that prohibits dumping of leaves, lawn clippings and concrete washouts in the city right-of-way. It includes escalating enforcement.

2.3.2.2 Hazardous Spills

Currently, reports of spills may be handled through the City office during office hours. When reported to the City, spill reports are logged and assessed by the public works department. Any spills that occur after hours are reported to Bear River Health Department.

Spills that are large in quantity, unknown or have reached a natural water body are reported to the Bear River Health Department. They assist in cleanup of the spill with the aid of the Fire Department and public works department.

2.3.2.3 Illicit Discharge Reporting

Currently, reports of spills are handled by the Wellsville Fire Department or County Health Department. The Wellsville Fire Department has a HAZMAT Response van in its fleet.

2.3.2.4 Illegal Dumping

There are several signs in place to discourage illegal dumping.

2.3.2.5 Illicit Sanitary Sewer Connections

The City has not generally experienced problems with individuals or small commercial and industrial businesses illicitly connecting their sanitary wastewater piping to storm drains. More common types of illicit discharges include dairy waste runoff, spills from highway accidents, and concrete truck wash out water, residential yard waste and debris being washed. Although it has not been documented, it is also suspected that some homeowners dump used oil, antifreeze and household chemicals into waste ditches.

2.3.2.6 Storm Water System Map

A storm water system map is included in Appendix F: Inventories, Maps, & Logs

2.3.3 Best Management Practices

In order to help meet the goals and objectives of this SWMP, Wellsville City has chosen to adopt the following BMPs for use within our city as applicable.

Table 2.3.1: BMPs for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

BMP	Code
Ordinance Development	OD
Illegal Dumping Controls	IDC
Identify Illicit Connection	IIC
Map Storm Water Drains	MSWD
Non-Storm Water Discharge to Drains	NSWD
Illegal Solids Dumping Controls	ISDC
Community Hotline	CH
Public Education and Participation	PEP
Employee Training	ET
Hazardous Waste Management	HWM

2.3.4 Measurable Goals

In order to more fully realize the benefits of the BMPs the city has set the following goals. The goals set along with the existing efforts fulfill the requirements of the Final Storm Water Phase II Rule for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination.

The following table includes the goals for MCM 3.

Table 2.3.2: MCM 3 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
3	All Pollutants	D, M	**4.2.3** – Enforcement ability for storm water rules	Review and update the ordinance to conform with new permit	July 2022	OD	If ordinance is in place and meets the permit requirements	
3	N/A	M	**4.2.3.1** – Maintain a current storm water map that includes: • Outfall locations with names and location of all State waters that receive discharge from these outfalls • Storm drain pipe and other structures	Continue Implementing policy. Have all map updates done annually	July 2022	MSWD	Successful if 90% are input within 6 months	Ongoing
3	All Pollutants	All Audiences	**4.2.3.2** – Effectively prohibit, through ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, non-SW discharges. The IDDE program must have adequate legal authority to detect, investigate, eliminate and enforce against non-SW discharges.	Review the ordinance to meet the permit requirements	December 2022	OD	Ordinance updated	

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
3	All Pollutants	All Audiences	**4.2.3.3** – Implement a written plan to detect and address non-SW discharges. The plan shall include: • Priority areas likely to have illicit discharge (4.2.3.3.1) • Annual field inspections of areas considered a priority area as identified in Permit Part 4.2.3.3.1 (4.2.3.3.2) • Dry weather screening at least once during the 5-year Permit term verifying outfall locations (4.2.3.3.3) • If the City discovers or suspects that a discharger may need a separate UPDES Permit, (i.e. Industrial Storm Water Permit, Construction Dewatering Permit) notify the *Director* within 30 days (4.2.3.3.4)	1. Complete annual priority area field inspections. 2. Perform Dry Weather Screening on 20% of the outfalls each year. 3. Screen each of the high priority outfalls each year. 4. Report any businesses that need a UPDES permit to the State.	December 2022	NSWD	1. Document findings in the annual report. 2. Report any unpermitted discharges.	Ongoing
3	All Pollutants	All Audiences	**4.2.3.4** – Implement standard operating procedures (SOPs) for tracing the source of an illicit discharge	SOP in place	December 2022	IDC	Review SOP annually	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
3	All Pollutants	All Audiences	**4.2.3.5** – Implement SOPs for characterizing the nature of any illicit discharges found or reported to the City by the hotline developed in 4.2.3.9. The Permitee must record the following in an inspection report: • The date the City became aware of the non-SW discharge • The date the City initiated an investigation of the discharge • The date the discharge was observed • The location of the discharge • Description of the discharge • Method of discovery • Date of removal, repair or enforcement action • Date and method of removal verification	Review flow chart and SOP with staff and provide training annually.	December 2022	IIC, CH	Successful if training is completed annually for all staff involved in incident reporting.	Ongoing
3	All Pollutants	All Audiences	**4.2.3.6** – Implement SOPs for ceasing the illicit discharge. All IDDE investigations must be thoroughly documented and may be requested at any time by the *Director*.	Train personnel on the Incidence Response Flow Chart	December 2022	IDC, ISDC	Successful if training is completed annually for all staff involved in incident reporting.	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
3	All Pollutants	R, B, D, M	**4.2.3.7** – Inform public employees, businesses and the general public of hazards associated with illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste	See MCM 1	See MCM 1	PEP, ET	See MCM 1	Ongoing
3	Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	R	**4.2.3.8** – Promote or provide services for the collection of HHW	Provide program to collect HHW. Put HHW address and phone number on website.	December 2022	HWM	Maintain program in place	Ongoing
3	HHW	R	**4.2.3.9** – Publicly list and publicize a hotline or other telephone number for public reporting of spills and other illicit discharges. A written record shall be kept. The City must develop a written response procedure, and a flow chart even if it is a different entity that is responsible (4.2.3.9.1).	Maintain the HHW address and phone number on City web site	December 2022	CH	Information on website	Ongoing
3	All Pollutants	All Audiences	**4.2.3.10** – Adopt and implement procedures for program evaluation and assessment. Include a database for mapping, tracking of the spills or illicit discharges identified and inspections conducted	Collect spill inventory from Bear River Health	December 2022	IIC, MSWD	Inventory collected and filed with annual report	Ongoing
3	All Pollutants	D, M	**4.2.3.11** – Receive minimum annual training in the IDDE program. Within 60-days for new hires along with follow-up training as needed to address to changes. A summary of such training shall be included in the annual report.	Train employees on IDDE permit items and procedures	December 2022	ET	Summarize training in annual report	Ongoing

2.4 MCM 4 – Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control: Permit Section – 4.2.4

2.4.1 Overview

Runoff from construction sites can be a large contributing factor to storm water pollution. By controlling construction site runoff through planning, design and construction best management practices, pollution to natural water bodies can be greatly reduced. Review of erosion control plans, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans and regular site inspection aid in implementation of this control measure to reduce non-storm water discharges.

2.4.2 Summary of Existing Efforts

2.4.2.1 Ordinances

A current city ordinance overviews the requirements of construction projects over one acre with relation to storm water. The ordinance includes review of a project storm water management concept plan and landscape plan, inspections by the City at construction sites and creation of as-built plans for record at the City offices.

2.4.2.2 Site Plan Review Procedures

Storm Water Management Concept Plans are required by the City during the design development process. These plans must include: "sufficient information (e.g., maps, hydrologic calculations, etc.) to evaluate the environmental characteristics of the project site, the potential impacts of all proposed development of the site, both present and future, on the water resources, and the effectiveness and acceptability of the measures proposed for managing storm water generated at the project site."

2.4.2.3 Site Inspections

There are currently inspecting personnel in Public Works who oversee local construction. They are concerned with sewer connections; storm drain and streets. Currently the City utilizes a Registered Storm Water Inspector to inspect construction sites over one acre.

2.4.3 Best Management Practices

In order to help meet the goals and objectives of this SWMP, Wellsville City has chosen to adopt the following BMPs for use within our city as applicable.

Table 2.4.1: BMPs for Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

BMP	Code
Erosion Control Plan	ECP
Establish/Compile Design Standards	ECDS
Certification and Inspector Training	CCIT
Land use Planning and Management	LUPM
Zoning	ZO
Ordinance Development	OD

2.4.4 Measurable goals

In order to more fully realize the benefit of the BMP, the city has set the following goals. The goals set along with the existing efforts fulfill the requirements of the Final Storm Water Phase II Rule for Construction Site Runoff Control.

The following table includes the goals for MCM 4.

Table 2.4.2: MCM 4 – Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Assoc. BMP	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
4	Sediment, Construction Site Debris, Oils and Grease	D	**4.2.4.1** – Revise, as necessary, and enforce an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism that requires the use of erosion and sediment control at construction sites. Ordinance shall: • Be equivalent with most current UPDES Storm Water General Permits for Construction • Include sanctions • Require a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) • Permittees shall ensure construction operators obtain and maintain coverage under the current UPDES Storm Water General Permit for Construction • Ordinance shall include a provision for access to inspect construction storm water BMPs on private properties	1. Require a SWPPP for every construction site over one acre and less than one acre if part of a CPoD. 2. Review contractor permit coverages throughout projects.	July 2022	OD	Successful if 95% of all active construction sites have a working SWPPP	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Assoc. BMP	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
4	Sediment, Construction Site Debris, Oils and Grease	D	**4.2.4.2** – Develop a written enforcement strategy and implement the enforcement provisions of the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism which shall include: • SOPs • Documentation and tracking of all enforcement actions	1. Revise ordinance to meet new permit requirements. 2. Using a construction site enforcement action log/database.	December 2022	OD	1. Ordinance is followed and enforced. 2. Successful if we are using log.	Ongoing
4	Sediment, Construction Site Debris, Oils and Greases	D	**4.2.4.3** – Develop and implement SOP's for pre-construction SWPPP review for construction sites	Utilize checklist and do preconstruction reviews of SWPPP.	July 2022	ECP	Successful if we are conducting SWPPP reviews	Ongoing
4	Sediment, Construction Site Debris, Oils and Greases	D	**4.2.4.3.1** – Conduct a pre-construction SWPPP review which includes: • Review of the site design • Review of the planned operations at the construction site • Review planned BMPs during the construction phase • Review planned BMPs to be used to manage runoff created after development	Hold Pre-con meetings on all sites greater than 1 acre or as part of common plan of development	July 2022	LUPM	Document and record pre-construction meeting minutes.	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Assoc. BMP	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
4	Sediment, Construction Site Debris, Oils and Greases	D	**4.2.4.3.2** – Identify priority construction sites considering the following factors at a minimum: • Soil erosion potential • Site slope • Project size and type • Sensitivity of and proximity to receiving waterbodies • Non-SW discharges and past record of non-compliance by the operators of the construction site	Use the "sensitive area" map to determine when priority construction sites exist	July 2022	LUPM	Identification of priority construction sites during the development process	Ongoing
4	Sediment and Construction Site Debris	D	**4.2.4.4** – Develop and implement SOPs for construction site inspections and enforcement of construction storm water pollution control measures	Maintain SOPs	July 2022	ECDS	SOPs reflect current operating procedures for the City.	Ongoing
4	Sediment, Construction Site Debris, Oils and Greases	D	**4.2.4.4.1** – Perform inspections of all new construction sites at least monthly by qualified personnel using the Construction Storm Water Inspection Form	Conduct monthly inspections of all construction sites -	July 2022	CCIT	Successful if 95% of all active construction sites are inspected monthly	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Assoc. BMP	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
4	Sediment, Construction Site Debris, Oils and Greases	D, M	**4.2.4.4.2** – The City must inspect all phases of construction and document in its SWMP the procedure for being notified by construction operators/owners of their completion of active construction so that verification of final stabilization and removal of all temporary control measures may be conducted.	Follow NOT Process	July 2022	ECP	Successful if 100% of all active construction sites are terminated appropriately	Ongoing
4	Sediment, Construction Site Debris, Oils and Greases	D, M	**4.2.4.4.3** – Conduct biweekly inspections on priority construction sites defined in Part 7.0	Inspect high priority sites biweekly.	July 2022	ECP	Successful if all high priority sites are inspected bi-weekly.	Ongoing
4	Sediment and Construction Site Debris	D, M	**4.2.4.4.5** – Based on inspection findings, must take all necessary follow-up actions to ensure compliance	Perform follow up inspections and enforcement	July 2022	ECP	Construction sites are meeting permit requirements	Ongoing
4	Sediment and Construction Site Debris	D, M	**4.2.4.5** – Ensure that all staff whose primary job duties are related to implementing the construction storm water program are annually trained to conduct those activities	Develop a city policy to require all SWPPP inspectors to be certified by the end of 2017	December 2022	CCIT	Successful if completed by milestone	
4	Sediment, Construction Site Debris, Oils and Greases	M	**4.2.4.6** – Maintain records of all projects. Records shall be kept for five years or until construction is completed, whichever is longer.	Maintain a log of construction sites	July 2022	ECP	Successful if active construction sites are recorded in the log for 5 yrs.	Ongoing

2.5 MCM 5 – Long-term Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment (Post-Construction Storm Water Management): Permit Section – 4.2.5

2.5.1 Overview

The intent of Long-term Storm Water Management is to maintain post construction runoff conditions to those of pre-construction runoff. This pertains to both quantity and quality. Techniques such as Low Impact Development (LID) are encouraged to be used when designing for Long-term Storm Water Management.

Long-term Storm Water Management applies to sites over one acre in size and sites less than one acre when part of a common plan of development (CPoD). Applicability of this minimum control measure also pertains to private and public development sites including roads.

When redevelopment of an area occurs within the community, considerations to reduce storm water runoff and improve water quality must also be considered.

2.5.2 Summary of Existing Efforts

2.5.2.1 Ordinances

An ordinance is in place to implement Long-term Storm Water Management. This ordinance outlines the requirement to reduce storm water runoff from sites and utilize methods to improve water quality through infiltration. Designers are to coordinate with the City regarding their designs prior to beginning work. These designs must maintain sediment and runoff from the site Long-term.

An ordinance outlining landscaping requirements exists for multi-family dwellings.

2.5.3 Best Management Practices

In order to help meet the goals and objectives of this SWMP, Wellsville City has chosen to adopt the following BMPs for use within our city as applicable. Each BMP is cross referenced alphabetically by code to a fact sheet that describes the BMP, its applicability, its limitations, and its effectiveness in the "BMP" section.

Table 2.5.1: BMPs for Long-term Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

BMP	Code
Ordinance Development	OD
Zoning	ZO
Infrastructure Planning	IPL
BMP Inspection and Maintenance	BMPIM
Infiltration	IN
Grassed Swales	GS
Employee Training	ET
Educational Materials	EM

2.5.4 Measureable Goals

In order to more fully realize the benefit of the BMP, the city has set the following goals. The goals set along with the existing efforts fulfill the requirements of the Final Storm Water Phase II Rule for Post Construction Runoff Control.

The following table includes the goals for MCM 5.

Table 2.5.2: MCM 5 – Long-term Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
Post-construction Controls								
5	All Pollutants	All Audiences	**4.2.5.1** – The City's new development/redevelopment program must have requirements or standards to ensure that storm water controls or management practices will prevent or minimize impacts to water quality	1. Update storm water requirements and standards to meet permit requirements	December 2022	IPL	Requirements and standards are current with permit.	
5	All Pollutants	D	**4.2.5.1.1** – The City's new development/redevelopment program shall include non-structural BMPs such as the following requirements and standards: • Minimize development in areas susceptible to erosion and sediment loss • Minimize the disturbance of native soils and vegetation • Preserve areas in the municipality that provide important water quality benefits • Implement measures for flood control • Protect the integrity of natural resources and sensitive areas	1. Review ordinances and zoning maps with locations where water sources are nearby or downstream. 2. Review potential land use and zoning changes to protect these areas.	December 2022	ZO	Development of a map showing areas where changes in landuse / zoning may benefit water quality.	

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
5	All Pollutants	B, D, M	**4.2.5.1.2** – Each City shall develop and define specific hydrologic method or methods for calculating runoff volumes and flow rates. New development or redevelopment projects must manage rainfall on-site and prevent the off-site discharge of the precipitation from all rainfall events less than or equal to the 80th percentile rainfall event. This must be accomplished through LID practices that include infiltration, evapotranspiration and/or harvest and reuse.	1. Review existing design standards to see if they meet new permit requirements. 2. Update design standards	December 2022	IPL	1. If standards have been reviewed and comments made. 2. If updated standards have been adopted.	
5	All Pollutants	D	**4.2.5.1.3** – Low Impact Development Approach (LID). The program shall include a process which requires the evaluation of a LID approach. Encourage BMPs that infiltrate, evapotranspire or harvest and use storm water discharges. If an LID approach cannot be utilized, an explanation must be documented of the reason preventing this approach and the rationale *for the chosen alternative controls* on a case-by-case basis (4.2.5.1.4).	1. Follow a process which LID will be reviewed during the design process. 2. Implement a LID Handbook that outlines processes, procedures and LID practices. 3. Develop LID details to be incorporated into the City Standards.	December 2022	IN, GS	1. Implementation of LID on all new projects where feasible.	
Regulatory Mechanism								

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
5	All Pollutants	All Audiences	**4.2.5.2** – Develop and adopt an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism that requires long-term post-construction storm water controls at new development and redevelopment sites. Implement an enforcement strategy and implement the enforcement provisions of the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism	1. Review existing ordinance to determine if it meets requirements of new permit - Use checklist from coaching sessions 2. Draft ordinance revisions 3. Adopt updated ordinance 4. Implement the escalating enforcement procedures outlined in the SWMP	December 2022	OD	1. Adoption of updated ordinance 2. Reduction in storm water ordinance violations	Ongoing
5	All Pollutants	All Audiences	**4.2.5.2.1** – Procedures include specific processes and sanctions to minimize the occurrence of, and obtain compliance from, chronic and recalcitrant violators	Implement the escalating enforcement procedures outlined in the SWMP	December 2022	OD	Reduction in storm water ordinance violations	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
5	All Pollutants	All Audiences	**4.2.5.2.2** – Document how the requirements of the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism will protect water quality and reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MS4. Documentation shall include: • How long-term storm water BMPs were selected • The pollutant removal expected from the selected BMPs • The technical basis which supports the performance claims for the selected BMPs	Require as part of the submittal process, contractors and developers to submit documentation on how long-term BMPs were selected, pollutant removal expected from the BMP, and technical basis supporting performance claims	December 2022	IPL	If draft is completed by the milestone date	
5	All Pollutants	All audiences	**4.2.5.2.3** – The ordinance or other regulatory mechanism shall allow post-construction access for Cities to inspect storm water control measures. In lieu of requiring access, it may require private property owner/operators or qualified third parties to conduct maintenance and provide annual certification that adequate maintenance has been performed and the structural controls are operating as designed to protect water quality. In this case, the City must require a maintenance agreement addressing	Use the Maintenance Agreement Template on all SWPPPs	December 2022	BMPIM	All transferred lots have Maintenance Agreements.	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
			maintenance requirements for any control measures installed on site.					
5	All pollutants	M	**4.2.5.2.4** – Permanent structural BMPs shall be inspected at least once during installation by qualified personnel. Upon completion, Permittee must verify long-term BMPs were constructed as designed.	Inspect all Permanent Structural BMPs	July 2022	BMPIM	If all BMPs are inspected and documented	Ongoing
5	All pollutants	M	**4.2.5.2.5** – Inspections and any necessary maintenance must be conducted at least every other year by either the City or through a maintenance agreement, the property owner/operator. On sites where the property owner/operator is conducting maintenance, the City shall inspect those storm water control measures at least once every five years. The City must document the findings in an inspection report.	1. Inventory post-construction BMPs - see 4.2.5.7.1 for inventory inclusion items. 2. Identify who is responsible to inspect and/or maintain each post-construction BMP. 3. Develop inspection report form for post-construction BMPs. 4. Conduct inspections annually for city owned BMPs. 5. Conduct inspections on privately owned BMPs at least 20% per year.	July 2022	BMPIM	If all BMPs are inspected and documented	Ongoing
Plan Review								

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
5	All Pollutants	M	**4.2.5.3.1** –Adopt and implement procedures for site plan review that will apply through the life of the project which evaluate water quality impacts	Continue using procedures to review each site plan submitted for benefits to water quality impacts	December 2022	IPL	All site plans are reviewed for water quality	Ongoing
5	All Pollutants	D, M	**4.2.5.3.2** – Prior to construction, City shall review post-construction plans to ensure that they include long-term storm water management measures	Continue using procedures to review each site plan submitted for benefits to water quality impacts	December 2022	IPL	All site plans are reviewed for water quality	Ongoing
Inventory								
5	All pollutants	M	**4.2.5.4** – The City must maintain an updated and current inventory of post construction BMP's. Each entry must include basic information such as: • Project's name • Owner's name and contact information • Location • Start/End date • Short description of each BMP • Short description of maintenance requirements • Inspection information	Inventory log updated annually	December 2022	BMPIM	If log is updated	Ongoing
Training								

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
5	All pollutants	M	**4.2.5.5** – City's shall provide adequate training on an annual basis for all staff involved in post-construction storm water management, planning and review, and inspections and enforcement	Train all staff annually.	December 2022	ET	If all appropriate personnel are trained	Ongoing

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2.6 MCM 6 – Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations: Permit Section – 4.2.6

2.6.1 Overview

The intent of the Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping control measure is to maintain, and construct city owned facilities in such a way to prevent pollutants from entering into the storm water system. This is accomplished by developing and implementing an operation and maintenance program, outlining standard operating procedures (SOPs) and defining roles and responsibilities of staff overseeing the SWMP.

2.6.2 Summary of Existing Efforts

The city currently maintains the following items in its storm water system.

Table 2.6.1: Storm Water System Maintenance Items

Item	Maintenance	Responsible Party/Financing
Catch Basins	Clean water necessary	City/Public Works
Detention Basins	Varies	City/Public Works
Ditches and Canals	Cooperate with Canal co.	Canal Co. / City
Street Sweeping	Periodically when refinished	City/Public Works

2.6.2.1 Recycling Program

Wellsville City supports Logan City's recycling program through supplying recycling facilities during the community cleanup day. The citizens of the community also use recycle waste containers at the curb. Through the City newsletter, citizens are informed about recycling of hazardous wastes and materials.

2.6.2.2 Operational Procedures

Wellsville currently operates with a limited amount of equipment. This equipment is serviced, cleaned and fueled at commercial facilities not operated by the public works department. This limits the exposure of potential pollutants to the storm water outfalls in the community.

Much of the maintenance is also performed by contractors. Items such as catch basin cleaning, street sweeping, and asphalt maintenance are contracted. Care is taken to inform contractors of storm water requirements on the City that are imposed on contractors as well.

The City stores equipment and materials at the public works facilities. Salt and sand are contained to reduce transport of pollutants during rain events. The City will begin constructing new public works facility in the next year.

2.6.3 Best Management Practices

In order to help meet the goals and objectives of this SWMP, Wellsville City has chosen to adopt the following BMPs for use within our city as applicable.

Table 2.6.2: BMPs for Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

BMP	Code
BMP Inspection and Maintenance	BMPIM
Long-term Operation and Maintenance	LTOM
Street Cleaning	SC
Catch Basin Cleaning	CBC
Employee Training	ET
Building and Grounds Maintenance	BGM
Area Control Measures	ACM
De-Icing Chemical Use Storage	DCUS
Material Use	MU
Housekeeping Practices	HP
Infrastructure Planning	IPL

2.6.4 Measurable Goals

In order to more fully realize the benefit of the BMP the city has set the following goals. The goals set along with the existing efforts fulfill the requirements of the Final Storm Water Phase II Rule for Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping.

The following table includes the goals for MCM 6.

Table 2.6.3: MCM 6 – Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
6	All Pollutants	M	**4.2.6** – All Cities shall implement a program for City-owned or operated facilities, operations and structural storm water controls that include: • SOPs • Pollution prevention BMPs • SWPPP • A training component that has the ultimate goal of prevention All components of the program shall be included in the SWMP and identify the department/staff responsible. The City shall annually review this inventory.	Update org chart and define specific responsibilities for all departments shown	December 2022	HP	If org chart is complete and up to date	Ongoing
6	All Pollutants	M	**4.2.6.1** – Cities shall develop and keep current a written inventory of City-owned or operated facilities and storm water controls	Update listing of MS4 owned/operated facilities	December 2022	HP	If list is updated annually	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
6	All Pollutants	M	**4.2.6.2** – All Cities must assess the written inventory of City-owned or operated facilities, operations and storm water controls identified in Part 4.2.6.1. for their potential to discharge to storm water the following typical urban pollutants: • Sediment • Nutrients • Metals • Hydrocarbons (e.g., benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene) • Pesticides • Chlorides • Trash • Other pollutants that may be associated with the facilities A description of the assessment process and findings must be included in the SWMP document	Update assessments and identify "high priority" facilities	December 2022	HP, BMPIM	If assessments are completed and documentation recorded in SWMP	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
6	All Pollutants	M	**4.2.6.3** – The City must identify "high-priority" facilities or operations based on the assessment in Part 4.2.6.2. The factors considered are: • Amount of urban pollutants stored at the site • The identification of improperly stored materials • Activities that must be performed outside • Proximity to waterbodies • Poor housekeeping practices • Discharge of pollutant(s) to impaired water(s)	Update high priority facilities when they are completed	December 2022	HP, BMPIM	High Priority Facilities are included on the inventory.	Ongoing
6	All Pollutants	M	**4.2.6.4** – The City shall develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for each "high-priority" City-owned or operated facility. The SWPPP shall include a detailed site map. And other items noted in the permit	Develop SWPPP's for each High Priority Facility Update SWPPPs as required for each facility	December 2022	HP, LTOM, DCUS	SWPPPs are created and up to date	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
6	All Pollutants	M	**4.2.6.5** – The following inspections shall be conducted at "high-priority" City-owned or operated facilities: 1. Monthly visual inspections (4.2.6.5.1) 2. Semi-Annual comprehensive inspections (4.2.6.5.2) 3. Annual visual observation of storm water discharges (4.2.6.5.3)	1. Conduct monthly inspections 2. Conduct semi-annual comprehensive inspections 3. Conduct annual visual observations	December 2022	HP, BMPIM	1. All weekly inspections are logged, and reports completed 2. All quarterly inspections are logged, and reports completed 3. All quarterly SW Observations are logged, and reports completed	Ongoing
6	All Pollutants	M	**4.2.6.6** – SOPs shall be developed and implemented for the following types of facilities and/or activities: 1. Buildings and facilities 2. Material storage areas, heavy equipment storage areas and maintenance areas 3. Parks and open space 4. Vehicle and equipment 5. Roads, highways and parking lots 6. Storm water collection and conveyance system 7. Other facilities and operations	SOP's are updated	December 2022	HP, CBC, SC, DCUS, BGM, ACP	SOP's are up to date and revised as needed	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
6	All Pollutants	D, M	**4.2.6.7** – If a City contracts with a third-party to conduct municipal maintenance or allows private developments to conduct their own maintenance, the contractor shall be held to the same standards as the City. This expectation must be defined through contracts.	Include contractual obligation to meet MS4 Permit Standards in agreements with Contractors	December 2022	ET	All Contractors are trained and following the MS4 requirements	Ongoing
6	All Pollutants	D, M	**4.2.6.8** – The City must develop and implement a process to assess the water quality impacts in the design of all new flood management structural controls that are associated with the City or that discharge to the MS4. A description of this process must be included in the SWMP document.	Revise policy/process to assess water quality impacts on all new flood control projects	December 2022	IPL	Policy is current and effective in assessing water quality	Ongoing
6	All Pollutants	D, M	**4.2.6.8.1** – Existing flood management structural controls must be assessed to determine whether changes or additions should be made to improve water quality. A description of this process must be included in the SWMP document.	See MCM 5 for goals (part of the retrofit program)	December 2022	IPL	Flood structures are assessed for water quality issues	Ongoing
6	All Pollutants	B, D, M	**4.2.6.9** – The City must develop a plan to retrofit existing developed sites that are adversely impacting water quality. The plan must emphasize controls that infiltrate, evapotranspire or	Evaluate facilities that are adversely impacting water quality.	December 2022	IPL	Complete evaluation and document.	Ongoing

MCM	Target		Permit Ref./Desired Result	Measurable Goal	Milestone Date	Associated BMPs	Measure of Success (Effectiveness)	Status
	Pollutant(s)	Audience(s)						
			harvest and use storm water discharges. The criteria for the retrofit plan must include: • Proximity to waterbody • Status of waterbody to improve impaired waterbodies and protect unimpaired waterbodies • Hydrologic condition of the receiving waterbody • Proximity to sensitive ecosystem or protected area • Any upcoming sites that could be further enhanced by retrofitting storm water controls					
6	All Pollutants	D, M	**4.2.6.10** – The City shall ensure that all employees, contracted staff and other responsible entities that have primary construction, operation or maintenance job functions that are likely to impact storm water quality receive annual training. These individuals shall receive training within 60 days of hire and annually thereafter.	All employees are trained as outlined in the permit	December 2022	ET	Employees are trained and recorded on log	Ongoing

3 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Includes schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, design standards, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly into the waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, educational activities, and practices to control plant site runoff spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

BOD5: A measure of the amount of oxygen that is consumed by bacteria as it breaks down organic matter in a sample during a five-day period under standardized conditions. It is generally considered to be a measure of organic material in the water.

Clean Water Act (CWA): The federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.), and any subsequent amendments thereto.

Conveyance System: Any channel or pipe for collecting and directing the storm water.

Culvert: A covered channel or large diameter pipe that directs water flow below the ground surface.

Discharge: The release of storm water or other substance from a conveyance system or storage container.

Drainage: Refers to the collection, conveyance, containment, and/or discharge of surface and storm water runoff.

Erosion: The wearing away of land surface by wind or water. Erosion occurs naturally from weather or runoff but can be intensified by land-clearing practices related to farming, residential or industrial development, road building, or timber-cutting.

Fill: A deposit of earth material placed by artificial means.

General Permit**:** A permit issued under the NPDES program to cover a class or category of storm water discharges.

Grading: The cutting and/or filling of the land surface to a desired slope or elevation.

Hazardous Waste: By-products of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Possesses at least one of four characteristics (flammable, corrosively, reactivity, or toxicity), or appears on special EPA lists.

Illicit Connection: Any physical connection to a publicly maintained storm drain system allowing discharge of non-storm water which has not been permitted by the public entity responsible for the operation and maintenance of the system.

Illicit Discharge: Any direct or indirect non-storm water discharge to the storm drain system, except discharges from emergency firefighting activities and other discharges exempted in this ordinance.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE): A program that each municipality develops to identify and eliminate any illicit discharges they might have within their collection system.

Individual Permit: A permit issued under the NPDES program for a specific facility, whereby the unique characteristics of that facility may be addressed through the imposition of special conditions or requirements.

Infiltration: The downward movement of water from the surface to the subsoil. The infiltration capacity is expressed in terms of inches/hour.

Inlet: An entrance into a ditch, storm sewer, or other waterway.

Low Impact Development (LID): This term is used to describe means and methods that can be utilized to reduce the impact of development on the environment.

Minimum Control Measure (MCM): The EPA has identified six areas of focus for MS4s in developing a program to minimize the potential for pollutants to leave a jurisdiction and to enter the waters of the United States. These six areas of focus are called minimum control measures and they include:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts
2. Public Participation / Involvement
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
5. Long-term Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment (Post Construction Storm Water Control)
6. Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4): A municipally owned and operated storm water collection system that may consist of any or all of the following: curb & gutter, drainage swales, piping, ditches, canals, detention basins, inlet boxes, or any other system used to convey storm water that discharges into canals, ditches, streams, rivers, or lakes not owned and operated by that municipality.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System*):* EPA's program to control the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

NPDES Permit: An authorization, or license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an approved state agency to implement the requirements of the NPDES program.

Outfall: The point, location, or structure where wastewater or drainage discharges from a sewer pipe, ditch, or other conveyance to a receiving body of water.

Pollutant: Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource. Pollutants may include, but are not limited to: paints, varnishes, and solvents; oil and other automotive fluids; non-hazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes; refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, and accumulations, so that same may cause or contribute to pollution; floatables; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; hazardous substances and wastes; sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens; dissolved and particulate metals; animal wastes; wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure; and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.

Receiving Waters: Bodies of water or surface water systems receiving water from upstream constructed (or natural) systems.

Retention: The holding of runoff in a basin without release except by means of evaporation, infiltration, or emergency bypass.

Runoff: That part of precipitation, snow melt, or irrigation water that runs off the land into streams or other surface water. It can carry pollutants from the air and land into the receiving waters.

Stabilization: The proper placing, grading and/or covering of soil, rock, or earth to ensure its resistance to erosion, sliding, or other movement.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): A written description of the standard method of performing a given task. Can include a step by step description. SOP's are developed in an effort to bring consistency to a program and to clearly define the expectations of that program. They should be the basis of training programs for municipal employees.

Storm Drain: A slotted opening leading to an underground pipe or open ditch for carrying surface runoff.

Storm Water: Rainfall runoff, snow melt runoff, and drainage. It excludes infiltration.

Storm Water Management Program (SWMP): A document which describes the Best Management Practices and activities to be implemented by a person or business to identify sources of pollution or contamination at a site and the actions to eliminate or reduce pollutant discharges to storm water, storm water conveyance systems, and/or receiving waters.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP): A document which describes the general plan for addressing storm water pollutants at a given site. The plan characterizes the nature of the potential pollutants, describes methods and concepts for controlling those pollutants and identifies those responsible for the plan.

Swale: An elongated depression in the land surface that is at least seasonally wet, is usually heavily vegetated, and is normally without flowing water. Swales direct storm water flows into primarily drainage channels and allow some of the storm water to infiltrate into the ground surface.

TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load): An acronym for and in this Permit refers to a study that:

1. quantifies the amount of a pollutant in a stream;
2. identifies the sources of the pollutant; and
3. recommends regulatory or other actions that may need to be taken in order for the impaired waterbody to meet water quality standards.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS): An analytical measure of the amount of sediment suspended in water. TSS is typically comprised of larger sediment particles and does not include fine clays and silts that might be dissolved.

UPDES (Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System*):* The State of Utah's program to control the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

Waters of the United States: Surface watercourses and water bodies as defined in 40 CFR § 122.2. including all-natural waterways and definite channels and depressions in the earth that may carry water, even though such waterways may only carry water during rains and storms and may not carry storm water at and during all times and seasons.

Wetlands: An area that is regularly saturated by surface or ground water and subsequently characterized by a prevalence of vegetation that is adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Examples include swamps, bogs, marshes, and estuaries.