

PERMIT NO. MI0059716



**STATE OF MICHIGAN**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY**

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, as amended; the "Federal Act"); Part 31, Water Resources Protection, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended (NREPA); Part 41, Sewerage Systems, of the NREPA; and Michigan Executive Order 2011-1,

**City of DeWitt**  
414 East Main Street  
DeWitt, MI 48820

is authorized to discharge from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

designated as **DeWitt MS4-Clinton**

to surface waters of the state of Michigan in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit.

**This permit takes effect on November 1, 2019.** This permit is based on a complete application submitted on April 2, 2017, as amended through September 18, 2018.

The provisions of this permit are severable. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term in accordance with applicable laws and rules. On its effective date this permit shall supersede National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. MI0059716 (expiring October 1, 2017).

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, **October 1, 2024**. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the date of expiration, the permittee shall submit an application which contains such information, forms, and fees as are required by the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (Department) by **April 4, 2024**.

**Issued:** September 30, 2019.

Original signed by Christine Alexander  
Christine Alexander, Manager  
Permits Section  
Water Resources Division

## PERMIT FEE REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with Section 324.3118 of the NREPA, the permittee shall make payment of an annual storm water fee to the Department for each January 1 the permit is in effect regardless of occurrence of discharge. The permittee shall submit the fee in response to the Department's annual notice. Payment may be made electronically via the Department's MiWaters system. The MiWaters website is located at <https://miwaters.deq.state.mi.us>. Payment shall be submitted or postmarked by March 15 for notices mailed by February 1. Payment shall be submitted or postmarked no later than 45 days after receiving the notice for notices mailed after February 1.

**Annual Permit Fee Classification:** Municipal Storm Water – Population range of more than 3,000 people, but fewer than 10,001

## CONTACT INFORMATION

Unless specified otherwise, all contact with the Department required by this permit shall be made to the Lansing District Supervisor of the Water Resources Division at 525 West Allegan Street, Lansing, MI 48933, or Telephone: 517-284-6651.

## CONTESTED CASE INFORMATION

Any person who is aggrieved by this permit may file a sworn petition with the Michigan Administrative Hearing System within the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, c/o the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, setting forth the conditions of the permit which are being challenged and specifying the grounds for the challenge. The Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs may reject any petition filed more than 60 days after issuance as being untimely.

**PART I****Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements****1. Authorized Discharges**

- a. **Authorized Outfalls and Points of Discharge**  
This permit authorizes the discharge of storm water from the permittee's MS4 to the surface waters of the state via the outfalls and points of discharge identified in the permittee's application and as modified in accordance with this permit. Such discharges shall be controlled and monitored by the permittee in accordance with this permit.
- b. **Nested MS4 Discharges**  
This permit authorizes the discharge of storm water to surface waters of the state from a nested MS4 owned or operated by public bodies that include, but are not limited to, public school districts; public universities; airports; or county, state, or federal agencies. The permittee is responsible for the permit requirements for the nested MS4 associated with the following public body and identified in the application submitted by the permittee: DeWitt Public Schools. The permittee may request to modify permit coverage to add or remove a nested MS4 by submitting a request to the Department for approval. Modifications to the permit coverage may result in a permit modification, after opportunity for public comment.
- c. **Discharges Authorized Under Other National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits**  
This permit does not prohibit the use of an MS4 for other discharges authorized under other NPDES permits, or equivalent Department approval under the NREPA or the Federal Act.
- d. **Water Quality Requirements**  
Discharges from the permittee's MS4 shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards in the receiving waters. This includes, but is not limited to, the requirement set forth in R 323.1050 of the Water Quality Standards stating that the receiving waters shall not have any of the following unnatural physical properties as a result of the discharge, in quantities which are or may become injurious to any designated use: turbidity, color, oil films, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, suspended solids, or deposits.

**2. Outfall or Point of Discharge Identified, Constructed, or Installed After Permit Issuance**

- a. **Outfall or Point of Discharge Within the Permittee's Regulated Area**  
Authorization from the Department is required to discharge storm water to a surface water of the state from an outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit and located within the permittee's regulated area as identified in the application. For each outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit, the permittee shall request authorization to discharge storm water by providing the following to the Department in a written request:
  - 1) whether the discharge is from an outfall or point of discharge;
  - 2) the outfall or point of discharge identification number assigned by the permittee;
  - 3) the surface water of the state receiving the discharge from the outfall or point of discharge;
  - 4) a certification statement that the outfall or point of discharge is within the permittee's regulated area as identified in the application;
  - 5) a certification statement that the previously approved Storm Water Management Program (Part I.A.3. of this permit) includes best management practices (BMPs) to comply with the minimum requirements of the permit for the outfall or point of discharge; and

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- 6) a certification statement that the previously approved Storm Water Management Program (Part I.A.3. of this permit) is being implemented in the area served by the outfall or point of discharge, including having available an up-to-date storm sewer system map required in Part I.A.3.d.1) of this permit.
- b. Outfall or Point of Discharge Outside the Permittee's Regulated Area  
Authorization from the Department is required to discharge storm water to a surface water of the state from an outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit and located outside the permittee's regulated area as identified in the application (e.g., area served by an expanded MS4 or area previously served by a combined sewer system that is now separated). For each outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit, the permittee shall request authorization to discharge storm water by providing the following to the Department in a written request:
- 1) whether the discharge is from an outfall or point of discharge;
  - 2) the outfall or point of discharge identification number assigned by the permittee;
  - 3) the surface water of the state receiving the discharge from the outfall or point of discharge;
  - 4) a map identifying the expanded regulated area served by the permittee's MS4;
  - 5) a certification statement that the previously approved Storm Water Management Program (Part I.A.3. of this permit) includes BMPs to comply with the minimum requirements of the permit for the outfall or point of discharge and expanded regulated area; and
  - 6) a certification statement that the previously approved Storm Water Management Program (Part I.A.3. of this permit) is being implemented in the expanded regulated area served by the outfall or point of discharge, including having available an up-to-date storm sewer system map as required in Part I.A.3.d.1) of this permit.
- c. Upon review of the request to authorize the discharge from an outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit in accordance with Part I.A.2.a. or Part I.A.2.b. of this permit, the Department may determine that a permit modification is required, after opportunity for public comment. The Department will notify the permittee if a modification is required.

### 3. Storm Water Management Program (SWMP)

The permittee submitted a SWMP with its application for an NPDES permit. The SWMP is approved as submitted. The permittee shall implement the approved SWMP to comply with the minimum requirements identified in this permit. The SWMP shall cover the area served by, or otherwise contributing to discharges from, the MS4 owned or operated by the permittee identified in the application including nested MS4s. The permittee shall implement and enforce the SWMP to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the NREPA and the Federal Act. The approved SWMP is an enforceable part of this permit and any Department approved modifications made to the SWMP shall also become enforceable parts of this permit.

- a. Enforcement Response Procedure (ERP)  
The permittee shall implement the ERP for violations of the permittee's ordinances or regulatory mechanisms identified in the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable. The ERP shall be implemented to compel compliance with the permittee's ordinances and/or regulatory mechanisms and to deter continuing violations.

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The permittee shall track and document all enforcement conducted pursuant to the permittee's ERP. At a minimum, the permittee shall track and document the following: the name of the person responsible for violating the permittee's ordinance or regulatory mechanism; the date and location of the violation; a description of the violation; a description of the enforcement response used; a schedule for returning to compliance; and the date the violation was resolved.

- b. **Public Participation/Involvement Process (PPP)**  
The permittee shall implement the PPP to encourage public participation/involvement in the implementation and periodic review of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable. The permittee shall implement the PPP as part of the SWMP. The permittee has chosen to work collaboratively with watershed or regional partners to implement the PPP or part of the PPP; therefore, each permittee working collaboratively is responsible for complying with the PPP as described in the SWMP.

The PPP requires implementation of the following minimum requirements:

- 1) The procedure for making the SWMP available for public inspection and comment, including complying with local public notice requirements, as appropriate; and
- 2) The procedure for inviting public participation and involvement in the implementation and periodic review of the SWMP.

- c. **Public Education Program (PEP)**  
The permittee shall implement the PEP as part of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable. At the minimum, the PEP shall promote, publicize, and facilitate education for the purpose of encouraging the public to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff. The PEP shall be implemented to achieve measurable improvements in the public's understanding of storm water pollution and efforts to reduce the impacts of storm water pollution. The permittee has chosen to work collaboratively with watershed or regional partners to implement the PEP or part of the PEP, therefore each permittee working collaboratively is responsible for complying with the PEP as described in the SWMP.

The permittee shall implement the PEP in accordance with the procedure for prioritizing the following PEP topics based on high-priority, community-wide issues and targeted issues to reduce pollutant loads to storm water to the maximum extent practicable.

The PEP requires implementation of the following minimum requirements:

- 1) BMPs to address the following PEP topics:
  - (a) Promote public responsibility and stewardship in the permittee's watershed.
  - (b) Inform and educate the public about the connection of the MS4 to area waterbodies and the potential impacts discharges can have on surface waters of the state.
  - (c) Educate the public on illicit discharges and promote public reporting on illicit discharges and improper disposal of materials into the MS4.
  - (d) Promote preferred cleaning materials and procedures for car, pavement, and power washing.
  - (e) Inform and educate the public on proper application and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.
  - (f) Promote proper disposal practices for grass clippings, leaf litter, and animal wastes that may enter into the MS4.

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- (g) Identify and promote the availability, location, and requirements of facilities for collection or disposal of household hazardous wastes, travel trailer sanitary wastes, chemicals, and motor vehicle fluids.
- (h) Inform and educate the public on proper septic system care and maintenance, and how to recognize system failure.
- (i) Educate the public on, and promote the benefits of, green infrastructure and Low Impact Development.
- (j) Identify and educate commercial, industrial, and institutional entities likely to contribute pollutants to storm water runoff.

2) The procedure for determining the overall effectiveness of implementation and the process for modifying the PEP to address ineffective implementation. The Department may determine that a permit modification is required, after opportunity for public comment, based on modifications to the PEP. The Department will notify the permittee if a modification is required.

d. **Illicit Discharge Elimination Program (IDEP)**

The permittee shall implement and enforce the IDEP to detect and eliminate illicit discharges and connections to the permittee's MS4. The permittee shall implement the IDEP as part of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable.

The IDEP requires implementation of the following minimum requirements:

1) An available, up-to-date storm sewer system map identifying the following: the storm sewer system, location of all outfalls and points of discharge the permittee owns or operates in the regulated area, and the names and location of all surface waters of the state that receive discharges from the permittee's MS4. The map shall be retained by the permittee and made available to the Department upon request. The map shall be maintained and updated as outfalls and points of discharge are identified, constructed, and installed in accordance with Part I.A.2. of this permit.

2) The plan to detect and eliminate non-storm water discharges to the permittee's MS4, including illegal dumping/spills. The plan includes the following:

- a) A procedure for conducting field observations, field screening, and source investigations. The permittee shall conduct a field observation in accordance with the procedure during dry-weather at least once during the term of the permit. Field screening and source investigation shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule in the procedure.

Field observations, field screening, and source investigations shall include the following:

(1) **Field Observation** – The permittee shall observe the outfall or point of discharge for the following during dry-weather in accordance with the procedure: presence/absence of flow, water clarity, color, odor, floatable materials, deposits/stains on the discharge structure and bank, vegetation condition, structural condition, and biology (e.g. bacterial sheens, algae, and slimes).

(2) **Field Screening** – If flow is observed at an outfall or point of discharge, the permittee shall analyze the flow for the indicator parameters identified in the procedure. If the source of an illicit discharge is identified during the field observation, field screening may not be necessary.

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(3) Source Investigation – If the source of the illicit discharge was not identified by the field screening, the permittee shall conduct an investigation to identify the source in accordance with the procedure. If the permittee opts to use tracer dyes, the discharge of the dyes shall be authorized in accordance with Part I.A.6. of this permit.

If the permittee is made aware of illegal dumping/spills, or complaints received, the permittee shall conduct field observations and follow-up field screening and source investigations as appropriate in accordance with the procedure, including the schedule, in the IDEP. The permittee shall immediately report any release of any polluting material which occurs to the surface waters or groundwaters of the state in accordance with Part II.C.7. of this permit.

b) A procedure for responding to illicit discharges and pursuing enforcement action. The permittee shall implement the procedure to respond and pursue enforcement action once the source of the illicit discharge is identified, including the corrective action required to eliminate the illicit discharge. The permittee shall also implement the procedure to respond to illegal spills/dumping. For each illicit discharge not eliminated within 90 days of its discovery, the permittee shall provide, with the next progress report due, a written certification that the illicit discharge was eliminated or a description of how the illicit discharge will be eliminated.

3) The employee training program, which includes the following:

- a) Training on techniques for identifying illicit discharges and connections, including field observations, field screening, and source investigations;
- b) Training on procedures for reporting, responding to, and eliminating an illicit discharge or connection and the proper enforcement response; and
- c) A schedule and requirement for training at least once during the term of the permit for existing staff and within the first year of hire for new staff.

4) The procedure for IDEP evaluation and determining the overall effectiveness of the IDEP.

e. Construction Storm Water Runoff Control Program

The permittee shall implement the construction storm water runoff control program to address areas of construction activity that disturb one (1) or more acres, including projects less than one (1) acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale. The permittee shall implement the construction storm water runoff control program as part of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable.

The construction storm water runoff control program requires implementation of the following minimum requirements:

- 1) The procedure to notify the Part 91 Agency, or appropriate staff (if the permittee is a Part 91 Agency), when soil or sediment is discharged to the permittee's MS4 from a construction activity.
- 2) The procedure to notify the Department when soil, sediment, or other pollutants are discharged to the permittee's MS4 from a construction activity.
- 3) The procedure for ensuring that construction activity one (1) acre or greater in total earth disturbance with the potential to discharge to the permittee's MS4 obtains a Part 91 permit or is conducted by an approved Authorized Public Agency, as appropriate.
- 4) The procedure to advise the landowner or recorded easement holder of the State of Michigan Permit by Rule (R 323.2190 of the Part 21 Rules promulgated pursuant to Part 31 of the NREPA).

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- f. **Post-Construction Storm Water Runoff Program**  
The permittee shall implement and enforce the program to address post-construction storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb one (1) or more acres, including projects less than one (1) acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, and that discharge into the permittee's MS4. The permittee shall implement and enforce the post-construction storm water control program as part of the SWMP, to the maximum extent practicable and in accordance with the approved ordinance or regulatory mechanism.
- 1) The permittee shall implement and enforce the ordinance or regulatory mechanism requiring implementation of BMPs to achieve to the maximum extent practicable the following post-construction storm water runoff performance standards at the project site, including projects where the permittee is the project developer:
    - a) **Water Quality Treatment Performance Standard**  
Treat the first one (1) inch of runoff from the entire site. BMPs shall be designed on a site-specific basis to achieve a minimum of 80 percent removal of total suspended solids (TSS) as compared with uncontrolled runoff or a discharge concentration of TSS not to exceed 80 milligrams per liter (mg/l).
    - b) **Channel Protection Performance Standard**  
The post-construction runoff rate and volume of discharges shall not exceed the pre-development rate and volume for the project site for all storms up to the two-year, 24-hour storm.
  - 2) The permittee shall implement and enforce the following site-specific requirements as part of meeting the post-construction storm water runoff performance standards set forth in a) and b), above:
    - a) The procedure for reviewing the use of infiltration BMPs to achieve the performance standards in areas of soil or groundwater contamination in a manner that does not exacerbate existing conditions.
    - b) The ordinance or regulatory mechanism requiring BMPs to address the associated pollutants in potential hot spots as part of meeting the performance standards. Hot spots include areas with the potential for significant pollutant loading including, but not limited to, the following: gas stations; vehicle maintenance and repair; auto recyclers; recycling centers and scrap yards; landfills; solid waste facilities; and railroads. Hot spots also include areas with the potential for contaminating public water supply intakes.
  - 3) All structural and vegetative BMPs installed and implemented to meet the performance standards shall be operated and maintained in perpetuity. The permittee shall implement and enforce the ordinance or regulatory mechanism program to ensure long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.
  - 4) The ordinance or regulatory mechanism and procedures for site plan review and approval for projects that disturb one (1) or more acres, including projects less than one (1) acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, and discharge to the permittee's MS4, including projects where the permittee is the developer. The site plan review and approval shall demonstrate compliance with the performance standards and long-term operation and maintenance requirements of this permit.
- g. **Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Activities for Municipal Operations**  
The permittee shall implement the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program with the goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal facilities and operations that discharge storm water to surface waters of the state. The permittee shall implement the program as part of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable.



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1) Municipal Facility and Structural Storm Water Control Inventory

The permittee shall make available to the Department upon request an up-to-date map or maps of the facilities and structural storm water controls owned or operated by the permittee with a discharge to surface waters of the state in the regulated area. In accordance with the procedure for updating and revising the permittee's facility inventory and map(s), the permittee shall submit to the Department the type and location for any new facility obtained or constructed during this permit term with a discharge of storm water to surface waters of the state and the information requested in Parts I.A.2. of the permit.

2) Facility-Specific Storm Water Management

The permittee shall implement the facility-specific standard operating procedure (SOP) for each facility the permittee identified as having the high potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state. The permittee shall implement the BMPs identified in the procedure to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff at each facility the permittee identified as having the medium or low potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state. The permittee shall assess new facilities for the potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state in accordance with the procedure to determine a priority level. High-priority facilities shall include permittee-owned or operated fleet maintenance and storage yards unless a demonstration is submitted and approved by the Department demonstrating how the permittee's fleet maintenance or storage yard has the low potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state. The assessment shall be submitted in writing to the Department for approval within 30 days of ownership or operation of the new facility. The permittee shall certify in writing to the Department that a facility-specific SOP is being implemented within 90 days of ownership or operation of a new high-priority facility. Within 90 days of ownership or operation, the permittee shall certify in writing to the Department that BMPs are being implemented in accordance with the procedure developed to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff at each new medium- or low-priority facility. For new facilities, the Department may determine that a permit modification is required, after opportunity for public comment. The Department will notify the permittee if a modification is required. The permittee shall document all other changes to the facility assessment as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.

The facility-specific SOP shall be kept at the site described in the SOP and made available upon request by the Department. The facility-specific SOP for each high-priority facility shall include implementation of the following.

- a) Structural and non-structural storm water controls to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the state.
- b) Up-to-date list of significant materials stored on-site that could pollute storm water with a description of the handling and storage requirements and potential to discharge for each significant material.
- c) Good housekeeping practices including, but not limited to, maintaining a clean and orderly facility, properly storing and covering materials, and minimizing pollutant sources to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff.
- d) Routine maintenance and inspections of storm water management and control devices to ensure materials and equipment are clean and orderly and prevent or reduce pollutant runoff. The written report of the inspection and corrective actions shall be retained in accordance with Part II.B.5. of this permit.
- e) Comprehensive site inspections at least once every six (6) months. The comprehensive site inspection shall include an inspection of all structural storm water controls and a review of non-structural storm water controls to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff. A written report of the inspection and corrective actions shall be retained in accordance with Part II.B.5. of this permit.

3) Structural Storm Water Control Operation and Maintenance Activities

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- a) The permittee shall implement the procedures for inspecting, cleaning, and maintaining permittee-owned or operated catch basins in the regulated area using the priority level assigned to each catch basin. The permittee shall document changes to the priority level for a catch basin as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.

The permittee shall also implement the procedure for dewatering and disposal of materials extracted from the catch basins in accordance with Part 111 (Hazardous Waste), Part 115 (Solid Waste), and Part 121 (Liquid Industrial Waste) of the NREPA.

- b) The permittee shall implement the procedure for inspecting and maintaining permittee-owned or operated structural storm water controls other than catch basins in the regulated area. The permittee shall document changes to the procedure as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.
- c) The permittee shall implement the procedure requiring that new permittee-owned or operated facilities or structural storm water controls to address water quantity be designed and implemented in accordance with the post-construction storm water runoff performance standards and long-term operation and maintenance requirements in Part I.A.3.f. of this permit.

4) Municipal Operations and Maintenance Activities

- a) The permittee shall implement the procedure, including the BMPs identified, to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from the permittee's operation and maintenance activities identified in the SWMP. The permittee shall document changes to the assessment of operation and maintenance activities for the potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.
- b) The permittee shall implement the procedure for the street sweeping program for permittee-owned or operated streets, parking lots, or other impervious infrastructure in the regulated area using the sweeping methods and assigned priority levels identified in the procedure. The permittee shall document changes to the priority level for a street, parking lot, or other impervious infrastructure as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.

The permittee shall also implement the procedure for dewatering and disposal of street sweeper waste material.

5) Managing Vegetated Properties

The permittee shall implement the procedure requiring the permittee's pesticide applicator to be certified by the State of Michigan as an applicator in the applicable category, to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from vegetated land.

6) Employee Training

The permittee shall implement the employee training program to train employees involved in implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping activities. At a minimum, existing staff shall be trained once during the permit cycle and new hire employees within the first year of their hire date.

7) Contractor Requirements and Oversight

The permittee shall implement the procedure requiring contractors hired by the permittee to perform municipal operation and maintenance activities that comply with the permittee's pollution prevention and good housekeeping program and contractor oversight to ensure compliance.

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#### 4. SWMP Modifications

a. SWMP Modifications Requested by the Permittee

Modifications to the previously approved SWMP may be requested by the permittee as follows:

1) Modifications adding BMPs (but not replacing, subtracting, or affecting the level of implementation of any other BMP) to the previously approved SWMP may be made by the permittee at any time upon written notification to the Department. Notification shall include a description of the modification, which may include a description of a new BMP with a corresponding measurable goal. Upon notification to the Department, the modification is considered an enforceable part of the approved SWMP.

2) Modifications replacing an ineffective or unfeasible BMP identified in the previously approved SWMP with an alternative BMP may be requested at any time by written notification to the Department. The ineffective or unfeasible BMP identified shall not be replaced in the previously approved SWMP unless the replacement is approved by the Department. Modifications to the previously approved SWMP may result in a permit modification after opportunity for public comment. Such requests shall include the following:

- a) an analysis of why the BMP is ineffective or unfeasible (including cost-prohibitive);
- b) a measurable goal for the replacement BMP; and
- c) an analysis of why the replacement BMP is expected to achieve the intent of the BMP to be replaced.

3) Modifications subtracting an ineffective or unfeasible BMP identified in the previously approved SWMP may be requested by written notification to the Department. The identified BMP shall not be subtracted from the previously approved SWMP unless the subtraction is approved by the Department. Modifications to the previously approved SWMP may result in a permit modification after opportunity for public comment. Such requests shall include the following:

- a) an analysis of why the BMP is ineffective or unfeasible (including cost prohibitive); and
- b) a determination of why the removal of the BMP will not change the permittee's ability to comply with the permit requirements.

b. Modifications Required by the Department

The Department may require the permittee to modify the SWMP as needed to:

- 1) address contributions from the permittee's MS4 discharge that impair receiving water quality;
- 2) include more stringent requirements necessary to comply with new state or federal statutory or regulatory requirements; and/or
- 3) include such other conditions deemed necessary by the Department to comply with the goals and requirements of the Federal Act or the NREPA, including the requirement to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable.

#### 5. Request for Discharge of Water Treatment Additives

Prior to use of any water treatment additive, the permittee shall obtain written approval from the Department. Requests for such approval shall be submitted via the Department's MiWaters system. The MiWaters website is located at <https://miwaters.deq.state.mi.us>. Instructions for submitting such a request may be obtained at <http://www.michigan.gov/npdes> (near the bottom of that page, click on one or both of the links located under the Water Treatment Additives banner). Additional monitoring and reporting may be required as a condition for the approval to use the water treatment additive.

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A request for approval to use water treatment additives shall include all of the following usage and discharge information for each water treatment additive proposed to be used:

- a. The Safety Data Sheet (SDS);
- b. Ingredient information, including the name of each ingredient, CAS number for each ingredient, and fractional content by weight for each ingredient;
- c. The proposed water treatment additive discharge concentration with supporting calculations;
- d. The discharge frequency (i.e., number of hours per day and number of days per year);
- e. The outfall(s) and monitoring point(s) from which the water treatment additive is to be discharged;
- f. The type of removal treatment, if any, that the water treatment additive receives prior to discharge;
- g. The water treatment additive's function (i.e., microbiocide, flocculant, etc.);
- h. The SDS shall include a 48-hour LC50 or EC50 for a North American freshwater planktonic crustacean (either *Ceriodaphnia* sp., *Daphnia* sp., or *Simocephalus* sp.); and.). The results shall be based on the whole water treatment additive, shall not be results based on a similar product, and shall not be estimated; and
- i. The SDS shall include the results of a toxicity test for one (1) other North American freshwater aquatic species (other than a planktonic crustacean) that meets a minimum requirement of R 323.1057(2) of the Water Quality Standards. The results shall be based on the whole water treatment additive, shall not be results based on a similar product, and shall not be estimated. Examples of tests that would meet this requirement include a 96-hour LC50 for rainbow trout, bluegill, or fathead minnow.

### 6. Tracer Dye Discharges

This permit does not authorize the discharge of tracer dyes without approval from the Department. Requests to discharge tracer dyes shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with Rule 1097 (R 323.1097 of the Michigan Administrative Code).

### 7. Storm Water Program Manager (Facility Contact)

The "Facility Contact" was specified in the application. The permittee may replace the facility contact at any time, and shall notify the Department in writing within 10 days after replacement (including the name, address and telephone number of the new facility contact).

- a. The facility contact shall be (or a duly authorized representative of this person):
  - for a corporation, a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president; or a designated representative if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates, as described in the permit application or other NPDES form,
  - for a partnership, a general partner,
  - for a sole proprietorship, the proprietor, or
  - for a municipal, state, or other public facility, either a principal executive officer, the mayor, village president, city or village manager or other duly authorized employee.

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- b. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- the authorization is made in writing to the Department by a person described in paragraph a. of this section; and
  - the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the facility (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

Nothing in this section obviates the permittee from properly submitting reports and forms as required by law.

**PART I****Section B. Program Assessment and Reporting****1. Progress Reports**

Progress reports shall be submitted on or before April 1, 2021 and on or before April 1 every two (2) years following. The Department may approve alternate dates for progress report submittal if requested and adequately justified by the permittee. Each progress report shall contain the following information for the entire period that has elapsed since the last progress report submittal (i.e., the reporting cycle):

- a. **Compliance Assessment**  
The permittee shall describe the status of compliance with the approved SWMP identified in Part I.A.3 of this permit. The permittee shall assess and describe the appropriateness of the BMPs identified in the SWMP. The report shall describe the progress made towards achieving the identified measurable goals for each of the BMPs, and specific evaluation criteria as follows:
  - 1) For the PEP, provide a summary of the evaluation of the overall effectiveness of the PEP, using the evaluation methods described in the PEP.
  - 2) For the IDEP, provide a summary of the evaluation and determination of the overall effectiveness of the IDEP, using the evaluation methods described in the IDEP. For each illicit discharge that was not eliminated within 90 days of its discovery the permittee shall provide a written certification that the illicit discharge was eliminated or a description of how the illicit discharge will be eliminated.
  - 3) If applicable, the permittee shall submit to the Department any new outfall or point of discharge information as required in Part I.A.2. of this permit.
- b. **Data and Results**  
The permittee shall provide a summary of all of the information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting cycle.
- c. **Upcoming Activities**  
The permittee shall provide a summary of the BMPs to be implemented during the next reporting cycle.
- d. **Changes to BMPs and Measurable Goals**  
The permittee shall describe any changes to BMPs or measurable goals in the approved SWMP. In accordance with the permit, these changes will be reviewed to determine if a permit modification is necessary. The Department will notify the permittee if a permit modification is required.
- e. **Notice of Changes in Nested Jurisdiction Agreements**  
The permittee shall identify any nested jurisdictions that enter into or terminate permit agreements with the permittee which were not identified in the SWMP. The permittee may request to modify the permit coverage to add or remove a nested MS4 by submitting a request to the Department for approval in accordance with Part I.A.1.b. of this permit. Modifications to the permit coverage may result in a permit modification, after opportunity for public comment.
- f. **Required Signatures**  
All reports required by this permit, and other information requested by the Department, shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official, or by a duly authorized representative of that person in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22(b).

## PART II

Part II may include terms and /or conditions not applicable to discharges covered under this permit.

### Section A. Definitions

**Acute toxic unit (TU<sub>A</sub>)** means  $100/LC_{50}$  where the  $LC_{50}$  is determined from a whole effluent toxicity (WET) test which produces a result that is statistically or graphically estimated to be lethal to 50% of the test organisms.

**Annual monitoring frequency** refers to a calendar year beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

**Authorized public agency** means a state, local, or county agency that is designated pursuant to the provisions of section 9110 of Part 91 of the NREPA to implement soil erosion and sedimentation control requirements with regard to construction activities undertaken by that agency.

**Best management practices (BMPs)** means structural devices or nonstructural practices that are designed to prevent pollutants from entering into storm water, to direct the flow of storm water, or to treat polluted storm water.

**Bioaccumulative chemical of concern (BCC)** means a chemical which, upon entering the surface waters, by itself or as its toxic transformation product, accumulates in aquatic organisms by a human health bioaccumulation factor of more than 1000 after considering metabolism and other physiochemical properties that might enhance or inhibit bioaccumulation. The human health bioaccumulation factor shall be derived according to R 323.1057(5). Chemicals with half-lives of less than 8 weeks in the water column, sediment, and biota are not BCCs. The minimum bioaccumulation concentration factor (BAF) information needed to define an organic chemical as a BCC is either a field-measured BAF or a BAF derived using the biota-sediment accumulation factor (BSAF) methodology. The minimum BAF information needed to define an inorganic chemical as a BCC, including an organometal, is either a field-measured BAF or a laboratory-measured bioconcentration factor (BCF). The BCCs to which these rules apply are identified in Table 5 of R 323.1057 of the Water Quality Standards.

**Biosolids** are the solid, semisolid, or liquid residues generated during the treatment of sanitary sewage or domestic sewage in a treatment works. This includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes and a derivative of the removed scum or solids.

**Bulk biosolids** means biosolids that are not sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to a lawn or home garden.

**Certificate of Coverage (COC)** is a document, issued by the Department, which authorizes a discharge under a general permit.

**Chronic toxic unit (TU<sub>C</sub>)** means  $100/MATC$  or  $100/IC_{25}$ , where the maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (MATC) and  $IC_{25}$  are expressed as a percent effluent in the test medium.

**Class B biosolids** refers to material that has met the Class B pathogen reduction requirements or equivalent treatment by a Process to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) in accordance with the Part 24 Rules. Processes include aerobic digestion, composting, anaerobic digestion, lime stabilization and air drying.

**Combined sewer system** is a sewer system in which storm water runoff is combined with sanitary wastes.

## PART II

### Section A. Definitions

**Daily concentration** is the sum of the concentrations of the individual samples of a parameter divided by the number of samples taken during any calendar day. If the parameter concentration in any sample is less than the quantification limit, regard that value as zero when calculating the daily concentration. The daily concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum and minimum daily concentration limitations (except for pH and dissolved oxygen). When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated daily concentration for the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).

For pH, report the maximum value of any *individual* sample taken during the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs and the minimum value of any *individual* sample taken during the month in the "MINIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs. For dissolved oxygen, report the minimum concentration of any *individual* sample in the "MINIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs.

**Daily loading** is the total discharge by weight of a parameter discharged during any calendar day. This value is calculated by multiplying the daily concentration by the total daily flow and by the appropriate conversion factor. The daily loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum daily loading limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated daily loading for the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUANTITY OR LOADING" on the DMRs.

**Daily monitoring frequency** refers to a 24-hour day. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

**Department** means the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy.

**Detection level** means the lowest concentration or amount of the target analyte that can be determined to be different from zero by a single measurement at a stated level of probability.

**Discharge** means the addition of any waste, waste effluent, wastewater, pollutant, or any combination thereof to any surface water of the state.

**EC<sub>50</sub>** means a statistically or graphically estimated concentration that is expected to cause 1 or more specified effects in 50% of a group of organisms under specified conditions.

#### **Fecal coliform bacteria monthly**

FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – Fecal coliform bacteria monthly is the geometric mean of all daily concentrations determined during a discharge event. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the calculated monthly value. The calculated monthly value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum monthly fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly value in the "AVERAGE" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMR. If the period in which the discharge event occurred was partially in each of two months, the calculated monthly value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – Fecal coliform bacteria monthly is the geometric mean of all daily concentrations determined during a reporting month. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the calculated monthly value. The calculated monthly value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum monthly fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly value in the "AVERAGE" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMR.



## PART II

### Section A. Definitions

#### **Fecal coliform bacteria 7-day**

FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – Fecal coliform bacteria 7-day is the geometric mean of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days of discharge during a discharge event. If the number of daily concentrations determined during the discharge event is less than 7 days, the number of actual daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the value. The calculated 7-day value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum 7-day fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day geometric mean value for the month in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION” on the DMRs. If the 7-day period was partially in each of two months, the value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – Fecal coliform bacteria 7-day is the geometric mean of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days in a reporting month. If the number of daily concentrations determined is less than 7, the actual number of daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the value. The calculated 7-day value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum 7-day fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day geometric mean for the month in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION” on the DMRs. The first calculation shall be made on day 7 of the reporting month, and the last calculation shall be made on the last day of the reporting month.

**Flow-proportioned sample** is a composite sample with the sample volume proportional to the effluent flow.

**General permit** means a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit issued authorizing a category of similar discharges.

**Geometric mean** is the average of the logarithmic values of a base 10 data set, converted back to a base 10 number.

**Grab sample** is a single sample taken at neither a set time nor flow.

**IC<sub>25</sub>** means the toxicant concentration that would cause a 25% reduction in a nonquantal biological measurement for the test population.

**Illicit connection** means a physical connection to a municipal separate storm sewer system that primarily conveys non-storm water discharges other than uncontaminated groundwater into the storm sewer; or a physical connection not authorized or permitted by the local authority, where a local authority requires authorization or a permit for physical connections.

**Illicit discharge** means any discharge to, or seepage into, a municipal separate storm sewer system that is not composed entirely of storm water or uncontaminated groundwater. Illicit discharges include non-storm water discharges through pipes or other physical connections; dumping of motor vehicle fluids, household hazardous wastes, domestic animal wastes, or litter; collection and intentional dumping of grass clippings or leaf litter; or unauthorized discharges of sewage, industrial waste, restaurant wastes, or any other non-storm water waste directly into a separate storm sewer.

**Individual permit** means a site-specific NPDES permit.

**Inlet** means a catch basin, roof drain, conduit, drain tile, retention pond riser pipe, sump pump, or other point where storm water or wastewater enters into a closed conveyance system prior to discharge off site or into waters of the state.

## PART II

### Section A. Definitions

**Interference** is a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: 1) inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and 2) therefore, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or, of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent state or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. [This definition does not apply to sample matrix interference].

**Land application** means spraying or spreading biosolids or a biosolids derivative onto the land surface, injecting below the land surface, or incorporating into the soil so that the biosolids or biosolids derivative can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

**LC<sub>50</sub>** means a statistically or graphically estimated concentration that is expected to be lethal to 50% of a group of organisms under specified conditions.

**Maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (MATC)** means the concentration obtained by calculating the geometric mean of the lower and upper chronic limits from a chronic test. A lower chronic limit is the highest tested concentration that did not cause the occurrence of a specific adverse effect. An upper chronic limit is the lowest tested concentration which did cause the occurrence of a specific adverse effect and above which all tested concentrations caused such an occurrence.

**Maximum extent practicable** means implementation of best management practices by a public body to comply with an approved storm water management program as required by a national permit for a municipal separate storm sewer system, in a manner that is environmentally beneficial, technically feasible, and within the public body's legal authority.

**MGD** means million gallons per day.

**Monthly concentration** is the sum of the daily concentrations determined during a reporting period divided by the number of daily concentrations determined. The calculated monthly concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum monthly concentration limitations. Days with no discharge shall not be used to determine the value. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly concentration in the "AVERAGE" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMR.

For minimum percent removal requirements, the monthly influent concentration and the monthly effluent concentration shall be determined. The calculated monthly percent removal, which is equal to 100 times the quantity [1 minus the quantity (monthly effluent concentration divided by the monthly influent concentration)], shall be reported in the "MINIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs.

**Monthly loading** is the sum of the daily loadings of a parameter divided by the number of daily loadings determined during a reporting period. The calculated monthly loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum monthly loading limitations. Days with no discharge shall not be used to determine the value. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly loading in the "AVERAGE" column under "QUANTITY OR LOADING" on the DMR.

**Monthly monitoring frequency** refers to a calendar month. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

**Municipal separate storm sewer** means a conveyance or system of conveyances designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water which is not a combined sewer and which is not part of a publicly-owned treatment works as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 122.2.

## PART II

### Section A. Definitions

**Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)** means all separate storm sewers that are owned or operated by the United States, a state, city, village, township, county, district, association, or other public body created by or 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 a designated or approved management agency under Section 208 of the Federal Act that discharges to the waters of the state. This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.

**National Pretreatment Standards** are the regulations promulgated by or to be promulgated by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 307(b) and (c) of the Federal Act. The standards establish nationwide limits for specific industrial categories for discharge to a POTW.

**No observed adverse effect level (NOAEL)** means the highest tested dose or concentration of a substance which results in no observed adverse effect in exposed test organisms where higher doses or concentrations result in an adverse effect.

**Noncontact cooling water** is water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, by-product, waste product or finished product.

**Nondomestic user** is any discharger to a POTW that discharges wastes other than or in addition to water-carried wastes from toilet, kitchen, laundry, bathing or other facilities used for household purposes.

**Outfall** is the location at which a point source discharge enters the surface waters of the state.

**Part 91 agency** means an agency that is designated by a county board of commissioners pursuant to the provisions of section 9105 of Part 91 of the NREPA; an agency that is designated by a city, village, or township in accordance with the provisions of section 9106 of Part 91 of the NREPA; or the Department for soil erosion and sedimentation activities under Part 615, Part 631, or Part 632 pursuant to the provisions of section 9115 of Part 91 of the NREPA.

**Part 91 permit** means a soil erosion and sedimentation control permit issued by a Part 91 agency pursuant to the provisions of Part 91 of the NREPA.

**Partially treated sewage** is any sewage, sewage and storm water, or sewage and wastewater, from domestic or industrial sources that is treated to a level less than that required by the permittee's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit, or that is not treated to national secondary treatment standards for wastewater, including discharges to surface waters from retention treatment facilities.

**Point of discharge** is the location of a point source discharge where storm water is discharged directly into a separate storm sewer system.

**Point source discharge** means a discharge from any discernible, confined, discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, or rolling stock. Changing the surface of land or establishing grading patterns on land will result in a point source discharge where the runoff from the site is ultimately discharged to waters of the state.

**Polluting material** means any material, in solid or liquid form, identified as a polluting material under the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code).

**POTW** is a publicly owned treatment work.

**Predevelopment** means at a minimum, predevelopment is the last land use prior to the planned new development or redevelopment.

## PART II

### Section A. Definitions

**Pretreatment** is reducing the amount of pollutants, eliminating pollutants, or altering the nature of pollutant properties to a less harmful state prior to discharge into a public sewer. The reduction or alteration can be by physical, chemical, or biological processes, process changes, or by other means. Dilution is not considered pretreatment unless expressly authorized by an applicable National Pretreatment Standard for a particular industrial category.

**Public** (as used in the MS4 individual permit) means all persons who potentially could affect the authorized storm water discharges, including, but not limited to, residents, visitors to the area, public employees, businesses, industries, and construction contractors and developers.

**Public body** means the United States; the state of Michigan; a city, village, township, county, school district, public college or university, or single-purpose governmental agency; or any other body which is created by federal or state statute or law.

**Qualified Personnel** means an individual who meets qualifications acceptable to the Department and who is authorized by an Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator to collect the storm water sample.

**Qualifying storm event** means a storm event causing greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall and occurring at least 72 hours after the previous measurable storm event that also caused greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall. Upon request, the Department may approve an alternate definition meeting the condition of a qualifying storm event.

**Quantification level** means the measurement of the concentration of a contaminant obtained by using a specified laboratory procedure calculated at a specified concentration above the detection level. It is considered the lowest concentration at which a particular contaminant can be quantitatively measured using a specified laboratory procedure for monitoring of the contaminant.

**Quarterly monitoring frequency** refers to a three month period, defined as January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

**Regional Administrator** is the Region 5 Administrator, U.S. EPA, located at R-19J, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604.

**Regulated area** means the permittee's urbanized area, where urbanized area is defined as a place and its adjacent densely-populated territory that together have a minimum population of 50,000 people as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census and as determined by the latest available decennial census.

**Secondary containment structure** means a unit, other than the primary container, in which significant materials are packaged or held, which is required by State or Federal law to prevent the escape of significant materials by gravity into sewers, drains, or otherwise directly or indirectly into any sewer system or to the surface or ground waters of this state.

**Separate storm sewer system** means a system of drainage, including, but not limited to, roads, catch basins, curbs, gutters, parking lots, ditches, conduits, pumping devices, or man-made channels, which is not a combined sewer where storm water mixes with sanitary wastes, and is not part of a POTW.

**Significant industrial user** is a nondomestic user that: 1) is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; or 2) discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to a POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process waste stream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the permittee as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(a) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's treatment plant operation or violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

## PART II

### Section A. Definitions

**Significant materials** Significant Materials means any material which could degrade or impair water quality, including but not limited to: raw materials; fuels; solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (see 40 CFR 372.65); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); polluting materials as identified under the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code); Hazardous Wastes as defined in Part 111 of the NREPA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

**Significant spills and significant leaks** means any release of a polluting material reportable under the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code).

**Special-use area** means secondary containment structures required by state or federal law; lands on Michigan's List of Sites of Environmental Contamination pursuant to Part 201, Environmental Remediation, of the NREPA; and/or areas with other activities that may contribute pollutants to the storm water for which the Department determines monitoring is needed.

**Stoichiometric** means the quantity of a reagent calculated to be necessary and sufficient for a given chemical reaction.

**Storm water** means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, surface runoff and drainage, and non-storm water included under the conditions of this permit.

**Storm water discharge point** is the location where the point source discharge of storm water is directed to surface waters of the state or to a separate storm sewer. It includes the location of all point source discharges where storm water exits the facility, including *outfalls* which discharge directly to surface waters of the state, and *points of discharge* which discharge directly into separate storm sewer systems.

**SWPPP** means the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan prepared in accordance with this permit.

**Tier I value** means a value for aquatic life, human health or wildlife calculated under R 323.1057 of the Water Quality Standards using a tier I toxicity database.

**Tier II value** means a value for aquatic life, human health or wildlife calculated under R 323.1057 of the Water Quality Standards using a tier II toxicity database.

**Total maximum daily loads (TMDLs)** are required by the Federal Act for waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards. TMDLs represent the maximum daily load of a pollutant that a waterbody can assimilate and meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that load among point sources, nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety.

**Toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE)** means a site-specific study conducted in a stepwise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity.

**Water Quality Standards** means the Part 4 Water Quality Standards promulgated pursuant to Part 31 of the NREPA, being R 323.1041 through R 323.1117 of the Michigan Administrative Code.

**Weekly monitoring frequency** refers to a calendar week which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

**WWSL** is a wastewater stabilization lagoon.

**WWSL discharge event** is a discrete occurrence during which effluent is discharged to the surface water up to 10 days of a consecutive 14 day period.

## PART II

### Section A. Definitions

**3-portion composite sample** is a sample consisting of three equal-volume grab samples collected at equal intervals over an 8-hour period.

#### **7-day concentration**

FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – The 7-day concentration is the sum of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days of discharge during a WWSL discharge event divided by the number of daily concentrations determined. If the number of daily concentrations determined during the WWSL discharge event is less than 7 days, the number of actual daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day concentration limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day concentration for the WWSL discharge event in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION” on the DMR. If the WWSL discharge event was partially in each of two months, the value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – The 7-day concentration is the sum of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days in a reporting month divided by the number of daily concentrations determined. If the number of daily concentrations determined is less than 7, the actual number of daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day concentration limitations in the reporting month. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day concentration for the month in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION” on the DMR. The first 7-day calculation shall be made on day 7 of the reporting month, and the last calculation shall be made on the last day of the reporting month.

#### **7-day loading**

FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – The 7-day loading is the sum of the daily loadings determined during any 7 consecutive days of discharge during a WWSL discharge event divided by the number of daily loadings determined. If the number of daily loadings determined during the WWSL discharge event is less than 7 days, the number of actual daily loadings determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day loading limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day loading for the WWSL discharge event in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUANTITY OR LOADING” on the DMR. If the WWSL discharge event was partially in each of two months, the value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – The 7-day loading is the sum of the daily loadings determined during any 7 consecutive days in a reporting month divided by the number of daily loadings determined. If the number of daily loadings determined is less than 7, the actual number of daily loadings determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day loading limitations in the reporting month. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day loading for the month in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUANTITY OR LOADING” on the DMR. The first 7-day calculation shall be made on day 7 of the reporting month, and the last calculation shall be made on the last day of the reporting month.

**24-hour composite sample** is a flow-proportioned composite sample consisting of hourly or more frequent portions that are taken over a 24-hour period. A time-proportioned composite sample may be used upon approval of the Department if the permittee demonstrates it is representative of the discharge.

## PART II

### Section B. Monitoring Procedures

#### 1. Representative Samples

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

#### 2. Test Procedures

Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Federal Act (40 CFR Part 136 – Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants), unless specified otherwise in this permit. **Test procedures used shall be sufficiently sensitive to determine compliance with applicable effluent limitations.** Requests to use test procedures not promulgated under 40 CFR Part 136 for pollutant monitoring required by this permit shall be made in accordance with the Alternate Test Procedures regulations specified in 40 CFR 136.4. These requests shall be submitted to the Manager of the Permits Section, Water Resources Division, Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, P.O. Box 30458, Lansing, Michigan, 48909-7958. The permittee may use such procedures upon approval.

The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements. The calibration and maintenance shall be performed as part of the permittee's laboratory Quality Control/Quality Assurance program.

#### 3. Instrumentation

The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

#### 4. Recording Results

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information: 1) the exact place, date, and time of measurement or sampling; 2) the person(s) who performed the measurement or sample collection; 3) the dates the analyses were performed; 4) the person(s) who performed the analyses; 5) the analytical techniques or methods used; 6) the date of and person responsible for equipment calibration; and 7) the results of all required analyses.

#### 5. Records Retention

All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this permit including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation and recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation shall be retained for a minimum of three (3) years, or longer if requested by the Regional Administrator or the Department.

## PART II

### Section C. Reporting Requirements

#### 1. Start-up Notification

If the permittee will not discharge during the first 60 days following the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall notify the Department within 14 days following the effective date of this permit, and then 60 days prior to the commencement of the discharge.

#### 2. Submittal Requirements for Self-Monitoring Data

Part 31 of the NREPA (specifically Section 324.3110(7)); and R 323.2155(2) of Part 21, Wastewater Discharge Permits, promulgated under Part 31 of the NREPA, allow the Department to specify the forms to be utilized for reporting the required self-monitoring data. Unless instructed on the effluent limitations page to conduct "Retained Self-Monitoring" the permittee shall submit self-monitoring data via the Department's MiWaters system.

The permittee shall utilize the information provided on the MiWaters website at <https://miwaters.deq.state.mi.us> to access and submit the electronic forms. Both monthly summary and daily data shall be submitted to the Department no later than the 20th day of the month following each month of the authorized discharge period(s). The permittee may be allowed to submit the electronic forms after this date if the Department has granted an extension to the submittal date.

#### 3. Retained Self-Monitoring Requirements

If instructed on the effluent limits page (or otherwise authorized by the Department in accordance with the provisions of this permit) to conduct retained self-monitoring, the permittee shall maintain a year-to-date log of retained self-monitoring results and, upon request, provide such log for inspection to the staff of the Department. Retained self-monitoring results are public information and shall be promptly provided to the public upon request.

The permittee shall certify, in writing, to the Department, on or before January 10th (April 1st for animal feeding operation facilities) of each year, that: 1) all retained self-monitoring requirements have been complied with and a year-to-date log has been maintained; and 2) the application on which this permit is based still accurately describes the discharge. With this annual certification, the permittee shall submit a summary of the previous year's monitoring data. The summary shall include maximum values for samples to be reported as daily maximums and/or monthly maximums and minimum values for any daily minimum samples.

Retained self-monitoring may be denied to a permittee by notification in writing from the Department. In such cases, the permittee shall submit self-monitoring data in accordance with Part II.C.2., above. Such a denial may be rescinded by the Department upon written notification to the permittee. Reissuance or modification of this permit or reissuance or modification of an individual permittee's authorization to discharge shall not affect previous approval or denial for retained self-monitoring unless the Department provides notification in writing to the permittee.

#### 4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified above, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

Monitoring required pursuant to Part 41 of the NREPA or Rule 35 of the Mobile Home Park Commission Act (Act 96 of the Public Acts of 1987) for assurance of proper facility operation shall be submitted as required by the Department.



## PART II

### Section C. Reporting Requirements

#### 5. Compliance Dates Notification

Within 14 days of every compliance date specified in this permit, the permittee shall submit a *written* notification to the Department indicating whether or not the particular requirement was accomplished. If the requirement was not accomplished, the notification shall include an explanation of the failure to accomplish the requirement, actions taken or planned by the permittee to correct the situation, and an estimate of when the requirement will be accomplished. If a written report is required to be submitted by a specified date and the permittee accomplishes this, a separate written notification is not required.

#### 6. Noncompliance Notification

Compliance with all applicable requirements set forth in the Federal Act, Parts 31 and 41 of the NREPA, and related regulations and rules is required. All instances of noncompliance shall be reported as follows:

- a. **24-Hour Reporting**  
Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment (including maximum and/or minimum daily concentration discharge limitation exceedances) shall be reported, verbally, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days.
- b. **Other Reporting**  
The permittee shall report, in writing, all other instances of noncompliance not described in a. above at the time monitoring reports are submitted; or, in the case of retained self-monitoring, within five (5) days from the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance.

Written reporting shall include: 1) a description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance; and 2) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, or, if not yet corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and the steps taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

#### 7. Spill Notification

The permittee shall immediately report any release of any polluting material which occurs to the surface waters or groundwaters of the state, unless the permittee has determined that the release is not in excess of the threshold reporting quantities specified in the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code), by calling the Department at the number indicated on the second page of this permit (or, if this is a general permit, on the COC); or, if the notice is provided after regular working hours, call the Department's 24-hour Pollution Emergency Alerting System telephone number, 1-800-292-4706 (calls from **out-of-state** dial 1-517-373-7660).

Within ten (10) days of the release, the permittee shall submit to the Department a full written explanation as to the cause of the release, the discovery of the release, response (clean-up and/or recovery) measures taken, and preventative measures taken or a schedule for completion of measures to be taken to prevent reoccurrence of similar releases.

## PART II

### Section C. Reporting Requirements

#### 8. Upset Noncompliance Notification

If a process "upset" (defined as an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee) has occurred, the permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset, shall notify the Department by telephone within 24 hours of becoming aware of such conditions; and within five (5) days, provide in writing, the following information:

- a. that an upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
- b. that the permitted wastewater treatment facility was, at the time, being properly operated and maintained (note that an upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation); and
- c. that the permittee has specified and taken action on all responsible steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact in the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit.

No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

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

#### 9. Bypass Prohibition and Notification

- a. Bypass Prohibition  
Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take an enforcement action, unless:
  - 1) bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
  - 2) there were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass; and
  - 3) the permittee submitted notices as required under 9.b. or 9.c. below.
- b. Notice of Anticipated Bypass  
If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Department, if possible at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass, and provide information about the anticipated bypass as required by the Department. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if it will meet the three (3) conditions listed in 9.a. above.
- c. Notice of Unanticipated Bypass  
The permittee shall submit notice to the Department of an unanticipated bypass by calling the Department at the number indicated on the second page of this permit (if the notice is provided after regular working hours, use the following number: 1-800-292-4706) as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

## PART II

### Section C. Reporting Requirements

d. Written Report of Bypass

A written submission shall be provided within five (5) working days of commencing any bypass to the Department, and at additional times as directed by the Department. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the period of bypass, including exact dates and times, and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass; and other information as required by the Department.

e. Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations

The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of 9.a., 9.b., 9.c., and 9.d., above. This provision does not relieve the permittee of any notification responsibilities under Part II.C.11. of this permit.

f. Definitions

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

### 10. Bioaccumulative Chemicals of Concern (BCC)

Consistent with the requirements of R 323.1098 and R 323.1215 of the Michigan Administrative Code, the permittee is prohibited from undertaking any action that would result in a lowering of water quality from an increased loading of a BCC unless an increased use request and antidegradation demonstration have been submitted and approved by the Department.

### 11. Notification of Changes in Discharge

The permittee shall notify the Department, in writing, as soon as possible but no later than 10 days of knowing, or having reason to believe, that any activity or change has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of: 1) detectable levels of chemicals on the current Michigan Critical Materials Register, priority pollutants or hazardous substances set forth in 40 CFR 122.21, Appendix D, or the Pollutants of Initial Focus in the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative specified in 40 CFR 132.6, Table 6, which were not acknowledged in the application or listed in the application at less than detectable levels; 2) detectable levels of any other chemical not listed in the application or listed at less than detection, for which the application specifically requested information; or 3) any chemical at levels greater than five times the average level reported in the complete application (see the first page of this permit, for the date(s) the complete application was submitted). Any other monitoring results obtained as a requirement of this permit shall be reported in accordance with the compliance schedules.

## PART II

### Section C. Reporting Requirements

#### 12. Changes in Facility Operations

Any anticipated action or activity, including but not limited to facility expansion, production increases, or process modification, which will result in new or increased loadings of pollutants to the receiving waters must be reported to the Department by a) submission of an increased use request (application) and all information required under R 323.1098 (Antidegradation) of the Water Quality Standards or b) by notice if the following conditions are met: 1) the action or activity will not result in a change in the types of wastewater discharged or result in a greater quantity of wastewater than currently authorized by this permit; 2) the action or activity will not result in violations of the effluent limitations specified in this permit; 3) the action or activity is not prohibited by the requirements of Part II.C.10.; and 4) the action or activity will not require notification pursuant to Part II.C.11. Following such notice, the permit or, if applicable, the facility's COC may be modified according to applicable laws and rules to specify and limit any pollutant not previously limited.

#### 13. Transfer of Ownership or Control

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the permittee shall submit to the Department 30 days prior to the actual transfer of ownership or control a written agreement between the current permittee and the new permittee containing: 1) the legal name and address of the new owner; 2) a specific date for the effective transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability; and 3) a certification of the continuity of or any changes in operations, wastewater discharge, or wastewater treatment.

If the new permittee is proposing changes in operations, wastewater discharge, or wastewater treatment, the Department may propose modification of this permit in accordance with applicable laws and rules.

#### 14. Operations and Maintenance Manual

For wastewater treatment facilities that serve the public (and are thus subject to Part 41 of the NREPA), Section 4104 of Part 41 and associated Rule 2957 of the Michigan Administrative Code allow the Department to require an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual from the facility. An up-to-date copy of the O&M Manual shall be kept at the facility and shall be provided to the Department upon request. The Department may review the O&M Manual in whole or in part at its discretion and require modifications to it if portions are determined to be inadequate.

At a minimum, the O&M Manual shall include the following information: permit standards; descriptions and operation information for all equipment; staffing information; laboratory requirements; record keeping requirements; a maintenance plan for equipment; an emergency operating plan; safety program information; and copies of all pertinent forms, as-built plans, and manufacturer's manuals.

Certification of the existence and accuracy of the O&M Manual shall be submitted to the Department at least sixty days prior to start-up of a new wastewater treatment facility. Recertification shall be submitted sixty days prior to start-up of any substantial improvements or modifications made to an existing wastewater treatment facility.

## PART II

### Section C. Reporting Requirements

#### 15. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department in accordance with the conditions of this permit and that require a signature shall be signed and certified as described in the Federal Act and the NREPA.

The Federal Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

The NREPA (Section 3115(2)) provides that a person who at the time of the violation knew or should have known that he or she discharged a substance contrary to this part, or contrary to a permit, COC, or order issued or rule promulgated under this part, or who intentionally makes a false statement, representation, or certification in an application for or form pertaining to a permit or COC or in a notice or report required by the terms and conditions of an issued permit or COC, or who intentionally renders inaccurate a monitoring device or record required to be maintained by the Department, is guilty of a felony and shall be fined not less than \$2,500.00 or more than \$25,000.00 for each violation. The court may impose an additional fine of not more than \$25,000.00 for each day during which the unlawful discharge occurred. If the conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of the person under this subsection, the court shall impose a fine of not less than \$25,000.00 per day and not more than \$50,000.00 per day of violation. Upon conviction, in addition to a fine, the court in its discretion may sentence the defendant to imprisonment for not more than 2 years or impose probation upon a person for a violation of this part. With the exception of the issuance of criminal complaints, issuance of warrants, and the holding of an arraignment, the circuit court for the county in which the violation occurred has exclusive jurisdiction. However, the person shall not be subject to the penalties of this subsection if the discharge of the effluent is in conformance with and obedient to a rule, order, permit, or COC of the Department. In addition to a fine, the attorney general may file a civil suit in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the full value of the injuries done to the natural resources of the state and the costs of surveillance and enforcement by the state resulting from the violation.

#### 16. Electronic Reporting

Upon notice by the Department that electronic reporting tools are available for specific reports or notifications, the permittee shall submit electronically all such reports or notifications as required by this permit.

## PART II

### Section D. Management Responsibilities

#### 1. Duty to Comply

All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit, more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that authorized, shall constitute a violation of the permit.

It is the duty of the permittee to comply with all the terms and conditions of this permit. Any noncompliance with the Effluent Limitations, Special Conditions, or terms of this permit constitutes a violation of the NREPA and/or the Federal Act and constitutes grounds for enforcement action; for permit or Certificate of Coverage (COC) termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of an application for permit or COC renewal.

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

#### 2. Operator Certification

The permittee shall have the waste treatment facilities under direct supervision of an operator certified at the appropriate level for the facility certification by the Department, as required by Sections 3110 and 4104 of the NREPA. Permittees authorized to discharge storm water shall have the storm water treatment and/or control measures under direct supervision of a storm water operator certified by the Department, as required by Section 3110 of the NREPA.

#### 3. Facilities Operation

The permittee shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures.

#### 4. Power Failures

In order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations of this permit and prevent unauthorized discharges, the permittee shall either:

- a. provide an alternative power source sufficient to operate facilities utilized by the permittee to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and conditions of this permit; or
- b. upon the reduction, loss, or failure of one or more of the primary sources of power to facilities utilized by the permittee to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and conditions of this permit, the permittee shall halt, reduce or otherwise control production and/or all discharge in order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and conditions of this permit.

#### 5. Adverse Impact

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any adverse impact to the surface waters or groundwaters of the state resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitation specified in this permit including, but not limited to, such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the discharge in noncompliance.

## PART II

### Section D. Management Responsibilities

#### 6. Containment Facilities

The permittee shall provide facilities for containment of any accidental losses of polluting materials in accordance with the requirements of the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code). For a Publicly Owned Treatment Work (POTW), these facilities shall be approved under Part 41 of the NREPA.

#### 7. Waste Treatment Residues

Residuals (i.e. solids, sludges, biosolids, filter backwash, scrubber water, ash, grit, or other pollutants or wastes) removed from or resulting from treatment or control of wastewaters, including those that are generated during treatment or left over after treatment or control has ceased, shall be disposed of in an environmentally compatible manner and according to applicable laws and rules. These laws may include, but are not limited to, the NREPA, Part 31 for protection of water resources, Part 55 for air pollution control, Part 111 for hazardous waste management, Part 115 for solid waste management, Part 121 for liquid industrial wastes, Part 301 for protection of inland lakes and streams, and Part 303 for wetlands protection. Such disposal shall not result in any unlawful pollution of the air, surface waters or groundwaters of the state.

#### 8. Right of Entry

The permittee shall allow the Department, any agent appointed by the Department, or the Regional Administrator, upon the presentation of credentials and, for animal feeding operation facilities, following appropriate biosecurity protocols:

- a. to enter upon the permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or any place in which records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; and
- b. at reasonable times to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; to inspect process facilities, treatment works, monitoring methods and equipment regulated or required under this permit; and to sample any discharge of pollutants.

#### 9. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the Federal Act and Rule 2128 (R 323.2128 of the Michigan Administrative Code), all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit, shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department and the Regional Administrator. As required by the Federal Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the Federal Act and Sections 3112, 3115, 4106 and 4110 of the NREPA.

#### 10. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or the facility's COC, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

## PART II

### Section E. Activities Not Authorized by This Permit

#### 1. Discharge to the Groundwaters

This permit does not authorize any discharge to the groundwaters. Such discharge may be authorized by a groundwater discharge permit issued pursuant to the NREPA.

#### 2. POTW Construction

This permit does not authorize or approve the construction or modification of any physical structures or facilities at a POTW. Approval for the construction or modification of any physical structures or facilities at a POTW shall be by permit issued under Part 41 of the NREPA.

#### 3. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypass" (Part II.C.9. pursuant to 40 CFR 122.41(m)), nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance, whether or not such noncompliance is due to factors beyond the permittee's control, such as accidents, equipment breakdowns, or labor disputes.

#### 4. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee may be subject under Section 311 of the Federal Act except as are exempted by federal regulations.

#### 5. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Federal Act.

#### 6. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize violation of any federal, state or local laws or regulations, nor does it obviate the necessity of obtaining such permits, including any other Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy permits, or approvals from other units of government as may be required by law.



# Stormwater Management Program

## Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Program (PPGHP)

January 21, 2013

Updated: October 30, 2014



City of Dewitt  
Clinton County, Michigan



## **A. STORMWATER FACILITY INVENTORY**

The City of DeWitt inventories their stormwater sewer system and structural facilities by recording the location and observations of the facilities in GPS locators rented by the City during their active investigation schedule. The structures are inventoried into the element features of the GPS software following the City "Drainage System Inventory" procedure (Attachment D: Drainage System Inventory). Once the location and inventory is obtained electronically, the information is then uploaded electronically into GIS, on the computer located at the City Department of Public Service (DPS) office. The City DPS schedule for inventory of municipal stormwater facilities is based on prioritization in relation to the City repaving schedule (see Section C).

Below is a list of the facilities and approximate number and type of stormwater structural controls at each location owned, operated and maintained by the City of DeWitt and DeWitt Public Schools.

The following facilities have a **HIGH** potential to discharge pollutants to waters of the State.

### Equipment/Vehicle Storage and Maintenance Facilities

Department of Public Services Fleet and Maintenance Yard (equipment storage, landscape maintenance, salt storage)

907 W. Main Street

1 detention basin

### DeWitt Public Schools Bus Station and Garage

DeWitt Public Schools Bus Garage

Panther Drive

No catch basins in immediate vicinity of the building; 10 catch basins in sub-watershed

The following facilities have a **LOW** potential to discharge pollutants to waters of the State.

### Administration Buildings and Police Buildings

City Hall and Police Department

414 E. Main Street

No catch basins; overland flow to Looking Glass River

#### Parking Lots

S. Bridge Street and Washington Street – 2 catch basins

E. Main Street between N. Bridge and Franklin Streets – no catch basins; overland flow to street

#### Library

DeWitt Public Library

13101 Schavey Road

4 catch basins

#### Cemetery

DeWitt City Cemetery

N. Bridge Street

2 catch basins and vegetated swales

#### Parks

Memorial Park

404 S. Bridge Street

2 catch basins and vegetated swales

All Kids Playground

404 S. Bridge Street

2 rain gardens

Riverside Park

405 S. Bridge Street

2 catch basins

River Trail Park

211 E. Dill Drive

2 catch basins

McGuire Park

1001 W. Main Street

No catch basins; overland flow to the Looking Glass River

Sports Park

200 E. Herbison Road

3 catch basins

DeWitt Public Schools

David Scott Elementary School

804 Wilson Street

4 catch basins

Fuerstenau Early Childhood Center

205 W. Washington Street

4 catch basins

DeWitt Junior High School

2957 E. Herbison Road

4 catch basins

DeWitt High School

13601 Panther Drive

8 catch basins

Herbison Woods School

3147 W. Herbison Road

4 catch basins

Schavey Road Elementary School

1721 Schavey Road

4 catch basins

The facility inventory is reviewed and updated upon construction of new facilities, the relocation of existing facilities, or a major change of use in existing facilities that impact pollution potential. Priority of high/medium/low BMPs and associated standard operating procedures are also reviewed at that time, as well as in conjunction with annual overall PPGHP review.

## B. FACILITY SPECIFIC STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

### High Priority Facilities

The two facilities listed above with a high potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state have high priority for standard operating procedures to prevent pollution.

- City of DeWitt Fleet and Equipment Maintenance Yard/Buildings  
Person-in-Charge: DeWitt Public Services Supervisor Rich Miller  
Phone: (O) 517-669-5466 (C) 517-819-2917

The site complex includes one main building where larger vehicles are stored, maintained and repaired; two small pole barn buildings for miscellaneous small equipment storage; and one salt barn with a concrete slab and three concrete-walled bays accessed by three overhead doors. The City Fleet and Maintenance Yard contains no fuel stations and any spills to become potential pollution sources are contained within the maintenance garage and cleaned or addressed as necessary.

The Fleet and Equipment Maintenance Yard has one detention basin for on-site detention with overflow discharge to the Looking Glass River.

- DeWitt Public Schools Bus Garage  
Person-In-Charge: Transportation Supervisor Suzanne Nelson  
Phone: (O) 517-668-3021 (C) 517-202-3788

The DeWitt Public Schools Bus Garage is used for bus vehicle and District landscaping equipment storage, cleaning, maintenance and repair. The facility has no stormwater controls in the immediate vicinity of the buildings and bus parking footprints. The site sheet flows to adjacent drive aisles, parking lots and open space near the adjacent Middle School with approximately 10 catch basins. Per City standards, all catch basins

have a minimum 2-foot sump for trapping sediments and other pollutants to prevent and minimize discharge to the MS4.

The following BMP's are addressed by the standard operating procedures outlined below for the high-priority facilities owned and operated by the City of DeWitt and DeWitt Public Schools

- Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup
- Vehicle and Equipment Fueling, Cleaning and Repair
- Outdoor container storage and equipment maintenance
- Outdoor storage of raw materials and road salt

Spills and leaks, if not properly controlled, can adversely impact the storm drain system and receiving waters including Lake Geneva and the Looking Glass River. Due to the type of work and materials involved, many activities that occur at either City or School District facilities as a result of related activities have the potential for accidental spills and leaks.

The following spill response planning, preparation and procedures are designed to respond to problems when they occur and minimize the discharge of pollutants to the environment. Typical pollutants include:

- Sediment, salt and sand
- Nutrients
- Metals
- Oil and grease
- Organics
- Oxygen demanding particles and chemicals

#### Standard Operating Procedures for Pollution Prevention and Control

In general, all facilities are maintained in a neat, orderly manner with equipment and materials properly labeled and stored. Once used, they are replaced immediately and covered securely to minimize potential pollution. Routine inspections of these items are done every 2 weeks to ensure these procedures have been administered properly, and any corrective actions taken immediately to restock, restore and maintain all related products and equipment for proper use

or response, as required. In addition, a complete site inspection of all high-priority facilities is done every 6 months to further review that all site features and structural stormwater controls are likewise in place, operative and prepared for their function of pollution prevention and control.

- Indoor floor drains at both facilities discharge first to oil/sand/water separators that drain into the City of DeWitt sanitary sewer system. The separators are checked annually at a minimum and cleaned by independent contractor licensed for cleaning and disposal.
- All repair/maintenance products (i.e. liquids, chemicals, dry products, cleansers, solvents, adhesives, paint, etc.) are stored inside each facility to prevent direct discharge to the MS4. Similar products are stored in clusters either in shelves or cabinets close to the location they will be used to limit transportation distance between storage and usage locations so potential for dropping or spilling the materials is minimized.
- All City of DeWitt maintenance fleet vehicles and equipment are routinely stored and maintained inside three buildings in the Fleet and Maintenance yard. This includes routine maintenance, repair and vehicle washing. All large vehicles are fueled commercially off-site; small equipment is fueled by gas cans stored inside the City buildings. When space is needed for any of these operations, equipment is temporarily stored in a fenced, holding area on-site with no MS4 inlets. Equipment is always moved back in doors the same business day.
- The City of DeWitt stores approximately 200 tons of road salt in the salt barn at the City Fleet and Maintenance Yard. The initial, annual delivery is generally in late summer/early fall with additional deliveries throughout winter as-needed. The building is sufficiently tall in the center such that salt is dumped inside towards the rear of the building to avoid impact from the weather if at all possible. Any salt that might fall outside the building during dumping is immediately swept inside the facility and doors closed. Any residual that might exist after sweeping that might runoff after a storm event would drain to the yard's detention basin.
- All DeWitt Public School bus vehicles are stored outside on bus garage property immediately east of the garage. Related maintenance vehicles and small equipment are stored inside the bus garage which includes 3 separate holding bay areas along with two

staff offices. These bays are used for routine maintenance, repair and vehicles washing. All vehicle bays have concrete floor slabs. 2 of the 3 bays have floor drains that drain to oil/sand/water separators before discharging to the City of DeWitt sanitary sewer system.

Buses are fueled outside by independent contract with the commercial operator Eisler Fueling Company. Their tanker vehicle is brought on-site by routine schedule and by on-demand requests as needed. The same company maintains and operates two, small 100-gallon (+/-) diesel and gasoline tanks for minor back-up supply as needed. The company is contractually obligated to maintain its own spill prevention, control and clean-up procedures by trained personnel with related equipment present during fillings. DeWitt Public Schools Maintenance and Transportation personnel are also trained and equipped for back-up, as needed.

- For minor spills or “spot leaks”, brooms and brushes are kept at both facilities to sweep and collect dry products spills that are disposed of in separate materials containers and disposed of through contract with Granger. Rags and towels are used to clean up liquid spills. Used items are stored in separate containers and commercially laundered off-site.
- Commercial grade spill absorbents (powders) are maintained indoors and available for use at both facilities. Depending on the nature and quantity of the spills/leaks, used absorbents or rags are disposed of either in special material containers or general waste containers, all of which are collected and disposed of by Granger.
- The City of DeWitt also stores several oil barrels on high-strength plastic pallets with grates that drain to an integrated fillable sock/pig the wholly contain leaking or spilled liquids.
- Oil and fluid drains and replacement are done indoors with drip pans placed underneath the apparatus for additional containment. Collected fluids are properly disposed of through off-site recycling.



- Most spills are contained and cleaned up by City or School District personnel. If not already present and participating in the response, incidents are reported to the person-in-charge for the City or School District as noted above. For larger spills requiring additional assistance or specialized, licensed materials handling and disposal, the City maintains a contract with Plummer's Environmental who is contacted for immediate response.
- Incidents are also reported in accordance with applicable reporting laws. Spill that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment are reported immediately to 911, the Pollution Emergency Alerting System (PEAS) at 800-292-4706 and the National Response Center (NRC) at 800-424-8802.
- After the spill has been contained and cleaned up, a detailed report about the incident is generated and kept on file. The incident report is also used for annual program evaluation and staff training.
- Composting of municipal brush and trees is done at the City Fleet and Maintenance Yard in two small concrete-walled bays on pavement. The compost is available for City resident pick-up, though City DPS personnel are responsible to maintain the site sweeping loose material back into the bays daily.

The City DPS continues to practice stormwater management pollution prevention standards referenced in this NPDES permit during routine or emergency maintenance at other municipal facilities.

### **Low Priority Facilities**

All other municipal facilities identified previously have little to no potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state. Standard operating procedures in accordance with BMP's for these facilities are detailed below.

- Waste and handling disposal

Waste collection for the City Fleet and Maintenance yard and City Bus Garage is kept in dumpsters provided, emptied and maintained by contract with Granger Company. Trash in all other facilities is generally collected in individual receptacles placed away from

catch basins or field inlets. Bags are collected weekly or upon notice they are full by associated City/School personnel and deposited in centralized facility dumpsters for independent disposal.

All dumpsters (except for City glass recycling) are covered to prevent them from stormwater contamination and possible discharge to the MS4. They are inspected weekly by City/School personnel and Granger upon dumping. Dumpsters are emptied by Granger on a regular basis of varying schedules, or on-demand when necessary. Granger staff is responsible for cleaning and properly disposing of any waste spilled during dumping.

- Building and grounds maintenance

All building grounds maintenance equipment including primarily lawn and garden equipment for the low-priority facilities is stored inside the City Fleet and Equipment Maintenance Yard and DeWitt Public Schools Bus Garage and are maintained as noted previously. They are first serviced and filled (gasoline and oil) inside their storage facilities before being transported on-site. A nominal amount of gas is brought on-site if needed to be refilled.

Building maintenance items such as cleansers, solvents, adhesives, paint, grout, sealants, etc. are stored both at the two high-priority facilities and individual janitorial and work spaces within the various buildings, all of which drain to the City sanitary sewer system.

- Road, bridge, parking lot and sidewalk maintenance

City and School District parking lots and streets are salted and swept by City DPS Personnel by City-owned street sweepers as noted in Section D below. Sidewalks are salted manually with spreaders that have controlled release rates. All equipment is stored, washed/cleaned and otherwise maintained inside the City Fleet and Maintenance Building and School Bus Garage draining to oil/sand/water separators before discharging to the City sanitary sewer system.

## C. STORMWATER CONTROL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

### Catch Basins

The City inspects all catch basins on a 4-year revolving schedule. The inspection priority area is determined by the City paving schedule. The MS4 boundary of the City of DeWitt is divided into quarters and the structures are inspected in one quarter each year. This inspection is performed in conjunction with the City road re-paving schedule so that if structures are in dire need of maintenance, or even replacement, the structural impact to the roadway will be repaired during the pavement operations for the year.

Catch basins are typically inventoried for two properties: 1) structural integrity and defects, and 2) silt/debris buildup levels. Structural integrity is evaluated and replaced or improved as necessary. Silt depth is checked with a grade rod dipped on top of the existing silt pile in the structure. This is performed carefully, to avoid any silt disturbance that may exit into the existing MS4. **When silt depth is found to be 18 inches or more in the catch basin during routine inspection, it is relayed to the DPS maintenance supervisor for inclusion on a list of structures to be cleaned as noted below,** following the guidelines established in this permit. The properties of each structure are recorded and inserted into the structure features of the electronic GIS files for maintenance tracking. When a new structure is constructed, the City DPS will inventory the new structure on the day of implementation.

The City hires Schultz, Inc. for cleaning and disposal services. They are MDEQ hazardous waste disposal certified and a copy of the certificate and services agreement is located in the DPS office. The structure cleaning debris is disposed by Schultz at a local landfill **with equipment cleaning handled at its own facility.**

### **Detention Basin and Rain Gardens**

**The only detention basin applicant-owned and operated is the holding area in the City Fleet and Maintenance Equipment yard. The vegetation is checked for sufficient coverage in spring and fall and reseeded as necessary with mulch protection. The drainage culvert is checked regularly to remove any debris and accumulated sediment to prevent outfall discharge.**

**Rain gardens are maintained similarly to the detention basin. Due to their placement in the All Kids Playground park, they are checked regularly (usually weekly) as part of the DPS program for park maintenance. Any trash or debris is removed and mulch base around plantings**

reestablished. Particular attention is paid in spring and fall to check the health of the plantings, in addition to seeded and mulched areas, to maintain their biological uptake properties. Unhealthy or dead plants are replaced in accordance with nursery recommendations for the particular plantings.

A riparian buffer at the City Fleet and Maintenance Yard adjacent to the Looking Glass River is maintained at a higher height to serve as a buffer for any runoff from the adjacent trail; the Yard drains on-site as noted previously.

### **Vegetated Swales/Right-of-Way**

Vegetated swales are maintained by traditional mowing at a greater height than traditional park or sports field. Swales are inspected as part of right-of-way inspection and maintenance including lawn mowing, seeding/mulching for eroded areas and fertilized with non-phosphorous containing commercial products. Trash and debris is collected during inspection and maintenance operations. All equipment and materials are stored in the City Fleet and Maintenance Yard and School Bus Garage as noted previously.

## **D. MUNICIPAL MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES**

### **Roads, Bridges, Parking Lots and Sidewalks**

The impact during cold weather months sometimes requires the City DPS to spread salt along their public roadways. To control the salt from becoming a high potential for pollution source, the City has invested in a new electronic salt spreader that performs based on travel velocity. If there are any major spills during salt placement, the City quickly follows up with cleanup and disposal back into the salt truck. With regards to vehicle washing and maintenance, the City continues to require staff to follow the standard operating procedures outlined above, developed and reviewed annually for updates. This includes performing vehicle maintenance and washing inside DPS facilities with indoor floor drains that discharge to public sanitary sewer.

Prioritization of street maintenance activities that have pollution potential are dependent on weather conditions and time of year. Street sweeping is performed monthly or before and after major public events, outside of wet weather conditions such that all City streets will have been swept a minimum of once per year. All sweeping is done in accordance with equipment manufacturer's recommendations for maximum capture and minimal dispersion of deleterious materials.

Street sweeping waste is disposed of at the Granger Landfill. Street sweeping equipment is stored, maintained, dewatered and washed/cleaned after use inside the City Fleet and Maintenance Yard in accordance with the standard operating procedures outlined above. Leaf collection in roadways is performed during the fall months and disposal of leaves is at the local DPS field located behind the City of DeWitt cemetery.

#### **E. MANAGING VEGETATED PROPERTIES**

The City of DeWitt currently has three members of their DPS maintenance staff state certified in pesticide application. The list of staff certified is available at the DPS office.

Parks, cemetery and facility lawns are mowed regularly in accordance with ordinance requirements for maximum heights. City and School District landscaping equipment is stored and maintained as noted previously, and brought on-site only when needed. Trash receptacles are emptied during routine inspections and centrally disposed of in Granger containers. Other trash and debris is collected during inspections and likewise disposed.

#### **F. CONTRACTOR REQUIREMENTS AND OVERSIGHT**

The City Stormwater Management Ordinance (Attachment J: Ch. 78, Article XX) requires outside construction contractors to comply with construction and post-construction runoff requirements. For any other outside contractor hired by the City or School District, the commitment will be to have the City of DeWitt DPS maintenance supervisor train the contractor on any necessary control measure required by the established measures provided in this permit.

# Stormwater Management Program

## Illicit Discharge Elimination Plan (IDEP)

January 21, 2013

Updated: October 30, 2014

Updated: February 16, 2015



City of Dewitt  
Clinton County, Michigan



## **A. IDEP FIELD PROCEDURE**

The City inspects and identifies all outfalls at a minimum of one time per year, during dry weather events for compliance with its IDEP; therefore all areas of the City and School District receive the same high level of priority in monitoring. Typically for the City the dry weather events occur in the months of August or September, but this could vary depending on the weather season. During the investigation period, the City will GPS locate outfall locations and record the locations and inventories into GIS files located electronically at the Department of Public Services building. During the investigation of the outfall the City specifically checks for items such as flow, color, floatables, etc. The specific inventory process is performed using inventory sheets (Attachment E: Drainage System Screening). All IDEP field records are maintained at DeWitt Public Services, 907 West Main Street, DeWitt, Michigan, 48820.

## **B. IDEP SOURCE IDENTIFICATION**

If dry-weather flow is observed and an illicit discharge is suspected, then source identification and field screening will be initiated within 24 hours. If an illicit discharge source can be identified upstream, the City officials will investigate into potential sources contributing to the illicit discharge. This may involve requesting the investigation of private sanitary, storm or other privately owned utilities. If this is the case, the City staff will follow City ordinance procedures to request the investigation of the probable privately owned source of illicit discharge. If an illicit discharge source cannot be identified upstream, or the actual discharge content and quality cannot be field identified, then the City immediately obtains a sample to send to their contracted water quality field screening company, Water Tech, located in Howell, Michigan. The lab will analyze levels of E. Coli, detergent, fluoride, hardness and ammonia. Once the analytical results are received from Water Tech, the levels will be compared with the established allowable discharge levels established by the MDEQ to determine if the dry-weather flow is an illicit discharge and begin the municipal ordinance violation process within 24 hours. Implementation and administration of the Enforcement Response Procedure is detailed in Section F below.

### **C. IDEP EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

Illegal dumping or spills noticed during IDEP source investigation, or upon receipt of public notice, receive highest priority with immediate response in accordance with the protocol noted above.

To report emergency pollution spills, the City encourages the public to use the County “Reverse 9-1-1” phone system as referred to in Section A, of the Public Education Plan in this permit application. The report through this system will be relayed to City Department of Public Services (DPS) staff. The City DPS has various response methods depending on the type, severity and time of reported spill:

- Small spills that have the potential for illicit discharge into the MS4 will have an immediate response with the cleanup performed by the City DPS. This type of spill cleanup is addressed using an emergency spill kit located at the DPS building and the spill is addressed at the time of report notification to the DPS staff.
- Larger spills or spills located in catch basin structures, the City will hire Schultz, Inc. for cleaning and disposal services. They are MDEQ hazardous waste disposal certified and a copy of the certificate and services agreement is located in the DPS office.
- If the pollution source would reach the any water body of the state with levels exceeding the threshold reporting quantities in Part 5 Rules, the MDEQ District Office would be notified directly. Any emergency spills after hours would be reported using the MDEQ Pollution Emergency Alerting System, referred to in permit application item no. 15.

### **D. IDEP TRAINING AND EVALUATION**

The DPS supervisor for the City of DeWitt attends the IDEP training when hosted by the GLRC. The City plans to utilize the GLRC Excal training videos for training purposes DPS staff training as required. A few times a year, the DPS supervisor will take the opportunity to train DPS staff on the key points of IDEP and stormwater pollution awareness. The training is recorded in the City maintenance daily reports.



The IDEP will be reviewed and evaluated annually upon completion of the year's program. It will be evaluated for program efficiency and whether any changes in operational procedures and/or additional equipment are needed. The training frequency and procedures are also evaluated at the same time.

## E. ILLICIT DISCHARGE ORDINANCE

For any illicit discharge elimination inspection, monitoring and enforcement requirements, the City will rely on their sewer service ordinance. Regarding to the prohibition of illicit discharges or direct dumping into other sources besides their intended point of disposal, several existing City Ordinances prohibit them and will be used to enforce elimination:

1. (Attachment F: Ch.66, Article III, Div. 4, Section 66-142) states:

*"It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet or waters of the state any sanitary sewage, industrial waste or other polluted water except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with the provisions of this article."*

2. Further, City Ordinance (Attachment L: Ch. 66, Article III, Div. 7, Section 66-226) states:

*"Stormwater, groundwater and all other unpolluted drainage (including noncontact industrial cooling water) shall be discharged into storm drains or into a natural outlet suitable for such purpose upon the prior written approval of the city administrator in the case of city drains or the county drain commissioner in the case of county drains. Provided, however, when there is no storm sewer adjacent to the property from which the discharge originates, then storm water may be discharged into or onto the ground."*

Thus, only those discharges to the MS4 as specified above are allowable. Others including illicit discharges of polluted drainage are not permitted. With regards to the inspection and enforcement procedure, the City refers to Sewer Service Ordinance (Attachment G: Ch. 66, Article III, Div. 3) granting the City the authority to inspect and enforce elimination procedure when violations are reported or discovered, including City storm drains/sewers and natural outlets (MS4).

3. Further, City Ordinance (Attachment N: Ch. 30, Article II, Sections 30-31 - 30-26) states:

*“Whatever...endangers the safety, health...or renders dangerous any...navigable lake or stream; or in any way renders the public insecure in life or property, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance.”*

*“Where no other procedure is made specifically applicable by other provisions of this article, any...condition or activity prohibited by this article, may be abated by the administrative director in accordance with the following procedure. The chief of police shall first investigate the existence of the alleged nuisance to determine whether or not a nuisance exists and to further determine the person who has created or is committing or maintaining such nuisance...The chief of police shall then give written notice to the person responsible for the creation, commission or maintenance of such nuisance, and specifying in particular the nature thereof, the corrective action to be taken to abate the nuisance, and the time limit for abatement of such nuisance, which shall be a reasonable time but not to exceed 30 days from the time the notice is served.”*

*“A person who violates any provision of this article is responsible for a municipal civil infraction.”*

*“The following acts, services, apparatus and structures are hereby declared to be public nuisances:...*

*(3) Pollution. The pollution of any lake, stream or body of water, either directly or by depositing or permitting to be deposited, on any adjacent public or private property, any refuse, foul or nauseous liquid, industrial waste; or discharging into any public or private drain, any stream, vapor or gas.”*

Should any of the following be found to be significant sources of pollutant that exceed concentration thresholds in the current NPDES Stormwater Permit, they shall be specifically stopped, addressed and corrected in accordance with the emergency IDEP process of identification, response and MDEQ notification documented in Sections A through C, as necessary.

- Runoff from fire-fighting activities
- Water main flushing

- Irrigation, landscape irrigation and lawn watering runoff
- Diverted stream flows
- Rising groundwater
- Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration (as defined by 40CFR 35.2005(20))
- Pumped groundwater (except for groundwater cleanups not specifically authorized by the city administrator)
- Discharges from potable water sources
- Air condition condensates
- Springs
- Water from crawl space pumps, foundation drains, footing drains and sump pumps
- Roof drains
- Waters from non-commercial car washing
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- Residential swimming pool waters and other permitted, dechlorinated swimming pool waters
- Residual street wash waters
- Any other water source not containing pollutants

The source will be addressed through the ordinance violation enforcement process defined in the City ERP (Attachment H: Ch. 42, Article II) and in Stormwater Management Ordinance (Attachment J: Ch. 78, Article XX, Section 78-535).

#### **F. ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE PROCEDURE**

Enforcement actions for non-compliance with, or violation of, the City's Stormwater Management Ordinance are administered as follows (see Attachment J. Chapter 78 "Zoning", Article XX "Stormwater Management", Section 78-535 "Enforcement"), page 17.

- The City first issues a written Stop Work Order including documentation of the ordinance and nature of the violation, name of the person/entity responsible for the violation, date/location of the violation, timeframe for required compliance, and notice of further enforcement authority noted below if not corrected by the timeframe noted.

- Violations are further enforced by issuing written citations for appearance before the 65<sup>th</sup> District Court (see Attachment H – Chapter 42 “Municipal Civil Infractions”, Article I “In General”) and fines payable to and administered by the Municipal Civil Violations Bureau (see Attachment H - Chapter 42 Article II “Municipal Civil Violations Bureau”).

City staff maintains written copies of all stop work orders and citations in City Hall and reviews files regularly for follow-up or advancement to legal action as allowed by ordinance.

## Stormwater Management Program

### Construction Stormwater Runoff Control Program (CSRCP) and Post-Construction Stormwater Runoff Program (PCSRP)

January 21, 2013

Updated: October 30, 2014

Updated: February 16, 2015



City of Dewitt  
Clinton County, Michigan



## **A. CONSTRUCTION RUNOFF CONTROL**

Currently the City of DeWitt refers to the Stormwater Management ordinance (Ch. 78, Article XX) when referring to the construction stormwater post-construction runoff pollution control standards. The ordinance also includes design standards (Attachment A: Storm Water Management Standards) that were established to control the amount of storm water potential pollution that can result from development.

The Stormwater Management ordinance does require that construction plans (including a soil erosion control and sedimentation plan) are submitted to officials (Attachment J: Ch. 78, Article XX, Section 78-533.d.4). These officials include, but are not limited to the City Engineer, the Office of the Clinton County Drain Commissioner, and any other agencies deemed necessary by the City development official for approval. In addition, the ordinance holds the construction applicant responsible for maintenance and inspection of stormwater BMP's (Attachment J: Ch. 78, Article XX, Section 78-534.a) and requires a licensed professional engineer to conduct stormwater facility observations during construction (Attachment J: Ch. 78, Article XX, Section 78-534.d.1).

The Stormwater Management Ordinance also requires approval from planning officials for any earth change, any use subject to site plan approval under Chapter 78 of the City Ordinance (Attachment J: Ch. 78, Article XX, Section 78-533; Ch. 78, Article XI, Section 78-262).

The City of DeWitt Application for Site Plan Approval (see Attachment M) notifies the applicant/landowner of the State of Michigan Permit by Rule.

Enforcement of the State of Michigan Permit by Rule on the landowner, should any non-compliance measures arise, will be addressed by the Stormwater Management Ordinance (Attachment J: Ch. 78, Article XX, Section 78-535). As City staff becomes aware of soil, sediment or other pollutants discharged from construction activity including concerns or complaints received from the public, City staff will immediately notify the Part 91 Administrator (Clinton County Building Department). Pollutants include, but are not limited to, pesticides, petroleum derivatives, construction chemicals and solid wastes mobilized when land surfaces are disturbed. If soil, sediment and other pollutants have discharged to a surface water of the

state beyond the City's capacity for containment, retrieval and disposal, the City staff will notify MDEQ that same business day.

## **B. POST-CONSTRUCTION RUNOFF CONTROL REGULATIONS**

The City references the Stormwater Management Ordinance (Attachment J: Ch. 78, Article XX) for post-construction stormwater runoff control requirements from new development and re-development projects. This stormwater ordinance also applies to the site plan review ordinance (Attachment J: Ch. 78, Article XI) in which the site plan submittal conforms to stormwater management standards.

The construction and operation/maintenance of all new City-owned and operated facilities and stormwater structural controls will comply with the post-construction stormwater runoff control performance standards as required by City Code Ordinances, and in conformance with requirements of the City's NPDES permit.

## **C. WATER QUALITY/QUANTITY TREATMENT PERFORMANCE & CHANNEL PROTECTION PERFORMANCE STANDARDS**

The established Stormwater Management Ordinance allows no increase in post-construction runoff to discharge off-site. Attachment B includes the specific standards adopted October 28, 2014 dictating full compliance with current permit requirements. The intent of the Ordinance is for this requirement to be achieved in two ways:

1. Minimizing this increase in volume and in particular, the water quality impact of the first flush (defined by the City as the first 1 inch of runoff) through source control, i.e. less clearing and earth disturbance, upstream treatment through the use of BMP's such as vegetated swales and rain gardens.
2. Capturing the resulting increase in volume and retaining it for infiltration, bio-retention with appropriate plantings and evapotranspiration.

The specific design criteria by which each storm water management plan is to be addressed include (Attachment B: Stormwater Management Standards):

- Volume Control: The difference in volume between the pre- and post-development 10-year/24-hour storm event must be retained on-site, i.e. no surface discharge
- Rate Control: Post-development runoff from the 100-year/24hour storm event must be detained to leave the site at a discharge rate of 0.15 cfs per acre of project area.

Calculation methodologies were developed to be generally consistent with that used by the Office of the Clinton County Drain Commissioner:

- Rainfall as provided by Intensity/Duration/Frequency curves generated from TP-40 data for the Midwest region
- Runoff volume calculated by the Rational Method
- Routing procedure to determine peak volume requirement per the Clinton County Drain Commissioner tabular routing method

#### **D. SITE SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**

The City of DeWitt encourages the use of infiltration BMPs through their listed preference of types of stormwater facilities used in stormwater management plans (Attachment J: Ch. 78, Article XX, Section 78-532.a.2). The statement claims:

*“It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to demonstrate that all proposed facilities meet the intent, goals, and standards of this article.”*

It is the intent of the Stormwater Management Ordinance to address all potential pollution sources, which would include hot spots with significant pollution loading potential.

The use of infiltration and other methods for stormwater management in all locations, including those of significant environmental concern as contaminated sites and hot spots, are required to only be used where applicable and not cause migration of subsurface contamination. These provisions are supported by the following provisions of Chapter 78 Zoning Ordinance, Article XX – Stormwater Management:

- Section 78-532 – Standards, a. 1. General standards for onsite and offsite stormwater management, i) page 3: “Damage to public utilities or services and damage to or



impairment of any water body on or near the location of any water body shall be prevented.”

- Section 78-532 – Standards, a. 3. Volume Control, e) Other proposed BMPs or means, subject to city approval. page 6: “The applicant is required to provide evidence that soil and other site conditions are suitable for the proposed method.”
- Section 78-533 – Process for Approval, b. General Plan Requirements, 19. Site Features, page 9: “The location and description of onsite and adjacent offsite features that may be relevant in determining the overall requirements for stormwater management. These features may include, but are not limited to, the following: (h) Any proposed environmental mitigation features.”

## **E. SITE PLAN REVIEW**

Site plan review and approval is required by both the Stormwater Management Ordinance (Attachment J: Ch. 78, Article XX, Section 78-533) and the Site Plan Review Ordinance (Attachment L: Ch. 78, Article XI). The procedure can also be found in the ordinance articles.

## **F. LONG-TERM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BMPS**

The Stormwater Management Ordinance requires a maintenance plan be submitted for approval by City officials. The plan must include plan for long-term maintenance of all stormwater facilities constructed (Attachment J: Ch. 78, Article XX, Section 78-533.c.14).

Both construction and long-term maintenance of stormwater facilities are the sole responsibility of the property owner or Office of the Clinton County Drain Commissioner, with the understanding that the City has the right to enforce the terms stated in the Stormwater Management Ordinance (Attachment J: Ch. 78, Article XX, Section 78-534.e.1).

The City also has the right to access any property to correct a violation of the stated terms as noted in Section 78-534 e.4., page 16 and Section 78-535 b.1., page 18: “The city may also undertake or cause to be undertaken any necessary measures to prevent violations of this article or to avoid or reduce the effects of non-compliance.”

**Greater Lansing Regional Committee  
for Stormwater Management**

**City of DeWitt  
Public Education Plan**



**REVISED: JULY 2018**

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## INTRODUCTION

The Public Education Plan (PEP) is being prepared for the communities of the Greater Lansing Regional Committee for Stormwater Management (GLRC) to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit requirements. This creates a concise document for members and the PEP Committee to work from throughout the permit cycle (2018-2023).

The original PEP was completed in 2003, updated in 2006, 2010, and 2013, and this current version of the PEP will be submitted to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) in the summer of 2018. The PEP was written for all GLRC members to guide the development and implementation of strategies aimed at educating the public on a regional and watershed level. However, each permittee will take their specific watershed and community characteristics into consideration throughout PEP implementation. Where applicable, each member has included their specific individual efforts throughout the PEP.

GLRC members participating in the PEP are as follows:

City of DeWitt	Lansing Charter Township
City of East Lansing	Meridian Township
City of Grand Ledge	Lansing School District
City of Lansing	Clinton County
City of Mason	Eaton County
Delhi Charter Township	Ingham County
Delta Charter Township	Michigan State University
DeWitt Charter Township	Waverly Community Schools

### A. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCEDURE – GLRC WEBSITE/SOCIAL MEDIA

As required, permittees commit to keeping their Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) current and publicly available on their community website. Local public notice requirements will be met as appropriate, and both the SWMP and contact information will be provided to encourage public review. The public will be invited to participate in the implementation and periodic review of the SWMP, which will be accomplished through each community website and the GLRC website. When the progress reports are submitted to MDEQ, they will be posted on the GLRC and community websites. This will update the public and invite them to participate or provide input related to the implementation of the SWMP if they choose to.

In addition, the PEP, progress reports and other appropriate supporting documents will be posted on the GLRC website. The GLRC website serves as one of our strongest tools for information sharing with the public. All GLRC documents (template manuals, progress reports, implementation materials, brochures, quarterly newsletters, annual reports, etc.) are available on the GLRC website. The GLRC maintains a calendar that announces public meeting information, workshops, trainings and events.

The GLRC also recognizes the importance of social media. Our existing Facebook and Twitter accounts help us to reach out to different demographics and reach larger audiences. By purchasing Facebook's

“boosted posts”, the GLRC can geographically target the audiences within the urbanized zone and ensure consistent messaging to the residents of all GLRC jurisdictions. The GLRC will continue to annually support the purchase of paid posts from the GLRC Facebook account and track the results using social media analytics. Social media has proven to be an effective tool for outreach communication, and the responsibility of creating and sharing content related to the Required Topic Areas is the GLRC Coordinator’s, indicated by the “social media” Delivery Mechanism in Section D.

## **B. EVALUATION AND PRIORITIZATION PROCEDURES**

The GLRC conducted a water quality survey of residents during the fall of 2006. The purpose of the survey was to provide a benchmark to gauge the effectiveness of regional and local public outreach campaigns on water quality issues in the Greater Lansing Region. The survey results provided a baseline for evaluating the effectiveness of regional and local water quality initiatives over time. These results have been used by the GLRC and other organizations in the region to prioritize and implement public education programs through the most effective and efficient methods possible.

The 2006 survey results can be found here:

[Greater Lansing Regional Water Quality Survey Findings Report 2006](#)

Since a baseline for evaluating the effectiveness of current (and past) water quality initiatives was completed in 2006, the GLRC committed to conducting the survey again in 2012 to identify successes related to the ongoing public education efforts and areas for improvement. The 2012 survey was conducted in the exact same manner as the 2006 survey; both statistically valid surveys ensure the GLRC is effective and efficient in our public education efforts.

The 2012 survey results can be found here:

[Greater Lansing Regional Water Quality Survey Findings Report 2012 \(with comparison data\)](#)

The GLRC PEP Committee conducted another follow up survey in 2018. The survey was conducted in the same manner as the 2006 and 2012 surveys, and will be used to evaluate successes, challenges and to determine the overall effectiveness of the PEP. The PEP Committee will also explore the following options for assessing PEP effectiveness in the new permit cycle: a duplicate of the previous surveys (conducted either in-house or contracted out); the utilization of an online survey; conducting focus groups; or conducting targeted interviews of individuals in the region. This will be completed by the end of the permit cycle, scheduled for October 2023.

During the Progress Report submittal, general evaluation and effectiveness will be discussed and changes could be made based on initial results, as adaptive management is an important part of public education. Evaluation mechanisms are essential to gauge implementation status and assess the effectiveness of the overall program. Identification of quantifiable measures provides both measurability and accountability within the program.

The PEP Committee meets frequently to discuss progress of ongoing activities, review current priorities, track measurable goals and to explore new educational opportunities based on the survey results. The PEP Committee has completed the prioritization at the GLRC level and categorized topics areas as: high, medium and low. The PEP Committee met and reviewed the survey results in detail to determine the priority topic areas. Many factors were considered in this process including the survey results, available resources, cost effective outreach methods, existing public knowledge levels and collaborating with other programs currently underway. Examples of High priority topics areas are: **B. Inform and educate**

the public about the connection of the MS4 to area watersbodies and potential impacts discharges have on surface waters; **C.** Educate the public on illicit discharges and promote public reporting of illicit discharges and improper disposal of materials into the MS4; **I.** Educate the public on, and promote the benefits of, green infrastructures and low impact development. The GLRC will report on the measurable goals achieved during the regular Progress Report submissions.

The GLRC also continues to work with several partners in the larger surrounding area to accomplish a variety of public education efforts. In 2013-2014, the Middle Grand River Organization of Watersheds (MGROW) developed "Pollution Isn't Pretty", a regional public education campaign to provide educational resources for smaller watershed groups (including the GLRC, friends groups, Middle Grand River Watershed Management Planning Project (319) and the Red Cedar River Watershed Management Planning Project (319)). The GLRC continues to utilize Pollution Isn't Pretty materials and work with MGROW, conservation districts, and local watershed groups to develop consistent, meaningful public education messages and delivery mechanisms that will benefit the entire region. This effort has and will continue to incorporate the GLRC survey results and several other survey results in the region. The GLRC is confident that our collaborative and individual PEP accomplishments and efforts will continue to be successful and we will work in the most effective, efficient way possible.

### **C. REQUIRED TOPIC AREAS**

The PEP follows the format recommended by the MDEQ and includes the ten topic areas required in the permit.

*An adequate PEP will implement a sufficient amount of educational activities to ensure that the targeted audiences are reached with the appropriate message(s) for the following topics:*

- (A) Promote public responsibility and stewardship in the applicant's watershed(s).*
- (B) Inform and educate the public about the connection of the MS4 to area watersbodies and the potential impacts discharges could have on surface waters of the state.*
- (C) Educate the public on illicit discharges and promote public reporting of illicit discharges and improper disposal of materials into the MS4.*
- (D) Promote preferred cleaning materials and procedures for car, pavement, and power washing.*
- (E) Inform and educate the public on proper application and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.*
- (F) Promote proper disposal practices for grass clippings, leaf litter, and animal wastes that may enter into the MS4.*
- (G) Identify and promote the availability, location, and requirements of facilities for collection or disposal of household hazardous waste, travel trailer sanitary wastes, chemicals, yard wastes, and motor vehicle fluids.*

- (H) *Inform and educate the public on proper septic system care and maintenance, and how to recognize system failure.*
- (I) *Educate the public on, and promote the benefits of, green infrastructure and Low Impact Development.*
- (J) *Identify and educate commercial, industrial, and institutional entities likely to contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff.*

**D. PUBLIC EDUCATION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

Activities listed here correspond directly with the ten topic areas A - J for compliance. The GLRC action plan, as part of each community’s SWMP details the activities below and includes a schedule and general evaluation mechanisms.

**(A) Promote public responsibility and stewardship in the applicant’s watershed(s).**

**Activity:** Continue to maintain watershed signage at road and river crossings.

**Corresponding topic area:** A

**Priority:** Medium

**Target audience:** Public

**Key message:** Promoting local water resources, connecting the public to their surrounding environment. Signs read “You are in the Grand River, Looking Glass, or Red Cedar River Watershed”.

**Delivery mechanism:** Passing vehicles, people biking, walking or running will view the signs.

**Year and frequency of implementation:** The signs were originally posted between 2005 -2006. They will be maintained indefinitely with help from the local Road Commissions and communities.

**Responsible party:** City of DeWitt

**Evaluation:** Indicate that the signs are still there in Progress Reports.



**Activity:** Use “Do you know your watershed?” brochure and update as appropriate. An update occurred in 2018.

**Corresponding topic area:** B

**Priority:** Medium

**Target audience:** Public

**Key message:** The brochure educates the public about what a watershed is, our local watersheds and general information about watershed protection.

**Delivery mechanism:** Posted on the GLRC website, handed out at public events, available in community lobbies, available during use of the GLRC display.

**Year and frequency of implementation:** The brochure will be used at all public events (Adopt A River, Quiet Water Symposium, Michigan Water Environment Association (MWEA) Watershed Summit), update as appropriate and DeWitt Community Showcase, Downtown Christmas Market and DeWitt Farmers Market.

**Responsible party:** PEP Committee, GLRC Coordinator and City of DeWitt.

**Evaluation:** Number of brochures provided throughout the year and website link traffic to digital versions.

**Activity:** Promote the Mid-Michigan Environmental Action Council (Mid-MEAC) volunteer stream monitoring efforts.

**Corresponding topic area(s):** C, J

**Priority:** Medium

**Target audience:** Public – recruiting volunteers for action.

**Key message:** Promote Mid-MEAC volunteer stream monitoring events that educate the public (volunteers) about macroinvertebrates and why they are an important indicator of water quality. This provides an opportunity to discuss pollutant sources and reporting of illicit discharges and riparian buffer purpose and management.

**Delivery mechanism:** GLRC Website and social media.

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Macroinvertebrate collections are done annually in the spring and fall, identification is completed in the fall.

**Responsible party:** GLRC Coordinator

**Evaluation:** Website traffic, potential volunteers reached through social media.

**Activity:** GLRC Educational Display

**Corresponding topic area(s):** B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J (all)

**Priority:** Medium

**Target audience:** Public and businesses

**Key message:** General watershed education; promoting action of the public about what they can do to reduce pollution.

**Delivery mechanism:** The display is used at the annual Quiet Water Symposium, annual Adopt-A-River event, Michigan Water Environment Association Watershed Summit, and various regional events. This display will be used annually at the DeWitt Community Showcase. The Showcase annually draws approximately 2,500 residents of the community to the DeWitt High School for various activities and events.

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Continuous use at annual events. Panels were updated in 2014 to relate more specifically to the minimum control measures and target audiences, and an additional scroll style banner was designed in 2018 to be used in members' municipal lobbies, libraries, and public spaces and created to address knowledge gaps identified by the 2012 public survey. Displays will be updated as needed in the future.

**Responsible party:** GLRC Coordinator, PEP Committee and City of DeWitt.

**Evaluation:** Number of events, use in municipal lobbies, event attendance.





**Activity:** Update basic educational graphic with tag line and GLRC website

**Corresponding topic area(s):** B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J (all)

**Priority:** Medium

**Target audience:** Public

**Key message:** The tag line was updated to read “Pollution Isn’t Pretty” and “We All Live In A Watershed”, demonstrating that what we put on land effects the water. The website is also listed which directs the public to information that covers all topic areas listed in this plan.

**Delivery mechanism:** Trail signage, brochures, social media, website content, events/lobby displays

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Ongoing

**Responsible party:** PEP Committee, GLRC Coordinator

**Evaluation:** Website link traffic, social media analytics, brochures handed out at events, event attendance.



**Activity:** Utilize existing news articles and update them to be more flexible with different media outlets (Twitter, shorter columns, etc.).

**Corresponding topic area(s):** B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J (all)

**Priority:** Medium

**Target audience:** Public, elected officials

**Key message:** Articles cover the following topics:

What is a Watershed?	Pet Waste and the Environment
Wetlands: An Overview	Storm Vs. Sanitary Sewer Systems
Who/What is the GLRC	Responsible Car Washing
Septic System Maintenance	Adopt Your Catch Basin
Safe Fertilizer Use	Illicit Discharge
Vehicle Maintenance	

**Delivery mechanism:** Articles are posted on the GLRC website, City of DeWitt website (dewittmi.org) and City of DeWitt community newsletter at least annually. Similar educational content posted on social media.

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Continue to maintain articles on the GLRC website. Update/reformatting occurred in 2017. Educational content will be posted monthly on GLRC social media throughout the permit cycle. A posting timeline guide is also used. City of DeWitt newsletter is mailed or emailed to every property owner quarterly.

**Responsible party:** GLRC Coordinator, PEP Committee and City of DeWitt.

**Evaluation:** Number of articles (or similar) posted, including the number of residents receiving a publication in the City of DeWitt. The GLRC Coordinator tracks GLRC website and social media analytics

***(B) Inform and educate the public about the connection of the MS4 to area waterbodies and the potential impacts discharges could have on surface waters of the state.***

**Activity:** GLRC webpage titled “Stormwater Basics” and “What’s a Watershed?”

**Corresponding topic area:** A, C

**Priority:** High

**Target audience:** Public, elected officials

**Key message:** This section of the website promotes watershed health information, describes what citizens can do, how our water is impacted, etc.

**Delivery mechanism:** GLRC website and social media, community website links to the GLRC webpage

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Continuous presence on the website, update as appropriate.

**Responsible party:** GLRC Coordinator

**Evaluation:** Website link traffic, social media analytics

**Activity:** GLRC quarterly newsletters and annual report

**Corresponding topic area(s):** A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J (all)

**Priority:** High

**Target audience:** Public, elected officials

**Key message:** The newsletters and annual report provide information on specific GLRC activities/events related to the six minimum measures. It also provides information related to relevant partner events and activities. It serves to educate municipal staff, elected officials, and the public.

**Delivery mechanism:** GLRC website, social media, community lobbies, email distribution

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Ongoing, newsletters are completed quarterly, and the annual report is completed after the first of the calendar year.

**Responsible party:** GLRC Coordinator, City of DeWitt administration.

**Evaluation:** Website link traffic, number of newsletters/annual reports distributed at events, number of people reached through email.

***(C) Educate the public on illicit discharges and promote public reporting of illicit discharges and improper disposal of materials into the MS4.***

**Activity:** Maintain the GLRC and [www.dewittmi.org](http://www.dewittmi.org) to include information on illicit discharges and contacts for reporting illicit discharges and acts of pollution.

**Corresponding topic area:** A

**Priority:** High

**Target audience:** Public

**Key message:** To report illicit discharges (description provided), illegal dumping, etc.

**Delivery mechanism:** GLRC website and social media, City of DeWitt website.

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Continuous posting on GLRC website and social media and City of DeWitt website. As needed, the PEP committee will explore different delivery methods (language, etc.) to make this more relatable to the public.

**Responsible party:** GLRC Coordinator, PEP Committee, City of DeWitt.

**Evaluation:** Website link traffic and social media analytics

***(D) Promote preferred cleaning materials and procedures for car, pavement, and power washing.***

**Activity:** Series of posters and brochures covering: car washing, pet waste, motor oil and fertilizer reduction.

**Corresponding topic area(s):** A, B, F, G

**Priority:** Medium

**Target audience:** Public

**Key message:** Posters and brochures describe the impact that bad practices related to car washing, pet waste disposal, motor oil disposal and fertilizer application can have on water quality. They also provide alternatives or best management practices for each of the four topics.

**Delivery mechanism:** Posters and brochures are available in community lobbies, brochures are handed out at public events, etc. Similar information is posted to the GLRC website and GLRC social media and City of DeWitt website.

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Continuous use at public events (Adopt A River, Quiet Water Symposium, MWEA Watershed Summit, DeWitt Community Showcase, DeWitt Christmas Market and on website/social media, etc., update as appropriate.

**Responsible party:** GLRC Coordinator, PEP Committee and City of DeWitt.

**Evaluation:** Number of brochures provided throughout the year, website link traffic, and social media analytics

***(E) Inform and educate the public on proper application and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.***

See corresponding topic area G below.

***(F) Promote proper disposal practices for grass clippings, leaf litter, and animal wastes that may enter into the MS4.***

**Activity:** Promote existing materials related to grass clippings, leaf litter and dog waste.

**Corresponding topic area(s):** A

**Priority:** Medium

**Target audience:** Public, small businesses

**Key message:** Use the best management practices for management of grass clippings and leaf litter.

**Delivery mechanism:** Promoted through the GLRC educational display. Posted to GLRC social media and website.

**Year and frequency of implementation:** 2013, continuous

**Responsible party:** GLRC Coordinator and City of DeWitt.

**Evaluation:** Number of flyers/brochures handed out, website link traffic, social media analytics

**Activity:** Continue to maintain pet waste reduction watershed signage at parks or designated dog areas and post pet waste reduction information on social media and website

**Corresponding topic area(s):** A, D

**Priority:** Medium

**Target audience:** Public

**Key message:** Promoting pet waste reduction for watershed protection, connecting the public to their surrounding environment.

**Delivery mechanism:** Passing vehicles, people biking, walking or running, and pet owners will view the signs. Website and social media

**Year and frequency of implementation:** The signs will be maintained indefinitely with help from the local Road Commissions. Pet waste information will be present on mywatersheds.org indefinitely, with at least two GLRC social media posts per year. Signage is reviewed on a continual basis and replaced or installed as necessary.

**Responsible party:** City of DeWitt DPW, GLRC Coordinator

**Evaluation:** Signs posted, maintenance activities, website traffic, social media analytics



**(G) Identify and promote the availability, location, and requirements of facilities for collection or disposal of household hazardous waste, travel trailer sanitary wastes, chemicals, yard wastes, and motor vehicle fluids.**

**Activity:** Promote local Household Hazardous Waste Collection and Recycling Events. The City of DeWitt offers curb side pickup of yard waste weekly, April-November, via a third-party waste hauler. The City of DeWitt DPW does a large brush pickup every spring and fall and curbside leaf collection October-November.

**Corresponding topic area(s):** D, E

**Priority:** Medium

**Target audience:** Public, small businesses

**Key message:** Pollution prevention by using available resources for appropriate disposal of waste.

**Delivery mechanism:** GLRC website, GLRC social media, City of DeWitt website.

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Continuous, updates as necessary and as events are scheduled.

**Responsible party:** GLRC coordinator and City of DeWitt DPW and Administration.

**Evaluation:** Website link traffic, social media analytics

***(H) Inform and educate the public on proper septic system care and maintenance, and how to recognize system failure.***

**Activity:** Promote information on proper septic system care. Post Ingham County's local Point of Sale/Time of Sale septic/well inspection ordinance on GLRC website

**Corresponding topic area:** A

**Priority:** Low

**Target audience:** Public

**Key message:** Maintain your septic system; it could be contaminating local water bodies through stormwater runoff.

**Delivery mechanism:** GLRC website and social media,

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Continuous

**Responsible party:** GLRC coordinator

**Evaluation:** Website link traffic, social media analytics, brochures handed out.

***(I) Educate the public on, and promote the benefits of, green infrastructure and Low Impact Development.***

**Activity:** Promote Green Infrastructure and Low Impact Development brochure, update as appropriate.

**Corresponding topic area:** A

**Priority:** High

**Target audience:** Public, elected officials, small businesses

**Key message:** Promote the use of LID and Green Infrastructure (GI) as a tool for reducing polluted runoff from developments and homes. The brochure explains what LID and GI are and provides examples and resources (links).

**Delivery mechanism:** GLRC website, GLRC social media, use with GLRC educational display, lobbies, etc. City of DeWitt website and zoning ordinances.

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Continuous, will use at events (Adopt A River, Quiet Water Symposium and MWEQ Watershed Summit DeWitt Community Showcase) and update as appropriate.

**Responsible party:** GLRC Coordinator and City of DeWitt Administration.

**Evaluation:** Number of brochures handed out, website traffic, social media analytics

**Activity:** GLRC local Green Infrastructure projects webpage

**Corresponding topic area:** A

**Priority:** High

**Target audience:** Public, small businesses

**Key message:** The webpage highlights various local LID and GI projects in the region to help encourage others to pursue projects in their own neighborhood or community.

**Delivery mechanism:** GLRC website and social media

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Continuous, will update as needed, initial revision July 2013.

**Responsible party:** GLRC Coordinator

**Evaluation:** Website link traffic.

**Activity:** Green Infrastructure educational programming

**Corresponding topic area:** A

**Priority:** High

**Target audience:** GLRC members, elected officials, public

**Key message:** Educate public, members, and elected officials on several different best management practices (examples include: snow management, Green Infrastructure project highlights, Green Infrastructure monitoring results, pervious pathways and tree preservation techniques, etc.)

**Delivery mechanism:** GLRC website, social media, newsletter distribution, presentations

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Continuous presence of GI information on website and social media, GLRC to host two GI presentations per permit cycle.

**Responsible party:** GLRC Coordinator, PEP Committee

**Evaluation:** Number of people reached by email, website traffic, social media analytics. Attendance at programs.

**Activity:** Promote Greening Mid-Michigan (GMM) Project (regional GI vision) videos

**Corresponding topic area:** A

**Priority:** High

**Target audience:** Public

**Key message:** A 27-minute video was produced with WKAR, promoting Green Infrastructure techniques and demonstrating how they lead to improved land use, water resource management, etc. The GLRC also received 3-4 shorter sound bites specifically related to stormwater management.

**Delivery mechanism:** GLRC website, GLRC social media, video distribution.

**Year and frequency of implementation:** Video development occurred in 2013-2014. GLRC has and continues to post video segments to website, social media.

**Responsible party:** GLRC Coordinator

**Evaluation:** Number of video views, website traffic, social media analytics

***(J) Identify and educate commercial, industrial, and institutional entities likely to contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff.***

**Activity:** Educate business community on MS4 and pollution prevention. Will outreach to entities such as car wash facilities, lawn care companies, food establishments, and industrial and institutional entities to share information on how these operations can impact the MS4 or to partner with them in educating their customers. The City of DeWitt contracts with Southern Clinton County Municipal Utilities Authority (SCCMUA) to implement the City's IPP program. SCCMUA staff visit each business bi-annually to perform inspections and educate business owners.

**Corresponding topic area(s):** A

**Priority:** Medium

**Target audience:** Businesses, industries, institutions

**Key message:** Improve stormwater management to reduce pollution.

**Delivery mechanism:** Sharing educational materials with businesses, presentations to business groups, and/or utilizing business publications.

**Year and frequency of implementation:** The GLRC Coordinator will outreach to local businesses twice per permit cycle.

**Responsible party:** PEP Committee, GLRC Coordinator

**Evaluation:** Number of connections made with local businesses, etc.