

**PHASE II SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER
SYSTEM
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

**TEXAS POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
GENERAL PERMIT TXR040000**

**TARRANT COUNTY COLLEGE DISTRICT
300 TRINITY CAMPUS DRIVE
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-1964**

Prepared For:

**TARRANT COUNTY COLLEGE DISTRICT
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
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DEFINITIONS

Arid Areas - Areas with an average annual rainfall of less than ten (10) inches.

Benchmarks – A benchmark pollutant value is a guidance level indicator that helps determine the effectiveness of chosen best management practices (BMPs). This type of monitoring differs from “compliance monitoring” in that exceedances of the indicator or benchmark level are not permit violations, but rather indicators that can help identify problems at the MS4 with exposed or unidentified pollutant sources; or control measures that are either not working correctly, whose effectiveness need to be re-considered, or that need to be supplemented with additional BMP(s).

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

Catch Basins - Storm drain inlets and curb inlets to the storm drain system. Catch basins typically include a grate or curb inlet that may accumulate sediment, debris, and other pollutants.

Classified Segment - A water body that is listed and described in Appendix A or Appendix C of the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards, at 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) § 307.10.

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

Common Plan of Development or Sale - A construction activity that is completed in separate stages, separate phases, or in combination with other construction activities. A common plan of development or sale is identified by the documentation for the construction project that identifies the scope of the project, and may include plats, blueprints, marketing plans, contracts, building permits, a public notice or hearing, zoning requests, or other similar documentation and activities.

Construction Activity - Soil disturbance, including clearing, grading, and excavating; and not including routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site (e.g., the routine grading of existing dirt roads, asphalt overlays of existing roads, the routine clearing of existing right-of-ways, and similar maintenance activities). Regulated construction activity is defined in terms of small and large construction activity.

Small Construction Activity is construction activity that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres of land. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one (1) acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one (1) and less than five (5) acres of land.

Large Construction Activity is construction activity that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land. Large construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five (5) acres of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or

sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land.

Construction Site Operator - The entity or entities associated with a small or large construction project that meet(s) either of the following two criteria:

- (a) The entity or entities that have operational control over construction plans and specifications (including approval of revisions) to the extent necessary to meet the requirements and conditions of this general permit; or
- (b) The entity or entities that have day-to-day operational control of those activities at a construction site that are necessary to ensure compliance with a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3) for the site or other permit conditions (for example they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWP3 or comply with other permit conditions).

Control Measure - Any best management practice (BMP) or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to water in the state.

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

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

Edwards Aquifer – As defined in 30 TAC §213.3 (relating to the Edwards Aquifer), that portion of an arcuate belt of porous, water-bearing, predominantly carbonate rocks known as the Edwards and Associated Limestones in the Balcones Fault Zone trending from west to east to northeast in Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Comal, Hays, Travis, and Williamson Counties; and composed of the Salmon Peak Limestone, McKnight Formation, West Nueces Formation, Devil’s River Limestone, Person Formation, Kainer Formation, Edwards Formation, and Georgetown Formation. The permeable aquifer units generally overlie the less-permeable Glen Rose Formation to the south, overlie the less-permeable Comanche Peak and Walnut Formations north of the Colorado River, and underlie the less-permeable Del Rio Clay regionally.

Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone – Generally, that area where the stratigraphic units constituting the Edwards Aquifer crop out, including the outcrops of other geologic formations in proximity to the Edwards Aquifer, where caves, sinkholes, faults, fractures, or other permeable features would create a potential for recharge of surface waters into the Edwards Aquifer. The recharge zone is identified as that area designated as such on official maps located in the offices of the TCEQ or the TCEQ website.

Final Stabilization - A construction site where any of the following conditions are met:

- (a) All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform (for example, evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed.
- (b) For individual lots in a residential construction site by either:
 - a. The homebuilder completing final stabilization as specified in condition (a) above; or
 - b. The homebuilder establishing temporary stabilization for an individual lot prior to the time of transfer of the ownership of the home to the buyer and after informing the homeowner of the need for, and benefits of, final stabilization.

- (c) For construction activities on land used for agricultural purposes (for example pipelines across crop or range land), final stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to its preconstruction agricultural use. Areas disturbed that were not previously used for agricultural activities, such as buffer strips immediately adjacent to a surface water and areas which are not being returned to their preconstruction agricultural use must meet the final stabilization conditions of condition (a) above.
- (d) In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas only, all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and both of the following criteria have been met:
 - a. Temporary erosion control measures (e.g., degradable rolled erosion control product) are selected, designed, and installed along with an appropriate seed base to provide erosion control for at least three years without active maintenance by the operator, and
 - b. The temporary erosion control measures are selected, designed, and installed to achieve 70 percent vegetative coverage within three years.

General Permit - A permit issued to authorize the discharge of waste into or adjacent to water in the state for one or more categories of waste discharge within a geographical area of the state or the entire state as provided by Texas Water Code (TWC) §26.040.

Groundwater Infiltration - For the purposes of this permit, groundwater that enters a municipal separate storm sewer system (including sewer service connections and foundation drains) through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes.

High Priority Facilities - High priority facilities are facilities with a high potential to generate stormwater pollutants. These facilities must include, at a minimum, the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) operator's maintenance yards, hazardous waste facilities, fuel storage locations, and other facilities where chemicals or other materials have a high potential to be discharged in stormwater. Among the factors that must be considered when giving a facility a high priority ranking are: the amount of urban pollutants stored at the site, the identification of improperly stored materials, activities that must not be performed outside (for example, changing automotive fluids, vehicle washing), proximity to waterbodies, proximity to sensitive aquifer recharge features, poor housekeeping practices, and discharge of pollutant(s) of concern to impaired water(s).

Hyperchlorinated Water - Water resulting from hyperchlorination of waterlines or vessels, with a chlorine concentration greater than 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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

Illicit Discharge - Any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not entirely composed of stormwater, except discharges pursuant to this general permit or a separate authorization and discharges resulting from emergency firefighting activities.

Impaired Water - A surface water body that is identified as impaired on the latest approved CWA §303(d) List or waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL that are found on the latest EPA approved Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CQA Sections 305(b) and 303(d) which lists the category 4 and 5 water bodies.

Implementation Plan (I-Plan) – A detailed plan of action that describes the measures or activities necessary to achieve the pollutant reductions identified in the total maximum daily load (TMDL)

Indian Country - Defined in 18 USC § 1151 as: (a) All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States (U.S.) Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation; (b) All dependent Indian communities within the borders of the U.S. whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and (c) All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. This definition includes all land held in trust for an Indian tribe.

Indicator Pollutant - An easily measured pollutant, that may or may not impact water quality that indicates the presence of other stormwater pollutants.

Industrial Activity - Any of the ten (10) categories of industrial activities included in the definition of “stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity” as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).

Infeasible – For the purpose of this permit, infeasible means not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. The TCEQ notes that it does not intend for any small MS4 permit requirement to conflict with state water right laws.

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

MS4 Operator - For the purpose of this permit, the public entity or the entity contracted by the public entity, responsible for management and operation of the small municipal separate storm sewer system that is subject to the terms of this general permit.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) - A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

- (a) Owned or operated by the U.S., a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over the disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under the CWA §208 that discharges to surface water in the state;
- (b) That is designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- (c) That is not a combined sewer; and
- (d) That is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as defined in 40 CFR §122.2.

Non-traditional Small MS4 - A small MS4 that often cannot pass ordinances and may not have the enforcement authority like a traditional small MS4 would have to enforce the stormwater management program. Examples of non-traditional small MS4s include counties, transportation authorities (including the Texas Department of Transportation), municipal utility districts, drainage districts, military bases, prisons and universities.

Notice of Change (NOC) - A written notification from the permittee to the executive director providing changes to information that was previously provided to the agency in a notice of intent.

Notice of Intent (NOI) - A written submission to the executive director from an applicant requesting coverage under this general permit.

Notice of Termination (NOT) - A written submission to the executive director from a permittee authorized under a general permit requesting termination of coverage under this general permit.

Outfall - A point source at the point where a small MS4 discharges to waters of the U.S. and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances that connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the U.S. and are used to convey waters of the U.S. For the purpose of this permit, sheet flow leaving a linear transportation system without channelization is not considered an outfall. Point sources such as curb cuts; traffic or right-of-way barriers with drainage slots that drain into open culverts, open swales or an adjacent property, or otherwise not actually discharging into waters of the U.S. are not considered an outfall.

Permittee - The MS4 operator authorized under this general permit.

Point Source - (from 40 CFR § 122.22) any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

Pollutant(s) of Concern - For the purpose of this permit, includes biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids (TSS), turbidity or siltation), pathogens, oil and grease, and any pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from an MS4. (Definition from 40 CFR § 122.32(e)(3)).

Redevelopment - Alterations of a property that changed the “footprint” of a site or building in such a way that there is a disturbance of equal to or greater than one (1) acre of land. This term does not include such activities as exterior remodeling, routine maintenance activities, and linear utility installation.

Semiarid Areas - Areas with an average annual rainfall of at least ten (10) inches, but less than 20 inches.

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) - A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

- (a) Owned or operated by the U.S., a state, city, town, borough, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under CWA § 208;
- (b) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- (c) Which is not a combined sewer;
- (d) Which is not part of a POTW as defined in 40 CFR § 122.2; and
- (e) Which was not previously regulated under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or a Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) individual permit as a medium or large municipal separate storm sewer system, as defined in 40 CFR §§122.26(b)(4) and (b)(7).

This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems at military bases, large hospitals or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. This term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings. For the purpose of this permit, a very discrete system also includes storm drains associated with certain municipal offices and education facilities serving a nonresidential population, where those storm drains do not function as a system, and where the buildings are not physically interconnected to a small MS4 that is also operated by that public entity.

Stormwater and Stormwater Runoff - Rainfall runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity - Stormwater runoff from an area where there is either a large construction or a small construction activity.

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) - A comprehensive program to manage the quality of discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system.

Structural Control (or Practice) - A pollution prevention practice that requires the construction of a device, or the use of a device, to capture or prevent pollution in stormwater runoff. Structural controls and practices may include but are not limited to: wet ponds, bioretention, infiltration basins, stormwater wetlands, silt fences, earthen dikes, drainage swales, vegetative lined ditches, vegetative filter strips, sediment traps, check dams, subsurface drains, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retaining systems, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins.

Surface Water in the State - Lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, wetlands, marshes, inlets, canals, the Gulf of Mexico inside the territorial limits of the state (from the mean high water mark [MHW] out 10.36 miles into the Gulf), and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, navigable or nonnavigable, and including the beds and banks of all water courses and bodies of surface water, that are wholly or partially inside or bordering the state or subject to the jurisdiction of the state; except that waters in treatment systems which are authorized by state or federal law, regulation, or permit, and which are created for the purpose of waste treatment are not considered to be water in the state.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) - The total amount of a substance that a water body can assimilate and still meet the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards.

Traditional Small MS4 - A small MS4 that can pass ordinances and have the enforcement authority to enforce the stormwater management program. An example of traditional MS4s includes cities.

Urbanized Area (UA) - An area of high population density that may include multiple small MS4s as defined and used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2000 and the 2010 Decennial census.

Waters of the United States - (According to 40 CFR § 122.2) Waters of the United States or waters of the U.S. means:

- (a) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- (b) All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
- (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds that the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

- a. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
- b. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
- c. Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
- (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;
- (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;
- (f) The territorial sea; and
- (g) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition.

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

Note: Definitions obtained from the 2019 revision of the TPDES General Permit No. TXR040000 and North Central Texas Council of Governments, Storm Water BMPs, dated September 2002.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document describes the actions and programs implemented by Tarrant County College District (TCCD) that protect stormwater at Tarrant County Colleges (TCC) located within urbanized areas (UA) as determined by the 2010 Decennial Census. It covers the TCC's municipal operations and facilities that have the potential to impact the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff that is eventually discharged to surface waters including streams, rivers and lakes. This stormwater management program (SWMP) is shared by and implemented at the following TCCD campuses:

<i>College Campus</i>	<i>Regulated Entity Number (RN)</i>	<i>Permit Authorization Number</i>
<i>Northeast Campus</i>	<i>RN105643365</i>	<i>TXR040556</i>
<i>Northwest Campus</i>	<i>RN105550081</i>	<i>TXR040557</i>
<i>South Campus</i>	<i>RN105643308</i>	<i>TXR040558</i>
<i>Southeast Campus</i>	<i>Pending</i>	<i>New Application – TXR040641</i>
<i>Trinity River Campus</i>	<i>Pending</i>	<i>New Application – TXR040645</i>

Regulatory Requirement

The federally mandated National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program was established by Congress as part of the Federal Pollution Control Act, Amendments of 1972 as amended in 1977 and 1987 (the Clean Water Act) with the intent to preserve and restore the beneficial uses of the waters of the United States. The NPDES program regulates numerous sources of water pollution through a series of permits focused on different activities, industries and other wastewater and stormwater discharge sources. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) delegates NPDES permitting authority directly to the State of Texas which manages the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) program through the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

The TPDES municipal stormwater program was implemented nationally in two phases. Under Phase I, only municipalities whose 1990 census populations exceeded 100,000 were covered under the general municipal stormwater permit. Phase II was implemented in 2007 and extended municipal stormwater permit coverage to additional operators (small municipal separate storm sewer systems [MS4s] in urbanized areas), which initially included three TCCD campuses: Northwest, Northeast and South Campuses.

The TPDES municipal stormwater program requires permittees to use stormwater best management practices (BMPs), which range in scope from constructing new drainage structures to educating the public, for the purpose of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).

As of issuance of the first general permit in 2007, three TCCD campuses qualified as small MS4s in urbanized areas and were required to obtain coverage under the permit. Municipal stormwater discharges from TCCD's Northwest, South, and Northeast campuses have been covered by the Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit (general permit) since 2009 under permit numbers TXR040192, TXR040379, and TXR040380, respectively. Municipal stormwater discharges from TCCD's Southeast and Trinity River campuses will now be covered by this general permit as well. The general permit was renewed on January 24, 2019.

The renewal of the general permit requires TCCD to reapply for permit coverage and to assess and modify this SWMP as necessary, but at least annually. Renewal also requires TCCD to develop and implement new elements, if necessary, while continuing to implement applicable existing elements.

The renewed permit defines MS4 operators by the following categories, or levels, based on the population served within the 2010 UA. The level of a small MS4 may change during the permit term based on the MS4 acquiring or giving up regulated area, such as annexing land or if land is annexed away. However, the level of a small MS4 will not change during the permit term based on population fluctuation. The four categorical levels for regulated small MS4s have different permit requirements applied to each level for some program elements:

- (1) Level 1 serves a population of less than 10,000 within an UA;
- (2) Level 2 serves a population of at least 10,000 but less than 40,000 within a UA. This category also includes all non-traditional small MS4s such as counties, drainage districts, transportation entities, military bases, universities, colleges, correctional institutions, municipal utility districts, and other special districts (regardless of population served in the UA);
- (3) Level 3 serves a population of at least 40,000 but less than 100,000 within a UA; and
- (4) Level 4 serves a population of 100,000 or more within a UA.

Based on these given descriptions, TCC campuses (Northeast, Northwest, South, Southeast, and Trinity River) are categorized as Level 2, non-traditional MS4s.

Description of Drainage Areas and Receiving Waters^{1 2}

Discharges of pollutant(s) of concern to impaired water bodies for which there is an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) must be consistent with the approved TMDL. A water body is impaired if it has been identified as such on the latest approved Clean Water Act (CWA) §303(d) list or the *Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d)*. A review of each TCC campus has been conducted to determine the receiving water body and whether that surface water is impaired, as described below.

TCCD will check annually, in conjunction with preparation of the annual report, whether an impaired water within its permitted area has been added to the latest §303(d) list or the *Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d)*. TCCD will comply with applicable requirements related to the impairment within two years of its being added to the list and will identify the

¹ 2014 Texas Integrated Report – Texas 303(d) List

² Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Total Maximum Daily Load Program website
<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/tmdl>

newly listed waters in the annual report. In addition, this section of the SWMP will be revised to include the impaired water.

Stormwater from the TCC campuses does not discharge into the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone or onto Indian Lands.

Northeast Campus, Hurst, TX

TCC Northeast Campus discharges stormwater to the Walker and Mesquite Branch of the West Fork Trinity River (TX-0841_02). This section of the River is impaired for bacteria, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and dioxins. Because this Campus does not possess any major sources of bacteria (e.g., livestock), utilize materials with PCBs, or participate in production with dioxins, its activities are unlikely to contribute to the impairments. In cases where PCB or dioxin exposure is suspected, appropriate BMPs will be applied to prevent stormwater contamination. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been established for this segment, for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). However, TCC has determined that Northeast Campus has little potential to cause or contribute to the impairment. There is limited unmanaged animal contribution from pets and none from livestock, and there are no overflowing sewer systems or residential populations present. No other TMDLs have been established.

South Campus, Fort Worth, TX

TCC South Campus is located in the Village Creek-Lake Arlington subwatershed, with primary receiving waters being Village Creek and Lake Arlington. Village Creek (TX-0828A_01) is listed as impaired for bacteria. However, no TMDLs have been established for this water segment. TCC has determined that contribution to bacteria levels from stormwater runoff will not occur since sources such as overflowing sewer systems, animal sources, or residential populations are not present.

Northwest Campus, Fort Worth, TX

TCC Northwest Campus is located in the Marine Creek-West Fork Trinity River subwatershed, and primary receiving waters are Marine Creek Reservoir, Marine Creek, and potentially Lake Worth. Marine Creek (TX-0806D_01), south of Marine Creek Reservoir, is impaired for PCBs and dioxin, but no known, ongoing Campus activities are likely to affect the impairment. In cases where PCB or dioxin exposure is suspected, appropriate BMPs will be applied to prevent stormwater contamination. No TMDL has been established for Marine Creek.

Southeast Campus, Arlington, TX

TCC Southeast Campus discharges stormwater to Lynn Creek, and thence to Joe Pool Lake (TX-0838). Joe Pool Lake is not an impaired water body, and no TMDLs have been established for this water segment.

Trinity River Campus, Fort Worth, TX

TCC Trinity River Campus discharges stormwater to the West Fork Trinity River Below Lake Worth (TX-0806). This section of the Trinity River is impaired for PCBs and dioxins. Because this Campus does not utilize materials with PCBs or participate in production with dioxins, its activities are unlikely to contribute to the impairments. In cases where PCB or dioxin exposure is suspected, appropriate BMPs will be applied to prevent stormwater contamination. A TMDL has been established for this segment for chlordane in fish tissue. However, Northeast Campus has little potential to cause or contribute to the impairment. No other TMDLs have been established.

Endangered Species in Tarrant County³

Within Tarrant County, five birds and one fish are listed as federally endangered or threatened. The whooping crane (*Grus americana*), Interior Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*), Sharpnose Shiner (*Notropis oxyrinchus*), Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), and Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*) all have a potential or known presence within the county. According to Texas Parks and Wildlife, the whooping crane is a potential migrant through most of the state, including Tarrant County, and it winters in the coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties. The Interior Least Tern has been known to nest in Tarrant County along gravel bars within braided streams and rivers. It has also been known to nest on man-made structures such as wastewater treatment plants and gravel mines. The Sharpnose Shiner is endemic to Brazos River drainage but has also been introduced into adjacent Colorado River drainage, and is known to live in large turbid rivers with riverbeds that are a combination of sand, gravel, and clay-mud. The Piping Plover favors salt flats along coastal waters and may only occasionally be found in Tarrant County. The Red Knot migrates through the contiguous states between April-June and July-October, and prefers shorelines of bay and coast but also inhabits mudflats when found inland, and is therefore rare in Tarrant County. Lastly, the Black Rail is found in salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, and grassy swamps and nests along the edges of marsh land.

TCC campuses do not contain critical habitat and discharges are not expected to adversely affect these species or critical habitat. Therefore, site-specific controls are not required to ensure that protection of endangered or threatened species is achieved.

Stormwater Management Program

TCCD's Division of Environmental Management developed this SWMP in accordance with the requirements of the general permit to facilitate TCCD's efforts to reducing stormwater pollutants from its MS4s to the MEP, as required.

TCCD is required to develop a SWMP that describes specific actions that will be taken over a 5 year period to reduce pollutants and protect stormwater quality to the MEP. The specific activities to be implemented are BMPs. The SWMP must also set measurable goals and provide a schedule for the implementation of the BMPs. Various BMPs must be developed for each of the following six minimum control measures (MCMs) that are required by the Phase II Rule.

The six applicable MCMs are:

1. Public Education, Outreach, and Involvement;
2. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE);
3. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control;
4. Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment;
5. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations; and
6. Industrial Stormwater Sources

The sixth MCM listed above is applicable only to Level 4 MS4s and is therefore not addressed in this SWMP, since TCC campuses are Level 2 MS4s.

For each MCM the SWMP must:

³ Texas Parks and Wildlife Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species of Texas website:
<https://tpwd.texas.gov/gis/rtest/>

- Define measurable goals that include the development of ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms, allowed by state, federal and local law, providing the legal authority necessary to implement and enforce the requirements of the general permit, including information on any limits to the legal authority;
- Define a schedule including the months and years in which the permittee will undertake required actions, including interim milestones and the frequency of the action;
- Include a summary of written procedures describing how the permittee will implement the SWMP; and,
- Include a description of a program or a plan of compliance to address discharges to impaired water bodies and TMDL requirements.

In accordance with general permit TXR040000 Part IV.B.2, TCCD will annually evaluate this SWMP concurrent with preparation of the annual report. TCCD will assess the appropriateness of identified best management practices (BMPs) and the progress towards achieving the identified measurable goals. The information gathered and reviewed during the preparation of annual reports will assist TCCD in determining if BMPs are effective as is, or if modifications are needed.

The implementation schedule for this SWMP is as follows:

Permit Year	Timeframe
Permit Year 1	January 24, 2019 – January 23, 2020
Permit Year 2	January 24, 2020 – January 23, 2021
Permit Year 3	January 24, 2021 – January 23, 2022
Permit Year 4	January 24, 2022 – January 23, 2023
Permit Year 5	January 24, 2023 – January 23, 2024

2.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP)

TCCD has developed this SWMP to include the MCMs described below which are or will be implemented at each of the applicable campuses. The 2013 renewal of the general permit introduced a tiered approach to meeting the MCM requirements such that some categories, or Levels, of MS4 operators are not required to implement all or all parts of the MCMs. TCC campuses are categorized as Level 2 Non-Traditional small MS4s. Each of the following sections contains a summary of each MCM requirement for Level 2 MS4s followed by TCCD's list of BMPs and measurable goals.

MCM #1: Public Education, Outreach and Involvement

Permit Requirements

MS4 operators are required to develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive stormwater education and outreach program to educate public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with the illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste and about the impact that stormwater discharges can have on local waterways, as well as the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater. The general permit also requires a public involvement and participation program that, at a minimum, complies with state and local public notice requirements.

Program Overview

TCCD's stormwater education and outreach program is intended to increase public awareness and understanding of stormwater-related issues influencing surface water quality and the benefits of protecting watersheds within Tarrant County. TCCD will continue its current efforts to provide information to its target audience. TCCD has identified its employees, contractors, faculty, students, and campus visitors as its target audience. Through this education, outreach and involvement program, this group will be informed and educated about the impacts that stormwater runoff can have on water quality, the hazards associated with illegal discharges, the repercussions related to improper disposal of waste and steps they can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater. While the general public is not specifically targeted, they are invited to attend sponsored events where educational information is provided.

The goals and objectives of TCCD's education and outreach program were developed based on high-priority community-wide issues such as litter and plastics impacting the Trinity River watershed, impacts of pesticide and herbicide use in the urban area, as well as the negative impacts of pet waste on water quality. TCCD has identified and analyzed its target audiences and has developed and will continue to develop or identify existing educational materials in order to maximize the content and cost effectiveness of its outreach program.

Goals and objectives of this MCM will be accomplished by providing informational materials in multiple formats and media adapted from various sources, including the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG), TCEQ and EPA. TCCD will work to develop suitable informational materials for website posting, display throughout TCC campuses via digital signage and/or distribution and display at its campuses during events such as Earth Day and Arbor Day celebrations. TCC campus administrations and student groups normally sponsor many events throughout the school year that provide information and education regarding pollution prevention and other stormwater-related topics. TCCD's Office of Environmental Management is committed to participating in at least one of the events per year, to provide information specific to its SWMP and solicit feedback from the campus population.

TCCD will provide for and welcome feedback and response regarding stormwater education, outreach, and involvement programs via its campus Stormwater web page. Public input received will be

incorporated, as appropriate, into the implementation of the program. Information dissemination will be across a broad spectrum of recipients including students, staff, faculty, contractors and visitors to TCC campuses. TCCD Office of Environmental Management will utilize campus newsletters and/or other communications to advertise the presence of the new webpage and other information related to the SWMP, so that the public can easily find it.

BMPs anticipated to be used to address this MCM are presented in the table below. Included in each BMP is a description of what records will be maintained and provided in the annual reports.

**BMP MEASURABLE GOALS AND RECORDKEEPING
PUBLIC EDUCATION, OUTREACH, AND INVOLVEMENT**

Best Management Practice (BMP)	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Implementation Schedule (year)
Public Events	In keeping with its commitment to serving students and the community, TCC hosts a variety of activities to mark Earth Day at its campuses.	At least two events are hosted annually at various campuses.	Two events annually, beginning in Permit Year 1, for each Permit Year
Promotional and Giveaway Materials	Provide promotional and giveaway items supporting stormwater pollution prevention during campus events such as Earth Day, Arbor Day and Spring Fling Celebrations.	TCCD's Office of Environmental Management will participate in at least one event per year at alternating campuses.	Annually, beginning in Permit Year 1, for each Permit Year
Stormwater Educational Materials	TCCD's Office of Environmental Management will identify educational materials relevant to the campuses and the surrounding community. Stormwater educational materials will be displayed on TCCD's digital signs. Digital signage is displayed throughout each campus in common areas such as cafeterias and student centers.	Run one educational message every two to three months to display intermittently on digital signs and/or available for web viewing. Four messages per year will be displayed. Each message will be alternated at least once per quarter. Messages will be displayed at each campus.	Annually, beginning in Permit Year 1, for each Permit Year

**BMP MEASURABLE GOALS AND RECORDKEEPING
PUBLIC EDUCATION, OUTREACH, AND INVOLVEMENT**

Best Management Practice (BMP)	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Implementation Schedule (year)
Webpage	TCCD's Office of Environmental Management will coordinate the development of a web page specifically for the Stormwater Management Program. A link to the SWMP will be made available on the website as well as a means for reporting illicit discharges, asking questions, or providing input to the SWMP.	<p>Creating of a website with the SWMP, any annual reports, and a contact form for reporting stormwater polluters or dry weather flow, submitting questions or providing feedback. Applicable to all campuses.</p> <p>SWMP will be posted on the webpage within 30 days after its approval date.</p> <p>Annual reports for all campuses (beginning in 2020) will be posted within 30 days after its due date.</p>	<p>Web site will be established by September 1, 2019 for public notice purposes.</p> <p>SWMP will be posted in Permit Year 1.</p> <p>Annual reports will be posted beginning in Permit Year 2.</p> <p>Educational information will be alternated or refreshed at least annually beginning in Permit Year 2.</p>
Storm Water Hotline	Maintain a hotline for reporting of polluters or dry weather flow by the community.	<p>Display of hotline number and an online form will be provided on the stormwater web page, applicable to all campuses. TCCD will document and respond to 100% of calls received and forms submitted.</p> <p>A log of calls and submitted forms will be summarized annually during the SWMP review and for the annual report.</p>	Hotline number and online form will be added to the stormwater web page by September 1, 2019.

**BMP MEASURABLE GOALS AND RECORDKEEPING
PUBLIC EDUCATION, OUTREACH, AND INVOLVEMENT**

Best Management Practice (BMP)	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Implementation Schedule (year)
Educational displays, pamphlets, booklets	Provide education materials of impacts of pet waste and other pollutants (i.e., litter) on stormwater quality.	Display educational materials annually at campus events. Install pet waste stations at campuses and/or sponsor stations at local parks. At least one station per campus will be installed, one per year for a total of five stations. In lieu of a station installed at a campus, TCCD may choose to sponsor installation of a station at a local park or common area where pet waste is of more concern.	Annually, beginning in Permit Year 1, for each Permit Year
Stream Cleanup/Day of Service	Each year TCC's Trinity River Campus sponsors a day of service that includes opportunities for volunteering. Projects include stream cleanup or other pollution prevention activities.	At least one cleanup day per year is sponsored to students, staff, and faculty at the Trinity River Campus.	Annually, beginning in Permit Year 1, for each Permit Year
Contractor Outreach	Provide stormwater educational materials to construction site contractors prior to construction.	Provide each contractor with materials at each campus.	At the beginning of each new construction project, throughout permit period
Public Notice	Provide required public notice regarding specific TCCD actions requiring notice (Notice of Intent and SWMP).	Document publication conducted at each of the campuses.	As Needed, within appropriate timeframe of NOI

MCM #2: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

Permit Requirements

All Permittees are required to develop, implement and enforce a program to detect, investigate, and eliminate illicit discharges into the storm sewer system. A process must be established to respond to complaints about illicit discharges or spills and to actively seek out illicit discharges and behaviors that could result in illicit discharges such as illegal connection to the small MS4, improper disposal of wastes, or dumping of used motor oil or other chemicals.

Program Overview

Implementation and oversight of the IDDE program will be performed by TCCD's Office of Environmental Management, who administers the previously established Stormwater Hotline. The Stormwater Hotline is advertised throughout each campus via digital signs, posters displayed at campus events, and on TCCD's stormwater web page, to facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges. Reports of IDDE will be documented utilizing TCCD's Storm Water Hotline Response Form and are investigated within 24 hours by a member of TCCD's Office of Environmental Management.

Storm Water Hotline inspections will be performed as needed to address reported concerns. Illicit discharge investigations will be performed when a suspected illicit discharge is observed during routine inspections or reported through the Storm Water Hotline or other measure. Investigations of potential illicit discharges are completed in accordance with the IDDE Field Investigation Guide⁴ and documented utilizing TCCD's IDDE Investigation Checklist.

TCCD will work to encourage compliance with City ordinances pertaining to watershed protection to prohibit illicit discharges (unallowable, non-stormwater discharges) to permitted storm sewer systems. Illicit discharges resulting from TCCD staff or college faculty are strictly prohibited and TCCD will initiate disciplinary action against responsible parties as appropriate, in accordance with the administrative policies of TCCD. For non-TCCD personnel, TCCD does not have a legal means by which to prohibit and/or eliminate illicit discharges and will refer these matters to the City where the campus resides (Fort Worth, Arlington or Hurst) or the regional TCEQ office for enforcement.

The following non-stormwater discharges are allowable and will not be addressed in the MS4's IDDE program:

- 1) Water line flushing (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life);
- 2) Runoff or return flow from landscape irrigation, lawn irrigation, and other irrigation utilizing potable water, groundwater, or surface water sources;
- 3) Discharges from potable water sources that do not violate Texas Surface Water Quality Standards;
- 4) Diverted stream flows;
- 5) Rising ground waters and springs;
- 6) Uncontaminated ground water infiltration;
- 7) Uncontaminated pumped ground water;
- 8) Foundation and footing drains;
- 9) Air conditioning condensation;
- 10) Water from crawl space pumps;

⁴ Available from the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG)

- 11) Individual residential vehicle washing;
- 12) Flows from wetlands and riparian habitats;
- 13) Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges that do not violate Texas Surface Water Quality Standards;
- 14) Street wash water excluding street sweeper waste water;
- 15) Discharges or flows from emergency firefighting activities (firefighting activities do not include washing of trucks, run-off water from training activities, test water from fire suppression systems, and similar activities);
- 16) Other allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(1);
- 17) Non-stormwater discharges that are specifically listed in the TPDES Multi Sector general permit (MSGP) TXR050000 or the TPDES Construction General Permit (CGP) TXR150000;
- 18) Discharges that are authorized by a TPDES or NPDES permit or that are not required to be permitted; and
- 19) Other similar occasional incidental non-stormwater discharges such as spray park water, unless the TCEQ develops permits or regulations addressing these discharges.

TCCD will continue to train maintenance and facilities staff on how to recognize, report, and investigate illicit discharges. In addition, TCCD will seek to out illicit discharges by performing quarterly target area inspections at each campus. TCCD will use the IDDE Field Investigation Guide, provided in **Attachment 1**, as a training tool and a reference for responding to, investigating, tracing and removing the source of any illicit discharge.

BMPs anticipated to be used to address this MCM are presented in the table below. Included in each BMP is a description of what records will be maintained and provided in the annual reports, responsible party, and implementation schedule.

**BMP MEASURABLE GOALS AND RECORDKEEPING
ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION**

Best Management Practice (BMP)	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Implementation Schedule (year)
Storm Sewer Map	Update and maintain maps to reflect location of all outfalls with names and all surface waters receiving discharge from the MS4 outfalls.	Update maps for all campuses and maintain log to document date of revisions.	Maps will be reviewed annually during annual report period to determine if revisions are needed.
Target Area Inspections	Conduct inspections at each campus at target (high potential) areas.	Document quarterly inspections a using target area checklists and track corrective actions to completion. Target areas will be reviewed annually, and target area maps/checklists will be revised (if needed).	Quarterly, beginning in Permit Year 1, throughout permit period.
Stormwater Hotline and Reporting Form	Administer hotline and online reporting form for reporting of polluters or dry weather flow by the community, applicable to all campuses.	Document and respond to 100% of reports; document each IDDE investigation until corrective action is complete.	Review and summarize hotline or online reports annually.
Utilize TCC Website for Public Reporting	Include a means for reporting illicit discharges observed by the public on the stormwater website, applicable to all campuses.	Creating of a website with the SWMP and a contact form for reporting stormwater polluters or dry weather flow.	Within Year 1 of permit cycle, by September 1, 2019
Field Personnel Training	Utilizing the IDDE Field Investigation Guide as a training tool, train field personnel on identifying and investigating illicit discharges.	Initial training will be provided to each new field staff member. Training will be conducted annually at alternating campuses. In lieu of annual campus-specific training, TCCD may offer a combined training for staff from all campuses every other year.	Biennially beginning Permit Year 1

**BMP MEASURABLE GOALS AND RECORDKEEPING
ILLCIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION**

Best Management Practice (BMP)	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Implementation Schedule (year)
On-Site Sewage Disposal Systems	Prevent and correct leaking on-site sewage disposal systems (acid neutralization pits that receive discharges from instructional labs and grease traps that receive discharges from kitchens). The district's Facilities Department is notified upon discovery of any system issues and work orders are enacted promptly do address any necessary repairs.	Conduct repairs to 100% of reported maintenance issues to on-site sewage disposal systems at all campuses.	Regularly, upon discovery or notification to Campus Facilities Departments

MCM #3: Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Permit Requirements

The MS4 operator, to the extent allowable under State and local law, must develop, implement, and enforce a program requiring operators of construction activities to select, install, implement, and maintain stormwater control measures that prevent illicit discharges to the MEP. The program must include provisions for construction site plan review and inspections.

Program Overview

Implementation and oversight of the construction site stormwater runoff control program will be performed by TCCD's Office of Environmental Management for sites one acre and greater (including larger common plan) to assure proper selection, installation, implementation, and maintenance of stormwater control measures.

All TCCD-owned construction sites will comply with TCEQ Construction General Permit No. TXR150000. This includes (1) having BMPs for sediment and erosion control, (2) procedures for initiating and completing soil stabilization measures, (3) minimizing exposure to stormwater of building materials, building products, construction waste, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials, and (4) having BMPs to minimize discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks.

Each required site will incorporate a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) including adequate sediment and erosion controls. Discharging of wash out wastewater, fuels, oils, soaps, solvents, and dewatering activities is strictly prohibited. Waste from construction sites shall be the responsibility of the contractor performing the work. Contractors shall be responsible for addressing construction waste based on the appropriate Federal, State, and local laws. TCCD crews will be responsible for managing construction waste from TCCD-led projects.

Each SWP3 shall also contain measures to minimize the exposure of building-related products present on each construction site to precipitation and stormwater. TCCD Office of Environmental Management will review construction site plans during pre-construction meetings and will request copies of the SWP3s. NOIs must be submitted to TCCD for review prior to initiation of construction activities.

Site inspections will be conducted at TCCD-owned construction sites in accordance with the TCEQ Construction General Permit, as well as TCCD's Construction Site Inspection Checklist. Follow-ups will be conducted, as needed, based on inspection findings.

Informational materials will be provided to contractors regarding stormwater pollution and applicable BMPs during the contacting phase and/or during pre-construction meetings. During or immediately following the pre-construction meeting, TCCD will also assess permit requirements, confirm permits are in effect, and review proposed Best Management Practices for erosion/sediment control, oil and chemical use and storage, and other measures as appropriate.

A program will be utilized for training MS4 staff whose primary jobs duties are related to implementing the construction stormwater program. The established stormwater hotline and online contact form may be used as a conduit for receiving information submitted by the public regarding construction stormwater concerns.

TCCD employees found to be in violation of this Section will be subject to the District administrative policy regarding disciplinary actions for employees. Construction site contractors failing to comply with the provisions of the established SWP3 for construction sites will be issued a warning from TCCD inspector and if corrective action is not achieved, may be reported to the TCEQ for violations.

BMPs anticipated to be used to address this MCM are presented in the table below. Included in each BMP is a description of what records will be maintained and provided in the annual reports, responsible party, and implementation schedule.

**BMP MEASURABLE GOALS AND RECORDKEEPING
CONSTRUCTION SITE STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL**

Best Management Practice (BMP)	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Implementation Schedule (year)
Land Disturbing Activities Policy	TCCD is responsible for ensuring all regulated land disturbing activities have adequate documentation, permits, and pollution prevention measures before construction begins and that construction activities follow approved plans and TCCD's design standards. All new construction is preceded by a pre-construction meeting where applicable requirements will be verified.	Pre-construction meeting will be held for 100% of new construction projects that disturb more than 1 acre, applicable to all campuses.	Prior to beginning of construction project.
Construction Site Review	Require developers to provide Notice of Intent (NOI) and make SWP3s available for review by TCCD personnel prior to construction initiation.	Review 100% of applicable construction project SWP3s for all campuses. Maintain documentation of review.	Prior to beginning construction.
Construction Site Inspections	Follow protocols for inspecting all construction site activities using an established Construction Site Inspection Checklist.	Inspect 100% of applicable construction projects at all campuses. Maintain documentation of inspection.	Throughout permit period – Quarterly
Stormwater Hotline	Administer a hotline and online contact form for receiving information submitted by the public regarding construction stormwater and pollution.	Document and respond to 100% of reports at all campuses.	Update documentation as needed throughout permit period
Complaint Response and Tracking	Investigate reports of illicit discharges and document response.	Investigate 100% of reports at all campuses.	Ongoing, throughout permit period
Staff Training	Train staff whose primary job duties are related to implementing the construction stormwater program.	Train 100% of the applicable employees at all campuses.	Initially, prior to beginning of construction project.

MCM#4: Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

Permit Requirements

TCCD is required to develop, implement, and enforce a program, to the extent allowable under state, federal, and local law, to control stormwater discharges from new development and redeveloped sites that discharge into the small MS4 that disturb one acre or more. This includes smaller development or redevelopment projects which are part of a larger common plan of development that would disturb one acre or more.

Program Overview

TCCD's Real Estate & Facilities group maintains detailed technical design guidelines that are required to be followed for all planning, design and construction of new facilities, additions, expansions, or renovations of existing facilities. The design guidelines include encouragement to divert stormwater to bio-retention areas, rain gardens or swales and to preserve natural inclination of existing features as much as possible (i.e., creek beds, outcrops). Detailed landscaping requirements are also included, which encourages the use of native and adapted plantings.

Specific control measures selected will be reviewed during pre-construction meetings and will be inspected post-construction. Long-term maintenance of structural controls will be reviewed by TCCD's Office of Environmental Management using their Development and Redevelopment Inspection Checklist. Maintenance requirements will be added to the appropriate preventive maintenance schedule within TCCD's The Maintenance Authority (TMA) PM program. Responsible parties will be determined for maintenance purposes but will likely include TCCD maintenance and facilities staff.

TCCD will enforce a post-construction site runoff policy to address new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to 1 acre or are part of a common plan of development that is greater than or equal to 1 acre. Enforcement will be accomplished via contractual obligations. In addition, new projects must also meet applicable local city ordinances.

BMPs anticipated to be used to address this MCM are presented in the table below. Included in each BMP is a description of what records will be maintained and provided in the annual reports, responsible party, and implementation schedule.

**BMP MEASURABLE GOALS AND RECORDKEEPING
POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT**

Best Management Practice (BMP)	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Implementation Schedule
Post-Construction Site Inspections	Use existing protocol for inspecting construction site activities after Notice of Termination (NOT) submittal (Follow established Development and Redevelopment Inspection Checklist).	Inspect 100% of sites (applicable to all campuses) following receipt of NOT.	Following receipt of NOT
Post-Construction Site Inspections	Use existing protocol for inspecting construction site activities for all small post-construction sites that are between 1 and 5 acres or part of a larger development plan that would not have a NOT.	Inspect 100% of sites (applicable to all campuses) following completion of small construction activities.	Following notification to Campus Facilities Department of construction project completion.
Technical Design Guidelines	Guidelines present administrative and technical guidelines for those involved in the planning, design, and construction of new facilities, additions, expansions or renovations of existing TCCD facilities.	TCCD Real Estate and Facilities group will review 100% of proposed designs to assure general compliance with the design standards	Prior to approval of design, before construction begins
City Ordinance Adherence	Post-construction sites must be maintained on an ongoing basis to adhere to applicable local city ordinances.	Corrective measures will be enacted for 100% of sites found to be out of compliance with local city ordinances during Post-Construction Inspections.	By end of Permit Year 1 and then following project completions.
Enforcement Actions	Via contractual obligations enforce a post-construction site runoff policy to address new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to 1 acre or are part of a common plan of development that is greater than or equal to 1 acre.	Document and maintain records for 100% of enforcement actions taken in response to illicit discharges or post-construction maintenance needs at all campuses and keep records for 3 years beyond the end of the current permit cycle.	By end of Permit Year 1 and then following project completions.

MCM#5: Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Permit Requirements

TCCD is required to develop and implement an operation and maintenance (O&M) program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal activities and municipally owned areas on its campuses. O&M activities include storm sewer system maintenance, road maintenance, and chemical applications, among other things.

TCCD must develop and maintain an inventory of facilities and stormwater controls that it owns and operates. The inventory must include the following types of facilities:

- a. Composting facilities
- b. Equipment storage and maintenance facilities
- c. Fuel storage facilities
- d. Hazardous waste disposal facilities
- e. Hazardous waste handling and transfer facilities
- f. Incinerators
- g. Landfills
- h. Materials storage yards
- i. Pesticide storage facilities
- j. Buildings, including schools, libraries, police stations, fire stations, and office buildings
- k. Parking lots
- l. Golf courses
- m. Swimming pools
- n. Public works yards
- o. Recycling facilities
- p. Solid waste handling and transfer facilities
- q. Street repair and maintenance sites
- r. Vehicle storage and maintenance yards
- s. Structural stormwater controls

The O&M activities must be evaluated for their potential to discharge pollutants into stormwater. Pollutants of concern from these activities must be identified, and pollutant prevention measures developed and implemented. Standard procedures must be developed to visually inspect the pollution prevention measures and maintain structural controls. Finally, TCCD employees responsible for municipal operations must be trained on implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices.

Program Overview

TCCD has evaluated O&M activities for their potential to discharge pollutants in stormwater. TCCD has developed and implemented stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWP3s) for its operations and target areas at each campus. The SWP3s document the pollutants of concern from O&M and other activities that have been identified and pollution prevention measures were developed and implemented. Target area maps have been developed and Quarterly Target Area Inspection Checklists are reviewed annually and revised, as needed, to add visual inspection of any additional pollution prevention measures and structural controls identified. A log of inspections is maintained to document progress and summarize findings.

Good housekeeping measures and non-structural BMPs have been developed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from its municipal operations. The TCCD operations that are subject to the operation, maintenance, or training program developed under the good-housekeeping and pollution prevention MCM include:

- Park and open space maintenance
- Street, road or highway maintenance
- Fleet and building maintenance
- Storm sewer system maintenance
- New construction and land disturbances
- Municipal parking lots
- Vehicle and equipment maintenance and storage yards
- Waste transfer stations
- Cold Weather Operations (including salt / sand storage locations)

TCCD employees responsible for municipal O&M activities will continue to be trained on programs that focus on procedures for reducing the discharge of pollutants from municipal operations. Primary mechanism for ongoing training and educating staff is accomplished during target area quarterly inspections or following these inspections when issues were identified that require corrective action.

TCCD will review existing and/or develop inspection and maintenance procedures for structural control measures to ensure adequate long-term maintenance. This annual review will include developing and updating an inventory of stormwater controls and the associated maintenance required. TCCD will utilize the existing The Maintenance Authority (TMA) preventative maintenance (PM) tracking software to schedule and track inspection and maintenance of structural controls.

TCCD will review existing and/or develop waste management procedures to facilitate adequate proper handling and disposal of wastes generated during O&M activities. Waste management procedures will address at a minimum dredge spoils, accumulated sediment and floatables removed from the MS4. Additionally, chemical and hazardous wastes will be managed in accordance with TCCD's existing Hazardous Material Management Program.

Contractors hired by TCCD to perform maintenance activities on TCCD-owned facilities will be contractually required to comply with all of the stormwater control measures, good housekeeping practices, and facility specific stormwater management operating procedures implemented by TCCD. TCCD will provide adequate oversight of contractor activities to ensure that contractors are using appropriate control measures and standard operating procedures.

BMPs anticipated to be used to address this MCM are presented in the table below. Included in each BMP is a description of what records will be maintained and provided in the annual reports, responsible party, and implementation schedule.

Best Management Practice (BMP)	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Implementation Schedule (year)
Storm Sewer Maintenance and Inspection	Develop/update inventory of facilities and stormwater controls at all campuses. Conduct inspections and required maintenance of facilities and stormwater controls (drainage channels, retention ponds, inlets and catch basins).	Annual review of facility and stormwater control inventory on a rotating schedule of one campus review per year. Inspect and remove debris from stormwater inlets monthly at all campuses. The TMA Database is reviewed semi-annually to ensure that maintenance routines have been completed.	Annually in Permit Years 1 through 5. Semi-annually in Permit Years 1 through 5.
Employee Training and Information	Continue to provide training and information to employees involved in implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices at all campuses.	Quarterly information provided through target area inspections for facilities staff at each campus. Training will be provided to at least 75% of staff across all campuses. Spill Prevention Training	Quarterly in Permit Years 1 through 5 Training by end of Permit Year 5
Assessment of TCC Campus facilities and operations	Maintain an inventory of facilities and evaluate O&M activities for their potential to discharge pollutants in stormwater. Revise the inspection process based on findings of evaluation.	Complete inventory of facilities at all campuses; re-evaluate 25% of facilities/activities annually.	Complete re-inventory during Permit Year 1; Evaluations and inspections conducted Years 2 through 5
Waste Disposal	Review and revise (if needed) written procedures for proper disposal of waste generated during stormwater control maintenance (i.e., cleanout of catch basins) at each campus.	Written procedure reviewed and revised (if needed) during annual SWMP review period for all campuses to ensure 100% of waste will be properly disposed.	Permit Years 1 through 5 during annual SWMP review period (January 24 – March 14 of each new Permit Year).

Best Management Practice (BMP)	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Implementation Schedule (year)
Spill Prevention	Continue implementation of existing Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plans at TCC Campuses.	Tanks are inspected monthly at all 5 campuses as detailed in the SPCC Plans to ensure preventative maintenance is being conducted, and any necessary corrective actions are addressed promptly. Spill kits are stocked as needed.	Monthly in Permit Years 1 through 5
Inspections and Maintenance	Inspect and maintain parking lots, open spaces, and target areas.	Document 100% of quarterly inspections of all 5 campuses using appropriate checklists (20 checklists per permit year).	Annually in Permit Years 1 through 5
Contractor Management	Contractors (i.e., janitorial, cafeteria) are required to comply with stormwater control measures, good housekeeping practices, and other relevant TCCD procedures. Contractor activities are overseen by the Office of Environmental Management.	Contracts will be in place for 100% of contractors hired by TCCD. Develop and follow a procedure for contractor oversight.	Contracts required during Permit Years 1 through 5 Contractor oversight procedures to be developed during Permit Year 2 and reviewed/revised annually thereafter.
Irrigation Conservation	Installation of automated systems that utilize daily weather information (temperature, wind and rainfall) to determine which areas of the campus to irrigate.	Install Automated Irrigation Systems at 100% (all 5) campuses.	By end of Permit Year 5

Best Management Practice (BMP)	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Implementation Schedule (year)
Minimize pesticide use	Only licensed personnel or contractors will apply pesticides. Native and adapted plants are used to minimize need for pesticides.	100% of personnel applying pesticides are licensed. Develop and follow a procedure for use of fertilizer.	Licensed personnel will be used Permit Years 1 through 5 Grounds Maintenance procedures (including fertilizer use) will be developed during Permit Year 2 and reviewed/revised annually thereafter.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Compliance

The TCEQ has adopted an implementation plan (I-Plan) TMDL for bacteria for the Greater Trinity River Region, including Segment No. 0841 that receives discharges from the Northeast Campus. TCCD is a regulated MS4 within the affected region and therefore must meet the TMDL requirements of the I-Plan.

Background

Potential sources identified at the NE campus include limited unmanaged animal contribution from pet waste and naturally occurring wildlife, sewage disposal systems including acid neutralization pits and grease traps, illegal dumping, and food waste litter. There are no overflowing sewer systems or residential populations present.

The TCCD Northeast Campus discharges specifically into the Creek segment 0841_02, and Table 17 of the *Thirteen TMDLs for Indicator Bacteria in the Lower West Fork Trinity River Watershed* is 11,448 billion mpn/day.

The current and proposed ways in which TCCD plans to address the bacteria load in its MS4, aligning with the program efforts set forth in the I-Plan, are discussed below.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program Participation

As discussed in MCM #2: IDDE, TCCD has established BMPs for inspecting campuses, activating public support, and training field personnel in reporting observations of illicit, non-stormwater discharges. This would include any potential wastewater, untreated sewage, or illegal dumping which could negatively impact bacteria loading.

Additionally, MCM #2 includes a BMP to prevent and correct leaking on-site sewage disposal systems. For TCCD, these sewage disposal systems include acid neutralization pits that receive discharges from instructional labs and grease traps that receive discharges from kitchens. There is no electronic or mechanical detection system to discover leaks or ruptures in these on-site sewage disposal systems, so the disposal systems are free flowing to the City of Fort Worth. However, the district's Facilities Department is notified upon discovery of any system issues and work orders are enacted promptly to address any necessary repairs.

Additional Means of Addressing Bacteria Sources

As discussed in MCM #1: Public Education, Involvement, and Outreach, TCCD has established BMPs regarding public education of impacts of pet waste and food waste litter on stormwater quality, and ways to manage pet wastes via pet waste collection stations. Public Education efforts are specifically geared towards increasing the public awareness of impacts to stormwater from pet waste and food waste litter, with ideas for how the public can participate in mitigating these issues.

TMDL Compliance

Best Management Practice (BMP)	BMP Description	Measurable Goals	Implementation Schedule (year)
From MCM #2: Target Area Inspections	Conduct inspections at each campus at target (high potential) areas, including trash compactors or areas where waste accumulation occurs.	Document quarterly inspections a using target area checklists and track corrective actions to completion.	Quarterly, beginning in Permit Year 1, throughout permit period.
From MCM #2: Stormwater Hotline and Reporting Form	Administer hotline and online reporting form for reporting of polluters or dry weather flow by the community, applicable to all campuses.	Document and respond to 100% of reports; document each IDDE investigation until corrective action is complete.	Review and summarize hotline or online reports annually.
From MCM #2: Field Personnel Training	Utilizing the IDDE Field Investigation Guide as a training tool, train field personnel on identifying and investigating illicit discharges, emphasizing discharges that may be sources of bacteria.	Initial training will be provided to each new field staff member. Training will be conducted annually at alternating campuses. In lieu of annual campus-specific training, TCCD may offer a combined training for staff from all campuses every other year.	Biennially beginning Permit Year 1
From MCM #2: On-Site Sewage Disposal Systems	Prevent and correct leaking on-site sewage disposal systems (acid neutralization pits that receive discharges from instructional labs and grease traps that receive discharges from kitchens).	Conduct repairs to 100% of reported maintenance issues to on-site sewage disposal systems at all campuses.	Regularly, upon discovery or notification to Campus Facilities Departments
From MCM#1: Educational displays, pamphlets, booklets addressing pet waste and litter	Provide education materials of impacts of pet waste and other pollutants (i.e., litter) on stormwater quality.	Display educational materials annually at campus events. Install pet waste stations at campuses and/or sponsor stations at local parks. At least one station per campus will be installed, one per year for a total of five stations. In lieu of a station installed at a campus, TCCD may choose to sponsor installation of a station at a local park where pet waste is of more concern.	Annually, beginning in Permit Year 1, for each Permit Year