

Tarrant County Stormwater Management Program



Tarrant County

2025-2029

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Part I. Definitions

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

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 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, excavating, and other construction related activities (e.g., stockpiling of fill material and demolition); 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 rights-of-way, 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 acre and less than five acres of land. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one 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 and less than five acres of land.

Large Construction Activity is construction activity that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than five acres of land. Large construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five 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 acres of land. 2024 Small MS4 General Permit Part I Page 7

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 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.

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:
 - (1) The homebuilder completing final stabilization as specified in condition (a) above; or
 - (2) 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. 2024 Small MS4 General Permit Part I Page 8
- (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.

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

Illicit Discharge – Any discharge to an MS4 that is not entirely composed of stormwater, except discharges pursuant to this general permit or a separate authorization and discharges resulting from emergency fire-fighting activities.

Impaired Water – A surface water body that is identified as impaired on the latest U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved Clean Water Act (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 CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d) which lists the category 4 and 5 water bodies.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) – The technology-based discharge standard for 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.

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 2024 Small MS4 General Permit Part I Page 11
- (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 MS4.

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. 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.

Urban Area – A statistical geographic entity consisting of a densely settled core created from census blocks and contiguous qualifying territory that together have at least 2,000 housing units or 5,000 persons as defined and used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2020 Decennial Census.

Urbanized Area (UA) – A retired statistical geographic entity type consisting of a densely settled core created from census tracts or blocks and adjacent densely settled territory that together have a minimum population of 50,000 people which was used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2000 and the 2010 Decennial Census. 2024 Small MS4 General Permit Part II, Section A Page 12

Waters of the United States – Waters of the United States or Waters of the U.S. means the term as defined in 40 CFR § 122.2.

Part II. Permit Applicability and Coverage

Section A. Small MS4s Eligible for Authorization under this General Permit

This Comprehensive General Permit provides authorization for stormwater and certain non-stormwater discharges from small (Phase II) municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) to surface water in the state. The general permit contains the required permit terms and conditions along with clear, specific, and measurable requirements applicable to all small MS4s that are eligible for coverage under this general permit (see 40 CFR § 122.28(d)(1)).

Regulated Portion of Small MS4

The portion of the small MS4 that is required to meet the conditions of this general permit are those portions that are located within the urban area with a population of at least 50,000 people as defined and used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2000, 2010, or 2020 Decennial Censuses, as well as any portion of the small MS4 that is designated by TCEQ. 2024 Small MS4 General Permit Part II, Section B & C Page 13

For the purpose of this permit, the regulated portion of a small MS4 for a transportation entity is the land owned by the permittee within the urban area with a population of at least 50,000 people which functions as or is integral to a transportation system with drainage conveyance. Non-contiguous property that does not drain into the transportation drainage system is not subject to this general permit.

Section B. Categories of Regulated Small MS4s

This general permit defines small MS4 operators by the following categories, or levels, based on the population served by the MS4 within the 2020 urban area with a population of at least 50,000 people. The level of an MS4 is based on population in the most recent Decennial Census at the time of permit issuance. A national Census held during a permit term will not affect the level of an MS4 until the next permit renewal. For the purpose of this section, “serve a population” means the residential population within the regulated portion of the small MS4 based on the population data from the 2020 Decennial Census, except for non-traditional small MS4s listed in Level 2b below.

Level 2b: Operators of 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 within the “urban area with a population of at least 50,000 people”, unless the non-traditional MS4 can demonstrate that it meets the criteria for a waiver from permit coverage based on the population served.

Section C. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge

The following non-stormwater sources may be discharged from the small MS4 and are not required to be addressed in the small MS4's Illicit Discharge and Detection or other minimum control measures, unless they are determined by the permittee or TCEQ to be significant contributors of pollutants to the small MS4, or they are otherwise prohibited by the MS4 operator:

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; 2024 Small MS4 General Permit Part II, Section E Page 16
8. Foundation and footing drains;
9. Air conditioning condensation;
10. Water from crawl space pumps;
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 wastewater;
15. Discharges or flows from emergency fire-fighting activities (emergency fire-fighting activities do not include washing of trucks, runoff water from training activities, test water from fire suppression systems, and similar activities);
16. Other allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in 40 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.

Section D. Legal Authority

Non-traditional small MS4s, such as counties, drainage districts, transportation entities, municipal utility districts, military bases, prisons, and universities:

Where the permittee lacks the authority to develop ordinances or to implement enforcement actions, the permittee shall exert enforcement authority as required by this general permit for its facilities, employees, contractors, and any other entity over which it has operational control within the portion of the urban area with a population of at least 50,000 people under the jurisdiction of the permittee. For discharges from third party actions, the permittee shall perform inspections and exert enforcement authority to the MEP.

Part III. Impaired Water Bodies and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Requirements

Tarrant County's Stormwater staff has determined Tarrant County has no direct discharge into any impaired water bodies within the approved TMDL watershed. Tarrant County will implement some (such as, onsite sewage facilities, illicit discharges and dumping and residential education) of those implementation strategies and BMP's listed in the approved I-Plan and from the small MS4 General Permit Part III, Section A 5 "Impairment for Bacteria." These implementation strategies and BMP's for bacteria reduction will be listed as BMP's in the body of our SWMP and highlighted by (TMDL).

Discharges Directly to Water Quality Impaired Water Bodies without an Approved TMDL

Table 1: Alternative Equivalent BMPs for Bacteria Impaired Water Bodies

Requirement	Measurable Goal	Frequency
Sanitary Sewer Systems as described by Part III.A.5.(a)	Tarrant County does not own or operate any sanitary sewer systems. Investigate 100% of sanitary sewer overflow complaints identified through the public reporting mechanism implemented by the MS4 each year. Refer any identified discharges to the sanitary sewer owner	Investigate and address 100% of sanitary sewer overflow complaints.

Requirement	Measurable Goal	Frequency
On Site Sewage Facilities (OSSFs) as described by Part III.A.5.(b).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarrant County lacks legal authority to screen OSSF systems without a complaint. • Maintain an inventory of 100% of the identified OSSFs and their status each year. Review and update this inventory at least one time each year to address changes or additions. • Address 100% of failing OSSFs each year by requiring the responsible party to perform all necessary corrective actions to eliminate the illicit discharge. • Investigate and address 100% of OSSF complaints identified through the public reporting mechanism implemented by the MS4 each year. 	Maintain records of OSSF complaints and investigations
Illicit Discharges and Dumping as described by Part III.A.5.(c).	Ensure 100% of procedures and ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms established for BMPs in MCM 3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination address discharges that may contribute bacteria including from OSSFs, grease traps, and grit traps.	See MCM 3

Requirement	Measurable Goal	Frequency
Animal Sources as described by Part III.A.5.(d).	Assess and address, if feasible, 100% of complaints received about feral hogs in the MS4 area within the impairment watershed each year. If infeasible to address the complaint, maintain documentation of the reason. Prohibit the feeding of ducks and geese in 100% of public parks or similar greenspaces the MS4 area within the impairment watershed each year.	Maintain records of complaints and responses. Tarrant County does not own or maintain any green spaces.
Residential Education as described by Part III.A.5.(e)	Implement at least one additional BMP from MCM 1: Identifying and reporting illicit discharges or illegal dumping	

Tarrant County staff has determined there are direct discharges from our MS4 system to impaired water bodies without an approved TMDL. Based on information from the Texas 303(d) list on June 1, 2022, Tarrant County has two locations (Burleson Retta Road and Village Creek and Shelby Road at Village Creek) where we direct discharge into Segment 828A Village Creek (unclassified water body). The pollutant of concern is bacteria, which is listed as active from Lake Arlington to the headwaters from Village Creek.

Part IV. Minimum Control Measures (MCMs)

MCM 1: Public Education and Outreach

Tarrant County shall implement a public education and outreach program to distribute educational materials to the community and conduct equivalent outreach about the impacts of stormwater discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.

Table 2: Target Audience and Pollutants

Target Audience	Target Pollutants
Residents	Dumping of solid waste
Residents	Failing septic systems

Table 3: Public Education and Outreach

BMP /Activity	Target Audience	Target Pollutant	Measurable Goal
Information on the MS4 operator's website.	Residents	MS4 Information	Maintain a webpage with current and accurate information and working links.
Social media posts, social media campaign.	Residents	Household hazardous waste, yard waste, illicit discharge, pet waste etc.	Post a minimum of four times each year on a minimum of one social media platform. List topics
Permanent stormwater related signage.	Residents	Dumping of solid waste	Stormwater related signs will be placed in a highly visible area.
Support educational meetings, seminar, or trainings hosted by NCTCOG	Residents	Failing septic systems Dumping of solid waste	One event annually
Targeted education campaign via mail, email	Residents using solid waste disposal voucher program	Flyer about reporting illegal dumping will be included in 100% of emails or mailings with vouchers.	Track emails sent to residents requesting solid waste disposal vouchers.

MCM 2: Public Involvement and Participation

Tarrant County create opportunities, or support activities that are coordinated by citizen groups, for residents and others to become involved with the SWMP.

Table 4: Public Involvement and Participation

BMP /Activity	Measurable Goal	Frequency
Clean-up events	For consideration, the land area cleaned must be at least: Two acres, 400 yards of a stream, streambank, riparian area, or Two miles of roadside You can combine these, such as one acre of land and 200 yards of stream.	Host or support at least one events annually.

BMP /Activity	Measurable Goal	Frequency
Habitat improvement	Events that involve tree planting, invasive vegetation removal and stream restoration. The project must be at least 0.5 acres or 25 yards for consideration.	Host or support at least one events annually.
Educational display/booth	Create one booth or display at a school, public event, or similar event that provides information or displays to improve public understanding of issues related to water quality.	One booth or display annually

MCM 3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

To the extent allowable under State law, Tarrant County currently implements an illicit discharge program. Since Texas counties do not have the rule/ordinance making authority. Voluntary compliance is sought in the case of illicit dischargers. After seeking voluntary compliance, the illicit discharge will be referred to the TCEQ Region 4 Office in Fort Worth.

Malfunctioning on-site sewage facilities, such as septic systems, are subject to County corrective actions and enforcement, as necessary. Tarrant County's allowable non-stormwater discharges have been documented on page 7 of the SWMP.

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

Table 5: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program

Requirement	Measurable Goal	Frequency/Tracking
A current and accurate MS4 map (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(1))	Tarrant County will continue to update our MS4 outfall map in the urbanized areas in unincorporated Tarrant County. Staff will locate old and new outfalls contained in those areas that discharge directly into waters of the State. The MS4 map will have the location and names all surface waters receiving discharges from Tarrant County outfalls.	Update one precinct annually.
Methods for informing and training MS4 field staff (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(2))	Train Public Health (Environmental Division) and Transportation field staff to recognize illicit discharge or illegal dumping	Conduct two trainings annually, one for PH and one for Transportation. Or one joint training.
Public Reporting of Illicit Discharges and Spills: Instructions (Part IV, Section D.3.(c)(3))	1-888-335-DUMP Sheriff 817-740-4300	Sherriff logs and NCTCOG phone call log, site visits, complaint calls to environmental department
Procedures for responding to illicit discharge, illegal dumping, and spills (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(4))	See Page 14	
Procedures for tracing the source of an illicit discharge and illegal dumping (see Part IV. D.3.(c)(5))	See Page 14	Maintain investigation worksheets/reports for 100% of complaints
Procedures for removing the source of the illicit discharge and illegal dumping (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(5))	See Page 14	Maintain investigation worksheets/reports for 100% of complaints
Conduct inspections in response to complaints including follow-up inspections, and procedures for inspections (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(6))	See Page 15	Maintain investigation reports for 100% of complaints
For Levels 2, 3 and 4, if applicable, procedures to prevent and correct any leaking on-site sewage disposal systems that discharge into the small MS4	See Page 15	Maintain a permitting system that tracks active on-site sewage facilities (OSSF)

Procedures for responding to Illicit Discharge, Illegal Dumping, and Spills

Tarrant County will continue this current activity with the North Central Texas Council of Governments to offer residents of unincorporated Tarrant County the opportunity to report illegal dumping to the regional *Stop Illegal Dumping Hotline*, 1-888-335-DUMP. This number is monitored by NCTCOG and calls are referred to local governments.

Local Government Contacts:

Maria Moreno (Spills): 817-884-2634

Nicholas Salas (Sewage): 817-321-5441

Citizen and county staff reporting of apparent water pollution in neighborhood drainage ways and creeks is a reasonable means of detecting illicit discharges in unincorporated areas of Tarrant County. In the unincorporated urban area, Tarrant County staff will investigate citizen reports and county staff discovered illicit discharges in a timely manner. Since the County's enforcement powers are restricted, TCEQ Region 4 Field Office will be notified of illicit dischargers that do not comply voluntarily.

The Environmental Health Division of the Tarrant County Public Health Department will maintain records of actions taken regarding OSSF or illicit sewage discharge into the MS4 via their tracking system. As an authorized agent of TCEQ, Tarrant County has authority to enforce rules regarding the installation and operation of on-site sewerage facilities and public health violations that may contribute to bacteria loading into the waters of the State.

The Tarrant County Sheriff's Department Illegal Dumping Team is a group of deputies who investigate illegal dumping in the county. Stormwater staff will coordinate with the Sheriff's Department team to report annual activities (number of illegal dumping cases, number of cleanups and number of issued citations) that occurred in the county.

The Tarrant County Transportation Department will partner with the City of Fort Worth to offer residents of unincorporated Tarrant County the opportunity to dispose of household trash, home remodeling debris, and recyclables at Fort Worth's Drop-off Stations.

Procedures for Tracing the Source of an Illicit Discharge and Illegal Dumping

Tarrant County Transportation and Environmental Health Staff will respond to all high priority discharges within 24 hours of receiving the reports. An example of a high priority discharge would be a sanitary sewer discharge.

An investigation worksheet and/or report will be completed for every source investigation conducted.

Tarrant County will notify the TCEQ Region 4 Field Office of any illicit flows believed to be an immediate threat to human health or the environment.

Voluntary compliance is sought in the case of illicit dischargers. After seeking voluntary compliance, the illicit discharge will be referred to the TCEQ Region 4 Office in Fort Worth.

Develop and Maintain Inspection Procedures

Tarrant County will conduct inspections in response to complaints each year according to the established procedures. Failure to abate the issue within 48 hours or repeat offenses may be referred to the appropriate agency, such as the Tarrant County Sheriff's office and the TCEQ Region 4 Field Office. A site visit or service report will be documented to ensure corrective action has been taken.

On-Site Sewage Facilities (OSSF) Procedures

Environmental Health staff track OSSFs in Tarrant County using permits and tracking within our database. Staff will conduct site visits in response to complaints to confirm that the OSSF is in a state of failure or violation. A notice will then be given to the property owner to abate the issue within certain time frame. Failure to abate the issue may result in legal action with the Sheriff's department or through the Justice of the Peace court.

MCM 4: Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Table 6: Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Program

Requirement	Measurable Goal	Frequency/Tracking
Develop and maintain an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism as described in Part IV.D.4.(a).	Tarrant County right-of-way encroachment permit applications will be used to track construction activities in the county	Annual review
Prohibit discharges as described in Part IV.D.4.(b)(2)	Develop and maintain a regulatory mechanism to prohibit these discharges. Review and update the regulatory mechanism at least one time during the permit term to address changes and make improvements where applicable.	Annual review
Maintain and implement site plan review procedures that describe which plans will be reviewed as well as when an operator may begin construction as described in Part IV.D.4.(b)(3)	Implement site plan review procedures for 100% of new construction site plans received each year.	Review and update site plan review procedures at least one time annually to address changes and make improvements to the established procedures where applicable.
Implement procedures for inspecting large and small construction projects as described in Part IV.D.4.(b)(4).	Review and update inspection procedures at least one time annually to address changes and make improvements to the established procedures where applicable.	Review and update annually

Requirement	Measurable Goal	Frequency/Tracking
Conduct construction site inspections as described in Part IV.D.4.(b)(4)	Conduct inspections at a minimum of 80% of active construction sites annually according to the established procedures (or some Level 2b small MS4s must notify the appropriate agency with the authority to act). Each year, conduct follow up inspections in 100% of cases where necessary as described in the established procedures (except for some Level 2b small MS4s without the appropriate authority to act)	Maintain records
Develop, implement, and maintain procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public as described in Part IV.D.4.(b)(5).	Review and update procedures for the receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public at least one time annually to address changes and make improvements to the established procedures where applicable. Maintain one webpage, hotline, or similar method for receipt of information submitted by the public throughout the permit term.	Review and update annually
Conduct training for all the MS4 staff whose primary job duties are related to implementing the construction stormwater program as described in Part IV.D.4.(b)(6). Training may be conducted in person or using self paced training materials such as videos or reading materials.	Conduct a minimum of one training annually for 100% of MS4 staff whose primary job duties are related to implementing the construction stormwater program.	Maintain records

Develop and Maintain a Regulatory Mechanism

Tarrant County lacks the authority to enact ordinances related to construction sites and lacks the legal authority to inspect construction sites. As stated in the Small MS4 General Permit, non-traditional small MS4s such as counties that lack the authority to inspect construction sites shall, at a minimum, conduct inspections of sites operated by the County or its contractors that are located in the County's regulated area.

Tarrant County right-of-way encroachment permit applications will be used to track construction activities in the county. In the event construction site are observed to be in violation of TPDES Construction General Permit, TXR150000, the MS4 staff will contact the primary operator in writing requesting voluntary compliance. Issues of non-compliance or complaints from residents regarding construction sites will be referred to the appropriate MS4 for inspection and enforcement. Where a particular city does not have enforcement authority, the County will notify the TCEQ Region 4 Field Office for enforcement.

Tarrant County will report prohibited discharges as specified in TXR040000, Part IV.D.4.(b)(2) to the appropriate authority for enforcement.

Construction Site Plan Review Procedure

All construction site plans where the county is the primary or secondary operator will be reviewed by MS4 Transportation Department staff for compliance with TPDES Construction General Permit, TXR150000. Operators may begin construction once the plan has been approved, authorization under TXR150000 has been obtained, where applicable, and construction best management practices (BMP) have been installed. (Appendix 1)

Construction Site Inspections and Enforcement Procedure

All construction site plans where the county is the primary or secondary operator will be inspected by the primary operator or MS4 Transportation Department staff at least once every fourteen (14) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater. Sites may also be inspected after receiving a complaint. Prior to inspection available documentation will be reviewed. During an inspection the inspector will observe:

- Site CGP TXR150000 coverage.
- Stormwater control measures implementation and maintenance.
- Compliance with MS4 ordinance(s) and other regulations.

Following a construction site inspection, inspectors will provide a written or electronic inspection report to the site operator(s) (Appendix 1). Based on inspection findings, all necessary follow-up actions will be established to ensure compliance with permit requirements and the SWMP.

If issues on non-compliance are observed, then a follow-up inspection will be scheduled allowing time for corrective actions to be taken.

MS4 Staff Training

Conduct at least one training annually for 100% of all MS4 staff whose primary job duties are related to implementing the construction stormwater program. Training may be conducted in person or using self-paced training materials, such as videos or reading materials.

MCM 5: Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program

Table 7: Required Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment BMPs

Requirement	Measurable Goal	Frequency/Tracking
Develop and maintain an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism as described in Part IV.D.5.(a)(2).	Tarrant County Engineering Standards Manual	Review and update the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism at least one time during the permit term to address changes and make improvements to the ordinance where applicable.
Document and maintain records of enforcement actions and make them available for review by the TCEQ as described in Part IV.D.5.(b)(1).	Enforcement will be referred to the appropriate MS4 for inspection and enforcement or the TCEQ Region 4 Field Office.	Records of referral for enforcement will be kept. Make 100% of enforcement records available to TCEQ for review within 24 hours of request.
Ensure the long term operation and maintenance of structural stormwater control measures installed as described in Part IV.D.5.(b)(2).	Determine Amount of Grass Line Ditches	Annually track the amount of grass lined ditches maintained by the county.

The intent of this MCM is to lessen the storm water quality impacts after construction has been completed on new and redeveloped sites (1 acre or larger of disturbed earth). To the extent allowable under State law, Tarrant County will develop and implement a Post Construction MCM in unincorporated Tarrant County, which includes both urban and other areas. Since Texas counties do not have the rule/ordinance making authority that cities have, the County cannot enforce a program to reduce pollutants in post construction storm water runoff at new and redeveloped sites.

The County will participate in this MCM by allowing the use of unlined or pervious drainage ditches, instead of impervious concrete gutter and underground storm drain pipe systems, which cities typically require, and other activities. Compared to impervious underground storm drain pipe systems, above ground open grassy drainage ditch systems allow more storm water runoff to soak into the ground, which reduces downstream runoff velocities (erosion reduction), provides a means of detaining and treating, to a degree, some pollutants (sediment, nutrients/fertilizers, detergents, etc.) and allows illicit discharges to be easier to observe and locate. Drainage ditch systems are usually less costly to install and are compatible with large lots that are required for OSSF's which provides obvious incentives for their continued installation during and beyond this permit period. Tarrant County maintains drainage ditches and channels that serve County roads and will continue to do so throughout the permit term.

Develop and Maintain City Ordinances

In the Tarrant County Subdivision & Land Use Regulations Manual, the County will generally allow developers, home builders and residents in unincorporated areas to use open, unlined grassy storm drainage ditches next to streets. This is an example of a policy that is both cost effective to the

construction community and environmentally effective for the County's storm water permit. Specific legal agreements with some adjacent cities may supersede this policy, but overall the policy will continue to be allowed.

Enforcement Records

Enforcement will be referred to the appropriate MS4 for inspection and enforcement or the TCEQ Region 4 Field Office. Records of referral for enforcement will be kept.

Long-Term Maintenance of Post-Construction Stormwater Control Measures

The County will allow the use of unlined or pervious drainage ditches, instead of impervious concrete gutter and underground storm drain pipe systems, which cities typically require, and other activities. Compared to impervious underground storm drain pipe systems, above ground open grassy drainage ditch systems allow more storm water runoff to soak into the ground, which reduces downstream runoff velocities (erosion reduction), provides a means of detaining and treating, to a degree, some pollutants (sediment, nutrients/fertilizers, detergents, etc.) and allows illicit discharges to be easier to observe and locate. Drainage ditch systems are usually less costly to install and are compatible with large lots that are required for OSSF's which provides obvious incentives for their continued installation during and beyond this permit period. Tarrant County maintains drainage ditches and channels that serve County roads and will continue to do so throughout the permit term.

MCM 6: Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Table 8: Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

Requirement	Measurable Goal	Frequency/Tracking
Permittee-owned Facilities and Control Inventory as described by Part IV.D.6.(b)(1).	Develop and maintain an annual inventory for 100% of the small MS4 owned and operated facilities and controls in the small MS4 area.	There are no County owned facilities within the Tarrant County MS4 jurisdiction. Review and update the inventory at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the facilities and controls where applicable.
Training and Education as described in Part IV.D.6.(b)(2).	Training may be conducted in person or using self-paced training materials such as videos or reading materials.	Conduct a minimum of one training per precinct annually for 100% of employees involved in implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices.
Disposal of Waste Material as described in Part IV.D.6.(b)(3).	Ensure that 100% of waste from the MS4 is disposed of in accordance with 30 TAC Chapters 330 or 335, as applicable each year.	Maintain waste manifests

Requirement	Measurable Goal	Frequency/Tracking
Each year, ensure that 100% of contractors hired by the MS4 to perform maintenance activities on permittee owned facilities are contractually required to comply with all of the stormwater control measures, good housekeeping practices, and facility-specific stormwater management operating procedures described in Parts IV D.6.(b)(2)-(6). Implement oversight procedures of contractor activities in 100% of contracts to ensure that contractors are using appropriate control measures and SOPs each year. Oversight procedures must be maintained on-site 100% of the time and made available for review by TCEQ within 24 hours of request.	All contracts for perform maintenance activities on permittee owned facilities shall contain the language "Awarded Vendors will be responsible for cleanup of debris and spills resulting from work completed while completing services under this bid."	Language will be added to contracts as they are awarded.
Assessment of permittee owned operations as described in Part IV.D.6.(b)(5)a.	Place barriers around or conduct runoff away from 100% of deicing chemical storage areas to prevent discharge into surface waters each year. Track 100% of the application of deicing and anti-icing compounds in the MS4 area and record the amount of compound used for each application annually.	Document annually
Identify pollutants of concern as described in Part IV.D.6.(b)(5)b.	Maintain chemical inventories for five facilities	Review and update the pollutants of concern list at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the O&M activities where applicable.
Pollution Prevention Measures as described in Part IV.D.6.(b)(5)c.	Five county facilities have SPCC plans.	Develop and implement a set of pollution prevention measures that will reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from the permittee-owned operations.

Requirement	Measurable Goal	Frequency/Tracking
Inspection of Pollution Prevention Measures as described in Part IV.D.6.(b)(5)d.	Annual SPCC inspections	At least one time annually, visually inspect 100% of pollution prevention measures implemented at permittee owned facilities to ensure they are working properly
Structural Control Maintenance as described by Part IV.D.6.(b)(6).	Annual SPCC inspections	At least one time annually, perform maintenance of 100% of the structural controls which require maintenance

Appendix 1: Construction Site Inspection Report Form

Construction Site Inspection Report

Site Information:

Inspection Date:	
Name(s) of Inspector(s):	
Site Name:	
TPDES Permit #:	
Site Contact Name:	
Site Contact Information:	

Inspection Items				
	Yes	No	Notes	
Does the site have active CGP TXR150000 coverage?				
If no, were site operator(s) notified that they need to obtain CGP TXR150000 coverage?				
Are site postings visible?				
Is the SWPPP available?				
Is the rainfall log current?				
Is there a record of inspections?				
Mud tracking from site?				
Is a follow-up inspection required?				
	Good	Fair	Poor	Notes
Condition of rock entrance/exit				
Condition of sediment logs				
Condition of rock berms				
Condition of silt fence				
Condition of sanitary facilities				
Condition of erosion control mats				
Other BMP's				