NPDES Stormwater Permit

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) is a permit program authorized by the Clean Water Act to regulate point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. Sources regulated under the NPDES include certain Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4's).

History Components of the The following BMP's are highlights of Keizer's SWMP: Phase II NPDES Stormwater Permit The current regulations that protect U.S. waterways from pollution were prompted by the disastrous management Phase II Stormwater Permit holders must develop and practices of the past. In 1952, an oil slick on Ohio's implement a detailed Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) Cuyahoga River caught fire, causing \$1 million dollars in to guide the management of stormwater. The permitee's Annual catchbasin cleaning damage to boats and riverfront property. This was the programs must: largest of *several* fires resulting from discharges of Enforcement of Illicit Discharge Ordinance industrial waste. As public attitudes toward pollution Reduce the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum shifted, Congress began to take action. Legislation to extent practicable" (MEP) protect U.S. waterways in the 1970's led to the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) that protects our waterways Protect water quality today. The CWA is administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Satisfy the appropriate water guality requirements of the Clean Water Act. The 1972 amendments to the CWA established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Every Phase II stormwater program includes six Minimum In 1987 the NPDES was expanded to include discharges of Control Measures (MCM's) intended to reduce pollutant stormwater to waterways via municipal separate storm levels in stormwater: sewer systems (MS4's). Stormwater is a regulated Stormwater retrofit planning discharge due to its potential impacts on water quality. #1 Public Education & Outreach Nearly 40% of U.S. waterways do not meet water quality #2 Public Involvement & Participation Street sweeping (this is a contracted service) standards due in large part to polluted stormwater runoff. #3 Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination Runoff in urban areas often picks up contaminants such as #4 Construction Site Runoff Control motor oil, lawn chemicals, and pet waste. #5 Post -Construction Runoff Control #6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping In 1990, Phase I of the stormwater permit program began requiring medium and large municipalities to obtain a The permitee implements Best Management Practices comprehensive permit to discharge stormwater to (BMP's) to address each MCM. Measurable goals for waterways. In 1999, Phase II began requiring permit evaluating the success of each BMP are also established. All coverage for small municipalities in Urbanized Areas of these elements are contained in the permitee's SWMP. A (UA's) and certain other municipalities as designated by complete self-evaluation of the stormwater program must the permitting authority. The City of Keizer is a Phase II be submitted to the permitting authority in an annual regulated community. In Oregon, the EPA delegates report to ensure consistent and effective implementation permitting authority to the Department of Environmental of program elements. Permit renewal is required every five Quality (DEQ). vears.



- Volunteer coordination for storm drain marking and riparian restoration
- Public education activities, including creation of outreach materials
- Staff support for Claggett Creek Watershed Council
- Good Housekeeping program for Public Works personnel
- Program tracking and evaluation for annual reporting to DEQ

Link to Keizer's Permit, SWMP, and Annual Reports



Note: The information above pertains to Keizer's NPDES permit only.