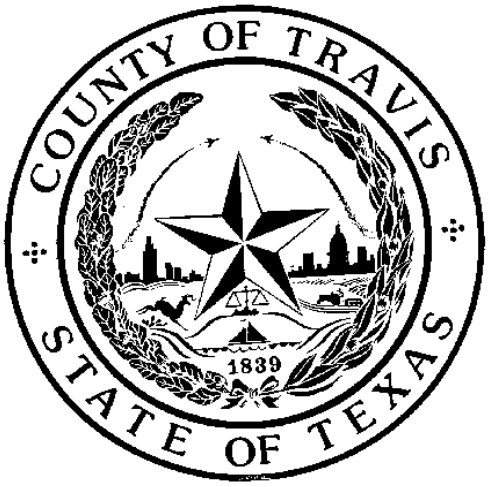


TRAVIS COUNTY
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
2025-2029

January 01, 2025

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PART I. INTRODUCTION AND PLAN DEVELOPMENT

1.1 PURPOSE

This Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) plan has been developed by Travis County staff to comply with the regulatory requirements of the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Phase II Storm Water General Permit TXR040000. This permit governs storm water discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) that discharge into Waters of the United States. The fourth and most recent version of the general permit was issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) on August 15, 2024. This SWMP plan, along with the accompanying Notice of Intent (NOI), will be submitted to TCEQ by February 1, 2025, to secure coverage under this permit. The SWMP has been developed and will be implemented in accordance with the MS4 General Permit requirements to minimize storm water pollution and effectively eliminate illicit discharges into the MS4.

1.2 STORM WATER PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The TPDES Storm Water Program is the state-administered counterpart to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), a comprehensive two-phase national initiative established under the Clean Water Act by Congress to address urban storm water discharges that impact water quality. Phase I of the NPDES program, implemented in the 1990s, mandated that all urbanized areas with populations exceeding 100,000 develop programs to mitigate urban storm water pollution. Phase II, adopted by the EPA in 1999, expanded the program to include smaller municipalities and "urbanized counties" with populations below 100,000. With a population well above this threshold, Travis County implemented its first Phase II SWMP from August 2007 to September 30, 2014, followed by its second Phase II SWMP from October 1, 2014, to July 23, 2019, and its third phase from July 24, 2019, to January 31, 2025. Starting February 1, 2025, Travis County will begin its fourth Phase II SWMP. In 2009, Governor Perry signed SB1299 into law, providing Travis County with explicit authority under Section 573.001 of the Texas Local Government Code to carry out the activities outlined in the SWMP.

1.2.1 Travis County MS4 Interlocal Agreements for SWMP Activities

Throughout the first, second, and third permit terms, Travis County worked collaboratively with several local entities through Inter-local Agreements (ILAs) to coordinate and enhance the implementation of Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) activities in shared jurisdictional areas. These entities include the City of Austin within its Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ), the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) within the Highland Lakes Watershed Ordinance area (encompassing the Lake Travis watershed), and the City of Pflugerville within its ETJ. The specifics of these ILAs are further detailed in the SWMP.

Travis County recognizes the value of inter-local coordination, as it strengthens the effectiveness and efficiency of the stormwater management efforts by fostering collaboration between all participating entities. Moving forward, during the Fourth Permit Term, the County will continue to explore opportunities for ILAs and other forms of inter-local coordination to further enhance the SWMP. This includes expanding cooperation with additional municipal ETJs and special districts, aiming to improve the overall success of stormwater management activities across the region.

1.3 COUNTY NATURAL RESOURCES AND LAND USE

1.3.1 Geography

Travis County is located in south-central Texas, with the City of Austin serving as both the county seat and the State Capitol. The county's geography is shaped by the Balcones Fault Zone, which runs north to south through the center of the county, creating distinct topographical differences between its eastern and western regions. To the west, the county features the rugged, steep limestone landscapes of the Edwards Plateau, often referred to as the "Hill Country," while the eastern half is characterized by the relatively flat terrain of the Blackland Prairie, with its deep clay soils.

Travis County is home to a diverse range of soil types, encompassing ten major soil associations. These include the shallow, rocky soils of the Edwards Plateau, such as the Brackett, Tarrant, and Speck-Tarrant associations, and the deeper, clayey soils found in the eastern portion of the county, including the Houston Black-Heiden, Austin-Eddy, Burleson-Wilson, Ferris-Heiden, Bergstrom-Norwood, Travis-Chaney, and Lewisville-Patrick associations. These soil types influence both the county's water drainage patterns and storm water management challenges.

The county receives an average of 34 inches of rainfall annually, which can include sudden and intense storm events, particularly in the steeper areas of the Hill Country. This leads to rapid storm water runoff, which is a common cause of flash flooding in these areas. While spring and fall typically bring the heaviest rainfall, intense storm events can occur at any time throughout the year, posing an ongoing challenge for effective storm water management. The county's diverse geography, varying soil types, and unpredictable rainfall patterns require a comprehensive and adaptive approach to storm water management to mitigate flooding and reduce the impact of runoff on local water quality.

1.3.2 Water Resources

Travis County is home to several critical water resources that are highly susceptible to pollution from storm water runoff and illicit discharges. The Colorado River, which flows from west to east through the county, forms important reservoirs such as Lake Travis in the western Hill Country, and Lake Austin and Lady Bird Lake in the central part of the county, within the City of Austin. These lakes are created by Mansfield Dam, Tom Miller Dam, and Longhorn Dam, all of which were constructed and are maintained by the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) for purposes including flood control, water supply, recreation, and power generation.

In addition to surface water resources, Travis County also relies on several significant groundwater systems. These include the Barton Springs segment of the Edwards Aquifer in southwest Travis County, the Northern Edwards Aquifer Zone in the northern part of the county, and the Alluvial Aquifer associated with the Colorado River east of Austin. Furthermore, the Glen Rose Formation and Hensell Sand outcrops in the western portion of the county contribute to the recharge of the Trinity Aquifer. These interconnected surface and groundwater resources are vital for providing drinking water to county residents and the broader regional area, while also supporting significant recreational activities.

As land development continues in Travis County, these water resources face increasing threats. Urban expansion, coupled with impervious surfaces like roads and buildings, can exacerbate storm water runoff, increasing the potential for contamination. Additionally, rapid development may place pressure on existing water systems, compromising water quality and supply. The expansion of infrastructure and population growth will require enhanced water management strategies to protect these essential resources from pollution and ensure the sustainability of water supplies for both current and future generations. Addressing these challenges through comprehensive land use planning and robust storm water management practices will be crucial in safeguarding the county's water resources against the impacts of development.

1.3.3 Land Use

Unincorporated Travis County is undergoing rapid urbanization, with the majority of land development occurring in and around the City of Austin and its Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ) in the central part of the county. The Austin metropolitan region, including Travis County, has consistently been one of the fastest-growing areas in the United States. In addition to the City of Austin, there are 22 smaller municipalities distributed throughout the county. These municipalities, along with the ETJs of each jurisdiction, are complemented by numerous special districts that have storm water management responsibilities, including Municipal Utility Districts (MUDs) and Water Control and Improvement Districts (WCIDs).

Land use in Travis County is predominantly residential, with supporting commercial development and some industrial activity. The eastern part of the county retains significant areas of active farmland, while newer urban subdivisions, characterized by curb and gutter streets and storm sewer drainage systems, are common in the more urbanized areas and municipal ETJs. In contrast, older residential subdivisions with open drainage ditches and on-site septic systems can be found in the outlying areas, often interspersed with newer developments in the more urbanized sections.

Alongside the challenges of urbanization, Travis County faces additional complexities stemming from regulatory changes outside of its control. As state and federal regulations evolve, the county must adapt to new requirements that may impact its storm water management strategies. These regulatory changes, such as stricter water quality standards or shifting floodplain management policies, may impose additional burdens on local resources and infrastructure. Moreover, with multiple jurisdictions and special districts involved, coordinating compliance with these evolving regulations can be challenging, requiring enhanced cooperation and flexibility. As Travis County continues to grow, navigating these external regulatory pressures while managing internal development will be crucial to maintaining effective storm water management and protecting local water resources.

1.3.4 Existing Storm Water Quality Regulatory Jurisdictions

The Travis County Code governing storm water quality applies to all unincorporated areas within the county, including the extensive region within the City of Austin's Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ) and the area covered by the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) Highland Lakes Watershed Ordinance. To ensure effective coordination of Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) activities, Travis County has established Interlocal Agreements (ILAs) with both the City of Austin and LCRA.

Seventeen of the twenty two smaller municipalities within Travis County have unincorporated ETJs that overlap with the County's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). Some of these municipal ETJs, such as those of Bee Cave, Lakeway, and Cedar Park, have their own storm water quality regulations, while most others do not. Travis County is responsible for implementing SWMP activities across all municipal ETJs and special districts within its jurisdiction.

Additionally, Travis County currently maintains an ILA with the City of Pflugerville to manage SWMP activities in the Pflugerville ETJ. As the third MS4 permit term progresses, Travis County will continue to explore and consider additional cooperative agreements and ILAs with other municipalities and entities. This approach will allow for more efficient use of resources, improve coordination, and help eliminate any gaps in program coverage, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of storm water management efforts throughout the county.

1.4 DESCRIPTION OF RECEIVING WATERS

1.4.1 Overview

The watersheds within Travis County are dominated by the Colorado River, which flows through the county from west to east, dividing the county into north and south halves. Close to 100% of receiving watershed areas in the County discharge into the Colorado and the three LCRA reservoirs formed along the Colorado: Lake Travis, Lake Austin, and Lady Bird Lake. Table A is the List of Primary Receiving Waters in Unincorporated Travis County. Watersheds included on TCEQ's 2016 Texas Water Quality Inventory and 303(d) List of impaired waters are shown. This TCEQ Report describes the status of the state's waters, as required by Sections 305(b) and 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, including impaired beneficial uses that may affect public health, fitness for use by aquatic species and other wildlife, and specific pollutants and their possible sources.

1.4.2 Lake Travis and Lake Austin Watersheds

The western Hill Country watersheds generally flow west to east, into Lake Travis, Lake Austin, and then into Lady Bird Lake in the City of Austin. Cow Creek, Big Sandy Creek, Post Oak Creek discharge into Lake Travis from the northwest side of the Lake, and Bee Creek West, and the Pedernales River discharge into Lake Travis from the southwest side. Lick Creek, Fall Creek, Cypress Creek, and Hamilton Creek discharge into the Pedernales River before discharge into Lake Travis. Bee Creek and Bull Creek discharge into Lake Austin below Lake Travis. Of special interest in these watersheds north of the lakes is the protection and enhancement of habitat of the federally listed Jollyville Plateau Salamander, which inhabits spring outlets associated with the Northern Segment of the Edwards Aquifer.

1.4.3 Barton & Onion Creek Watersheds & Barton Springs Edwards Aquifer Zone

The Barton Creek watershed, in the southwest, is within the Recharge and Contributing Watershed Zones of the Barton Springs Segment of the Edwards Aquifer (a.k.a. the Barton Springs Zone), and discharges into Lady Bird Lake downstream of Barton Springs Pool. Eanes Creek discharges into Lady Bird Lake as well. The Barton Springs Zone extends south from the primary discharge point of the springs at Barton Springs Pool in Austin's Zilker Park, into northern Hays County. The southwest watersheds of Onion, Williamson, Slaughter, Bear, and Little Bear Creeks include the remaining areas within the Barton Springs Zone. Barton Springs Pool is home to the Austin Blind and the Barton Springs Salamanders, two federally

listed endangered species determined to be particularly vulnerable to storm water pollution of the Aquifer.

1.4.4 Northeast Watersheds

The Northeast Blackland area watersheds flow generally south from the northeast boundary of the County and discharge into the Colorado River downstream of Lady Bird Lake, including: Walnut, Gilleland, Wilbarger, Willow, Elm, Cottonwood, and Dry Creek East and their associated tributaries. Very small, isolated areas along the northern Travis-Williamson county line discharge to Brushy Creek and the Brazos River Basin. A very small portion of the Recharge Zone area for the Northern Edwards Aquifer exists in far north central Travis County in the headwaters of the Walnut Creek watershed. The Northern Edwards Aquifer Segment primarily occurs in Williamson and Bell Counties to the north of Travis County.

1.4.5 Southeast Watersheds

The Southeast Blackland region watersheds generally flow north from the southern boundary of Travis County and discharge into the Colorado River downstream of Lady Bird Lake. These watersheds include: Onion Creek and its tributaries east of Interstate 35 – Marble, Rinard, Cottonmouth, and South Boggy Creeks; as well as Carson Creek, Dry Creek, Maha Creek, and Cedar Creek. A small area of Plum Creek in far south Travis County discharges south to the Guadalupe River Basin.

1.5 TRAVIS COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES

1.5.1 Travis County Commissioners' Court

The Travis County Commissioners' Court is the elected representative body of Travis County government, consisting of four county precinct commissioners and a County Judge elected county-wide. Primary responsibilities of the Court include county government administration; construction and maintenance of county roads, parks, and facilities; criminal justice system oversight; and public health and safety ordinance authority as allowed by state law. County Commissioners are responsible for managing the county public roadway system, which includes an associated drainage infrastructure. Travis County has managed its roadway system under a County-wide, consolidated precinct system since 1989, rather than individual precinct road administration.

1.5.2 Transportation and Natural Resources (TNR) Department

The Travis County TNR Department is designated by the County Commissioner's Court responsible for constructing and maintaining county roads and parks in unincorporated areas, as well as numerous other responsibilities, including implementation of the majority of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) in the SWMP. TNR Road Maintenance is responsible for maintaining over 1,250 miles of County roadways and 200 bridges currently accepted for maintenance by the Commissioner's Court, including the associated drainage and bridge infrastructure. TNR Public Works oversees the design and construction of new County Capital Improvements Project (CIP) roads and parks in the unincorporated areas. TNR's other major responsibilities include County vehicle fleet maintenance,, and the subdivision and development permit review and inspection programs described in detail in Part II. Travis County TNR is also a co-permit-holder with the City of Austin and Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) in the Balcones Canyonlands Conservation Plan (BCCP) in west Travis County, a Preserve for endangered species permitted through the federal U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

1.5.3 County Legal Authority and Enforcement Measures for SWMP

Travis County has been granted explicit legal authority to implement the TPDES storm water management and pollution prevention programs, a power provided by the Texas Legislature in 2009. Travis County is the third county in Texas, following Bexar and Harris Counties, to receive this authority. In addition to this, the Travis County Attorney's Office is authorized to use provisions from the Texas Water Code and the Health and Safety Code for criminal enforcement of pollution discharges. The county also holds legal authority to regulate floodplains, subdivision development, on-site sewage facilities, nuisance abatement, and auto salvage yards. Under state law, subdivision regulation within municipal ETJs is typically managed through a joint office involving the county and/or the municipality.

To ensure compliance with land development regulations, the County Commissioners Court and the County Attorney's Office have approved a standard operating procedure (SOP), known as the Travis County Code Enforcement Policy. This policy enables the Travis County Natural Resources (TNR) Department to employ progressive enforcement measures in response to violations identified during compliance inspections. The SOPs for land development-related inspections and enforcement are detailed in Part II, MCM 4; SOPs for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) are outlined in Part II, MCM 3; and SOPs for inspecting and enforcing County construction activities are further described in Part II, MCM 8.

1.5.4 County Resources and Revenue Sources for SWMP

Travis County resources for the SWMP implementation include the existing funded programs and staff responsible for the implementation of the SWMP as described herein. County existing revenue sources include real property taxes, miscellaneous user fees, including fees paid by development permit applicants associated with the land development review and inspection programs administered by TNR and the Road and Bridge Fund. The Road and Bridge Fund is a special revenue fund that generates revenue from a fee on each motor vehicle registration and a distribution from the state, county, and road district highway fund based on Travis County's area, rural population, and road mileage. The Fund is also supported by a transfer from the General Fund. Use of road and bridge funds outside of the accepted County right-of-way is restricted, which limits use of these funds for off right-of-way waterway and drainage channel maintenance.

1.6 SWMP DEVELOPMENT AND RATIONALE

1.6.1 Development Sources for SWMP

The staff of the Travis County Environmental Quality Department developed this Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) for the Fourth Permit Term primarily by reviewing and revising the SWMP from the Third Permit Term to ensure compliance with the new MS4 General Permit requirements. No external public or private entities, consultants, or other MS4 operators were directly involved in the revision of this SWMP. Information for the revision was gathered through discussions with program managers and staff from relevant County departments, as well as consultations with local and state regulatory agencies. Additionally, resources from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) website and staff were utilized. The SWMP incorporates Best Management Practices (BMPs) designed to address impaired waters subject to a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

1.6.2 Rationale Statement for SWMP

The Fourth Term Permit identifies that each County with urbanized areas subject to this permit must implement the Level 2 BMPs. Travis County is proposing this level of program implementation, however it is noteworthy to state that Travis County will continue to operate a robust storm water management program that exceeds the Level 2 commitment. The County selected the BMPs and measurable goals for this Third Permit Term SWMP using the rationale listed below. The County evaluated the new MS4 General Permit; the BMPs and deliverable goals in the Second Permit Term SWMP and those used by other storm water programs. Actual, potential, and any new sources of pollution in the County were considered. Current County organizational resources, constraints, and revenue sources were considered, as well as input received over the Second Permit Term from involved County staff and community members. The BMPs in the SWMP were selected in order to:

- Meet General the new General Permit TXR040000 requirements;
- Continue performing and improving the primary BMPs successfully developed in the Third Permit Term SWMP;
- Consider any additional practices that will result in more effective BMP performance;
- Prevent and reduce storm water pollution from the sources required in the SWMP;
- Continue the existing level of County storm water regulations county-wide, which is consistent with the primary existing storm water jurisdictions in the County and appropriate for the local community;
- Implement specific BMPs that address pollutants contributing to five watersheds with impaired uses;
- Continue to include existing eligible Travis County program efforts being performed;
- Keep program costs reasonable and affordable;
- Continue efforts to integrate and improve storm water BMPs in existing County programs where it is feasible versus creating new programs;
- Continue to partner with existing storm water jurisdictions in the MS4 through Inter local Agreements or similar cooperative methods where mutually beneficial to achieving SWMP goals and reduce duplication;
- Address any significant sources of storm water pollution not being emphasized adequately in the Third Permit Term SWMP or by other jurisdictions in the County MS4;
- Continue to address the high level of construction activities ongoing in the County by emphasizing construction runoff and post-construction BMPs;

While the SWMP is required to only cover the 2020 Census Urban Area (UA) as a minimum, Travis County will continue a “County-wide” MS4 scope for the following reasons:

- Higher local community standards - major sensitive water resources and storm water jurisdictions outside of the UA, including the Edwards Aquifer, Austin ETJ, and Lake Travis Highland Lakes Watershed Ordinance zone, already exceed MS4 General Permit minimum requirements;
- Storm water regulations county-wide will ensure a minimum standard everywhere and will not leave out any county areas or residents;
- County drainage and storm water programs are county-wide, making implementation of BMPs only in the UA inconsistent with existing practice and administration more difficult;
- Roadway infrastructure county-wide will benefit from BMPs to improve conveyance, flood control, erosion control; and reduce sediment discharges and extend pavement and embankment life;
- Significant ongoing land development in Travis County since the 1990s is projected to continue into the foreseeable future, thus the UA will continue to significantly expand within each 5-year SWMP Permit Term.
- Authority granted under the Legislative Code 573.

PART II. MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES (MCMs)

MCM 1 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

1.1 TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

(a) The small MS4 operator 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.

(1) The public education and outreach program shall at a minimum include the following target audiences, as applicable:

a. Traditional MS4s and counties shall address the residents being served;

b. Non-traditional MS4s (other than counties) shall address the community served by the MS4 as listed below:

(i) Universities shall target the faculty, other staff, and students;
(ii) Military bases shall target military personnel (and dependents), and employees (including contractors);
(iii) Prison complexes or other multi-building complexes shall target staff and contractors;
(iv) Municipal Utility Districts and other special districts shall target residents served, staff, and contractors; and
(v) Transportation authorities shall address staff, contractors, and users.

c. Small MS4 operators shall address additional target audiences within the small MS4 service area (such as but not limited to, those listed in Table 2) as listed below:

(i) Levels 1, 2a, and 2b: No requirement for additional audiences;
(ii) Level 3: A minimum of one additional audience; or
(iii) Level 4: A minimum of two additional audiences.

(2) Small MS4 operators shall target specific pollutant(s) in the permittee's education program (such as, but not limited to, those listed in Table 3). Each small MS4 shall have a minimum of one target pollutant for each target audience from Part IV.D.1(a)(1).a-c of this permit. Small MS4s may implement more than one target pollutant where desired or appropriate to address pollutants in stormwater discharges to the MEP. The target pollutant must be appropriate for the target audience. The same pollutant may be used for more than one target audience and the target pollutant(s) may change annually as needed.

(3) Small MS4 operators must use appropriate educational resources as BMPs (materials, events, activities, etc.) in conjunction with the selected pollutants for the selected audiences. The message delivered by these BMPs must be applicable to the target audience and relate to the target pollutant (such as a newsletter article about updated illegal dumping and discharge ordinances distributed to auto mechanic businesses or a hazardous household waste disposal flyer when applying for trash or recycling services). BMPs which are ongoing throughout the year or permit term may be counted as one annual BMP. Permittees shall explain how each BMP relates to the target pollutant and target audience. Small MS4 operators may change BMPs during the permit cycle if determined appropriate through annual reviews and a different BMP may be more effective for the small MS4's target pollutant or target audience. Any changes shall be reflected in the SWMP and explained in the annual report.

a. If the permittee has a public website, the permittee shall post its SWMP and the annual reports required under Part V.B.2 or a summary of the annual report on the permittee's website.

(i) The SWMP must be posted no later than 30 days after the NOI or NOC approval date; and

(ii) The annual report no later than 30 days after the due date.

b. Over the permit term, small MS4 operators shall implement a minimum number of public education and outreach BMPs from Table 4, as follows:

(i) Level 1: three BMPs;

(ii) Levels 2a and 2b: four BMPs; or

(iii) Levels 3 and 4: five BMPs.

1.2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION - PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The County will continue to develop and implement a comprehensive public education and outreach program aimed at informing public employees, businesses, and the general public about the impacts of storm water discharges on local waterways, the hazards associated with illegal discharges, the consequences of improper waste disposal, and actions individuals can take to reduce pollutants in storm water. The County has reviewed the program elements and Best Management Practices (BMPs) from the previous permit term to identify necessary modifications and new components that will further reduce pollutant discharges from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) under the new permit.

The County has established clear goals and objectives for the program and identified key target audiences based on high-priority community issues. Existing educational materials will be maintained, new materials will be developed as needed, and the County has identified cost-effective and practical methods for distributing these materials. Educational resources will be made available annually to communicate the program's message to the target audiences. Additionally, the County will review and update the written implementation procedures for this Minimum Control Measure (MCM) in the SWMP on an annual basis. These procedures will be kept up-to-date within the SWMP and will be made available for inspection by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) upon request.

1.2.1 Goals and Objectives of the MS4 Public Education and Outreach Program

The following goals and objectives of the County MS4 Public Education and Outreach program are focused on community-wide issues and have been based on the highest-priority need. The target audiences identified and the BMPs to be utilized to accomplish the goas and objectives are identified in Table 1A below.

Table 1A – Travis County's Target Audience is defined as "Resident's Served". Below are example audiences and their associated targeted pollutants.

TARGET AUDIENCE	TARGET POLLUTANTS
Community and Youth Groups	Fertilizer and Pesticides
Land Developers and Construction Site Operators	Sediment runoff and Trash containment
Homeowner and Neighborhood Associations	Vehicle washing, Oil from vehicles, Swimming pool discharge (including saltwater pools)
General Public	Pet waste, Grass clippings, Litter and Trash containment
Visitors/tourists	Litter and Trash containment
Residential OSSF owners	Failing septic systems

1.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES – PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The BMPs selected to implement this MCM Program are outlined the associated Table 1B. New BMPs, and modifications to existing BMPs in this MCM that will require a development period for implementation will be developed through a phase-in process described in the BMP description and schedule and shall be fully implemented by the end of this permit term.

Table 1B – Example pollutants for designated audiences under the "residents served" designation from TCEQ

BMP/Activity	Target Audience	Target Pollutant	Measurable Goal
Information on the MS4 operator's website	Land Developers and Construction Site Operators	Sediment runoff and Trash containment	Were all links checked, and updated as necessary at a minimum of once annually? (Y / N) Was webpage annually maintained for the full year? (Y / N)
	Homeowner and Neighborhood Associations	Vehicle washing, Oil from vehicles, Swimming pool discharge (including saltwater pools)	
	General Public	Pet waste, Grass clippings, Litter and Trash containment	
	Residential OSSF owners	Failing septic systems	

Social media posts and campaigns	General Public	Pet waste, Grass clippings, Litter and Trash containment	Was a minimum of one post per quarter made? (Y / N) Were all quarterly posts visible by for the full year? (Y / N) Were messages seasonally appropriate? (Y / N) Did message(s) address ways to minimize or avoid adverse stormwater impacts and or promote practices to improve the quality of stormwater runoff? (Y / N)
	Visitors/tourists	Litter and Trash containment	
	Community and Youth Groups	Fertilizer and Pesticides	
	Land Developers and Construction Site Operators	Sediment runoff and Trash containment	
	Homeowner and Neighborhood Associations	Vehicle washing, Oil from vehicles, Swimming pool discharge (including saltwater pools)	
Permanent stormwater related signage	Visitors/tourists	Litter and Trash containment	Was at least one signage minimum placed in a location where the message is relevant, and highly visible to target audience? (Y / N) Location: Message: Were 100% of the installed signage inspected and maintained, as necessary, at least once annually? (Y / N)
	General Public	Pet waste, Grass clippings, Litter and Trash containment	

Promote, host, or develop educational meetings, seminar, or trainings.	Land Developers and Construction Site Operators	Sediment runoff and Trash containment	Was atleast one event annual held, hosted, or promoted? (Y / N) Did the event address ways attendees can minimize or avoid adverse impacts to stormwater or practices to improve the quality of stormwater runoff? (Y / N) Target Audience: Target Pollutant:
ACTIVITIES completed as able			
Fact sheets/brochures/ utility bill inserts/door hangers	Land Developers and Construction Site Operators	Sediment runoff and Trash containment	What was the total number of fact sheets distributed? Total number of staff working outreach events?
	Homeowner and Neighborhood Associations	Vehicle washing, Oil from vehicles, Swimming pool discharge (including saltwater pools)	
	Visitors/tourists	Litter and Trash containment	
	General Public	Pet waste, Grass clippings, Litter and Trash containment	
	Residential OSSF owners	Failing septic systems	

MCM 2 PUBLIC INVOLVMENT AND PARTIIPATEION

2.1 TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

All permittees, except prisons/correctional facilities, shall involve the public, and, at minimum, comply with any state and local public notice requirements in the planning and implementation activities related to developing and implementing the SWMP. The small MS4 operator must create opportunities, or support activities that are coordinated by citizen groups, for residents and others to become involved with the SWMP. The activities/BMPs must demonstrate an impact on stormwater runoff by improving water quality.

(a) Over the permit term, small MS4 operators shall implement a minimum number of public involvement/participation activities and measurable goals from Table 5 as follows:

(1) Level 1 small MS4: two BMPs;
(2) Levels 2a and 2b small MS4: three BMPs; or
(3) Levels 3 and 4 small MS4: four BMPs

(b) Small MS4 operators shall create/host or support the public involvement/participation BMP(s) in Part IV.D.2.(a) and Table 5. To be considered support given to the coordinating groups the small MS4 operator shall at minimum conduct at least one of the following or similar:

(1) Plan, or assist with planning, the event or activity;
(2) Contribute supplies, materials, tools, or equipment;
(3) Provide assistance from MS4 staff during the activity;
(4) Provide assistance with recruiting volunteers for events;
(5) Make a space available for projects, meetings, or events;
(6) Advertisement for the events;
(7) Supply disposal services;
(8) Arrange land or stream access;
(9) Provide financial support; or
(10) Provide donations of goods and services such as food.

(c) Small MS4 operators may partner with other MS4 operators to maximize the program and cost effectiveness of the required public involvement/participation activities

2.2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION - PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The County will actively involve the public and adhere to all applicable state and local public notice requirements in the planning and execution of activities related to the development and implementation of the SWMP. In reviewing the program elements and Best Management Practices (BMPs) from previous permit terms, the County has assessed the need for modifications and the addition of new components to further reduce pollutant discharges from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). The County will take public input into account during the program's implementation and ensure that the public can easily access information about the SWMP. Additionally, the County will create opportunities for citizen participation in the implementation of control measures, including volunteer efforts such as cleanup, improvement, or educational activities, in collaboration with the appropriate County staff and available resources.

2.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES – PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The BMPs selected to implement this MCM are described in this section and the associated Table 1B. Modifications to existing BMPs that will require a development period for implementation shall be developed through a phase-in process described in the BMP description and schedule and shall be fully implemented by the end of this permit term.

Table 2: Travis Couty MCM 2 Effort

Activity/BMP	Measurable Goal
Clean up events (*Two acres, 400 yards of a stream, streambank, riparian area, or Two miles of roadside*)	Were at least two qualifying events held annually? Name of events held:
Educational display/booth	Was at least one booth or display created annually at a school, public event, or similar event that provided information to improve public understanding of issues related to water quality: (Y / N) Name of Event: Target Audience and pollutant: Did MS4 staff work the booth or display when the event was open to the public? (Y / N) Total hours worked at public events by MS4 staff:

Volunteer water quality monitoring (*Monitoring must be conducted annually to be considered an event*)	Was at least one qualifying event held or supported by MS4? (Y / N) Name and Location of event:
ACTIVITIES completed as able	
Habitat improvement (*Events can take place in streams, parks, areas adjacent to public waterways, or other green spaces*)	Number of events held that involve tree planting, invasive vegetation removal and stream restoration: .

MCM 3 ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION (IDDE)

3.1 TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – MCM 3

(a) Program Development

(1) All permittees shall develop, implement, and enforce a program to investigate, detect, and eliminate illicit discharges into the small MS4. The program must include a plan to detect and address non-stormwater discharges, including illegal dumping to the small MS4. The Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program must include the following:

- *a. A current and accurate MS4 map (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(1));*
- *b. Methods for informing and training MS4 field staff (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(2));*
- *c. Methods for facilitating public reporting of illicit discharges and illegal dumping (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(3));*
- *d. Procedures for responding to illicit discharge, illegal dumping, and spill (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(4));*
- *e. Procedures for tracing the source of an illicit discharge and illegal dumping (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(5));*
- *f. Procedures for removing the source of the illicit discharge and illegal dumping (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(5));*
- *g. Conduct inspections in response to complaints including follow-up inspections, and procedures for inspections (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(6));*
- *h. 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;*
- *i. For Level 4, procedures for identifying priority areas within the small MS4 likely to have illicit discharges and illegal dumping, and a list of all such areas identified in the small MS4 (see Part IV.D.3.(e)(1));*
- *j. For Level 4, dry weather field screening to detect illicit discharges and illegal dumping (see Part IV.D.3.(e)(2)); and*
- *k. For Level 4, procedures to reduce the discharge of floatables in the small MS4 (see Part IV.D.3.(e)(3)).*

(2) For non-traditional small MS4s, if illicit connections, illegal dumping, or illicit discharges are observed related to another operator's MS4, the permittee shall notify the other MS4 operator within 48 hours of discovery. If notification to the other MS4 operator is not practicable, then the permittee shall notify the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office of the possible illicit connection, illegal dumping, or illicit discharge.

(3) If another MS4 operator notifies the permittee of an illegal connection, illegal dumping, or illicit discharge to the small MS4, then the permittee shall follow the requirements specified in Part IV.D.3.(c)(5).

(b) Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge Non-stormwater discharges listed in Part II.D do not need to be considered by the permittee as an illicit discharge requiring elimination unless the permittee or the TCEQ identifies the discharge as a significant source of pollutants to the small MS4.

(c) Requirements for All Permittees - All permittees shall meet all the following requirements, including Table 6.

(1) MS4 Mapping All permittees shall maintain a current and accurate MS4 map, which must be located on site and available for review by TCEQ. The MS4 map must show at a minimum the following information:

a. The location of all small MS4 outfalls that are operated by the permittee and that discharge into Waters of the U.S.;

b. The location and name of all surface waters receiving discharges from the small MS4 outfalls; and

c. Priority areas identified under Part IV.D.3.(e)(1), if applicable.

(2) Education and Training
All permittees shall implement a method for informing or training all the permittee's field staff that may come into contact with or otherwise observe an illicit discharge, illegal dumping, or illicit connection to the small MS4 as part of their normal job responsibilities. Training program materials and attendance lists must be maintained onsite and made available for review by the TCEQ.

(3) Public Reporting of Illicit Discharges and Spills
All permittees shall publicize and facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges, illegal dumping, or water quality impacts associated with discharges into or from the small MS4. The permittee shall provide a central contact point to receive reports; for example, by including a telephone number for complaints and spill reporting.

(4) All permittees shall develop and maintain onsite procedures for responding to illicit discharges, illegal dumping, and spills.

(5) Source Investigation and Elimination

a. Minimum Investigation Requirements – Upon becoming aware of an illicit discharge or illegal dumping, all permittees shall conduct an investigation to identify and locate the source of such illicit discharge or illegal dumping as soon as practicable.

(i) All permittees shall prioritize the investigation of discharges based on their relative risk of pollution. For example, sanitary sewage may be considered a high priority discharge.

(ii) All permittees shall report to the TCEQ immediately upon becoming aware of the occurrence of any illicit flows believed to be an immediate threat to human health or the environment.

(iii) All permittees shall track all investigations and document, at a minimum, the date(s) the illicit discharge or illegal dumping was observed; the results of the investigation; any follow-up of the investigation; and the date the investigation was closed.

b. Identification and Investigation of the Source of the Illicit Discharge –All permittees shall investigate and document the source of illicit discharges and illegal dumping where the permittees have jurisdiction to complete such an investigation. If the source of illicit discharge or illegal dumping extends outside the permittee's boundary, all permittees shall notify the adjacent permitted MS4 operator or the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office.

c. Corrective Action to Eliminate Illicit Discharge If and when the source of the illicit discharge or illegal dumping has been determined, all permittees shall immediately notify the responsible party of the problem, and shall require the responsible party to perform all necessary corrective actions to eliminate the illicit discharge and illegal dumping.

(6) Inspections – The permittee shall conduct inspections, in response to complaints, and shall conduct follow-up inspections to ensure that corrective measures have been implemented by the responsible party. The permittee shall develop written procedures describing the basis for conducting inspections in response to complaints and conducting follow-up inspections.

3.2 LIST OF ALLOWABLE, INCIDENTAL NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

In 2012, Travis County adopted the following list of allowable non-storm water discharges to the County MS4 in County Code Section 304.003. These discharges are allowable only if they do not substantially contribute pollutants in storm water runoff:

The following discharges are allowed only if they do not substantially contribute pollutants in storm water runoff:

(1) water line flushing, only if:

(A) Any hyper-chlorinated water is de-chlorinated before it is discharged; and

(B) The discharge is not reasonably expected to adversely affect aquatic life;

(2) water line breaks, only if sediment and chlorine in the discharge is controlled so that there is no impact to aquatic life;

(3) water line hydrant testing, only if: rust deposits and chlorine levels do not result in an impact to aquatic life;

(4) runoff or return flow from landscape irrigation, lawn irrigation, and other irrigation utilizing potable water, groundwater, or surface water sources;

(5) discharges from a potable water source;

(6) diverted stream flows;

(7) rising groundwater or springs;

(8) discharges from uncontaminated groundwater infiltration;

(9) discharges from uncontaminated, pumped groundwater;

(10) discharges from uncontaminated foundation and footing drains;

(11) discharges from air conditioning condensation;

(12) discharges from water pumped from an elevator sump or utility vault, only if it is free of oil and visible sheen;

(13) discharges from individual residential exterior car washing only if mild detergents are used and the discharges contain no degreasers or other chemicals;

(14) flows from a wetland or riparian habitat;

(15) uncontaminated discharges associated with a de-chlorinated, residential swimming pool, spa, or ornamental fountain, excluding filter backwash wastewater and excluding saline water;

(16) discharges from the routine washing of pavement only if:

(A) the washing is done without the use of detergents or other chemicals;

(B) spills or leaks of oil, toxins, or other hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed); and

(C) the discharge does not include street sweeper wash water;

(17) discharges from fire-fighting activities where foam or chemical agents are not used (and not including washing of trucks, runoff from training activities, and similar activities);

(18) discharges of uncontaminated fire test maintenance and fire sprinkler/suppression system water;

(19) discharges specified in writing by the County Executive as being necessary to protect public health and safety;

(20) discharges of uncontaminated water used for dust suppression;

(21) dye testing, if written notification is made to the County Executive prior to the time of the test;

(22) discharges associated with dewatering of collected storm water in an above-ground storage tank secondary containment area if the water is free of, oil, visible sheen, and other contaminants;

(23) discharges from dewatering of collected storm water in a construction pit, only if the discharge is free of silt, oil, and visible sheen;

(24) discharges of storm water from an authorized permanent water quality control;

(25) discharges of ballast water from a petroleum storage tank pit during installation; and

(26) discharges of water from a dumpster or similar receptacle if the water is free of oil, visible sheen, and other contaminants.

3.3 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

(a) Program Development

(1) All permittees shall develop, implement, and enforce a program to investigate, detect, and eliminate illicit discharges into the small MS4. The program must include a plan to detect and address non-stormwater discharges, including illegal dumping to the small MS4.

The Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program must include the following:

a. A current and accurate MS4 map (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(1));
b. Methods for informing and training MS4 field staff (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(2));
c. Methods for facilitating public reporting of illicit discharges and illegal dumping (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(3))
d. Procedures for responding to illicit discharge, illegal dumping, and spills (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(4))
e. Procedures for tracing the source of an illicit discharge and illegal dumping (see Part IV. D.3.(c)(5));
f. Procedures for removing the source of the illicit discharge and illegal dumping (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(5));
g. Conduct inspections in response to complaints including follow-up inspections, and procedures for inspections (see Part IV.D.3.(c)(6));
h. For Levels 2, 3 and 4, if applicable, procedures to prevent and correct any leaking on-site owage disposal systems that discharge into the small MS4;

(2) For non-traditional small MS4s, if illicit connections, illegal dumping, or illicit discharges are observed related to another operator's MS4, the permittee shall notify the other MS4 operator within 48 hours of discovery. If notification to the other MS4 operator is not practicable, then the permittee shall notify the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office of the possible illicit connection, illegal dumping, or illicit discharge.
(3) If another MS4 operator notifies the permittee of an illegal connection, illegal dumping, or illicit discharge to the small MS4, then the permittee shall follow the requirements specified in Part IV.D.3.(c)(5).

(b) Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

Non-stormwater discharges listed in Part II.D do not need to be considered by the permittee as an illicit discharge requiring elimination unless the permittee or the TCEQ identifies the discharge as a significant source of pollutants to the small MS4.

(b) Requirements for All Permittees

All permittees shall meet all the following requirements, including Table 6.

(1) MS4 Mapping

All permittees shall maintain a current and accurate MS4 map, which must be located on site and available for review by TCEQ. The MS4 map must show at a minimum the following information:

a. The location of all small MS4 outfalls that are operated by the permittee and that discharge into Waters of the U.S.;
b. The location and name of all surface waters receiving discharges from the small MS4 outfalls; and
c. Priority areas identified under Part IV.D.3.(e)(1), if applicable.

(2) Education and Training
All permittees shall implement a method for informing or training all the permittee's field staff that may come into contact with or otherwise observe an illicit discharge, illegal dumping, or illicit connection to the small MS4 as part of their normal job responsibilities. Training program materials and attendance lists must be maintained onsite and made available for review by the TCEQ.

(3) Public Reporting of Illicit Discharges and Spills
All permittees shall publicize and facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges, illegal dumping, or water quality impacts associated with discharges into or from the small MS4. The permittee shall provide a central contact point to receive reports; for example, by including a telephone number for complaints and spill reporting.

(4) All permittees shall develop and maintain onsite procedures for responding to illicit discharges, illegal dumping, and spills.

(5) Source Investigation and Elimination

a. Minimum Investigation Requirements – Upon becoming aware of an illicit discharge or illegal dumping, all permittees shall conduct an investigation to identify and locate the source of such illicit discharge or illegal dumping as soon as practicable.
    (i) All permittees shall prioritize the investigation of discharges based on their relative risk of pollution. For example, sanitary sewage may be considered a high priority discharge.

    (ii) All permittees shall report to the TCEQ immediately upon becoming aware of the occurrence of any illicit flows believed to be an immediate threat to human health or the environment.

(iii) All permittees shall track all investigations and document, at a minimum, the date(s) the illicit discharge or illegal dumping was observed; the results of the investigation; any follow-up of the investigation; and the date the investigation was closed.

b. Identification and Investigation of the Source of the Illicit Discharge

All permittees shall investigate and document the source of illicit discharges and illegal dumping where the permittees have jurisdiction to complete such an investigation. If the source of illicit discharge or illegal dumping extends outside the permittee's boundary, all permittees shall notify the adjacent permitted MS4 operator or the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office.

c. Corrective Action to Eliminate Illicit Discharge

If and when the source of the illicit discharge or illegal dumping has been determined, all permittees shall immediately notify the responsible party of the problem, and shall require the responsible party to perform all necessary corrective actions to eliminate the illicit discharge and illegal dumping.

(6) Inspections – The permittee shall conduct inspections, in response to complaints, and shall conduct follow-up inspections to ensure that corrective measures have been implemented by the responsible party. The permittee shall develop written procedures describing the basis for conducting inspections in response to complaints and conducting follow-up inspections.

Activity/BMP	Measurable Goals
Maintain a current and accurate MS4 map as described in Part IV.D.3.(c)(1).	Review and update, as necessary, at least one time annually to include features which have been added, removed, or changed.
Conduct training for all the permittee's field staff as described in Part IV.D.3.(c)(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 annually for 100% of MS4 field staff that may come into contact with or otherwise observe an illicit discharge, illegal dumping, or illicit connection to the small MS4 as part of their normal job responsibilities.

Maintain and publicize a public reporting method for the public to report illicit discharges, illegal dumping, or water quality impacts associated with discharges into or from the small MS4 such as a reporting hotline, online form, or other similar mechanism as described in Part IV.D.3.(c)(3).	Maintain a minimum of one public reporting mechanism 100% of the time during the permit term. Publicize the public reporting mechanism a minimum of two times annually in a method designed to reach the majority of the intended audience. Develop and implement a tracking system to estimate what percentage of the intended audience is reached for determining BM effectiveness. In addition, if the MS4 operator has a public website, the public reporting mechanism must be publicized on the public website 100% of the time during the permit term.
Develop and maintain procedures for responding to illicit discharges, illegal dumping, and spills as described in Part IV.D.3.(c)(4).	Review and update the procedures at least one time annually to address changes and make improvements to the established procedures where applicable.
Source investigation and elimination of illicit discharges and illegal dumping as described in Part IV.D.3.(c)(5)	Respond to 100% of known illicit discharges and illegal dumping incidents each year to investigate sources (or some Level 2b MS4s must notify the appropriate agency with the authority to act). Respond to 100% of high priority discharges each year, such as sanitary sewer discharges within 24 hours (or some Level 2b MS4s must notify the appropriate agency with the authority to act). For 100% of known illicit discharges or illegal dumping incidents where the small MS4 does not have jurisdiction, notify the adjacent MS4 operator or the applicable TCEQ regional office each year. Notify TCEQ immediately of 100% of illicit flows believed to be an immediate threat to human health or the environment throughout the permit term.

Corrective action to eliminate illicit discharges and illegal dumping as described in Part IV.D.3.(c)(5)	For 100% of illicit discharges or illegal dumping where a source has been determined, notify the responsible party of the problem within 24 hours. Require the responsible party to perform all necessary corrective actions to eliminate the illicit discharge
Inspection Procedures as described in Part IV.D.3.(c)(6).	Review and update the procedures at least one time annually to address changes and make improvements to the established procedures where applicable.
Inspections in response to complaints as described in Part IV.D.3.(c)(6).	Conduct inspections in response to 100% of complaints each year according to the established procedures (or some Level 2b MS4s must notify the appropriate agency with the authority to act). Conduct follow up inspections in 100% of cases each year where necessary as described in the established procedures (except for some Level 2l MS4s without the appropriate authority to act).

3.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Modifications to existing BMPs that necessitate a development period will include a phased implementation process, as outlined in the BMP description and schedule. These modifications will be fully implemented by the conclusion of this permit term. Additional program details are provided below.

3.3.1 MS4 Map

The County TNR Department will continue to maintain and update the map of the County MS4 drainage system, utilizing the existing TNR Geographic Information System (GIS) geodatabase. This includes adding new culverts and bridges constructed through the county development permit process and county-owned construction activities. The map encompasses key features such as roadways, municipal city limits and extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJs), MS4 drainage structures (e.g., culverts, bridges, outfalls, detention ponds, and permanent water quality BMPs), surface waters, FEMA 100-year floodplain, Edwards Aquifer boundaries, karst features, and major watershed boundaries.

Essential map elements include:

- The location of all MS4 outfalls discharging into Waters of the U.S.
- The location and name of all surface waters receiving discharges from the outfalls.
- The date of the most recent revision.

In addition to these primary features, other key data collected as part of Travis County's efforts include, but are not limited to:

- Roads, bridges, inlets, outlets, critical environmental features, tree mitigation locations, water quality ponds, facility locations, and Capital Improvement Project (CIP) sites.

The Travis County MS4 map can be accessed through the following link: https://tnr-traviscountytx.hub.arcgis.com/

3.3.2 IDDE Education and Training

In addition to the MS4 staff with primary responsibilities for responding to illicit discharge, dumping, and connection events (IDDE), Travis County ensures that 100% of field staff who may encounter or observe illicit discharges, illegal dumping, or illicit connections during the course of their regular duties are properly trained. This comprehensive approach aims to enhance the effectiveness of the IDDE response program by ensuring all staff are equipped to identify and address such issues.

The designated MS4 staff will continue to lead and conduct annual in-person training sessions for all team members. To further improve information dissemination throughout this SWMP term, Travis County plans to expand training methods and tools. New strategies will include, but are not limited to:

- **Written training materials** for staff to review and reference.
- **Annual department-wide emails** to reinforce key IDDE practices and updates.
- **High-visibility signage** strategically placed at key locations (e.g., fueling islands) to raise awareness among staff. The number of signs posted and maintained will be tracked and documented for accountability.
- **Online training modules** with records provided by the County's Human Resources department, allowing for easy tracking of staff completion.
- **Annual reminder emails** to ensure ongoing awareness and compliance with IDDE protocols.

All training records, including attendance, materials, and training outcomes, will be properly maintained and available for review by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) upon request. These efforts aim to create a comprehensive and accessible framework for staff education, ensuring prompt identification and reporting of illicit discharges or activities across the County's jurisdiction.

3.3.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Response Programs

Travis County will ensure the continuous availability of at least one public reporting mechanism throughout the entire permit term, ensuring that residents and the public can report illicit discharges, illegal dumping, or other environmental violations 100% of the time. This mechanism will be maintained without interruption, ensuring that it is readily accessible for public use.

To promote awareness and utilization of the reporting mechanism, the County will publicize it at least twice a year. These public outreach efforts will be designed using methods proven to effectively reach the widest portion of the intended audience, including online campaigns, social media, printed materials, and potentially local media outlets. In addition, a tracking system will be implemented to estimate the percentage of the intended audience that receives the information. This tracking system will help assess the effectiveness of the best management practices (BMPs) in reaching the community and identify any potential areas for improvement in outreach efforts.

The public reporting mechanism will also be prominently featured on the County's public website, ensuring that it is accessible and visible to the public at all times during the permit term. The website will serve as an additional means for residents and stakeholders to easily submit reports of illicit discharges and dumping, further enhancing the program's effectiveness and reach.

To ensure that the program remains effective, the County will review and update the procedures for the public reporting system at least annually. These reviews will address any necessary updates or improvements to the reporting mechanism, including incorporating feedback from the public, staff, and stakeholders, as well as addressing changes in regulations or technology that could improve the overall effectiveness of the program.

As part of the County's commitment to environmental protection, the County will respond to 100% of known illicit discharge and illegal dumping incidents each year. Each incident will be investigated thoroughly to determine its source. In cases where the County's jurisdiction does not cover the issue, such as for incidents outside of the MS4 area, the County will promptly notify the appropriate agency, such as a neighboring MS4 operator or the TCEQ regional office, to ensure the issue is addressed.

The County will prioritize the investigation and response to high-priority discharges, such as sanitary sewer discharges, within 24 hours of being reported. These discharges pose immediate risks to public health and the environment, and swift action will be taken to mitigate their impacts. In cases of urgency, where the incident is beyond the County's immediate control, Level 2b MS4s will ensure that the appropriate authority is notified in a timely manner.

For all incidents of illicit discharges or illegal dumping that occur outside the County's jurisdiction, the County will notify the adjacent MS4 operator or the applicable TCEQ regional office each year. This coordination ensures that any cross-jurisdictional issues are addressed and that the responsible party is identified and held accountable.

Finally, the County is committed to safeguarding human health and the environment by notifying TCEQ immediately of any illicit discharges that pose an immediate and significant threat. Any discharge believed to present an urgent risk to the public or the environment will be reported without delay to TCEQ, ensuring that rapid intervention can occur to mitigate potential harm.

By taking these comprehensive actions, Travis County will maintain a robust and proactive approach to managing illicit discharges, illegal dumping, and other pollution sources, helping to protect water quality and public health throughout the permit term.

MCM 4 CONSTRUCTION SITE STORM WATER RUNOFF CONTROL

4.1 TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – MCM 4

MCM 4 – Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

(a) Requirements and Control Measures

All permittees shall develop, implement, and enforce a program requiring operators of small and large construction activities to select, install, implement, and maintain stormwater control measures that prevent illicit discharges to the MEP. The program must include the development and implementation of an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, as well as sanctions to ensure compliance to the extent allowable under state, federal, and local law, to require erosion and sediment control. If TCEQ waives requirements for stormwater discharges associated with small construction from a specific site(s), the permittee is not required to enforce the program to reduce pollutant discharges from such site(s).

(b) Requirements for All Permittees

All permittees shall meet the following requirements including Table 9.

(1) All permittees shall require that construction site operators implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs. The permittee's construction program must ensure erosion and sediment controls, soil stabilization, and BMP requirements are effectively implemented for all small and large construction activities discharging to its small MS4 consistent with the TPDES CGP, TXR150000.

(2) Prohibited Discharges - The following discharges are prohibited:

a. Wastewater from washout of concrete and wastewater from water well drilling operations, unless managed by an appropriate control;

b. Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, from release oils, and other construction materials;

c. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;

d. Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and

e. Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, unless managed by appropriate BMPs.

(3) Construction Plan Review Procedures

To the extent allowable by state, federal, and local law, all permittees shall maintain and implement site plan review procedures that describe which plans will be reviewed as well as when an operator may begin construction. For those permittees without legal authority to enforce site plan reviews, this requirement is limited to those sites operated by the permittee and its contractors and located within the permittee's regulated area. The site plan procedures must meet the following minimum requirements:

a. The site plan review procedures must incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts.

b. The permittee may not approve any plans unless the plans contain appropriate site-specific construction site control measures that, at a minimum, meet the requirements described in the TPDES CGP, TXR150000. The permittee may require and accept a plan, such as a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3), that has been developed pursuant to the TPDES CGP, TXR150000.

(4) Construction Site Inspections and Enforcement

To the extent allowable by state, federal, and local law, all permittees shall implement procedures for inspecting large and small construction projects. Permittees without legal authority to inspect construction sites shall at a minimum conduct inspection of sites operated by the permittee or its contractors and that are located in the permittee's regulated area.

a. The permittee shall conduct inspections based on the evaluation of factors that are a threat to water quality, such as: soil erosion potential; site slope; project size and type; sensitivity of receiving water bodies; proximity to receiving water bodies; non-stormwater discharges; and past record of non- compliance by the operators of the construction site.

b. Inspections must occur during the active construction phase.

(i) All permittees shall develop and implement updated written procedures outlining the inspection and enforcement requirements. These procedures must be maintained on-site or in the SWMP and be made available to TCEQ.

(ii) Inspections of construction sites must, at a minimum:

1. Determine whether the site has appropriate coverage under the TPDES CGP, TXR150000. If no coverage exists, notify the permittee of the need for permit coverage;

2. Conduct a site inspection to determine if control measures have been selected, installed, implemented, and maintained according to the small MS4's requirements;

3. Assess compliance with the permittee's ordinances and other regulations; and

4. Provide a written or electronic inspection report.

c. *Based on site inspection findings, all permittees shall take all necessary follow-up actions (for example, follow-up-inspections or enforcement) to ensure compliance with permit requirements and the SWMP. These follow-up and enforcement actions must be tracked and documentation maintained for review by the TCEQ.*

   For non-traditional small MS4s with no enforcement powers, the permittee shall notify the adjacent MS4 operator with enforcement authority or the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office.

(5) Information Submitted By the Public

All permittees shall develop, implement, and maintain procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public.

(6) MS4 Staff Training

All permittees shall ensure that all staff whose primary job duties are related to implementing the construction stormwater program (including permitting, plan review, construction site inspections, and enforcement) are informed or trained to conduct these activities. The training may be conducted by the permittee or by outside trainers.

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Activity/BMP	Measurable Goals
Develop and maintain an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism as described in Part IV.D.4.(a).	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.
Prohibit discharges as described in Part IV.D.4.(b)(2).	Develop and maintain an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to prohibit these discharges. 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.

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).	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 site plan review procedures for 100% of new construction site plans received each year.
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.
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).
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.

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.

4.2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Travis County will continue to develop, implement, and enforce its existing construction site runoff review and inspection program, in accordance with the regulations outlined in County Code Chapter 482, Subchapters H-L. The technical criteria for construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) under this Code are based on the City of Austin Environmental Criteria Manual (ECM) for the County's eastern watersheds and the City of Austin ETJ, and the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) Technical Manual for the western watersheds outside the City of Austin ETJ. All construction and post-construction requirements in the County Code meet or exceed the standards set by TCEQ General Permit TXR040000 and TXR0150000. The County will regularly evaluate existing programs and BMPs and make modifications throughout the permit term to further reduce pollutant discharges from the MS4.

A summary of the written implementation procedures for Minimum Control Measure (MCM) 4 and the selected BMPs is provided in this section of the SWMP. These written procedures will be maintained both in the SWMP and on-site and will be made available for inspection by the TCEQ. The County will review and update the implementation procedures as needed, with any changes reflected in the annual report. The Travis County TNR Environmental Review Program assesses development permit applications to ensure compliance with construction and post-construction County Code requirements. Additionally, the Environmental Inspection Program conducts inspections of permitted sites during construction to verify compliance. Specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and quantitative data utilized for project evaluation and reporting will be reviewed on an annual basis and updated as necessary to ensure ongoing compliance with established standards and regulatory requirements. After the completion of permitted projects, post-construction permanent water quality BMPs are monitored under the Permanent Water Quality BMP Permit and Inspection Program, as described in MCM 5.

4.2.1 Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Regulations

The Travis County TNR Environmental Quality Program (EQP) will continue to develop, implement, and enforce its established program that mandates construction site operators to implement erosion and sediment control (ESC) Best Management Practices (BMPs) and prevent or manage pollutant discharges from construction activities. The program will include regular reviews and inspections to ensure compliance with the TCEQ Construction General Permit, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3), and Travis County standards. Under County Code Section 482.934, all construction activities are required to select, install, implement, and maintain appropriate storm water control measures, including ESC Plan BMPs, to prevent illicit discharges. Construction site storm water controls must comply with the requirements outlined in County Code Section 482.936, which specifies ESC Plan BMPs such as erosion source controls, sediment controls, and soil stabilization measures, as well as Section 482.937, which addresses other pollution prevention measures for construction activities, including the prohibition of wastewater discharges, maintenance of vehicles and equipment, and management of dewatering discharges. Furthermore, Chapter 482, Subchapter K, Roadways and Rights of Way (Code Sections 482.970-74), sets forth the ESC Plan and BMP requirements for County-owned roads. Construction activities on sites of one acre or larger, or within a Common Plan of Development, must also prepare and implement a SWP3 that complies with County Code Section 482.935 and General Permit TX150000. In addition, all non-residential construction sites, including subdivisions and site developments, must post Fiscal Security for the cost of their ESC Plan measures, which is refundable upon final site stabilization, in accordance with Code Section 482.920.

Travis County TNR will maintain its ongoing programs to inspect, follow up on, and enforce compliance with County Code, ESC Plans, and SWP3 measures as approved under the County development permit. County Code Section 482, Subchapter J, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Inspections, specifies the inspection requirements for construction sites, including Section 482.950 (SWP3 Pre-Construction Meeting), Section 482.951 (Owner and Operator SWP3 Inspections), and Section 482.952 (Submission of Operator SWP3 Inspection Reports). Only certified Operator personnel, as defined in Code Section 482.934 (c)(3), are authorized to perform SWP3 inspections and sign the required SWP3 Inspection Reports, as outlined in Code Section 482.951.

Additionally, Travis County TNR has proposed targeted, watershed-specific BMPs to address the impaired recreational use of Gilleland Creek, focusing specifically on enhancing sanitary waste management practices at active construction sites.

4.2.2 Interlocal Agreements (ILAs) for Construction

The Travis County TNR Department carries out its construction review and inspection programs as described in Section 4.2 above. Additionally, TNR has three Interlocal Agreements (ILAs) that facilitate coordination and delineation of responsibilities for the Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) within the MS4. Two of these ILAs, with the City of Austin and the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA), define the division of certain construction program duties between the County and the respective agency, as outlined in this section. During the third permit term, the County will evaluate the possibility of establishing additional ILAs in areas where municipal Extraterritorial Jurisdictions (ETJs) and utility districts overlap County jurisdiction.

4.2.2.1 City of Austin ETJ

Travis County collaborates with the City of Austin in regulating and reviewing subdivision development within the City of Austin's Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (ETJ), as outlined in County/City Code Chapter 30. This joint program, established through a 2004 Interlocal Agreement (ILA) and a 2011 ILA addressing storm water management responsibilities, enables both the County and City to review and permit subdivision and site development plans within this area of the County's MS4. Under this arrangement, the City of Austin handles the review and inspection of construction and post-construction Best Management Practices (BMPs), including the monitoring of permanent BMPs after construction. However, the County requires all residential home construction sites, including those within the Austin ETJ, to obtain development permits. In contrast, the City of Austin does not mandate development permits for home lot construction in its ETJ. Consequently, the County implements a review process in the Austin ETJ to ensure that home lot construction permits comply with relevant SWP3 requirements before issuing a County development permit. Both County and City inspection staff also respond to complaints regarding home lot construction runoff in the Austin ETJ.

4.2.2.2 LCRA Highland Lakes Watershed Ordinance Area

Travis County has an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) with the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) from 2010, governing construction and post-construction programs within the LCRA Highland Lakes Watershed Ordinance area, which encompasses the Lake Travis watershed to the west of the City of Austin ETJ. Both the County and LCRA enforce complementary regulations in this region, and together, they review proposed subdivision and site development projects to ensure compliance with construction and post-construction controls. Travis County takes the lead in inspecting BMPs during construction, while LCRA is responsible for monitoring permanent water quality BMPs after construction. The County mandates that all residential home lot construction, including those within the LCRA jurisdiction, obtain development permits and, where applicable, submit SWP3s. However, LCRA only requires permits for residential home lots in the watershed when the lot size is one acre or larger.

4.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The existing, new, and modified BMPs selected to implement this MCM are described in this section. New BMPs, and modifications to existing BMPs that will require a development period, will be developed through a phase-in process in the BMP description and schedule and will be fully implemented by the end of this permit term.

4.3.1 Environmental Review Program

The County will continue to develop and implement its Environmental Review Program, which evaluates development permit applications for potential water quality impacts, ensuring compliance with construction and post-construction requirements under County Code. The program is managed by the TNR Environmental Quality Program (EQP) staff as part of the broader TNR Development Services Division's development application review process.

The Environmental Review Program includes established procedures for reviewing subdivision final plats, preliminary development plans, development permit applications with construction plans for subdivisions and non-residential site developments, as well as residential home lot construction. EQP reviews these projects for compliance with relevant construction and post-construction County Code provisions, in alignment with any applicable roles outlined in Interlocal Agreements (ILAs) for the MS4 area in which a project is located, ensuring compliance before the issuance of a County development permit. Pre-development planning meetings, as required by Code Section 482.915, and environmental review submittal requirements listed in Section 482.931, are conducted to provide technical assistance and outreach to applicants within the development and business community.

Subdivision platting, non-residential development permit applications, and construction plans are reviewed individually. Residential home lot development permit applications are screened for size and scope during the intake process, including completion of a permit checklist by applicants that outlines key project attributes. Residential permit applications involving one acre or more of soil disturbance, or those within a Common Plan of Development, must document compliance with SWP3 requirements by submitting a completed SWP3 Summary Sheet, rather than the full SWP3 for individual review. Residential applications involving critical site features (e.g., slopes of 10% or greater, cuts and fills of 4 feet or more, proximity to waterways or CEFs) or adding more than 10,000 square feet of new impervious cover will undergo an individual review.

4.3.2 Environmental Inspection Program

Overview

The County's TNR Department will continue to develop and implement its existing Environmental Inspection Program to assess construction sites within the County MS4, ensuring compliance with County Code requirements and approved construction plans. The program employs a systematic inspection process for subdivisions, site developments (non-residential), and residential home lot construction. TNR staff, primarily from the Environmental Quality Program (EQP) and the TNR Development Services Division, are responsible for conducting these inspections in accordance with the relevant construction and post-construction County Code requirements, and in alignment with the roles outlined in any applicable Interlocal Agreements (ILAs) for the specific MS4 area.

Non-Residential Project Environmental Inspections

Non-residential subdivisions and site development projects are required to implement Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan measures and hold a pre-construction SWP3 conference with County Environmental Inspection staff to review all requirements before construction begins. Project operators must maintain and implement the SWP3 and ESC Plan measures throughout the construction process, ensuring that site improvements and permanent water quality Best Management Practices (BMPs) are constructed in compliance with the approved plans. Construction site operators must hold either a stormwater or engineering certification to inspect SWP3 measures and provide a signed, certified weekly SWP3 Inspection Report documenting the compliance status, in line with County Code requirements. These reports are made available to the County for review.

Environmental inspections include pre-construction meetings, designated BMP construction inspections, monitoring inspections for the SWP3 and ESC Plan, and final inspections. During the active construction phase, County monitoring inspections will occur at least monthly, or semi-monthly when feasible. Projects posing a higher risk to water quality, such as those with larger disturbances, steeper slopes, greater proximity to waterways, or a history of non-compliance, will be inspected more frequently. Monitoring inspections will verify compliance with the TPDES CGP TXR150000 coverage and County Code requirements, ensuring that all SWP3 and ESC Plan measures outlined in the approved construction plans are being followed. Following each inspection, TNR will issue written or electronic reports to the operator, detailing the results and specifying any corrective actions required to maintain compliance. TNR will conduct follow-up inspections and enforcement actions as necessary to achieve compliance, with all enforcement actions documented and available for review by the TCEQ. Progressive enforcement will follow the Travis County Code Enforcement Policy.

For non-residential subdivisions and site development projects, an Engineer's Concurrence Letter is required to request a final inspection upon completion, certifying that site improvements and permanent water quality BMPs have been constructed per the approved plans. Once all plan requirements are met, including final site stabilization, TNR will issue a Certificate of Compliance and refund the ESC Fiscal Security for the project. BMP Maintenance Permits and records of the maintenance plans for permanent water quality BMPs will be transferred to the Permanent Water Quality BMP Permit and Inspection Program for ongoing monitoring.

Residential Project Environmental Inspections

Residential home construction projects with SWP3 requirements must adhere to the same operator SWP3 implementation, maintenance, inspection, and reporting requirements as non-residential projects. Residential projects that do not require SWP3s are still required to implement ESC plan measures and other necessary BMPs. Residential construction sites are inspected by the County on a routine or complaint-driven basis, following the same inspection and enforcement procedures outlined for non-residential projects.

Environmental Inspection Program Procedures

TNR will continue to refine, implement, and update written procedures for the Environmental Inspection Program, outlining inspection and enforcement processes. A summary of these procedures is included in this MCM section of the SWMP, while more detailed procedures will be maintained on-site and available for review by the TCEQ.

4.3.3 Environmental Complaints

The Travis County TNR Department will maintain and enhance its Environmental Complaint Phone Hotline as a primary channel for receiving and addressing public concerns regarding construction-related stormwater runoff issues within the County's MS4. This hotline serves as a centralized point for the public to report potential environmental violations or concerns related to stormwater management at construction sites. In order to ensure efficient and timely responses, TNR will continue to implement a robust system for reviewing, documenting, and addressing these complaints. Each inquiry will be carefully evaluated to determine the appropriate course of action, whether it involves a direct response from TNR, referral to the relevant local or state jurisdiction, or further investigation by the appropriate environmental oversight entity.

To streamline the process and enhance accessibility, the hotline system will be integrated with the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) complaint response efforts, ensuring a coordinated and comprehensive approach to managing stormwater-related complaints across the County. This integrated system will allow for more effective identification and resolution of illicit discharges or non-compliant activities.

In addition to the phone hotline, Travis County will actively promote other channels for public input, including website links and a general email address for submitting complaints. These contact methods will be prominently featured on the County's social media platforms and website, ensuring that the public is aware of the various avenues available for reporting stormwater runoff concerns. By expanding communication and outreach, Travis County seeks to encourage public participation, improve transparency, and ensure that all stormwater-related issues are effectively addressed in a timely and responsible manner.

4.3.4 Construction Storm Water Training and Certification

The Travis County TNR Environmental Quality Program (EQP) is committed to ensuring that all staff members whose primary responsibilities involve the implementation of construction stormwater Code requirements are adequately trained, knowledgeable, and certified to perform these duties effectively. These responsibilities include tasks such as plan review, construction site inspections, enforcement actions, and exercising signature authority under SWMP MCM 4 and MCM 8.

Employees are strongly encouraged to pursue and maintain relevant professional certifications in stormwater management, which include Continuing Education Units (CEUs) to satisfy certification renewal requirements. For employees who do not currently hold applicable certifications, TNR will provide training either through internal staff or external trainers to ensure that all staff meet the qualifications necessary to fulfill their roles.

As outlined in County Code Section 482.934(c), acceptable stormwater certifications include, but are not limited to, a Texas-licensed Professional Engineer (P.E.), a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), a Certified Erosion, Sediment, and Storm Water Inspector (CESSWI), and a Certified Inspector of Erosion and Sediment Control (CIESC). To support the professional development of its staff, Travis County offers reimbursement for training costs, related travel expenses, and examination fees, ensuring that staff are equipped with the latest knowledge and skills to effectively enforce stormwater regulations and contribute to the success of the County's environmental protection efforts.

MCM 5 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT IN NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT

5.1 TCEQ PERMIT REQRUIEMENTS – MCM 5

MCM 5 - Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

(a) Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program
All permittees shall meet the requirements below including Table 11.

(1) All permittees shall 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, including projects that disturb less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale. The program must be established for private and public development sites. The program may utilize an offsite mitigation and payment in lieu of components to address this requirement.

(2) All permittees shall use, to the extent allowable under state, federal, and local law and local development standards, an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects. The permittees shall establish, implement, and enforce a requirement that owners or operators of new development and redeveloped sites design, install, implement, and maintain a combination of structural and non-structural BMPs appropriate for the community and that protects water quality. If the construction of permanent structures is not feasible due to space limitations, health and safety concerns, cost effectiveness, or highway construction codes, the permittee may propose an alternative approach to TCEQ.

(b) Requirements for All Permittees
All permittees shall meet all the following requirements including Table 11.

(1) All permittees shall document and maintain records of enforcement actions and make them available for review by the TCEQ.

(2) Long-Term Maintenance of Post-Construction Stormwater Control Measures
All permittees shall, to the extent allowable under state, federal, and local law, ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of structural stormwater control measures installed through one or both of the following approaches:

a. Maintenance performed by the permittee. (See Part IV.D.6)

b. Maintenance performed by the owner or operator of a new development or redeveloped site under a maintenance plan. The maintenance plan must be filed in the real property records of the county in which the property is located. The permittee shall require the owner or operator of any new development or redeveloped site to develop and implement a maintenance plan addressing maintenance requirement for any structural control measures installed on site. The permittee shall require operation and maintenance performed is documented and retained on site, such as at the offices of the owner or operator, and made available for review by the small MS4.

Table 11: Required Post Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment BMPs

Activity/BMP	Measurable Goals
Develop and maintain an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism as described in Part IV.D.5.(a)(2).	*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).	*Maintain records of 100% of enforcement actions taken each year.* *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).	*Each year, implement a maintenance plan and schedule established by the small MS4 operator addressing 100% of stormwater control measures where the small MS4 operator is responsible for maintenance.* *Each year, require 100% of the owners or operators of any new development or redeveloped sites to develop and implement a maintenance plan addressing maintenance requirement for any structural control measures installed on site.* *Require the site owner or operators to maintain documentation, such as a tracking log, onsite of 100% of the maintenance performed and made available for review by the small MS4 operator or TCEQ within 24 hours of the request.*

5.2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Travis County will continue to develop, implement, and enforce its post-construction stormwater management review and inspection program, in accordance with regulations outlined primarily in County Code Chapter 482, Subchapters H-L. The technical criteria for permanent water quality Best Management Practices (BMPs) under this Code are based on the City of Austin Environmental Criteria Manual (ECM) for the County's eastern watersheds and the City of Austin ETJ, the LCRA Technical Manual for the western watersheds outside the City of Austin ETJ, and the Edwards Aquifer RG 348 Technical Manual. All post-construction requirements under County Code meet or exceed the standards set by TCEQ General Permit TXR040000 and TXR150000.

The County will continuously assess its existing programs and BMPs, making modifications as necessary during the permit term to further reduce pollutant discharge from the MS4.

A summary of the written implementation procedures for MCM 5 and the selected BMPs is outlined and included in this section of the SWMP. These procedures will be maintained within the SWMP and onsite and will be made available for inspection by TCEQ. The County will review and update these procedures as needed, with any changes reflected in the annual report. The Travis County TNR Environmental Review Program evaluates development permit applications for compliance with post-construction County Code requirements, while the Environmental Inspection Program conducts monitoring and inspections of permanent water quality BMPs under the Permanent Water Quality BMP Permit and Inspection Program.

5.2.1 Post Construction Storm Water Management Regulations

The Travis County TNR Department will continue to develop, implement, and enforce its established programs aimed at controlling stormwater discharges from new development and redevelopment sites, including both public and private properties. These programs focus on sites that increase impervious cover, enhance post-construction pollutant discharges, or encroach upon waterways or Critical Environmental Features (CEFs). Development or redevelopment projects that add 10,000 square feet or more of impervious cover are required to provide permanent water quality BMPs with easements, as outlined in County Code Section 482.944. Property owners are obligated to ensure the ongoing operation and maintenance of these permanent BMPs through the BMP Maintenance Permit and BMP Maintenance Plan, as specified in County Code Section 482.917. The TNR Environmental Quality Program (EQP) will propose to the Commissioners Court a requirement for property owners to file the BMP Maintenance Plan in the Travis County real property records.

Additionally, newly developed and redeveloped sites must establish permanent buffer zone easements for waterways and CEFs. CEFs include features such as caves, sinkholes, springs, point recharge features, and karst or recharge features within the Edwards Aquifer. County post-construction BMPs are tailored to the community's needs and include both structural and non-structural measures. These measures encompass open space or parkland dedication, conservation development incentives, as well as drainage and erosion control design criteria that account for critical environmental characteristics such as steep slopes. County Code Chapter 482, Subchapter L, also includes requirements for active mining and reclamation for mines and quarries.

Post-construction BMPs are inspected by the County to ensure compliance with the approved design during construction benchmark inspections. The design engineer is required to certify that site improvements and permanent BMPs have been constructed in accordance with the approved plans before the County issues final approval for the project under Code Section 482.953. Following project completion, the County continues to monitor post-construction BMPs to ensure that owners and operators maintain the BMPs in proper working condition, in compliance with the BMP Maintenance Permit and BMP Maintenance Plan.

To address impaired recreational uses of Gilleland Creek, Travis County TNR has proposed additional watershed-specific BMPs, focusing on waterway setbacks.

5.2.2 Interlocal Agreements (ILAs) for Post-Construction

The Travis County TNR Department implements its post-construction review and inspection programs as detailed in Section 5.2 above. In addition to these efforts, the County has established two Interlocal Agreements (ILAs) with the City of Austin and the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA). These ILAs outline the specific division of responsibilities regarding post-construction program oversight between the County and the respective agencies, as described in this section.

As part of its ongoing commitment to ensuring effective stormwater management and regulatory compliance, the County will evaluate the potential for expanding its collaborative efforts during the fourth permit term. Specifically, the County will consider the development of additional ILAs in areas where municipal Extraterritorial Jurisdictions (ETJs) and utility districts overlap County jurisdiction. These agreements will be designed to further streamline responsibilities, enhance coordination, and ensure that post-construction stormwater management programs are implemented efficiently and comprehensively across overlapping jurisdictions.

5.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The existing, new, and modified BMPs selected to implement this MCM are described in this section and modifications to existing BMPs that will require a development period, will be developed through a phase-in process in the BMP description and schedule and will be fully implemented by the end of this permit term.

5.3.1 Permanent Water Quality BMP Permit and Inspection Program

The Travis County TNR Department will continue to develop, implement, and manage its existing Permanent Water Quality BMP Permit and Inspection Program to ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of privately-owned permanent water quality Best Management Practices (BMPs) and structural controls installed within the County MS4 as part of the TNR development permit process. This program is carried out by the TNR Environmental Quality Program (EQP) staff, who work closely with the Environmental Review Program (outlined in Section 4.3.1) to ensure compliance with post-construction County Code requirements (detailed in Section 5.2.1). Additionally, the program coordinates with the Environmental Inspection Program (described in Section 4.3.2) to ensure that permanent water quality BMPs are inspected for conformance with approved plans during both the construction phase and at final inspection.

Upon the completion of development projects, TNR issues a BMP Maintenance Permit to applicable project owners who pass final inspection and inventories the completed permanent water quality BMPs. These BMPs are then incorporated into the MS4 Map, with annual inspections conducted to ensure continued compliance. A BMP Maintenance Plan, provided by the design engineer, is a mandatory component of the permit application and serves as a condition for granting the County development permit and BMP Maintenance Permit approval. This plan must be filed with the County Clerk's Office prior to final project signoff.

TNR is responsible for inspecting all permanent water quality BMPs within the County MS4 unless a specific Interlocal Agreement (ILA) designates another agency for BMP inspection and enforcement, as discussed in Section 5.2.2. Inspections are conducted to ensure that the BMPs remain in effective operational condition, in accordance with the approved construction plans, BMP Maintenance Plan, applicable technical criteria, and the provisions of the BMP Maintenance Permit. The technical standards for the operation and maintenance of these BMPs are outlined in Section 5.2 above.

TNR requires that all BMP operation and maintenance activities be properly documented and retained on-site at the owner's or operator's office and made available for review by the County. Records of BMP inspections and enforcement actions are thoroughly documented and maintained by the County, and these records are available for review by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) upon request.

MCM 6 POLLUTION PREVENTION and GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FOR COUNTY OPERATIONS

6.1 TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS - MCM 6

(a) Program development

All permittees shall develop and implement an operation and maintenance program (O&M), including an employee training component that has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal activities and municipally owned areas including but not limited to: park and open space maintenance; street, road, or highway maintenance; fleet and building maintenance; stormwater system maintenance; new construction and land disturbances; municipal parking lots; vehicle and equipment maintenance and storage yards; waste transfer stations; and salt/sand storage locations.

(b) Requirements for all Permittees

All permittees shall meet the requirements described below including Table 13.

(1) Permittee-owned Facilities and Control Inventory

All permittees shall develop and maintain an inventory of facilities and stormwater controls that it owns and operates within the regulated area of the small MS4. The inventory must include all applicable permit numbers, registration numbers, and authorizations for each facility or controls. The inventory must be available for review by TCEQ and must include, but is not limited, to the following, as applicable:

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. Salt storage facilities;
q. Solid waste handling and transfer facilities;
r. Street repair and maintenance sites;
s. Vehicle storage and maintenance yards; and
t. Structural stormwater controls.

(2) Training and Education

All permittees shall inform or train appropriate employees involved in implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices. All permittees shall maintain a training attendance list for inspection by TCEQ when requested.

(3) Disposal of Waste Material - Waste materials removed from the small MS4 must be disposed of in accordance with 30 TAC Chapters 330 or 335, as applicable.

(4) Contractor Requirements and Oversight

a. Any contractors hired by the permittee to perform maintenance activities on permittee-owned facilities must be contractually required to comply with all of the stormwater control measures, good housekeeping practices, and facility specific stormwater management operating procedures described in Parts III B.5.(b)(2)-(6).

b. All permittees shall provide oversight of contractor activities to ensure that contractors are using appropriate control measures and SOPs. Oversight procedures must be maintained on-site and made available for inspection by TCEQ.

(5) Municipal Operation and Maintenance Activities

a. Assessment of permittee-owned operations.

All permittees shall evaluate operation and maintenance (O&M) activities for their potential to discharge pollutants in stormwater, including but not limited to:

(i) Road and parking lot maintenance, including such areas as pothole repair, pavement marking, sealing, and re-paving;
(ii) Bridge maintenance, including such areas as re-chipping, grinding, and saw cutting;
(iii) Cold weather operations, including plowing, sanding, and application of deicing and anti-icing compounds and maintenance of snow disposal areas; and
(iv) Right-of-way maintenance, including mowing, herbicide and pesticide application, and planting vegetation.

b. All permittees shall identify pollutants of concern that could be discharged from the above O&M activities (for example, metals; chlorides; hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylenes; sediment; and trash).

c. All permittees shall develop and implement a set of pollution prevention measures that will reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from the above activities. These pollution prevention measures must include at least two the following:
(i) Replacing materials and chemicals with more environmentally friendly materials or methods;
(ii) Tracking application of deicing and anti-icing compounds;
(iii) Using suspended tarps, booms, or vacuums to capture paint, solvents, rust, paint chips and other pollutants generated by regular bridge maintenance; and
(iv) Placing barriers around or conducting runoff away from deicing chemical storage areas to prevent discharge into surface waters.

d. *Inspection of pollution prevention measures - All pollution prevention measures implemented at permittee-owned facilities must be visually inspected to ensure they are working properly. The permittee shall develop written procedures that describes frequency of inspections and how they will be conducted. A log of inspections must be maintained and made available for review by the TCEQ upon request.*

(6) Structural Control Maintenance

If BMPs include structural controls, maintenance of the controls must be performed by the permittee and consistent with maintaining the effectiveness of the BMP. The permittee shall develop written procedures that define the frequency of inspections and how they will be conducted.

Table 13: Required Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations BMPs

Activity/BMP	***Measurable Goals***
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* *.* *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 annually for 100% of employees involved in implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices.* *For small MS4s which use only contractors to implement pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices, ensure training of 100% of applicable contract staff is conducted at least one time annually using contract language or another similar method.*
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.*

Contractor Requirements and Oversight as described in Part IV.D.6.(b)(4).	*Each year, ensure that 100% of contractors hired by the MS4 to perform maintenance activities on permittee-owned facilities is 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*
Assessment of permittee-owned operations as described in Part IV.D.6.(b)(5)a.	*Evaluate 100% of O&M activities, in conjunction with procedure reviews if appropriate, for their potential to discharge pollutants in stormwater annually including but not limited to:* *• Road and parking lot maintenance, including such areas as pothole repair, pavement marking, sealing, and re-paving;* *• Bridge maintenance, including such areas as re-chipping, grinding, and saw cutting;* *• Cold weather operations, including plowing, sanding, and application of deicing and anti-icing compounds and maintenance of snow disposal areas; and* *• Right-of-way maintenance, including mowing, herbicide and pesticide application, and planting vegetation*
Identify pollutants of concern as described in Part IV.D.6.(b)(5)b.	*Identify pollutants of concern that could be discharged from all of the O&M activities described in Part IV.D.6.(b)(5)b and maintain a list of 100% of the pollutants identified.* *Including for example, metals; chlorides; hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylenes; sediment; and trash.* *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.	*Develop and implement a set of pollution prevention measures that will reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from the permittee-owned operations. Implement at least two of the following pollution prevention measures:* *• Replace at least 50% of the MS4's materials and chemicals with more environmentally friendly materials or methods by the end of the permit term;* *• 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;* *• Use suspended tarps, booms, or vacuums to capture paint, solvents, rust, paint chips and other pollutants during 80% of regular bridge maintenance each year; and* *• Place barriers around or conduct runoff away from 100% of deicing chemical storage areas to prevent discharge into surface waters each year.*
Inspection of Pollution Prevention Measures as described in Part IV.D.6.(b)(5)d	*At least one time annually, visually inspect 100% of pollution prevention measures implemented at permittee-owned facilities to ensure they are working properly.* *Develop and maintain written procedures that describe the frequency of inspections and how they will be conducted. Review and update the inspection procedures at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the pollution prevention measures.* *Maintain a log of 100% of the inspections conducted annually and make the log available for review by the TCEQ within 24 hours of a request.*

Structural Control Maintenance as described by Part IV.D.6.(b)(6).	*At least one time annually, perform maintenance of 100% of the structural controls which require maintenance. Maintenance must follow a plan and schedule developed by the small MS4 operator to be consistent with maintaining the effectiveness of the BMP.* *The permittee shall develop and maintain written procedures that define the frequency of inspections and how they will be conducted.* *Review and update the maintenance procedures at least one time annually to address changes or additions to the pollution prevention measures.*

6.2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The County will continue to refine and implement its existing Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Minimum Control Measure (MCM) 6, with the ultimate objective of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from County operations and maintenance (O&M) activities, as well as from County-owned properties within the MS4. Current BMPs include the Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Program, pesticide applicator certification, the Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) program for County maintenance construction, employee stormwater pollution prevention training, facility waste disposal protocols, roadside litter abatement efforts, detention pond and water quality control post-construction inspection and maintenance, and the management of closed landfills. The County will continue to evaluate these existing program elements, making modifications as necessary, and will develop and implement new strategies as needed to further reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP).

The County's O&M activities and County-owned areas within the MS4, subject to these BMPs, include: park and preserve maintenance; road and bridge maintenance; fleet and building maintenance; stormwater system maintenance, including structural controls; land disturbances associated with new maintenance construction; parking lots; vehicle and equipment maintenance storage yards, including sand storage locations; fuel storage sites; closed landfills; and pesticide storage locations.

During this permit term, the County will conduct a comprehensive evaluation of its O&M activities to assess their potential to discharge pollutants in stormwater, including road and parking lot maintenance, bridge maintenance, cold weather operations, and right-of-way maintenance. The County will identify potential pollutants of concern that may be discharged from these activities and will continue to develop and implement, as necessary, additional pollution prevention measures (PPMs) to mitigate the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from these operations, as part of its EHS Program BMP. All PPMs implemented at County facilities under this MCM will be inspected at a frequency that ensures their proper

functioning, with structural control maintenance conducted at intervals sufficient to maintain the design effectiveness of each BMP.

The County will also continue to develop and implement procedures to ensure that contractors performing maintenance on County-owned facilities adhere to all stormwater control measures established under this MCM.

6.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The existing BMPs selected to implement this MCM are described in this section. The modifications to these existing BMPs requiring a development period will be developed through a phase-in process included in the BMP description and schedule and shall be fully implemented by the end of this permit term.

6.3.1 County Facilities

The County will conduct visual inspections of 100% of pollution prevention measures implemented at permittee-owned facilities at least annually to ensure their proper functionality.

In addition, the County will develop and maintain written procedures outlining the frequency and methodology for these inspections. These procedures will be reviewed and updated at least annually to accommodate any changes or additions to the pollution prevention measures.

Furthermore, the County will develop and maintain a comprehensive annual inventory for 100% of the facilities and stormwater controls owned and operated by the small MS4 within the designated area. This inventory will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect any changes or additions to the facilities or controls, ensuring accuracy and compliance with stormwater management requirements.

Any applicable permit numbers, registration numbers, and authorizations will be included in the inventory. Inspection logs will be added where required which will be available for TCEQ review.

6.3.1.1 Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) Program

The Travis County TNR Department will continue to develop and implement its Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) program for County parks, preserves, roadways, fleet operations, and maintenance facilities within the County MS4. This program encompasses both the O&M activities conducted at these facilities and the O&M programs originating from these facilities but extending to external locations, such as roadways. During the first permit term, TNR conducted an evaluation of the following O&M activities at these County facilities:

- Petroleum storage tank (PST) systems for fuel, waste oil, and asphalt emulsion;
- Solid waste and hazardous materials management, waste disposal, including management of closed municipal solid waste landfills, and Hazard Communication (Haz-Com) protocols;
- Fleet shop vehicle maintenance and repair operations;
- Vehicle and equipment washing and wash bay activities;
- Spill Response and Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plans;
- Maintenance-related construction and soil-disturbing activities;
- Maintenance of buildings and parking lots;
- Drainage system and structural stormwater controls maintenance;
- Maintenance of swimming pools, sports fields, and trails at parks;
- Management and storage of materials and equipment used in road, fleet, and park O&M activities, including but not limited to:
    - Sand and de-icing compounds for cold weather operations;
    - Pothole repair, pavement marking, sealing, and resurfacing;
    - Sign fabrication, installation, and maintenance;
    - Bridge maintenance;
    - Right-of-way, parks, and grounds maintenance, including vegetation management such as mowing, tree and brush trimming, herbicide and pesticide application;
- Storage and proper disposal of waste generated by road, drainage, fleet, and park O&M activities, including waste disposal associated with building facilities.

TNR identified the key pollutants of concern that could potentially be discharged from these O&M activities through stormwater runoff. To mitigate these risks, TNR developed and implemented EHS plans and procedures as the pollution prevention measures required under this MCM. These EHS plans and procedures outline specific actions to be taken by facility and program staff to ensure compliance with stormwater regulations. The plans also specify BMPs designed to prevent and reduce polluted discharges, along with necessary inspections to ensure that these BMPs remain effective.

EHS plans and procedures were implemented during the first permit term at facilities and O&M activities with existing regulatory EHS requirements or those identified as having higher potential for pollutant discharge. The scope and frequency of BMP inspections outlined in the EHS plans and procedures are determined by the pollution potential of each facility or activity. Facilities with higher pollutant discharge potential and more extensive O&M activities are subject to more frequent inspections, while those with lower risks are inspected less frequently.

6.3.1.2 Closed Landfill Management

The Travis County TNR Environmental Quality Program (EQP) will continue its monitoring and oversight of closed solid waste landfills previously operated by the County, located within the County's MS4. As part of this ongoing program, periodic evaluations will be conducted to assess the condition of these sites. In 1991, a comprehensive inventory of twelve former County landfill and dump sites was completed in collaboration with the Capital Area Council of Governments (CAPCOG) and other stakeholders. Currently, five of these sites remain within the MS4 boundary, specifically: Bullick Hollow, Jones, Steiner, Paleface, and U.S. Highway 290 East (TCEQ MSW Permit #684).

As part of its continuing responsibilities under post-closure care, the County will maintain and operate the leachate collection and disposal system at the U.S. Highway 290 East Closed Landfill. This system is managed through a professional maintenance contract, which ensures proper operation and compliance with regulatory requirements. The leachate collection system is designed to manage excess leachate generated by the landfill and discharge it to the City of Austin's wastewater collection system. This discharge is conducted under a local industrial wastewater discharge permit (#754AUS0002344), which includes pre-treatment measures as required to meet City of Austin standards.

Through these actions, the County ensures that its closed landfill sites continue to be managed in accordance with environmental regulations and best practices, mitigating any potential risk of pollutant discharge to the surrounding MS4 area.

6.3.2 Employee Pollution Prevention and Good House Keeping Training

The Travis County TNR Department will continue to develop and implement a comprehensive training program for TNR and County employees responsible for executing pollution prevention and good housekeeping best management practices (BMPs) outlined in the Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Plans, as well as in the standard operating procedures (SOPs) for County operations and maintenance (O&M) facilities and activities identified within this Minimum Control Measure (MCM). The objective of this program is to ensure that all staff are thoroughly informed and capable of effectively implementing procedures to prevent and reduce stormwater pollution from the County's O&M activities and facilities.

Attendance records will be maintained for all training sessions and will be made available for review by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) upon request. Training sessions will include visual aids such as photographs, handouts, checklists, and written materials to ensure effective learning. The content of each training session will be tailored to the specific facility, maintenance activities, and responsibilities of the staff attending. Topics covered may include, but are not limited to:

- An introduction to stormwater pollution, including its causes and consequences.
- A discussion of the human health and environmental impacts of common pollutants generated by County operations and their effects on water quality.
- Overview of stormwater pollution prevention and mitigation strategies.
- Procedures for implementing adopted erosion and sediment control (ESC) practices, specific BMPs in the EHS Plans, and other structural controls associated with O&M activities and facilities.
- Responsibilities related to illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE), tailored to the specific audience, as required under MCM 3.
- A review of employee duties for implementing BMPs and ensuring ongoing compliance with stormwater management requirements.

This training program is essential to equip County personnel with the knowledge and skills necessary to mitigate stormwater pollution effectively and ensure compliance with relevant environmental regulations.

6.3.3 Facility Waste Management and Disposal

The County will continue to ensure that all wastes removed from County MS4 O&M facilities are handled, recycled, or disposed of in full compliance with the relevant provisions of 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapters 330 and 335, which pertain to municipal solid waste management and hazardous waste management, respectively. Additionally, the County will adhere to the Travis County Waste Management Policy, adopted by the Travis County Commissioners Court in 1996. The primary goals of this policy are to: minimize waste generation and disposal costs, reduce the volume of materials sent to landfills, conserve natural resources, prevent environmental pollution associated with waste disposal, and encourage the use of recycled materials.

The TNR Environmental Quality Program (EQP) staff will continue to prepare an annual report for the County Waste Management Program. This report outlines the waste streams and corresponding disposal and recycling activities carried out by the County system-wide, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas within the MS4. While the Annual Report for the County Waste Management Program does not differentiate between the MS4 and incorporated areas, it includes key waste streams primarily applicable to the MS4 in the deliverables for this BMP. The full report, which can be referenced as partially relevant to the MS4 area, provides a comprehensive overview of waste management efforts within the County.

6.3.3.1 Roadside Litter Abatement

The Travis County TNR Department will continue to administer its existing road maintenance programs aimed at effectively responding to and managing solid waste deposited along County roadsides. This includes the removal and proper disposal of various waste materials such as trash, debris, brush, and household items that are either illegally dumped or otherwise abandoned in County right-of-ways.

For solid waste that cannot be recycled, the TNR Department ensures that these materials are appropriately disposed of at a permitted landfill, in accordance with regulatory guidelines. This disposal process is managed through an established contract, which specifically addresses the collection, transport, and disposal of illegally dumped materials found within the County right-of-way. The program is designed to maintain clean and safe roadways, mitigate environmental impacts, and ensure compliance with waste management standards, thereby contributing to the overall effectiveness of the County's stormwater management efforts.

6.3.4 Contractor Oversight

Each year, the County will ensure that 100% of contractors hired to perform maintenance activities on County-owned facilities within the MS4 are contractually obligated to comply with all stormwater control measures, good housekeeping practices, and facility-specific stormwater management operating procedures outlined in Sections IV D.6.(b)(2)-(6) of the Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP).

The County will implement oversight procedures for 100% of contractor agreements to ensure that contractors adhere to the required stormwater control measures and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). These oversight procedures will be maintained on-site at all times and made available for review by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) within 24 hours upon request.

Contractual agreements with contractors engaged by Travis County for maintenance work on County-owned facilities within the MS4 will explicitly require compliance with all relevant stormwater control measures, good housekeeping practices, and facility-specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) as detailed in the SWMP. These terms will be incorporated into the contracts to ensure contractors understand their responsibilities and obligations in maintaining stormwater quality.

To ensure effective implementation, the County will provide continuous oversight of contractor activities throughout the duration of maintenance projects. This includes monitoring and verifying that contractors are properly implementing the required stormwater control measures and SOPs, and conducting regular inspections and audits to confirm compliance. The County will assess contractor performance to ensure that environmental standards are met and address any issues promptly. This proactive oversight will help protect water quality in the MS4 area, ensuring that contractors follow the prescribed BMPs and contribute to the County's commitment to effective stormwater management.

6.3.5 Pollution Prevention Measures

During the permit term, all existing County Operations and Maintenance (O&M) facilities, activities, and associated Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Plans, procedures, and Best Management Practices (BMPs) will undergo a comprehensive re-evaluation. This process will include identifying pollutants of concern that may be discharged, to ensure that the measures in place are adequate to prevent and reduce storm water pollution, in compliance with the requirements of this Minimum Control Measure (MCM). The EHS facility inventory will be updated accordingly and made available for review.

The scope of the EHS Plans and procedures, inspection frequencies, and staff roles and responsibilities will be assessed and prioritized based on the potential for pollution. Consideration will be given to adopting more environmentally friendly materials and methods, modifying operations, or incorporating additional structural controls to reduce the exposure or mobilization of pollutants where feasible. To further this goal, the County will implement the following actions:

- Track and record 100% of the application of deicing and anti-icing compounds within the MS4 area, documenting the amount used for each application annually.

- Install barriers around or direct runoff away from 100% of deicing chemical storage areas to prevent any discharge into surface waters each year.

These actions are part of the County’s ongoing commitment to reducing storm water pollution and improving the effectiveness of its storm water management program.

6.3.6 County Pond Inspection and Maintenance Program

The Travis County TNR Environmental Quality Program (EQP) will continue to operate and enhance the existing County Pond Inspection and Maintenance Program to ensure the proper inspection and maintenance of all County-owned and operated structural stormwater controls within the MS4 area. This includes utilizing both County staff and contracted services to carry out these essential tasks.

An inventory of all County-owned structural stormwater controls located along County roads, facilities, and parks within the MS4 area has been completed. This inventory includes all detention ponds and permanent water quality structural Best Management Practices (BMPs), ensuring comprehensive oversight of the County's stormwater infrastructure.

A detailed maintenance scope and schedule have been established, clearly designating the responsible party for performing maintenance on each control. The maintenance activities are conducted in alignment with the engineered design specifications to ensure the controls function at their maximum operational effectiveness. Most stormwater controls are inspected and maintained on an annual basis, with certain tasks—such as mowing—occurring more frequently, as required.

The County systematically documents all inspections and maintenance activities, maintaining a comprehensive inventory of all stormwater controls. This inventory, along with inspection and maintenance records, will be kept up to date and made available for review to ensure continued compliance with stormwater management requirements.

MCM 8 AUTHORIZATION FOR COUNTY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

8.1 TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS – MCM 8

The development of this MCM for construction activities, where the small MS4 is the construction site operator, is optional and provides an alternative to the MS4 operator seeking coverage under TPDES CGP, TXR150000, for each construction activity. Permittees that choose to develop and implement this MCM will be authorized to discharge stormwater and certain non-stormwater from construction activities only where the MS4 operator meets the definition of a construction site operator. This MCM only authorizes the small MS4 operator and does not provide authorization for other construction site operators at a municipal project.

When developing this measure, permittees are required to meet all requirements of, and be consistent with the following: (1) applicable effluent limitation guidelines for the Construction and Development industry (40 CFR Part 450), (2) TPDES CGP TXR150000, (3) Part IV.D.4 and Part VII of this general permit.

The authorization to discharge under this MCM is limited to the small MS4's regulated area, such as the portion of the small MS4 located within an urban area with a population of at least 50,000 people or the area designated by TCEQ as requiring coverage. However, an MS4 operator may also utilize this MCM over additional portions of their small MS4 that are also in compliance with all of the MCMs listed in this general permit.

This MCM must be developed as a part of the SWMP. If this MCM is developed after submitting the initial NOI, an NOC must be submitted notifying the executive director of this change, and identifying the geographical area or boundary where the activities will be conducted under the provisions of this general permit.

Utilization of this MCM does not preclude a small MS4 from obtaining coverage under the TPDES CGP, TXR150000, or under a TPDES individual permit. Controls required under this MCM must be implemented prior to discharge from a municipal construction site into surface water in the state.

The MCM must include:

(a) A description of how construction activities will generally be conducted by the permittee taking into consideration local conditions of weather, soils, and other site- specific considerations;

(b) A description of the area that this MCM will address and where the permittee's construction activities are covered (for example within the boundary of the urban area with a population of at least 50,000 people, the corporate boundary, a special district boundary, an extra territorial jurisdiction, or other similar jurisdictional boundary);

(c) Either a description of how the permittee will supervise or maintain oversight over contractor activities to ensure that the SWP3 requirements are properly implemented at the construction site; or how the permittee will make certain that contractors have a separate authorization for stormwater discharges;

(d) A general description of how a SWP3 will be developed for each construction site, according to Part VII of this general permit; and

(e) Records of municipal construction activities authorized under this optional MCM, in accordance with Part VII of this general permit.

8.2 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Travis County TNR Department will continue to implement this MCM in accordance with the authorization to discharge stormwater and certain non-stormwater from County construction activities, where the County qualifies as a "Construction Site Operator" as defined in Part I of this General Permit. The TNR Public Works Division Capital Improvements Project (CIP) program is responsible for managing the construction administration of county-funded road and park projects approved by the Commissioners Court within the County MS4 area. TNR directly performs, or oversees contracted consultants who perform, the following key tasks in the CIP process:

- Conceptual planning and budgeting;
- Regulatory compliance review and permitting, including TPDES and County Code requirements for both construction and post-construction stormwater management;
- Development of construction plan designs and contract specifications;
- Administration of construction contracts, including oversight inspections of the construction contractor, and final project acceptance.

Travis County-funded construction projects under the CIP program are typically carried out through a contract awarded to a prime contractor following a public bidding process managed by the County Purchasing Department, with contract approval by the Commissioners Court. County CIP construction project managers and inspectors are tasked with overseeing the contract, conducting field inspections, and monitoring contractor performance to ensure that all contractual requirements, including stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3) obligations, are met.

Upon final project acceptance, Travis County assumes responsibility for the ongoing operation and maintenance of the improvements, including the maintenance of any post-construction water quality BMPs (structural controls) as part of MCM 5 of this SWMP. This MCM will be implemented in alignment with relevant effluent limitation guidelines for the Construction and Development sector (40 CFR Part 450), TPDES CGP TXR150000, and Part III.B.3 of this General Permit.

This program will be designed to meet all requirements laid out in part VII. Authorization for Municipal Construction Activities of the new NS4 permit.

8.2.1 Authorized Geographical Area

This MCM applies to all eligible County construction activities conducted within the geographical boundaries of the Travis County MS4, which includes all unincorporated areas of the County as well as the municipal extraterritorial jurisdictions (ETJs) within its boundaries. This encompasses a wide range of construction projects, including those initiated by the County and involving both public and private entities, that may impact stormwater quality within the County's regulated area.

8.2.2 Description of SWP3 Development

A. Eligible Construction Activities

The following County construction activities are eligible for authorization to discharge stormwater and certain non-stormwater discharges under this MCM:

1. **Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Small (1-5 acres) and Large (5 acres or greater) Construction Activities.**
2. **Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Support Activities** located within one mile of the boundary of the permitted construction activity, including, but not limited to, concrete batch plants, asphalt batch plants, equipment staging areas, material storage yards, material borrow areas, and excavated material disposal areas, provided the following conditions are met:
    - The activity is located within one mile of the permitted construction site boundary and directly supports the construction activity;
    - A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) is developed in accordance with the provisions of TXR040000, Part VI, and includes appropriate controls and measures to manage sediment, erosion, and pollutants in stormwater runoff from the supporting construction activity;
    - The construction support activity ceases operations upon completion of the construction activity or obtains separate TPDES authorization for discharges as necessary;
    - Discharges from concrete production facilities must comply with TXR040000, Part VI, Section E requirements.
3. **Non-Stormwater Discharges from Travis County Construction Activities** as outlined in General Permit TXR040000, Part VI, B.3.
4. **Discharges Authorized under Separate TPDES or TCEQ Permits** may be combined with discharges from construction sites operated by Travis County under this MCM, provided that the discharge complies with the requirements of the associated permit.

B. SWP3 Development and Technical Standards

Travis County (TNR) will develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) for each construction site in compliance with the requirements of General Permit TXR040000, Part VI, and Travis County Code Section 482.935. The SWP3 development process will include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. **SWP3 Coverage and Implementation:** A comprehensive SWP3 for the entire construction site must be developed and implemented prior to initiating site construction activities for projects disturbing one or more acres.
2. **Compliance with County Code and General Permit Requirements:** The SWP3 must include an Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan in the construction plans, ensuring compliance with the applicable County Code stormwater regulations outlined in MCM 3, Section 3.2.1 of this SWMP. A copy of General Permit TXR040000, Part VI, must also be included in the SWP3.
3. **Construction Site Notice (CSN):** A signed copy of the CSN, as required under this General Permit, must be posted in a conspicuous location at the construction site prior to commencing construction activities. The CSN must remain in place until the completion of the construction project and final stabilization of the site.
4. **Specifications for BMP Development:** Project specifications must allow for the development and modification of Best Management Practices (BMPs) as needed to meet the requirements of the General Permit and the SWP3. These BMPs must be tailored to address the unique needs of the project site.
5. **Contractor Awareness and Roles:** The prime contractor and any subcontractors must be informed of all SWP3 requirements, including their respective roles and responsibilities in implementing the control measures as outlined in the SWP3. TNR personnel must also be clearly identified with regard to their responsibilities in overseeing the SWP3 implementation during construction. Contact information for individuals responsible for SWP3 compliance must be made available to all relevant personnel.
6. **Identification of Responsible Personnel:** The SWP3 will identify County personnel and prime contractor staff responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the control measures described in the SWP3, ensuring clear communication and effective management of stormwater controls during construction activities.

8.2.3 Description of How Construction Activities Will be Conducted

County construction activities will be carried out in strict accordance with the approved Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3), Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan, approved construction plans, and associated construction contract specifications. This includes taking into account local conditions such as weather, soils, and other site-specific factors, as well as the following:

- Temporary and Permanent Best Management Practices (BMPs): These BMPs will be implemented to address specific site topographic features, as defined as Critical Site Characteristics under County Code Section 482.936, and particular construction improvements identified as Critical Construction Site Improvements in Section 482.936.

- Construction Sequencing and Phasing: The sequencing and phasing plan for construction will include the appropriate ESC measures and BMPs to mitigate erosion, reducing the sediment and pollutant load generated on-site, and thereby minimizing the amount of runoff requiring treatment.

- SWP3 Updates: The SWP3 will be updated as necessary to reflect changes in contractors, adjustments in areas of responsibility, or modifications to BMPs as the project evolves.

- Amendments to the SWP3: The SWP3 will be amended whenever there are significant changes in design, construction, operation, or maintenance that could affect the discharge of pollutants and have not been previously addressed in the plan. Additionally, amendments will be made following inspection results by County personnel, TCEQ representatives, or other federal, state, or local agencies overseeing ESC, grading, or stormwater management plans, if such inspections reveal that the SWP3 is ineffective in significantly minimizing or eliminating pollutants in discharges covered by this general permit.

The SWP3 will be maintained on-site at the construction location, or made readily accessible during on-site inspections by TCEQ, federal, state, or local agencies with authority to approve ESC, grading, or stormwater management plans, as well as local government officials and the operator of any MS4 receiving discharges from the construction site, excluding Travis County.

8.2.4 Oversight of Contractor Activities

The County TNR Department will maintain active oversight of contractor activities to ensure the proper implementation of all SWP3 requirements through a comprehensive construction administration and inspection process. This process will be conducted for contracts approved by the Travis County Commissioner's Court and signed by both the contractor and the County. The contractor is responsible for executing all project work in strict conformance with the contract provisions, plans, and specifications, including overseeing all subcontractor activities. The contract will clearly outline the contractor's SWP3 responsibilities and include a signed SWP3 Certification, affirming the contractor's commitment to implementing and maintaining all required control measures in accordance with the approved plans, specifications, and contract terms.

Under the County's contract, the contractor will be designated as the Primary Construction Site Operator, responsible for the day-to-day operational control necessary to ensure compliance with the SWP3. The contractor must employ a sufficient number of qualified personnel with the appropriate training and experience to install, inspect, and maintain the required controls and measures as specified in the SWP3. The contractor will also be required to post and maintain the Construction Site Notice (CSN) provided by the County and ensure compliance with TCEQ regulations by filing and posting their own CSN and Notice of Intent (NOI) for the project under CGP TXR0150000.

The contractor is obligated to conduct regular inspections of SWP3 controls to ensure ongoing compliance and provide weekly written SWP3 inspection reports to the County's assigned project inspector. These reports will be incorporated into the County's SWP3 filing for TCEQ. The format for the SWP3 Inspection Reports must either be provided or approved by the County. Failure by the contractor to meet any plan or contract requirements, including SWP3 obligations and corrective actions, will be deemed a contract violation. Such non-performance may lead to suspension of work, withholding of payments, and potential liquidated damage claims by the County to ensure compliance.

Travis County, as the Primary Construction Site Operator, holds operational control over the construction plans and specifications, including the authority to modify them as necessary. The County will provide the SWP3 as part of the project plans, supply a signed CSN for posting by the contractor, review the SWP3 inspection reports required by TCEQ to assess compliance, and direct any required revisions or ongoing maintenance to the SWP3. The County will also approve the final stabilization and completion of SWP3 items for the project. An assigned County Environmental Inspector will perform periodic SWP3 monitoring inspections during construction, notifying the contractor of any deficiencies and specifying the corrective actions required, including necessary revisions to the SWP3.

Qualified Inspectors preparing and certifying the weekly SWP3 Inspection Reports for County-authorized construction activities must be certified in accordance with County Code Section 482.934. Additionally, the TNR Department EQP stormwater management staff will conduct periodic inspections and audits of County-authorized construction activities under this MCM to ensure full compliance with all SWP3 requirements.

8.2.5 Records of County Construction Activities

Records of County construction activities authorized under this MCM will be maintained for a minimum of three (3) years following the date of final site stabilization. These records will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A complete copy of the SWP3: This will encompass the final version of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for each project, including all original, revised, or amended plans, as well as documentation supporting any changes made throughout the duration of the construction activities.

- Construction Plans and Specifications: All relevant construction plans, design documents, specifications, and any associated amendments that detail the construction activities, site designs, and the required environmental protection measures.

- SWP3-Related Documents and Reports: This will include all records related to the SWP3 implementation, such as inspection reports, maintenance logs, monitoring data, records of any corrective actions taken, communication records with contractors, the Construction Site Notice (CSN), Notices of Intent (NOI), and documentation of compliance with TCEQ regulations.

These documents will be stored securely at the Travis County TNR Office Central Files. The files will be organized in a manner that ensures easy access for review and audit purposes. These records will be available for inspection upon request by regulatory agencies, such as the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), as well as other federal, state, or local authorities responsible for environmental compliance. In the event of an inspection or inquiry, these records will be provided in a timely manner, and any requested documentation will be made available within the specified timeframe.

The retention of these records is part of the County's commitment to ensuring compliance with storm water management and regulatory requirements as outlined in this MCM and will serve as a critical resource for evaluating the effectiveness of the implemented controls and maintaining transparency with oversight agencies.

8.2.6 Authorized Representatives for County Construction Activities

The following County TNR positions are authorized persons for signing notices, reports, SWP3s, certifications, or other information under this MCM:

CSN, NOI, NOT, and SWP3 Certification may be signed by the following County TNR positions:

1. Environmental Project Manager, SWMP, EQP

2. Environmental Quality Program Manager, EQP (in the absence of # 1.)

SWP3 Inspection Reports may be signed by the following County TNR positions provided they have the certifications required under County Code:

1. Environmental Specialists, SWMP, EQP

2. Environmental Specialists Sr., SWMP, EQP

3. Engineering Inspection Specialists, CIP

4. Registered Professional Engineer (P.E.), CIP

    a. Environmental Supervisor, SWMP, EQP

5. Environmental Project Manager, SWMP, EQP

8.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

8.3.1 CIP Environmental Review Program

The County TNR EQP staff will continue to refine and implement the existing system for reviewing and approving all County construction activities under this MCM that involve the implementation of SWP3s, ensuring compliance with applicable regulations. This process will also include the review and approval of relevant post-construction BMPs. The technical standards for both construction and post-construction BMPs are outlined in detail in Section 4.2 of the SWMP, with the applicable processes further described in Section 8.2. The CIP Environmental Review Program, managed by the TNR EQP stormwater management staff, is integrated into the overall TNR Public Works CIP Program processes.

8.3.2 CIP Environmental Inspection Program

The County TNR Department will continue to refine and implement the existing system for inspecting and auditing County construction activities under this MCM, ensuring compliance with SWP3 requirements. Additionally, inspections will be conducted to verify that post-construction BMPs are in conformance with the approved construction plans. The technical standards for inspecting construction and post-construction BMPs are detailed in Section 3.2 of the SWMP, with applicable processes outlined in Section 8.2. The CIP Environmental Inspection Program is carried out by Engineering Inspection Specialists from the TNR Public Works CIP Program, in coordination with Environmental Specialists from TNR EQP. TNR staff responsible for these inspections and certifying SWP3 reports will be trained or certified according to the procedures outlined in the Construction Storm Water Training and Certification BMP 4.3.3 for MCM 4.

CIP environmental inspections include weekly SWP3 inspections conducted by certified operators or County-assigned inspectors, who prepare the certified and signed SWP3 Inspection Reports required for the project, as described in Section 8.2. These inspections encompass pre-construction meetings, designated BMP inspections, routine monitoring of the SWP3 and ESC Plan, CIP audit inspections, and final inspections. Routine monitoring inspections for the SWP3 and ESC Plan during active construction will occur bi-weekly or monthly, depending on the construction phase. Environmental staff will conduct CIP audit inspections at least once during the lifecycle of each CIP project.

Monitoring inspections will assess compliance with all SWP3 and ESC Plan controls specified in the construction plans. Projects presenting a higher risk to water quality—such as those with critical site improvements (e.g., larger, steeper slopes, or proximity to waterways) or a history of non-compliance—will be subject to more frequent monitoring. TNR will provide the contractor with the SWP3 Inspection Report, outlining inspection results and necessary corrective actions to ensure continued compliance. Follow-up inspections will be conducted as needed to achieve compliance with the terms of the construction contract, as detailed in Section 7.2.

Post-construction permanent water quality BMPs will be accepted once they conform to the approved construction plan design. New permanent BMPs and drainage structures will be surveyed upon acceptance and incorporated into the MS4 Map. These new BMPs will be added to the structural control inventory and included in the County's pond inspection and maintenance program, as described in SWMP MCM 6.

9.0 DISCHARGES TO THE EDWARDS AQUIFER RECHARGE ZONE

This section lists the TCEQ General Permit requirements for discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Contributing Zones, describes County BMPs for new discharges to the Edwards, and describes existing County authorized discharges to the Edwards Aquifer .

9.1 TCEQ PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Discharges of stormwater from regulated small MS4s, and other non-stormwater discharges, are not authorized by this general permit where those discharges are prohibited by 30 TAC Chapter 213 (Edwards Aquifer Rule). New discharges located within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, or within that area upstream from the recharge zone and defined as the Contributing Zone, must meet all applicable requirements of, and operate according to, 30 TAC Chapter 213 (Edwards Aquifer Rule) in addition to the provisions and requirements of this general permit.

For existing discharges, the requirements of the TCEQ approved Water Pollution Abatement Plan (WPAP) under the Edwards Aquifer Rule are in addition to the requirements of this general permit. BMPs and maintenance schedules for structural stormwater controls, for example, may be required as a provision of the rule. All applicable requirements of the Edwards Aquifer Rule for reductions of suspended solids in stormwater runoff are in addition to the effluent limitation requirements found in Part VII.E.7. of this general permit.

The permittee's TCEQ approved WPAPs that are required by the Edwards Aquifer Rule must be referenced in the SWMP. Additional TCEQ approved WPAPs received after the SWMP submittal must be recorded in the annual report required by this general permit for each respective permit year. For discharges originating from the small MS4 permitted area and located on or within ten stream miles upstream of the Edwards Aquifer recharge zone, applicants must also submit a copy of the MS4 Notice of Intent (NOI) to the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office with each WPAP application.

9.2 NEW AND EXISTING COUNTY DISCHARGES

Discharges from any new or existing County operations or construction activities within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Contributing Zones within the County MS4 will comply with all applicable requirements of TAC 30 Chapter 213 in addition to all requirements of General Permit TXR040000. This includes submitting a copy of any required NOI to the TCEQ Austin Regional Office. Required maintenance activities for existing agency-approved discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Contributing Zone from structural controls will be documented through BMP 6.3.3 Post-Construction BMP Inspection and Maintenance.

9.3 LIST OF EXISTING AGENCY-APPROVED COUNTY DISCHARGES

The following is a list of Travis County's existing agency-approved discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Contributing Zone within the County MS4:

Agency-Approved Project/Discharge Name	Edwards Aquifer Protection Program (EAPP) ID No:
Brodie Ln (William Cannon Dr. to US 290 West) – Storm Water Drainage & Pollution Control Maintenance Plan	EAPP ID Number 90091301 and 91050201
Barton Creek Blvd and Travis Cook Rd Improvements, CZP	EAPP ID Number 07022002
Brodie Lane Sidewalk Improvements Exception Request	EAPP ID No 11-071004034

10.0 DISCHARGES TO WATER QUALITY-IMPAIRED WATERS

Refer to attached Appendix documents 1 through 5 for a graphical representation of the five impaired watersheds that coincide with the Travis County MS4 and are addressed in this SWMP, as well as the areas of the watersheds within Travis County jurisdiction (shown as unincorporated area).

10.1 Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters with Approved TMDLs

If the small MS4 discharges to an impaired water body with an approved TMDL, where stormwater has the potential to cause or contribute to the impairment, the permittee shall include in the SWMP controls targeting the POCs along with any additional or modified controls required in the TMDL and this section.

The SWMP and required annual reports must include information on implementing any targeted controls required to reduce the POCs as described below:

1. *Targeted Controls*

   The SWMP must include a detailed description of all targeted controls to be implemented, including at a minimum, expanding or modifying the following:

   a. *existing Public Education and Outreach and Public Involvement/Participation programs to reduce the discharge of POCs,*

   b. *existing Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination program to specifically address the POCs, and*

   c. *existing ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms to require the reduction or control of POCs, enforcement procedures for noncompliance, and develop additional ordinances, or other regulatory mechanisms, as necessary.*

2. *Measurable Goals*

   For each targeted control, the SWMP must include a measurable goal and an implementation schedule describing activities/BMPs to be implemented during each year of the permit term.

3. *Identification of Benchmarks*

   The SWMP must identify a benchmark for the POCs. Benchmarks are designed to assist in determining if the BMPs established are effective in addressing the POCs in stormwater discharge(s) from the MS4 to the MEP. The BMPs addressing the POC must be re-evaluated on an annual basis for progress towards the benchmarks and modified as necessary within an adaptive management framework. These benchmarks are not numeric effluent limitations or permit conditions but intended to be guidelines for evaluating progress towards reducing pollutant discharges consistent with the benchmarks. The exceedance of a benchmark is not a permit violation and does not in itself indicate a violation of instream water quality standards.

   The benchmark must be determined based on only one of the following options:

   a. *If the small MS4 is subject to a TMDL that identifies a Waste Load Allocation(s) (WLA) for permitted MS4 stormwater sources, then the SWMP may identify it as the benchmark. Where an aggregate allocation is used as a benchmark, all affected MS4 operators are jointly responsible for progress in meeting the*

benchmark and shall (jointly or individually) develop a monitoring/assessment plan as required in Part III.A.6.

1. *When TCEQ revises a TMDL WLA identified by the MS4 to decrease the load, permittees must revise the SWMP and submit an NOC to identify the revised WLA within 90 days of TCEQ publishing the change.*
2. *When TCEQ revises a TMDL WLA identified by the MS4 to increase the load, permittees are not required to update the SWMP or submit an NOC to identify the revised WLA until the next permit term.*

b. *Alternatively, if multiple small MS4s are discharging into the same impaired water body with an approved TMDL, with an aggregate WLA for all permitted stormwater MS4s, then the MS4s may combine or share efforts to determine an alternative sub-benchmark value for the POCs (e.g., bacteria) for their respective small MS4. The SWMP must clearly define this alternative approach and must describe how the sub-benchmark value would cumulatively support the aggregate WLA. Where an aggregate benchmark has been broken into sub-benchmark values for individual MS4s, each permittee is only responsible for progress in meeting its sub-benchmark value.*

4. *Annual Report*

   The annual report must include an analysis of how the selected activities/BMPs will be effective in contributing to achieving the benchmark value.

5. *Impairment for Bacteria*

   If the POC is bacteria, the permittee shall implement BMPs addressing each of the below areas, as applicable, in the SWMP and implement as appropriate. If a TMDL I-Plan is available, the permittee must do one of the following: (1) refer to the I-Plan for appropriate BMPs, or (2) implement alternative equivalent BMPs. Table 1 below includes the appropriate alternative equivalent BMPs to implement for item (2) above or when a TMDL I-Plan is not available. Where BMPs included in the TMDL I-Plan for item (1) above are completed or where the I-Plan does not address all the below areas, the permittee shall refer to Table 1 for the appropriate BMPs to implement so that each of the areas below are addressed, as applicable.

   The SWMP and annual report must include the selected BMPs. Permittees may not exclude BMPs associated with the minimum control measures (MCMs) required under 40 CFR § 122.34 from their list of BMPs.

   The BMPs shall, as appropriate, address the following including Table 1.:

   a. *Sanitary Sewer Systems*

      1. *Make improvements to sanitary sewers to reduce overflows;*
      2. *Address lift station inadequacies;*
      3. *Improve reporting of overflows; and*
      4. *Strengthen sanitary sewer use requirements to reduce blockage from fats, oils, and grease.*

b. *On-site Sewage Facilities (for entities with appropriate jurisdiction)*

    1. *Identify and address failing systems; and*
    2. *Address inadequate maintenance of on-site sewage facilities (OSSFs) (i.e., septic systems).*

c. *Illicit Discharges and Dumping*

    Place additional effort to reduce waste sources of bacteria, for example, from OSSFs, grease traps, and grit traps.

d. *Animal Sources*

    Expand existing management programs to identify and target animal sources such as zoos, pet waste, and horse stables.

e. *Residential Education*

    Increase focus to educate residents on:

    1. *Bacteria discharging from a residential site either during runoff events or ctly;*
    2. *Fats, oils, and grease clogging sanitary sewer lines and resulting overflows;*
    3. *Maintenance and operation of decorative ponds; and*
    4. *Proper disposal of pet waste.*

Table 1: Alternative Equivalent BMPs for Bacteria Impaired Water Bodies

Activity/BMP	***Measurable Goal***
Sanitary Sewer Systems as described by Part III.A.5.(a).	*Conduct a review of 100% of the sanitary sewer system in the MS4 area within the impairment watershed to identify areas for improvement within the first two years of the permit term. Initiate all feasible improvement projects by the end of the permit term.* *Conduct weekly lift station inspections at 100% of the MS4 owned and operated lift stations in the MS4 area within the impairment watershed each year.* *Investigate and address 100% of sanitary sewer overflow complaints identified through the public reporting mechanism implemented by the MS4 each year.* *Strengthen sanitary sewer use requirements to reduce blockage from fats, oils, and grease by reviewing and updating ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms and inspection programs at least one time annually.*

On Site Sewage Facilities (OSSFs) as described by Part III.A.5.(b).	*Develop and implement procedures to screen 20% of the MS4 area within the impairment watershed annually to identify failing OSSFs.* *• Maintain an inventory of 100% of the identified OSSFs and their status each year.* *o 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.*
Illicit Discharges and Dumping 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.*

Animal Sources as described by Part III.A.5.(d).	*Implement at least one of the following:* *• Provide and maintain at least one pet waste station in 100% of public parks or similar greenspaces in the MS4 area within the impairment watershed each year.* *• 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.* *• Develop and distribute educational materials related to animal sources of bacteria to 75% of the intended audiences identified by the MS4 in MCM 1: Public Education and Outreach each year.* *• Develop and implement a tracking system to estimate what percentage of the intended audience is reached for determining BMP effectiveness.*
Residential Education as described by Part III.A.5.(e)	*Implement at least one additional BMP from MCM 1:* *Public Education and Outreach and Table 4 annually (e.g., a Leve small MS4 operator must implement at least four total BMPs und MCM 1 each year in the permit cycle instead of the three BM required by Part IV.D.1.(a)3.b).* *In addition, ensure at least one of the BMPs implemented for MCM Public Education and Outreach focuses on at least one of the followi* *• Bacteria discharging from a residential site either during run events or directly;* *• Fats, oils, and grease clogging sanitary sewer lines and result overflows;* *• Identifying and reporting illicit discharges or illegal dumping;* *• Maintenance and operation of decorative ponds; and* *• Proper disposal of pet waste*

6. Monitoring or Assessment of Progress

The permittee shall develop a Monitoring/Assessment Plan to monitor or assess progress in achieving benchmarks and determine the effectiveness of BMPs, and shall include documentation of this monitoring or assessment in the SWMP and annual reports. In addition, the SWMP must include methods to be used.

(a) The permittee may use either of the following methods to evaluate progress towards the benchmark and improvements in water quality in achieving the water quality standards as follows:

(1) Evaluating Program Implementation Measures

The permittee may evaluate and report progress towards the benchmark by describing the activities and BMPs implemented, by identifying the appropriateness of the identified BMPs, and by evaluating the success of implementing the measurable goals.

The permittee may assess progress by using program implementation indicators such as:

(1) number of sources identified or eliminated;

(2) decrease in the number of illegal dumpings;

(3) increase in illegal dumping reporting;

(4) number of educational opportunities conducted;

(5) reductions in sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs); or

(6) increase in illegal discharge detection through dry screening, etc.

(2) Assessing Improvements in Water Quality

The permittee may assess improvements in water quality by using available data for segment and assessment units of water bodies from other reliable sources, or by proposing and justifying a different approach such as collecting additional instream or outfall monitoring data, etc. Data may be acquired from TCEQ, local river authorities, partnerships, or other local efforts as appropriate.

(b) Progress towards achieving the benchmark shall be reported in the annual report. Annual reports shall report the benchmark and the year(s) during the permit term that the MS4 conducted additional sampling or other assessment activities.

7. Observing No Progress Towards the Benchmark

If, by the end of the third year from the effective date of the permit, the permittee observes no progress toward the benchmark either from SWMP implementation or water quality assessments as described in Part III.A.6, the permittee shall identify alternative focused BMPs that address new or increased efforts towards the benchmark or, as appropriate, shall develop a new approach to identify the most significant sources of the POCs and shall develop alternative focused BMPs for those sources (this may also include information that identifies issues beyond the MS4's control). These revised BMPs must be included in the SWMP and subsequent annual reports.

Where the permittee originally used a benchmark value based on an aggregated WLA, the permittee may combine or share efforts with other MS4s discharging to the same watershed to determine an alternative sub-benchmark value for the POCs for their respective small MS4s, as described in Part III.A.3(b) above. Permittees must document, in their SWMP for the next permit term, the proposed schedule for the development and subsequent adoption of alternative sub-benchmark value(s) for the POCs for their respective MS4s and associated assessment of progress in meeting those individual benchmarks.

10.1.1 Impaired Waters with Approved TMDLs - 01/01/2025 - Bacteria

Gilleland Creek, Segment 1428C

As described in the 2024 303(d) list, acceptable water quality levels for recreational use were not achieved in Assessment Units (AU) 1428C_1, 1428C_3 & 1428C_4. The TCEQ has categorized this impairment as 4a indicating that a state-developed TMDL has been approved by EPA or a TMDL has been established by EPA.

10.2 Discharges to Water Quality Impaired Waters without Approved TMDLs

The permittee shall also determine whether the permitted discharge is directly to one or more water quality impaired water bodies where a TMDL has not yet been approved by TCEQ and EPA. If the permittee discharges directly into an impaired water body without an approved TMDL, the permittee shall perform the following activities:

1. *Discharging a Pollutant of Concern*
   a. *The permittee shall determine whether the small MS4 may be a source of the POCs by referring to the CWA § 303(d) List and then determining if discharges from the MS4 would be likely to contain the POCs at levels of concern.*
   b. *If the permittee determines that the small MS4 may discharge the POCs, the permittee shall ensure that the SWMP includes focused BMPs, along with corresponding measurable goals, that the permittee will implement, to reduce, the discharge of POCs that contribute to the impairment of the water body.*
   c. *In addition, the permittee shall submit an NOC to amend the SWMP in accordance with Part II.F.6 to include any additional BMPs to address the POCs. This requirement does not apply to BMPs implemented to address impaired waters that are listed after a small MS4's permit authorization pursuant to Part III.*

2. *Impairment for Bacteria*

   Where the impairment is for bacteria, the permittee shall identify potential significant sources and develop and implement focused BMPs for those sources. The permittee must implement the BMPs listed in Part III.A.5 and Table 1 for the identified sources.

3. *Annual Report*

The annual report must include information on compliance with the Discharges Directly to Water Quality Impaired Water Bodies Without an Approved TMDL section, including results of any sampling conducted by the permittee.

10.2.1 Impaired Waters without an Approved TMDLs - 01/01/2025 -

Onion Creek, Segment 1427

As described in the 2024 303(d) list, acceptable water quality levels for recreational use were not achieved in Assessment Units (AU) 1427_03 & 1427_04. The TCEQ has categorized this impairment as 5c indicating that additional data and information will be collected or evaluated before a management strategy is selected.

PART III IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING

1.1 RESPONSIBLE PARTIES FOR SWMP IMPLEMENTATION

1.1.1 Travis County Departments and Programs

The Travis County TNR department is the responsible party for implementation of the majority of the BMPs in this SWMP, with other County departments responsible as indicated in Part I, Section 1.5.3, and in the individual BMP descriptions in Part II. Private entities assisting SWMP implementation may include contractors performing engineering design, services, construction, and maintenance activities for the County through contracts and purchase orders.

1.1.2 Other MS4 Operators, Municipal ETJs, Special Districts

No public or private entities or other MS4 operators are responsible for performing BMPs in the SWMP except for the responsibilities outlined in existing Interlocal Agreements (ILAs) with Austin and LCRA, as described in Part II Section 4.2.1 of this SWMP. The County could negotiate additional ILAs with other MS4 Operators, municipal ETJs, and special districts during this Permit Term, and any changes in the SWMP as a result of such agreements will be reported to TCEQ, including submitting NOCs as required.

1.2 EVALUATION CRITERIA FOR SWMP MEASURABLE GOALS

The County will evaluate the effectiveness of the SWMP at reducing pollutant discharges to the County MS4 during the Permit Term primarily through successful performance and achievement of each of the BMP measurable goals listed, rather than on water quality sampling or monitoring data. The BMPs and associated tasks in the SWMP were selected in part because these practices have been proven to be successful for the County and other agencies when performed correctly. Therefore, if the County performs the BMP measurable goals successfully within the schedules indicated, the result should be a reduction in storm water pollutant discharges to the County MS4 during the Permit Term.

1.3 REPORTING

1.3.1 Noncompliance Notification for Endangerment of Health, Safety, or the Environment

The County will report any noncompliance to the TCEQ which may endanger human health, safety, or the environment, in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 305.125(9). Report of such information will be provided orally or by electronic facsimile transmission (FAX) to the TCEQ regional office within 24 hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. A written report will be provided by the County to the TCEQ regional office and to the TCEQ Enforcement Division (MC-224) within five working days of becoming aware of the noncompliance. The written report will contain:

- A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
- The potential danger to human health or safety, or the environment;
- The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

- If the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and
- Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance, and to mitigate its adverse effects.

1.3.2 Report Revisions and Additional Information

When Travis County becomes aware that it either submitted incorrect information or failed to submit any relevant facts in an NOI, NOT, or NOC, or any other report, it will promptly submit the facts or information to the TCEQ Executive Director or designee.

1.3.3 Annual Report Schedule

The County will submit a concise annual report to the TCEQ Executive Director, and the TCEQ Regional Office for Travis County, for each year of the permit term, and will make a copy of the annual report available to TCEQ personnel upon request. The County elects to use the Calendar Year, from January 1st to December 31th, as the reporting schedule for the Second Permit Term, as follows:

Reporting Periods	Dates	Annual Report Due to TCEQ:
Pre-renewal	January 01, 2025 to January 31, 2025	This period Information will be included in the Year 1 Report
Year 1	February 01, 2025 to December 31, 2025	March 31, 2026
Year 2	January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2026	March 31, 2027
Year 3	January 1, 2027 to December 31, 2027	March 31, 2028
Year 4	January 1, 2028 to December 31, 2028	March 31, 2029
Year 5	January 1, 2029 to December 31, 2029	March 31, 2030

1.3.4 Annual Report Contents

The Annual Report will include:

- The status of the compliance with permit conditions, an assessment of the appropriateness of the identified BMPs, progress towards achieving the statutory goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP, the measurable goals for each of the MCMs, and an evaluation of the success of the implementation of the measurable goals;
- Status of any additional control measures implemented by the County;
- MCM activities performed between January 01, 2025 and January 31, 2025 will be included, under the appropriate headings, as part of the first year's annual report of this term;
- A summary of the results of information collected and analyzed, if any, during the reporting period, including monitoring data used to assess the success of the program at reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP;

- A summary of any activities taken to address the discharge to impaired waterbodies, including any sampling results and a summary of the small MS4 BMPs used to address the pollutant of concern;
- A summary of the storm water activities Travis County plans to undertake during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule);
- Proposed changes to the SWMP, including changes to any BMPs or any identified measurable goals that apply to the program elements;
- Description and schedule for implementation of additional BMPs that may be necessary, based on monitoring results, to ensure compliance with applicable TMDLs and implementation plans;
- Notice that Travis County is relying on another government entity to satisfy some permit obligations.

1.4 RECORD KEEPING

The County will retain all records, a copy of General Permit TXR040000, and records of all data used to complete the application (NOI) for this permit and satisfy the public participation requirements, for a period of at least three (3) years, or for the remainder of the term of this permit, whichever is longer. The County will submit the records to the TCEQ Executive Director when requested. Copies of the SWMP will be retained at the offices of The Travis County TNR Department at 700 Lavaca Street, Austin, Texas, and posted on the County internet website.

1.4.1 Public Access to Records

The County will make the records, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) and the SWMP, available to the public if requested in writing. A copy of the SWMP document will be made available within 2 working days following the request from the public. Other records will be provided within 10 working days, unless the request requires an unusual amount of time or effort to assemble. In which case, Texas law regarding the Public Information Act will be followed. Reasonable charges, in accordance with Texas law, may be levied by the County for researching and preparing any requested materials. The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of any administrative or judicial enforcement action that maybe instituted against the County.

COPY OF SIGNED SWMP ADDED HERE