

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION 8  
1595 WYNKOOP STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO 80202-1129

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq; "the Act"), except as provided in Part 1.3 of this permit,

**the United States General Services Administration**

hereinafter "permittee", is authorized to discharge from all municipal separate storm sewer outfalls existing as of the effective date of this permit

to receiving waters which include McIntyre Gulch and other associated waters of the United States within the exterior boundaries of the Denver Federal Center in the SE ¼ of Section 9, T 4S, R 69W, located in the City of Lakewood, Jefferson County, Colorado,

in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective December 1, 2011

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, November 30, 2016

Signed this 20 day of October, 2011

  
Authorized Permitting Official

Stephen S. Tuber, Assistant Regional Administrator  
Offices of Partnerships and Regulatory Assistance

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## 1. Coverage Under This Permit.

### 1.1. Permit Area.

This permit covers all areas of the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) within the exterior boundary of the Denver Federal Center.

### 1.2. Discharges Authorized Under This Permit.

1.2.1. During the effective dates of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from the following areas, under the conditions of this permit:

1.2.1.1. All portions of the MS4 within the exterior boundaries of the Denver Federal Center.

### 1.3. Limitations on Permit Coverage.

1.3.1. Non-Stormwater Discharges. The permittee must prohibit all types of non-stormwater discharges into its MS4, except for allowable non-stormwater discharges described in **Part 1.3.2**.

1.3.2. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges. The following sources of non-stormwater discharges are allowed to be discharged into the MS4 unless the permittee determines they are significant contributors of pollutants. If the permittee identifies any of the following categories as a significant contributor of pollutants, the permittee must include the category as an illicit discharge (see **Part 2.4**):

- Discharges authorized by a separate NPDES permit;
- Discharges in compliance with instructions of an On-Scene-Coordinator pursuant to 40 CFR part 300 or 33 CFR 153.10(e);
- Water line flushing;
- Landscape irrigation;
- Diverted stream flows;
- Rising ground waters;
- Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (see **Part 1.3.3**);
- Uncontaminated pumped ground water;
- Discharges from potable water sources;
- Foundation drains;
- Air conditioning condensate;
- Irrigation water;
- Springs;
- Water from crawl space pumps;
- Footing drains;
- Lawn watering;
- Individual residential car washing;
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
- Street wash water;
- Power washing where no chemicals are used;
- Roof drains;
- Fire hydrant flushings;
- Non-storm water discharges resulting from a spill which are the result of an unusual and severe weather event where reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impact of such discharge;

- Emergency discharges required to prevent imminent threat to human health or severe property damage, provided that reasonable and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the impact of such discharges; and
- Discharges or flows from fire fighting activities occurring during emergency situations.

1.3.3. Based upon information provided by the United States General Services Administration (GSA), the MS4 is known to discharge groundwater infiltration. To determine if the extent of groundwater infiltration and if groundwater is contaminated, GSA shall inspect all MS4 storm sewer outfalls existing as of the effective date of this permit once a month for the first year of this permit (beginning in December 2011). GSA is required to determine if there is a discharge and to estimate the flow during the monthly inspections. Based upon the information obtained during the monthly inspections, GSA shall monitor at least once per year for every year of this permit starting with the second year of this permit from every MS4 outfall that discharges non-stormwater. If a particular outfall does not discharge at any time during the first year of inspections, GSA is not required to sample that outfall. To ensure that stormwater is not being monitored, GSA shall only inspect and collect samples if there is no measurable precipitation event 96 hours prior to the inspection or sampling event.

1.3.3.1 All MS4 storm sewer outfalls existing as of the effective date of this permit that discharge non-stormwater as described in **Part 1.3.3** shall be monitored for the following:

	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Flow, Estimate	Instantaneous	Annual
40 CFR 122 Appendix D, Table II	Grab	Annual
Xylene	Grab	Annual
1,1 - Dichloroethylene	Grab	Annual
1,1,1 – Trichloroethane	Grab	Annual
1,4-Dioxane	Grab	Annual
Antimony, Total	Grab	Annual
Arsenic, Total	Grab	Annual
Beryllium, Total	Grab	Annual
Cadmium, Total	Grab	Annual
Chromium, Total	Grab	Annual
Copper, Total	Grab	Annual
Lead, Total	Grab	Annual
Mercury, Total	Grab	Annual
Nickel, Total	Grab	Annual
Selenium, Total	Grab	Annual
Silver, Total	Grab	Annual
Thallium, Total	Grab	Annual
Zinc, Total	Grab	Annual
Asbestos	Grab	Annual
Hardness	Grab	Annual
Total Suspended Solids	Grab	Annual
(a) Oil and Grease	Visual	Annual
Temperature	Grab	Annual
pH	Grab	Annual

(a) Visual observation is required. If a visible sheen is detected, a grab sample shall be taken and analyzed immediately.

1.3.3.2 The monthly inspection results taken during the first permit year and the annual sampling results

shall be reported in the MS4 Annual Report described in Part 3.3.

- 1.3.4 Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity. This permit does not authorize stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity as defined in 40CFR §122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi).
- 1.3.5 Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. This permit does not authorize stormwater discharges associated with construction activity as defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(x) or 40 CFR §122.26(b)(15).
- 1.3.6 Discharges that are causing or contributing to an exceedance of applicable numeric or narrative water quality standards. EPA will notify the permittee if its MS4 discharges are likely to cause or contribute to a water quality impairment, or whose discharges contribute directly or indirectly to a 303(d) listed waterbody. If EPA determines that discharges from the MS4 are causing or contributing to a water quality impairment, the permittee's stormwater management plan (SWMP) must include a section describing how the program will control the discharge of the pollutants of concern and ensure discharges from the MS4 will not cause or contribute to instream exceedances of the water quality standards. This documentation must specifically identify measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will collectively control the discharge of the pollutants of concern. EPA may also modify this permit to include effluent limitations in the event that the SWMP is not able to ensure discharges will not cause or contribute to an instream exceedance of a water quality standard. The permittee may be required to provide additional information to EPA to determine whether its discharge is causing or contributing to a water quality impairment.
- 1.3.7. Discharges of pollutants into waters which a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been either established or approved by EPA unless the discharge is consistent with that TMDL. The permittee must incorporate any conditions and requirements applicable to discharges from the MS4 into the Stormwater Management Program in order to remain eligible for permit coverage. EPA will notify the permittee if a TMDL has been developed that specifies a wasteload allocation (WLA) for discharges from the MS4. The notification will require the MS4 operator to assess and document whether the WLA is being met through implementation of existing stormwater control measures or if additional control measures are necessary. The notification may also include requirements to describe and document an implementation schedule for controls, calculations, and monitoring or other proof that show that the WLA is being met. This may involve an iterative process of controls and evaluation. All documentation related to these requirements must be included as part of the records for the SWMP.
- 1.3.8. Discharges that do not comply with Colorado's anti-degradation policy for water quality standards. Colorado's anti-degradation policy can be obtained from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment or from its web site: <http://www.cdph.e.state.co.us/op/regs/waterqualityregs.asp> (The anti-degradation rules are contained within Regulation 31 - Basic Standards and Methodologies for Surface Water). EPA may modify this permit, as necessary, to ensure that discharges comply with Colorado's anti-degradation policy for water quality standards.
- 1.3.9. Discharges and discharge-related activities that affect endangered species. Coverage under this permit is available only if the permittee's stormwater discharges, allowable non-storm water discharges, and discharge-related activities are not likely to:
  - Jeopardize the continued existence of any species that are listed as endangered or threatened ("listed") under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or result in the adverse modification or destruction of habitat that is designated as critical under the ESA ("critical habitat"); or
  - Cause a prohibited "take" of endangered or threatened species (as defined under Section 3 of the ESA and 50 CFR 17.3), unless such takes are authorized under sections 7 or 10 of the ESA.

“Discharge-related activities” include: activities which cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater point source pollutant discharges; and measures to control stormwater discharges, including the citing, construction, and operation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control, reduce, or prevent stormwater pollution.

- 1.3.10. Discharges that Affect Historical Properties. Coverage under this permit is available only if the permittee’s stormwater discharges, allowable non-stormwater discharges, and discharge-related activities are:
- Not likely to affect a property that is listed or is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as maintained by the Secretary of the Interior; or
  - In compliance with a written agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) that outlines all measures the permittee will undertake to mitigate or prevent adverse effect to the historic property.

## 2. Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP).

### 2.1. General Requirements.

- 2.1.1. The permittee must continue to develop, implement, and enforce a SWMP. The SWMP must include management practices, control techniques, system design, engineering methods, and other provisions the permittee or EPA determines appropriate for the control of pollutants in discharges from the MS4.
- 2.1.2. The permittee must fully implement the SWMP; including meeting its measurable goals. Implementation should take place in approximate equal intervals throughout the permit and progress will be tracked in the annual report (see **Part 3.3**).
- 2.1.3. The SWMP must include each of the minimum control measures of **Parts 2.2-2.7**.
- 2.1.4. The permittee must conduct an annual review of the SWMP in conjunction with preparation of the annual report required under **Part 3.3**.
- 2.1.5. EPA may request documentation of the minimum control measures as required by the SWMP. EPA may review and subsequently notify the permittee that changes to the SWMP are necessary to:
- Address discharges from the MS4 that are causing or contributing to water quality impacts;
  - Include more stringent requirements necessary to comply with new Federal or State statutory or regulatory requirements;
  - Include other conditions deemed necessary by the EPA to comply with water quality standards, ESA related requirements, and/or other goals and requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA); and/or
  - Address the SWMP requirements of the permit, if EPA determines that the permittee’s current SWMP does not meet permit requirements.
- 2.1.5.1. EPA may request changes in writing and can require including a schedule to develop and implement the changes. The request will offer the permittee the opportunity to propose alternative program changes to meet the objectives of the requested modification.
- 2.1.6. Transfer of Ownership, Operational Authority, or Responsibility for SWMP Implementation. The permittee must implement the SWMP on all new areas added to the permittee’s MS4 (or for which the permittee becomes responsible for implementation of storm water quality controls) as



expeditiously as practicable, but not later than one year, unless deemed longer by the permitting authority, from addition of the new areas. Implementation may be accomplished in a phased manner to allow additional time for controls that cannot be implemented immediately.

- 2.1.7. If EPA notifies the permittee that changes are necessary to ensure that stormwater discharges are not causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards, the notification will offer the permittee an opportunity to propose alternative program changes to meet the objectives of the requested modification. Following this opportunity, the permittee must implement any required changes according to the schedule set by EPA.
- 2.1.8. GSA shall utilize the enforcement mechanisms available to ensure compliance with this permit (tenant leases, easement agreements, contracts, etc.). Once aware of noncompliance, GSA shall take the necessary steps to return to compliance including, but not limited to, notifying GSA and tenant management and escalating enforcement including utilizing the mechanisms mentioned previously. If GSA utilizes the available enforcement mechanisms as appropriate (including providing documentation) and is unable to achieve compliance, GSA shall notify the EPA Region 8 NPDES Enforcement Unit. GSA is only responsible for complying with the terms and conditions of this permit.
- 2.2. **Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts.** The permittee must:
  - 2.2.1. Continue an education and outreach program for the DFC which targets project contracting office representatives (CORs), project managers, building/property managers, and environmental staff;
  - 2.2.2. Establish a central point of contact for each tenant at the Denver Federal Center for the purposes of communication and training. This should include both the research labs at the DFC and the Army Reserve center;
  - 2.2.3. At a minimum, produce and disseminate informational material to contracting officer representatives, project managers, contractors, building and property managers, tenants, and environmental staff of the effects of erosion and runoff on water quality. Informational materials shall be updated and distributed as necessary throughout the duration of this permit, and should provide a location where all annual reports and/or SWMP updates as required by this permit may be viewed;
  - 2.2.4. Provide annual training to all building managers and tenant points of contact related to the applicable requirements of the Environmental Management System (EMS), the dig permit, and how to report and recognize spills and illicit discharges. This training may be incorporated into a larger program to educate tenants and building managers related to environmental compliance or environmental awareness; and
  - 2.2.5. Document education and outreach activities in the EMS or other appropriate tracking mechanism (e.g., database or SWMP), including documents created for distribution and a training schedule which notes the dates that trainings occurred and the target audiences reached; and
  - 2.2.6. Within four years of the effective date of this permit, provide and document training to all planning staff and contracting officers to learn about Low Impact Development (LID) practices, green infrastructure practices, and to communicate the expectations for meeting pre-development hydrology within the context of the Energy and Independence Security Act of 2007.
  - 2.2.7. The annual report (**See Part 3.3**) must document the following information related to public education and outreach:

- 2.2.7.1. A description of the methods, frequency, type, and target audience of stormwater outreach performed during the permit term;
- 2.2.7.2. A copy or representation of public outreach materials provided to the target audience(s);
- 2.2.7.3. An estimation of the number of people expected to be reached by the program over each year of the permit term; and
- 2.2.7.4. The name or title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the stormwater public education and outreach program.

**2.3. Public Involvement and Participation.** The permittee must:

- 2.3.1. Comply with applicable public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement and participation program;
- 2.3.2. Make all relevant annual reports available on the permittee web site or provide links to all relevant annual reports posted on the EPA Region 8 web site in a locally available publication;
- 2.3.3. Maintain a log of public participation and outreach activities performed using an appropriate mechanism such as the facility EMS or a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP); and
- 2.3.4. When significant additions or modifications are made to the Denver Federal Center's EMS which could impact compliance with the terms of this permit, provide EPA staff the opportunity to review those modifications or additions as necessary.
- 2.3.5. The annual report (**See Part 3.3**) must document the following information related to public involvement/participation:
  - 2.3.5.1. Documentation of any events or other activities to clean up MS4 receiving waters;
  - 2.3.5.2. Documentation of any volunteer activities conducted to help actively engage residents and personnel at the Denver Federal Center in understanding water resources and how their activities can affect water quality; and
  - 2.3.5.3. The name or title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the storm water public education and outreach program.

**2.4. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination.**

An illicit discharge is any discharge to a MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater. Exceptions are described in **Part 1.3.2**. The permittee must:

- 2.4.1. Implement a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into its MS4. The program shall include procedures for detection, identification of sources, and removal of non-stormwater discharges from the storm sewer system. This program shall address illegal dumping into the storm sewer system, and include training for staff on how to respond to reports of illicit discharges;
- 2.4.2. Effectively prohibit, through regulatory mechanisms available to GSA to prohibit illicit discharges and illegal dumping to the MS4 which includes, but is not limited to, notifying EPA and entering into a Federal Facility Compliance Agreements with the federal agencies;



- 2.4.3. Provide a mechanism for reporting of illicit discharges and provide this number on any outreach materials as appropriate;
- 2.4.4. Provide emergency spill contact information to all building managers, project managers, and the appropriate tenant single point of contact;
- 2.4.5. Investigate any illicit discharge within fifteen (15) days of its detection, and take action to eliminate the source of the discharge within forty five (45) days of its detection (or obtain permission from EPA for such longer periods as may be necessary in particular instances);
- 2.4.6. Maintain an information system which tracks dry weather screening efforts, illicit discharge reports, and the location and any remediation efforts to address identified illicit discharges;
- 2.4.7. Conduct dry weather screening annually at each of the major outfalls for the presence of non-stormwater discharges and to determine if there are significant erosion issues which need to be addressed. This requirement can be fulfilled by complying with Part 1.3.3. If an illicit discharge is detected, an assessment of that discharge shall be made. For example, sampling could include field tests of selected chemical parameters as indicators of discharge sources where dry weather flows are detected. Screening level tests may utilize less expensive “field test kits” using test methods not approved by EPA under 40 CFR Part 136, provided the manufacturer’s published detection ranges are adequate for the illicit discharge detection purposes;
- 2.4.8. Address the categories of non-stormwater discharges or flows listed in **Part 1.3.2** and require local controls or conditions on these discharges as necessary to ensure that they are not significant contributors of pollutants to the small MS4. If the permittee identifies any of these non-stormwater discharges as a significant contributor of pollutants, the permittee must include the category as an illicit discharge and implement a plan of action to minimize or eliminate the illicit discharge as soon as practicable;
- 2.4.9. Update the complete storm sewer system map in the Denver Federal Center GIS prior to the end of year three of the permit; and
- 2.4.10. The annual report (See **Part 3.3**) must document the following information related to illicit discharge detection and elimination:
  - 2.4.10.1. A description of the program used to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the MS4; including procedures for detection, identification of sources, and removal of non-stormwater discharges from the storm sewer system;
  - 2.4.10.2. A description of the location and method of dry weather screening performed;
  - 2.4.10.3. A description of illicit discharges located and all actions taken to eliminate sources of illicit discharges;
  - 2.4.10.4. A description of training materials used and the frequency at which training was provided to the target audience(s) on how to respond to reports of illicit discharges;
  - 2.4.10.5. A description or citation of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanism used to prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4;
  - 2.4.10.6. A copy or excerpt from the information management system used to track illicit discharges;
  - 2.4.10.7. A description of the categories of non-stormwater discharges evaluated as potentially being significant contributors of pollutants to the MS4 and any local controls placed on these

discharges; and

- 2.4.10.8. A description of the schedule and/or progress in creating a complete storm sewer map in the Denver Federal Center GIS.

**2.5. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control.** The permittee must:

- 2.5.1. Maintain a list of policies and procedures which can be used to enforce construction site compliance within the DFC. This may include working with the City of Lakewood and utilizing the EPA for enforcement of construction stormwater violations;
- 2.5.2. Use available regulatory mechanisms under the authority of the permittee to require erosion and sediment controls with sanctions for compliance to ensure compliance with the terms of the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges for Construction Activity in Colorado, COR10000F (i.e., the Construction General Permit or "CGP");
- 2.5.3. Create a general plan for inspection and enforcement of construction site stormwater BMPs which specifies any appropriate sanctions, penalties, enforcement procedures and inspection schedules;
- 2.5.4. Review the scope of work for all construction projects by environmental staff (e.g., the EPG) to assess whether proposed BMPs are realistic and to ensure compliance with the stormwater construction permit requirements for developing a stormwater pollution prevention plan;
- 2.5.5. Provide information on construction site BMPs with criteria for maintenance and installation. This may reference or incorporate documents which define how to install and maintain BMPs such as the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Criteria Manual;
- 2.5.6. Maintain and utilize a closure process whereby environmental staff (e.g., the EPG) or contracting office representatives who are knowledgeable and have expertise in the area of stormwater management evaluate whether 70% vegetative cover has been met at all areas of the site prior to closing out construction stormwater permits. This process could be incorporated into the dig permit process;
- 2.5.7. Provide training to contracting office representatives which perform daily inspections on a biannual basis regarding the maintenance and installation of Best Management Practices for construction stormwater control and the terms of the construction stormwater permit;
- 2.5.8. Consider requiring emergency response BMPs or other equipment available in the back of response trucks to prevent the flow of sediment laden or contaminated water from reaching storm drains, since the DFC plays a role as a first responder in dealing with stormwater emergencies.
- 2.5.9. The annual report (See **Part 3.3**) must document the following information related to construction site stormwater runoff control:
  - 2.5.9.1. A description of construction activities which disturbed greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet of land at the DFC during the term of this permit;
  - 2.5.9.2. A description or citation of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanism used to require erosion and sediment controls;
  - 2.5.9.3. A description of the sanctions and enforcement mechanisms the DFC uses to ensure that construction activities disturbing equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet of land are in compliance with the terms of the CGP;

- 2.5.9.4. A description of the procedures for site plan review, including the review of pre-construction site plans, which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts and applicable contract language;
- 2.5.9.5. A description of the procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public;
- 2.5.9.6. A description of the procedures for site inspection, including how sites will be prioritized for inspection, including documentation of the frequency of site inspections and methods for prioritizing site inspections;
- 2.5.9.7. Documentation of annual training provided to contracting office representatives, regarding the maintenance and installation of BMPs for construction stormwater control and the terms of the construction stormwater permit; and
- 2.5.9.8. The name or title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the construction site runoff control program.

**2.6. Post-construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment.** The permittee must:

- 2.6.1. Include in contracts and requests for funding (e.g., a “prospective package”) a requirement to design for and provide funding for the installation of permanent stormwater control measures designed to retain, detain, infiltrate or treat runoff from newly developed impervious surfaces in a manner which mimics pre-development hydrology for all new projects and redevelopment which disturb greater than or equal to 5,000 square feet. Pre-development hydrology is defined in the SWMP. This should include a line item for costs associated with the installation and design of permanent stormwater control measures along with a specific performance specification (i.e., maintaining pre-development hydrology) or BMP specification;
- 2.6.2. As part of the design review process for new and redeveloped construction projects disturbing equal to or greater than 5,000 square feet, review all contracts to ensure that they include permanent post-construction stormwater control measures designed to retain, detain, infiltrate, or treat runoff from newly developed and redeveloped impervious surfaces in a manner which mimics pre-development hydrology;
- 2.6.3. Include or reference in the dig permit, applicable requirements and available guidance to design post-construction stormwater features or low impact development practices designed to mimic pre-development hydrology;
- 2.6.4. When updated, include hydrologic performance specifications and information related to the design and maintenance of permanent stormwater control measures in natural resource plans;
- 2.6.5. Develop and maintain a system to track the location, design, and maintenance specifications of permanent stormwater features. This could be incorporated into a GIS system or other internal process such as the Facilities Maintenance Plan or the Denver Federal Center EMS and include post-construction BMP “as-builts” for all newly installed permanent stormwater control measures in a georeferenced data management system;
- 2.6.6. Ensure that all newly installed post-construction stormwater control measures are working as designed prior to closing out contracts;

- 2.6.7. Upon closeout of new construction projects, include maintenance requirements for newly installed permanent post-construction stormwater control measures into a long-term maintenance plan; and
- 2.6.8. Ensure that permanent post-construction stormwater control measures are included in any applicable warranty reviews.
- 2.6.9. The annual report (See **Part 3.3**) must document the following information related to post-construction site stormwater runoff control:
  - 2.6.9.1. A description of the program to ensure that hydrologic endpoints are evaluated for new development and re-development projects as required in **Part 2.6.1** and the mechanism used to review the adequacy of permanent stormwater control measures;
  - 2.6.9.2. A description of the review procedures and the assumptions provided to ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of permanent stormwater control measures, including an excerpt from any data management system that includes maintenance requirements and schedules for permanent stormwater control measures installed during the year;
  - 2.6.9.3. A description of the process used to ensure that all DFC contracts initiated after the effective date of the permit contain language which requires the installation of permanent stormwater control measures and an excerpt of applicable contract language;
  - 2.6.9.4. A description of any activities to include requirements or planning for permanent stormwater control measures in the natural resource plan; and
  - 2.6.9.5. The name or title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the post-construction stormwater management program.
- 2.7. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.** The permittee must:
  - 2.7.1. Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program with the ultimate goal of preventing and reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations which includes an employee training component;
  - 2.7.2. Provide and document annual training for all grounds maintenance and facilities maintenance contractors on an annual basis covering the topics of stormwater runoff impacts and controls and the maintenance of onsite pollution control measures. These trainings can be provided to a single point of contract for each facility for further distribution;
  - 2.7.3. Conduct an annual snow meeting at the beginning of each year to discuss strategies to prevent the misuse and over-application of chemical deicers;
  - 2.7.4. Conduct an annual street sweeping and storm sewer system maintenance meeting or training to discuss procedures for disposing of material and priorities/schedules for cleaning out stormwater BMPs and street sweeping;
  - 2.7.5. Inventory the DFC for locations of all stormwater features such as detention basins, drop structures, and trash racks. Where these facilities are noted, provide a schedule for their inspection and procedures for when these need to be cleaned out and/or modified. Include these activities in maintenance contracts, specifications for maintenance of instream BMPs (sediment basins, drop structures, trash racks);

- 2.7.6. Develop and implement a schedule for cleanout of storm sewer inlets in a manner which prevents significant deposition of sediment or other debris to receiving waters;
- 2.7.7. Provide the grounds contractors or other parties responsible for pesticide and herbicide application with training related to the requirements for NPDES permitting (given the requirements in EPA's new pesticide application general permit) and in the area of chemical disposal and stormwater runoff at least once during the effective term of this permit;
- 2.7.8. Track pesticide and herbicide records for each site for each chemical. Contractors should keep a daily log in a format which can be provided for assessment by the Environmental Programs Group or other entities if necessary;
- 2.7.9. Evaluate the activities at the Army Reserve Unit to determine whether industrial permitting is necessary; and
- 2.7.10. Consider adding specifications for use in construction project re-vegetation or for use in training materials related to procedures related to the application of pesticides and herbicides. Such specifications would specify procedures for disposing of excess chemical residuals, procedures for storage and maintenance of herbicides and pesticides, maintenance of MSDS's for all herbicides/pesticides used, use of backflow protection systems to prevent contamination of domestic water sources, procedures for routing water and chemical residuals away from storm drains, and any applicable requirements as prescribed in the dig permit.
- 2.7.11. The annual report (See **Part 3.3**) must document the following information related to pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal operations:
  - 2.7.11.1. A description of the contents and frequency of the training program (see **Part 2.7.1**) for municipal personnel and a list of the personnel or positions trained during the term of the permit;
  - 2.7.11.2. A description of the evaluation performed on the street cleaning operations, catch basin cleaning operations, and street sanding/salt practices and any measures taken as a result of the evaluation to minimize negative impacts to water quality; and
  - 2.7.11.3. A description of how maintenance activities are tracked for permanent stormwater control measures.

### **3. Monitoring and Master Planning.**

#### **3.1 General Requirements.**

- 3.1.1 Not later than three years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop a program to evaluate the water quality in McIntyre Gulch, as it both enters and leaves the DFC. This program shall at a minimum include evaluations of streambank stabilization, and water quality. The water quality monitoring program may include indicators such as chemical monitoring, assessment of macroinvertebrates or other aquatic life, or watershed assessment of river stability and sediment supply, provided that the monitoring program provides meaningful data to evaluate the effectiveness of the stormwater management program. The permittee is responsible for evaluating data for analysis of trends;
- 3.1.2. The permittee must send a description of the water quality monitoring program to EPA with the Annual Report for year 3 of this permit term. Programs will be assessed by EPA Region 8 to determine whether the program meets the goals of this permit and whether the data is being collected and reported in compliance with EPA test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136; and



- 3.1.3. The permittee must develop a vision and/or design guidelines for McIntyre Gulch which define how it can be re-configured, conserved, and managed as a high quality receiving water and as an amenity for the Denver Federal Center within 3 years of the effective date of this permit. This could include a vision for how to reconstruct channels to include meanders, drop structures, and to utilize and enhance the function of the existing wetlands. This could also include a vision of how to connect McIntyre Gulch to existing pedestrian corridors or to provide alternative access points so it could be utilized as a recreational amenity for the Denver Federal Center if so desired.

### 3.2 Recordkeeping.

- 3.2.1. The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), a copy of the NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application, or for the term of this permit, whichever is longer. This period may be extended by request of the EPA at any time.
- 3.2.2. The permittee must submit the records referred to in **Part 3.2.1** to EPA only when specifically asked to do so. The permittee must retain a description of the SWMP required by this permit (including a copy of the permit language) at a location accessible to the EPA. The permittee must make records, including the application and the description of the SWMP, available to the public if requested to do so in writing.

### 3.3. Annual Reports.

The permittee must submit an annual report to EPA for each year of the permit term. The first report is due April 1, 2012, and must cover the activities during the period beginning on the effective date of the permit through December 31, 2011. Each subsequent annual report is due on April 1 of each year following 2012 for the remainder of the permit term. Reports must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in **Part 4.7**. Reports may be posted on the EPA Region 8 web site. Therefore, parts of the annual report which cannot be publicly available should be marked as "confidential" or "for official use only." Reports must be submitted to EPA at the following address:

Stormwater Coordinator (8P-W-WW)  
Small MS4 Annual Report  
US EPA Region 8  
1595 Wynkoop Street  
Denver, CO 80202-1129

## 4. Standard Permit Conditions.

- 4.1. **Duty to Comply.** The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of CWA and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.
- 4.1.1. *Criminal Violations.*
- 4.1.1.1. *Negligent Violations.* The CWA provides that any person who *negligently* violates permit conditions implementing section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second, or subsequent



conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.

- 4.1.1.2. *Knowing Violations.* The CWA provides that any person who *knowingly* violates permit conditions implementing section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second, or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.
- 4.1.1.3. *Knowing Endangerment.* The CWA provides that any person who *knowingly* violates permit conditions implementing section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury shall, upon conviction be subject to a fine not more than \$250,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second, or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$500,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.
- 4.1.1.4. *False Statement.* The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the Act or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both. If a conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or by both. (See section 309(c)(4) of the Clean Water Act).
- 4.1.2. *Civil Penalties.* The CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$37,500 per day for each violation.
- 4.1.3. *Administrative Penalties.* The CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act is subject to an administrative penalty as follows:
- 4.1.3.1. *Class I penalty.* Not to exceed \$16,000 per violation nor shall the maximum amount exceed \$37,500.
- 4.1.3.2. *Class II penalty.* Not to exceed \$16,000 per day for each day during which violation continues nor shall the maximum amount exceed \$177,500.
- 4.2. **Duty to Reapply.** If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the

expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application should be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

- 4.3. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.** It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- 4.4. **Duty to Mitigate.** The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- 4.5. **Duty to Provide Information.** The permittee shall furnish to the EPA, within a reasonable time, any information which the EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the EPA, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- 4.6. **Other Information.** If the permittee becomes aware that the permittee has failed to submit any relevant facts in the Notice of Intent or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent, or in any other report to the EPA, the permittee must promptly submit such facts or information.
- 4.7. **Signatory Requirements.** All Notices of Intent, Notices of Termination, reports, certifications, or information submitted to the EPA, or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed and certified as follows:
  - 4.7.1. *Notices of Intent.* All Notices of Intent/Termination shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: (1) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).
  - 4.7.2. *Reports and other information.* All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the EPA or authorized representative of the EPA shall be signed by a person described in **Part 4.7.1.** or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
    - 4.7.2.1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in **Part 4.7.1** and submitted to the EPA; and
    - 4.7.2.2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility for environmental matter for the regulated entity.
  - 4.7.3. *Changes to authorization.* If an authorization under **Part 4.7.2** is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the MS4, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of **Part 4.7.2** must be submitted to the EPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or notices of intent to be signed by an authorized representative.
  - 4.7.4. *Certification.* Any person signing a document under **Parts 4.7.1 or 4.7.2** shall make the following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am

aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

- 4.8. Property Rights.** The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.
- 4.9. Proper Operation and Maintenance.** The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the conditions of the permittee’s stormwater management program. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- 4.10. Inspection and Entry.** The permittee shall allow the State or Regional Administrator, or authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator) upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
- 4.10.1. Enter upon the permittee’s premises where a regulated activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
  - 4.10.2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
  - 4.10.3. Inspect at reasonable times, any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment) practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
  - 4.10.4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA, any substances or parameters at any location.
- 4.11. Permit Actions.** This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
- 4.12. Permit.** This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the EPA. The EPA may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act.
- 4.13. Anticipated Noncompliance.** The permittee shall give advance notice to the EPA of any planned changes in the permitted small MS4 or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit conditions.
- 4.14. State/Tribal Environmental Laws.**
- 4.14.1. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State/Tribal law or regulation under authority preserved by section 510 of the Act.
  - 4.14.2. No condition of this permit releases the permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.

- 4.15. Severability.** The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.
- 4.16. Procedures for Modification or Revocation.** Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, 122.64 and 124.5.
- 5. Definitions.** All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Act and 40 CFR 122 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. For convenience, simplified explanations of some regulatory/statutory definitions have been provided but, in the event of a conflict, the definition found in the Statute or Regulation takes precedence.
- 5.1. *Best Management Practices (BMPs)* means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
- 5.2. *Control Measure* as used in this permit, refers to any Best Management Practice or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.
- 5.3. *CWA or The Act* means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.
- 5.4. *Discharge*, when used without a qualifier, refers to “discharge of a pollutant” as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.
- 5.5. *Discharge-related Activities* include: activities which cause, contribute to, or result in storm water point source pollutant discharges and measures to control storm water discharges, including the siting, construction, and operation of best management practices to control, reduce or prevent storm water pollution.
- 5.6. *EPA* means the EPA Regional Administrator or an authorized representative.
- 5.7. *Measurable Goal* means a quantitative measure of progress in implementing a component of a storm water management program.
- 5.8. *MS4* means "municipal separate storm sewer system" and is used to refer to either a Large, Medium, or Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System. The term, as used within the context of this permit, refers to small MS4s (see definition below) and includes systems operated by a variety of public entities (e.g., military facilities, prisons, and systems operated by other levels of government).
- 5.9. *Municipal Separate Storm Sewer* means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States; (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.
- 5.10. *NOT* means Notice of Termination to be covered under EPA’s Construction General Permit.

- 5.11. *Outfall* means a point source (defined below) at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States.
- 5.12. *Point Source* means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.
- 5.13. *Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System* is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(16) and refers to all separate storm sewers that are owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States, but is not defined as “large” or “medium” municipal separate storm sewer system. This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas such as individual buildings.
- 5.14. *Stormwater* is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13) and means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
- 5.15. *Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP)* refers to a comprehensive program to manage the quality of storm water discharged from the municipal separate storm sewer system.