2009 ANNUAL REPORT

Phase II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Permit No. AKS-053406

City of Fairbanks
City of North Pole
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities - Northern Region

~ May 2009 ~

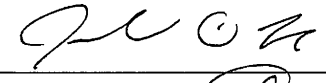
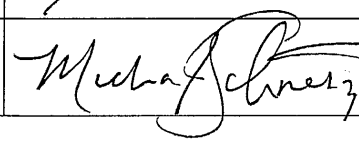
Prepared by:

City of Fairbanks
Department of Public Works
Engineering Division
800 Cushman Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

CERTIFICATION

The technical material and data contained in this Annual Report was prepared under the supervision and direction of the undersigned qualified professionals.

"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 gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, 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."

Name	Title	Signature	Date
Jackson Fox	Environmental Manager, City of Fairbanks		5/22/2009
Michael Schmetzer, P.E.	Director of Public Works & City Engineer, City of Fairbanks		5/22/2009

APPROVAL SIGNATURES

Any person executing the approval signature of the Annual Report is making 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 gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, 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."

Name	Title	Signature	Date
Terry Strle	Mayor, City of Fairbanks		5.28.09
Douglas Isaacson	Mayor, City of North Pole		5-28-09
Pat Pitney	Vice Chancellor of Administrative Services, University of Alaska Fairbanks		5-28-09
for Howard Thies	Maintenance & Operations Director, Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities – Northern Region		5/28/09

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APPENDICES

ACRONYMS

AAS	Adopt-A-Stream Program
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
BMP	Best Management Practice
COF	City of Fairbanks
CONP	City of North Pole
CWA	Clean Water Act
DOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities – Northern Region
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FNSB	Fairbanks North Star Borough
FSWAC	Fairbanks Storm Water Advisory Committee
FSWCD	Fairbanks Soils and Water Conservation District
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PSWCP	Permanent Storm Water Control Plan
ROW	Right-of-way
SWMP	Storm Water Management Program
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TVWA	Tanana Valley Watershed Association
UAF	University of Alaska Fairbanks
USACE	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers

I BACKGROUND INFORMATION

I.A NPDES Permit

I.A.1 Permittee Information & Reporting Period

Permit Number: AKS-053406

Co-permittees:

City of Fairbanks
Mayor Terry Strle
800 Cushman Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 459-6793

City of North Pole
Mayor Douglas Isaacson
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(907) 488-2281

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Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities – Northern Region
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Fairbanks, Alaska 99709
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Annexation: Have any areas been added to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) due to Annexation or other legal means?

YES ☐ NO ☑

Reporting Period: June 1, 2008 to May 31, 2009

I.A.2 Permit Overview

The City of Fairbanks (COF), City of North Pole (CONP), University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF), and Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) received a Phase II National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on June 1, 2005. The four entities, collectively known as the Co-permittees, are authorized to discharge storm water to Beaver Springs, Chena River, Chena Slough, Noyes Slough, and other associated Waters of the U.S. from: (1) all portions of the MS4 owned and operated by the COF, CONP, and UAF; and (2) the portions of the MS4 with State of Alaska right-of-ways (ROWs) located within the boundaries of the Fairbanks Urbanized Area which are owned or operated by the DOT&PF. The Fairbanks Urbanized Area is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as the area of the Fairbanks North Star Borough consisting of contiguous, densely settled census

block groups and census block that meet minimum population density requirements, along with adjacent densely settled census blocks that together encompass a population of 50,000 people. A map of the Fairbanks Urbanized Area, including City Limit boundaries for the COF and CONP, is included in Appendix A.

I.B Storm Water Management Program Overview

Section II.A.I of the Permit requires that the Co-permittees develop, implement, and enforce a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, protect water quality, and satisfy water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The SWMP includes best management practices (BMPs), control techniques, system design, engineering methods, and other provisions the Co-permittees or EPA determines appropriate for the control of pollutants in discharges from the MS4. The SWMP serves as a tool to help the Co-permittees fulfill the requirements of the Permit and provisions of the CWA. The following subsections include the definition, purpose and goals, and key performance characteristics of the SWMP.

I.B.1 Definition of the Storm Water Management Program

The following documents define the SWMP:

- *Storm Water Management Plan – Fairbanks Urbanized Area* (COF – May 2003)
- *Fact Sheet, Permit No. AKS-053406* (EPA – October 18, 2004)
- *Permit No. AKS-053406*, *effective June 1, 2005* (EPA – April 19, 2005)
- *Monitoring Program Plan Including Quality Assurance Requirements*, (COF – February 2006)

The Co-permittees submitted the Storm Water Management Plan with the original Permit application. Subsequently, the EPA issued the Fact Sheet during the permitting process for public comment, which concluded on December 2, 2004. Comments responses were published in April 2005, with final Permit issuance on April 19, 2005. The Co-permittees then submitted the Monitoring Program Plan in February 2006, as required by Section IV.A.2.d of the Permit. The final Permit adopted the Storm Water Management Plan by reference, and expanded on the Permit requirements to include six Minimum Control Measures, as follows:

1. Public Education and Outreach
2. Public Involvement / Participation
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment
6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Pursuant to Section II.A.4.b and in accordance with the timelines set within the Permit, the Co-permittees expect full implementation of the SWMP no later than five years from the effective date of the Permit.

I.B.2 Purpose and Goals of the Storm Water Management Program

The purpose of the SWMP is to guide the Co-permittees' collective efforts to satisfy the requirements of the Permit and water quality requirements of the CWA. Through institution of BMPs, control techniques, system design, engineering methods, and other provisions, the Co-permittees will ensure all applicable federal and state storm water quality requirements are attained. Appropriate goals identified for the SWMP include, but are not limited to:

- Compliance with Permit No. AKS-053406
- Adherence to Alaska's Category 5 / Section 303(d) Impaired Waters and future Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Water Body Recovery Plan Provisions
- Meeting State of Alaska Water Quality Standards (18 AAC 70) and Wastewater Disposal Regulations (18 AAC 72), including compliance with Alaska's Anti-Degradation Policy

I.B.3 Storm Water Management Program Key Performance Characteristics

To successfully meet the purpose and goals of the SWMP and CWA objectives, the SWMP must possess key performance characteristics. Key performance characteristics identified in the SWMP include, but are not limited to: compliance with the requirements of the Permit; intergovernmental coordination and cooperation; appropriateness of BMPs for the local population, pollution sources, climactic and soils conditions, and water body recovery plans; monitoring data used to assess the success of the SWMP at reducing the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable; and proposed and completed changes to the SWMP to remediate ineffective, infeasible, or cost prohibitive SWMP control measures or goals.

II ANNUAL REPORT

II.A Annual Report Overview

At least once annually, the Co-permittees are required to submit an Annual Report to the EPA and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). This Annual Report must include, at a minimum:

a. An evaluation of compliance with the requirements of the permit, the appropriateness of identified BMPs, and progress towards achieving identified measurable goals of the SWMP for each Minimum Control Measure;
b. Results of any information collected and analyzed during the previous 12-month reporting period, including monitoring data used to assess the success of the program at reducing the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable;
c. A summary of the activities the Co-permittees plan to undertake during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule) for each Minimum Control Measure;
d. Proposed changes and completed changes to the SWMP, including any changes to BMPs or identified measurable goals under the Minimum Control Measures;
e. A description and schedule for implementation of additional BMPs that may be necessary, based on monitoring results, to ensure compliance with applicable water quality standards; and
f. Notice if the Co-permittees are relying on another entity to satisfy some of the permit obligations, if applicable.

This document fulfills the annual reporting requirements for the fourth year following the effective date of the Permit, pursuant to Sections II.B.1 through II.B.6, IV.C, and Appendix A. The following sections provide a comprehensive summary of the Co-permittees' efforts towards completion of the six aforementioned Minimum Control Measures, and an overall evaluation of the SWMP to date.

II.B Minimum Control Measures

II.B.1 Public Education and Outreach

The requirements of Minimum Control Measure 1, *Public Education and Outreach*, are presented below with discussion of the Co-permittees' efforts to meet these requirements based on the Annual Report requirements presented in Section II.B.1.d and Appendix A of the Permit.

1. ***Describe the public education programs and outreach programs accomplished during the previous calendar year, including at least one copy of each educational material distributed.***

The Fairbanks Storm Water Advisory Committee (FSWAC) was formed in 2003 to coordinate and carry out the development, implementation, and review of the SWMP. Subsequent to issuance of the Permit in 2005, the FSWAC selected members to form a Public Education and Outreach Subcommittee to implement a public education and outreach program to meet the requirements of Minimum Control Measures 1 and 2 of the Permit. The subcommittee currently consists of representatives from the Co-permittees and Fairbanks North Star Borough (FNSB), which has a separate Phase II NPDES Permit. Subcommittee meeting agendas for the 2008/2009 reporting year are included in Appendix A.

In accordance with the SWMP, public education and outreach activities are focused in the month of April of each year when snowmelt runoff is prevalent, parking lots and streets are flooded, and storm water concerns are easily identifiable to residents of the community. The program is focused on creating awareness and educating the public about the impacts of storm water discharges to the MS4 and local water bodies, and provides information on how citizens and businesses can take steps to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. Program activities completed during the 2008/2009 reporting year include:

- Maintaining an Informative Storm Water Management Program Webpage
- Broadcasting a Spring Public Service Announcement (PSA)
- Providing National Earth Week Educational Presentations to Local Schools
- Distributing Educational Material at Local Events

Additional public education and outreach activities completed during the 2008/2009 reporting year included hosting an Annual Stream Cleanup Day event, implementing ongoing Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring and Adopt-A-Stream (AAS) Programs, completing a Community Survey on local storm water quality, implementing a Storm Drain Stenciling Program, and convening monthly FSWAC meetings open to the public; which are later discussed under Minimum Control Measure 2.

The following summarizes the public outreach and education activities accomplished under Minimum Control Measure 1 during the 2007/2008 reporting year.

Fairbanks Storm Water Management Program Webpage

The FNSB maintains the Fairbanks Storm Water Management Program Webpage at http://co.fairbanks.ak.us/PWorks/StormWaterManagementProgram/ on behalf of the both the FNSB and Co-permittees. The webpage provides a definition of storm water, background on why storm water is regulated, overview of the Fairbanks SWMP, agency contacts, directions on how to report illicit discharges, news and events, FSWAC meeting dates, and a copy of the Co-permittees' and FNSB's Phase II NPDES Permits and current Annual Reports. The webpage also provides viewers links to the DOT&PF Alaska Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Guide, EPA Storm Water Program webpage, EPA Construction General Permit, a flyer detailing the steps for contractors/homeowners to obtain permit coverage, and a map of the Fairbanks Urbanized Area. A new section was added to the website in April 2009 titled *Program Requirements*, which includes a link to a newly published document on construction site storm water runoff plan review requirements for the Fairbanks Urbanized Area. A copy of the updated webpage is included in Appendix A. Both the COF and FNSB maintain a link to the webpage on their respective home pages at http://ci.fairbanks.ak.us/ and http://co.fairbanks.ak.us/.

Spring PSA

In April 2009, the FSWAC prepared a new PSA for distribution to local radio stations to broadcast over the radio during the week leading up to the Annual Spring [Roadside] Cleanup Day, which was held on May 9, 2009. The PSA reminded the public to help keep pollutants out of our storm drains and ditches, which ultimately drain to our local water bodies. A copy of the Spring 2009 PSA is included in Appendix A.

National Earth Week Educational Presentations

As in previous reporting years, the FSWAC delivered the *Storm Water is Cool* presentation to various FNSB elementary schools in Fairbanks and North Pole during observation of National Earth Week in late April 2009. The 15- to 25-minute presentation provided an overview of the types of pollutants carried in storm water, how those pollutants reach area water bodies, and what can be done to limit the effects. Several of the presentations also included an additional 15- to 25-minute watershed model demonstration. The EnviroScape® Nonpoint Source Model helped children make the visual connection between what they learned during the slide show and what happens in our watershed. The children watched storm water pick up pollutants (i.e. cocoa and colored drink mixes) and carry them to a lake. Other presentations included an experiment for the children to conduct with milk, food coloring, and dish soap. The experiment used milk as a natural water body and the food coloring and soap as common pollutants found in storm water. The children were able to observe the movement and migration of pollutants in what appeared to be standing water.

In total, there were 17 presentations delivered to over 500 elementary school children at seven different schools. After each presentation, storm water stickers and brochures were distributed to the students. The brochures were developed by FSWAC as a new outreach tool this year. They are dynamic in nature whereby the final notes on the back of the brochure are revised depending on the audience. The student brochures included an invitation to join FSWAC for the 2009 Stream Cleanup Day, which was discussed during the slide show. Other editions of the brochure and details on the brochure contents are discussed later in this report. Some first and second grade students also received Earth Day coloring books.

The enthusiastic reaction of the children and the generation of insightful questions evidenced the success of this educational effort. A copy of the slide show presentation, spreadsheet outlining participation, information on the model and experiment, and copies of the stickers, brochure, and coloring book are included in Appendix A.

Educational Material Distribution

2008 Red Green River Regatta & Governor's Picnic – The FSWAC distributed 200 copies of the Community Survey on local storm water quality at the annual Red Green Regatta and Governor's Picnic on July 20, 2008. The regatta is an annual community event celebrating the creativity of Fairbanks residents who design and build rafts to enter in a race on the Chena River. The Governor's Picnic followed the regatta and provided community members an opportunity to mingle with state lawmakers while enjoying free refreshments and food served by the Governor. Additional discussion of the Community Survey is included under Minimum Control Measure 2.

2008 Tanana Valley State Fair – The FSWAC again utilized the EnviroScape® Nonpoint Source Model and distributed approximately 200 *Storm Water is Cool* wristbands and 100 additional Community Surveys at the FNSB booth at the Tanana Valley State Fair on August 8, 2008. While the model presentation attracted mostly younger viewers, the children's parents and guardians (and other passersby) had a chance to see storm water in action and asked numerous questions about local storm water programs.

2009 Northern Living Home Show – As previously noted, the FSWAC developed a new brochure for distribution throughout the summer at local events. The brochure identifies ten ways for homeowners to prevent storm water runoff pollution. The first distribution was made at the 2009 Northern Living Home Show in Fairbanks during the weekend of March 27 – 29, 2009, at the Fairbanks Soil and Water Conservation District (FSWCD) booth. The Northern Living Home Show is an annual event held in Fairbanks each spring to kick off the construction season, and includes a wide variety of local vendors showcasing building materials, equipments, and services. Approximately 150 vendors participate each year with an average of 7,500 people attending over a 3-day weekend. At this year's event, the FSWAC distributed approximately 150 brochures, 100 *Storm Water is Cool* wristbands, and 50 copies of the newly published document on construction site storm water runoff plan review requirements for the Fairbanks Urbanized Area, which is later discussed under Minimum Control Measure 4.

2009 Annual Spring [Roadside] Cleanup Day – The FSWAC also provided copies of the new brochure to the United Way of the Tanana Valley for dissemination to groups and individuals picking up yellow trash bags for the Annual Spring [Roadside] Cleanup Day. A copy of the brochure is included in Appendix A.

2. Describe the methods and frequency of distributing information.

As discussed above, the FSWAC distributed educational information to the public using multiple formats including the world-wide-web, radio broadcasts, in-person presentations, and print media. The Fairbanks Storm Water Management Webpage provides information on our local storm water program to the public year-round. The Spring PSA and National Earth Week Educational Presentations are provided annually in April of each year when snowmelt runoff is prevalent, parking lots and streets are flooded, and storm water concerns are easily identifiable to residents of the community. The frequency of distribution of other educational material distribution varies from year to year, but is largely focused in the summer months during the construction season.

3. Describe the target audiences and pollutants / sources that are addressed by the program, and how they were selected.

Target audiences for the public education and outreach program include:

- Home and property owners
- Business owners
- Other federal, state, and local agencies
- Students and the general public

Education and outreach efforts have been tailored to reach the above-listed target audiences, both individually and collectively, through message content and method of distribution. For example, the content and accessibility of the Fairbanks Storm Water Management Webpage collectively provides regulatory information for home, property, and business owners. The National Earth Week Educational Presentations, on the other hand, limit their focus to educating students which may have limited exposure to curriculum on storm water and the effects of water pollution. Furthermore, the Spring PSAs and other educational material distribution, such as the Community Survey and Homeowner Brochure, focus on all residents of the community.

The FSWAC selected pollutants of concern to address under this program based on Alaska's Category 5 / Section 303(d) Impaired Waters List, which includes the Chena River, Chena Slough, and Noyes Slough. The pollutants of concern for the Chena River and Chena Slough include petroleum products and sediment; and Noyes Slough includes petroleum products, sediment, and debris. Information on each of these pollutants was specifically incorporated into all of the aforementioned education and outreach efforts.

4. ***Estimate the number of people reached by the program over the previous 12-month period.***

The public education and outreach program has reached approximately 7,500 people during the 2008/2009 reporting year; which includes over 1,500 visitors to the Fairbanks Storm Water Management Webpage between June 2008 and May 2009, roughly 5,000 residents that may have heard the PSA over the radio, over 500 students that attended the National Earth Week Educational Presentations, approximately 200 people who stopped to see the storm water presentation at the 2008 Tanana Valley State Fair, nearly 200 people at the 2008 Red Green River Regatta and Governor's Picnic, and approximately 100 people that picked up a brochure and wristband at the 2009 Northern Living Home Show

Under Minimum Control Measure 2, additional public education and outreach activities completed during the 2008/2009 reporting year may have also reached a potential audience of 5,000 people. These activities included hosting an Annual Stream Cleanup Day event, organizing an ongoing Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring and AAS Program, implementing a Storm Drain Stenciling Program, and convening monthly FSWAC meetings open to the public.

5. ***List the measurable goals for the public education and outreach program over the next calendar year, and dates by which the measurable goals will be achieved.***

The measureable goal for the public education and outreach program over the next reporting year will be a general increase in the number and frequency of PSAs broadcasted, number of presentations given to local schools and organizations, and number and type of educational materials distributed. The Public Education and Outreach Subcommittee will meet again in June or July 2009 to discuss, plan, and direct efforts to achieve this goal. Preliminary ideas for the next reporting year include the following:

<u>Seasonal PSAs</u>

The subcommittee may develop seasonal PSAs for distribution during each season of the year (i.e. summer, fall, winter, and spring), which will address storm water concerns and BMPs pertinent to each season. For instance, PSAs may focus on lawn care and vehicle maintenance practices during the summer, leaf litter disposal during the fall, snow disposal practices during the winter, and snowmelt runoff during the spring. PSA distribution methods may also include newspaper advertisements in addition to radio broadcasts.

<u>Educational Presentations</u>

The subcommittee may make additional professional presentations throughout the summer months to local chapters of various organizations in the design and construction fields such as the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Architects, Society of Professional Land Surveyors, and Associated General Contractors of Alaska. Additionally, the National Earth

Week Educational Presentations made to local schools may be expanded to middle and high schools next April.

Educational Material Distribution

The Subcommittee may make additional distributions of educational material at other annual community events such as the Golden Days Parade. The Golden Days Parade and Street Fair is an annual weeklong event in downtown Fairbanks consisting of a collection of local festivities honoring the history of gold discovery in Fairbanks. The Subcommittee may focus on the Street Fair portion of the event, when a multitude of vendors are present, and where the Subcommittee can secure or share a booth to distribute educational materials.

Similarly, the subcommittee may again choose to secure or share a booth this summer at the Tanana Valley State Fair to distribute educational materials. Members of the subcommittee may assist in manning the booth at the fair to present informational handouts and perform direct outreach to the public.

6. Identify the persons responsible for implementing and coordinating the education activities.

The following individuals were responsible for implementing and coordinating the public education and outreach activities during the 2008/2009 reporting year:

COF:	Jackson Fox, Environmental Manager
CONP:	Bill Butler, Director of City Services
UAF:	Thaddeus Williamson, Environmental Health, Safety, and Risk Management Department Safety Officer
DOT&PF:	Brett Nelson, Maintenance Environmental Analyst

The Co-permittees would also like to thank Jennifer Schmetzer of the FNSB and Joni Scharfenberg of the FSWCD, for their significant contributions to the public education and outreach program during the 2008/2009 reporting year. Ms. Schmetzer and Ms. Scharfenberg are both members of the FSWAC, as well as the Public Education and Outreach Subcommittee.

Compliance with Permit Requirements

To date, the Co-permittees have met all requirements detailed under Minimum Control Measure 1 and Section II.B.1 of the Permit. The following table provides a summary of the public education and outreach requirements, their compliance date, and status as of May 2009.

Permit Section	SWMP Component	Compliance Date	Status (as of May 2009)
II.B.1.a	Plan and implement public education program for local community	June 1, 2006	Complete
II.B.1.b	Distribute storm water educational materials to target audiences	Annually, in April of each year	Complete, ongoing
II.B.1.c	Prepare and distribute outreach materials to print and broadcast media	Annually, in April of each year	Complete, ongoing

II.B.2 Public Involvement / Participation

The requirements of Minimum Control Measure 2, *Public Involvement / Participation*, are presented below with discussion of the Co-permittees' efforts to meet these requirements based on the Annual Report requirements presented in Section II.B.2.h and Appendix A of the Permit.

1. ***Describe the activities and target audiences for public involvement that the program accomplished for the preceding 12-month period, including any monitoring and / or survey results, number of storm drains stenciled, etc.***

The target audiences for the public involvement / participation efforts are the same as those for the education and outreach program outlined under Minimum Control Measure 1 in the previous section. The following summarizes the public involvement / participation activities accomplished under Minimum Control Measure 2 during the 2008/2009 reporting year.

Fairbanks Storm Water Management Program Webpage

The FNSB maintains the Fairbanks Storm Water Management Program Webpage at http://co.fairbanks.ak.us/PWorks/StormWaterManagementProgram/ on behalf of the both the FNSB and Co-permittees. As previously discussed under Minimum Control Measure 1, the webpage provides a copy of the FNSB's and Co-permittees' Phase II NPDES Permits and current Annual Reports. The webpage also provides a definition of storm water, background on why storm water is regulated, overview of the Fairbanks Storm Water Management Program, agency contacts, directions on how to report illicit discharges, news and events, and FSWAC meeting dates. A new section was added to the website in April 2009 titled *Program Requirements*, which includes a link to a newly published document on construction site storm water runoff plan review requirements for the Fairbanks Urbanized Area. A copy of the updated webpage is included in Appendix A.

2008 Annual Stream Cleanup Day

The FSWAC, with help from the Tanana Valley Watershed Association (TVWA) and FSWCD, held the fourth Annual Stream Cleanup Day in Fairbanks along Noyes Slough and the Chena River on August 23, 2008. The event was advertised in the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, over the radio with a 30-second PSA, via email and local bulletin boards with a flyer, and via mail to local residents living along the slough. The event began at 9:00 a.m. with a safety orientation talk followed by participant assignments to the various mapped sections of the 5.5-mile long Noyes slough and the 2.5-mile long section of the Chena River running through downtown Fairbanks. The cleanup effort proceeded by canoe, motor boat, and on foot. The FSWAC provided the canoes, bags, gloves, safety kits, food, drinks, and garbage pick-up for the event, as well as vans to provide transportation to and from pickup and drop-off locations.

In total, nearly 40 people participated in the event, removing over 900 pounds of debris from Noyes Slough and the Chena River including litter, bags, tires, vehicle and furniture parts, shopping carts, bicycles, a refrigerator, a safe, concrete debris, and various other items. Cleaning up the slough and river presented an outstanding public involvement and participation opportunity. Participants included residents who live or work along the waterways, as well as a number of other citizens and community groups who responded to our advertisements. Copies of the 2008 Annual Stream Cleanup Day advertisements, photos, participants list, and other associated materials are included in Appendix B.

Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring and AAS Programs

The FSWAC entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the TVWA in April 2008 to implement the Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring and AAS Programs on behalf of the FSWAC. A copy of the MOA was included in the 2008 Annual Report to the EPA and ADEC.

The community-based AAS Program provides an array of volunteer monitoring and restoration activities that provide residents and local businesses and organizations with the opportunity to become active stewards of the watershed. Elements of the program include water quality monitoring, bio-assessment studies, litter pick-up, stream bank restoration and maintenance, and management of flow restrictions. Through implementation of the program, the FSWAC and TVWA can raise public and agency awareness of water quality issues, the community can monitor and improve local water quality within the watershed, and the TVWA can obtain a strong volunteer base by providing members of the community a sense of ownership in local water quality issues.

Under the terms of the MOA, the TVWA has agreed to administer the Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring and AAS Programs with the support of the FSWAC. For successful implementation of the programs, the TVWA maintains guidelines for the programs and an up-to-date list of stream section adoptees and the stream sections they are responsible for maintaining. The FSWAC provides program support by providing annual funding and additional, in-kind assistance to the TVWA, as well as hosting the annual Community Stream Cleanup Day.

Annual program record keeping and reporting requirements include records of program meetings held, number of adoptees participating in the programs, identification and total length of each adopted stream section, approximate percentage of adopted stream length compared to the overall length, and summary of cleanup efforts performed by adoptees and other volunteers. A copy of the TVWA's 2008 Annual Report of Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring and AAS Program Activities is included in Appendix D. Noteworthy program accomplishments in 2008 were a total of three water quality sampling training sessions held, training of 17 new volunteers, purchase of 15 new water quality testing kits for volunteers, 165 water quality samples taken from the Chena River and Noyes and Chena Sloughs, and the installation of AAS signs along the Chena River for the Fairbanks Paddlers Club at each end of their adopted stream section, which obligates the club to pick up litter along this stream section at least twice per year.

Community Survey

As previously discussed under Minimum Control Measure 1, the FSWAC developed a Community Survey of public knowledge, behaviors, and attitudes related to storm water management in the Fairbanks area. The survey was published on March 28, 2008, in both hardcopy format and online on the Fairbanks Storm Water Management Program Webpage. Hardcopies of the survey were made available were made available at agency offices and a number of local events in Fairbanks, including the 2008 Northern Living Home Show, 2008 Red Green River Regatta and Governor's Picnic, and 2008 Tanana Valley State Fair. The survey remained open through September 30, 2008, and a total of 146 surveys were collected. A summary of the survey results, as well as a copy of the survey itself, are included in Appendix B.

Storm Drain Stenciling Program

The FSWAC has continued its storm drain stenciling program in the 2008/2009 reporting year. The purpose of the stencils is to identify storm drain inlets to the public, educate the public on where storm water drains outfall, and discourage illicit discharges. A total of 84 new storm drain inlets were stenciled during the 2008/2009 reporting year. A picture of a stenciled storm drain inlet and a table showing the location and number of storm drains stenciled to date is included in Appendix B.

Storm Water Advisory Committee

As previously discussed under Minimum Control Measure 1, the FSWAC has regularly convened meetings since 2003. The FSWAC meets on a monthly basis to coordinate and carry out the development, implementation, and review of the SWMP. Common topics addressed by the committee include:

- Identification of threats to local water bodies, and recognition of the importance of detecting and reporting illicit discharges
- Preparation and review of local storm water management regulations
- Development and implementation of local storm water management programs
- Selection and implementation of BMPs
- Review of the effectiveness of permit activities
- Coordination of group permittee activities

Current committee members and participants include representatives from the COF, CONP, UAF, DOT&PF, FNSB, and ADEC. The committee also has two Citizen Members – one from North Pole and one from Fairbanks, serving as community representatives of North Pole and Fairbanks. All FSWAC meetings are open to the public, and advertised on the Fairbanks Storm Water Management Webpage. Copies of the meeting minutes for the 2008/2009 reporting year and the 2009 meeting schedule are included in Appendix B.

2. Describe the procedures for receiving and reviewing public comments.

The Co-permittees maintain a log of public comments related to storm water. Comments are accepted via telephone, electronic mail, postal mail, and in person; and directed to appropriate personnel to be addressed. Public comments received during the 2008/2009 reporting year, including documentation of their resolution if required, are included in Appendix B.

3. Describe the measurable goals for the public involvement / participation program over the next 12-month period, and dates by which the Co-permittees will accomplish each of the upcoming measurable goals.

Presented below are the measureable goals to be accomplished over the next reporting year for each of the aforementioned public involvement / participation activities.

<u>2009 Annual Stream Cleanup Day</u>

The measureable goal for the 2009 Annual Community Stream Cleanup Day is a general increase in the number of participants each year. To solicit increased participation this year, the event will be held earlier in the summer to target residents when the weather is generally mild and summer activities are just getting underway. This year's event will again focus on the full length of Noyes Slough, for which the ADEC recently published a TMDL for litter, and the portion of the Chena River that runs through downtown Fairbanks.

<u>Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring and AAS Programs</u>

The measureable goal for the Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring and AAS Programs is an increase the length of streams adopted each year, and to hold at least one volunteer training session each year for existing and new volunteers. According to the TVWA, one volunteer training session was already held on May 2, 2009, to kick off the season. Additional volunteer training sessions and AAS Program activities are also already planned for 2009, which will be documented in the TVWA's 2009 Annual Report of Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring and AAS Program Activities and appended to next year's Annual Report to the EPA and ADEC.

<u>Storm Drain Stenciling Program</u>

The measureable goal for the Storm Drain Stenciling Program over the next reporting year will be to stencil at least 25 additional storm drain inlets, and examine previously stenciled inlets for paint wear. The Co-permittees intend to continue the program throughout the summer, concentrating on pedestrian corridors in downtown and other areas of Fairbanks.

<u>Storm Water Advisory Committee</u>

The measureable goal for the FSWAC is to regularly convene meeting throughout the next reporting year. The FSWAC currently, and will continue to, hold monthly meetings open to the

public. A representative from each of the Co-permittees is present at each meeting. In order to aid in increasing public attendance at these meetings, the FSWAC will also pursue added advertisement of the meetings. Preliminary advertising ideas include posting meeting announcements on the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner website, in the UAF Cornerstone Faculty & Staff Newsletter, and on the Associated General Contractors of Alaska website.

4. ***Identify the persons responsible for implementing and coordinating the public involvement / participation activities.***

The following individuals were responsible for implementing and coordinating the public involvement / participation activities during the 2008/2009 reporting year:

COF:	Jackson Fox, Environmental Manager
CONP:	Bill Butler, Director of City Services
UAF:	Thaddeus Williamson, Environmental Health, Safety, and Risk Management Department Safety Officer
DOT&PF:	Brett Nelson, Maintenance Environmental Analyst

The Co-permittees would also like to thank the FNSB, FSWCD, and TVWA for their significant contributions to the public involvement / participation activities during the 2008/2009 reporting year. All three entities provided much-needed support to the FSWAC during the 2008 Community Stream Cleanup Day. The TVWA has also greatly benefitted the FSWAC by volunteering to implement the Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring and AAS Programs on behalf of the Co-permittees.

Compliance with Permit Requirements

To date, the Co-permittees have met all requirements detailed under Minimum Control Measure 2 and Section II.B.2 of the Permit. The following table provides a summary of the public involvement / participation requirements, their compliance date, and status as of May 2009.

Permit Section	SWMP Component	Compliance Date	Status (as of May 2009)
II.B.2.b	Make the SWMP and all Annual reports available to the public	Ongoing	Complete, ongoing
II.B.2.c	Host an annual Community Stream Cleanup Day	January 1, 2007, and annually thereafter	Complete, ongoing
II.B.2.d	Organize an ongoing Volunteer Monitoring and AAS Program	June 1, 2007, and ongoing thereafter	Complete, ongoing
II.B.2.e	Develop and distribute a Storm Water Attitude Survey	June 1, 2009	Complete
II.B.2.f	Develop and implement a Storm Drain Stenciling Program	June 1, 2006, and ongoing thereafter	Complete, ongoing
II.B.2.g	Convene a Storm Water Advisory Committee on a regularly scheduled basis	Ongoing	Complete, ongoing

II.B.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The requirements of Minimum Control Measure 3, *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination*, are presented below with discussion of the Co-permittees' efforts to meet these requirements based on the Annual Report requirements presented in Section II.B.3.h and Appendix A of the Permit.

1. ***Describe the criteria used to prioritize investigations in areas suspected of having illicit discharges.***

Criteria to prioritize illicit discharge investigations are based on available water quality information, land and building use, and history of public complaints and confirmed illicit discharges. This process relies heavily on the knowledge of Co-permittee staff members of the MS4 flow paths and facilities' potential to discharge. The current prioritization of facilities to be examined during the illicit discharge investigation process is as follows:

- Priority 1: Heavy industrial and commercial areas; and automobile-related facilities
- Priority 2: Dry cleaners/laundromats; construction companies; manufacturing companies; laboratories; and medical facilities
- Priority 3: Older, residential neighborhoods; retail establishments; and schools

2. ***Describe the procedures used to locate and remove illicit discharges, including detection methods.***

Dry-weather screening of outfalls in high-priority areas (i.e. heavy industrial and commercial areas) is the primary method of detecting illicit discharges. The Co-permittees are, and will continue to, survey outfalls within their respective jurisdictions on a monthly basis during the summer. All Co-permittee Public Works and Maintenance staff are also trained and directed to check outfalls for flow during dry weather conditions while performing other work in areas where the outfalls are located. Any color, odor, turbidity, and floatable matter in dry-weather flow will be noted in order to help identify possible sources of the discharge. Once detected, an illicit discharge will be tracked back to its source by tracing the discharge upstream through manhole observations, until a manhole junction is reached that shows no evidence of discharge, indicating that the non-storm water flow originates downstream of that manhole junction. Identification of the responsible party will then be determined by examining and investigating nearby facilities in order of the aforementioned criteria.

To aid in the detection and elimination of illicit discharges, and in accordance with the requirements of Minimum Control Measure 3, the Co-permittees have additionally taken steps to (1) sample outfalls in the spring and late summer when flow is prevalent to obtain background data on storm water quality discharging from the MS4; (2) prepare a comprehensive map of the MS4, including all portions of the MS4 owned by the Co-permittees and FNSB; and (3) conduct a

hydrologic study of all roadway drainage structures to determine whether flows from those structures drain to Waters of the U.S.; as follows:

Outfall Discharge Monitoring

In September 2008 and April 2009, the Co-permittees continued water sampling efforts at outfall locations identified in the February 2006 *Monitoring Program Plan including Quality Assurance Requirements*. In total, nine outfalls were sampled with one duplicate in September 2008, and seven outfalls were sampled with two duplicates in April 2009. The Co-permittees plan to continue annually sampling outfalls in the spring and late summer to build base level parameters for detection of illicit discharges. Copies of the September 2008 and April 2009 Outfall Discharge Monitoring Reports and 2006-2009 Summary of Analytical Results are included in Appendix C.

Comprehensive MS4 Map / Hydrologic Study

The FNSB and Co-permittees have completed development the comprehensive MS4 map of all storm water conveyance systems within the Fairbanks Urbanized Area. The map currently resides in the FNSB's Geographical Information System, and contains locations of all jurisdictional boundaries, storm drain inlets and outfalls, outfall receiving waters, and FNSB and Co-permittee owned and operated facilities. In conjunction with the mapping efforts, a hydrologic study was also performed to delineate area watershed boundaries and identify storm water flow paths to Waters of the U.S. A copy of the map and hydrologic study was appended to FNSB's 2008 Annual Report.

3. Provide a summary of all dry weather testing conducted to date, and of Co-permittee activity to remove any identified illicit discharges.

The Co-permittees began conducting dry weather screening of outfalls on the Chena River from Fort Wainwright downstream to Noyes Slough in June 2007. The purpose of the dry weather screening is to detect and eliminate ongoing, unpermitted non-storm water discharges to the MS4. Screening is conducted in the summer months during dry weather periods when no storm water flow is occurring. When non-storm water discharges are detected, a water sample is taken from the outfall and subsequently tracked up-drain from the discharge point to the source using the MS4 Map.

In August 2008, the Co-permittees continued dry weather screening of outfalls on the Chena River where the last effort ended in 2007 at Noyes Slough downstream to Chena Pump Road. Over the eight-mile stretch of river, 49 of the 82 outfalls (60%) were screened for dry-weather flow. Four outfalls were observed to have dry-weather flow, with one having a suspected pollutant load. Also observed were two outfalls requiring maintenance, and over a dozen residential properties actively disposing grass clippings and other yard waste on the river banks below mean high water level. As a result of these observations, the following actions were taken: (1) all four outfalls observed with flow were compared with all active, City-issued cooling

water discharge permits and revisited within seven days to document whether or not the flow has ceased or continued; (2) the outfall with suspected pollutant load was sampled by the Co-permittees during the September 2008 outfall sampling effort; (3) a maintenance request was submitted to the COF Department of Public Works for the two outfalls requiring maintenance; and (4) a Public Notice was sent to all waterfront property owners along the Chena River and Noyes Slough regarding the disposal of grass clippings on the river/slough banks. A copy of the August 2008 dry-weather screening Trip Report and the Public Notice regarding grass clippings are included in Appendix C. Additional illicit discharges detected by Co-permittee staff during the 2008/2009 reporting year, as well as their follow-up investigations and resolutions, are documented in the Illicit Discharge Log included in Appendix C.

4. ***Include a copy of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanism used to prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4. If the permittee has yet to develop this local requirement, describe the plan and schedule for doing so, and progress towards implementation.***

The COF and CONP are the only entities of the four Co-permittees which have municipal authority to adopt and enforce Ordinances. The COF approved and adopted an Illicit Discharge Ordinance (No. 07-5703) in July 2007. A copy of this Ordinance was included in the 2008 Annual Report. The CONP followed suit by adopting a similar ordinance to that of the COF on November 3, 2008. A copy of the CONP Illicit Discharge Ordinance (No. 08-21) is included in Appendix C. Similarity in all these ordinances will provide users of the MS4 a clear understanding of the type of discharges and acts prohibited throughout the Fairbanks Urbanized Area, regardless of the separate jurisdictions of the municipal authorities.

5. ***Describe the enforcement policy and jurisdiction.***

As stated in the Illicit Discharge Ordinances, whenever the COF or CONP finds that a person, business, or public entity has violated a prohibition of the Ordinances, the COF or CONP will order compliance by verbal or written notice of the violation to the responsible party. The notice may require the performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting; elimination of illicit connections, discharges, practices, or operations; abatement or remediation of storm water pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property; payment of a fine to cover administrative and remediation costs; and implementation of source control or treatment BMPs. If the abatement of a violation and/or restoration of affected property are required, the notice will provide a deadline for completion of the remediation or restoration. The notice will also advise that, should the violator fail to remediate or restore affected property within the established deadline, the work will be performed by the COF or CONP or a designated contractor, and the expense thereof will be charged to the violator. In such cases where investigations indicate the illicit discharge(s) originates outside the COF's and CONP's jurisdictions, the Co-permittees will notify the appropriate agency which has jurisdiction, namely the FNSB, ADEC, or EPA.

The COF's and CONP's jurisdiction to enforce the Illicit Discharge Ordinance applies to the MS4, in its entirety, within the Fairbanks Urbanized Area inside the City Limits of Fairbanks and North Pole; including the portions of the MS4 with State of Alaska ROWs located within the Fairbanks Urbanized Area inside the City Limits of Fairbanks and North Pole which are owned or operated by the DOT&PF. The FNSB has jurisdiction over the portion of MS4 owned and operated by UAF and DOT&PF within the Fairbanks Urbanized Area outside the City Limits of Fairbanks and North Pole.

6. ***Describe the methods used over the previous 12-month period to inform the public and/or train public employees about illicit discharges and the improper disposal of waste.***

As discussed under Minimum Control Measures 1 and 2, efforts were made during the 2008/2009 reporting year to inform the public about illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste. Efforts included (1) updating the Fairbanks Storm Water Management Webpage to include agency contacts from each of the Co-permittees and FNSB, and procedure for reporting illicit discharges; (2) broadcasting the Spring PSA, which identified the types of pollutants to keep out of the storm drain and roadside ditches; (3) incorporating information about the types and causes of illicit discharges into the National Earth Week Educational Presentations; (4) implementing the Storm Drain Stenciling Program, which created public awareness about where storm water goes after it enters a storm drain inlet; and (5) issuing a Public Notice to all waterfront property owners along the Chena River and Noyes Slough regarding the disposal of grass clippings in the river/slough banks. The Community Survey also contained questions asking residents what they do with grass clippings from their lawn, how often they use fertilizers, where they wash their personal vehicles, how they dispose of used motor oil, and how often they pick up pet waste. Results from this survey have helped the Co-permittees identify pollutant sources in storm water, detect future illicit discharges, and curtail future public education and outreach efforts.

Efforts to train Co-permittee staff to help detect illicit discharges have also continued during the 2008/2009 reporting year, as follows:

<u>City of Fairbanks</u>

The COF Department of Public Works crews range in size from approximately 32 personnel during winter months to as many as 50 during summer months. Their responsibilities include refuse collection, constructing roadway improvements, cleaning and maintaining streets and the storm drain system, constructing improvements to storm drain system (i.e. installation of new catch basins, manholes, and laterals), and maintenance of 14 City-owned and managed facilities comprising over 256,000 square feet of building space. The COF's MS4 is composed of 477,400 linear feet of pipe, 2,193 catch basins, 407 manholes, seven Stormceptors, 57 outfalls to the Chena River, and 36 outfalls to the Noyes Slough. The COF also has approximately 350 lane miles of road.

The COF Director of Public Works provides trainings to Public Works Lead and Field personnel each spring to apprise them of the Phase II NPDES Permit requirements related to illicit discharges. All personnel are requested in the field to maintain, to the best of their ability, a continued surveillance of city streets, ROW, and storm drain system, including area businesses discharging curb-side and any illegal sub-grade connections observed at area construction sites. In addition, two personnel dedicated to cleaning and maintenance of the storm drain system, as well as various crews constructing improvements, are instructed to look for any flows or discharges that are not consistent with the seasonal elements. All personnel are directed to the Director of Public Works immediately if dry weather flow is observed, or odors or visual inspection indicates non-storm water related flows in the system. The COF has also instituted a permit system to control the discharge of building cooling water into the MS4. During dry flow periods, it is important to know where permitted activities occur in order to make it easier to identify illicit discharges. The COF has identified four buildings within the City Limits that discharge cooling water into the MS4, and has issued permits and collects annual discharge fees from these four facilities.

City of North Pole

The CONP Department of Public Works consists of two personnel who perform and direct summer street maintenance with the assistance of local contractors. Street maintenance includes pavement repair, roadside brush cutting, signage maintenance and repair, inspection, cleaning and repair of drainage structures including culverts, catch basins, storm drains, and roadside ditches. Each spring, the CONP Director of City Services conducts trainings to apprise personnel of the Phase II NPDES Permit requirements related to illicit discharges and surveillance of area construction activities.

University of Alaska Fairbanks

The UAF Roads & Grounds Shop consists of 16 fulltime personnel and up to 18 part-time student employees depending on the time of year and available workload. The roads crew's primary duty is to maintain and clean UAF streets and parking lots by performing asphalt repair, routine sweeping and cleaning, and sanding and snow removal during winter months. Additional tasks include trench digging, laying new power lines, repairing hydrants, locating broken water lines, sloping grounds for proper drainage, and moving materials into an ecosystem dump site. There are approximately eight miles of roadway and 52 parking lots covering over 1,000,000 square feet. In the summer, the grounds crew also maintains over 2,200 acres of landscape by mowing, irrigating, fertilizing, top dressing, aerating, edging and pruning. All Roads & Grounds Shop personnel are trained each spring to apprise them of the Phase II NPDES Permit requirements related to illicit discharges, surveillance of area campus activities, and BMPs to employ when conducting field work on campus.

Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities – Northern Region

DOT&PF Maintenance has an estimated 46 personnel operating within the Fairbanks Urbanized Area, including 35 personnel dedicated fulltime to field work. Similar to the COF and CONP, DOT&PF personnel perform scheduled maintenance of the roadway and drainage systems. All DOT&PF Maintenance personnel are trained each spring to be apprised of the Phase II NPDES Permit requirements related to illicit discharges, surveillance of DOT&PF construction sites, and BMPs to employ when conducting fieldwork. Personnel are directed to contact their supervisors immediately when any illicit discharge is detected.

7. ***List the measurable goals for the illicit discharge detection and elimination program for the next 12-month period, and the dates by which each permittee will achieve each of the measurable goals.***

Presented below are the measureable goals to be accomplished over the next reporting year for each of the ongoing illicit discharge detection and elimination efforts.

Outfall Discharge Monitoring

The measureable goal for outfall discharge monitoring over the next reporting year will be conduct at least one spring or late summer monitoring event and collect samples from at least five outfalls. Currently, the Co-permittees plan to conduct the next sampling event in late July or early August 2009, when rain intensity increases and there is sufficient outfall flow to collect samples.

Dry-weather Screening of Outfalls

The measureable goal for dry-weather screening outfalls over the next reporting year will be to continue screening activities throughout the summer, document the number of outfalls visited, identify the outfalls with suspected illicit discharges, and document the resulting investigation and enforcement actions taken. The objective of this goal is to quantify existing and continued dry-weather screening activities to accurately exhibit compliance with the requirement of Minimum Control Measure 3 to screen at least 50% of the Co-permittees' outfalls by the expiration date of the Permit.

8. ***Identify the persons responsible for coordination and implementation of the illicit discharge detection and elimination program.***

The following individuals were responsible for coordination and implementation of the illicit discharge detection and elimination program during the 2008/2009 reporting year:

COF:	Jackson Fox, Environmental Manager
CONP:	Bill Butler, Director of City Services

UAF: Thaddeus Williamson, Environmental Health, Safety, and Risk Management Department Safety Officer
DOT&PF: Brett Nelson, Maintenance Environmental Analyst

Compliance with Permit Requirements

To date, the Co-permittees have met all requirements detailed under Minimum Control Measure 3 and Section II.B.3 of the Permit. The following table provides a summary of the illicit discharge detection and elimination requirements, their compliance date, and status as of May 2009.

Permit Section	SWMP Component	Compliance Date	Status (as of May 2009)
II.B.3.a	Conduct a Hydrologic Study of all roadway drainage structures within the Co-permittees' jurisdiction	June 1, 2008	Complete
II.B.3.b	Develop and implement a plan to detect and address illicit discharges	June 1, 2007	Complete
II.B.3.c/d	Adopt an ordinance to prohibit illicit discharges to the MS4, and effectively prohibit those discharges	June 1, 2008	Complete
II.B.3.e	Inform the public, et al, of the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper waste disposal	June 1, 2007	Complete, ongoing
II.B.3.f	Finalize a comprehensive storm sewer map	June 1, 2008	Complete
II.B.3.g	Complete dry-weather field screening for non-storm water from 50% of all outfalls	June 1, 2010	Ongoing

II.B.4 Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

The requirements of Minimum Control Measure 4, *Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control*, are presented below with discussion of the Co-permittees' efforts to meet these requirements based on the Annual Report requirements presented in Section II.B.4.g and Appendix A of the Permit.

1. ***Include a copy of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanism used to require erosion, sediment, and waste control at construction sites. If the Co-permittees have yet to develop the required regulatory mechanism, describe the plan and schedule of doing so.***

The COF and CONP are the only entities of the four Co-permittees which have municipal authority to adopt and enforce Ordinances. The COF approved and adopted a Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Ordinance (No. 07-5702) in July 2007. Subsequent to passing the Ordinance, however, the COF received input from other local agencies the Ordinance was overly restrictive and contain requirements above and beyond what is mandated by federal law. The Ordinance was therefore amended in April 2008 to remove all overly restrictive requirements, and approved and adopted as amended on May 19, 2008. Copies of the original Ordinance and amended Ordinance (No. 08-5751) were included in the 2008 Annual Report. The CONP followed suit by drafting and adopting a similar Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Ordinance (No. 08-14) to that of the amended COF Ordinance on June 2, 2008. A copy of the CONP Ordinance is included in Appendix D. Similarity in these ordinances provides users of the MS4 a clear understanding of the storm water plan review and inspection requirements throughout the Fairbanks Urbanized Area, regardless of the separate jurisdictions of the municipal authorities.

2. ***Provide a summary of the number of sanctions and enforcement actions taken by the Co-permittees to ensure compliance with the construction site ordinance during the previous 12-month period.***

No sanctions or enforcements actions were warranted to be taken during the 2008/2009 reporting year by the COF or CONP in accordance with their Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Ordinances. The construction site storm water runoff plan review and inspection program was added to the Residential and Commercial Building Permit application process at the COF and CONP, which directs all contractors/owners applying for a permit to submit storm water plans in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinances and all applicable review fees before a permit will be issued. The program also apprises contractors/owners their construction site(s) will be inspected at least once per year for proper erosion and sediment controls. In the event that any person holding a permit pursuant to these Ordinances violates the terms of the permit, the COF and CONP may issue a notice of violation, suspend, or revoke the permit. Details on the number of plan reviews conducted and construction site inspected pursuant to the

Ordinances are discussed below. No permit violations requiring suspension or revocation occurred during the 2008/2009 reporting year.

3. ***Include a copy of the written requirements for appropriate erosion, sediment, and waste control BMPs at construction sites.***

The COF and CONP Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Ordinances adopt by reference the current version, and all future amendments, of the DOT&PF Alaska SWPPP Guide and EPA Construction General Permit. The DOT&PF Alaska SWPPP Guide identifies appropriate erosion, sediment, and waste control BMPs for construction sites in Alaska; and is available for download by the public through the DOT&PF website at (http://www.dot.state.ak.us/stwddes/dcsenviron/assets/pdf/swppp/english/eng_guide_all.pdf). In addition, the COF, CONP, and FNSB collaboratively prepared a handout in April 2009 titled Fairbanks Urbanized Area Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Plan Review Requirements for developers, engineers, contractors, and the general public. The handout provides an overview of the importance of storm water management, explains designation of the Fairbanks Urbanized Area, references the construction site storm water runoff Ordinances for each of the three agencies, and describes each agency's plan submittal and review requirements. A copy of the handout, as well as a summary of construction site storm water related trainings held in Fairbanks during the 2008/2009 reporting year, are included in Appendix D.

4. ***Provide a summary of the number of site plan reviews conducted by each permittee.***

A total of six plan reviews were conducted during the 2008/2009 reporting year in accordance with the Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Ordinances. The plan reviews included five construction sites within the COF's jurisdiction and one construction site within the CONP's jurisdiction. Due to staffing limitations at the CONP, the CONP and COF entered into an agreement in September 2008 for the COF to provide storm water plan reviews and construction site inspections on behalf of the CONP. All plan reviews for the COF and CONP were therefore conducted by the COF. A copy of the agreement, storm water plan review checklist, and an example plan review response letter are included in Appendix D.

5. ***Describe the procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public.***

As described under Minimum Control Measure 2, the Co-permittees maintain a log of public comments related to storm water. Comments are accepted via telephone, electronic mail, postal mail, and in person; and directed to appropriate personnel to be addressed. Public comments received during the 2008/2009 reporting year, including documentation of their resolution if required, are included in Appendix B.

6. ***Provide a summary of the number of sites inspected during the previous 12-month period, including a description of the site inspection procedures, how sites will be prioritized for inspection, and when and how often a site will be inspected.***

A total of six site inspections were conducted during the 2008/2009 reporting year by the COF in accordance with the aforementioned storm water plan reviews. Pursuant to the requirements set forth in the Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Ordinances, every permitted construction site that results in a ground disturbance greater than or equal to one acre will be inspected at least once per year for proper erosion and sediment controls. Each inspection involves a tour of the entire construction site, close inspection of each BMP installed, and a secondary review of the storm water plan, which must be maintained onsite. A copy of the checklist used during inspection is included in Appendix D. All BMP and/or storm water plan components needing corrective action are documented on the inspection checklist and signed by both the site inspector and onsite contact. Corrective action items may be resolved by verbal agreement, written agreement, re-inspection, and/or fines or temporary stop-work orders. During the 2008/2009 reporting year, re-inspection was only required for one construction site inspected, and no fines or temporary stop-work orders were deemed necessary.

7. ***List the measurable goals for the construction site runoff control program.***

The measureable goals for the construction site storm water plan review and inspection program over the next reporting year will be (1) continued implementation and enforcement of the construction site storm water runoff plan review and inspection program, and (2) conducting at least one additional training session for the local contractor/developer/engineer audience on the Ordinances during the 2009 construction season.

8. ***Identify the persons responsible for coordination and implementation of the construction site runoff control program.***

The following people were responsible for coordination and implementation of the construction site runoff control program during the 2008/2009 reporting year:

COF:	Jackson Fox, Environmental Manager
CONP:	Bill Butler, Director of City Services
UAF:	Thaddeus Williamson, Environmental Health, Safety, and Risk Management Department Safety Officer
DOT&PF:	Brett Nelson, Maintenance Environmental Analyst

Compliance with Permit Requirements

To date, the Co-permittees have met all requirements detailed under Minimum Control Measure 4 and Section II.B.4 of the Permit. The following table provides a summary of the construction site storm water runoff control requirements, their compliance date, and status as of May 2009.

Permit Section	SWMP Component	Compliance Date	Status (as of May 2009)
II.B.4.a	Develop, implement, and enforce a construction site storm water runoff control program for activities disturbing one or more acres of land	June 1, 2007	Complete
II.B.4.b	Adopt an ordinance to require construction site operators to practice erosion, sediment, and waste control	June 1, 2007	Complete
II.B.4.c	Publish and distribute written requirements for construction site BMPs	June 1, 2007	Complete
II.B.4.d	Develop procedures for reviewing site plans and receiving public comment	June 1, 2007	Complete
II.B.4.e	Develop and implement procedures for site inspections and enforcement	June 1, 2008	Complete
II.B.4.f	Conduct training for contractors/developers/ engineers on the construction ordinance(s) and BMP requirements	June 1, 2008	Complete, ongoing

II.B.5 Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

The requirements of Minimum Control Measure 5, *Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment*, are presented below with discussion of the Co-permittees' efforts to meet these requirements based on the Annual Report requirements presented in Section II.B.5.f and Appendix A of the Permit.

1. ***Include a copy of the BMP design manual containing structural and non-structural BMPs that will be used to manage post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects within the MS4s; and specific priority areas for this program.***

The COF, CONP, and FNSB have collaboratively drafted an all-inclusive BMP design manual, titled the Fairbanks Urbanized Area Storm Water Management Program Guide. The guide provides an overview of both construction and post-construction storm water management design and construction requirements for new development and redevelopment projects within the Fairbanks Urbanized Area. The focus of the guide is to educate developers, engineers, contractors, and the general public on local storm water pollution control laws, and provide resources for effective structural and non-structural BMPs for the Fairbanks area. Included in the manual is a brief overview of the local storm water management program, agency review requirements, general design considerations, and list of effective BMPs for the Fairbanks area, including discussion of the design and construction requirements for snow disposal sites, septic systems, and parking lots. The guide will be published subsequent to adoption of the new COF, CONP, and FNSB Post-construction Storm Water Management Ordinances in June or July 2009. Once published, the guide will replace the Fairbanks Urbanized Area Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Plan Review Requirements as a single resource for both construction and post-construction requirements within the Fairbanks Urbanized Area. A copy of the draft guide is included in Appendix E.

2. ***Provide an explanation of the design and performance features of the chosen BMPs that are intended to minimize water quality impacts.***

The Fairbanks Urbanized Area has unique cold climate characteristics. Specific challenges include the susceptibility of MS4 pipes to freezing due to deep winter frost penetration, ice formation on ponded water surfaces, reduction in biological activity due to cooler year-round temperatures, short growing season, permafrost, frost heave action, and high pollutant loads contained in spring snowmelt. Steeper topographic conditions in areas with high silt also exist along the urban fringe. Erosion and sediment transport can be common in storm water ditching systems in these areas. Recommended non-structural BMPs included in the draft guide focus on project design and good housekeeping. Non-structural BMPs that can be easily implemented and are effective in our climate include preserving or utilizing natural vegetation; taking into account existing topography and natural drainage paths; clustering development; implementing sweeping

and cleaning programs; siting snow storage facilities and vehicle/equipment washing areas in appropriate locations; and proper handling and disposal of hazardous waste and other debris. Recommended structural BMPs focus on velocity control and water treatment practices. Structural BMPs that can be easily implemented and are effective in our climate include retention/detention ponds, vegetated strips or swales, infiltration trenches, and oil and grit separators. Performance of these structural BMPs is based on limiting post-development runoff volumes, treating the first flush pollutant load, and providing appropriate treatment thereafter.

3. ***Include a copy of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanism used to address post-construction runoff control. If the permittee has yet to develop the required regulatory mechanism, describe the plan and schedule for doing so.***

The COF and CONP are the only entities of the four Co-permittees which have municipal authority to adopt and enforce Ordinances. The COF approved and adopted a Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance (No. 07-5704) in July 2007 to meet the requirements of Minimum Control Measure 5 of the Permit. A copy of this Ordinance was included in the 2008 Annual Report. Since adoption of this Ordinance, however, the COF elected to amend the Ordinance to streamline and more closely follow the requirements of the Phase II NPDES Permit. The first reading of the amended Ordinance before the Fairbanks City Council is currently scheduled for June 8, 2009. The CONP has not yet adopted a Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance, but is planning to follow suit by submitting an identical Ordinance to that of the COF's amended Ordinance to the North Pole City Council in June 2009. Similarity in these Ordinances will provide users of the MS4 a clear understanding of the post-construction requirements throughout the Fairbanks Urbanized Area, regardless of the separate jurisdictions of the municipal authorities. A copy of the COF draft Ordinance amendment and CONP draft Ordinance is included in Appendix D.

4. ***Describe how long term operations and maintenance of the selected BMPs will be ensured, including the organizations responsible, and their expected operations and maintenance schedule.***

In accordance with the requirements set forth in the COF and CONP Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinances, developers will be required to submit a Permanent Storm Water Control Plan (PSWCP) to the COF and CONP for review and approval prior to being granted a Residential or Commercial Building Permit. Included in the PSWCP, a signed statement must be submitted that the owner of the site will operate, maintain, and/or schedule all permanent BMP(s) in accordance with the PSWCP. The PSWCP must also be developed by a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control or a Professional Engineer registered in the State of Alaska.

5. ***Describe plans to inform and educate developers and the public about appropriate project designs that minimize water quality impacts.***

The Co-permittees plan to conduct a workshop in the fall of 2009 to inform and educate developers, engineers, contractors, and the general public about the new Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinances, Fairbanks Urbanized Area Storm Water Management Program Guide, and effective structural and non-structural BMPs for the Fairbanks area. The workshop will take place after the COF draft Ordinance amendment and CONP draft Ordinance are adopted, and the guide is published.

6. ***List the measurable goals for the post-construction runoff control program, including the dates by which the permittee will achieve each of the measurable goals.***

The measureable goals for the post-construction site storm water management program over the next reporting year will be (1) adoption of the COF draft Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance amendment and CONP draft Ordinance by June 2009; (2) publication of the Fairbanks Urbanized Area Storm Water Management Program Guide by June 2009; and (3) conducting at least one workshop for developers, engineers, contractors, and the general public on the new Ordinances and guide by October 2009.

7. ***Identify the persons responsible for coordination and implementation of the post-construction storm water management program.***

The following people were responsible for coordination and implementation of the post-construction storm water management program during the 2008/2009 reporting year:

COF:	Jackson Fox, Environmental Manager
CONP:	Bill Butler, Director of City Services
UAF:	Thaddeus Williamson, Environmental Health, Safety, and Risk Management Department Safety Officer
DOT&PF:	Brett Nelson, Maintenance Environmental Analyst

Compliance with Permit Requirements

Over the next reporting year, the Co-permittees will continue efforts to meet all requirements detailed under Minimum Control Measure 5 and Section II.B.5 of the Permit. The following table provides a summary of the post-construction storm water management requirements, their compliance date, and status as of May 2009.

Permit Section	SWMP Component	Compliance Date	Status (as of May 2009)
II.B.5.a	Develop, implement, and enforce a program to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment	June 1, 2009	Program development complete; implementation pending
II.B.5.b	Adopt an ordinance requiring BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment	June 1, 2009	COF-Under amendment CONP-Pending
II.B.5.c	Publish and distribute a BMP design manual for post-construction storm water management	June 1, 2009	Draft completed; publication pending
II.B.5.e	Develop and conduct at least one workshop for developers and engineers on the ordinance(s) and BMP design manual	June 1, 2009	Scheduled for October 2009

II.B.6 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

The requirements of Minimum Control Measure 6, *Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations*, are presented below with discussion of the Co-permittees' efforts to meet these requirements based on the Annual Report requirements presented in Section II.B.6.e and Appendix A of the permit.

1. ***Describe the activities, maintenance schedules, and long term inspection procedures for controls to reduce discharge of floatables and other pollutants to the MS4.***

Within their respective ROWs, each Co-permittee is responsible for snow removal and street sanding operations during the winter months and street sweeping and storm drain cleaning operations during the summer months. Beginning in 2006, the Co-permittees instituted an information tracking system for these activities to assist with reducing the discharge of pollutants, including sediment, to the MS4.

Winter Maintenance Activities

Comparatively, the DOT&PF maintains major and minor arterials while the COF and CONP maintain major and minor collectors and local streets. Snow plowing, street sanding, and snow removal is primarily focused on routes to the local hospital, area schools, primary business districts, and core downtown areas of COF and CONP; followed by local streets within residential neighborhoods.

The Co-permittees utilize designated snow storage sites that are generally suitable for onsite containment of accumulated sediment and miscellaneous debris. Snow removal and storage operations are tracked by date of operation, area and subarea, number of loads and cubic yards hauled, haul time, and snow storage site used. Debris is collected following spring break-up and disposed at the FNSB Solid Waste Landfill. Copies of the Co-permittees' snow removal logs, as available, are included in Appendix F.

Street sanding operations are similarly scheduled by area of priority depending on street surface conditions, and tracked by date of operation, area, and number of loads, cubic yards, and tonnage spread. Copies of the Co-permittees' street sanding logs, as available, are included in Appendix F.

Summer Maintenance Activities

During spring break-up, which typically commences in early to mid-April, the Co-permittees focus on ensuring the MS4 is operating effectively. Steam is often used to open frozen storm drains and culverts, and pumps are used to transfer water from areas of ponding, in an attempt to maintain flow in the MS4 and minimize damage to residential, commercial, and public property.

Street sweeping operations generally commence after spring break-up in late April through early May, and continue until all arterials, collectors, and local streets are clean of aggregate. Street sweeping operations are tracked by date of operation, broom number, area and subarea, street location, number of loads and cubic yards hauled, haul time, and storage site used. During the summer months, the Co-permittees also clean and maintain the MS4 using a vacuum truck to flush and pump accumulated sediment and debris from catch basins, lateral lines, manholes, sedimentation collection devices, and culverts. Storm drain cleaning operations are tracked by date of operation, equipment number/type, area and subarea, street location, number of loads hauled, haul time, and storage site used, and gallons of liquid and cubic yards of solids collected. Copies of the Co-permittees' street sweeping and storm drain cleaning logs, as available, are included in Appendix F.

During the summer months, area businesses and local residents also perform construction activities within the ROW, including pavement cuts and excavations, construction of new or repairs to existing utility mains and services, new driveways, and sidewalks. Within our respective jurisdictions, the Co-permittees conduct plan reviews, issue permits, and inspect construction activities through substantial completion to ensure all work is performed according to applicable standards, erosion and sediment controls are in place and properly maintained, and the MS4 is protected.

The Co-permittees also maintain their respective ROWs during the summer months by clearing vegetation and collecting debris from roadside ditches that are part of the MS4. During routine curbside collection of residential garbage, crews are further instructed to stop and collect any debris that is observed to be illegally disposed within the ROW. If crews encounter hazardous materials that could impact public health or the environment they are instructed to contact their supervisor, who will oversee appropriate assessment, cleanup, transport, and disposal.

2. ***Describe the employee training program used to prevent and reduce storm water pollution including the targeted department personnel, frequency of such training, and a copy of training materials.***

The Co-permittees presently conduct training sessions for department personnel two times per year on the prevention and reduction storm water pollution from municipal activities. During the spring, personnel are trained in *MS4 Maintenance*, which includes an overview of the Phase II NPDES Permit requirements and tracking protocols and proper documentation of street sweeping and storm drain cleaning operations. During the fall, personnel are trained in *Snow Storage Site Operation and Maintenance*, which includes an overview of the Phase II NPDES Permit requirements and tracking protocol and proper documentation of snow removal and street sanding operations. Each training session averages two hours and targets public works, ground, building maintenance, and technical staff in preparation for winter and summer seasonal work changes. Training materials include a copy of the Permit and most recently updated and agency-specific Street Sweeping Log, Storm Drain Cleaning Log, Street Sanding Log, and Snow Removal Log.

3. ***Provide a summary of the controls for reducing or eliminating the discharge of pollutants from areas owned or operated by the Co-permittees, including but not limited to streets, roads, and highways; maintenance and storage yards; waste transfer stations; fleet or maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas; salt / sand storage locations; and snow disposal sites operated by the Co-permittees.***

In coordination and compliance with EPA Hazardous Waste Regulations, each of the Co-permittees control discharges of hazardous wastes and other pollutants to the MS4 from their respective facilities and ROWs such as streets, parking lots, maintenance yards, storage yards, waste transfer stations, maintenance shops, sand and gravel storage locations, and snow storage sites. Permanent controls include oil recycling, glycol recycling, sand and gravel recycling, designated vehicle wash down areas, sumps and oil/water separators in vehicle storage buildings, wash racks that drain to the sanitary sewer, and containment and retention BMPs at sand/gravel and snow storage sites. Additional controls implemented during the 2008/2009 reporting year include the use of slow-release and organic fertilizers on flower beds and lawns, and added water-saving techniques to minimize nutrient-laden runoff to the MS4.

4. ***Describe procedures to ensure proper disposal of waste removed from the MS4 and MS4 operations including dredge spoils, accumulated sediments, floatables, and other debris.***

The COF currently stores sediment waste removed from the MS4 in stockpiles at their Department of Public Works Facility and other designated dump sites on City-owned property, which are well-sited and graded for onsite containment of accumulated sediment waste. Sediment wastes are then screened and recycled each year for reuse in street sanding and other Department of Public Works operations. Floatables and other debris are collected and disposed at the permitted FNSB Solid Waste Landfill. The CONP, UAF, and DOT&PF also dispose of sediment waste, floatables, and other debris at the FNSB Landfill.

Day-to-day MS4 operations, and the use of heavy equipment therein, generates small quantities of non-recyclable oils and fuels, non-recyclable hydraulic fluid, solvents and degreasers, petroleum-contaminated pads, and empty petroleum product containers. All hazardous wastes generated are properly transferred and released to the FNSB Household Hazardous Waste Facility in Fairbanks or a licensed Hazardous Waste Contractor for processing and off-site disposal.

5. ***Describe procedures to assure that new flood management projects are assessed for impacts on water quality, and existing projects are assessed for incorporation of additional water quality protection devices or practices.***

Assessment of flood management projects for impacts on water quality does not fall under the purview of the Co-permittees, unless the projects are privately funded and occur on private property within the Urbanized Area of Fairbanks or North Pole. Such projects would require

adherence to the COF or CONP Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Ordinance and Post-Construction Storm Water Management Ordinance. All of other projects in the Fairbanks area require federal, state, and FNSB authorization, often in the form of a permit.

Flood management projects generally result in dredge or fill in wetlands and other waterbodies, which fall under the purview of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and ADEC. The USACE requires a Department of the Army Permit for all dredge and fill activities regulated under Section 404 of the CWA and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. The ADEC also requires a Certificate of Reasonable Assurance be issued for the project(s) in accordance with Section 401 of the CWA before the Department of the Army Permit can be issued. The Certificate of Reasonable Assurance is the state's proclamation the project(s) will meet Alaska Water Quality Standards and the requirements of the CWA; and retains conditioning authority therein, under the Federal Power Act, to require implementation of erosion and sediment control BMPs to ensure the project(s) will not violate Alaska Water Quality Standards or the CWA.

All flood management projects within the Fairbanks Urbanized Area, regardless of whether or not they result in dredge or fill in wetlands and other waterbodies, additionally require a Title 15 Floodplain Permit from the FNSB. The Floodplain Permit is required for any new or substantially improved structure, alteration of a watercourse, or other development within the flood hazard area, Flood Zone A, inundated by the 100-year flood event. The goal of this permitting process is to ensure the cumulative effect of the proposed development would not create an obstruction in the floodplain, increase water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the Fairbanks area, or increase flood heights or velocities.

For smaller flood management projects within the Fairbanks area, such as bank stabilization projects, a multi-agency permitting process has also been established to streamline the permit application process. The permit application is collectively reviewed by the USACE, ADEC, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, and FNSB; and subsequently approved by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game in accordance with prevention of steam bank erosion, protection of fish and wildlife habitats, and adherence to Alaska Water Quality Standards and the CWA.

6. ***List the industrial facilities owned or operated by the Co-permittees that discharge to the MS4, including facilities that are subject to EPA's Multi-Sector General Permit or individual NPDES permits for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity. Include the EPA permit tracking number or a copy of the industrial Notice of Intent form for each facility, as appropriate.***

The Co-permittees do not own or operate any industrial facilities that discharge to the MS4.

7. List the measurable goals for the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program, including dates by which the Co-permittees will achieve each of the measurable goals.

The measurable goal for the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program over the next reporting year will be providing continued fall and spring training sessions to personnel for pollution prevention measures related to municipal operations.

8. Identify the persons responsible for coordination and implementation of the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program.

The following people were responsible for coordination and implementation of the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program during the 2008/2009 reporting year:

COF:	Jackson Fox, Environmental Manager
	Michael Schmetzer, Director of Public Works & City Engineer
CONP:	Bill Butler, Director of City Services
UAF:	Thaddeus Williamson, Environmental Health, Safety, and Risk Management Department Safety Officer
DOT&PF:	Brett Nelson, Maintenance Environmental Analyst

Compliance with Permit Requirements

To date, the Co-permittees have met all requirements detailed under Minimum Control Measure 6 and Section II.B.6 of the Permit. The following table provides a summary of the pollution prevention and good housekeeping requirements, their compliance date, and status as of May 2009.

Permit Section	SWMP Component	Compliance Date	Status (as of May 2009)
II.B.6.a	Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program to prevent pollutant runoff from municipal operations	June 1, 2007	Complete, ongoing
II.B.6.b	Complete a study to evaluate the effectiveness of current street cleaning, waste disposal practices, and other municipal activities with potential for storm water impacts within the Co-permittees' jurisdictions	June 1, 2007	Complete (2006)
II.B.6.c	Develop and conduct appropriate training for municipal personnel related to optimum maintenance practices for the protection of water quality	June 1, 2007, and annually thereafter	Complete, ongoing
II.B.6.d	Ensure new flood management projects are assessed for impacts on water quality and existing projects are assessed for incorporation of additional water quality protection devices or practices	June 1, 2007	Complete

II.C Storm Water Management Plan Evaluation

Presented below is an evaluation of the Co-permittees' progress towards fulfilling each Minimum Control Measure of the SWMP in accordance with the timelines set in the Permit.

Minimum Control Measure 1: Public Education and Outreach

The Co-permittees have met all requirements detailed under Minimum Control Measure 1 of the Permit to date. In accordance with the SWMP, public education and outreach activities are focused in the month of April of each year when snowmelt runoff is prevalent, parking lots and streets are flooded, and storm water concerns are easily identifiable to residents of the community. The Co-permittees have successfully implemented the public education and outreach program in April of all four reporting years, with a general increase in the number and frequency of PSAs broadcasted, number of presentations given to local schools and organizations, and number and type of educational materials distributed. The Co-permittees agree the BMPs identified under Minimum Control Measure 1 have proven to be appropriate and effective for the local community. Therefore, no changes to the SWMP are proposed at this time.

Minimum Control Measure 2: Public Involvement / Participation

The Co-permittees have met all requirements detailed under Minimum Control Measure 2 of the Permit to date. The Co-permittees have successfully hosted an Annual Stream Cleanup Day, implemented a Storm Drain Stenciling Program, and convened a Storm Water Advisory Committee during all four reporting years; and met all previous measureable goals for each program. The Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring and AAS Program has also been a great success. The program is now in full-swing with the TVWA conducting water quality sampling trainings to local volunteers, and coordinating cleanup activities with local organizations which have adopted stream sections. The Co-permittees also successfully prepared and distributed the Community Survey, which assessed public knowledge, behaviors, and attitudes related to storm water management in the Fairbanks area. Results from this survey have inevitably helped the Co-permittees identify pollutant sources in storm water, detect future illicit discharges, and curtail public education and outreach efforts. The Co-permittees agree the BMPs identified under Minimum Control Measure 2 have proven to be appropriate and effective for the local community. Therefore, no changes to the SWMP are proposed at this time.

Minimum Control Measure 3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The Co-permittees have met all requirements detailed under Minimum Control Measure 3 of the Permit to date. Dry-weather screening of outfalls will continue during the 2009/2010 reporting year, and the Co-permittees expect to screen 50-percent of their outfalls by the compliance date of June 2010. The Co-permittees agree the BMPs identified under Minimum Control Measure 3

have proven to be appropriate and reasonable for their respective agencies. Therefore, no changes to the SWMP are proposed at this time.

Minimum Control Measure 4: Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

The Co-permittees have met all requirements detailed under Minimum Control Measure 4 of the Permit to date. Development and implementation of the construction site storm water plan review and inspection program was successful with the plan review and inspection of six construction sites during the 2008/2009 reporting year. The Co-permittees expect a similar effort during the 2009/2010 report year, and agree the BMPs identified under Minimum Control Measure 4 are appropriate and reasonable for their respective agencies. Therefore, no changes to the SWMP are proposed at this time.

Minimum Control Measure 5: Post-Construction Storm Water Management

Over the next reporting year, the Co-permittees will continue efforts to meet all requirements detailed under Minimum Control Measure 5 of the Permit. The Post-construction Storm Water Management Program has been largely developed with the pending adoption of new Post-construction Storm Water Management Ordinances and creation of the Fairbanks Urbanized Area Storm Water Management Program Guide. The next phase will be implementation once the Ordinances are adopted and the guide published, which will occur over the next reporting year. The Co-permittees agree the BMPs identified under Minimum Control Measure 5 are appropriate and reasonable for their respective agencies. Therefore, no changes to the SWMP are proposed at this time.

Minimum Control Measure 6: Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

The Co-permittees have met all requirements detailed under Minimum Control Measure 6 of the Permit to date. Development and implementation of an operation and maintenance program to prevent pollutant runoff from municipal activities, and personnel training therein, have been implemented since June 2007 in compliance with the timelines set in the Permit. The COF also conducted a study of the effectiveness of their street sweeping operations, and all of the Co-permittees are now tracking their snow removal, street sanding, street sweeping, and storm drain cleaning operations. The Co-permittees agree the BMPs identified under Minimum Control Measure 6 have proven to be appropriate and reasonable for their respective agencies. Therefore, no changes to the SWMP are proposed at this time.

Appendix A

Public Education and Outreach

Appendix B

Public Involvement / Participation Activities

Appendix C

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Appendix D

Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

Appendix E

Post-Construction Storm Water Management

Appendix F

Pollution Prevention & Good Housekeeping