



Minnesota
Pollution
Control
Agency

TMDL Stormwater Language



wq-strm7-84a

Stormwater Module 4a
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

Presentation Goals

When this presentation is complete, you will

1. Know what the construction, Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), and industrial stormwater permit requirements are for TMDLs
2. Understand that a TMDL should have clear, concise language on construction, MS4, and industrial stormwater requirements

Review: MPCA Storm Water Program has three components

	Phase I	Phase II
Municipal	Minneapolis/St. Paul - individual permits	~230 general permits for cities, townships, counties plus Mn/DOT, universities, prisons, military, etc.
Construction	Disturbing >5 acres; ~900 general permits/yr	Disturbing >1 acre; ~4000-7000 general permits/yr
Industrial	10 industrial categories; ~2000 general permits/yr	Allows more exclusions; Municipally-owned industrial facilities (hwy shops) now require coverage

Permit TMDL Language

- ⌘ Each component of the Stormwater Program operates under a different general permit
- ⌘ Language on Impaired Waters and TMDLs differs for each permit

Construction Stormwater Permit TMDL Language

- ✧ Requires permittee to implement specific BMPs identified for construction stormwater in the TMDL
- ✧ If a permittee is within one mile of and discharges to an impaired water, permittee must implement specific BMPs identified in the permit
- ✧ If the above condition does not apply, then the permittee follows the permit

Municipal (MS4) General Permit TMDL Language

- ⊗ Once TMDL is approved by US EPA, permittees must determine if their Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program (SWPPP) adequately addresses the TMDL WLA. If it does not, permittees have 18 months to submit new SWPPP to MPCA.
- ⊗ Places responsibility on permittee to link their stormwater management to TMDL requirements through the SWPPP

Industrial General Permit

TMDL Language

- ⊗ Requires permittee to implement specific BMPs identified for construction stormwater in the TMDL
- ⊗ If permittee is within one mile of and discharges to a water impaired for a chemical that the permittee samples as part of its benchmark monitoring, the permittee has shortened response times if the benchmark is exceeded

Linking stormwater permits and TMDLs is **challenging**

TMDL sets a WLA for stormwater and may suggest activities to meet the WLA



SWPPP must translate the WLA into “on the ground” stormwater management requirements

The challenge is to ensure that the TMDL provides clear, concise language that can easily be incorporated into SWPPPs

There are two significant challenges ahead

1. Determining WLAs for Stormwater
2. Identifying appropriate effective implementation activities for reducing stormwater impacts

These are addressed in detail in Modules 4-b and 4-c, respectively

1. Challenges: Developing WLAs

- ⊗ Differentiating between the different types of stormwater (construction, MS4, industrial)
- ⊗ Reliance on existing data when developing WLAs (how good is it?)
- ⊗ Accounting for growth
- ⊗ Adjusting WLAs as more data become available

2. Challenges: Implementing TMDLs

- ⊗ How well do we understand relationship between impairment and needed BMPs
- ⊗ How prescriptive should TMDL Implementation Plans be?
- ⊗ How much should stakeholders be involved in developing WLAs and Implementation Plans?

Summary

- ⌘ Stormwater includes construction, industrial, and municipal activities
- ⌘ Stormwater permits require permittee to meet TMDL requirements
- ⌘ There are a variety of issues that need to be resolved in order to successfully link stormwater permits and SWPPPs to TMDL WLAs and Implementation Plan