

# NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit



Mobile County Commission  
Mobile, Alabama

## **Third Annual Report**

**Annual Report Period: April 1, 2015 – March 31, 2016**

**Permit Number ALR040043**

Issuance Date: January 31, 2011  
Effective Date: April 4, 2013  
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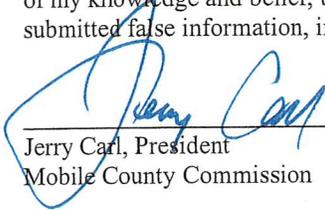
**SIGNATORY AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

NPDES MS4 PHASE II PERMIT

For

**Mobile County Commission  
Mobile, Alabama**

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 the 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 submitted false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for known violations.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jerry Carl, President  
Mobile County Commission

3-14-16  
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**1.0 INTRODUCTION, OVERVIEW, AND SUMMARY**

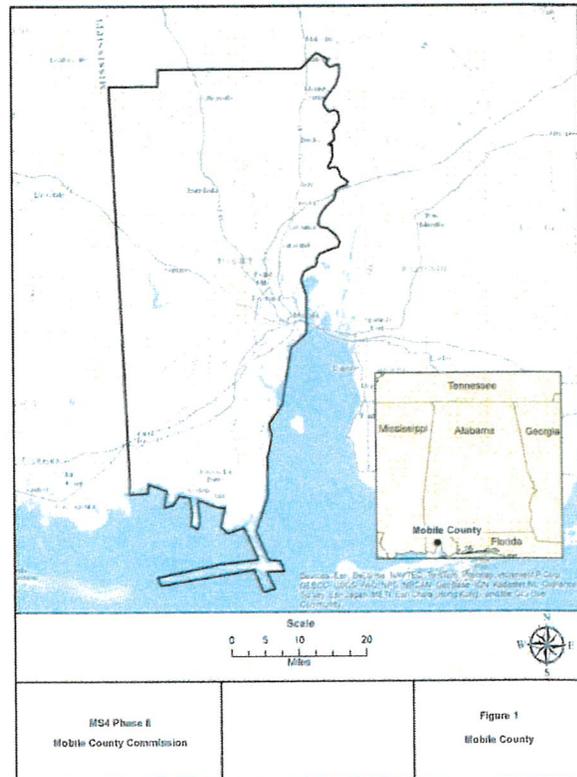
**1.1 Introduction**

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program separates Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) into two categories, Phase I and Phase II. Phase I requires medium and large cities or certain counties with populations of 100,000 or more to obtain NPDES permit coverage for their stormwater discharges. A Phase I MS4 includes "large" MS4s (population of 250,000 or more) and "medium" MS4s (population of 100,000 or more but less than 250,000). Phase II requires regulated small MS4s in urbanized areas, as well as small MS4s outside the urbanized areas that are designated by the permitting authority, to obtain NPDES permit coverage for their stormwater discharges. In 2012, the Mobile County Commission (MCC) requested to be re-designated from a Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permittee to a Phase II MS4 permittee. This request was made based upon an evaluation of applicable EPA and ADEM NPDES regulations, the original Phase I Permit structure that included multiple municipalities, land cover estimates in the MCC MS4 boundary, the extent of watersheds encompassed in the MCC MS4 boundary, the characteristics of the impaired streams and TMDLs, and the drainage system included within the permit boundary. Based on this evaluation, the Mobile County Commission was granted MS4 Phase II MS4 permittee status by ADEM.

This is the third report submitted while under the MS4 Phase II Permit (see Appendix A). It encompasses the period from April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016. Since Mobile County's transition to a NPDES Phase II permittee, several changes have been made in the technical and monitoring elements of this program and report.

**1.2 Overview and Summary**

The County of Mobile is located in the southwest corner of Alabama. A map of the County is provided in Figure 1 (right). Comprised of approximately 108 square miles, the regulated Mobile County MS4 area is located in central Mobile County, Alabama. Figure 2 (below) displays the regulated boundary of Mobile County's NPDES Phase II MS4. The Mobile County MS4 boundary extends around the cities of Mobile, Prichard, Semmes, and Saraland. This boundary has changed in recent years due to the annexation of portions of the unincorporated areas of Mobile County into the City of Mobile, and due to the incorporation of the City of Semmes. The City of Mobile annexed the Schillinger Road and Airport Boulevard business district, Mobile Regional Airport, Mobile Terrace, and Windmill Place subdivision in west Mobile. The City of Mobile also annexed the Tillman's Corner and Theodore communities, business district and industry to the south. These annexations captured much of the higher density commercial and high priority industrial areas of the Mobile County MS4 area.



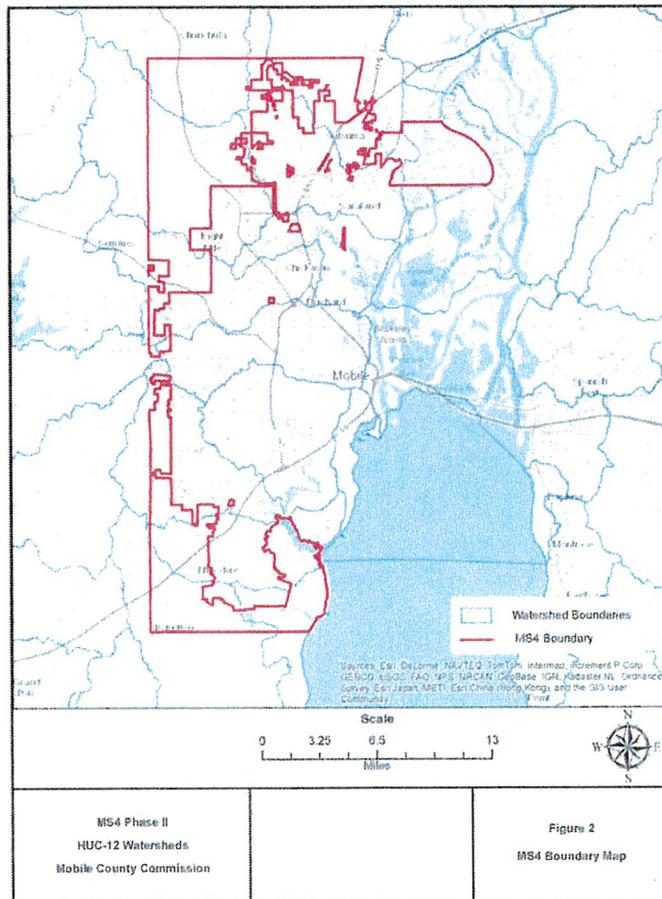
MS4 Phase II  
Mobile County Commission

Figure 1  
Mobile County

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the population of Mobile County is 412,577. Along with the unincorporated area, the County includes the cities of Mobile, Prichard, Saraland, Satsuma, Chickasaw, Creola, Semmes, Bayou la Batre, Citronelle, and two towns, Dauphin Island and Mount Vernon. In 2010, the population of the unincorporated area within Mobile County was 155,445. The population within Mobile County’s MS4 Area is approximately 40,977 people, which equates to approximately 377 people per square mile.

The Mobile County MS4 permit area contains portions of 16 watersheds with a 12-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC 12). These watershed areas are summarized in Table 1. The majority of the watersheds within the MS4 boundary drain to either the Mobile River or Mobile Bay. Only small portions of two watersheds, Big Creek-Pierce Creek and Big Creek - Hamilton Creek, drain to the Escatawpa River.

An area of special interest within Mobile County is the Dog River Watershed. The Dog River Watershed is composed of the Halls Mill Creek, Upper Dog River and Lower Dog River Watersheds, which covers approximately 93 square miles. The Mobile County MS4 Area contains approximately 20 square miles of the Dog River Watershed (21.3%). Of the 20 square miles of Dog River Watershed (21.3% of the total), only 55% of that area is developed. As a result, developments within the Mobile County MS4 Area may only impact approximately 12% of the total Dog River watershed and approximately 7% of the Halls Mill Creek watershed.



<b>HUC-12 Watershed</b>	<b>Area (sq.mi.)</b>	<b>Area (%)</b>
Seabury Creek	22.272	20.514%
Meekers Creek	13.361	12.307%
Lower Dog River	12.106	11.151%
Fowl River	10.557	9.724%
Grand Bay	10.320	9.506%
Gunnison Creek	9.763	8.993%
Eightmile Creek	7.880	7.258%
Halls Mill Creek	7.767	7.154%
Bayou Sara	7.257	6.684%
Deer River	6.295	5.798%
Three Mile Creek	0.437	0.402%
Lower Chickasaw Creek	0.329	0.303%
Big Creek- Pierce Creek	0.175	0.162%
Big Creek- Hamilton Creek	0.031	0.029%
Middle Mobile Bay	0.013	0.012%
Upper Dog River	0.005	0.005%
Total MS4 Area	108.569	100.000%

The majority of roads located within the Mobile County MS4 have open grassed drainage conveyances that parallel both sides of the road. The vegetation prevents channel and side slope erosion, filters sediment and provides some nutrient uptake. Storm sewer systems are typically located in residential developments and subdivisions. It should be noted that approximately 79% of the Mobile County MS4 area falls within the planning jurisdictions of the Cities of Mobile, Prichard, and Saraland (Table 2). Therefore, any proposed subdivisions located within a municipality planning jurisdiction must comply with their regulations and be approved by the appropriate planning commission before obtaining approval from Mobile County.

	<b>MS4 Area (sq.mi.)</b>	<b>Percent of MS4 Area</b>
Prichard	25.36	23.4%
Mobile	40.91	37.7%
Saraland	19.88	18.3%
MS4 Area Not Within a Municipal Planning Jurisdiction	22.42	20.7%
Total	108.57	100.0%

This annual report describes the status of MCC compliance with permit conditions and the six (6) minimum control measures. It includes summaries of activities undertaken to achieve the goals and objectives included in the Mobile County Commission Stormwater Management Program Plan. It should be noted that all activities described in this report as being performed and/or regulated by Mobile County Commission take place in all of unincorporated Mobile County and are not limited to the MS4 permit area.

Appendices include NPDES Phase II General Permit, Stormwater Management Program Plan, Monitoring Plan, Clean Sweep Activities, Waste Collection Data, IDDE Procedures, Construction Department Analysis, Qualified Credentialed Inspector (QCI) Training, Workshop Agenda and Attendance Logs, Training Logs, Construction Inspections, Enforcement Actions, Street Cleaning Activities (e.g., tire collection, sediment removal, landfills, etc.), and Water Quality Monitoring.

## 2.0 COMPLIANCE WITH SIX (6) MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES

### 2.1 Goals and Objective of Program

It is the goal of Mobile County's MS4 program to emphasize and enhance stormwater quality through the six minimum control measures as listed in the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP, see Appendix B). The County's program objective will continue to focus on the improvement of water quality in an effective manner to maintain permit compliance.

### 2.2 Public Education and Outreach (MCM-1)

MCC supports a county-wide public education and outreach program that is based on utilizing ongoing comprehensive efforts undertaken by multiple organizations in the Mobile Area, including the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program (MBNEP) and other non-profit and watershed based organizations, along with targeted activities undertaken by County staff. By supporting groups and activities that focus on water quality education and outreach, Mobile County will take advantage of opportunities to reach larger and more diverse target audiences in order to influence attitudes and perceptions regarding stormwater pollution.

The current Public Education and Outreach strategy targets all common non-point source pollutants. These pollutants include, but are not limited to trash, litter, sediment, pathogens, fertilizers, pesticides, and oil and grease. MCC educates the public on matters associated with pollution such as illegal dumping, illicit discharges, improper application of fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides, car washing, home automobile repair, proper oil and grease disposal, and impacts from development.

#### A. Coastal Alabama Stormwater Team



The County has worked alongside a variety of groups to successfully implement its Public Education and Outreach Strategy. MCC has partnered with the Coastal Alabama Stormwater Team (CAST) to achieve the goal of creating strong public education and outreach programs. CAST, funded by the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program (MBNEP), is an organization developed through the collaborative efforts of many local environmental stakeholders. The Commission adopted the Create a Clean Water Future ad campaign through the passing of a Resolution at a regularly scheduled meeting. Examples of educational material created by CAST to be utilized by MCC can be found at

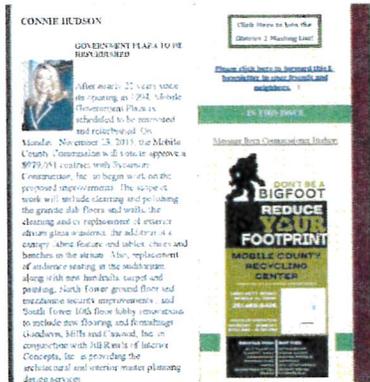
[www.cleanwaterfuture.com](http://www.cleanwaterfuture.com).

In 2015, the MCC incorporated CAST stormwater materials to create educational banners on display during the annual Greater Gulf State Fair held October 30 through November 8, 2015 that generated interest in and awareness of watersheds.

Additionally, MCC partnered with MBNEP and CAST with a Clean Water Future education campaign which includes a stormwater educational video to be viewed between movie trailers and ads in the two predominate movie theaters in Mobile County.



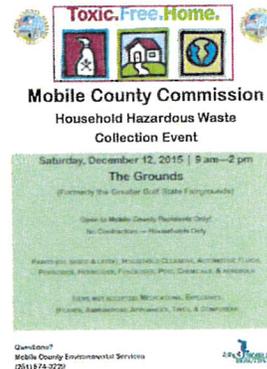
B. Newsletter



A quarterly newsletter is emailed to citizens of Mobile County with County Commissioner District updates. Articles and messages contained in the newsletter reach a large and diverse group of citizens. Stormwater related information included environmental stewardship opportunities at Mobile’s Recycling Center. “Don’t be a Bigfoot” encourages citizens to become more aware of precious natural resources. One of the most effective ways to solve the problem for the future is by educating the public now.

C. Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events.

MCC coordinated and participated in a program designed to provide paint waste and household hazardous waste collection to the citizens of Mobile County on December 12, 2015. These events provide the public an opportunity to properly dispose of waste. The events also serve as an opportunity for MCC to promote environmental stewardship and to distribute educational materials to the collection day participants. Educational material included brochures and pamphlets that discussed the importance of proper disposal of hazardous substances, proper disposal of common non-hazardous wastes (e.g., pet waste, lawn clippings, etc.), and how to identify and report illicit discharges within the MS4. More than 860 vehicles passed through this event alone with the help of 150 volunteers.



D. Recycling Program

Mobile County partnered with Goodwill Easter Seals to open The Mobile County Recycling Center. The facility was completed in 2014 and opened on November 20, 2014. This facility is located in West Mobile at 7450 Hitt Road. This facility serves as a community recycling drop-off center. Public education is a priority at the recycling center with both an onsite indoor classroom and an outdoor classroom/pavilion used for educational activities about stormwater issues.



### 2.3 Public Involvement/Participation (MCM-2)

MCC continues to be involved with the public to help the prevention of stormwater pollution, to carry out group activities that focus on stormwater pollution, and to contribute to volunteer community actions to restore and protect local water resources. The Public Involvement Program is guided by participating with local environmental and watershed groups on a regular basis to promote activities designed to reduce stormwater pollution.

#### A. Recycling Program

Mobile County partnered with Goodwill Easter Seals to open the Mobile County Recycling Center. The facility opened to the public on November 20, 2014. This facility is located in West Mobile at 7450 Hitt Road. This facility serves as a community recycling drop-off center and has been a huge success. In its first full year of operation the center served approximately 300 cars per day on average. The Recycling Program has helped keep 1.8 million pounds of materials out of the landfill, which is an increase of 72% over the previous year for Mobile County.



The center involves the public by accepting a wide range of recyclable materials. Public education is a priority at the recycling center with both an onsite indoor classroom and an outdoor classroom/pavilion used as a resource to relay information about stormwater issues. Educational outreach efforts have reached approximately 370 students in Mobile County. In addition, over 240 individuals have volunteered their time, generating over 4,200 hours of community service. Facilities are available for use by the Mobile County Public School System, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs, Master Gardeners, and environmental groups.

#### B. Clean Sweep

Clean Sweep Activities were used to involve communities in litter removal and site beautification within the MS4. Communities involved include Grand Bay, South Mobile, West Mobile, and Fowl River. Nearly 1150 participants and 46 County staff members were utilized to clean up 2120 cy of litter, trash, and debris throughout Mobile County. Information about all Clean Sweep Activities can be found within Appendix D. Future activities planned include a rotation of Clean Sweep Days scheduled throughout the year in different areas of Mobile County.

#### C. Household Hazardous Waste Collection

MCC coordinated and participated in a program designed to provide paint waste collection and household hazardous waste collection to the citizens of Mobile County on December 12, 2015. These events provide the public an opportunity to properly dispose of waste within the entire county. The Household Hazardous Waste Collection event collected a total of 141,807 pounds of materials from over 860 vehicles. Products collected included paints, electronics, and other household wastes. Full Household Hazardous Waste Collection event statistics can be found within Appendix E.



D. Electronics Collection Event

MCC held an Electronics Collection Event at the Mobile County Recycling Center on September 23 – 26, 2015. Televisions and CRT monitors were accepted. In addition, participants were able to drop off normal recyclables at the Recycling Center. Over 174,000 pounds of electronics were collected during the four-day event. Over 100 volunteers from Keep Mobile Beautiful assisted.



E. Coastal Alabama Stormwater Team

CAST (Coastal Alabama Stormwater Team) is a group that represents a collaborative effort between multiple stakeholders (i.e., environmental groups, general public, local municipalities). Mobile County has partnered with CAST to gauge the public’s stormwater needs and concerns while informing them on how they may become involved. The Commission adopted the Create a Clean Water Future ad campaign through the passing of a Resolution at a regularly scheduled meeting. Information found on CAST’s website ([www.cleanwaterfuture.com](http://www.cleanwaterfuture.com)) informs the public on steps they can take during everyday activities



to reduce pollution. Specific activities discussed include what citizens can do at home, at work, and while at play. The website also informs citizens on ways to stay involved with local government and community meetings.

F. Mobile County Annual Water Festival

The Annual Water Festival was held on Tuesday, March 15, 2015 at Bishop State Community College. The purpose of these festivals is to provide fourth grade students an opportunity to have fun while learning the importance of water, conservation, and the environment. Through hands-on activities such as examining water pollutants and filtration methods, building a watershed, and learning about our coastal food web, students will gain a better appreciation of water quality and discover the effects of human actions on aquatic ecology. To date, over 5,000 students have participated and gained a better understanding of the importance of water quality, watersheds, and stormwater management.



G. RiverWorks Discovery – Elementary Program



The Mobile County Soil and Water Conservation District offers a RiverWorks Discovery maritime industry educational program to fourth grade students in Mobile County. The focus is on conservation, commerce, and culture. To date, over 4,000 students have gained a better appreciation of river transportation, made aware of the five major rivers that feed into Mobile Bay, better understand the distribution of water on the Earth, the water cycle, and are now able to identify various types of pollution in watersheds and utilize proactive methods to decrease pollution.

H. RiverWorks Discovery – Career Fair

This annual event is offered to students enrolled in technical schools in Mobile County. To date, over 525 students have toured maritime facilities, followed by a Career Fair during which they discovered the various trades available within the maritime industry. The last RiverWorks Discovery Career Fair was held at the Alabama Cruise Terminal on March 25, 2015.



I. Forestry Best Management Practices Field Day

The Mobile County Soil and Water Conservation District coordinated this event during which almost 100 participants rotated through several learning stations including Natural Regeneration of Longleaf Pine, Wildlife Plantings Based on Soils, Hardwood Management, and Pond Construction and Management. The Alabama Forestry Commission, along with local forestry consultants, conducted a prescribed burn and a chemical release demonstration.



J. Mobile County Agricultural Museum



The Mobile County Farmer’s Federation, in partnership with multiple agricultural groups, opened Mobiles Agricultural Museum during the annual Greater Gulf State Fair. In addition to antique farm equipment on display, exhibits historical and educational exhibits which included livestock, row crops, fruit and vegetables, ornamental nursery and greenhouse, aquaculture, and forestry and wildlife.

In addition to museum activities, representatives of the Mobile County Farmer’s Federation, Alabama Cooperative Extension System, USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Mobile County Soil and Water Conservation District provide agriculture tours during the annual Greater Gulf State Fair. Students learn about livestock and the source of our food.

K. Forest in the Classroom/Classroom in the Forest

Forest in the Classroom/Classroom in the Forest is implemented by the Alabama Cooperative Extension System. The goal is to educate fifth grade students about multiple use management of our forest resources and show how essential private landowners are managing these valuable resources. Private landowners and stakeholders are included in the education of our youth, other landowners, and the general public about the importance of good stewardship of our natural resources. In the fall, a team of volunteers visit classrooms across Mobile County and provide a 60 minute presentation to fifth grade students. In the spring, the volunteers team up with private landowners and take the fifth graders on a field trip to a certified TREASURE forest. Each year, over 4,000 students participate in this program.



L. Annual Farm Safety Day

The Annual Farm Safety Day event was held on February 24, 2016 located at the Mobile Fairgrounds. The purpose of this event is to educate fifth grade students on the importance of natural resources through conservation and educational activities. Students learn about Garden and Chemical Safety – Master Gardeners, Fire Safety – Mobile Fire and Rescue, Weather Awareness, Pet and Small Animal Safety – Mobile County SPCA, Farm Equipment Safety - MCC, Germ Safety – Alabama Cooperative, Water Safety – US Coast Guard Auxiliary, and Mounted Police Safety Awareness – City of Mobile Police Department. To date, over 1,050 students have participated.



M. Coordination with Other Permittees

MCC Environmental Services Department staff and the City of Mobile staff are meeting to evaluate opportunities to leverage stormwater management and education/outreach activities. These opportunities include web page sharing, cooperative sponsorship of print material, cooperative broadcast material and cooperative participation with the collection and proper disposal of roadside tires from the community.

MCC partnered with the City of Mobile to create and produce ten specific stormwater related educational handouts. Topic include: Know Your Stormwater; Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers; Grass Clippings and Lawn Waste; Storm Water Pollution Prevention; Proper Paint Disposal Methods; Composting and Mulching; The “Dos and Don’ts” of Household Hazardous Waste; Illicit Discharges; Recycling Facilities; and Lawn Maintenance and Gardening. Handouts are placed in public distribution locations through Government Plaza and will also be disbursed during future public opportunities.



## 2.4 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (MCM-3)

Stormwater regulations define an "illicit discharge" as "any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater" (except discharges resulting from firefighting activities and a few other categories). These illicit discharges can enter the stormwater system either by direct connection or indirectly by spills, dumped materials, and leaking pipes. Illicit discharges have the potential to be major sources of stormwater pollution. Pollutants commonly associated with illicit discharge include oil and grease, sediment, paint, pathogens, and pesticides.

### A. Procedures, Checklists, and Maps

The County has developed procedures, checklists and maps associated with Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE). These procedures will be used to characterize outfalls for prioritization as well as assist in the inspections performed during dry weather screening. The County prioritizes sub-watersheds using a ranking of 1 (low priority), 2 (medium priority), and 3 (high priority). If a flow is present it will be sampled in accordance with standard IDDE guidance utilized by ADEM and EPA. Inspection documentation can be found in Appendix F.

MCC has created the *Stormwater Outfalls (Inventory)* form to identify and document all new outfalls located while performing dry weather screening. The field checklist (*Dry Weather Monitoring/Illicit Discharge Field Screening Inspection Checklist*) has been revised for IDDE outfall screening. This document will be used to document all field activities throughout future permit cycles. The checklist allows for a rapid assessment of field characteristics including quantity of flow, visual observations (e.g., color, flow, floatables, stains, etc.), and field analytical results. The checklist also allows for general site characteristics including time, date, rain history, as well as the name of the investigator.

Updated IDDE forms (i.e., checklist and procedures) are located in Appendix F.

### B. Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program

MCC coordinated and participated in a program designed to provide paint waste collection and household hazardous waste collection to the citizens of Mobile County on December 12, 2015. These events provide the public an opportunity to properly dispose of waste within the entire county. The Household Hazardous Waste Collection event held on December 12, 2015 collected a total of 141,807 pounds of materials from over 860 vehicles. Products collected included paints, electronics, and other household wastes. Additional Household Hazardous Waste Collection events were held on September 23-26, 2015 and November 9, 2015 collecting electronics. These events collected a combined 179,000 pounds of waste. Full Household Hazardous Waste Collection event statistics can be found within Appendix E.

### C. IDDE Field Screening

MCC screened 100% of the outfalls located within the MS4 boundary during the 2015-2016 permit years. No outfalls that were monitored required further action dealing with illicit discharges. A map of the outfalls screened during dry weather monitoring is provided in Figure 4 located in Appendix F.

## 2.5 Construction Site and Post-Construction Runoff Control (MCM-4 & MCM-5)

### A. Site Plan Review

The MCC requires that pre-construction plans for all commercial developments within the unincorporated areas of the County be submitted for review and approval. The procedures of the Commercial Site Plan Review process requires that each site provide evidence of an ADEM NPDES permit and indicate the erosion and sediment control measures to be employed on the project. The review process also requires stormwater detention/retention when stormwater discharge is directed toward the MCC drainage system/MS4. A copy of the Commercial Site Plan Requirements is provided in the Stormwater Management Plan. The MCC Engineering Department reviewed 114 submitted site plans, or 100% of all plans, for compliance with the Commercial Site Plan Requirements. The Engineering Department further reviewed a total of 321 site plans that included subdivision development, transportation infrastructure, drainage infrastructure, and low impact development review.

A breakdown of compliance activities associated with the Design Department can be found within Appendix G.

### B. Inspection of County Projects

Due to lack of enforcement authority, inspections of construction sites are limited to those road and building projects implemented by the MCC. The MCC Engineering Department will require ADEM NPDES permits for 100% of the qualifying construction projects implemented. Throughout the current permit year, a total of 573 construction site inspections were completed by Mobile County staff.

A description of compliance activities associated with the construction site inspections can be found within Appendix G.

### C. QCI Training

The MCC provides QCI training for Public Works and Environmental Services staff assigned with the responsibility to identify non-compliance issues on County implemented projects and to identify impacts to the MCC county-wide drainage system, including areas within the MS4 permit boundary. To date, the County has QCI trained 21 members of its staff. Overall, a total of over 156 training hours has been accumulated among MCC Construction Department employees this year.

A record of QCI Training completion for MCC staff can be found within Appendix H.

## 2.6 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations (MCM-6)

### A. Training

The goal of employee training programs and educational materials used by MCC is to not only provide for the education of employees about the prevention of stormwater pollution from all normal County activities but are also to be carried over into the other facets of the employees' daily activities. The current program includes training MCC staff on pollution prevention measures and methods (e.g., regular street sweeping, reduction in and proper use of pesticides/herbicides, and/or frequent catch-basin cleaning). The MCC staff utilizes stormwater management training based upon the "Rain Check: Stormwater Pollution Prevention for MS4s"; "IDDE: a grate concern"; "Storm Watch: Municipal Stormwater Pollution Prevention"; "Ground Control: Stormwater Pollution Prevention for Construction Sites"; and "Stormwater Pollution Prevention: A Drop in the Bucket". These training materials focus on educating employees on how to practice good housekeeping, spill response, materials management, vehicle fueling and washing and the other BMPs profiled in the "National Menu of BMPs."

### B. Reduction of Pollutants/Waste Disposal

The MCC maintains a full-time Environmental Enforcement Department. This department addresses the clean-up efforts of unauthorized solid waste accumulations both within and outside the County MS4 permitted areas. One point of focus for this department, with help from the City of Prichard, is the collection and proper disposal of roadside tires from the community. This fiscal year, the department has removed a total of 4410 tires from the MS4 and surrounding areas. The MCC is also planning to collaborate with the City of Mobile in this program in upcoming years.

Quarterly Departmental Reports can be found within Appendix I.

The Environmental Enforcement Department is also responsible for implementing the Mobile County Junk Control Ordinance. This ordinance regulates the accumulation of litter, rubbish, or junk allowed on property for longer than fourteen days.

Information regarding Junk Control Ordinance cases can be found within Appendix K.

The Public Works Department is involved in the maintenance of roadside shoulders, embankment vegetation, and conditions involved with sight distance problems. They are also responsible for vehicle and equipment maintenance, grounds keeping, paint and chemical storage and disposal. The training for these types of activities comes from the Alabama Department of Agriculture, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), and other entities. The road and bridge maintenance crews perform removal of pollutant causing agents found in roadways and ditch areas (e.g., storm drains and catch basins). Any street repair or maintenance that could result in a pollutant-laden runoff is accompanied by the appropriate BMPs. The MCC is also involved in sediment removal from roads when significant rain events cause any sediment transport onto a roadway and creates any form of public safety concern. Erosion control, grass cutting, litter collection, and continual inspections all contribute toward the minimization of stormwater pollutant discharges. Periodic maintenance of the MCC MS4 right of way is performed by the Public Works Road and Bridge Camp Maintenance crews including:

- Sediment removal from ditches as necessary to prevent unnecessary sediment transport, to maintain drainage, and to prevent safety hazard conditions.
- Excessive vegetation is also removed from structure inlets and outlets, if it is likely to significantly impede flow or result in impoundment of water behind or around control structures. Care is taken to retain sufficient vegetation to provide for soil retention.
- Materials removed as part of this operation are transported to a local dirt pit to be used for fill material.

To date, Mobile County has spent 2,052 hours cleaning roads and roadside structures as stated above. This includes the collection and removal of 19,204 bags (each bag could hold 30 gallons) of trash, sediment, or

debris. Information associated with sediment removed from rights of way by Mobile County can be found within Appendix J.

Information regarding landfill usage and total waste can be found in Appendix L.

C. Recycling Program

Mobile County partnered with Goodwill Easter Seals to open the Mobile County Recycling Center. The facility opened to the public on November 20, 2014. This facility is located in West Mobile at 7450 Hitt Road. This facility serves as a community recycling drop-off center and has been a huge success. In its first full year of operation the center served approximately 300 cars per day on average. The Recycling Program has helped keep 1.8 million pounds of materials out of the landfill, which is an increase of 72% over the previous year for Mobile County.



MCC participates in the recycling of plastic bottles, aluminum cans, and paper at the Government Plaza (County offices) and encourages all individual County departments to participate in recycling. Recyclable waste generated and collected through County activities at Government Plaza is processed at the City of Mobile's Keep Mobile Beautiful recycling facility located on Government Street in downtown Mobile.

D. Street Sweeping Program

Street sweeping has been shown to have significant impacts on the reduction of floatables when used in conjunction with other pollution prevention programs. MCC's Road and Bridge Department performs street sweeping on an as needed basis to remove solids, litter and other pollutants. MCC plans to utilize this program throughout the permit cycle. Information on the amount of sediment and debris removed from rights of way through the street sweeping program can be found within Appendix J.

## 2.7 Water Quality Monitoring

The objectives of Mobile County's Stormwater Monitoring Program (see Appendix C) are as follows:

1. Ensure and evaluate compliance with the NPDES Phase II General Permit;
2. Determine the potential source of specific pollutants; and
3. Identify potential water quality problems that relate to stormwater runoff that can be targeted for additional actions (e.g., public education, street sweeping, etc.).

It is the primary focus of the Monitoring Program to identify and evaluate sources that contribute to siltation in the unincorporated area of the Halls Mill Creek watershed that falls within the MS4 permit area (Table 3). Therefore, turbidity will be the parameter of focus. Other parameters analyzed from grab samples include dissolved oxygen, conductivity, and pH:

<b>Monitored Location ID</b>	<b>Location Description</b>	<b>Latitude/ Longitude</b>
Halls Mill Creek 1	Sollie Road ~ 1.0 mile south of Cottage Hill Road	30°37'34.292" 88°12'28.046"
Halls Mill Creek 2	Sollie Road ~ 1.7 miles south of Cottage Hill Road	30°36'56.72" 88°12'27.871"

Data for turbidity and other parameters were collected on a monthly basis. Sample collection occurred during periods of dry weather characterized by having three (3) antecedent dry days from the last qualifying rain event (>0.1").

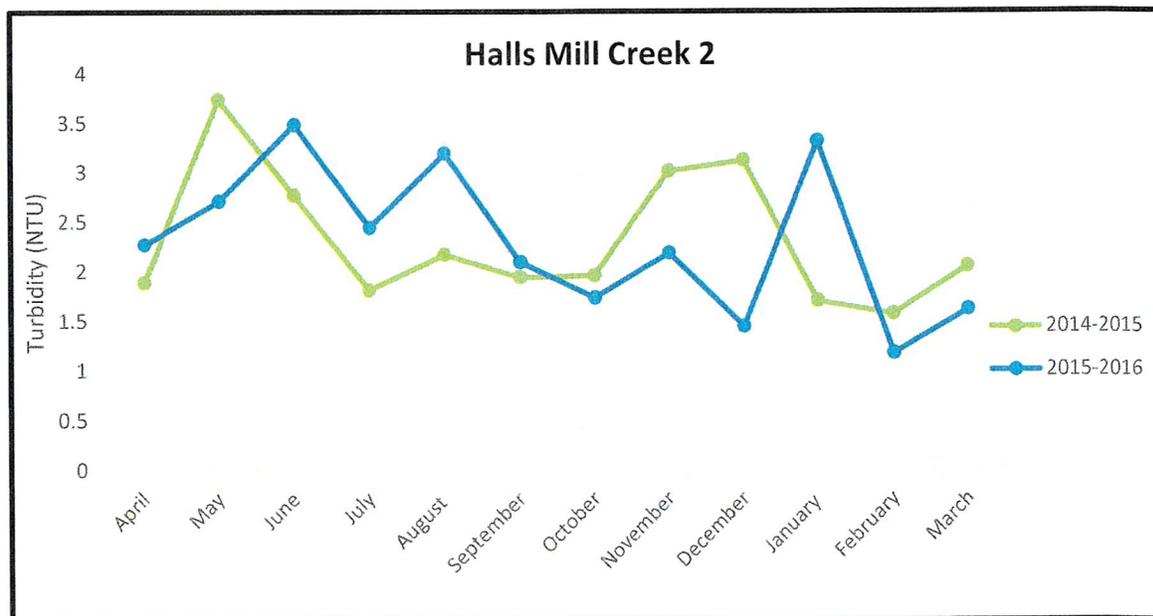
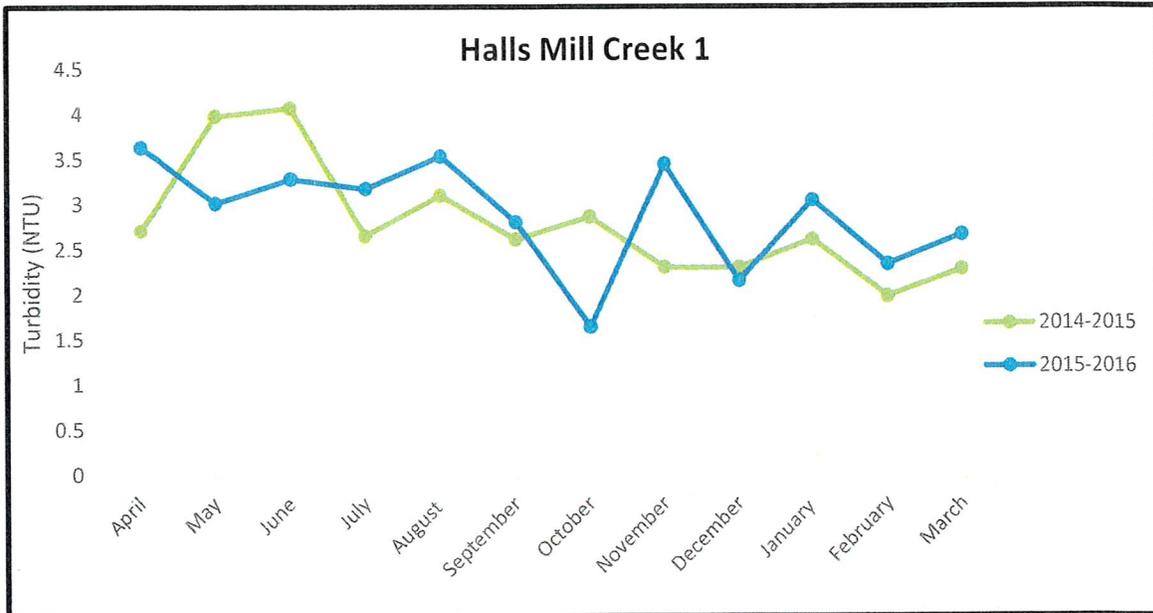


Figure 3 (Halls Mill Creek 1) and Figure 4 (Halls Mill Creek 2) represent a comparison of turbidity values during the current and previous years. The maximum turbidity reading for the Halls Mill Creek 1 sampling location was 3.63 NTU occurring in April 2015. The maximum turbidity reading for the Halls Mill Creek 2 sampling location was 3.48 NTU occurring in June 2015. The maximum grab sample criteria established for the sampling locations was 10 NTU. The criteria level was not met or exceeded in any samples collected.

Additional graphs for the remaining parameters are located in Appendix M.

**APPENDIX A**

**NPDES PHASE II**  
**GENERAL PERMIT**

LANCE R. LEFLEUR  
DIRECTOR



ROBERT J. BENTLEY  
GOVERNOR

Alabama Department of Environmental Management  
adem.alabama.gov

1400 Coliseum Blvd. 36110-2400 ■ Post Office Box 301463  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-1463  
(334) 271-7700 ■ FAX (334) 271-7950

APR 04 2013

Mrs. Merceria Ludgood, President  
Mobile County Commission  
Mobile Government Plaza  
205 Government Street  
Mobile, Alabama 36644-1600

**Re:** Mobile County Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Phase II Permit ALR040043  
Mobile County (097)

Dear President Ludgood:

Based on your request, as evidenced by the submittal of a Notice of Intent, coverage under the General NPDES Permit Number ALR040043 is granted and is effective as of the date of this letter. With coverage under the MS4 General Permit, the County of Mobile's MS4 Phase I individual permit ALS000002 is hereby terminated.

Coverage under the General Permit does not authorize the discharge of any pollutant or non-stormwater that is not specifically identified in the permit and by the Notice of Intent which resulted in granting this coverage.

You are responsible for compliance with all provisions of the permit including, but not limited to, the performance of any monitoring (if applicable), the submittal of any reports, and the preparation and implementation of any plans required by the permit. The Department is requesting the submittal of an updated Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) within six months of the issuance of coverage under this permit.

If you have questions concerning this permit, please contact Marla Smith either by email at [mssmith@adem.state.al.us](mailto:mssmith@adem.state.al.us) or by phone at (334) 270-5616/

Sincerely,

*Glenna L. Dean*  
Glenda L. Dean, Chief  
Water Division

GLD/mss

Enclosures

File: Final Permit/XXXX

**Birmingham Branch**  
110 Vulcan Road  
Birmingham, AL 35209-4702  
(205) 942-6168  
(205) 941-1603 (FAX)

**Decatur Branch**  
2715 Sandlin Road, S. W.  
Decatur, AL 35603-1333  
(256) 353-1713  
(256) 340-9359 (FAX)



**Mobile Branch**  
2204 Perimeter Road  
Mobile, AL 36615-1131  
(251) 450-3400  
(251) 479-2593 (FAX)

**Mobile-Coastal**  
4171 Commanders Drive  
Mobile, AL 36615-1421  
(251) 432-6533  
(251) 432-6598 (FAX)



# NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT GENERAL PERMIT

DISCHARGE AUTHORIZED: STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM REGULATED SMALL  
MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS

AREA OF COVERAGE: THE STATE OF ALABAMA

PERMIT NUMBER: ALR040043

RECEIVING WATERS: ALL WATERS OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA

*In accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §§1251-1378 (the "FWPCA"), the Alabama Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, Code of Alabama 1975, §§ 22-22-1 to 22-22-14 (the "AWPCA"), the Alabama Environmental Management Act, as amended, Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-22A-1 to 22-22A-15, and rules and regulations adopted thereunder, and subject further to the terms and conditions set forth in this permit, the Permittee is hereby authorized to discharge into the above-named receiving waters.*

ISSUANCE DATE: JANUARY 31, 2011

EFFECTIVE DATE: FEBRUARY 1, 2011

MODIFICATION DATE: FEBRUARY 24, 2012

EXPIRATION DATE: JANUARY 31, 2016

*Glenda L. Dean*  
Alabama Department of Environmental Management

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## **PART I Coverage Under This General Permit**

### **A. Permit Coverage**

This permit covers all the areas within the State of Alabama.

### **B. Eligibility**

1. This permit authorizes discharges of storm water from small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), as defined in 40 CFR Part 122.26(b) (16). You are authorized to discharge under these terms and conditions of this general permit if you:
  - (a) Own or operate a small MS4 within the permit area described in Section A,
  - (b) Are not a "large" or "medium" MS4 as described in 40 CFR Part 122.26(b) (4) or (7),
  - (c) Submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with Part II of this permit, and
  - (d) Either:
    - (i) Are located fully or partially within an urbanized area as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census, or
    - (ii) Are designated for permit authorization by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department pursuant to 40 CFR Part 122.32(a) (2).
2. This permit authorizes the following non- storm water discharges provided: (1) they do not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards; (2) they have been determined not to be substantial contributors of pollutants to a particular small MS4 applying for coverage under this permit and that is implementing the storm water management program set forth in this permit:
  - (a) Water line flushing
  - (b) Landscape irrigation
  - (c) Diverted stream flows
  - (d) Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (Infiltration is defined as water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system, including foundation drains, from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow.)
  - (e) Uncontaminated pumped groundwater
  - (f) Discharges from potable water sources
  - (g) Foundation drains
  - (h) Air conditioning condensate
  - (i) Irrigation water (not consisting of treated, or untreated, wastewater)
  - (j) Rising ground water
  - (k) Springs
  - (l) Water from crawl space pumps
  - (m) Footing drains
  - (n) Lawn watering runoff
  - (o) Individual residential car washing
  - (p) Residual street wash water
  - (q) Discharge or flows from firefighting activities (including fire hydrant flushing)
  - (r) Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
  - (s) Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, and
  - (t) Discharge authorized by and in compliance with a separate NPDES permit

### **C. Limitations of Coverage**

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

1. Discharges that are mixed with sources of non-storm water unless such non-storm water discharges are:
  - (a) In compliance with a separate NPDES permit, or
  - (b) Determined by the Department not to be a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the State.
2. Storm water discharges associated with industrial activity as defined in 40 CFR Part 122.26(b) (14) (i)-(ix) and (xi);
3. Storm water discharges associated with construction activity as defined in 40 CFR Part 122.26(b) (14) (x) or 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15) and subject to Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) Admin. Code r. 335-6-12;
4. Storm water discharges currently covered under another NPDES Permit;
5. Discharges to territorial seas, contiguous zone, and the oceans unless such discharges are in compliance with the ocean discharge criteria of 40 CFR Part 125, Subpart M;
6. Discharges that would cause or contribute to instream exceedances of water quality standards; Your storm water management program (SWMP) must include a description of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that you will be using to ensure that this will not occur. The Department may require corrective action or an application for an individual permit or alternative general permit if an MS4 is determined to cause an instream exceedance of water quality standards;
7. Discharges of any pollutant into any water for which a total maximum daily load (TMDL) has been approved or developed by EPA unless your discharge is consistent with the TMDL; This eligibility condition applies at the time you submit a NOI for coverage. If conditions change after you have permit coverage, you may remain covered by the permit provided you comply with the applicable requirements of Part IV.D. You must incorporate any limitations, conditions and requirements applicable to your discharges, including monitoring frequency and reporting required, into your SWMP in order to be eligible for permit coverage. For discharges not eligible for coverage under this permit, you must apply for and receive an individual or other applicable general NPDES permit prior to discharging;
8. This permit does not relieve entities that cause illicit discharges, including spills, of oils or hazardous substances, from responsibilities and liabilities under State and Federal law and regulations pertaining to those discharges.

### **D. Obtaining Authorization**

1. To be authorized to discharge storm water from small MS4s, you must submit a notice of intent (NOI) and a description of your SWMP in accordance with the deadlines presented in Part II of this permit.
2. You must submit the information required in Part II on the latest version of the NOI form (or photocopy thereof). Your NOI must be signed and dated in accordance with Part VI of this permit.
3. No discharge under the general permit may commence until the discharger receives the Department's acknowledgement of the notice of intent (NOI) and approval of the coverage of the discharge by the general permit. The Department may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES permit based on a review of the NOI.

4. Where the operator changes, or where a new operator is added after submittal of an NOI under Part II, a new NOI must be submitted in accordance with Part II within thirty (30) days of the change or addition.
5. For areas annexed into your MS4 area after you received coverage under this general permit, the first annual report submitted after the annexation must include the updates to your SWMP, as appropriate.

**Note:** If the Department notifies the dischargers (directly, by the public notice, or by making information available on the Internet) of other NOI form options that become available at a later date (e.g., electronic submission of forms), you may take advantage of those options to satisfy the NOI use and submittal requirements in Part II.

## **E. Implementation**

1. This permit requires implementation of the MS4 Program under the State and Federal NPDES Regulations. MS4s shall modify their programs if and when water quality considerations warrant greater attention or prescriptiveness in specific components of the municipal program.
2. If a small MS4 operator implements the six minimum control measures in Section 122.34(b) and the discharges are determined to cause or contribute to non-attainment of an applicable water quality standard as evidenced by the State of Alabama's 303(d) list or an EPA-approved or developed Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), the operator must tailor its BMPs within the scope of the six minimum control measures to address the pollutants of concern.
3. Existing MS4s, unless otherwise stated within this permit, shall implement each of the minimum control measures outlined in Part III.B. of this permit within 180 days. New MS4s, unless otherwise stated in this permit, shall implement the minimum control measures outlined in Part III.B. of this permit within 365 days of the effective date of coverage. However, where new or revised ordinances are required to implement any of the minimum control measures, such ordinances shall be enacted within 730 days from the effective date of coverage.

## **PART II Notice of Intent (NOI) Requirements**

### **A. Deadlines for Applications**

1. If you are automatically designated under 40 CFR Part 122.32(a)(1) or designated by the Department, then to request recoveage, you are required to submit an NOI or an application for an individual permit and a description of your SWMP within 90 days before the expiration of this permit.
2. If you are designated by the Department after the date of permit issuance, then you are required to submit an NOI or an application for an individual permit and a description of your SWMP within 180 days upon notification.
3. You are not prohibited from submitting an NOI after the dates provided in Part II.A. If a NOI is submitted after the dates provided in Part II.A, your authorization is only for discharges that occur after permit coverage is granted. The Department reserves the right to take appropriate enforcement actions for any unpermitted discharges.
4. Within six months of the date of issuance of coverage under this permit, all operators of regulated small MS4s shall submit a storm water management program (SWMP) Plan to the Department. A SWMP Plan can be submitted electronically in a .PDF format, or in another prescribed manner acceptable to the Department that contains all necessary components.

### **B. Continuation of the Expired General Permit**

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with the ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6 and remain in force and effect if the Permittee re-applies for coverage as required under Part II of this Permit. Any Permittee who was granted permit coverage prior to the expiration date will automatically remain covered by the continued permit until the earlier of:

1. Reissuance or replacement of this permit, at which time you must comply with the Notice of Intent conditions of the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge; or
2. Issuance of an individual permit for your discharges; or
3. A formal permit decision by the Department not to reissue this general permit, at which time you must seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit.

### **C. Contents of the Notice of Intent**

The Notice(s) of Intent must be signed in accordance with Part VI of this permit and must include the following information:

1. Information on the Permittee:
  - (a) The name of the regulated entity, specifying the contact person and responsible official, mailing address, telephone number, and email address (optional); and
  - (b) An indication of whether you are a Federal, State, County, Municipal or other public entity.
2. Information on the municipal separate storm sewer system:
  - (a) The Urbanized Area or Core Municipality (if you are not located in an Urbanized Area) where your system is located; the name of your organization, county(ies), city(ies), or town(s) where your MS4 is located, and the latitude and longitude of an approximate center of your MS4;

- (b) The name of the major receiving water(s) and an indication of whether any of your receiving waters are included on the latest 303(d) list, included in an EPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), or otherwise designated by the Department as being impaired. If you have discharges to 303(d), or TMDL waters, a certification that your SWMP complies with the requirements of Part IV.D.;
  - (c) If you are relying on another governmental entity, regulated under the storm water regulations (40 CFR Part 122.26 & 122.32) to satisfy one or more of your permit obligations (see Part III), the identity of that entity(ies) and the elements(s) they will be implementing. The Permittee remains responsible for compliance if the other entity fails to fully perform the permit obligation, and may be subject to enforcement action if neither the Permittee nor the other entity fully performs the permit obligation; and
  - (d) If you are relying on the Department for enforcement of erosion and sediment controls on qualifying construction sites in accordance with Part III.B.4(c),
3. Information on your chosen best management practices (BMPs) and the measurable goals for each of the storm water minimum control measures in Part III of this permit, your time frame for implementing each of the BMPs, and the person or persons responsible for implementing or coordinating your SWMP.

**D. Where to Submit**

1. You are to submit your NOI or individual application, and SWMP or a description of your SWMP as allowed under Part II.A.2., signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of Section VI of this permit, to the Department at the following address:

**Alabama Department of Environmental Management  
Water Division  
Post Office Box 301463  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-1463**

Certified and Registered Mail shall be addressed to:

**Alabama Department of Environmental Management  
Water Division  
1400 Coliseum Boulevard  
Montgomery, Alabama 36110-2059**

**E. Co-Permittees Under a Single Notice of Intent (NOI)**

You may partner with other MS4s to develop and implement your SWMP. You may also jointly submit an NOI with one or more MS4s. The description of your SWMP must clearly describe which permittees are responsible for implementing each of the control measures.

## **PART III Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) for Small MS4s**

### **A. Requirements**

1. You must develop, implement, and enforce a SWMP designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from your small MS4 to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) to protect water quality and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. The SWMP should include management practices; control techniques and system, design, and engineering methods; and such other provisions as the Department may determine appropriate for the control of such pollutants as follows:
  - (a) The BMPs that you or another entity will implement for each of the storm water minimum control measures (Any technical information developed for the SWMP associated with system, design, and engineering methods must be prepared by a professional engineer, presently registered to practice in the State as required by Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) Admin. Code r. 335-6-3.);
  - (b) Coordination among entities covered under this small MS4 permit may be necessary to comply with the conditions of the SWMP. The SWMP shall include, where applicable, condition mechanisms among entities covered under this permit to encourage coordinated storm water related policies, programs, and projects within adjoining or shared areas. Entities covered under the small MS4 permit include: municipalities, transportation agencies, universities, colleges, hospitals, prisons, and military bases;
  - (c) The measurable goals for each of the BMPs including, as appropriate, the months and years in which you will undertake required actions, including interim milestones and the frequency of the action. Information about developing measurable goals can be found on the USEPA's website: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/measurablegoals/part3.cfm>;
  - (d) The person or persons responsible for implementing or coordinating the BMPs for your SWMP, and
  - (e) Subject to the five-year limitation noted under Part III.A.1.b. of this paragraph, extensions of milestones may be granted for good cause shown. Failure to implement effective BMPs is not good cause to extend milestones.
2. The SWMP must include the following information for each of the six minimum control measures described in Section III.B. of this permit:
  - (a) The Permittee must develop a storm water management program designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from your small municipal separate storm sewer system to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) to protect water quality and satisfy the appropriate requirements of the Clean Water Act.
  - (b) The Permittee shall use all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment (BMPs) to prevent and control storm water pollution from entering waters of the State of Alabama.

### **B. Minimum Control Measures**

You shall consider the use of Low Impact Development (LID)/Green Infrastructure where feasible to assist in attaining the six minimum control measures. Information on Low Impact Development (LID)/Green Infrastructure is available on the following website: <http://epa.gov/nps/lid>. The six minimum control measures that must be included in your SWMP are:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

- (a) **Permit requirement:** The Permittee must implement a public education and outreach program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff to the maximum extent practicable. This program is the continuous implementation in the areas served by the MS4 as established in the previous permit cycle, if applicable.
- (b) **Documentation:** The Permittee must document the methodology for the development of a storm water public education and outreach program. The rationale statement should be included in the SWMP and annual report and must address the overall public education program and the individual BMPs, measurable goals and responsible persons for your program. The rationale statement must include the following information, at a minimum:
- (i) How the Permittee plans to inform individuals and households about the steps they can take to reduce storm water pollution.
  - (ii) How the Permittee plans to inform individuals and groups on how to become involved in the storm water program (with activities such as local stream, lake, and beach restoration activities).
  - (iii) Who are the target audiences for the education program who are likely to have significant storm water impacts (including commercial, industrial, and institutional entities) and why those target audiences were selected.
  - (iv) What are the target pollutant sources the Permittee's public education program is designed to address.
  - (v) What is the outreach strategy, including how the Permittee plans to inform the target audiences, the mechanisms and activities (e.g., printed brochures, newspapers, media, workshops, etc.) the Permittee will use to reach the target audiences, and how many people does the Permittee expect to reach by the Permittee's outreach strategy over the permit term.
  - (vi) Who is responsible for overall management and implementation of your storm water public education and outreach program and, if different, who is responsible for each of the BMPs identified for this program.
  - (vii) How will the Permittee evaluate the overall success of this minimum measure.
- (c) **Education and outreach efforts shall be prioritized to target the following audiences and subject areas:**
- (i) **General Public**
    - General impacts of storm water flows into surface waters.
    - Impacts from impervious surfaces.
    - Source control BMPs and environmental stewardship actions and opportunities in the areas of pet waste, vehicle maintenance, landscaping, and rain water reuse.
  - (ii) **General Public, Businesses, Including Home-Based and Mobile Businesses**
    - BMPs for use and storage of automotive chemicals, hazardous cleaning supplies, carwash soaps and other hazardous materials.
    - Impacts of illicit discharges and how to report them.
  - (iii) **Homeowners, Landscapers, and Property Managers**
    - Yard care techniques that protect water quality.
    - BMPs for use and storage of pesticides and fertilizers.
    - BMPs for carpet cleaning and auto repair and maintenance.
    - Runoff reduction techniques, including site design, pervious paving, retention of forests, and mature trees.
    - Storm water pond maintenance.

- (iv) Engineers, Contractors, Developers, Review Staff, and Land Use Planners
- Technical standards for construction site sediment and erosion control.
  - Runoff reduction techniques, including site design, pervious pavement, alternative parking lot design, retention of forests and mature trees.
  - Storm water treatment and flow control BMPS.
  - Impacts of increased storm water flows into receiving water bodies.

2. Public Involvement/Participation

The SWMP shall include ongoing activities for public involvement through mechanisms such as advisory councils, watershed associations, committees, participation on rate structures, stewardship programs, and environmental related activities. The Permittee shall implement a process to facilitate opportunities for direct action, education, and volunteer programs such as storm drain stenciling, urban stream cleanup, and volunteer monitoring.

- (a) Permit requirement: The Permittee must at a minimum, comply with applicable State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.
- (b) Documentation: The Permittee shall consider development of opportunities for the public to participate in the decision making process involving the development and update of the SWMP. The Permittee must document the methodology for the development of the public involvement/participation program. The methodology should include a rationale statement in the SWMP and annual report and must address the overall public involvement/participation program and document individual BMPs, measurable goals, and responsible persons for implementing the program. The rationale statement must include the following information, at a minimum:
- (i) How the Permittee has involved the public in the development and submittal of the storm water management program.
  - (ii) What is the Permittee's plan to actively involve the public in the development and implementation of the program.
  - (iii) The target audiences for the public involvement program, including a description of the audiences' demographic characteristic. The Permittees are encouraged to actively involve all potentially affected stakeholder groups, including commercial and industrial businesses, trade associations, environmental groups, homeowners associations, and educational organizations, among others.
- (iv) What are the types of public involvement activities included in the program. Where appropriate, consider the following types of public involvement activities:
- Citizen representative on a storm water management panel.
  - Public hearings.
  - Working with citizen volunteers willing to educate others about the program.
  - Storm drain marking, stenciling, and tagging, volunteer monitoring or stream/lake/beach clean-up activities.
- (v) Who is responsible for overall management and implementation of the Permittee's storm water public involvement/participation program and, if different, who is responsible for each of the BMPs identified for this program.
- (vi) How the Permittee will evaluate the success of this minimum measure, including how the Permittee selected the measurable goal for each minimum measure.

(vii) The Permittee shall make their SWMP and their annual reports required under this permit available to the public when requested. The current SWMP and the latest annual report should be posted on the Permittee's website, if available. To comply with the posting requirement, if a Permittee does not maintain a website, they may submit the updated SWMP and annual report to the Department for electronic distribution when requested in accordance with the Department's public records process.

3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

(a) Permit requirement: The Permittee must:

- (i) The SWMP shall include an ongoing program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (as defined in 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(2)) into the Permittee's small MS4, and improper disposal, including spills not under the purview of another responding authority, into the MS4 owned or operated by the Permittee, to the maximum extent practicable.
- (ii) The Permittee's existing storm sewer map(s) that were created during the first permit cycle shall be updated on an annual basis and shall include the following: location of all outfalls and the names and location of all waters of the State that receive discharges from those outfalls; structural BMPs owned, operated, and maintained by boundaries of the Permittee's watershed. The Permittee may also opt to include land use on the map(s). In the process of updating the map(s) the following should be added: storm water outfalls which become known; an update of known connections to the MS4 authorized or allowed by the Permittee after the effective date of permit coverage; any geographic areas which may discharge storm water into the Permittee's MS4, which may not be located within the municipal boundary. Newly permitted MS4s must develop a storm sewer system map(s) with the following requirements as stated above in B.3.(a)(2);
- (iii) To the extent allowable under State and local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges into your storm sewer system that are not listed in Part I.B. and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions. The ordinance or other regulatory mechanism shall include escalating enforcement procedures and actions. The Permittee shall develop an enforcement strategy and implement the enforcement provisions of the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism. The ordinance or other regulatory mechanism shall be reviewed on an annual basis and updated when necessary;
- (iv) The Permittee shall also implement a program to review and update their IDDE ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to prohibit and eliminate illegal discharges and/or dumping into the Permittee's MS4. The ordinance or other regulatory mechanism shall be reviewed on an annual basis and updated when necessary. Newly permitted MS4s shall develop the aforementioned program. This program shall include:
  - Procedures for locating priority areas likely to have illicit discharges, including at a minimum, evaluating land uses associated with business/industrial activities present; areas where complaints have been registered in the past; and areas with storage of large quantities of materials that could result in spills;
  - Field assessment activities, including visual inspections of priority outfalls identified in (a) above, during dry weather and for the purpose of verifying the outfall locations, identifying previously unknown outfalls, and detecting illicit discharges;

- (v) Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste;
  - (vi) Address the following categories of non-storm discharges or flows (i.e., illicit discharges) only if the Department identifies them as significant contributors of pollutants to your small MS4: water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated ground water infiltration (infiltration is defined as water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system, including foundation drains, from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow), uncontaminated pumped ground water, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation water, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, lawn watering run-off, individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, discharge or flows from firefighting activities (to include fire hydrant flushing); dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, and residual street wash water, discharge authorized by and in compliance with a separate NPDES permit; and
  - (vii) The Permittee may also develop a list of other similar occasional incidental non-storm water discharges (e.g. non-commercial or charity car washes, etc.) that will not be addressed as illicit discharges. These non-storm water discharges must not be reasonably expected (based on information available to the permittees) to be significant sources of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system, because of either the nature of the discharges or conditions you have established for allowing these discharges to your MS4 (e.g., a charity car wash with appropriate controls on frequency, proximity to impaired waterbodies, BMPs on the wash water, etc.). You must document in your SWMP any local controls or conditions placed on the discharges. The Permittee must include a provision prohibiting any individual non-storm water discharge that is determined to be contributing significant amounts of pollutants to your MS4.
- (b) Documentation: The Permittee must document your methodology for the development of a storm water illicit discharge detection and elimination program. The rationale statement should be included in the SWMP and annual report and must address the overall illicit discharge detection and elimination program and the individual BMPs, measurable goals, and responsible persons for the Permittee's program. The rationale statement must include the following information, at a minimum:
- (i) How the Permittee will develop a storm water map showing the location of all outfalls, to include the latitude and longitude, and the names and location of all receiving waters. Describe the sources of information the Permittee used for the maps, and how you plan to verify the outfall locations with field surveys. If already completed, describe how you developed this map. Also, the Permittee must submit an updated map with each annual report unless there are no changes to the map that was previously submitted. When there are no changes to the map, the annual report must state this.
  - (ii) The mechanism (ordinance or other regulatory mechanism) you will use to effectively prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4 and why you chose that mechanism. If the Permittee needs to develop this mechanism, describe the plan and a schedule to do so. If the ordinance or regulatory mechanism is already developed, include a copy of the relevant sections with the program.
  - (iii) The plan to ensure through appropriate enforcement procedures and actions that the illicit discharge ordinance (or other regulatory mechanism) is implemented.

(iv) The plan to detect and address illicit discharges to your system, including discharges from illegal dumping and spills. The Permittee's plan must include, to the extent practicable, dry weather field screening for non-storm water flows and field tests of chemical parameters you selected as indicators of discharge sources. The plan must also address on-site sewage disposal systems that flow into the storm drainage system. The description must address the following, at a minimum:

- Procedures for locating priority areas which includes areas with higher likelihood of illicit connections (e.g., areas with older sanitary sewer lines, for example) or ambient sampling to locate impacted reaches.
  - Procedures for tracing the source of an illicit discharge, including the specific techniques you will use to detect the location of the source.
  - Procedures for removing the source of the illicit discharge.
  - Procedures for program evaluation and assessment.
- (v) How the Permittee plans to inform the public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste. Include in the description how this plan will coordinate with the public education minimum measure and the pollution prevention/good housekeeping minimum measure programs.
- (vi) Who is responsible for overall management and implementation of the illicit discharge detection and elimination program and, if different, who is responsible for each of the BMPs identified for this program.
- (vii) How the Permittee will evaluate the success of this minimum measure, including how the Permittee selected the measurable goal for each minimum measure.

#### 4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

- (a) Within 730 days from the effective date of coverage under this permit, all Permittees must develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce, to the maximum extent practicable, pollutants in any storm water runoff to the regulated MS4 from qualifying construction sites.
- (b) The SWMP must include the following components for construction site storm water runoff control:
- (i) To the extent allowable under State law, an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, sanctions to ensure compliance, and to provide all other authorities needed to implement the requirements of Part III.B.4. of this permit.
  - (ii) A training program for MS4 site inspection staff in the identification of appropriate construction best management practices (example: QCI training in accordance with ADEM Admin Code. r. 335-6-12 or the Alabama Construction Site General Permit);
  - (iii) Procedures for the periodic inspection of qualifying construction sites to verify the use of appropriate erosion and sediment control practices that are consistent with the Alabama Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control, And Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas published by the Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee (hereinafter the "Alabama Handbook"). The frequency and prioritization of inspection activities shall be documented in the SWMP and must include a minimum inspection frequency of once each month for priority construction sites.
  - (iv) Specific procedures for construction site plan (including erosion prevention and sediment controls) review and approval: The MS4 procedures must include an evaluation of plan completeness and overall BMP effectiveness.

- (v) Procedures to notify ADEM of non-compliant construction sites discovered during periodic inspections. The notification must provide, at a minimum, the specific location of the construction project, the name and contact information from the owner or operator, and a summary of the site deficiencies.
- (c) ADEM implements a State-wide NPDES construction storm water regulatory program. As provided by 40 CFR Part 122.35(b), the Permittee may rely on ADEM for the setting of standards for appropriate erosion controls and sediment controls for qualifying construction sites and for enforcement of such controls. If not relying on ADEM's program, then the Permittee must include the following, at a minimum, in its SWMP:
- (i) Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs consistent with the Alabama Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control, And Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas published by the Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee (hereinafter the "Alabama Handbook").
  - (ii) Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality.
  - (iii) Development and implementation of an enforcement strategy that includes escalating enforcement remedies to respond to issues of non-compliance.
  - (iv) An enforcement tracking system designed to record instances of non-compliance and the MS4's responding actions. The enforcement case documentation should include:
    - Name of owner/operator;
    - Location of construction project or industrial facility;
    - Description of violation;
    - Small MS4 General NPDES Permit
    - Required schedule for returning to compliance;
    - Description of enforcement response used, including escalated responses if repeat violations occur or violations are not resolved in a timely manner;
    - Accompanying documentation of enforcement response (e.g., notices of noncompliance, notices of violations, etc.);
    - Any referrals to different departments or agencies;
    - Date violation was resolved.
  - (d) The Permittee must keep records of all inspections (i.e. inspection reports), site plan reviews and employee training required by Part III.4.(b).
  - (e) The Permittee must document the decision process for the development of a construction site storm water control program. The rationale statement should be included in the SWMP and annual report and must address the overall construction site storm water control program and the individual BMPs, measurable goals, and responsible persons for the Permittee's program. The rationale statement must include the following information, at a minimum:
    - (i) The mechanism (ordinance or other regulatory mechanism, as allowed in accordance with 40 CFR 122.34(b)(4)(ii)(A)), the Permittee will use to require erosion and sediment controls at construction sites and why the Permittee chose that mechanism. If the Permittee needs to develop this mechanism, describe the plan and a schedule to do so. If the ordinance or regulatory mechanism is already developed, include a copy of the relevant sections within the SWMP description.

- (ii) Plan to ensure compliance with the erosion and sediment control regulatory mechanism, including the sanctions and enforcement mechanisms the Permittee will use to ensure compliance. Describe the procedures for when the Permittee will use certain sanctions. Possible sanctions include non-monetary penalties (such as stop work orders), fines, bonding requirements, and/or permit denials for non-compliance.
- (iii) The requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs and control waste at construction sites that may cause adverse impacts to water quality. Such waste includes discarded building materials, concrete truck washouts, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste.
- (iv) The procedures for plan review, including the review of pre-construction site plans, which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts. For construction projects that discharge the pollutant or pollutants of concern to a water body that is listed on the State of Alabama's 303(d) list or has an EPA approved or EPA developed TMDL, you must follow the requirements of Part IV.D. of this permit.
- (v) The procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public. Consider coordinating this requirement with the public education program.
- (vi) The procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures, including how the Permittee will prioritize sites for inspection.
- (vii) Who is responsible for overall management and implementation of the Permittee's construction site storm water control program and, if different, who is responsible of each of the BMPs identified for this program.
- (viii) Describe how the Permittee will evaluate the success of this minimum measure, including how the Permittee selected the measurable goals for each of the BMPs.

5. Post-Construction Storm water management in new Development and Redevelopment

Post-Construction Stormwater Management refers to the activities that take place after construction occurs, and includes structural and non-structural controls to obtain permanent stormwater management over the life of the property's use. All Permittees must implement the requirements of Part III.B.5. within 730 days from the effective date of coverage.

- (a) The Permittee shall develop and implement project review, approval, and enforcement procedures for qualifying new development and redevelopment projects. Further requirements for project review and approval are as follows:
  - (i) Develop procedures for the site-plan review and approval process and a required re-approval process when changes to post-construction controls are required.
  - (ii) Develop procedures for a post-construction process to demonstrate and document that post-construction stormwater measures have been installed per design specifications, which includes enforceable procedures for bringing noncompliant projects into compliance.
- (b) The Permittee must develop and implement strategies which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs designed to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that the volume and velocity of pre-construction stormwater runoff is not significantly exceeded. A design rainfall event with an intensity up to that of a 2yr-24hr storm event shall be the basis for the design and implementation of post-construction BMPs.
- (c) To the extent allowable under State law, the Permittee must develop and institute the use of an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects.

- (d) The Permittee must develop procedures for development site plan review and approval to ensure post-construction BMPs are addressed.
- (e) The Permittee must ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs. The MS4 shall require a maintenance agreement and provide verification of maintenance provisions of post-construction management practices. These agreements shall allow the MS4, or its designee, to conduct inspections of the management practices and also account for transfer of responsibility in leases and/or deed transfers. Verification shall include one or more of the following as applicable:
- (i) The developer's signed statement accepting responsibility for maintenance until the maintenance responsibility is legally transferred to another party; and/or
  - (ii) Written conditions in the sales or lease agreement that require the recipient to assume responsibility for maintenance; and/or
  - (iii) Written conditions in project conditions, covenants and restrictions for residential properties assigning maintenance responsibilities to a home owner's association, or other appropriate group, for maintenance of structural and treatment control management practices; and/or
  - (iv) Any other legally enforceable agreement that assigns permanent responsibility for maintenance of structural or treatment control management practices.
- (f) The Permittee shall review and evaluate policies and ordinances related to building codes, or other local regulations, with a goal of identifying regulatory and policy impediments to the installation of green infrastructure and low-impact development techniques.
- (g) The Permittee must document the decision process for the development of a post-construction SWMP. The rationale statement should be included in the SWMP and annual report and must address the overall post-construction SWMP and the individual BMPs, measurable goals, and responsible persons for the Permittee's program. The rationale statement must include the following information, at a minimum:
- (i) The program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects. Include in this description any specific priority areas for this program.
  - (ii) How the program will be specifically tailored for the Permittee's local community, minimize water quality impacts, and attempt to maintain pre-development runoff conditions.
  - (iii) Any non-structural BMPs in the program, including, as appropriate:
    - Policies and ordinances that provide requirements and standards to direct growth to identified areas, protect sensitive areas such as wetlands and riparian areas, maintain and/or increase open space (including a dedicated funding source for open space acquisition), provide buffers along sensitive water bodies, minimize impervious surfaces, and minimize disturbance of soils and vegetation.
    - Policies or ordinances that encourage infill development in higher density urban areas, and areas with existing storm sewer infrastructure.
    - Education programs for developers and the public about project designs that minimize water quality impacts.
    - Other measures such as: minimization of the percentage of impervious areas after development, and source control measures often thought as good housekeeping, preventative maintenance and spill prevention.
  - (iv) Any structural BMPs in the program, including, as appropriate:
    - Storage practices such as wet ponds, and extended-detention outlet structures.

- Filtration practices such as grassed swales, bioretention cells, sand filters and filter strips.
  - Infiltration practices such as infiltration basin and infiltration trenches.
- (v) The mechanisms (ordinance or other regulatory mechanisms) the Permittee will use to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopments and the rationale for that mechanism. If the Permittee needs to develop a mechanism, describe the plan and a schedule to do so. If the ordinance or regulatory mechanism is already developed, include a copy of the relevant sections with the program.
- (vi) How you will ensure the long-term operation and maintenance (O&M) of the selected BMPs. Options to help ensure that future O&M responsibilities are clearly identified include an agreement between the Permittee and another party such as the post-development landowners or regional authorities.
- (vii) How the Permittee will evaluate the success of this minimum measure.

6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

- (a) The Permittee must develop and implement a program for pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations.
- (b) The Permittee must develop and implement an employee training program that uses training materials that are available from EPA, the State or other organizations and is designed to prevent and reduce storm water pollution, to the maximum extent practicable, from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, storm water system maintenance, and all other applicable municipal operations.
- (c) Documentation: The Permittee must document the methodology for the development of a pollution prevention/good housekeeping program for municipal operations. The rationale statement should be included in the SWMP and annual report and must address both the overall pollution prevention/good housekeeping program; the individual BMPs measurable goals, and responsible persons for the Permittee's program. The rationale statement must include the following information, at a minimum:
- (i) The operation and maintenance program to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from the Permittee's municipal operations. The program should list the municipal operations and industrial activities that are impacted by this operation and maintenance program.
  - (ii) Any government employee training program the Permittee will use to prevent and reduce the storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance. Describe any existing, available materials the Permittee plans to use. Describe how this training program will be coordinated with the outreach programs developed for the public information minimum measure and the illicit discharge minimum measure.
  - (iii) The program should address the following areas, at a minimum:
    - Maintenance activities, maintenance schedules, and long-term inspection procedures for controls to reduce floatables and other pollutants to your MS4.
    - Controls for reducing or eliminating the discharge of pollutants from streets, roads, highways, municipal parking lots, maintenance and storage yards, waste transfer stations, recycling collection centers, fleet or maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas, salt/sand storage locations, and snow disposal areas you operate.

- Procedures for the proper disposal of waste removed from your MS4 and your municipal operations, including materials such as dredge spoil, accumulated sediments, floatables, and other debris.
  - Procedures to ensure 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.
- (iv) Who is responsible for overall management and implementation of the Permittee's pollution prevention/good housekeeping program and, if different, who is responsible for each of the BMPs identified for this program.
- (v) How the Permittee will evaluate the success of this minimum measure, including how you selected the measurable goals for each of the BMPs.

## **PART IV Special Conditions**

### **A. Sharing Minimum Measure Responsibility and Coordination Between MS4s**

1. If you are relying on another MS4 regulated under the storm water regulations or the Department to satisfy one or more of your permit obligations, you must note that fact in your storm water management program. This other entity must, in fact, implement the control measure(s); the measure of component thereof, must be at least as stringent as the corresponding NPDES permit requirement; and the other entity, unless it is the Department, must agree to implement the control measure on your behalf. This agreement between the two or more parties must be documented in writing in the storm water management plan and be retained by the Permittee for the duration of this permit, including any automatic extensions of the permit term. Except as provided by Part IV.A.2, the Permittee remains responsible for compliance with this Permit if the other entity fails to implement the permit requirement.
2. If the Permittee is relying on the Department for enforcement of erosion and sediment controls on qualifying construction sites and has included that information in the NOI as required by Part II.C.2.(d), the Permittee is not responsible for taking enforcement action or for implementing the requirements of Part III.B.4(c) of this permit in the event the Department receives notification of non-compliant construction sites from the Permittee as required by Part III.B.4(b)(v).
3. Coordination among entities covered under the small MS4 general permit may be necessary to comply with certain conditions of the SWMP. The SWMP shall include, when applicable:
  - (a) Coordination mechanisms among entities covered under the small MS4 general permit to encourage coordinated storm water related policies, programs and projects within adjoining or shared areas. Entities covered under the small MS4 permit include, municipalities, transportation agencies, universities, colleges, hospitals, prisons, and military bases.
  - (b) Coordination mechanisms shall specify roles and responsibilities for the control of pollutants between physically interconnected MS4s permittees covered by the small MS4 general permit.
  - (c) Coordination mechanisms shall coordinate storm water management activities for shared water bodies among permittees to avoid conflicting plans, policies and regulations.
  - (d) The SWMP shall include coordination mechanisms among departments within each Permittee to eliminate barriers to compliance with the terms of this permit.

### **B. Reviewing and Updating Storm Water Management Programs**

1. **SWMP Review:** You must do an annual review of your SWMP in conjunction with preparation of the annual report required under Part V.
2. **SWMP Update:** You may change your SWMP during the life of the permit in accordance with the following procedures:
  - (a) Changes adding (but not subtracting or replacing) components, controls, or requirements to the SWMP may be made at any time upon written notification to the Department. These changes must be documented in the annual report.
  - (b) Changes replacing an ineffective or unfeasible components, control measures, or requirements specifically identified in the SWMP, with an alternate component, control measures, or requirements may be requested at any time. Unless denied by the Department, changes proposed in accordance with the criteria below shall be deemed approved and may be implemented sixty (60) days from submittal of the request. If the request is denied, the Department will send you a written response giving a reason for the decision. Your modification requests must include the following:

- (i) An analysis of why the components, control measures or requirements is ineffective or infeasible (including cost prohibitive),
  - (ii) Expectations on the effectiveness of the replacement components, control measures or requirements, and
  - (iii) An analysis of why the replacement components, control measures or requirements are expected to achieve the goals of the components, control measures or requirements to be replaced.
- (c) Change requests or notifications must be made in writing and signed in accordance with Part VI.
3. **SWMP Updates Required by the Department:** The SWMP shall be updated as part of the re-coverage process for subsequently issued MS4 general permits. In addition, the Department may require changes to the SWMP as needed to:
- (a) Meet the conditions of the permit;
  - (b) Address impacts on receiving water quality caused, or contributed to, by discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system;
  - (c) Include more stringent requirements necessary to comply with new Federal statutory or regulatory requirements; or
  - (d) Include such other conditions deemed necessary by the Department to comply with the goals and requirements of the Clean Water Act.
  - (e) Include additional control measures when a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and/or a 303(d) impairment has been specified for a receiving waterbody, if applicable or if the SWMP proves inadequate in reducing pollutants in storm water run-off;
  - (f) Changes requested by the Department must be made in writing, set forth the time schedule for you to develop the changes, and offer you the opportunity to propose alternative program changes to meet the objective of the requested modification. All changes required by the Department will be made in accordance with 40 CFR Part 124.5, 40 CFR Part 122.62, or as appropriate 40 CFR Part 122.63.
4. **Transfer of Ownership, Operational Authority, or Responsibility for SWMP Implementation:** You must implement the SWMP on all new areas added to your portion of the municipal separate storm sewer system (or for which you become responsible for implementation of storm water quality controls) as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than one (1) year from addition of the new areas. Implementation may be accomplished in a phased manner to allow additional time for controls that cannot be implemented immediately.
- (a) Within ninety (90) days of a transfer of ownership, operational authority, or responsibility for SWMP implementation, you must have a plan for implementing your SWMP in all affected areas. The plan may include schedules for implementation. Information on all new annexed areas and any resulting updates required to the SWMP must be included in the annual report.
  - (b) Only those portions of the SWMPs specifically required as permit conditions shall be subject to the modification requirements of 40 CFR Part 124.5. Addition of components, controls, or requirements by the Permittee(s) and replacement of an ineffective or infeasible BMP implementing a required component of the SWMP with an alternate BMP expected to achieve the goals of the original BMP shall be considered minor changes to the SWMP and not modifications to the permit.

### **C. Discharge Compliance with Water Quality Standards**

This general permit requires, at a minimum, that permittees develop, implement and enforce a storm water management program designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. Full implementation of BMPs, using all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment to prevent and control storm water pollution from

entering waters of the State of Alabama is considered an acceptable effort to reduce pollutants from the municipal storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable.

## **D. Discharge to Impaired Waters**

### **1. 303(d) Listed Waters**

This permit does not authorize new sources or new discharges of pollutants of concern to impaired waters unless consistent with an EPA approved or EPA developed Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and applicable State law. Impaired waters are those that do not meet applicable water quality standards and are identified on the State of Alabama's 303(d) list. Pollutants of concern are those pollutants for which the water body is listed as impaired and which contribute to the listed impairment.

- (a) You must determine whether the discharge from any part of the MS4 contributes to a waterbody that is included on the latest 303(d) list or designated by the Department as impaired or is included in an EPA approved or EPA developed TMDL. If you have discharges meeting this criterion, you must comply with Part IV.D., if you do not, Part IV.D. does not apply to you.
- (b) MS4s that discharge into a receiving water which is listed on the State of Alabama's 303(d) list of impaired waters, and with discharges that contain the pollutant(s) for which the water body is impaired, must within six (6) months of the Final 303(d) list approval, document in the SWMP how the BMPs will control the discharge of the pollutant(s) of concern, and must ensure that the discharge will not cause or contribute to the impairment. A monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of the BMPs in achieving the wasteload allocations must also be included in the SWMP.
- (c) If your MS4 discharges to a waterbody described above, you must also determine whether a total maximum daily load (TMDL) has been developed by EPA or approved by EPA for the listed waterbody. If a TMDL is approved during this permit cycle by USEPA for any waterbody into which an MS4 discharges, the MS4 must review the applicable TMDL to see if it includes requirements for control of storm water discharges. Within six (6) months of the date of a final TMDL issuance, the MS4 must notify the Department on how it will modify its storm water management program to include best management practices specifically targeted to achieve the wasteload allocations prescribed by the TMDL. The MS4 must include a monitoring component in the SWMP to assess the effectiveness of the BMPs in achieving the wasteload allocations.

### **2. Discharging into Waters with EPA Approved or EPA Developed TMDLs**

- (a) Determine whether the EPA approved or EPA developed TMDL is for a pollutant likely to be found in storm water discharges from your MS4.
- (b) Determine whether the TMDL includes a pollutant allocation or other performance requirements specifically for storm water discharge from your MS4.
- (c) Determine whether the TMDL addresses a flow regime likely to occur during periods of storm water discharge.
- (d) After the determinations above have been made and if it is found that your MS4 must implement specific allocations provisions of the TMDL, assess whether the allocations are being met through implementation of existing storm water control measures or if additional control measures are necessary.
- (e) Involve the public in accordance with Part III.B.2. of a decision that existing storm water control measures are meeting the allocations or the additional control measures that you determine are necessary.

- (f) Document all control measures currently being implemented or planned to be implemented. Also include a schedule of implementation for all planned controls. Document the calculations or other evidence that shows that the allocations will be met.
- (g) If a TMDL contains requirements for control of pollutants from the MS4 storm water discharges, then the SWMP must include BMPs specifically targeted to achieve the wasteload allocations prescribed by the TMDL. A monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of the BMPs in achieving the wasteload allocations must also be included in the SWMP. Implementation of the monitoring plan in accordance with Part V.A.2 will determine whether the storm water controls are adequate to meet the TMDL allocations.
- (h) If the evaluation shows that additional or modified controls are necessary, describe the type and schedule for the control additions/revisions. Continue Paragraphs IV.D.2.d.-h. until two continuous monitoring cycles, as defined in the approved monitoring plan in accordance with Part V.A.2., show that the TMDL allocations are being met or that water quality (WQ) standards are being met.

#### **E. Requiring an Individual Permit**

The Department may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain an individual NPDES permit. When the Department requires application for an individual NPDES permit, the Department will notify the Permittee in writing that a permit application is required. This notification shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form and a statement setting a deadline for the Permittee to file the application.

## **PART V Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting**

### **A. Monitoring**

1. You must evaluate program compliance, the appropriateness of identified BMPs, and progress toward achieving identified measurable goals. If you discharge to an impaired water or to a water for which a TMDL has been approved by EPA, you may have monitoring requirements under Part IV.D.
2. When you conduct monitoring at your permitted small MS4, you are required to comply with the following:
  - (a) Submit the monitoring plan. The proposed monitoring plan and any subsequent revision proposed must be submitted to the Department six (6) months from the date of coverage of this permit and annually, thereafter, concurrent with the SWMP Annual Report submittal for approval.
  - (b) Representative monitoring. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
  - (c) Test Procedures. Analysis must be conducted according to test procedures approved by EPA under 40 CFR Part 136. When an EPA approved test procedure for analysis of a pollutant does not exist, the Director or his designee shall approve the procedure to be used.
3. Records of monitoring information shall include:
  - (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
  - (b) The name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
  - (c) The date(s) analyses were performed;
  - (d) The names of the individuals who performed the analyses;
  - (e) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
  - (f) The results of such analyses.
4. Discharge Monitoring Report. Monitoring results must be reported with the SWMP Annual Report and shall be reported in accordance with Part V.C.f. and the monitoring plan approved in Part V.A.2.a.

### **B. Record keeping**

1. You must retain required records of all monitoring information, including, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of monitoring reports, a copy of the NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application (NOI) for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application, or for the term of this permit, whichever is longer. This period may be extended by request of the Department at any time.
2. You must submit your records to the Department only when specifically asked to do so. You must retain a description of the SWMP required by this permit (including a copy of the permit language) at a location accessible to the Department. You must make your records, including the notice of intent (NOI) and the description of the SWMP, available to the public if requested to do so in writing.

### **C. Reporting**

1. You must submit annual reports to the Department each year by March 31st. Annual Reports should cover the year (April 1 through March 31) prior to the submittal date. (For example, Annual Reports submitted March 31, 2011 should cover the time period of April 1, 2010

through March 31, 2011). If an entity comes under coverage for the first time after the issuance of this permit, then the first annual report should cover from the time coverage begins until the required submittal date of March 31. The report must include:

- (a) The status of your compliance with permit conditions, an assessment of the appropriateness of the identified BMPs, progress towards achieving the statutory goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP, and the measurable goals for each of the minimum control measures;
- (b) Results of information collected and analyzed, if any, during the reporting period, including any monitoring data used to assess the success of the program at reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP;
- (c) A summary of the storm water activities you plan to undertake during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule);
- (d) Proposed changes to your SWMP, including changes to any BMPs or any identified measurable goals that apply to the program elements;
- (e) Notice that you are relying on another government entity to satisfy some of your permit obligations (if applicable); and
- (f) All monitoring results collected during the previous year in accordance with Part V, if applicable. The monitoring reports shall be submitted in a format acceptable to the Department.

## **PART VI Standard Permit Conditions**

### **A. Duty to Comply**

You must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of CWA and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

### **B. Continuation of the Expired General Permit**

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with the ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6 and remain in force and effect if the permittee reapplies for coverage as required under Part II of this Permit. Any permittee who was granted permit coverage prior to the expiration date will automatically remain covered by the continued permit until the earlier of:

1. Reissuance or replacement of this permit, at which time you must comply with the Notice of Intent conditions of the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge; or
2. Issuance of an individual permit for your discharges; or
3. A formal permit decision by the Department not to reissue this general permit, at which time you must seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit.

### **C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense**

It shall not be a defense for you in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

### **D. Duty to Mitigate**

You must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

### **E. Duty to Provide Information**

The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, suspending, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director upon request, copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

### **F. Other Information**

If you become aware that you have failed to submit any relevant facts in your Notice of Intent or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent or in any other report to the Department, you must promptly submit such facts or information.

### **G. Signatory Requirements**

All Notices of Intent, reports, certifications, or information submitted to the Department, or that this permit requires be maintained by you shall be signed and certified as follows:

1. Notice of Intent. All Notices of Intent shall be signed by a responsible official as set forth in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.09.

2. Reports and other information. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Department or authorized representative of the Department shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - (a) Signed authorization. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Department.
  - (b) Authorization with specified responsibility. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility for environmental matters for the regulated entity.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different operator has the responsibility for the overall operation of the MS4, a new authorization satisfying the requirement of Part VI.G.2.b. above must be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports or information, and to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing documents under Part VI.F.1-2. above shall make the following certification:

*"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."*

## **H. Property Rights**

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege, nor it does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations

## **I. Proper Operation and Maintenance**

You must at all time properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by you to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit and with the conditions of your SWMP. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by you only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

## **J. Inspection and Entry**

1. You must allow the Department or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to do any of the following:
  - (a) Enter your premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
  - (b) Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
  - (c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment) practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
  - (d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA, any substances or parameters at any location.

## **K. Permit Actions**

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Your filing of a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

## **L. Permit Transfers**

This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Department. The Department may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act.

## **M. Anticipated Noncompliance**

You must give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the permitted small MS4 or activity which may result in noncompliance with this permit.

## **N. Compliance with Statutes and Rules**

1. The permit is issued under ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6. All provisions of this chapter that are applicable to this permit are hereby made a part of this permit.
2. This permit does not authorize the noncompliance with or violation of any laws of the State of Alabama or the United States of America or any regulations or rules implementing such laws.

## **O. Severability**

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall be affected thereby.

## **P. Bypass Prohibition**

Bypass (see 40 CFR 122.41(m)) is prohibited and enforcement action may be taken against a regulated entity for a bypass; unless:

1. The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
2. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during the normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if the regulated entity should, in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment, have installed adequate backup equipment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance.
3. The Permittee submits a written request for authorization to bypass to the Director at least ten (10) days prior to the anticipated bypass (if possible), the Permittee is granted such authorization, and the Permittee complies with any conditions imposed by the Director to minimize any adverse impact on human health or the environment resulting from the bypass.

The Permittee has the burden of establishing that each of the conditions of Part V.I.O. have been met to qualify for an exception to the general prohibition against bypassing and an exemption, where applicable, from the discharge specified in this permit.

## **Q. Upset Conditions**

An upset (see 40 CFR 122.41(n)) constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based permit limitations if a regulated entity shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:

1. An upset occurred and the Permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
2. The Permittee's facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; and
3. The Permittee promptly took all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact on human health or the environment resulting from the upset.

The Permittee has the burden of establishing that each of the conditions of Part VI.P. of this permit have been met to qualify for an exemption from the discharge specified in this permit.

## **R. Procedures for Modification or Revocation**

Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.17.

## **S. Re-opener Clause**

If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to storm water discharge covered by this permit, the regulated entity may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

## **T. Definitions**

All definitions contained in Part VI shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. For convenience, simplified explanations of some regulatory/statutory definitions have been provided, but in the event of a conflict, the definition found in the Statute or Regulation takes precedence.

1. **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. **BMPs** also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
2. **Control Measure** as used in this permit, refers to any **Best Management practice** or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.
3. **CWA or The Act** means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.
4. **Discharge**, when used without a qualifier, refers to "discharge of a pollutant" as defined as ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.02(m).
5. **Green Infrastructure** refers to systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes to infiltrate, evapotranspire (the return of water to the atmosphere either through evaporation or by plants), or reuse storm water or runoff on the site where it is generated.
6. **Low Impact Development (LID)** is an approach to land development (or re-development) that works with nature to manage storm water as close to its source as possible. LID employs principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features, minimizing effective imperviousness to create functional and appealing site drainage that treat storm water as a resource rather than a waste product.

7. **Illicit Connection** means any man-made conveyance connecting an illicit discharge directly to municipal separate storm sewer.
8. **Illicit Discharge** is defined at 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(2) and refers to any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not entirely composed of storm water, except discharges authorized under an NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the MS4) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.
9. **Indian Country**, as defined in 18 USC 1151, means (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation; (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. This definition includes all land held in trust for an Indian tribe.
10. **MEP** is an acronym for "Maximum Extent Practicable," the technology-based discharge standard for municipal separate storm sewer systems to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges that was established by CWA Section 402(p). A discussion of MEP as it applies to small MS4s is found at 40 CFR Part 122.34.
11. **MS4** is an acronym for "Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System" and is used to refer to either a large, medium, or small municipal separate storm sewer system. The term is used to refer to either the system operated by a single entity or a group of systems within an area that are operated by multiple entities.
12. **Municipal Separate Storm System** is defined at 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(8) and means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States; (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-6-.02(nn).
13. **NOI** is an acronym for "Notice of Intent" to be covered by this permit and is the mechanism used to "register" for coverage under a general permit.
14. **Department** means the Alabama Department of Environmental Management or an authorized representative.
15. **Priority construction site** means any qualifying construction site in an area where the MS4 discharges to a waterbody which is listed on the most recently approved 303(d) list of impaired waters for turbidity, siltation, or sedimentation, any waterbody for which a TMDL has been finalized or approved by EPA for turbidity, siltation, or sedimentation, any waterbody assigned the Outstanding Alabama Water use classification in accordance with ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-6-10-.09, and any waterbody assigned a special designation in accordance with 335-6-10-.10.
16. **Qualifying Construction Site** means any construction activity that results in a total land disturbance of one or more acres and activities that disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one or more acres. Qualifying construction sites do not include land disturbances conducted by entities under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Alabama Public Service Commission.
17. **Qualifying New Development and Redevelopment** means any site after 730 days from the effective date of permit coverage that results from the disturbance of one acre or more of land or the disturbance of less than one acre of land if part of a larger common plan of development or sale that is greater than one acre. Qualifying new development and

redevelopment does not include land disturbances conducted by entities under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Alabama Public Service Commission.

18. Small municipal separate storm sewer system is defined at 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(16) and refers to all separate storm sewers that are owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to water of the United States, but is not defined as "large" or "medium" municipal separate storm sewer system. This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.
19. Storm water is defined at 40 CFR Part 122.26(b) (13) and means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
20. Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) refers to a comprehensive program to manage the quality of storm water discharged from the municipal separate storm sewer system.
21. SWMP is an acronym for "Storm Water Management Program."
22. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) means the calculated maximum permissible pollutant loading to a waterbody at which water quality standards can be maintained. The sum of wasteload allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for any given pollutant.
23. "You" and "Your" as used in this permit is intended to refer to the Permittee, the operator, or the discharger as the context indicates and that party's responsibilities (e.g., the city, the country, the flood control district, the U.S. Air Force, etc.).

# 13-27614  
ALR040043

STATE OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
ALABAMA NOTICE OF INTENT (ALNOI)

General Permit for Phase II Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4)

I. General Information:

A. Ownership Status (Please check one):

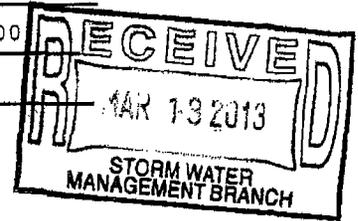
- Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
- Federal Facility
- State Facility

B. Name of small MS4: Mobile County Commission

C. Name of Permittee (if different from above): \_\_\_\_\_

D. Name of responsible official: Merceria Ludgood  
Title: President, Mobile County Commission

Mailing Address: Environmental Services Department, 205 Government Street  
City: Mobile State: Alabama Zip Code: 36644-1600  
Telephone Number: (251) 574-8595



E. Designated storm water management program contact:

Name: G. William Melton  
Title: Environmental Services Director  
Mailing Address: Environmental Services Department, 205 Government Street  
City: Mobile State: Alabama Zip Code: 36644-1600  
Telephone Number: (251) 574-8595  
Email Address: bmelton@mobilecounty.net

F. Is this NOI for: (Please check one)

- Initial Issuance
- Reissuance
- Modification

**II. Location/ Boundaries:**

**A. Location:**

1. Name of Urbanized Area or municipality where your MS4 is located:  
Mobile County

2. Name of your organization:  
Mobile County Commission

3. The latitude and longitude to the seconds of the approximate center of your MS4:  
Latitude 30°42'46.87" Longitude 88°13'2.45"

4. All entities except counties must include a location map showing city, town, or district boundaries, and urbanized area (UA) boundaries, if part(s) of the MS4 is within a UA.

5. Counties must include a map showing county boundaries, unincorporated area boundaries within the county, and urbanized (UA) boundaries.

**III. Known or Suspected Water Quality Problems:**

A. The name(s) of the receiving waters to which your MS4 discharges (attach a separate list if necessary):

The receiving waters are listed on an attached page. (Part A)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B. Indicate if any of the receiving water(s), to which your MS4 discharges, are included on the latest 303(d) list, included in an EPA approved total maximum daily load (TMDL), or otherwise designated by the Department as being impaired. (The 303(d) list, TMDLs and impaired water information may be found at the following ADEM website: <http://www.adem.state.al.us/programs/water/waterquality.cnt>)

This List is attached to the document.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

C. Describe any known or suspected water quality concerns within your jurisdictional area (e.g. stream siltation, 303(d) listed streams, habitat degradation, elevated levels of pollutants, etc.), including location (attach additional page(s) if necessary):

The descriptions are listed on the attached page Part B.

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**IV. Sharing Responsibility**

A. Has another entity agreed to implement a control measure on your behalf?

Yes  No  (If yes, skip to B; if no, skip to Part III)

1. Control Measure #1:

a. Name of entity Alabama Department of Environmental Management

b. Control measure or component of control measure to be implemented by entity on your behalf:

Mobile County relies on ADEM for enforcement of erosion and sediment controls.

2. Control Measure #2:

a. Name of entity \_\_\_\_\_

b. Control measure or component of control measure to be implemented by entity on your behalf:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B. Attach an additional page if necessary to list additional shared responsibilities. It is mandatory that you submit a copy of a written agreement between your MS4 and the other entity demonstrating written acceptance of responsibility.

**V. Storm Water Management Plan**

A. Attach a description of your Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) that includes management practices; control techniques; and system, design and engineering

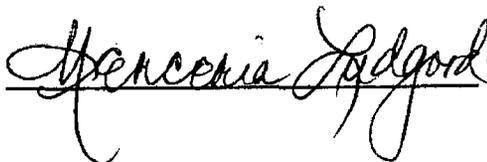
methods to reduce pollutants in storm water run-off to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) for the following six minimum control measures:

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/Good Housekeeping

**VI. Certification Statement**

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based upon my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the 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.

Printed Name: Merceria Ludgood Date: 3/4/2013

Signature:  Title: President

## Mobile County MS4

### NOI

#### Part A:

#### Names of receiving waters to which Mobile County discharges

1. Hall Branch
2. Gunnison Creek
3. Sawmill Creek
4. Reedy Branch
5. Rocky Branch
6. Bayou Sara
7. Hells Swamp Branch
8. Meekers Creek
9. Chickasaw Creek \*
10. Silver Creek
11. Gallups Creek
12. Coon Creek
13. Log Creek
14. Magee Creek
15. Seabury Creek
16. Eightmile Creek
17. Pretty Branch
18. Stone Branch
19. Double Branch
20. Red Creek
21. Seymore Branch (Gunnison)
22. Twelvemile Creek
23. Milkhouse Creek
24. Second Creek
25. Fowl River
26. Muddy Creek
27. Dog River \*
28. Rattlesnake Bayou
29. Alligator Bayou
30. Mobile Bay
31. Halls Mill \*
32. Perch Creek
33. Rabbit Creek \*
34. Middle Fork Deer River \*
35. Deer River
36. North Fork Deer River
37. South Fork Deer River
38. Mobile River
39. Franklin Bayou
40. Big Bayou Canot

\*Indicates 303(d) or TMDL stream

## Mobile County MS4

### NOI

#### Part B & Part C:

#### List of 303(d) and TMDL Streams in the MS4 boundary

##### TMDL

- Dog River (Pathogens, OE/DO)
- Rabbit Creek (Pathogens, OE/DO)

##### 303(d)

- Halls Mill Creek (Siltation (Habitat Alteration))
- Middle Fork Deer River (OE (CBOD, NBOD))
- Chickasaw Creek (Metals (Mercury))\*
- Fowl River (Metals (Mercury))\*
- Mobile River (Metals (Mercury))\*

OE: Organic Enrichment

DO: Dissolved Oxygen

CBOD: carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand

NBOD: nitrogenous biochemical oxygen demand

Habitat Alteration: could be a cause from urban runoff /storm sewers

\* Mercury is caused from Atmospheric Deposition

## **SWMP Description**

### **Mobile County MS4**

Mobile County is currently in the process of developing a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) for the Phase II MS4. This general description of the SWMP is in accordance with submittal requirements associated with the Phase II Notice of Intent (NOI) application. The SWMP will be developed, implemented, and maintained (to the maximum extent practicable) to reduce discharges of pollutants. The six minimum control measures that are found in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II General Permit will be covered in the SWMP. These measures will be documented with rationale statements showing how Mobile County is developing, implementing, and maintaining these measures.

Mobile County's SWMP shall include pollution prevention measures, stormwater monitoring, and other appropriate means to control the quality of Stormwater discharged from Mobile County's MS4. Mobile County has constrained authority to pass ordinances to regulate controls over limited forms of land use. The SWMP will cover the term of the permit and will be updated as necessary, or as required by ADEM.

#### **Introduction**

The SWMP will begin with an introduction that covers an explanation of the SWMP. There will be a program management section to clarify department responsibilities in the Mobile County Commission (MCC). This section will also address legal authority/enforcement as well as funding. There will be a section for each of the 6 minimum measures, the first being Public Education and Outreach.

#### **Public Education and Outreach**

A section of the SWMP will discuss Permit requirements, education activities, and multiple programs the County is involved with. Such education activities include newspaper ads, brochures, public events, social media, County website, and personnel training. All previously mentioned activities will be documented in the MS4 Annual Report.

#### **Public Participation/Involvement**

In the Public Participation /Involvement section, technique(s) for public participation and involvement section will be discussed. This section will present programs that relate to public participation as well as information available discussing stormwater quality elements. This section will also explain how the public can get involved by participating in water resource quality activities.

### **Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**

For Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) there will be sections that cover Illicit Discharge Inspection/Investigation/Enforcement, spill prevention and response, and monitoring and screening. In this section, information will be provided that discusses identification mechanisms to detect seepage or illicit inflows. Under the monitoring and screening section, dry weather screening is in more detail and wet weather screening will be mentioned. Further description of wet weather screening will be included in the monitoring section. The IDDE section will also encompass descriptions about sampling, field verification, and outfall mapping.

### **Construction Site Runoff Control**

In the Construction Site Runoff Control Section, Mobile County will include Construction Planning and Inspection and Development Planning Procedures. These sections will reference Mobile County's participation with programs, how and who does the monitoring, requirements of the Phase II General Permit, and various planning programs set in place. The SWMP will include brief statements of erosion and sediment control plans that are required for any land disturbing construction.

### **Post-Construction Runoff Control**

The Post-Construction Runoff Control Section will cover Mobile County's authority over such requirements and the County's plan to develop a program to enforce this measure to the maximum extent practicable. The county will review and document the impacts to the MS4 from private development when applicable; however, the county does not possess the legal authority to implement private property post-construction BMP maintenance.

### **Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping**

Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping includes structural control maintenance, roadway maintenance, flood management, municipal facilities, oil and household hazardous waste, and a Pesticides/herbicides/fertilizers section. Through the Right of Way Inspection Services and Engineering Department Mobile County Commission ensures the implementation of sound Best Management Practices (BMPs). Mobile County Commission explains their capability in covering these goals in this section.

### **Monitoring**

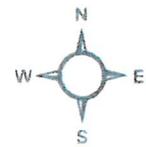
In this section, information will be provided associated with the outfall locations chosen for the stormwater monitoring. The parameters of the samples will be listed in this section. Sampling of 303(d) and TMDL streams will also be explained in this section. Other information (storm event criteria, when to sample, etc.), from "NPDES Stormwater Sampling Guidance Document, (1992)" will also be provided.

### **Implementation and Review**

Mobile County Commission will prepare an Implementation and Review section to address how the SWMP will be implemented and documented. This section will contain a review and revision segment mentioning annual review of the SWMP in conjunction with the Annual Report. The Annual Report itself will also be elaborated upon in this section.

#### **Appendices**

The Appendix sections will provide additional all necessary documentation to explain or describe the SWMP. These types of documents include maps, outfall information, plan review criteria, public education materials, and measurable goals.



1 inch = 7 miles



**Legend**

- Interstate
- State Hwy
- MS4 Boundary

**Watersheds**

- Bayou Sara
- Big Creek- Hamilton Creek
- Big Creek- Pierce Creek
- Deer River
- Eightmile Creek
- Fowl River
- Grand Bay
- Gunnison Creek
- Halls Mill Creek
- Lower Chasaw Creek
- Lower Dog River
- Meekers Creek
- Seabury Creek
- Three Mile Creek
- Upper Dog River



**MOBILE COUNTY ENGINEERING**  
 MOBILE GOVERNMENT PLAZA  
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**Figure 1. July 2012  
 Mobile County  
 MS4 Boundary  
 and Watersheds**

**APPENDIX B**

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT  
PROGRAM PLAN**

---

# **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN (SWMPP)**

## **MOBILE COUNTY COMMISSION PHASE II MS4**

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**October 2013**

Mobile County Commission  
Environmental Services Department  
205 Government Street  
Mobile, Alabama 36644-1600

**SIGNATORY AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

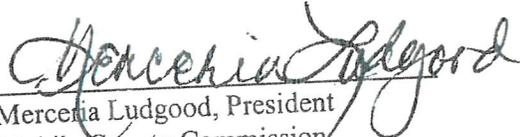
NPDES PHASE II MS4 PERMIT

For

**Mobile County Commission  
Mobile, Alabama**

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 the 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 submitted false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

**2013 Stormwater Management Plan**

  
Mercedia Ludgood, President  
Mobile County Commission

10/1/2013  
Date

Address: Mobile Government Plaza  
205 Government Street  
Mobile, Alabama 36644-1600

Phone: (251) 574-3229

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## **1.0 Introduction**

This plan document presents the Mobile County Commission's (MCC) Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMPP) as required by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management's (ADEM) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit. The overall goal of the Mobile County Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) is to protect water quality by reducing to the maximum extent practicable the discharge of pollutants in stormwater.

### **1.1 Permit History**

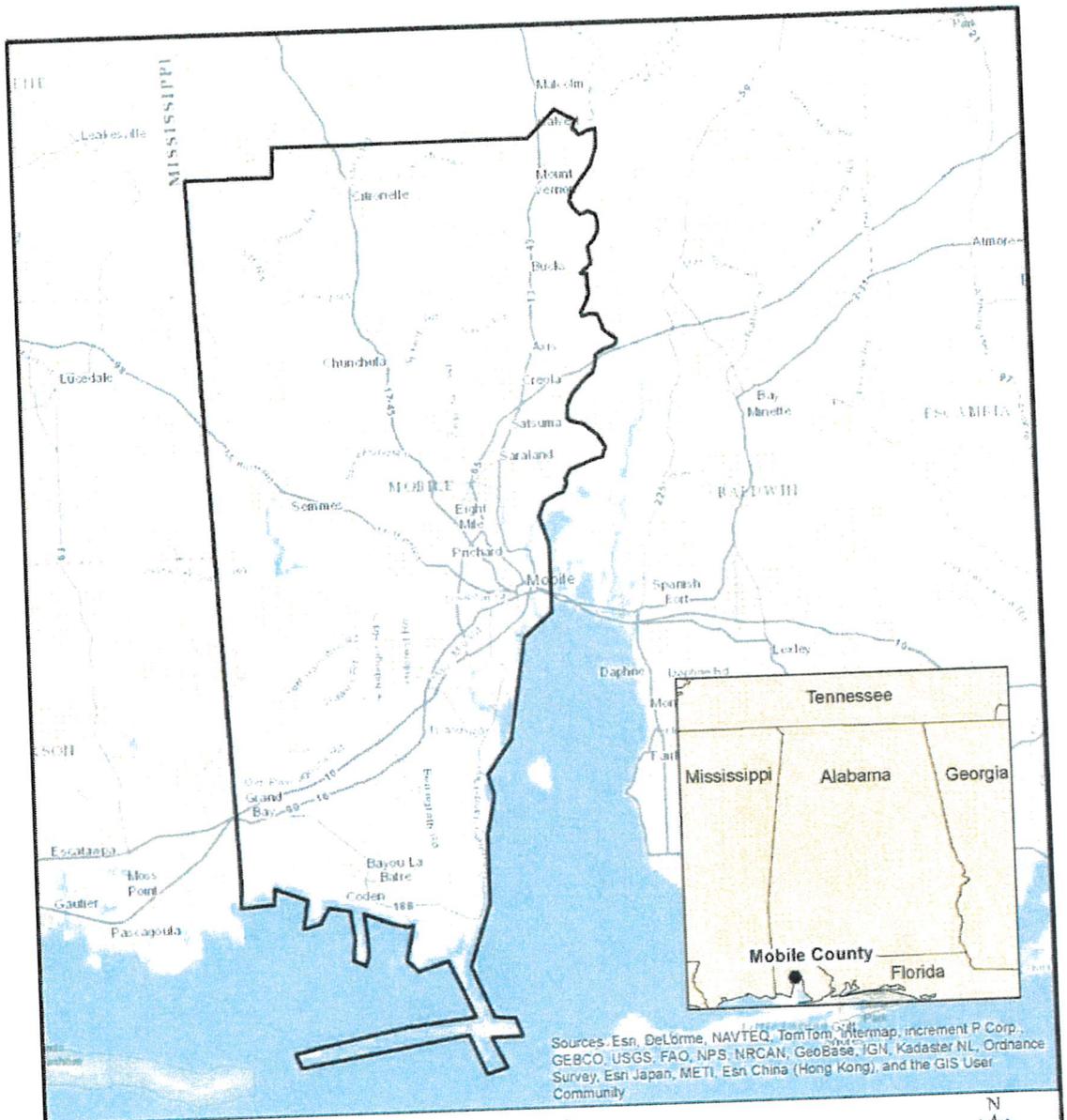
The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program separates MS4s into two categories, Phase I and Phase II. Phase I requires medium and large cities or certain counties with populations of 100,000 or more to obtain NPDES permit coverage for their stormwater discharges. A Phase I MS4 includes "large" MS4s (population of 250,000 or more) and "medium" MS4s (population of 100,000 or more but less than 250,000). Phase II requires regulated small MS4s in urbanized areas, as well as small MS4s outside the urbanized areas that are designated by the permitting authority, to obtain NPDES permit coverage for their stormwater discharges. In 2012, the Mobile County Commission requested to be re-designated from a Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permittee to a Phase II MS4 permittee. This request was made based upon an evaluation of the EPA and ADEM NPDES regulations, the original Phase I permit structure, land cover estimates in the unincorporated area, the extent of watersheds encompassed in the unincorporated areas, the characteristics of the impaired streams and TMDLs, and the drainage system included within the permit boundary. Based on this evaluation, it is the opinion of the Mobile County Commission that the MS4 and the County is better served as a Phase II MS4 permittee.

The NPDES Phase II general permit became effective on April 4, 2013, subsequently terminating the Phase I stormwater permit which had been held by Mobile County. The expiration date of the Phase II General Permit is January 31, 2016. This permit requires that the County submit a Stormwater Management Plan to ADEM by October 4, 2013.

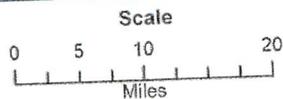
### **1.2 Site Description**

#### **1.2.1 Regulated MS4 Area**

The County of Mobile is located in the southwest corner of Alabama. A map of the County is provided in Figure 1. Comprised of approximately 108 square miles, the regulated Mobile County MS4 area is located in central Mobile County, Alabama. Figure 2 displays the regulated boundary of Mobile County's NPDES Phase II MS4. The Mobile County MS4 boundary extends around the cities of Mobile, Prichard, Semmes,

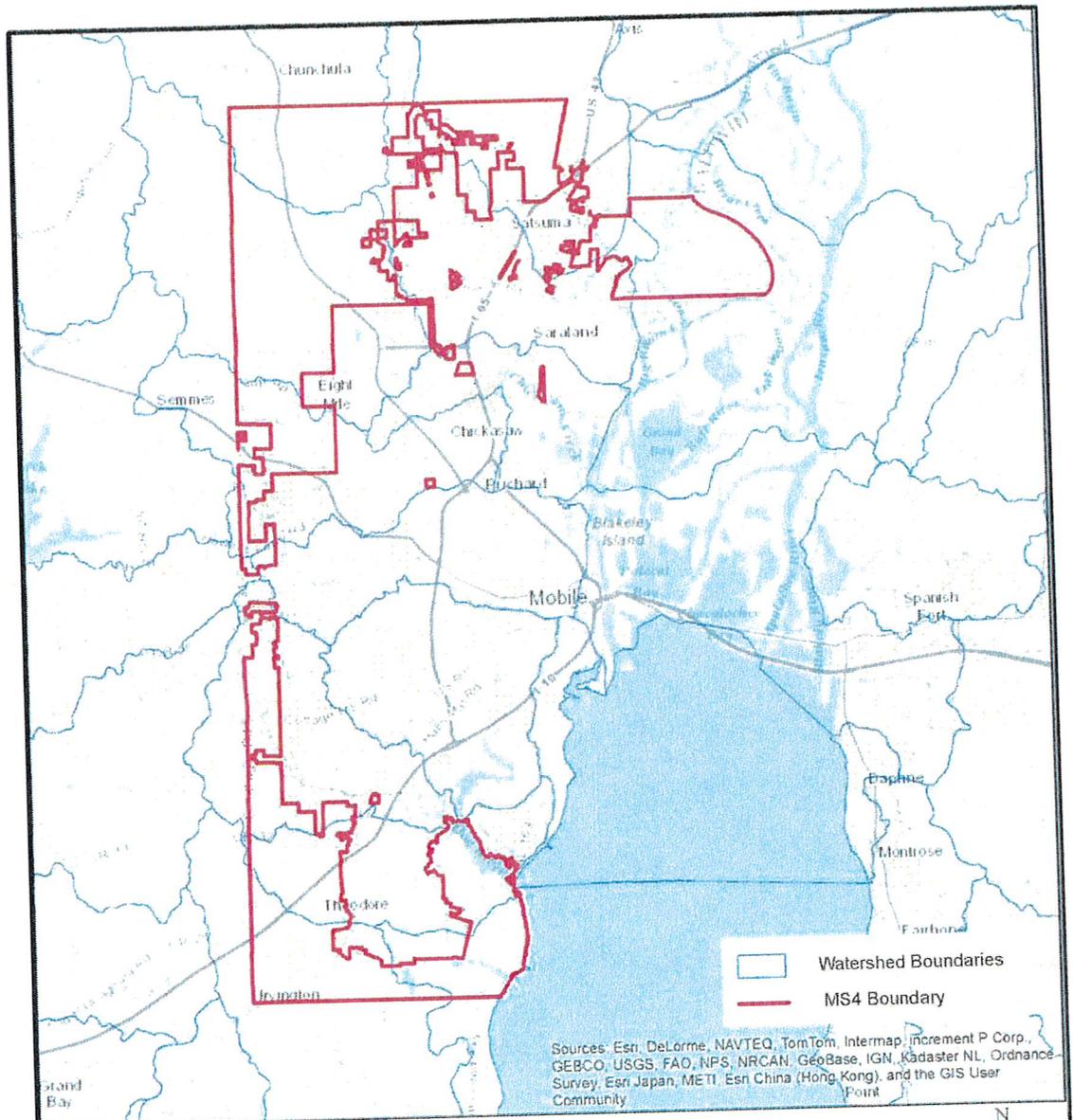


Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), and the GIS User Community



MS4 Phase II  
Mobile County Commission

Figure 1  
Mobile County



MS4 Phase II  
 HUC-12 Watersheds  
 Mobile County Commission

Figure 2  
 MS4 Boundary Map

and Saraland. This boundary has changed in recent years due to the annexation of portions of the unincorporated areas of Mobile County into the City of Mobile and due to the incorporation of the City of Semmes. The City of Mobile annexed the Schillinger Road and Airport Boulevard business district, Mobile Regional Airport, Mobile Terrace, and Windmill Place subdivision in west Mobile. The City of Mobile also annexed the Tillman's Corner and Theodore communities, business district and industry to the south. These annexations captured much of the higher density commercial and high priority industrial areas of the Mobile County MS4 area.

### **1.2.2 Population**

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the population of Mobile County is 412,577. Along with the unincorporated area, the County includes the cities of Mobile, Prichard, Saraland, Satsuma, Chickasaw, Creola, Semmes, Bayou la Batre, Citronelle, and towns of Dauphin Island and Mount Vernon. In 2010, the population of the unincorporated area within Mobile County was 155,445. The population within Mobile County's MS4 Area is approximately 40,977 people, which is approximately 377 people per square mile.

### **1.2.3 Watersheds**

The Mobile County MS4 permit area contains portions of 16 watersheds with a 12-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC 12). These watershed areas are summarized in Table 1. The majority of the watersheds within the MS4 boundary drain to either Mobile River or Mobile Bay. Only small portions of two watersheds, Big Creek-Pierce Creek and Big Creek - Hamilton Creek, drain to the Escatawpa River.

An area of special interest within Mobile County is the Dog River Watershed. The Dog River Watershed is composed of the Halls Mill Creek, Upper Dog River and Lower Dog River Watersheds, which covers approximately 93 square miles. The Mobile County MS4 Area contains approximately 20 square miles of the Dog River Watershed (21.3%). Of the 20 square miles of Dog River Watershed (21.3% of the total), only 55% of that area is developed. As a result, developments within the Mobile County MS4 Area may only impact approximately 12% of the total Dog River watershed and approximately 7% of the Halls Mill Creek watershed.

<b>Table 1. Watershed Areas within MS4:</b>		
<b>HUC-12 Watershed</b>	<b>Area (sq.mi.)</b>	<b>Area (%)</b>
Seabury Creek	22.272	20.514%
Meekers Creek	13.361	12.307%
Lower Dog River	12.106	11.151%
Fowl River	10.557	9.724%
Grand Bay	10.320	9.506%
Gunnison Creek	9.763	8.993%
Eightmile Creek	7.880	7.258%
Halls Mill Creek	7.767	7.154%
Bayou Sara	7.257	6.684%
Deer River	6.295	5.798%
Three Mile Creek	0.437	0.402%
Lower Chasaw Creek	0.329	0.303%
Big Creek-Pierce Creek	0.175	0.162%
Big Creek-Hamilton Creek	0.031	0.029%
Middle Mobile Bay	0.013	0.012%
Upper Dog River	0.005	0.005%
<b>Total MS4 Area</b>	<b>108.569</b>	<b>100.000%</b>

#### **1.2.4 Land Cover Estimate**

Mobile County staff queried the data included in the 2006 National Land Cover Database to quantify the extent of major land cover categories within the approximately 108 square mile MS4 Area. The results of this query are shown below in Table 2. The majority of the land use (greater than 70%) is undeveloped forest, wetlands and grasslands. Only a total of 23.5% of land cover in the MS4 Area, based on this database, is classified as “Developed,” and mostly “Low intensity.”

Based on this analysis, stormwater from land use activities within the County's MS4 boundary are not likely to be significant contributors to water body impairments.

<b>Table 2. Edited 2006 National Land Cover Database Classifications within the MS4:</b>		
<b>Class Name</b>	<b>Area (sq.mi.)</b>	<b>Area (%)</b>
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	1.38	1.27%
Cultivated Crops	0.04	0.04%
Deciduous Forest	0.05	0.04%
Developed, High Intensity	0.54	0.49%
Developed, Low Intensity	8.38	7.72%
Developed, Medium Intensity	1.48	1.36%
Developed, Open Space	15.11	13.92%
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	1.26	1.16%
Evergreen Forest	28.82	26.54%
Grassland/Herbaceous	3.10	2.85%
Mixed Forest	4.79	4.41%
Open Water	3.35	3.09%
Pasture/Hay	1.21	1.12%
Shrub/Scrub	10.32	9.50%
Woody Wetlands	28.75	26.48%
Total MS4 Area	108.57	100.00%

### 1.2.5 Drainage

The majority of roads located within the Mobile County MS4 have open grassed drainage conveyances that parallel both sides of the road. The vegetation prevents channel and side slope erosion, filters sediment and provides some nutrient uptake. Storm sewer systems are typically located in residential developments and subdivisions. It should be noted that approximately 79% of the Mobile County MS4 area falls within the planning jurisdictions of the Cities of Mobile, Prichard, and Saraland (Table 3). Therefore, any proposed subdivisions located within a municipality planning jurisdiction must comply with their regulations and be approved by the appropriate subdivision before obtaining approval from Mobile County.

	<b>MS4 Area (sq.mi.)</b>	<b>Percent of MS4 Area</b>
Prichard	25.36	23.4%
Mobile	40.91	37.7%
Saraland	19.88	18.3%
MS4 Area Not Within a Municipal Planning Jurisdiction	22.42	20.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>108.57</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### **Impaired Waters**

Currently there are two (2) EPA approved TMDLs for streams located within the MS4 boundary (Table 4). These streams include portions of Rabbit Creek and Dog River which are listed for Pathogens and Organic Enrichment/Dissolved Oxygen. As mentioned previously, Mobile County's MS4 area includes approximately 21.3% of the watershed that drains to Dog River, of which 45% is undeveloped.

The two water bodies that have the impairment status of 303(d) have been listed since 1996 (Middle Fork Deer River) and 2012 (Halls Mill Creek). Middle Fork Deer River and Halls Mill Creek are listed for organic enrichment and siltation, respectively. Middle Fork has a draft date for its TMDL listed for 2013 while Halls Mill Creek's draft date is proposed as 2018.

<b>NAME</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>IMPAIRMENT</b>	<b>CAUSE</b>
Dog River	TMDL	Pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria)	Urban runoff/ septic system overflow
Rabbit Creek	TMDL	Pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria)	Urban runoff/ septic system overflow
Middle Fork Deer River	303(d)	Organic enrichment	Urban runoff/ septic system overflow
Halls Mill Creek	303(d)	Siltation	Land development

### 1.3 Legal Authority and Enforcement

MCC is required to ensure legal authority exists, to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), to control discharges to and from the MS4 Area, however, Mobile County has limited authority to pass ordinances to regulate land use. State and local laws prohibit MCC from fulfilling the some portions of the permit based on the following:

- There is currently no zoning authority within the unincorporated areas of the county. The County does not possess the legal authority to develop and implement ordinances to control illicit discharges or to implement private property construction best management practices, inspections, and maintenance, and
- MCC does not have authority over the sanitary sewer collection system. However, MCC works closely with the Mobile Area Water and Sewer Board of Commissioners and other utilities to minimize the impacts from any infiltration, inflow, sewer breaks, or other problems.

ADEM will be consulted for matters involving, but not limited to, sections of the MS4 Phase II general permit that Mobile County has limited authority to enforce. Mobile County will rely on ADEM for setting standards for appropriate erosion controls and sediment controls for qualifying construction sites and for enforcement of such controls.

### 1.4 Responsible Party

The Mobile County Commission is the body that is responsible for providing the mandate and resources required to implement the SWMP. The SWMP is coordinated and managed by the Mobile County Environmental Services Department which is an arm of the Mobile County Public Works Department. Various Mobile County departments are tasked with implementing different components of the program. A brief description of key departments and primary departmental duties are listed below:

- **Environmental Services Department-** Administers overall program and permit compliance; coordinates public education and involvement activities as well as staff training, manages water quality sampling and illicit discharge detection programs, coordinates response to non-hazardous and hazardous waste spills, maintains oversight of housekeeping at County facilities.
- **Engineering Department-** Administers compliance with subdivision regulations and commercial site plan requirements.
- **Public Works Department-** maintains good housekeeping for operations facilities, inspects and maintains rights of way and easements, drainage infrastructure repairs and inspections.

- **Building Inspection Department-** Administers compliance with flood damage prevention ordinance.
- **GIS Department-** Updates GIS data base to include drainage infrastructure, subdivisions, corporate boundaries.
- **Environmental Enforcement Department-** coordinates clean-up activities on County right of way, enforces litter law.

The person responsible for the overall management and implementation of Mobile County's Stormwater Management Program is as follows:

William G. Melton, P.E.  
Environmental Services Director  
Mobile County Engineering  
205 Government Street  
Mobile, Alabama 36644  
[billmelton@mobilecounty.net](mailto:billmelton@mobilecounty.net)

## 1.5 Program Implementation

It is the goal of the SWMPP to reduce the discharge of pollutants to and from the MS4 to the MEP, thus protecting the quality of water in the receiving water bodies. The SWMPP covers the term of the permit and is updated as necessary, or as required by ADEM, to ensure compliance with the statutory requirements of the Clean Water Act. This Stormwater Management Program, and all approved updates, are hereby incorporated by reference. Mobile County's SWMPP will employ control measures, to the MEP, to address the following six Minimum Control Measures (MCM):

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

## **2.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH (MCM-1)**

### **2.1 Rationale**

MCC supports a county-wide public education and outreach program that is based on leveraging ongoing comprehensive efforts undertaken by the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program (MBNEP) and other non-profit or watershed based organizations along with targeted activities undertaken by County staff. By supporting groups and activities that focus on water quality education and outreach, Mobile County will take advantage of opportunities to reach larger and more diverse target audiences in order to influence attitudes and perceptions regarding stormwater pollution.

The MS4 Permit requires MCC to implement a public education and outreach program to distribute educational materials to the local community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff to the MEP.

### **2.2 Target Pollutants and Sources**

All non-point source pollutants found in stormwater will be included in efforts to educate target audiences. These pollutants include trash, sediment, pathogens, fertilizers, pesticides, and oil and grease. Sources that are targeted include, but are not limited to illegal dumping, illicit discharges, improper application of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, car washing, home auto repair, oil and grease, and impacts from development.

### **2.3 Target Audience**

The target audience for the Public Education and Outreach Program include the general public, homeowners, schools, developers, contractors, engineers, and elected officials.

Overall management and implementation of Mobile County's Stormwater Public Education and Outreach Program is described in Section 1.4.

Success of the MCC Education and Outreach program will be measured by assessing the progress made towards implementing the activities included below at the end of each permit year.

### **2.4 Education and Outreach Activities**

#### **2.4.1 Environmental Education/Outreach Entity Support**

MCC provides annual appropriations to agencies whose mission is to provide ongoing education and outreach on environmental stewardship. The appropriation made to the Mobile Bay National Estuary Program supports a wide variety of activities that target large audiences with a focus on protecting water quality. The Mobile County Soil and Water

Conservation District and the Alabama Forestry Commission receive annual appropriations to undertake outreach activities targeted to the general public and towards best practices in agriculture and timber management. Mobile County will meet with appropriations recipients in Year 1 of the permit cycle to evaluate needs and identify mechanisms to facilitate the funding process.

#### **2.4.2 Stormwater Education Campaign**

MCC has joined with other MS4 permittees, the Mobile Bay NEP, and Mobile Baykeeper to create the Coastal Alabama Stormwater Team (CAST). CAST members are engaged in the development and implementation of a stormwater education campaign for the Mobile Bay area. Public service announcements (TV and radio) were disseminated to the general public. Advertisements were placed in local print media and a website was developed. Examples of created material include brochures, pocket guides, videos, and helpful web links can be seen at [www.cleanwaterfuture.com](http://www.cleanwaterfuture.com). Mobile County will continue to participate in CAST and provide funding for publishing print media during Year 2 of the permit cycle. MCC will also distribute educational material (e.g., brochures) at County owned facilities throughout the permit cycle.

#### **2.4.3 County Website**

MCC has information available for citizens who would like to learn more about the watershed, stormwater, or view the current SWMPP. Also, there is a link to anonymously report illicit discharges in the Mobile County area. MCC will update the county website during Year 1 of the current permit cycle.

#### **2.4.4 Newsletter**

A quarterly newsletter is emailed to citizens of Mobile County through County Commissioner District updates. Articles and messages contained in the newsletter reach a large and diverse group of citizens. The goal for this activity is to publish two stormwater-related articles within newsletters per year.

#### **2.4.5 Public Presentations**

MCC provides staff and/or resources to develop presentations for public meetings, conferences and workshops upon request. Presentations are typically offered in PowerPoint format and the topics are chosen by the organization requesting the information. The target audience for public presentations will vary depending upon the organization requesting the presentation. Possible target audiences include elected officials, schools, environmental groups, civic groups, developers, contractors, engineers, homeowners or other interested Phase II programs. At least one presentation will be given during Year 1 of the permit.

#### **2.4.6 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events**

MCC will develop and implement a program designed to provide household hazardous waste collection days so that citizens of Mobile County have opportunities to properly dispose of waste. These events will also serve as an opportunity for the MCC to promote environmental stewardship during the media campaign undertaken to promote each event and to distribute educational materials to the collection day participants. At least one event will be held during Years 1-3 of the permit.

### **3.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION (MCM-2)**

#### **3.1 Rationale**

The Permit requires the MCC to be involved with the public to help the prevention of stormwater pollution, to carry out group activities that focus on stormwater pollution, and to contribute to volunteer community actions to restore and protect local water resources. The development of the public involvement program will be guided by, and centered around, participating with local environmental or watershed groups on an ongoing basis to promote activities designed to reduce stormwater pollution.

#### **3.2 Target Pollutants and Sources**

All non-point source pollutants found in stormwater will be included in efforts to educate target audiences. These pollutants include trash, sediment, pathogens, fertilizers, pesticides, and oil and grease. Sources that are targeted include, but are not limited to illegal dumping, illicit discharges, improper application of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, car washing, home auto repair, oil and grease, and impacts from development.

#### **3.3 Target Audience**

The target audience for the Public Involvement/Participation Program includes environmental groups and agencies, watershed groups, advisory councils, education groups, and committees as well as the general public.

Overall management and implementation of Mobile County's Public Involvement/Participation Program is described in Section 1.4.

Success of the MCC Education and Outreach program will be measured by assessing the progress made towards implementing the activities included below at the end of each permit year.

#### **3.4 Public Involvement/Participation Activities**

##### **3.4.1 Mobile County Recycling Program**

A partnership between the Mobile County Commission and Goodwill Easter Seals along with grants from the Coastal Impact Assistance Program and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management will result in the construction of the Mobile County Recycling Center within the Mobile County MS4 permit boundary. The facility is scheduled to be complete and operational in 2014. Once in operation, Goodwill Easter Seals will operate the facility and will accept drop off of a wide range of recyclable materials. The facility will house a classroom that will be available for education and outreach activities and

community groups. The number and type of workshops/trainings offered in the facility and the volume of recyclable materials collected will be listed in the annual report.

#### **3.4.2 Clean-Sweep**

Clean Sweep is a community clean-up program implemented by Mobile County that facilitates the collection and removal of household items that are often found in illegal dumps. Mobile County will hold at least one (1) Clean Sweep event annually.

#### **3.4.3 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events**

MCC will develop and implement a program designed to provide household hazardous waste collection days so that citizens of Mobile County have opportunities to properly dispose of household hazardous waste. These events will also serve as an opportunity for the MCC to promote environmental stewardship during the media campaign undertaken to promote each event and to distribute educational materials to the participants. At least one event will be held during Years 1-3 of the permit.

#### **3.4.4 Coastal Alabama Stormwater Team**

MCC has joined with other MS4 permittees, the Mobile Bay NEP, and Mobile Baykeeper to create the Coastal Alabama Stormwater Team (CAST). CAST members are engaged in the development and implementation of a stormwater education campaign for the Mobile Bay area. Public service announcements (TV and radio) were disseminated to the general public. Advertisements were placed in local print media and a website was developed. Examples of created material include brochures, pocket guides, videos, and helpful web links can be seen at [www.cleanwaterfuture.com](http://www.cleanwaterfuture.com). Mobile County will continue to participate in CAST and provide a summary of team activities in the annual report.

## **4.0 ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION (MCM-3)**

### **4.1 Rationale**

Illicit discharge is defined as any discharge to an MS4 that is not composed entirely of storm water, except allowable discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, including those resulting from firefighting activities (40 CFR 122.26 (b)(2)). These illicit discharges can enter the stormwater system either by direct connection or indirectly by spills, dumped materials, and cracks in pipes. Illicit discharges have the potential to be major sources of stormwater pollution.

Mobile County, through the MS4 Phase II Permit, is required to develop a program to detect, and remove illicit discharges and improper disposal to the maximum extent practicable. The Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) element will include an ongoing program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into Mobile County's MS4 as well as improper disposal. Improper disposal includes spills not under the purview of another responding authority, into the MS4 owned or operated by Mobile County. The goal of the program is to reduce these discharges to the maximum extent practicable.

### **4.2 Target Pollutants and Sources**

All non-point source pollutants found in stormwater will be targeted by the Mobile County IDDE program. These pollutants include, but are not limited to, sediment, paints, fertilizers, pesticides, pathogens, oils and greases. The sources that are targeted include, but are not limited to, illegal dumping, failing septic systems and/or illicit connections, improper disposal of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, paints, etc. The following categories of non-stormwater discharges will not be addressed; water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated groundwater infiltration, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation water, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, lawn watering, individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, firefighting flows.

### **4.3 Target Audience**

The target audience for the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program includes the general public and county employees.

Overall management and implementation of Mobile County's Public Involvement/Participation Program is described in Section 1.4.

Success of the MCC IDDE program will be measured by assessing the progress made towards implementing the activities included below at the end of each permit year.

#### **4.4 IDDE Activities and Legal Authorities**

##### **4.4.1 Stormwater Infrastructure Map Update**

Stormwater infrastructure spatial data and maps will be updated annually to include the location of outfalls and the names and locations of all waters of the State that received discharges from those outfalls, any structural BMPs owned, operated, and maintained by Mobile County along with watershed and other environmental attributes. In year one (1), the location of outfalls in the permit area will be collected using global positioning system technology.

##### **4.4.2 IDDE Field Screening**

In year one (1) of the permit, MCC will update the outfall screening form, database and screening plan to track the location, description, outfall condition, and inspection results. In year two (2), the IDDE field screening activity will be described in a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) based upon the updated stormwater outfall data and the *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination a Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments*. The manual will serve as a guideline for locating priority areas, tracing the source of an illicit discharge, and removing the source of the illicit discharge as allowed by law. Once established, the SOP will guide the screening of each outfall once during the permit cycle beginning in year three (3).

##### **4.4.3 Field Assessments and Site Inspections**

Mobile County Public Works staff regularly performs maintenance and cleaning on roadways, rights of way, ditches, and culverts. Field Assessments are observations made during the daily duties of Public Works staff. If a potential illicit discharge is discovered during a field assessment, the Environmental Services staff is notified and the potential discharge is investigated as a site inspection. The process for performing field assessments and site inspections will be included in the IDDE SOP in year two (2) of the permit year.

##### **4.4.4 Training**

The goal of this activity is to assure that Public Works and Environmental Enforcement staff are trained to recognize and report illicit discharges and connections while performing their normal duties in the field. Training will be offered in conjunction with other training elements of the MS4 program. In years two (2) through five (5), MCC will provide IDDE specific training yearly for all employees with field assessment responsibilities.

##### **4.4.5 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events**

MCC will develop and implement a program designed to provide household hazardous waste collection days so that citizens of Mobile County have opportunities to properly dispose of waste. These events will also serve as an opportunity for the MCC to inform of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste. At least one event will be held during Years 1-3 of the permit.

#### **4.4.6 Legal Authorities**

State and local laws do not allow the Mobile County Commission to prohibit non-stormwater discharges through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism and do not allow enforcement procedures and actions for the same. If any identified problems occur, a representative of the stormwater management program will contact ADEM for assistance associated with enforcement.

## **5.0 CONSTRUCTION SITE AND POST-CONSTRUCTION RUNOFF CONTROL (MCM-4 & MCM-5)**

### **5.1 Rationale**

The Permit requires the development, implementation, and, to the *extent allowable under State law, ordinance or other regulatory mechanism*, enforcement of a program to reduce pollutants to the MEP in any storm water runoff to the regulated MS4 from qualifying construction sites. It also requires the development, implementation, and, to the *extent allowable under State law, ordinance or other regulatory mechanism*, enforcement of a program for post-construction stormwater management in new development and redevelopment. A qualifying construction site is defined by ADEM to be that which results in a total land disturbance of greater or equal to one (1) acre and activities that disturb less than one (1) acre but are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one (1) acre or more. Post-construction stormwater management refers to activities that take place after construction occurs to obtain permanent stormwater management over the life of the property's use. Further, the Permit allows for 730 days from the effective date of the Permit for these program tasks to be accomplished.

It is noted that no State law, ordinance or other regulatory mechanism exists to provide the Mobile County Commission the authority to inspect and enforce the implementation of proper erosion and sediment controls or controls for other wastes from construction sites or for the use of an ordinance or regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects.

Specific activities and measurable goals of the Mobile County's Construction Site Storm Water Control Program and Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program consist of the following:

### **5.2 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control and Post-Construction Stormwater Management Activities**

#### **5.2.1 Regulatory Mechanism**

The MCC currently has 2 regulatory mechanisms in place with regard to new, and redevelopment construction projects in the unincorporated portion of the county: the *Subdivision Regulations of Mobile County, Alabama* and the *Mobile County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance*. Both of these regulatory mechanisms are included in Appendices A and B of this plan.

The Subdivision Regulations restrict subdivision development within the unincorporated portion of the county and outside of municipal planning jurisdictions and requires the

control of stormwater runoff as it affects the County right-of-way, and, where required, stormwater detention. The Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance limits development in areas located within a regulatory floodplain.

In years two (2) and three (3), Mobile County Engineering, Environmental Services, and Building Inspections Departments will perform an internal review all regulatory mechanisms for potential updates. Any changes will be presented to the County Attorney for possible adoption by MCC and included in the Year 3 Annual Report.

An additional internal review activity will focus on evaluating policies, procedures, and building codes to identify impediments to the installation of green infrastructure and low-impact development techniques. This review will be performed by the Environmental Services Department in Year 2 of the permit and included in the Year 3 Annual Report.

### **5.2.2 Site Plan Review Procedures for Construction Site**

The MCC requires that pre-construction plans for all commercial developments within the unincorporated areas of the county be submitted for review. The procedures of the Commercial Site Plan Review process require that each site provide evidence of a ADEM NPDES permit and indicate the erosion and sediment control methods to be employed on the project. The review process also requires stormwater detention/retention when stormwater discharge is directed toward the MCC drainage system/MS4. A copy of the Commercial Site Plan Requirements is provided in Appendix C of this plan. The MCC Engineering Department will review 100 percent of all submitted commercial site plans for compliance with the Commercial Site Plan Requirements.

### **5.2.3 Inspection of County Projects**

Due to lack of enforcement authority, inspection of construction sites will be limited to those road and building projects implemented by the MCC. The MCC Engineering Department will acquire ADEM NPDES permits for 100 percent of qualifying construction projects implemented. The MCC will provide internal staff or procure consultants to inspect 100 percent of qualifying construction projects on intervals in accordance with the ADEM NPDES permit.

### **5.2.4 Erosion and Sediment Control Training for County Personnel**

The MCC provides QCI training for limited Public Works and Environmental Services staff to identify non-compliance issues on County implemented projects and to identify impacts to the MCC county wide drainage system as well in the MS4 permit boundary.

The MCC also provides periodic memorandums to and workshops for, MCC design consultants to demonstrate their responsibility in the design and implementations of proper

erosion and sediment control. The Engineering and Environmental Services Departments will provide one (1) annual workshop with MCC engineering/design consultants related to stormwater erosion and sediment control.

#### **5.2.5 Information Submitted by the Public**

The MCC will develop procedures for the receipt and consideration of public inquires, concerns, and information submitted regarding construction activities. These procedures will be intended to further reinforce public participation and to recognize the crucial role that the public can play in identifying instances of non-compliance. Within the 720 day time period allowed by the Permit, the Public Works Department will develop and implement procedures for the receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public.

#### **5.3 Legal Authorities**

No State law, ordinance or other regulatory mechanism exists to provide the Mobile County Commission the authority to inspect and enforce the implementation of proper erosion and sediment controls or controls for other wastes from construction sites or to inspect and enforce implementation of post-construction stormwater management controls. As allowed by the Permit, the MCC will rely on ADEM to set the standards for appropriate erosion and sediment controls for qualifying construction sites and for enforcement of such controls. If any non-compliance with the standards established by ADEM regarding erosion and sediment controls are identified, a representative of the stormwater management program will contact ADEM for assistance with enforcement.

## **6.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION/GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS (MCM-6)**

### **6.1 Rationale**

The MCC is required to develop and implement a program to prevent stormwater pollution and promote good housekeeping at County operations. The permit also requires the development and implementation of an employee training program designed to prevent and reduce stormwater pollution, to the maximum extent practicable, from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, and other applicable municipal operations. The potential benefits to be realized include reduced stormwater pollution from County operations and increased employee awareness regarding the effect of their daily activities on stormwater management.

The MS4 area contains one MCC facility, maintained by the Public Works Road and Bridge Camp Maintenance crews. This facility, Camp 1, is utilized for road equipment parking, vehicle washing, fueling and storage.

### **6.2 Target Pollutants and Sources**

The County's pollution prevention/good housekeeping program for daily operations will target non-point source pollutants. These pollutants include, but are not limited to, sediment, trash, nutrients, pathogens and, oil and grease. The target sources are county operations and facilities, and rights of way.

### **6.3 Target Audience**

Mobile County Engineering, Public Works, Road & Bridge, and Environmental Enforcement staff is the primary target audience for the pollution prevention/good housekeeping program for Mobile County operations.

Overall management and implementation of the Mobile County's Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Program is managed and implemented by multiple County departments and is described in Section 1.4.

The overall success of Mobile County's Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Program will be measured by assessing the progress made towards implementing the activities included below at the end of each permit year.

## **6.4 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Activities**

### **6.4.1 Stormwater Management Training Program**

The current program includes MCC staff training on pollution prevention measures and methods (e.g., regular street sweeping, reduction in and proper use of pesticides/herbicides, and/or frequent catch-basin cleaning). The MCC staff stormwater management training is based upon the "Rain Check Stormwater Pollution Prevention for MS4s". "Rain Check" shows employees how to practice good housekeeping, spill response, materials management, vehicle fueling and washing and the other BMPs profiled in the "National Menu of BMPs." This consists of a training video showing the proper types and application of BMPs for County operations with a written examination following the video. This training is provided annually to Camp 1 employees and to all new hires.

Other training includes ADEM sponsored events, such as conferences and workshops, pertaining to a wide range of stormwater topics. All employee training programs and educational materials used by MCC are aimed at the prevention of stormwater pollution from all normal County activities but are also able to be carried over into the other facets of the employees' daily activities.

### **6.4.2 Reduction of Pollutants/Waste Disposal**

The MCC operates a full-time Environmental Enforcement Department. This department addresses the clean-up efforts of unauthorized solid waste accumulations both within and outside the County MS4 permitted areas. Information on the amount of litter removed from rights of way and through the Clean Sweep Program will be included in the MCC SWMP Annual Report.

Public Works Department employees are involved with maintaining roadside shoulders, embankment vegetation, and conditions involved with sight distance problems. They are also responsible for vehicle and equipment maintenance, grounds keeping, paint and chemical storage and disposal. These personnel are trained, certified, and licensed to perform designated duties (e.g., chemical handling, spill prevention and countermeasures, pesticide/herbicide application, etc.). The training for these types of activities comes from the Alabama Department of Agriculture, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), and other entities. The road and bridge maintenance crews perform removal of pollutant causing agents found in roadway and ditch areas (e.g., storm drains and catch basins). Any street repair or maintenance that could result in a pollutant-laden runoff is accompanied by the appropriate BMPs. The MCC is also involved in sediment removal from roads when significant rain events cause any sediment transport onto a roadway and creates any form of public safety concern. Erosion control, grass cutting, litter collection, and continual inspection all contribute toward the minimization of pollutant discharges. Periodic maintenance of the MCC MS4 right of way is performed by the Public Works Road and Bridge Camp Maintenance crews including:

- Sediment removal from ditches, as necessary, to prevent unnecessary sediment transport, to maintain drainage, and to prevent safety hazard conditions.
- Excessive vegetation is also removed from structure inlets and outlets, if it is likely to significantly impede flow or result in impoundment of water behind or diversion of water around control structures. Care is taken to retain sufficient vegetation to provide for soil retention.
- Materials removed as part of this operation are transported to a local dirt pit for fill material.

Information on the amount of sediment removed from rights of way will be included in the MCC SWMP Annual Report.

#### **6.4.3 Mobile County Recycling**

MCC is in the process of having a residential recycling drop off facility constructed on Hitt Road in West Mobile County. This facility is expected to be completed and operating in the Fall of 2014. The MCC participates in the recycling of plastic bottles, aluminum cans, and paper at the Government Plaza (Courthouse) and encourages all individual County departments to participate in recycling. Recyclable waste generated and collected through County activities at Government Plaza is processed at the City of Mobile's Keep Mobile Beautiful recycling facility located on Government Street in downtown Mobile.

#### **6.4.4 Street Sweeping Program**

The MCC has the capability to perform some street sweeping and is managed by the Road and Bridge Department. Street sweeping will be utilized for pollutant removal on an as needed basis. Street sweeping has been shown to have significant impacts on the reduction of floatables when used in conjunction with other programs. MCC plans to utilize this program throughout the permit cycle. Information on the amount of sediment removed from rights of way will be included in the MCC SWMP Annual Report.

## 7.0 Water Quality Monitoring

### 7.1 Rationale

MS4 Phase II permittees that discharge to an impaired water that is included on the ADEM 303(d) list or for which a TMDL has been approved, may have monitoring requirements under Part IV.D of the permit and must submit a monitoring plan within 6 months of the date of coverage of the permit.

Currently there are two (2) EPA approved TMDLs for streams located within the Mobile County MS4 boundary. These streams include portions of Rabbit Creek and Dog River which are listed for Pathogens and Organic Enrichment/Dissolved Oxygen. The two water bodies that have the impairment status of 303(d) have been listed since 1996 (Middle Fork Deer River) and 2012 (Halls Mill Creek). Middle Fork Deer River and Halls Mill Creek are listed for organic enrichment and siltation, respectively (Table 1). Middle Fork Deer River has a draft date for its TMDL listed for 2013 while Halls Mill Creek's draft date is proposed as 2018.

Mobile County's MS4 does not impact the majority of the Dog River watershed or the Rabbit Creek watershed. Furthermore, the head waters and tributaries of Dog River run directly through the City of Mobile, as noted in Final Rabbit Creek and Dog River TMDLs (ADEM 2005). It is important to note that valid monitoring cannot be conducted in the unincorporated areas of these two watersheds.

Mobile County's MS4 does not impact the majority of the Middle Fork Deer River watershed. The primary stormwater influences appear to be industrial facilities and the City of Mobile. The head waters and tributaries of Middle Fork Deer River flow through the City of Mobile. The industrial facilities located along the river are subject to NPDES permitting.

It is the opinion of the MCC that three of the above streams, Dog River, Rabbit Creek, and Middle Fork Deer River should not fall within the monitoring responsibility of Mobile County for the following reasons:

- Limited sampling locations to obtain viable sampling results with acceptable mixing zone to obtain viable results..
- Sampling limitations restrict the County's ability to differentiate its impacts from the City of Mobile's impacts.
- Mobile County lacks the legal authority to address water quality issues resulting from impacts from other jurisdictions.

- ADEM has engaged in enforcement against the City of Mobile for not appropriately implementing its stormwater program

## **7.2 Target Pollutant**

Sediment will be the targeted pollutant for the Mobile County Water Quality Monitoring Program.

## **7.3 Target Audience**

The target audience includes ADEM, Mobile County staff and the public.

## **7.4 Water Quality Monitoring Activities**

In year one (1), MCC will submit the Monitoring Plan (Appendix D) to ADEM for review. If no changes are required by ADEM, MCC will begin to implement the plan in Year two (2) and continue monitoring for the remainder of the permit cycle.

## 8.0 Annual Reporting

The MS4 Phase II NPDES permit requires the submission of an annual report. The report must be certified by the governing body, or an official designated by the governing board and at a minimum, shall contain the following information:

- Status of compliance with permit conditions
- Status of the identified measurable goals of reducing the discharge of pollutants and protecting water quality
- Results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting period
- A summary of the stormwater activities the Permittee plans to undertake during the next reporting cycle
- An assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the identified BMPs
- Any proposed changes to the SWMP along with justification why the change(s) are necessary; and any change in person or persons implementing and coordinating the SWMP.

The Mobile County Environmental Services Department is responsible for assembling information from the various County departments to compile the annual reports.

Questions or comments regarding the Stormwater Management Program Plan should be directed to:

William G. Melton, P.E.  
Environmental Services Director  
Mobile County Engineering  
205 Government Street  
Mobile, Alabama 36644  
[billmelton@mobilecounty.net](mailto:billmelton@mobilecounty.net)

**APPENDIX A**  
**Mobile County Subdivision Regulations**

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SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS  
MOBILE COUNTY, ALABAMA

Adopted

December 13 , 2004

Amended

April 26, 2005

Prepared by

The Mobile County Engineering Department

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## **SECTION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **1.1 Authority**

Pursuant to authority granted under Title 11, Chapter 24, Sections 1 through 9, Code of Alabama, 1975 and 1986 Cumulative Supplement, the Mobile County Commission does hereby exercise the power and authority to review, approve and disapprove plats for subdivisions within the subdivision jurisdiction of Mobile County, Alabama, as set forth in these Regulations.

### **1.2 Jurisdiction**

From and after the date of adoption, these Regulations shall govern each and every subdivision of land in all unincorporated areas of Mobile County that do not lie within the planning jurisdiction of any municipal planning commission presently organized and functional or which shall become organized and functional within six months of the date the Mobile County Commission assumes such jurisdiction by publishing and adopting notice thereof.

### **1.3 Purpose**

The purpose of these Regulations is to establish procedures and guidelines for the development of subdivisions or proposed additions to existing subdivisions within the subdivision jurisdiction of Mobile County, Alabama, in order to regulate the minimum size of lots, the planning and construction of all streets, roads and drainage features, and to require the proper installation of water and sewer facilities as required by the Board of Health.

### **1.4 Policy**

1.41 Land to be subdivided shall be of such character that it can be used safely for building purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood, or other menace, and land shall not be subdivided until proper provision has been made for drainage, potable water, sewerage disposal and access.

1.42 Any owner of land, which lies within the area of jurisdiction of the Mobile County Commission, who wishes to subdivide or re-subdivide such land into two (2) or more lots, parcels, plats, or other divisions of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or of building development, shall submit to the County Engineer and County Health Department, if individual septic tanks are to be used for approval, a plat of the subdivision which shall conform to the minimum requirements set forth in these Regulations.

1.43 No subdivider shall proceed with any improvements or with the installation of utilities in a subdivision until such subdivision plat shall have been reviewed and the Construction Plans administratively approved by the County Engineer and written

approval by the Mobile County Health Department, if individual septic tanks are to be used.

1.44 No subdivider shall proceed with the sale of lots or the erection of buildings, excluding required public improvements and utility structures, within a subdivision until such subdivision plat shall have been granted Final Plat approval entered in writing on the plat and signed by the County Engineer and recorded in the Office of the Probate Judge of Mobile County by the Developer.

### **1.5 Application of Regulations**

From and after the date of filing a certified copy of these Regulations with the Probate Judge, no subdivision plat of land within the planning jurisdiction of these Regulations shall be filed or recorded, nor shall any lots be sold until the plat shall have been submitted to and approved by the County Engineer and County Health Department if individual septic tanks are to be used and recorded with the Probate Judge. The Probate Judge, upon receipt of a copy of these Regulations, shall not thereafter file or record a plat of a subdivision of land located within the County's subdivision jurisdiction, as defined herein, without the approval of such plat in accordance with these Regulations.

### **1.6 Interpretation**

In their interpretation and application, the provisions of these Regulations shall be held to be the minimum requirements for the promotion of the public health, safety, and general welfare.

Where any provision of these Regulations impose restrictions different from those imposed by any other provision of these Regulations, or any other ordinance, rule or regulation, or other provisions of law, whichever provisions are more restrictive or impose higher standards shall control.

### **1.7 Validity**

The requirements and provisions of these Regulations are severable, and should any section or part thereof be declared by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, the decision of the court shall not affect the validity of the Regulations as a whole or any section or part thereof other than the section or part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

### **1.8 Effective Date**

These Regulations shall take effect six months from the date of adoption and publication as required by law.

Adopted: December 13, 2004

## SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

### 2.1 Usage

For the purpose of these Regulations, certain words and phrases used herein are defined in this section. Unless the context clearly indicates to the contrary, words used in the present tense include the future tense; the plural number includes the singular number; shall is always mandatory.

### 2.2 Words and Phrases Defined

#### ACCESSORY BUILDING/STRUCTURE

A detached, subordinate building or structure, located on the same building site with the main structure, the use of which is incidental to that of the main structure.

#### ALLEY

A public right-of-way primarily designed to serve as a secondary access to the side or rear of properties whose principal frontage is on some other street.

#### ARTERIAL

A road or street which connects areas that produce a large amount of trip generation. Arterials have dual function to move traffic and to provide access to land uses, particularly the high trip-generating commercial activities.

#### BLOCK

A tract of land bounded by streets, or by a combination of streets and public parks, cemeteries, railroad right-of-way, shorelines of waterways, or other boundary lines.

#### BUILDING

Any structure built for the support, shelter, or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or moveable property of any kind.

#### BUILDING SETBACK LINE

A line generally parallel to and measured from the front property line in front of which no structure may be erected.

#### BUFFER ZONE

The area: Within 100 feet of a public drinking water source; within 50 feet of perennial streams and their associated wetlands; and within 25 feet of natural drainage features and their associated wetlands. This zone only applies to Section 8 of these regulations.

#### BUILDING SITE

The land occupied or to be occupied by a principal structure and any accessory structures including open spaces, required yards and parking.

COLLECTOR STREET

A route whose primary function is to collect traffic from an area and move it to the arterial street system while also providing substantial service to abutting land use, and which typically does not have extensive continuity.

CORNER LOT

A lot which occupies the interior angle at the intersection of two (2) street lines.

COUNTY

Mobile County, Alabama.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

The duly designated Administrator of Mobile County, Alabama.

COUNTY COMMISSION

The Mobile County Commission or its assigns.

COUNTY ENGINEER

The duly designated Engineer of Mobile County, Alabama.

COUNTY SPECIFICATIONS

All construction specifications which have been adopted by the County Commission or as approved by the County Engineer.

CUL-DE-SAC

A minor street with only one outlet and having an appropriate terminal for the safe and convenient reversal of traffic movement.

DEDICATION

The transfer of property from private to public ownership.

DEPTH OF LOT

The mean horizontal distance between the front and rear lot lines.

DEVELOPER

The owner or his designated representative of land proposed to be subdivided.  
Consent shall be required from the legal owner of the premises.

DOUBLE FRONTAGE LOT

A lot having a frontage on two (2) non-intersecting streets as distinguished from a corner lot.

DWELLING

Any covered structure intended for the shelter, housing or enclosure of persons.

EASEMENT

A grant by a property owner of the use of land for a specified purpose or purposes by the general public or a corporation, or person(s); or as created by operation of law.

ENGINEER

An engineer properly licensed in the State of Alabama.

ENGINEERING PLANS

The drawings on which the proposed subdivision improvements are shown and which, if approved, will be used for construction of the improvements.

FINAL PLAT

A plat of a tract of land which meets the requirements of these Regulations and is in proper form for recording in the Office of the Probate Judge of Mobile County, Alabama.

FLOOD WAY

The stream channel and the portion of the adjacent flood plain which must be reserved solely for the passage of flood waters in order to prevent an increase in upstream flood heights of more than one (1) foot above the pre-development conditions.

For the purpose of these Regulations, flood ways shall be defined as follows:

The flood ways as identified or delineated in the Flood Insurance Study for Mobile County, Alabama.

Reference is hereby directed to Section 4.11 of this Regulation.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Mobile County Health Department.

HUNDRED (100) YEAR FLOOD

A flood which has, on the average, a one (1) percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

IMPROVEMENTS

Street surfacing, curb and gutter, water mains, sanitary sewers, storm sewers, utilities, monuments, and other appropriate items.

LAND SURVEYOR

A land surveyor properly licensed in the State of Alabama.

LOT

A tract, plot, or portion of land in a subdivision or other parcel of land intended as a unit separated from other parcels by description, for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of transfer of ownership or for building development.

LOT OF RECORD

A lot which is part of a subdivision, the plat of which has been recorded in the Office of the Probate Judge of Mobile County.

MAJOR LOCAL ROAD

A street that serves as a link to communities or significant areas. Links streets of equal or higher functional classification. Access to abutting property is moderate.

MAJOR SUBDIVISION

A subdivision not classified as a minor subdivision, including but not limited to subdivisions of six (6) or more lots, or any size subdivision requiring any new streets or extension of the local governmental facilities, or the creation of any public improvements.

MINOR LOCAL ROAD

A street that serves as a link to an isolated area and typically is the only access road from a higher functional classification street. Access to abutting property is moderate to high.

MINOR SUBDIVISION

A subdivision containing not more than five (5) acres nor more than five (5) contiguous lots fronting on an existing street, not involving any new street or road or the extension of public facilities, or the creation of any public improvements, and not adversely affecting the remainder of the parcel or adjoining property.

OWNER

Any person, group of persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations, or any other legal entity having legal title to or sufficient proprietary interest in the land sought to be subdivided under these Regulations.

PRELIMINARY PLAT

A tentative plan of the proposed subdivision submitted to the County Engineer and County Health Department if individual septic tanks are to be used.

PRIVATE ROAD

Road not owned or maintained by County, Municipal, State or Federal Agency, whether or not it has public access.

PRIVATE ROAD SUBDIVISION

A Subdivision, as defined herein, in which no roadway, drainage structure or other infrastructure is dedicated to, accepted by, or maintained by the County.

PROBATE JUDGE

The Judge of Probate of Mobile County, Alabama.

#### RESERVE STRIP

A strip of land retained for private ownership for the purpose of controlling access to land dedicated or intended to be dedicated for a street or other public use.

#### RESIDENTIAL STREET

A street that serves to link residential areas to streets of a higher functional classification, or may be part of an internal grid of residential streets serving as the only access to residential properties.

#### RESUBDIVISION

A change in a map of an approved or recorded subdivision plat if such change affects any street layout on such map or area reserved thereon for public use, or any lot line; or if it affects any map or plan legally recorded prior to the adoption of any Regulations controlling subdivisions.

#### ROAD OR STREET

A public right-of-way for vehicular traffic that affords the principal means of access to abutting property.

#### ROADWAY

The portion of a street available for vehicular traffic; where curbs are laid, the portion between curbs; an open ditch section would include the travelway and shoulders. A roadway does not include a private driveway serving an individual lot or a private driveway serving more than one lot, all of which are not located in a subdivision.

#### SKETCH PLAN

The sketch plan is drawn prior to the preparation of the Preliminary Plans (or Final Plat in cases of minor subdivisions) to enable the applicant to save time and expense in reaching general agreement with the County Engineer as to the form of the plat and the objectives of these regulations.

#### SUBDIVIDER

Any person who (1) having an interest in land, causes it, directly or indirectly, to be divided into a subdivision or who (2), directly or indirectly, sells, leases, or develops, or offers to sell, lease, or develop, or advertises for sale, lease or development, any interest, lot, parcel, site, unit, or plat in a subdivision, and who (3) is directly or indirectly controlled by, or under direct, or indirect, common control with any of the foregoing.

#### SUBDIVISION

The division of a lot, tract, or parcel of land into two (2) or more lots, plats, sites, or other division of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or of building development. It includes resubdivision and, when appropriate to the context, relates to the process of subdividing or to the land or territory being subdivided. It shall include all divisions of land involving the dedication of a new street or a change

in existing streets. However, the following shall not be included within this definition or be subject to the requirements thereof:

1. Property that is divided by a court order.
2. The division of land into parcels of five (5) acres or more where no new street or roadway access to the lots is involved.
3. The public acquisition by gift or purchase of strips or parcels of land for the widening or opening of streets or for other public uses.
4. The sale, deed or transfer of land by owner to an immediate family member within the meaning of *Code of Alabama (1975), Section 11-24-2(c)*.
5. The construction or development of roads or buildings on private property to be used for agricultural purposes within the meaning of *Code of Alabama (1975), Section 11-24-1(a)(4)*.

#### SUBDIVISION JURISDICTION

The territorial jurisdiction of the Mobile County Commission over the subdivision of land including all unincorporated areas of the county except areas within the jurisdiction of any organized and functional municipal planning commission.

#### SURETY

Any surety bond, certificate of deposit, cashiers check, or other acceptable surety as approved by the County Engineer.

#### TRAVELWAY

The portion of the roadway that is used for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of the shoulders, curb and gutter or asphalt wing.

#### WATERCOURSE

Any depression serving to give direction to a flow of water, having a bed and well-defined banks and which shall, upon the rule or order of the County Commission also include other generally or specifically designated areas where flooding may occur. The flow of water need not be on a continuous basis but may be intermittent, resulting from the surface runoff of precipitation.

#### WIDTH OF LOT

The mean horizontal distance between the two side lot lines.

## **SECTION 3. PROCEDURES FOR PLAT APPROVAL**

### **3.1 General**

The procedures for review and approval of subdivision plats by the County consist of the following steps.

- 3.11 Preliminary Conference The subdivider or his agent may present a sketch plat for review and consultation with the County Engineer to obtain information, advice and assistance or may submit a preliminary plat for review and approval before incurring the costs associated with the Final Plat. This will enable him to become familiar with the County Subdivision Regulations and other requirements which might affect the proposed subdivision. During this review, the subdivision will be classified as a major or minor development in compliance with the definitions in Section 2.2.
- 3.12 Engineering Plan Review The subdivider or his agent shall present the Preliminary Plat to the County Health Department if individual septic tanks are to be used and Engineering Plans to the County Engineer for administrative review and approval. The Preliminary Plat and required construction plans shall conform to these Regulations unless special conditions exist which justify any modification of these requirements.
- 3.13 Final Plat The subdivider or his agent shall present the Final Plat of the development for official staff review. Staff approval is indication that the subdivision has been constructed in compliance with approved Engineering Plans and then signed by the County Engineer and recorded by the Developer in Probate Court.

### **3.2 Preliminary Conference (Optional)**

- 3.21 Purpose The purpose of the Preliminary Conference is to enable the subdivider to become familiar with the County Subdivision Regulations and to obtain advice and assistance from the County Engineer's office on his sketch plat prior to incurring the expense of preparing the Preliminary and/or Final Plat. Subdivisions shall be classified as major or minor during this review.
- 3.22 Filing and Review The subdivider shall contact the County Engineer's office to make an appointment for the Conference and sketch review of the proposed development. The sketch plan shall be reviewed by the staff with the applicant and/or his agent at the appointed time. During the review, the applicant shall be advised regarding existing regulatory requirements and ensuing procedures leading to subdivision approval. Developments classified as major subdivisions shall comply with procedures required in Sections 3.3 and 3.4 of these Regulations. Developments classified as minor subdivisions shall be expedited through the abbreviated review procedures detailed in Section 3.5 of these Regulations.

3.23 Documents Documents required include the sketch plat which shall be drawn at an approximate scale of one inch to 100 feet and shall show the proposed street layout, ROW width, lot sizes and arrangement, approximate location and sizes of nearest water and sewer lines, existing structures, adjoining streets, north arrow, and proposed use of the land.

3.24 Effect of Review The Preliminary Conference should enable the subdivider to proceed with the preparation of a Preliminary Plat and Engineering Plans that will be approvable under the County Regulations.

3.25 Time Table for Approval Process County Engineer shall provide approval, or all recommended changes or revisions of the preliminary plat within fourteen (14) calendar days from date of submission. Date of submission receipt required.

### 3.3 Preliminary Plat and Engineering Plan Review

3.31 Purpose The purpose of the Engineering Plan Review is to provide the preliminary plat and detailed plans and specifications in compliance with the requirements of these Regulations and the detailed construction specifications and engineering requirements to the County. This will enable the County Engineer, with input from other officials and agencies concerned, to hear, administratively review and act on the proposed development.

3.32 Filing and Review The subdivider shall provide the County Engineer's office two (2) copies of the Preliminary Plat and the required Engineering Plans. The Preliminary Plat and Engineering Plans shall be evaluated for accuracy and compliance with these Regulations and the detailed specifications obtained from the County Engineer's Office, by the staff of the Engineering Department. The documents may also be reviewed by other local officials and agencies with jurisdiction governing the development.

#### 3.33 Specifications for Preliminary Plat

1. Name of owner(s) of record;
2. Proposed name of subdivision, date, north arrow, scale, and vicinity map;
3. Name of Land Surveyor;
4. Vicinity map showing location of the subdivision;
5. Boundaries of the tract of land being subdivided shown with bearings and distances;
6. Wetland areas;

7. The location of existing right-of-ways and or easements of record, water courses, on or abutting to the tract being subdivided;
8. Proposed rights-of-way or easements, including locations, widths, purposes, and street names;
9. Proposed lot lines with approximate bearings and approximate distances and lot and block numbers;
10. Site data:
  - a. Acreage in total tract;
  - b. Smallest lot size;
  - c. Total number of lots;
  - d. Linear feet in streets.
11. A flood hazard notation indicating the zone(s) in which the property lies according to the latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the area shall also be annotated on the plat.

3.34 Specifications for Engineering Plans

Detailed construction specifications and engineering requirements may be obtained from the County Engineer's Office.

3.35 Approval Duration

Approval of the Preliminary Plat and Construction Plans authorizes the applicant to proceed with the construction of the improvements and development of the subdivision within the limitations and conditions set forth in the approval, subject to other required permits from appropriate federal, state and local agencies.

Preliminary Plat and Construction Plan approval shall be effective for one (1) year, unless, upon application in writing, the subdivider requests an extension and the same is granted for one (1) year period of time by the County Engineer. Any plat not receiving final approval within the specified time period shall be null and void, and the applicant shall be required to resubmit a new plat for preliminary approval subject to all subdivision regulations in effect at that time.

Final Plat approval during the period of validity of a Preliminary Plat of any phase or part of a subdivision shall automatically extend the Preliminary Plat approval for the rest of the subdivision for a period of one year from the date of such Final Plat approval of the phase or part of the subdivision, and the same automatic extension shall govern in subsequent cases of submission of a Final Plat of any part of the subdivision. However, any time after the expiration of the initial one-year period during which the Preliminary Plat approval is effective, the County Engineer may notify the subdivider of changes that will be required to meet new or changed

conditions, and a corrected Preliminary Plat (and revised Construction Plans, if applicable) complying with such changes and conditions shall be submitted by the subdivider to the County Engineer prior to the construction or installation of any improvements. Should subdivision be under construction within one (1) year of initial approval, no further extension nor changes in approved plans and specifications shall be required.

3.36. Time Table for Approval Process

County Engineer shall provide approval, or recommend changes or revisions of the construction plans within fourteen (14) calendar days from date of submission of the plans and County Health Department approval if individual septic tanks are to be used. Date of submission receipt required.

3.4 Final Plat

3.41 Purposes The Final Plat shall be based on the approved Preliminary Plat with any required conditions and changes, and shall provide an accurate record of the subdivision as constructed. It shall contain all required signatures and be suitable for recording by the Probate Judge.

3.42 Filing and Review The subdivider shall file with the County Engineer's office an original reproducible Final Plat. The review shall be accomplished by the County Engineer or his designee and shall involve a site inspection and evaluation of the constructed improvements. The review shall take into consideration conformance to the approved Preliminary Plat and Construction Plans, and fulfillment of any conditions of such approval.

3.43 Specifications for Final Plat

The Final Plat shall conform in all respects with the approved Preliminary Plat, including all conditions and required changes. In addition, the Final Plat shall contain:

1. A notarized certification by the land owner of the adoption of the plat and the dedication of streets and easements.

2. A certification by a Land Surveyor that the plat represents a survey made by him, that the monuments shown on the plat actually exist as located, and that all dimensional and other data are correct. The plat shall conform to the *Standards of Practice for Surveying in the State of Alabama*.

3. A certification that the Final Plat has been approved for recording. Such certification shall have a space for the signature of the County Engineer.

3.44 Effect of Review Upon satisfactory review, site inspection and evaluation of improvements, Final Plat approval shall be given within 14 calendar days. In such case, the County Engineer shall sign the plat. If the review is unsatisfactory due to

discrepancies in the preliminary plat as approved and construction plans as approved, the County Engineer shall disapprove the plat and state the grounds for disapproval and the conditions under which it may be resubmitted for reconsideration. An approved Final Plat shall be recorded in the Office of the Probate Judge of Mobile County within twelve (12) months of the date of approval, and within 14 calendar days of acceptance of the roads for County Maintenance by the County Commission; otherwise, such approval shall be null and void.

### **3.5 Minor Subdivisions**

- 3.51 Purpose The purpose of this section is to simplify the preparation and to expedite the review of plats for minor subdivisions. A minor subdivision is one containing not more than five contiguous lots where every lot fronts on an existing public roadway and which development does not require any improvements or the extension of any public facilities.
- 3.52 Filing and Review The subdivider shall consult with the County Engineer to determine eligibility for filing under this section prior to having a plat prepared. Upon concurrence of the County Engineer, the subdivider shall prepare and submit an original reproducible of a Final Plat to the County Engineer's office. Review of the plat shall be accomplished by the County Engineer or his designee and shall take into consideration conformance with the requirements of these Regulations and other applicable standards and requirements.
- 3.53 Specifications for Final Plat The Final Plat shall conform in all respects and details with the specifications for Final Plats in Section 3.43.
- 3.54 Effect of Review Upon satisfactory review and site inspection (if necessary), Final Plat approval shall be given within 14 calendar days. In all other respects, the effect of review for Final Plats in Section 3.44 shall apply to minor subdivisions.

## **SECTION 4. DESIGN GUIDELINES**

### **4.1 General Requirements**

Detailed construction specifications and engineering requirements may be obtained from the County Engineering Department.

- 4.11 Land Subject to Flooding Subdivision and other new construction that encroaches upon a federally-designated special flood hazard area as delineated on the most currently adopted Mobile County Federal Insurance Rate Maps shall conform to the Mobile County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.

1. Subdivision Review

Delineation of the Flood Zone shall be shown on a subdivision plat by elevation.

2. Fill and/or Excavation is Prohibited Unless a FLOOD WAY is Designated.  
Administration of floodplain regulations will include the prohibition of new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) within "A" zones until a FLOOD WAY is delineated. This fill will include on-site sewage disposal systems with mound designs. Fill in this case will also include fill used for bulkheads and pier construction that includes a design with any form of siding or other surface area that may result in a hydraulic impedance such as a boat house. Any fill in an "A" zone will require a permit from the Building Inspection Services Department and/or a detailed flood way analysis or no-impact certification from an Alabama licensed professional engineer. Waivers to the regulation are not allowed, except by the County Engineer.

3. Tide/Storm Surge Influenced Areas  
Areas under possible influence of tides or storm surge require case-by-case consideration. An analysis for a flood way determination will use a 1% chance (100-year) storm and mean high tide conditions. Some conditions may warrant approval with the submission of a certification from a Professional Engineer stating that in his opinion no impact to the base flood elevation or floodplain width is possible from the proposed design.

4.12 Natural Features The design of subdivisions shall be such as to protect streams or other water bodies. All other appropriate Federal and State permits must be acquired. A written statement that all applicable Federal and State permits have been acquired shall be provided to the County Engineer prior to approval of the Construction Plans.

4.13 Names The names of subdivisions and proposed new streets shall not duplicate nor phonetically closely approximate existing names of subdivisions or streets in Mobile County. The subdivider shall check the proposed subdivision and street names with the County Engineer prior to preparing the Preliminary Plat. Street names shall be subject to approval of the County Engineer.

## 4.2 Streets

4.21 Frontage on Improved Roads Proposed subdivision developments shall have frontage on and access from an existing federal, state or county highway; or a proposed new street shown on a Preliminary Plat submitted for approval. All new streets shall be paved and constructed to guidelines obtained from the County Engineer. Where a subdivision borders on or contains an existing or proposed arterial or collector, the County may require that access to such arterial or collector street be limited by use of the following means:

1. Lots shall be laid out so as to back onto the arterial and front on a parallel minor street; no access shall be provided from the arterial or collector street directly to the lots.

2. The subdivision shall be designed with a series of cul-de-sacs, short loops, or U-shaped streets entered from and designed generally at right angles to such parallel street, with the rear lines of their terminal lots backing onto the arterial or collector street.

4.22 Intersections Street intersections shall be at right angles or nearly so. Where, for topographic or other reasons, an intersection cannot be at right angles, it shall be so designed as to insure safety. There shall be a minimum number of intersections of minor streets with arterials or collectors. Street jogs with centerline offsets less than 150 feet should be avoided if practical.

4.23 Construction Specifications All streets in any subdivision, whether such streets shall be private or dedicated for public use, shall be paved, and constructed to County requirements. Detailed construction specifications and engineering requirements may be obtained from the County Engineer's office.

The following guidelines shall apply:

	Arterial Street	Collector Street	Major Local	Minor Local	Residential	Cul-de-Sac (Turnaround)	Private Road
Minimum Right-of-Way	100'	80'	60'	50'	50'	(100' diam.)	50'
Minimum Travelway	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	22'	20'	20'	(80' diam.)	18'
Maximum Grade	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	10%	12%	16%	10%	16%
Minimum Angle of Intersection	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	75°	75°	75°	75°	
Minimum Intersection Offset	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	150'	150'	150'		150'
Minimum Curb Radius at Intersection	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	25'	25'	20'	20'	20'
Minimum Horizontal Curve Radius	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	100'	100'	100'
Minimum Reverse Curve Tangent	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	Note <sup>1</sup>	100'		100'

Note<sup>1</sup>: Refer to Design Criteria in current AASHTO Policy

### 4.3 Blocks

The lengths, widths and shapes of blocks shall be determined with due consideration of the limitations and opportunities of topography, the provision of building sites suitable to the intended uses, and the need for convenient access, circulation, safety, and control of traffic. Blocks shall normally have two tiers of lots of appropriate depths, although single-tier lots may be permitted in blocks adjacent to expressways, arterials, collector streets, railroads and watercourses to separate residential development from non-residential uses and through vehicular traffic.

### 4.4 Lots

4.41 Size and Shape of Lots The size, shape and orientation of lots shall be appropriate to the location of the subdivision and to the type of development and use contemplated.

4.42 Minimum Dimensions Minimum lot sizes shall be as follows or as required by the Board of Health:

1. Where served by an approved public or private water supply and sanitary sewer system, lots shall be a minimum of 6,000 square feet in area and not less than 25 feet wide at the right-of-way line. Innovative subdivisions with lots less than the minimum square feet as specified above may be acceptable and approved.
2. Where served by an approved public or private water supply but not by an approved public or private sanitary sewer system, lots shall be a minimum of 15,000 square feet in area and not less than 25 feet wide at the right-of-way line.
3. Where approved public or private water and sewer services are not provided, lots shall be a minimum of 20,000 square feet in area and not less than 25 feet wide at the right-of-way line.

4.43 Setbacks Front building setbacks shall be a minimum of 25 feet.

~~4.44 Corner Lots Corner lots intended for residential use shall have adequate width and depth to provide front setbacks for structures to face either street.~~

4.45 Side Lot Lines Side lot lines shall be approximately at right angles or radial to Street lines.

4.46 Street Access Every lot in a subdivision shall abut on and have adequate access to an existing street or to a proposed new subdivision Street that will be constructed to County requirements. All subdivision streets, except Private Roads, shall be dedicated for public use at the time of Final Plat approval.

#### 4.5 Drainage Easements

Whether it be by means of open ditches, closed storm drains, or curbs and gutters, the subdivision shall have an adequate storm water collection system. Easements for the maintenance and repair of the drainage system shall be reflected on the Preliminary and Final Plats, as well as the Construction Plans.

### SECTION 5. IMPROVEMENTS

#### 5.1 General Requirements

Street, utility, and other improvements shall be installed in each new subdivision in accordance with the standards and requirements of these Regulations and the detailed construction specifications and engineering requirements. Approval of the Final Plat shall be subject to the proper installation of such improvements, as determined by the County Engineer, or the posting of a surety or irrevocable letter of credit in such form and amount as approved by the County Engineer, such amount not to exceed 125% of the estimated cost of completion, to secure the actual construction of such improvements.

#### 5.2 Engineering Requirements

5.21 Improvements shall be made in accordance with good engineering practices and in compliance with the requirements of these Regulations and the detailed construction specifications and engineering requirements, and any other applicable agency requirements.

5.22 Water Supply Where a public water supply is reasonably accessible, as determined by the Board of Health, the subdivider shall construct a water supply system connected to such public water supply with a stub-out for each lot in the subdivision.

5.23 Sanitary Sewers Where a public sanitary sewer is reasonably accessible, as determined by the Board of Health, the subdivider shall construct a sewer collection system and connect to such public sewer system with a stub-out for each lot in the subdivision.

#### 5.3 Maintenance Bond

Upon approval by the County Engineer and prior to the acceptance by the County of any improved street or roadway intended for dedication to public use, the owner may be required to post a maintenance bond with the County in an amount considered adequate by the County Engineer to assure the satisfactory construction of the improvements for a period of time to be set by the County.

#### 5.4 Formal Acceptance of Public Rights-of-Way

The platting of streets, approval of plats by the County, recording of plats in the Probate Judge's Office, and dedication on plats of public rights-of-way do not constitute acceptance by the County Commission for public ownership and maintenance of any rights-of-way or other areas intended for public use shown on the plats. The County Commission accepts streets or other areas for public ownership and maintenance only by formal resolution specifying the street names and segments upon recommendation by the County Engineer.

### SECTION 6. MODIFICATIONS

In cases where the strict application of any of these Regulations would result in peculiar and practical difficulties that are not self-imposed, the County may modify the application of the Regulations to relieve such difficulty. The difficulty must be inherent in the exceptional topographic or other extraordinary or exceptional characteristics of the tract proposed to be subdivided and shall not be the result of actions of the subdivider. No modification shall be made that will produce a conflict with the intent and purposes of these Regulations, and any modification shall be the minimum modification that will make possible the reasonable subdivision of the land.

### SECTION 7. PRIVATE SUBDIVISIONS

#### 7.1 Policy

No Subdivisions with unpaved roads, whether private or public, will be permitted. Private Road Subdivisions will be allowed. All such Private Road Subdivisions must be paved but may be constructed to a lesser standard than that required of publicly maintained Subdivisions as is more fully set out herein. It is the policy of the Mobile County Commission not to impose any paving standards on private driveways. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to restrict or prohibit a private driveway serving a single lot or a private driveway serving more than one lot.

#### 7.2 General Requirements

7.21 Plats All roadways, drainage structures and other infrastructure shall be plainly marked and identified on all Private Subdivision Plats as "Private - Not To Be Maintained By The State of Alabama Or By Mobile County."

7.22 Licensed Professional Engineer All Private Road Subdivision plans must bear the signature and seal of a Licensed Professional Engineer who designed the Subdivision. Upon completion of construction of the Subdivision, the Licensed Professional Engineer must certify to Mobile County that all work has been done in accordance with the plans and specifications.

### 7.3 Geometric Design

Depending on the size of the Private Subdivision and anticipated traffic volume, the minimum design standards for "Residential or Single Purpose Local Street Subdivision" or "Two Directional One Lane Residential or Single Purpose Local Street Subdivision" shall be used.

#### 7.31 Residential or Single Purpose Local Street Subdivision

Design for this Category of Private Subdivision will follow Chapter 3 of the *Mobile County Commission Design Policy for Paving Dirt Roads*, Current Edition.

#### 7.32 Two Directional One Lane Residential or Single Purpose Local Street Subdivision

Design for this Category of Private Subdivision will follow Chapter 4 of the *Mobile County Commission Design Policy for Paving Dirt Roads*, Current Edition.

### 7.4 Structural Requirements For Roadways In Private Road Subdivisions

Over an improved subgrade, a minimum of six (6) inches of granular soil base must be constructed, overlaid by a minimum of 135 pounds per square yard of hot mix asphalt (HMA).

### 7.5 Design Requirements

Good engineering practice, judgment and criteria shall be employed to control storm water runoff, and water detention shall be employed where required by such good engineering practice, judgment and criteria. Best management practices (BMP) shall be used during construction.

## SECTION 8. SPECIAL WATERSHED PROTECTIONS

### 8.1 Detention Requirements

In any watershed which contains a public drinking water source, including, but not necessarily limited to, the J. B. Converse Watershed, no field lines or septic tanks may be constructed or maintained within a "flood prone area" as defined in *Code of Alabama (1975), Section 11-19-1(3)* or within a "Buffer Zone" as defined herein. Within any such watershed, storm water detention facilities are required in any Subdivision whether a Private Subdivision or a subdivision which will be accepted by the County. Detention criteria shall include a maximum release rate equivalent to the 10 year storm pre-development rate. The minimum detention capacity shall accommodate the volume of a 50 year post development storm. The licensed Professional Engineer must certify that the design of the Private Road Subdivision and its storm water detention features are designed in accord with these Regulations. Any storm water detention facility must be shown in the plans and on the recorded subdivision plat as a common area not maintained by Mobile County or the State of Alabama.

## 8.2 Maintenance

The Licensed Professional Engineer must submit a plan for maintenance of any drainage easements not maintained by the County and storm water detention facilities. The owner of any subdivision must provide a signed acknowledgment as to who will own and maintain any such storm water detention facilities and easements, and such owner must covenant that the maintenance responsibility will run with the land and is enforceable by any person or entity damaged by an owner's failure to maintain such facilities. Where the maintenance responsibility is vested in a property owners' association, articles of incorporation for such property owners' association must be submitted which must state that such association has perpetual maintenance responsibility for any such storm water detention facilities and easements, and that such maintenance responsibility constitutes a covenant that will run with the land and is enforceable by any person or entity damaged by an owner's failure to maintain such facilities. Such signed acknowledgments and articles of incorporation must be recorded of record with the Judge of Probate of Mobile County.

Each five years after initial submission of a plan for maintenance and immediately upon any change in ownership, the owner of the subdivision storm water detention facilities shall re-submit the maintenance plan with a professional engineer's statement affirming the current operation of the facilities related to the initial and ongoing intended purpose. If any deficiency exists, the statement shall describe the correcting actions and schedule for completing these actions.

## SECTION 9. ADMINISTRATION, ENFORCEMENT AND AMENDMENT

### 9.1 Administration

The County Engineer is appointed by the Mobile County Commission and acts as their authorized agent in the interpretation and enforcement of the plans, specifications and requirements of these Regulations. The County Engineer or his authorized agent, shall determine the amount, quality, and acceptability of the work as specified in these Regulations.

### 9.2 Enforcement

General It shall be the duty of the County Engineer to enforce these Regulations and to bring to the attention of the County Commission and County Attorney any violations or lack of compliance with these Regulations.

9.21 Violations No owner, or agent of the owner, of any lot located within a subdivision may transfer title of any land by reference to or exhibition of or by other use of a plat of a subdivision, before such plat has been given Final Plat approval by the County Engineer and recorded with the County Probate Judge. The description of such a lot or parcel by metes and bounds in the instrument of transfer or other document used in the process of selling or transferring shall not exempt the transaction from any penalties or remedies herein prescribed.

9.22 Enforcement Enforcement of these regulations shall be in the manner provided by *Code of Alabama, Section 11-24-3*, as amended. Any owner or developer violating any these regulations shall be fined not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per lot that has been sold, offered for sale, transferred, or leased to the public. The County Commission shall have the right to enjoin action of the developer or owner by a civil action for the injunction brought in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county commission may recover the penalty set out above in any court of competent jurisdiction.

9.3 Amendment

For the purposes of providing for the public health, safety and general welfare, the County Commission may from time to time amend the provisions imposed by these Regulations. Any article, section, subsection, or provision of these Subdivision Regulations proposed for amendment shall be subject to a public hearing. Said public hearing shall be advertised a minimum of fifteen (15) days prior to the date of the hearing. Notice of the public hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation published in the County and shall contain the time, place of the hearing, and description of the proposed amendment.

9.4 Appeal Process

Subdivider, owner, or its agent, may appeal any administrative decision made by County Engineer or his designee to the Mobile County Commission for its review and approval or may take further action through the appropriate judicial process.

State of Alabama-Mobile County  
I certify this instrument was filed on:  
June 13, 2005 @ 3:49:30 PM  
S.R. FEE \$2.00  
RECORDING FEES \$58.50  
TOTAL AMOUNT \$60.50

2005043548  
Don Davis, Judge of Probate

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**APPENDIX B**  
**Mobile County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance**

# **Mobile County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance**



**Adopted by the**

**MOBILE COUNTY COMMISSION**

**Merceria L. Ludgood    President  
Stephen D. Nodine    Commissioner  
Mike Dean            Commissioner**

**March 11, 2010**

# Mobile County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

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# Mobile County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance

## ARTICLE 1. Statutory Authorization, Findings of Fact, Purpose, and Objectives

### SECTION A. Statutory Authorization

The Legislature of the State of Alabama has in the Code of Alabama §11-19-1 through 24; §11-45-1 through 11; §11-52-1 through 84; and §41-9-166 (1975) authorized local government units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the Mobile County Commission does ordain as follows:

### SECTION B. Findings Of Fact

- (1) The flood hazard areas of **Mobile County**, Alabama are subject to periodic inundation that results in hazards to property, health and safety, and may disrupt commerce and governmental services. Also, this inundation can result in extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief and impairment of the tax base that adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.
- (2) These potential flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy in flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods or hazardous to other properties that are inadequately elevated, flood-proofed or otherwise protected from flood damage.

### SECTION C. Statement Of Purpose

It is the purpose of this Ordinance to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- (1) restrict or prohibit uses that are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
- (2) require that uses vulnerable to floods, including, but not limited to, facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- (3) control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers that are involved in the accommodation of floodwaters;

- (4) control filling, grading, dredging and other development that may increase erosion or flood damage, and;
- (5) prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers that will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

SECTION D. Objectives

The objectives of this Ordinance are:

- (1) to protect human life and health;
- (2) to minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- (3) to minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- (4) to minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- (5) to minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodplains;
- (6) to help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas in such a manner as to minimize flood blight areas, and;
- (7) to insure that potential home buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

## **ARTICLE 2. Definitions**

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this Ordinance shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this Ordinance its most reasonable application.

“Addition (to an existing building)” means any walled or roofed expansion to the perimeter of a building in which the addition is connected by a common load-bearing wall other than a firewall. Any walled and roofed addition that is connected by a firewall or is separated by independent perimeter load-bearing walls is new construction.

“Appeal” means a request for a review of the Local Administrators interpretation of any provision of this Ordinance or a request for a variance.

“Appurtenant structure” means a structure which is on the same parcel of property as the principal structure to be insured and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure.

“Area of shallow flooding” means a designated AO Zone on a Mobile County’s Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident.

“Area of special flood hazard” is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

“Base flood” means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

“Basement” means that portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

“Breakaway wall” means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

“Building” means any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for any occupancy or storage.

“Coastal High Hazard Area” means an area of special flood hazard extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources.

“County” means Mobile County, a body corporate and politic and a political subdivision of the State of Alabama.

“Development” means any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating, drilling operations, or permanent storage of materials or equipment.

“Elevated building” means a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers), shear walls, and/or breakaway walls.

“Existing construction” means any structure for which the “start of construction” commenced before (the effective date of the first floodplain management code, Ordinance, or standard based upon specific technical base flood elevation data that established the area of special flood hazard) or January 1, 1975.

“Existing manufactured home park or subdivision” means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community (before the effective date of the first floodplain management code, Ordinance, or standard based upon specific technical base flood elevation data that established the area of special flood hazard) or January 1, 1975.

“Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision” means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

“Flood” or “flooding” means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters;
- (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

“Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM)” means an official map of Mobile County, issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been defined as Zone A.

“Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)” means an official map of a Mobile County, on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the Mobile County.

“Flood Insurance Study”/“Flood Elevation Study” means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface

elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

“Flood Insurance Study” is the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The report contains flood profiles, also the Flood Boundary Floodway Map and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

"Floodplain" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.

“Flood proofing” means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

“Floodway” means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

“Floor” means the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction. The term does not include the floor of a garage used solely for parking vehicles.

“Freeboard” means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of flood plain management. “Freeboard” tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

“Functionally dependent facility” means a facility that cannot be used for its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo for passengers, shipbuilding, ship repair, or seafood processing facilities. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacture, sales, or service facilities.

“Highest adjacent grade” means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a building.

“Historic Structure” means any structure that is

- (1) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register:

- (2) certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district:
- (3) individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs that have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
- (4) individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
  - (a) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or
  - (b) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

“Local Administrator” means the person or office designated to administer this Ordinance and is the **Director of Building Inspections**.

“Lowest floor” means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage, in an area other than a basement, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of other provisions of this code.

“Mangrove Stand” means an assemblage of mangrove trees that is mostly low trees noted for a copious assemblage of interlacing adventitious roots above the ground and which contain one or more of the flooding species: black mangrove (*Avicennia Nitida*); red mangrove (*Rhizophora Mangle*); white mangrove (*Languncularia Racemosa*); and buttonwood (*Cococarpus Erecta*).

“Manufactured home” means a building, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term also includes park trailers, travel trailers, and similar transportable structures placed on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer and intended to be improved property.

“Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision” means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

“Mean Sea Level” means the average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for establishing various elevations within the floodplain. For the purpose of this Ordinance the term is synonymous with National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

“National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD)” as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

“New construction” means structures for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the effective date of this Ordinance.

“New manufactured home park or subdivision home park or subdivision” means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.

“Primary Frontal Dune” means a continuous or nearly continuous mound or ridge of sand with relatively steep seaward and landward slopes immediately landward and adjacent to the beach and subject to erosion and overtopping from high tides and waves during major coastal storms. The inland limit of the primary frontal dune occurs at the point where there is a distinct change from a relatively steep slope to a relatively flat slope.

“Recreational vehicle” means a vehicle which is:

- (1) built on a single chassis;
- (2) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (3) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck;  
and
- (4) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.
- (5) Be on site less than 180 consecutive days

“Reference Feature” is the receding edge of a bluff or eroding frontal dune, or if such a feature is not present, the normal high water line or the seaward line of permanent vegetation if a high water line cannot be identified.

“Remedy a violation” means to bring the structure or other development into compliance with State or local flood plain management regulations, or, if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways that impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of the ordinance or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing Federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.

"Repetitive Loss" means flood-related damages sustained by a structure on at least two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on the average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damages occurred.

"Sand Dunes" mean naturally occurring accumulations of sand in ridges or mounds landward of the beach.

"Start of construction" includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided that actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, installation of piles, construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

"Structure" means a walled and roofed building that are principally above ground, a manufactured home, a gas or liquid storage tank, or other manmade facilities or infrastructures.

"Substantial damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial improvement for residential construction" means any improvement to a building that results in an increase to the square footage of the building footprint and/or building living area (excluding interior repairs or interior modifications to the existing portion of the building), in which cost equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the building. The market value of the building should be the appraised value of the building prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement. For the purpose of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration results in an increase to the overall square footage foot print of the building and/or the square footage of the building living area. The term does not, however, include any project for improvement of a building required to comply with existing health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions.

"Substantial improvement for non-residential construction" means any combination or repairs, reconstruction, alteration, or improvements to a non-residential building, in which the cost equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the building. The

market value of the building should be (1) the appraised value of the building prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement, or (2) in the case of damage, the value of the building prior to the damage occurring. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage," regardless of the actual repair work performed. For the purpose of this definition, "substantial improvement for non-residential construction " is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. The term does not, however, include any project for improvement of a building required to comply with existing health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions.

"Substantially improved existing manufactured home parks or subdivision" is where the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of the streets, utilities and pads equals or exceeds 50 percent of the value of the streets, utilities and pads before the repair, reconstruction or improvement commenced.

"Variance" is a grant of relief from the requirements of this Ordinance which permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by this Ordinance where specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship.

"Verify" means the act of relying upon a properly licensed professional's opinion regarding raw data and the implications thereof.

"Violation" means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the provisions of this ordinance.

"Zone of imminent collapse" means an area subject to erosion adjacent to the shoreline of an ocean, key, bay, lake and within a distance equal to 10 feet plus 5 times the average annual long-term erosion rate for the site, measured from the reference feature.

**ARTICLE 3    General Provisions**

**SECTION A.    Lands To Which This Ordinance Applies**

This ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of **Mobile County** as shown on the FIRM.

**SECTION B.    Basis For Establishing The Areas Of Special Flood Hazard**

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in its **Flood Insurance Study** effective March 17, 2010, with accompanying maps and other supporting data, and any revision thereto, are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Ordinance. Areas of Special Flood Hazard may also include those areas known to have flooded historically or defined through standard engineering analysis by governmental agencies or private parties but not yet incorporated in a FIS.

**SECTION C.    Establishment Of Development Permit**

A Development Permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this Ordinance prior to the commencement of any development activities.

**SECTION D.    Compliance**

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted or structurally altered without full compliance with the terms of this Ordinance and other applicable regulations.

**SECTION E.    Abrogation And Greater Restrictions**

This Ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this Ordinance and another conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

**SECTION F.    Interpretation**

In the interpretation and application of this Ordinance all provisions shall be: (1) considered as minimum requirements; (2) liberally construed in favor of the governing body, and; (3) deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

SECTION G. Warnings And Disclaimer Of Liability

The degree of flood protection required by this Ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering consideration. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This Ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This Ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the County or any of its agents, officers or employees for any flood damage or similar damage, for any act or omission of the County, its agents, officers or employees.

SECTION H. Penalties For Violation

Violation of the provisions of this Ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions, shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this Ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$100.00 or imprisoned for not more than one (1) day, or both, and in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense, provided, however, that the maximum penalty shall not exceed a fine in the amount of \$500.00 or imprisonment for more than one (1) year as authorized by the Code of Alabama 1975, Section 11-19-22, and any hereafter enacted amendments thereto. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the County from taking such other lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

SECTION I. Savings Clause

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this ordinance is for any reason held to be noncompliant with this ordinance, unconstitutional, void, invalid, and/or moot, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

## ARTICLE 4. Administration

### SECTION A. Designation Of Local Administrator

The **Director of Building Inspections** is hereby appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance.

### SECTION B. Permit Procedures

Application for a Development Permit shall be made to the local administrator on forms furnished by him or her prior to any development activities, and may include, but not be limited to, the following plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, earthen fill, storage of materials and equipment, drainage facilities, and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required:

- (1) Application Stage.
  - (a) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor (including basement) of all buildings;
  - (b) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential building will be flood-proofed;
  - (c) Certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the nonresidential flood-proofed building will meet the flood-proofing criteria in Article 5, Section B (2);
  - (d) Design certification from a registered professional engineer or architect that any new construction or substantial improvement placed in a Coastal High Hazard Area will meet the criteria of Article 5, Section B (6); and
  - (e) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.
- (2) Construction Stage.

Provide a floor elevation or flood-proofing certification after the lowest floor is completed. Upon placement of the lowest floor, or flood-proofing by whatever construction means, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the local administrator a certification of the elevation of the lowest floor, flood-proofed elevation, as built, in relation to mean sea level. Said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. When flood-proofing is utilized for a particular building, said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct

supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same. Any work undertaken prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The local administrator shall review the floor elevation survey data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further progressive work being permitted to proceed. Failure to submit the survey or failure to make said corrections required hereby, shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project.

#### SECTION C. Duties And Responsibilities Of The Local Administrator

Duties of the local administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) Review all development permits to assure that the permit requirements of this Ordinance have been satisfied.
- (2) Advise permittee that additional federal or state permits may be required, and if specific federal or state permit requirements are known, require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file with the development permit.
- (3) Notify adjacent communities and the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs-Office of Water Resources prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (4) Assure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished.
- (5) Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved buildings, in accordance with Article 4, Section B (2).
- (6) Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the new or substantially improved buildings have been flood-proofed, in accordance with Article 4, Section B (2).
- (7) When flood-proofing is utilized for a particular building, the local administrator shall obtain certification from a registered professional engineer or architect, in accordance with Article 5, Section B (2).
- (8) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the local administrator shall make the necessary interpretation. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretations provided in this article.

- (9) When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with Article 3, Section B, then the local administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state or other source, in order to administer the provisions of Article 5.
- (10) All records pertaining to the provisions of this Ordinance shall be maintained in the office of the local administrator and shall be open for public inspection.

SECTION D. Variance Procedures

- (1) The **Mobile County Commission** shall provide the appointment of five (5) Mobile County residents to the **Board Of Adjustment And Appeals**, which is hereby established by the **County Commission** shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this Ordinance.
- (2) The **Board Of Adjustment And Appeals** shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the local administrator in the enforcement or administration of this Ordinance.
- (3) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the **Board Of Adjustment And Appeals** may appeal such decision to the District Court as provided by law.
- (4) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures (see definition) upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continue designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
- (5) In passing upon such applications, the **Board Of Adjustment And Appeals** shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this Ordinance, and:
  - (a) the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
  - (b) the danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
  - (c) the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;
  - (d) the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;

- ( e ) the necessity of the facility to a waterfront location, in the case of a functionally dependent facility.
  - ( f ) the availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
  - ( g ) the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
  - ( h ) the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for the area;
  - ( i ) the safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
  - ( j ) the expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effect of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site, and;
  - ( k ) the costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems, and streets and bridges.
- (6) Upon consideration of the factors listed above, and the purposes of this Ordinance the **Board Of Adjustment And Appeals** may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this Ordinance.
- (7) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.
- (8) Conditions for Variances:
- ( a ) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard; to afford relief, and in the instance of a historical building, a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary so as not to destroy the historic character and design of the building;
  - ( b ) Variances shall only be issued upon (i) a showing of good and sufficient cause, (ii) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship, and; (iii) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or

victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or Ordinances.

- (c) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the base flood elevation and the elevation to which the structure is to be built and stating that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation.
  - (d) The local administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.
- (9) The concurring vote of four (4) members of the **Board Of Adjustments And Appeals** shall be necessary to reverse any order requirement, decision or determination of any administrative official or to decide in favor of the applicant on any matter upon which it is requested to pass.

**ARTICLE 5. Provisions For Flood Hazard Reduction**

**SECTION A. General Standards**

In all areas of special flood hazard the following provisions are required.

- (1) New construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure;
- (2) Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state requirements for resisting wind forces.
- (3) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;
- (4) New construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
- (5) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within components during conditions for flooding.
- (6) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system;
- (7) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into floodwaters;
- (8) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding, and;
- (9) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building which is in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this Ordinance.
- (10) Any alteration, repair, construction or improvements to a building which is not in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be undertaken only if said nonconformity is not furthered, extended, or replaced.
- (11) For new construction or substantial improvements, elevation certificates shall be submitted on all three (3) stages of construction prior to inspection. A temporary benchmark (TBM) shall be placed on the property as noted until completion of construction.

SECTION B. Specific Standards

In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data have been provided, as set forth in Article 3, Section B. or Article 4, Section C (11), the following provisions are required:

- (1) Residential Construction. New construction or substantial improvement of any residential building or manufactured home shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than one foot (one foot of Freeboard) above base flood elevation. The freeboard is two feet in the coastal and riverine areas that are subject to the stillwater elevations derived from the storm surge hydrologic analysis used in the March 17, 2010 Flood Insurance Study for Mobile County. The two foot freeboard is transitioned linearly in the riverine areas from the stillwater elevation to the next equivalent base flood elevation. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with standards of Article 5, Section B (3).
- (2) Nonresidential construction. New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or nonresidential building (or manufactured home) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than one foot (one foot of Freeboard) above the base flood elevation. The freeboard is two feet in the coastal and riverine areas that are subject to the stillwater elevations derived from the storm surge hydrologic analysis used in the March 17, 2010 Flood Insurance Study for Mobile County. The two foot freeboard is transitioned linearly in the riverine areas from the stillwater elevation to the next equivalent base flood elevation. Buildings located in all A-zones may be flood-proofed in lieu of being elevated provided that all areas of the building below the required elevation are water tight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and use structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the official as set forth in Article 4, Section C (7).
- (3) Elevated Buildings. New construction or substantial improvements of elevated buildings that include fully enclosed areas formed by foundation and other exterior walls below the base flood elevation shall be designed to preclude finished living space and designed to allow for the entry and exit to floodwaters to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls.
  - (a) Designs for complying with this requirement must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect and meet the following minimum criteria:

- (i.) Provide a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot enclosed area subject to flooding;
  - (ii.) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade; and,
  - (iii.) Openings may be equipped with screens , louver, valves or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions.
- ( b ) Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises (standard exterior door) or entry to the living area (stairways or elevator); and
  - ( c ) The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms.

(4) Standards for Manufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles

- ( a ) All manufactured homes placed, or substantially improved, on individual lots or parcels, in expansions to existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions, in substantially improved manufactured home parks or subdivisions, or in new manufactured home parks or subdivisions must meet all the requirements for new construction, including elevation and anchoring.
- ( b ) All manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision must be elevated so that:
  - (i.) The lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated no lower than one foot (one foot of Freeboard) above the level of the base flood elevation. The freeboard is two feet in the coastal and riverine areas that are subject to the stillwater elevations derived from the storm surge hydrologic analysis used in the March 17, 2010 Flood Insurance Study for Mobile County. The two foot freeboard is transitioned linearly in the riverine areas from the stillwater elevation to the next equivalent base flood elevation, or
  - (ii.) The manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least an equivalent

strength, of no less than 36 inches in height above grade, and;

- (iii.) The manufactured home must be securely anchored to the adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.
  - (iv.) In an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood, any manufactured home placed or substantially improved must meet the standards of Article 5, Section B (4) (b) (i) and (iii) above.
- (c) All recreational vehicles placed on sites must either:
- (i.) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, on its wheels or jacking system, attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and had no permanently attached structures or additions; or
  - (ii.) The recreational vehicle must meet all the requirements for new construction, including anchoring and elevation requirements of Article 5, Section B (4) (a) or (b), (i) and (iii) above.
- (5) Floodways. Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters which carry debris, potential projectiles and has erosion potential, the following provisions shall apply:
- (a) Encroachments are prohibited, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements or other development within the adopted regulatory floodway. Development may be permitted however, provided it is demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels or floodway widths during a base flood discharge. A registered professional engineer must provide supporting technical data and certification thereof;;
  - (b) If Article 5, Section B (5) (a) above, is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provision of Article 5.

- (c) Prohibit the placement of manufactured homes (mobile homes), except in an existing manufactured homes (mobile homes) park or subdivision. A replacement manufactured home may be placed on a lot in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision provided the anchoring standards of Article 5, Section A (2), and the elevation standards of Article 5, Section B (1) and the encroachment standards of Article 5, Section B (5) (a), are met.
- (6) Coastal High Hazard Areas (V Zones). Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as Coastal High Hazard areas. These areas have special flood hazards associated with wave wash, therefore, the following provisions shall apply:
- (a) All buildings shall be located 10 feet landward of the reach of the mean high tide;
  - (b) All new construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall be elevated on piles, columns, or shear walls parallel to the flow of water so that the bottom of the lowest supporting horizontal structural member (excluding pilings or columns) is located no lower than two feet above the base flood elevation level. All space below the lowest supporting member shall remain free of obstruction. Open lattice work or decorative screening may be permitted for aesthetic purposes only and must be designed to wash away in the event of abnormal wave action and in accordance with Article 5, Section B (6) (h);
  - (c) All buildings or structures shall be securely anchored on pilings or columns;
  - (d) All pile and column foundations and structures attached thereto shall be anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement due to the effect of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all buildings components. Water loading values shall equal or exceed the base flood. Wind loading values shall be in accordance with the building code adopted by the Mobile County Commission as of the date of permit issuance.
  - (e) A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design, specifications and plans for construction are in compliance with the provisions contained in Article 5, Section B (6) (b), (c) and (d) of the ordinance.
  - (f) There shall be no fill used as structural support. Non-compacted fill may be used around the perimeter of a building for landscaping/aesthetic purposes provided the fill will wash out from

storm surge, (thereby rendering the building free of obstruction) prior to generating excessive loading forces, ramping effects, or wave deflection. The Director of Building Inspections shall approve design plans for landscaping/aesthetic fill only after the applicant has provided an analysis by an engineer, architect, and/or soil scientist, which demonstrates that the following factors have been fully considered:

- (i.) Particle composition of fill material does not have a tendency for excessive natural compaction;
  - (ii.) Volume and distribution of fill will not cause wave deflection to adjacent properties; and
  - (iii.) Slope of fill will not cause wave run-up or ramping.
- (g) There shall be no alteration of sand dunes or mangrove stands which would increase potential flood damage;
- (h) Lattice work or decorative screening shall be allowed below the base flood elevation provided they are not part of the structural support of the building and are designed so as to breakaway, under abnormally high tides or wave action, without damage to the structural integrity of the building on which they are to be used and provided the following design specifications are met:
- (i) No solid walls shall be allowed; and
  - (ii) Material shall consist of lattice or mesh screening only.
- (i) If aesthetic lattice work or screening is utilized, such enclosed space shall not be designed to be used for human habitation, but shall be designed to be used only for parking of vehicles, building access, or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises.
- (j) Prior to construction, plans for any buildings that will have lattice work or decorative screening must be submitted to the Director of Building Inspections for approval.
- (k) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvement to a structure shall not enclose the space below the lowest floor except with lattice work or decorative screening, as provided for in Article 5, Section B (6) (h) and (i).
- (l) The placement of manufactured homes (mobile homes), except in an existing manufactured homes (mobile homes) park or subdivision is prohibited. A replacement manufactured home may be placed on a lot in an existing manufactured home park or

subdivision, provided the anchoring standards of Article 5, Section B (6) (e), and the elevation standards of Article 5, Section B (6) (b) are met.

SECTION C. Standards For Streams Without Established Base Elevations And/Or Floodways.

Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, when streams exist but where no base flood data has been provided or where base flood data has been provided without elevations the following provisions apply:

- (1) No encroachments, including fill material or structures shall be located within areas of special flood hazard, unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.
- (2) New residential construction or substantial improvements of buildings shall be elevated 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade.
- (3) New nonresidential construction or substantial improvements of nonresidential buildings shall be elevated 2 feet above the highest adjacent grade or flood-proofed in accordance with the standards set forth in Article 5, Section B (2).

SECTION D. Standards For Subdivision Proposals

- (1) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
- (2) All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- (3) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards, and;
- (4) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed development (including manufactured home parks and subdivisions) which is greater than the lesser of fifty lots or five acres.

SECTION E. Standards For Areas Of Shallow Flooding (AO Zones)

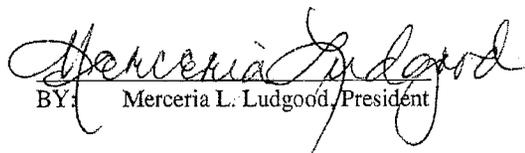
Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in Article 3, Section B, are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas have special flood hazards

associated with base flood depths of one to three feet (1' – 3') where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; therefore, the following provisions apply;

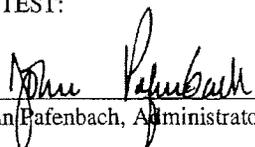
- (1) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential buildings shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, in feet, above the highest adjacent grade. If no depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated, at least two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade. Openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of flood waters shall be provided in accordance with standards of Article 5, Section B (3).
- (2) All new construction and substantial improvements of nonresidential buildings shall:
  - (a) Have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, in feet, above the highest adjacent grade. If no depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement shall be elevated at least three (3) feet above the highest adjacent grade, or;
  - (b) Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be completely flood-proofed to or above that level so that any space below that level is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions above, and shall provide such certification to the official as set forth above and as required in Article 4(B)(2).
- (3) Drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwater around and away from any proposed structure.

Amended on March 11, 2010

MOBILE COUNTY COMMISSION

  
BY: Merceria L. Ludgood, President

ATTEST:

  
John Pafenbach, Administrator

RESOLUTION

**WHEREAS**, the **MOBILE COUNTY COMMISSION** desires to amend the **MOBILE COUNTY FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE OF MOBILE COUNTY**; and

**WHEREAS**, State law authorizes and empowers county commissions to adopt zoning ordinances and building codes for flood-prone areas outside municipalities by ordinance and to enforce such ordinance; and

**WHEREAS**, state law also requires that the County provide notice of its intent to promulgate building codes and ordinances;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, be it resolved, that the **MOBILE COUNTY COMMISSION** does hereby amend the **MOBILE COUNTY FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE OF MOBILE COUNTY** for the unincorporated areas of **MOBILE COUNTY**; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that a notice of the COUNTY's intent to amend the **MOBILE COUNTY FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE OF MOBILE COUNTY** as set forth in the provisions of Code of Alabama (1975) §11-19-18 ran once a week for two (2) consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in **MOBILE COUNTY**; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the required public provision has been satisfied, and Mobile County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance is hereby amended.

**ADOPTED** this 11<sup>th</sup> day of March 2010.

**STATE OF ALABAMA )**

**COUNTY OF MOBILE )**

I, JOHN PAFENBACH, Administrator/Clerk of the Mobile County Commission, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution adopted by the Mobile County Commission in regular meeting convened on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2010.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand on the official seal of the Mobile County Commission on this 12<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2010.

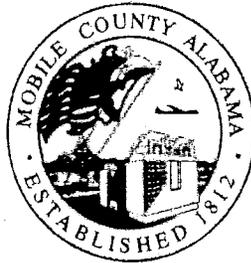
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John Pafenbach  
Mobile County Administrator/Clerk

**APPENDIX C**  
**Mobile County Commercial Site Plan Requirements**

Assistant County Engineer  
W. Bryan Kegley II, P.E., P.L.S.

Design Engineering Manager  
Kimberly N. Sanderson, P.E.

Construction Engineering Manager  
James Vorpahl, P.E.



Deputy Public Works Director  
Richard A. Mitchell, P.E.

Environmental Services Director  
G. William Melton, P.E.

Traffic Manager  
James D. Foster

## MOBILE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

County Engineer / Public Works Director  
Joe W. Ruffer, P.E., F. ASCE

### COMMERCIAL SITE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

These items are required for the submittal of a commercial site plan. This submittal and its subsequent satisfactory review is required for the purpose of obtaining a building permit. This site plan is reviewed only for its impact on the Mobile County right-of-way. It is the Owner and Design Engineer's responsibility to consider the impact on adjacent private properties. These requirements are subject to change without notice.

1. All subdivisions associated with Commercial or Residential Development within a municipal planning commission jurisdiction (which reaches five (5) miles into the County from the City Limits) and/or Mobile County's Jurisdiction shall be approved by that entity before the developer submits the site plan to the Mobile County Engineering Department for review.
2. Each site plan shall accompany a "*Certification of Professional Engineering Design For Site Plan Approval Of A Commercial Site Plan*" as obtained from the County Engineer's Office. Said certification shall have an original signature and seal of the design engineer.
3. Three (3) copies of the Site Plan along with one (1) copy of the Building Construction Plan shall be submitted for every Commercial Development requesting a Building Permit. The one (1) copy of the building construction plans shall be submitted directly to the office of the building inspector. Site plan drawings shall bear the original seal of an Alabama Licensed Professional Engineer.
4. A vicinity map shall be included on the Site Plan. Include a legal description of property. Provide a copy of the executed lease if site is a lease situation.
5. The plan shall clearly indicate all accesses to County roads. Maximum driveway width at the right-of-way is 40 feet. Minimum driveway width at the right-of-way is 20 feet and minimum distance between driveways is 20 feet. Driveways will slope away from roads a minimum of ½ in. per ft. for a minimum of 8 feet. Storm water runoff is not allowed to enter into the travelway. There shall be a adequate cover above any driveway pipe. Only reinforced rubber gasket concrete pipe (15" min.) or reinforced ram-neck joint arch concrete pipe can be used in the County right-of-way. If driveways are existing then they shall be noted as existing with radii, pipe size, length & headwalls detailed on the site plan. All accesses to County right-of-way shall be improved to match roadway surfacing.

6. The plan shall provide appropriate notes and methods for the prevention of sediment laden storm water runoff or eroded materials from leaving the construction site. If applicable, a copy of the NPDES permit shall be submitted.
7. The Site Plan shall have existing and proposed contours at one (1) foot intervals. The Site Plan shall have all proposed site improvements detailed as to dimensions and construction materials. All surface materials shall be clearly identified and a weighted storm water runoff coefficient shall be determined. Existing facilities shall be noted as Existing. Only that portion of the property that presently drains to the County right-of-way in its pre-development state can be drained to the right-of-way after the property is developed.
8. Pre-development and post-development drainage calculations based on 10-year, 50-year and 100-year storms, prepared and sealed by an Alabama Licensed Professional Engineer shall be submitted with the Site Plan. If any drainage is to be connected to a County right-of-way, a detention or retention facility will be required to hold the increase in run-off of 1 c.f.s. or more for a 10-year storm (minimum) due to the development. The engineer shall submit calculations insuring that the detention system will safely pass the resulting flows of the 50-year and 100-year storms. A note should be placed on the site plan stating which entity other than the County of Mobile is responsible for the maintenance of the detention/retention facility.
9. The Site Plan shall also have all existing and proposed drainage detailed. Any required detention or retention basin shall be detailed. The control structure and outfall shall be profiled, and an emergency relief provided. Calculations demonstrating the storage volume, sizing of the orifice, and discharge rate are required and shall bear the original seal of an Alabama Licensed Professional Engineer.
10. In any watershed which contains a public drinking water source, including, but not necessarily limited to, the J. B. Converse Watershed, storm water detention facilities are required. Detention criteria shall include a maximum release rate equivalent to the 10 year storm pre-development rate. The minimum detention capacity shall accommodate the volume of a 50 year post development storm. The licensed Professional Engineer must certify that the design of the Commercial Site and its storm water detention features are designed in accord with these Requirements. Any storm water detention facility must be shown in the plans as an area not maintained by Mobile County.
11. The Licensed Professional Engineer must submit a plan for maintenance of any drainage easements not maintained by the County and storm water detention facilities. The owner of any Commercial Site must provide a signed acknowledgment as to who will own and maintain any such storm water detention facilities and easements, and such owner must covenant that the maintenance responsibility will run with the land and is enforceable by any person or entity damaged by an owner's failure to maintain such facilities. Where the maintenance responsibility is vested in a property owners' association, articles of incorporation for such property owners' association must be submitted which must state that such association has perpetual maintenance responsibility for any such storm water detention facilities and easements, and that such maintenance responsibility constitutes a covenant that will run with the land and is enforceable by any person or entity damaged by an owner's failure to maintain such facilities. Such signed acknowledgments and articles of incorporation must be recorded with the Judge of Probate of Mobile County.

12. Each five years after initial submission of a plan for maintenance and immediately upon any change in ownership, the owner of the Commercial Site's storm water detention facilities shall re-submit the maintenance plan with a professional engineer's statement affirming the current operation of the facilities related to the initial and ongoing intended purpose. If any deficiency exists, the statement shall describe the correcting actions and schedule for completing these actions.
13. The flood zone designation, community panel number, map number & date as obtained from a Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map dated March 17, 2010, shall be shown on the Site Plan. Flood zones (and floodways, if established), shall be delineated on the site plan. If the commercial site contains a flood zone designated as A1 - A30 or "AE" zone, then the limits of the "A" flood zone shall be delineated by physical elevations corresponding to the established base flood elevation. If improvements which involve filling are proposed within an "A" zone without an established base flood elevation, or an "A" zone with a B.F.E. without a delineated floodway, the developer shall provide a flood study with the commercial site plan submittal insuring that the proposed fill will not raise the water surface elevation more than 1.0 foot. No improvements will be permitted within a designated floodway.
14. The design engineer shall show the A.A.S.H.T.O. intersection sight distances for each proposed intersection with an existing County maintained road. Sites that significantly impact the existing traffic patterns shall depict the adjacent accesses to County right-of-way.
15. A note shall be added to the site plan requiring the contractor to contact Mr. Ted Lawson (Mobile County Public Works Superintendent) at 574-4030 to discuss the conditions of the County maintained road leading to the construction site prior to performing any work within the County maintained right-of-way.
16. All materials and workmanship proposed within a County right-of-way shall conform to the *Alabama Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Highway Construction, 2008 Edition*.
17. If the site is located adjacent to a State right-of-way, a copy of the permit from the Department of Transportation shall be supplied to the Mobile County Engineering Department prior to approval by said Mobile County.

**CERTIFICATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION  
FOR SITE PLAN APPROVAL OF A COMMERCIAL SITE PLAN**

---

I, \_\_\_\_\_, a Professional Engineer registered in the State of Alabama, Registration Number \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby certify that the commercial site plan for \_\_\_\_\_ that is hereby submitted to the County Engineer has been designed under my supervision.

I further certify that the drainage system for this commercial site has been designed to meet the ten (10) year flood storm criteria as determined by the Rational Method, which is the established and accepted state of the art for drainage design in Mobile County. This design will ensure that all drainage waters occurring during a storm of less than ten (10) year storm magnitude will be released onto the County Right of Way or drainage easement at a rate that is less than or equal to the rate being released onto said Right of Way or easement prior to construction of this commercial site as shown on the accompanying drainage calculations submitted with this certification.

I further certify that I will watch over and assure to the County that all site work will be performed in accordance with the site plans submitted to the County Engineer.

I acknowledge that in the event that Certification given herein shall be determined by the County Engineer to be grossly incorrect, the County may thereafter refuse to accept the certification of the undersigned.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

P.E. # \_\_\_\_\_

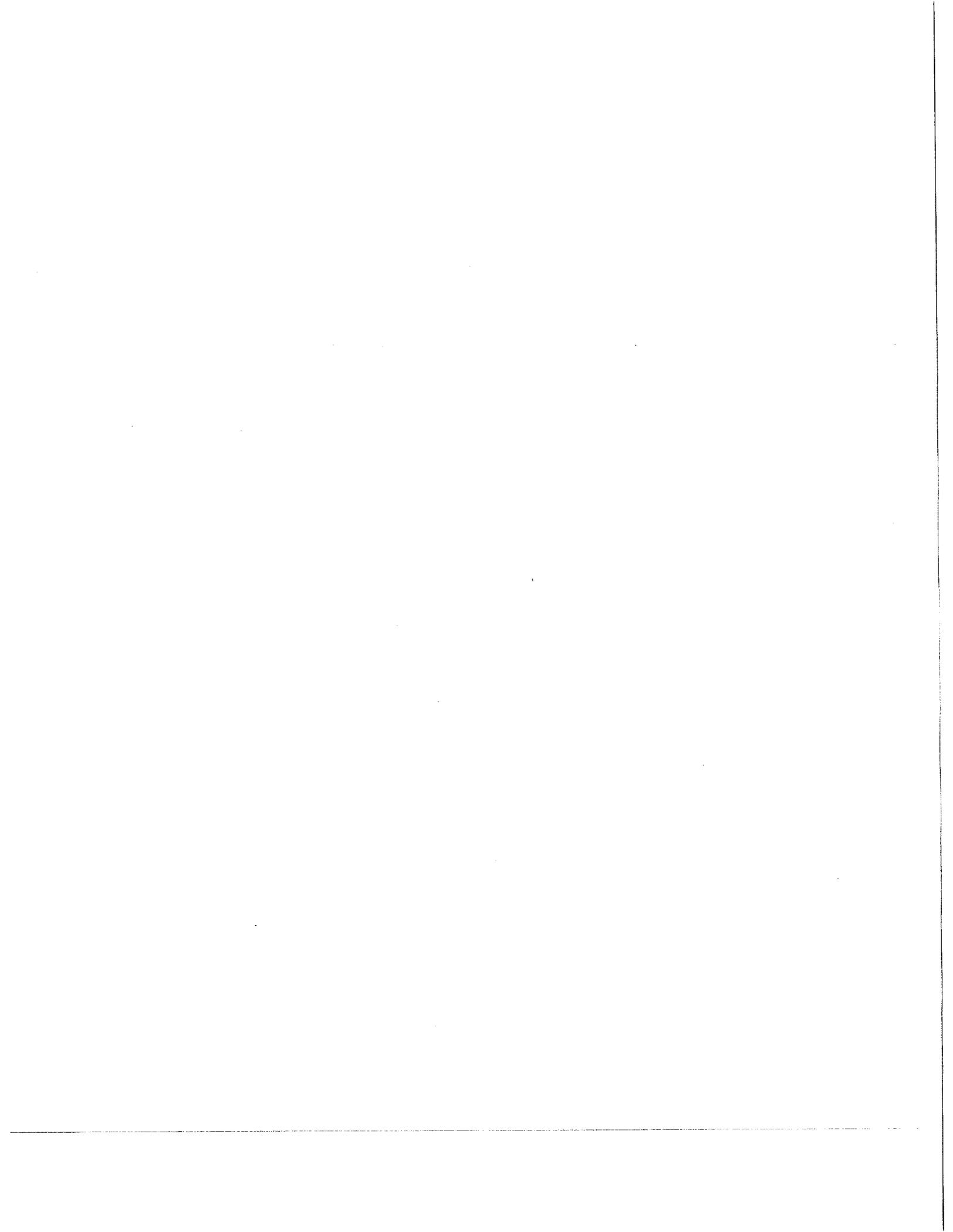
TITLE \_\_\_\_\_

FIRM \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## Rainfall Data for Mobile, AL

Duration (min)	2 YR	10 YR	25 YR	50 YR	100 YR
5	6.05	8.75	9.1	10.1	11
6	5.9	7.42	9	9.9	10.9
7	5.7	8.13	8.85	9.7	10.5
8	5.4	7.86	8.5	9.5	10.2
9	5.3	7.61	8.35	9.2	10
10	5.1	7.38	8	9	9.8
11	5	7.15	7.9	8.65	9.5
12	4.9	6.95	7.75	8.5	9.2
13	4.7	6.75	7.6	8.4	9
14	4.5	6.57	7.4	8.15	8.7
15	4.4	6.4	7.1	7.9	8.5
20	3.9	5.7	6.35	7	7.5
25	3.5	5.17	5.6	6.45	6.9
30	3.2	4.75	5.1	5.75	6.3
40	2.7	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.5
50	2.4	3.61	3.8	4.4	4.7
60	2.1	3.25	3.4	3.9	4.3
120	1.3	1.85	2.2	2.4	2.7
180	0.94	1.45	1.7	1.85	2
240	0.78	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7
300	0.65	1	1.2	1.3	1.4
360	0.57	0.9	1.1	1.15	1.3
480	0.47	0.73	0.85	0.9	1.1
600	0.4	0.62	0.75	0.83	0.9
720	0.35	0.55	0.65	0.74	0.8
1080	0.26	0.45	0.49	0.55	0.6
1440	0.23	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.5



**APPENDIX C**

**STORMWATER MONITORING PLAN**

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# **STORMWATER MONITORING PLAN**

## **MOBILE COUNTY COMMISSION PHASE II MS4**

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**NPDES Permit Number ALR040043**

**January 2014**

Mobile County Commission  
Environmental Services Department  
205 Government Street  
Mobile, Alabama 36644-1600

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**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

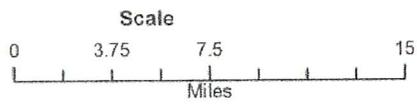
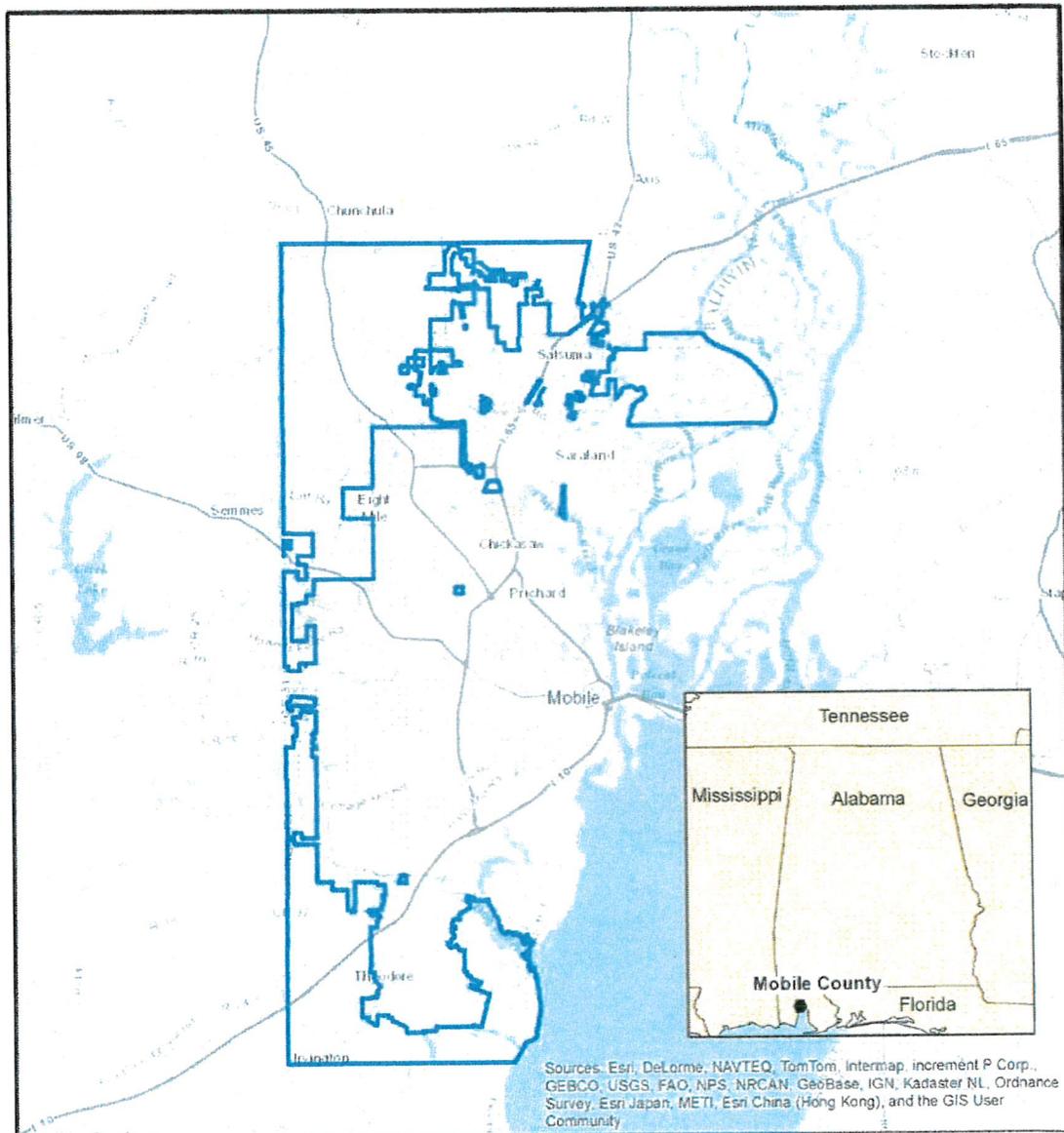
MS4 Phase II permittees that discharge to an impaired water that is included on the ADEM 303(d) list or for which a TMDL has been approved, may have monitoring requirements under Part IV.D of the permit. Currently there are two (2) EPA approved TMDLs for streams located within the Mobile County Commission (MCC) MS4 boundary (Table 1). These streams include portions of Rabbit Creek and Dog River which are listed for Pathogens and Organic Enrichment/Dissolved Oxygen. The two water bodies that have the impairment status of 303(d) have been listed since 1996 (Middle Fork Deer River) and 2012 (Halls Mill Creek). Middle Fork Deer River and Halls Mill Creek are listed for organic enrichment and siltation, respectively. Middle Fork Deer River has a draft date for its TMDL listed for 2013 while Halls Mill Creek’s draft date is proposed as 2018.

Mobile County’s MS4 does not impact the majority of the Dog River watershed or the Rabbit Creek watershed (Figure 1). Furthermore, the head waters and tributaries of Dog River run directly through the City of Mobile, as noted in *Final Rabbit Creek and Dog River TMDLs* (ADEM 2005). It is important to note that valid monitoring cannot be conducted in the unincorporated areas of these two watersheds.

Mobile County’s MS4 does not impact the majority of the Middle Fork Deer River watershed. The primary stormwater influences appear to be industrial facilities and the City of Mobile. The head waters and tributaries of Middle Fork Deer River flow through the City of Mobile. The industrial facilities located along the river are subject to NPDES permitting.

**Table 1. Impaired Bodies of Water with Associated Status, Impairment, and Cause Found Within Mobile County’s Phase II MS4.**

NAME	STATUS	IMPAIRMENT	CAUSE
Dog River	TMDL	Pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria)	Urban runoff/ septic system overflow
Rabbit Creek	TMDL	Pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria)	Urban runoff/ septic system overflow
Middle Fork Deer River	303(d)	Organic enrichment	Urban runoff/ septic system overflow
Halls Mill Creek	303(d)	Siltation	Land development



MS4 Phase II  
Mobile County Commission

Figure 1  
MS4 Boundary Map

The Mobile County Commission maintains that three of the listed streams, Dog River, Rabbit Creek, and Middle Fork Deer River should not fall within the monitoring responsibility of Mobile County for the following reasons:

- Limited sampling locations to obtain viable sampling results with acceptable mixing zone to obtain viable results.
- Sampling limitations restrict the County's ability to differentiate its impacts from the City of Mobile's impacts.
- Mobile County lacks the legal authority to address water quality issues resulting from impacts from other jurisdictions.
- ADEM has engaged in enforcement against the City of Mobile for not appropriately implementing its stormwater program.

Based on the above, MCC developed this Monitoring Plan to fulfill the NPDES Permit requirements related to the Halls Mill Creek watershed and to guide future stormwater monitoring. This Plan will be incorporated in future annual reports and is consistent with the Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMPP). Stormwater monitoring activities pursuant to this Plan will be conducted within the regulated MS4 boundary of Mobile County that is encompassed by the Halls Mill Creek watershed and will be specific only to the MCC Phase II NPDES General Permit requirements.

## **2.0 OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this Stormwater Monitoring Plan are to:

- Ensure and evaluate compliance with the NPDES Phase II Permit;
- Determine the potential source of specific pollutants; and
- Identify potential water quality problems that relate to stormwater runoff that can be targeted for additional actions (*e.g.*, public education, street sweeping)

It is the primary focus of this Monitoring Plan to identify and assess sources that contribute to siltation in the unincorporated area of the Halls Mill Creek watershed that falls within the MS4 permit area. Therefore, turbidity will be the parameter of highest concern.

**3.0 MONITORING**

**3.1 Monitoring Approach**

MCC will utilize a monitoring approach designed to characterize the levels of sedimentation occurring in storm water discharge from the MS4 to Halls Mill Creek. This approach will focus on monitoring turbidity, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, and pH at two (2) selected sites. The stormwater sampling protocol will be performed in general conformance with EPA 833-B-92-001 “EPA NPDES Stormwater Sampling Guidance Document” (July 1992).

Monitoring will be conducted via grab sample using the appropriate meter for measuring turbidity on a monthly basis for 12 months to establish a baseline from which to evaluate hot spots and problem areas. The monitoring plan will be revised and re-submitted to ADEM based on the results of this first phase of monitoring.

**3.2 Monitoring Locations**

MCC has selected the sites to best represent the regulated Phase II General Permit area that falls within the Halls Mill Creek watershed. These sites were also restricted to being inside the MCC permit boundary and located at bridge/culvert crossings over streams segments within Mobile County right-of-ways or on Mobile County property.

<b>Table 2 Monitoring Site Locations</b>		
<b>Monitored Location ID</b>	<b>Location Description</b>	<b>Latitude/ Longitude</b>
Halls Mill Creek 1	Sollie Rd ~.95 mile south of Cottage Hill Rd	30°37'34.292" 88°12'28.046"
Halls Mill Creek 2	Sollie Rd ~ 1.7 miles south of Cottage Hill Rd	30°36'56.72" 88°12'27.871"

**3.3 Responsible Department(s)**

The MCC Environmental Services Department is responsible for developing and implementing the Phase II MS4 Stormwater Monitoring Program.

#### **4.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

All samples shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136. Field testing, sample collection, preservation, laboratory testing, including quality control procedures and all record keeping shall comply with Chapter 62-160, F.A.C.

#### **5.0 RECORD KEEPING**

MCC will retain records, as required by the NPDES Phase II General Permit, of all monitoring information for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample. The following records must be kept:

- Date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- Name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- Date(s) analyses were performed;
- Names of the individuals who performed the analyses;
- Analytical techniques or methods used;
- Results of such analyses and copies of monitoring reports; and
- All calibration and maintenance records

#### **6.0 SAMPLING EXCEPTIONS**

In the MCC permit boundary, there are three streams (Chickasaw Creek, Fowl River, and Mobile River) on the 303(d) list because of mercury. Upon further investigation, ADEM found that the streams were polluted by mercury from atmospheric deposition. Since mercury levels cannot be abated by Mobile County, ADEM has released MCC from monitoring requirements of the three impaired streams.

Furthermore, as described previously, the remaining impaired streams within the MS4, three are primarily affected by entities other than Mobile County. A certified letter was sent to ADEM on September 6, 2013, requesting that Mobile County be exempted from monitoring requirements of Dog River, Rabbit Creek, and Middle Fork Deer River.

**APPENDIX D**  
**CLEAN-SWEEP ACTIVITIES**

**CLEAN SWEEP ACTIVITY MARCH 2015 THROUGH FEBRUARY 2016**

Date	Name	Location	Officer in Charge	Number of Participants	Personnel Used	Cost for Personnel	Cost for Equipment	Loads to Landfill	Landfill Cost	Total Cost	Pounds of Scrap Metal	Income From Scrap Metal
3/7/2015	Grand Bay	Irvington Landfill	Cynthia Johnson	353	10	\$998.64	\$733.00	37	\$1,804.00	\$3,535.64	25,620	\$1,281.00
4/18/2015	West Mobile	Hubert Pierce	Cynthia Johnson	157	10	\$912.56	\$733.00	12	\$751.74	\$2,397.30	13,040	\$489.00
5/16/2015	Fowl River	Bay Road	Cynthia Johnson	178	9	\$1,011.92	\$636.00	16	\$786.00	\$2,433.92	15,440	\$546.90
10/3/2015	West Mobile	Hubert Pierce RD	C. JOHNSON	123	8	\$873.04	\$628.00	14	\$840.00	\$2,341.04	9,220	\$379.00
11/7/2015	South Mobile	Half Mile RD	G. PRESTON	330	9	\$878.08	\$532.00	27	\$1,463.00	\$2,873.08	18,300	\$742.20
				<b>Totals:</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>\$4,674.24</b>	<b>\$3,262.00</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>\$5,644.74</b>	<b>\$13,580.98</b>	<b>81,620</b>	<b>\$3,438.10</b>

\*Scrap metal is sold to L & D SCRAP & SALVAGE, INC./THEODORE RECYCLING

**APPENDIX E**

**HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE  
COLLECTION EVENT SUMMARY**

# HHW Info for MS4 Annual Report - 2015/2016

## Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events Collective Summary

### September 23 - 26, 2015

Electronics	174,130

<b>Total</b>	<b>174,130</b>	<b>Lbs</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>Tons</b>
--------------	----------------	------------	----------	-----------	-------------

Vehicles	1000
----------	------

Volunteers	100
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### November 9, 2015

Electronics	5,534

<b>Total</b>	<b>5,534</b>	<b>Lbs</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Tons</b>
--------------	--------------	------------	----------	----------	-------------

### December 12, 2015

Aerosols	3,096
Paint-Oil Based	49,938
Bulked Solvents/Oils	8,613
Flammable Liquids	13,706
Latex Paint	55,100
Batteries	748
Pesticides	8,756
Misc Chemicals	443
Cleaners-Acids, Basic	616
Cylinders	685
Mercury/Devices	44
Fluorescent Bulbs	62

<b>Total</b>	<b>141,807</b>	<b>Lbs</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>Tons</b>
--------------	----------------	------------	-------------	-----------	-------------

Vehicles	862
----------	-----

Volunteers	150
------------	-----

## **APPENDIX F**

# **IDDE CHECKLIST, PROCEDURES, & DRY WEATHER SCREENING LOCATIONS MAP**

<b>MOBILE COUNTY COMMISSION STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES</b>		<b>DATE:</b> March 7, 2016
<b>DEPARTMENT:</b> Environmental Department		✓ <b>REVISED</b>
<b>JOB TASK:</b> Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination		<b>REVIEWED BY:</b>
		<b>APPROVED BY:</b>

**OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW:** Procedures for the IDDE field screening/field assessments within the Mobile County MS4 boundary. Mobile County is limited in its search for illicit discharges to Mobile County road right-of-ways or Mobile County owned property. IDDE field screening is scheduled to be conducted so that each outfall located on MCC right-of-ways and in the MS4 boundary will be inspected during the permit cycle. Inspections will be accomplished by the MS4 Consultant or Environmental Department. Staff should be trained in field safety and proper sample collection techniques. Visual Inspections should be completed during dry weather conditions.

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES**

1. Ensure a 72-hour antecedent dry period has been observed prior to site visit. NOAA's website (<http://w1.weather.gov/obhistory/KMOB.html>) shows the weather observations for the past 3 days.
2. Before performing site visit, review the list of sub-watersheds and determine which sub-watershed should be visited first. The sub-watershed should be prioritized from high (3) to low (1). High priority sub-watershed(s) should be visited first.
3. Ensure that both the *Dry Weather Monitoring/Illicit Discharge Field Screening Inspection Checklist* and the *Storm Water Outfalls (Inventory)* sheet are on hand for that day. Documents can be provided by the supervisor or MS4 consultant.
4. Ensure all Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (snake chaps, boots, sun block, bug spray, and machete) are on hand for the day.
5. Ensure all equipment necessary to inspect/document outfalls (camera, gps, measuring tape, latex gloves, sampling kits/sampling jars, bucket, graduated cylinder, stopwatch, velocity meter, pH meter, and YSI Professional Plus Meter). Sampling kits/sampling jars can be acquired from TestAmerica or current analytical laboratory.
6. If a new outfall is located during dry weather screening, *the Storm Water Outfalls (Inventory)* sheet should be completed.
7. If flow is present, make sure to describe the flow on the inspection form.
8. If flow is present, review the surroundings to determine if the area is a residential area or an industrial/commercial area. If area is determined residential, use the pH pen to determine the pH level in the discharge and collect approximately 250 mL of the discharge in a sample bottle for further analysis (ammonia, fluoride, and detergents) at the office. If area is determined to be an industrial/commercial area, use the YSI Professional Plus Meter & pH meter to determine DO, Conductivity, pH, and temperature. For industrial/commercial areas, collect 250 mL of the discharge in a sample bottle for turbidity analysis at the office. Review the Dry Weather Screening flow chart for more information.
9. Record all field measurements on the field checklist.
10. Place sample containers on ice for transport to the laboratory or to the office for further analysis.
11. Report all outfalls with flow to the Environmental Director either by email or by phone.

<b>MOBILE COUNTY COMMISSION STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES</b>		<b>DATE:</b> March 7, 2016
<b>DEPARTMENT:</b> Environmental Department		✓ <b>REVISED</b>
<b>JOB TASK:</b> Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination		<b>REVIEWED BY:</b>
		<b>APPROVED BY:</b>

12. Sites that have been investigated at the office and require source tracing may be required to have further analysis performed. If a site needs further analysis, complete the Chain-of-Custody Form and deliver to the analytical laboratory immediately following sample collection.
13. If applicable, attempt to track down the source and if a source is identified, refer to Chapter 8 in the *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments* about isolating and fixing individual illicit discharges.
14. If Mobile County Staff observe a potential illicit discharge during daily duties (Field Assessment), either the MS4 consultant or the Environmental Department will be notified for inspection.
15. All questions regarding this procedure should be directed to the supervisor.
16. Ensure that all forms, pictures, and notes are properly documented.

<b>MOBILE COUNTY COMMISSION STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES</b>		<b>DATE:</b> March 7, 2016
<b>DEPARTMENT:</b> Environmental Department		✓ <b>REVISED</b>
<b>JOB TASK:</b> Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination		<b>REVIEWED BY:</b>  <b>APPROVED BY:</b>

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Procedures and Dry Weather Screening Checklist

The purpose of this procedure is to provide direction for early detection and elimination of any illicit discharge into surface water within the Mobile County boundary. The Mobile County Environmental Department is limited in its search for illicit discharges to Mobile County road right-of-ways or Mobile County owned property. The following process should be utilized when screening for illicit discharges:

1. Review GIS stormwater outfall maps.
2. Review and identify low, medium, and high risk sub-watershed areas based on illicit discharge potential areas, based on:
  - ✓ Past discharge complaints/reporting area,
  - ✓ Poor dry weather water quality,
  - ✓ Density of stormwater outfalls, and
  - ✓ Average age of development.
3. Prioritize the screening areas based on risk ranking.
4. Visit and conduct visual inspection of each outfall starting with high priority sub-watersheds completing 20% of outfalls annually.
5. Follow the Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for all outfall inspections.
6. If discharge is detected, take sample and conduct quantitative analysis. Make sure to:
  - ✓ Take photograph, GPS location, and directions to the discharge.
7. Report to the Environmental Director.
8. Attempt to track down the source and if source is identified, refer to *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination A guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments* about investigation and/or fixing the illicit discharge.
9. Keep all IDDE documentation on file.

### Illicit Discharge Potential Determination

Compile and evaluate the information to define risk ranking to determine which sub-watersheds are high, medium, or low priority using the following score. Based on the risk ranking score, prioritize the screening areas.

Score Category	Land Use	303 (d) list	Stormwater outfall density	Average Age of Development	Past discharge complaints
High (3)	Industrial	Impaired by illicit discharge or stormwater	>20	>50	>10
Medium (2)	Commercial	Impaired by other sources	10 - 20	25-50	5-10
Low (1)	Residential	Not impaired	< 10	<25	<5

# IDDE Procedures

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## Visual Inspection

1. The staff should be trained in field safety and proper sample collection techniques. The visual inspection should be completed during dry weather conditions to minimize the possibility of general groundwater input. A 72-hour antecedent dry period should be observed prior to the site visit to reduce the possibility of observing stormwater runoff rather than illicit discharges.
2. Complete an IDDE Field Checklist and follow the SOP for each outfall. It is important to confirm site coordinates with a GPS unit.
3. If flow at the outfall is observed, make sure to describe the flow on the field checklist.

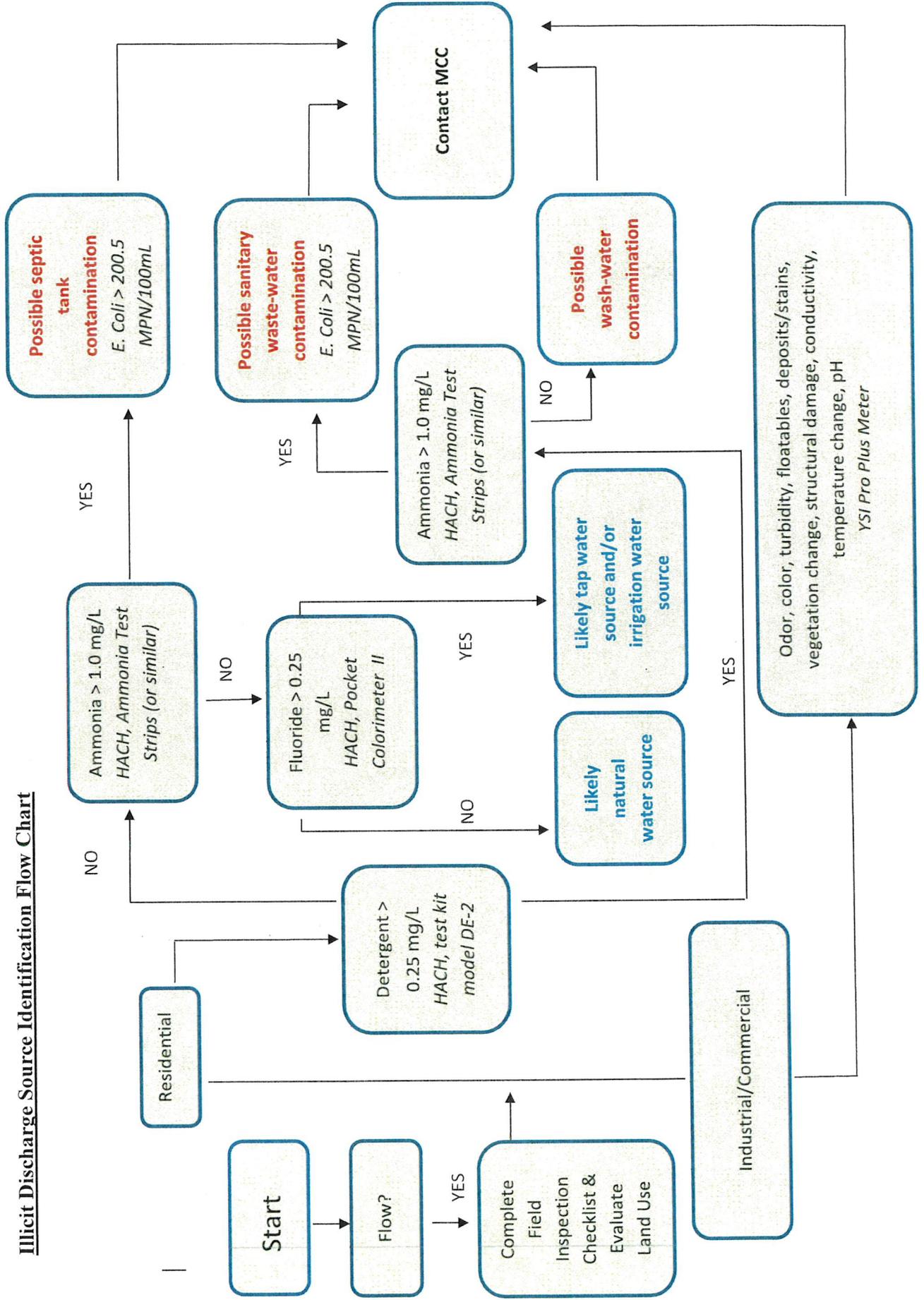
## Flow Sample Collection

A 72-hour antecedent dry period should be observed prior to sampling. Always wear disposable latex gloves when sampling and conducting field analyses. Samples should be collected using the following methods:

1. Using a clean wide mouth glass bottle, collect a sample directly from the flow. Take the grab sample from the horizontal and vertical center of the channel, if possible. Hold the container so the opening faces upstream.
2. Rinse the bottle once with water from the channel for conditioning and discard.
3. Collect a sample for on-site analysis of pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen.
4. Take pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen measurements from the sample no later than 15 minutes following sample collection. Avoid placing the sample and thermometer in direct sunlight.
5. Collect a sample for laboratory or office analysis. Transfer samples into proper containers (e.g., from glass bottle to sample container). The land use surrounding the outfall will determine what parameters the discharge should be monitored for. Refer to the SOP and/or flow chart for more information.
6. Label the sample bottles with the site ID.
7. Record all field measurements on the Field Checklist.
8. Place sample containers on-ice for transport to the laboratory.
9. Complete the Chain-of-Custody Form and deliver to the analytical laboratory immediately following sample collection.
10. Maintain Field Checklist and Chain-of-Custody documentation for the Report.

# IDDE Procedures

Illicit Discharge Source Identification Flow Chart



## MOBILE COUNTY STORM WATER OUTFALLS (INVENTORY)

### Outfall Location

<b>Outfall #:</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Time:</b>
<b>Major Outfall:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>Picture #:</b>	
<b>Last Rainfall:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> < 24 Hours <input type="checkbox"/> < 48 Hours <input type="checkbox"/> < 72 Hours <input type="checkbox"/> > 72 Hours		
<b>Site Location:</b>		<b>Watershed:</b>
<b>Land Use:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped		

### Pipe Outfall Information

<b>Type:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Pipe <input type="checkbox"/> Box Culvert <input type="checkbox"/> Drop Box <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
<b>Outfall Shape:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Round <input type="checkbox"/> Arch Pipe <input type="checkbox"/> Elliptical <input type="checkbox"/> Triangular <input type="checkbox"/> Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> Square <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
<b>Outfall Material:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> CMP <input type="checkbox"/> CPP <input type="checkbox"/> PVC <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Clay <input type="checkbox"/> Cast Iron <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
<b>Diameter (in):</b>	<b>Rise (in):</b>	<b>Span (in):</b>

### Channel Outfall Information

<b>Type:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Open Channel <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
<b>Outfall Shape:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Trapezoidal <input type="checkbox"/> Swell <input type="checkbox"/> Triangular <input type="checkbox"/> Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> Square		
<b>Outfall Material:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
<b>Channel Top (in):</b>	<b>Channel Bottom (in):</b>	<b>Channel Depth (in):</b>

### Outfall Condition

<b>Structural Condition:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Cracked <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Collapsed <input type="checkbox"/> Corroded <input type="checkbox"/> Buried <input type="checkbox"/> Clogged <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
<b>Under Water:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Fully		
<b>Vegetation Condition:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Light <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive <input type="checkbox"/> Inhibited		
<b>Sediment:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<b>Trash:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Deposits/Stains:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Sediments <input type="checkbox"/> Oily <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		

### Flow Status

<b>Flow:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
---

### Characteristics Flow

<b>Flow Description:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Trickle <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial
<b>Clarity:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque
<b>Turbidity:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Slight Cloudiness <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque
<b>Color:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Red <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow <input type="checkbox"/> Green <input type="checkbox"/> Grey <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<b>Floatables:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Oily Sheen <input type="checkbox"/> Garbage/Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Leaves <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<b>Biologics:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Mosquito Larvae <input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria/Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<b>Odor:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Musty <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Rotten Eggs <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum/Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
<b>Possible Illicit Discharge:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Unlikely <input type="checkbox"/> Potential <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious

### Comments:

<b>Investigators:</b>	<b>Form Completed By:</b>
-----------------------	---------------------------

## DRY WEATHER MONITORING/ILLICIT DISCHARGE FIELD SCREENING INSPECTION CHECKLIST

### First Visit

Outfall Number:	Site Location:
Date Tested:	Time Tested: <span style="float: right;">AM/PM</span>
Inspected By:	
Site Description: <input type="checkbox"/> Open Channel <input type="checkbox"/> Manhole <input type="checkbox"/> Outfall <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Land Use: <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Other	

### Inspection

Clarity: <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> SUS Solids <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Color: <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Red <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow <input type="checkbox"/> Green <input type="checkbox"/> Grey <input type="checkbox"/> Brown <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Odor: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Musty <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Rotten Eggs <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum/Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Floatables: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Oily Sheen <input type="checkbox"/> Garbage/Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Foam <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Deposits/Stains: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Sediments <input type="checkbox"/> Oily <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Vegetation Change: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Stressed Vegetation <input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria/Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Water Temp: °C	Fluoride: mg/L	pH:
Ammonia: mg/L	Detergents: mg/L	
Flow: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Trickle <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial		
Condition of Outfall: <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Rip-Rap <input type="checkbox"/> Bare <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Comments:		

### Second Visit

Date Tested:	Time Tested:
Inspected By:	

### Inspection

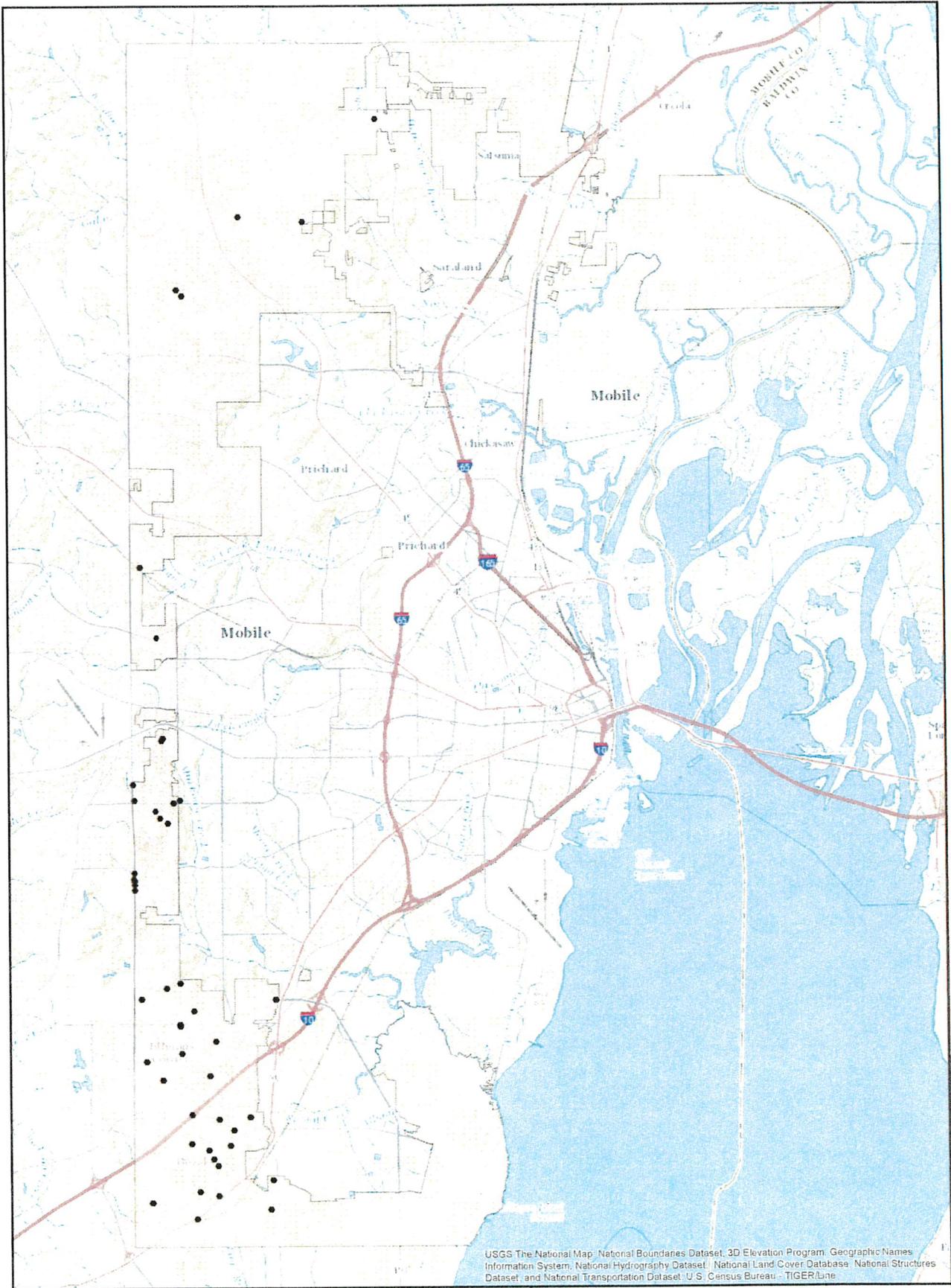
Clarity: <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> SUS Solids <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Color: <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Red <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow <input type="checkbox"/> Green <input type="checkbox"/> Grey <input type="checkbox"/> Brown <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Odor: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Musty <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Rotten Eggs <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum/Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Floatables: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Oily Sheen <input type="checkbox"/> Garbage/Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Foam <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Deposits/Stains: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Sediments <input type="checkbox"/> Oily <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Vegetation Change: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Stressed Vegetation <input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria/Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Water Temp: °C	Fluoride: mg/L	pH:
Ammonia: mg/L	Detergents: mg/L	
Flow: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Trickle <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial		
Condition of Outfall: <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Rip-Rap <input type="checkbox"/> Bare <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
Comments:		

E. coli Suspected:  Yes  No

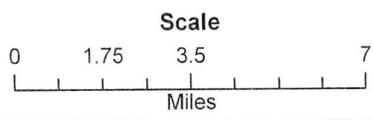
Lat/Long of Outfall:

Sample Taken to Lab:  Yes  No

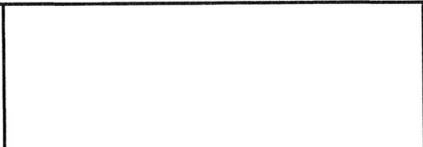
Suspected Illicit Discharge:  Yes  No



- Outfalls
- MS4 Boundary



MS4 Phase II  
Mobile County Commission



**Figure 4**  
Dry Weather Screening Locations

**APPENDIX G**

**CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT ANALYSIS  
(TRAINING, INSPECTIONS, ETC.)**





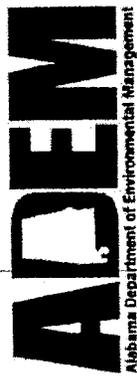
Road Name	Activity	Miles	Number of Inspns	Action Req?	Action Compl.	Insp Before, During, After
Cottage Hill Rd	Add Lane	1.4	1	N		A
Bell Dr	GDBP	0.3	1	N		A
Marshall St	GDBP	0.2	1	N		A
Wilson Blvd	GDBP	0.3	1	N		B
Country Estates Dr	GDBP	0.4	1	N		A
Grand Bay Wilmer Rd S	GDBP	1.4	1	N		A
Diffee Rd	GDBP	0.5	1	N		A
Douglas Rd	GDBP	1	1	N		A
Hugh Fort Rd	GDBP	0.5	1	N		A
Sims Rd	GDBP	0.5	1	N		A
Dees Rd	GDBP	0.5	1	N		A
Louis Tillman Rd	GDBP	1.3	1	N		A
Quinley Rd	GDBP	0.2	1	N		A
Criswell Rd	GDBP	0.2	1	N		A
Ramsey Rd Extension	GDBP	0.5	1	N		A
Malone Rd	GDBP	0.8	2	Y	Y	A
Albert Evans Rd	GDBP	0.5	1	N		A
North Woods Dr	GDBP	0.5	1	N		A
Larry Lane E	GDBP	0.4	1	N		A
Patruski Rd	GDBP	0.4	1	N		A
Old Highway 43	GDBP	0.4	1	N		A
Oak Crest Rd	GDBP	0.3	1	N		A
Hampton Rd	GDBP	0.6	1	N		B
Claudia Ln	GDBP	0.4	1	N		A
Ridgetop Dr	GDBP	0.2	1	N		A
Dawes Rd	RRR	3.3	2	N		D
Crave St	RRR	0.2	1	N		A
Mildred St E & W	RRR	0.3	1	N		A
Unruh St	RRR	0.2	1	N		A
Blue Marlin Dr	RRR	0.1	1	N		A
Blue Ridge Pl	RRR	0.1	1	N		A
Brunson Av	RRR	0.1	1	N		A
Crestwood Dr	RRR	0.2	1	N		A
Dubose Ave	RRR	0.2	1	N		A
Kelly Dr	RRR	0.1	1	N		A
Kent Cir	RRR	0.1	1	N		A
Larry Dr	RRR	0.2	1	N		A
Oak Ave	RRR	0.1	1	N		A
Shenandoah Trace W	RRR	0.1	1	N		A
Shenandoah Trail	RRR	0.4	1	N		A
Ballard Rd	GDBP	0.8	2	N		D

Ben Hamilton Rd Ext	GDBP	0.3	2	N		D
Silver Pine	Intersection	0.1	2	N		B, D
Ranch Rd	GDBP	0.5	1	N		B
Orchard Estates (10 Streets)	RRR	2.1	3	N		B1, D2
Theodore Dawes Rd	RRR	1.5	1	N		B
Collier Ave	GDBP	0.2	1	N		B
Celest Rd	Drain Outfall	0.1	1	N		B
Dawes Rd/Dawes Ln Intersection	Roundabout	0.1	1	N		B
Boothtown Rd	GDBP	0.5	1	N		B
Evans Rd	GDBP	0.9	1	N		B
March Rd	Bridge		2	Y	Y	A
Oyler Rd	Bridge		2	Y	Y	A
Leroy Stevens Rd	Bridge		2	Y	Y	A
Henderson Camp Rd	Bridge		2	Y	Y	A

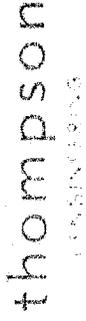
***There have been 51 roads/intersections/outfalls and 4 bridges inspected through 02/29/2016.  
Total Mileage is 26.5 miles.***

***Attended 2 Pre-construction  
meetings and 8 Pre-bid meetings  
where contractors were reminded  
to keep BMPs in good order.***

**APPENDIX H**  
**TRAINING CERTIFICATIONS**



QCI Training Program



# Certificate of Completion

is hereby granted to:

**Roy Marshall**

*Mobile County Public Works*

*for satisfactory completion of  
Online Refresher  
Training*

**QCI No. T0804**

**Expires 11/17/2016**

This certificate confers four (4.0) professional development hour (PDH) equivalents to students who require credits for licenses or certifications. Such PDHs are subject to the qualifying requirements of the licensing or certifying organization.

# QCI Training Program Certificate of Completion

is hereby granted to:

**Donald S. Dixon**  
*Mobile County Public Works*

for satisfactory completion of

*Refresher Training  
Online Version Completed*

*April 6, 2015*

QCI No. T2302  
Expires 3/29/2016



Qualified Credentialed Inspector

Donald S. Dixon  
Mobile County Public Works

QCI No. T2302

Expiration Date: 3/29/2016

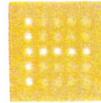
Initial Training: 11/17/2010  
Most Recent: 4/6/2015

7511 Howells Ferry Road  
Mobile, AL 36618

Phone: 251-574-4030

Fax: 251-574-3513

[ddixon@mobilecounty.net](mailto:ddixon@mobilecounty.net)



thompson  
CORPORATION

This certificate confers four (4.0) professional development hour (PDH) equivalents to students who require credits for licenses or certifications. Such PDHs are subject to the qualifying requirements of the licensing or certifying organization.

# QCI Training Program Certificate of Completion

is hereby granted to:  
**Albert A. Newberry**  
Mobile County Public Works

for satisfactory completion of

**Refresher Training**  
**Online Version Completed**

March 12, 2015

QCI No. T2305  
Expires 3/29/2016



Qualified Credentialed Inspector  
Albert A. Newberry  
Mobile County Public Works  
QCI No. T2305  
Expiration Date: 3/29/2016

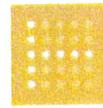
Initial Training: 11/17/2010  
Most Recent: 3/12/2015

7511 Howells Ferry Road  
Mobile, AL 36618

Phone: 251-574-4030

Fax: 251-574-3513

[anewberry@mobilecounty.net](mailto:anewberry@mobilecounty.net)



thompson  
ENGINEERING

This certificate confers four (4.0) professional development hour (PDH) equivalents to students who require credits for licenses or certifications. Such PDHs are subject to the qualifying requirements of the licensing or certifying organization.

# QCI Training Program Certificate of Completion

is hereby granted to:

**Charlie Davis**

*Mobile County Public Works*

for satisfactory completion of

*Refresher Training*

*Online Version Completed*

*March 23, 2015*

thompson  
INCORPORATED

QCI No. T3212  
Expires 4/11/2016

Qualified Credentialed Inspector  
Charlie Davis  
Mobile County Public Works  
QCI No. T3212  
Expiration Date: 4/11/2016

7511 Howells Ferry Road  
Mobile, AL 36618  
Phone: 251-574-4030  
Fax: 251-574-3513  
[cdavis2@mobilecounty.net](mailto:cdavis2@mobilecounty.net)

Initial Training: 4/11/2013  
Most Recent: 3/23/2015



This certificate confers four (4.0) professional development hour (PDH) equivalents to students who require credits for licenses or certifications. Such PDHs are subject to the qualifying requirements of the licensing or certifying organization.



Qualified Credentialed Inspector  
 Buddy McQuillen  
 Mobile County Public Works  
 QCI No. T2022  
 Expiration Date: 1/28/2016

7511 Howells Ferry Road  
 Mobile, AL 36618  
 Phone: 251-574-4030  
 Fax: 251-574-3513  
[bmcquillen@mobilecounty.net](mailto:bmcquillen@mobilecounty.net)

Initial Training: 1/28/2010  
 Most Recent: 2/27/2015

# QCI Training Program Certificate of Completion

*is hereby granted to:*

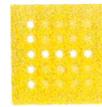
***Buddy McQuillen***  
*Mobile County Public Works*

*for satisfactory completion of*

***Refresher Training***  
***Online Version Completed***

*February 27, 2015*

**QCI No. T2022**  
**Expires 1/28/2016**



thompson  
 CONSULTANTS

This certificate confers four (4.0) professional development hour (PDH) equivalents to students who require credits for licenses or certifications. Such PDHs are subject to the qualifying requirements of the licensing or certifying organization.



Qualified Credentialed Inspector  
 Neal Howard  
 Mobile County Public Works  
 QCI No. T2088  
 Expiration Date: 3/24/2016

7511 Howells Ferry Road Initial Training: 3/24/2010  
 Mobile, AL 36618 Most Recent: 3/9/2015  
 Phone: 251-574-4030  
 Fax: 251-574-3513  
[nhoward@mobilecounty.net](mailto:nhoward@mobilecounty.net)

# QCI Training Program Certificate of Completion

*is hereby granted to:*

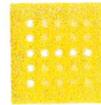
**Neal Howard**  
 Mobile County Public Works

*for satisfactory completion of*

**ADEM** *Refresher Training*  
**Online Version Completed**

*March 9, 2015*

QCI No. T2088  
 Expires 3/24/2016



thompson  
 CONSULTANTS

This certificate confers four (4.0) professional development hour (PDH) equivalents to students who require credits for licenses or certifications. Such PDHs are subject to the qualifying requirements of the licensing or certifying organization.



Qualified Credentialed Inspector  
 Kimberly B. Hunt  
 Mobile County Engineering  
 QCI No. T3572  
 Expiration Date: 2/5/2016

205 Government Street  
 Mobile, AL 36644  
 Phone: 251-574-8595  
 Fax: 251-574-4722  
[khunt@mobilecounty.net](mailto:khunt@mobilecounty.net)

Initial Training: 2/5/2014  
 Most Recent: 2/24/2015

# QCI Training Program Certificate of Completion

*is hereby granted to:*

***Kimberly B. Hunt***

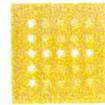
***Mobile County Engineering***

*for satisfactory completion of*

***Refresher Training  
 Online Version Completed***

***February 24, 2015***

**QCI No. T3572  
 Expires 2/5/2016**



thompson  
 CONSULTING

This certificate confers four (4.0) professional development hour (PDH) equivalents to students who require credits for licenses or certifications. Such PDHs are subject to the qualifying requirements of the licensing or certifying organization.

# QCI Training Program Certificate of Completion



*is hereby granted to:*

***Patrick B. Williams***

***Mobile County Public Works***

*for satisfactory completion of*

***Refresher Training  
Online Version Completed***

*February 12, 2015*

**QCI No. T2024  
Expires 1/28/2016**



thompson  
CREDENTIALS

Qualified Credentialed Inspector  
Patrick B. Williams  
Mobile County Public Works  
QCI No. T2024  
Expiration Date: 1/28/2016

7511 Howells Ferry Road  
Mobile, AL 36618  
Phone: 251-574-4030  
Fax: 251-574-3513  
pwilliam@mobilecounty.net

Initial Training: 1/28/2010  
Most Recent: 2/12/2015

This certificate confers four (4.0) professional development hour (PDH) equivalents to students who require credits for licenses or certifications. Such PDHs are subject to the qualifying requirements of the licensing or certifying organization.

# QCI Training Program Certificate of Completion

is hereby granted to:

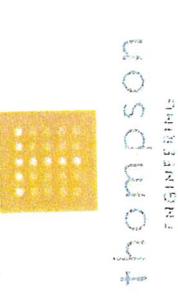
**David F. Foley, Jr.**  
Mobile County Public Works

for satisfactory completion of

**Refresher Training**  
**Online Version Completed**

February 18, 2015

QCI No. T2303  
Expires 2/5/2016



Qualified Credentialed Inspector  
David F. Foley, Jr.  
Mobile County Public Works  
QCI No. T2303  
Expiration Date: 2/5/2016  
7511 Howells Ferry Road  
Mobile, AL 36618  
Phone: 251-574-4030  
Fax: 251-574-3513  
[dfoley@mobilecounty.net](mailto:dfoley@mobilecounty.net)

ate confers four (4.0) professional development hour (PDH) equivalents to students who require credits for licenses or certifications. Such PDHs are subject to the qualifying requirements of the licensing or certifying organization.



Qualified Credentialed Inspector

Sidney Alums

Mobile County Public Works

QCI No. T2021

Expiration Date: 1/28/2016

Initial Training: 1/28/2010

Most Recent: 2/12/2015

[salums@mobilecounty.net](mailto:salums@mobilecounty.net)

Fax: 251-574-3513

Phone: 251-574-4030

Mobile, AL 36618

7511 Howells Ferry Road

# QCI Training Program

# Certificate of Completion

is hereby granted to:

**Sidney Alums**

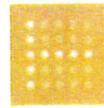
*Mobile County Public Works*

*for satisfactory completion of*

**Refresher Training**  
**Online Version Completed**

*February 12, 2015*

QCI No. T2021  
Expires 1/28/2016



thompson  
ENGINEERING

This certificate confers four (4.0) professional development hour (PDH) equivalents to students who require credits for licenses or certifications. Such PDHs are subject to the qualifying requirements of the licensing or certifying organization.



Qualified Credentialed Inspector  
 Dennis Johnson  
 Mobile County Public Works  
 QCI No. T4092  
 Expiration Date: 2/5/2016

205 Government Street  
 Mobile, AL 36644  
 Phone: 251-574-8595  
 Fax: 251-574-4722  
[djohnson@mobilecounty.net](mailto:djohnson@mobilecounty.net)

Initial Training: 2/5/2015  
 Most Recent: 2/5/2015

# QCI Training Program Certificate of Completion

*is hereby granted to:*

**Dennis Johnson**  
 Mobile County Public Works

*for satisfactory completion of 8 instructional hours*

**Initial Training**

**February 5, 2015**

**John Carlton, Cindy Roton,  
 David Upton, Suzanne Sweetser**

*Instructors*

**QCI NO: T4092**

**Expires: 2/5/2016**



thompson  
 ENGINEERING

This certificate confers eight (8.0) professional development hours (PDHs) to students who require credits for licenses or certifications. Such PDHs are subject to the qualifying requirements of the licensing or certifying organization.

**ALDOT Annual QCI Refresher Training  
Field Session**

**CERTIFICATE OF COURSE ATTENDANCE**

PRESENTED TO:

**Adrian Lang**  
of  
**Mobile Co.**

February 3, 2015



*Tracy A. Stegmaler*  
Tracy A. Stegmaler, P.E.  
ALDOT QCI Trainer

**ADEM**

Qualified Credentialed Inspector

Dennis Johnson

Mobile County Public Works

QCI No. T4092

Expiration Date: 2/5/2016

205 Government Street

Mobile, AL 36644

Phone: 251-574-8595

Fax: 251-574-4722

[djohnson@mobilecounty.net](mailto:djohnson@mobilecounty.net)

Initial Training: 2/5/2015

Most Recent: 2/5/2015

QCI Training Program  
**Certificate of Completion**

is hereby granted to:

**Kimberly B. Hunt**

*Mobile County Engineering*

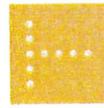
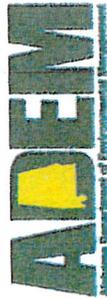
for satisfactory completion of

*Refresher Training*

*Online Version Completed*

*February 24, 2015*

QCI No. T3572  
Expires 2/5/2016



thompson  
ENGINEERING

This certificate confers four (4.0) professional development hour (PDH) equivalents to students who require credits for licenses or certifications. Such PDHs are subject to the qualifying requirements of the licensing or certifying organization.

**APPENDIX I**

**QUARTERLY TIRE  
REMOVAL SUMMARY**

**MOBILE COUNTY SCRAP TIRE REMEDIATION GRANT WITH ADEM MARCH  
2015 THROUGH FEBRUARY 2016**

<b>TIME PERIOD</b>	<b># SCRAP TIRES</b>	<b>REMEDATION COST</b>
2ND QTR 2015	1364	\$2,564.70
3RD QTR 2015	870	\$2,508.95
4TH QTR 2015	150	\$423.33
1ST QTR 2016	2026	\$2,581.34
	<b>4410</b>	<b>\$8,078.32</b>

**APPENDIX J**

**ROADSIDE DEBRIS  
REMOVAL SUMMARY**

**MOBILE COUNTY ROAD R-O-W CLEANING REPORT MARCH 2015 THROUGH  
FEBRUARY 2016**

District	# Crew Hours Cleaning	# 30gal. Bags Litter
1	329	2849
2	812	7913
3	911	8332
<b>Total</b>	<b>2052</b>	<b>19094</b>

Reclaimed Material (ditch dirt) from 3/1/2015 to  
2/15/2016:

8853 cy

**Totals for Ditch Dirt for Camp 1**

Equipment	Amount Hauled (cy)	Location Hauled
Sweeper Truck	1023	County Pit
VAC-CON Truck	896	County Pit
Dump Trucks	1104	County Pit
Total	3023	County Pit

**APPENDIX K**

**JUNK CONTROL  
ORDINANCE CASES**

**MOBILE COUNTY JUNK CONTROL ORDINANCE AND STATE LITTER LAW CASES MARCH 2015  
THROUGH FEBRUARY 2016**

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	<b>CLOSED</b>	<b>OPEN</b>	<b>CITATIONS ISSUED</b>
March	152	148	4	5
April	135	134	1	10
May	136	130	6	11
June	150	148	2	27
July	148	139	9	33
August	145	141	4	40
September	146	143	3	37
October	123	120	3	28
November	118	111	7	22
December	282	260	22	31
January	205	136	69	24
February	0	0	0	0
	1740	1610	130	268

Achieved a 73% voluntary compliance rate in 2015.

**APPENDIX L**  
**LANDFILL SUMMARY**

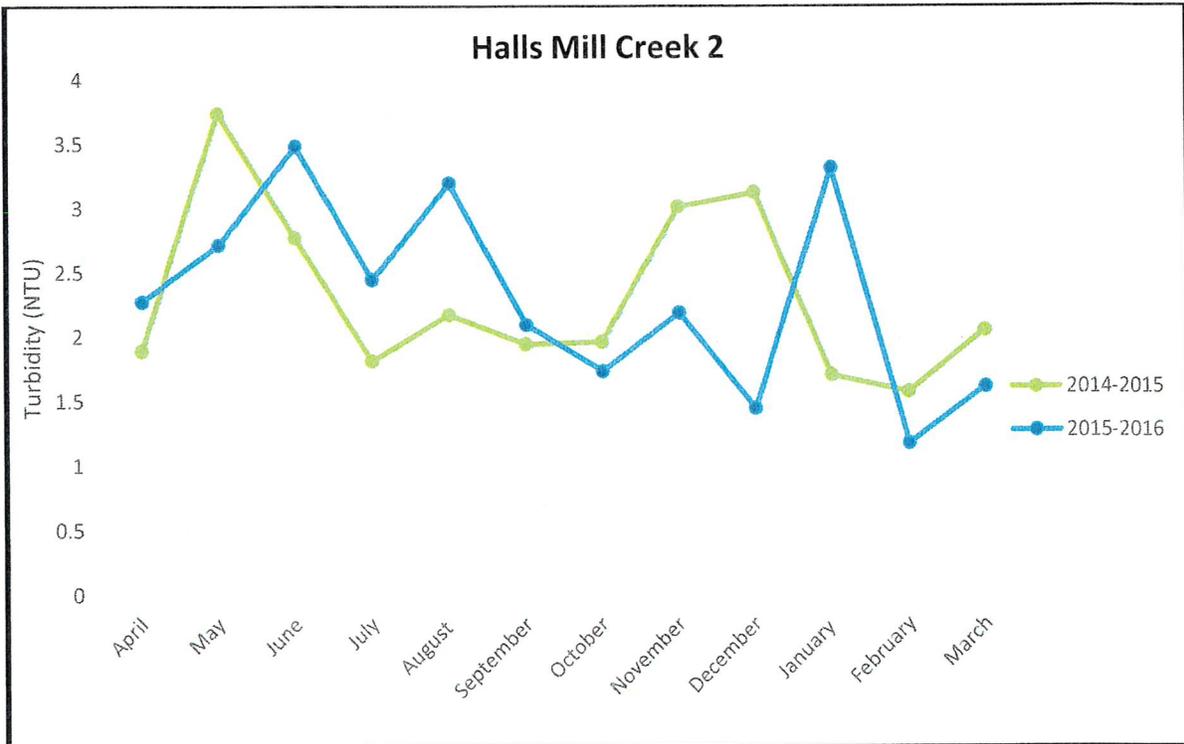
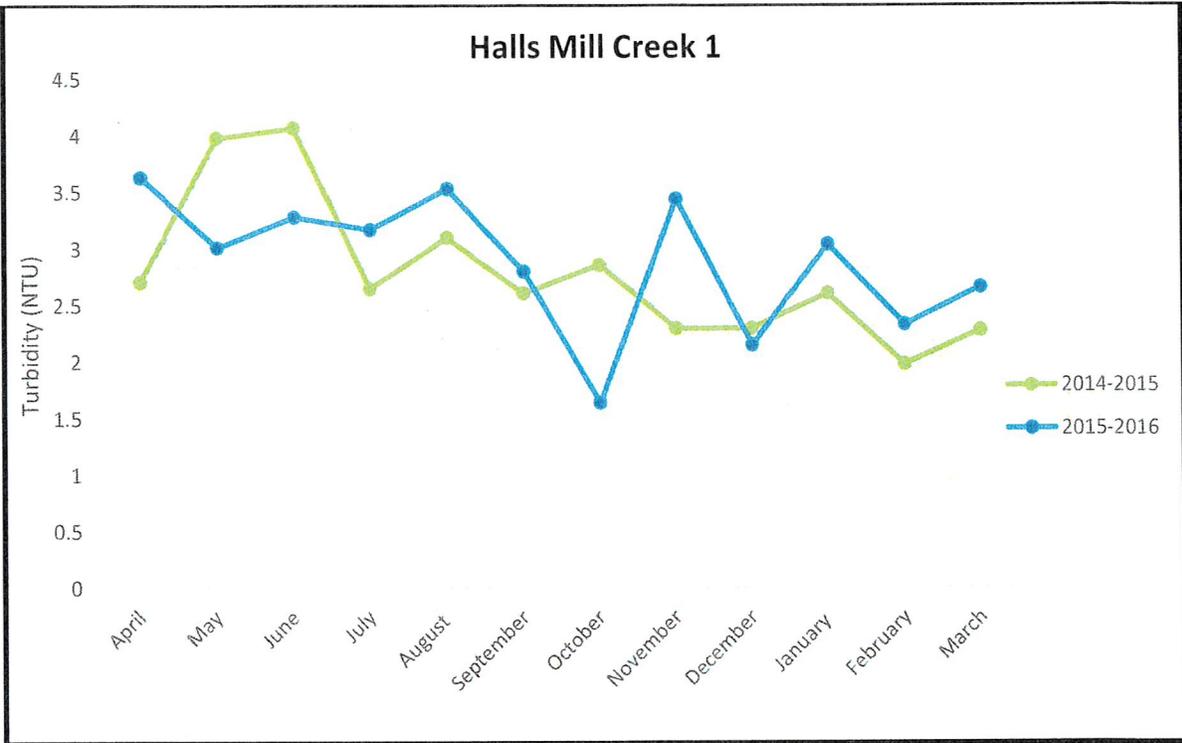
**ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT LANDFILL REPORT MARCH 2015 THROUGH FEBRUARY 2016**

**LANDFILL TOTALS**

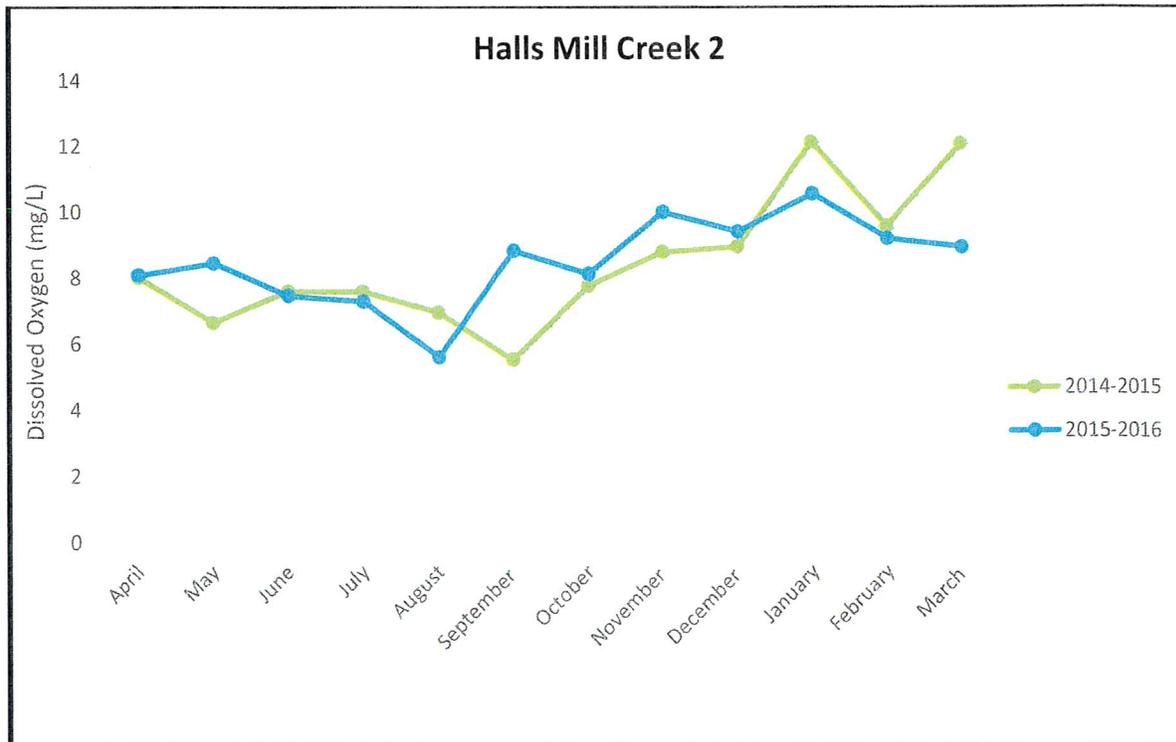
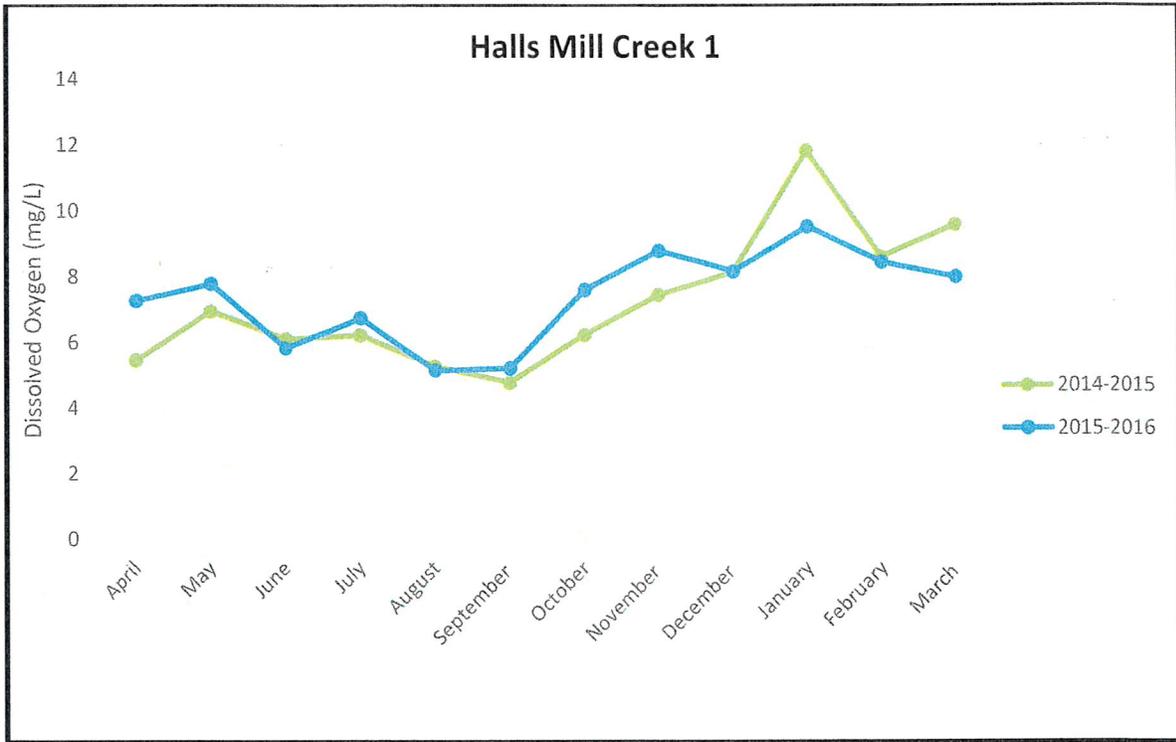
	CHASTANG		DIRT INC		H & S		INTEGRATED WASTE	
	MONIES	YARDS	MONIES	YARDS	MONIES	YARDS	MONIES	YARDS
MARCH	\$132.73	16	\$1,804.00	656	\$420.00	159	\$0.00	0
APRIL	\$648.51	48	\$55.00	20	\$1,074.00	368.2	\$0.00	0
MAY	\$575.57	64	\$946.00	344	\$500.00	176	\$0.00	0
JUNE	\$322.26	64	\$110.00	40	\$513.00	170	\$0.00	0
JULY	\$565.60	64	\$220.00	80	\$685.00	224.15	\$0.00	0
AUGUST	\$493.57	32	\$55.00	20	\$548.00	175.66	\$0.00	0
SEPTEMBER	\$221.59	48	\$165.00	60	\$421.00	137.154	\$0.00	0
OCTOBER	\$290.55	48	\$220.00	80	\$1,632.00	559.2	\$0.00	0
NOVEMBER	\$423.20	48	\$1,650.00	600	\$342.00	122.4	\$0.00	0
DECEMBER	\$498.05	64	\$220.00	80	\$439.00	155.4	\$0.00	0
JANUARY	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
FEBRUARY	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0
TOTALS	\$4,171.63	496	\$5,445.00	1980	\$6,574.00	2247	\$0.00	0
TOTAL MONIES	<b>\$16,190.63</b>							
TOTAL YARDS	<b>4723</b>							

**APPENDIX M**  
**WATER QUALITY MONITORING**

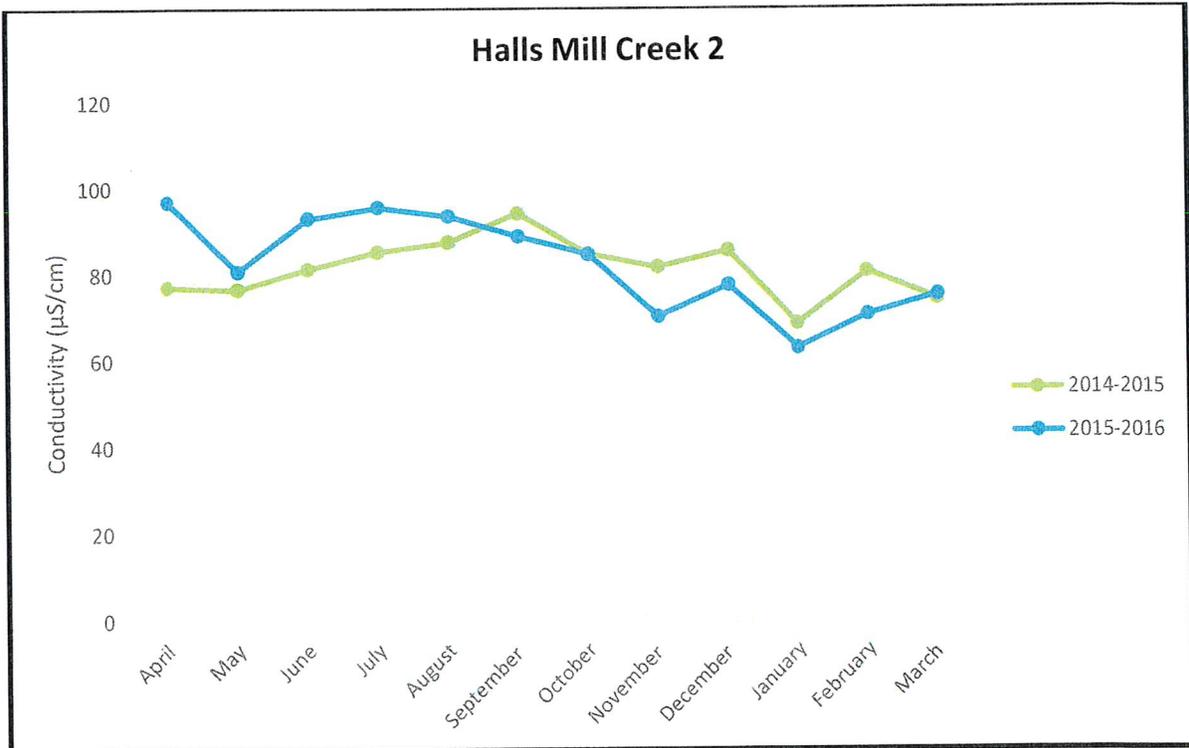
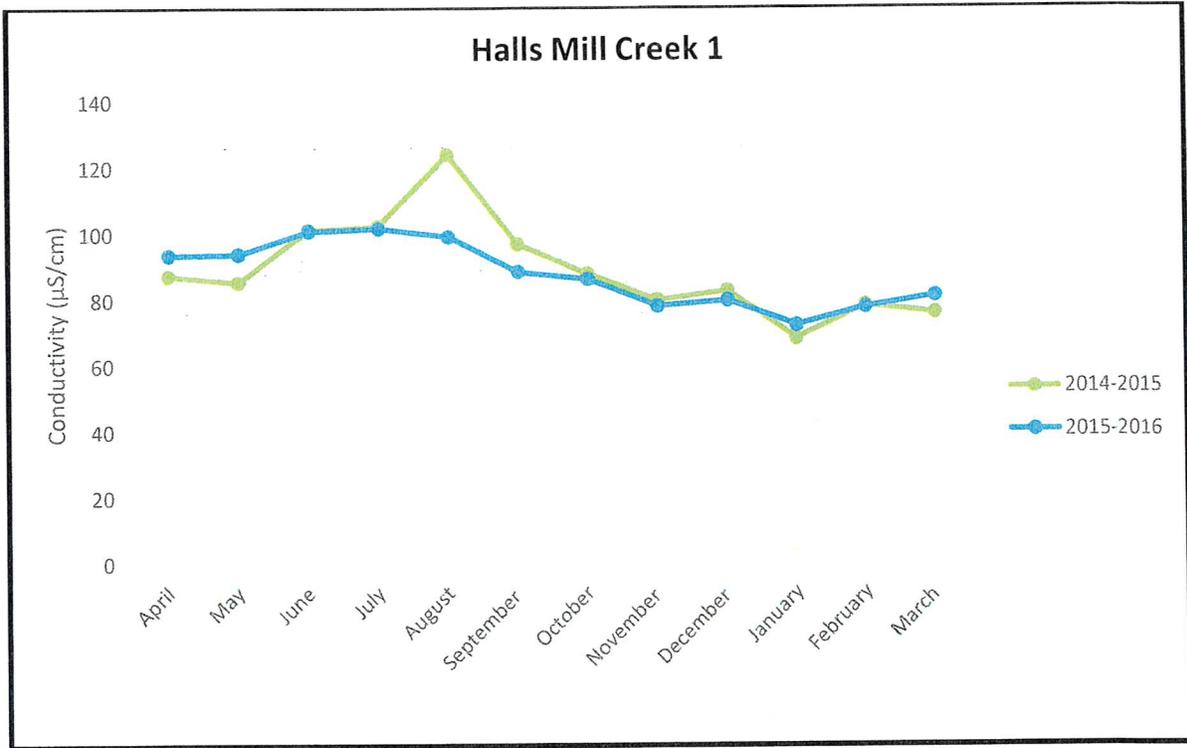
## Turbidity



### Dissolved Oxygen



### Conductivity



pH

