

Summary Status Implementation of the Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program 2005 Annual Report

Introduction

As result of U. S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (USEPA) Phase II rules published in December 1999, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (Department) developed the Municipal Stormwater Regulation Program. This program addresses pollutants entering our waters from “municipal separate storm sewer systems” (MS4s) owned or operated by local, county, state, interstate, or federal government agencies.

As a result of USEPA’s new Phase II rules, on February 2, 2004 the Department revised the NJPDES stormwater rules and issued final four (4) NJPDES general permits to authorizes stormwater discharges from municipalities throughout the state, as well as public complexes, and highway agencies. Public complexes include certain large public colleges, prisons, hospital complexes and military bases. Highway Agencies include county, state, interstate, or federal government agencies that operate highways and other thoroughfares such as each of the 21 counties, the New Jersey Department of Transportation, the Port Authority of N.Y. and N.J., the New Jersey Turnpike Authority, and the South Jersey Transportation Authority.

The permits address stormwater quality issues related to new development, redevelopment and existing developed areas by requiring regulated entities to develop a stormwater program and implement specific permit requirements referred to as Statewide Basic Requirements (SBRs). Each year municipalities, public complexes and highway agencies submit a detailed Annual Report indicating their status on implementing their stormwater program and supporting information.

The table below represents a summary of the information contained in the Annual Reports submitted for the time period April 1, 2004 – April 1, 2005. It is important to note that the general permits contain implementation schedules that vary over the five year permit cycle and that many of the SBRs are not required to be completed during this reporting period.

Annual Reports and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SPPP)

*Note: The Tier B Municipal Stormwater General Permit does not require that municipalities prepare a SPPP.

	Tier A Municipalities (457)	Tier B Municipalities (102)	Highway Agencies (33)	Public Complexes (83)
Annual Reports submitted	438	98	19	55
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans prepared	391	N/A *	18	55

New Development and Redevelopment

To prevent or minimize pollution of surface waters and groundwater by stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects, municipalities must develop, implement, and enforce a “post-construction program” to control post-construction stormwater runoff from these projects. The Tier A and Tier B permits require municipalities to adopt a Municipal Stormwater Management Plan and Ordinance, and submit the adopted plan and ordinance to the County Planning Board for approval. The Municipal Stormwater Management Plan and Ordinance must be consistent with the standards in the Stormwater Management rule at N.J.A.C. 7:8. The Stormwater Management rules at N.J.A.C. 7:8 are also implemented through the Residential Site Improvement Standards for residential development.

Public Complexes and Highway Agencies do not adopt a Municipal Stormwater Management Plan or Ordinance. Instead the Public Complex and Highway Agency Permit require that they insure that their own “major development” complies with the design standards contained in N.J.A.C. 7:8-5 of the Stormwater Management rule.

Implementing stormwater management rules for major development subject to Residential Site Improvement Standards	430	97	N/A	N/A
Adopted Municipal Stormwater Management Plan	258	59	N/A	N/A
Adopted Stormwater Control Ordinance	60	19	N/A	N/A
Implementing stormwater management rules design standards for own major development project	N/A	N/A	14	47
Submitted Adopted Municipal Stormwater Management Plan and Adopted Stormwater Control Ordinance to County Planning Board	60	19	N/A	N/A

Local Public Education

The Department has been aggressively pursuing public education which is mandated in the Federal Phase II rule. The Department is implementing a Statewide Public Education Program and supplements those efforts by requiring each municipality to implement a local public education program. It is widely recognized that non-point source pollution can often be linked to our daily activities and lifestyles - things like walking pets, washing cars, changing motor oil, fertilizing the lawn, and littering.

Therefore, municipalities are required to educate their residents and businesses on the impact of their day-to-day activities on stormwater quality. Topics include things such as

proper use and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides, using native or well-adapted vegetation that requires little or no fertilization, and properly disposing of pet wastes, used motor oil and household hazardous wastes. This is accomplished through the annual distribution of the Department’s brochure entitled “Solutions to Stormwater Pollution” and the holding of an “annual event”. In addition, Municipalities must label all storm drain inlets over the next 5 years. It is recommended that labeling be done with local youth groups.

Distributed Educational Brochure	258	65	
Methods of distribution include newsletters, individual mailings, combined with water and/or sewer bill, combined with tax bill, combined with potable water report, included in recycling calendar, and hand delivery.			
Conducted Annual Educational Event	319	63	
Annual events held included community days, memorial day parade, earth day, national night out, and Barnegat Bay festival.			
Storm Drain Labeling (began labeling stormdrains)	186	21	
Pet Waste Brochure w/license	255		

Improper Disposal of Waste

Improper Disposal of Waste SBR focuses on the proper disposal of wastes such as pet waste, litter, leaves, and other yard wastes. Most of the BMPs found in this section require the passing of an ordinance. Tier B Municipalities are not required to pass these ordinances. Public Complexes and Highway Agencies are required to pass appropriate regulatory mechanisms.

Pet Waste Ordinance	223
Litter Ordinance	227
Improper Disposal of Waste	197
Wildlife Feeding Ordinance	197
Yard waste Ordinance	
containerized	103
non-containerized	60
Illicit Connection Ordinance	169
Stormwater Outfall Mapping	
1 st sector	112
2 nd sector	88
Outfall Inspections	76
Illicit Connections	4

Solids and Floatable Controls

Solids and floatable controls are designed to minimize the amount of materials discharge to surface water bodies from MS4s and include, among other things, catch basin retrofitting, catch basin cleaning, and street sweeping. Municipalities have reported that over 68 thousand tons of materials have been removed from streets and catch basins during the first year of the program. It should be noted that street sweeping include both mandated sweeping and voluntary sweeping (the permit requires that certain defined streets are swept monthly.). In addition during this first year municipalities inspected and cleaned over 100,000 catch basins. Many of these had not been inspected or cleaned in years.

Solids and Floatable Controls				
Street Sweeping Program	317			
Total miles swept/year	74,273			
Total amount of materials removed	61, 556 tons			
Storm drain inlet retrofitting	322			
Catch basin cleaning program				
Inspected and cleaned ALL catch basins	152			
Inspected and cleaned some number of catch basins	104			
Total number of catch basins inspected and cleaned	104,037			
Total amount of material removed from catch basins	6,586 tons			

Maintenance Yard Operations

Maintenance Yard Operations				
Salt storage structures constructed	303			
Fueling SOP implemented	273			
Vehicle Maintenance SOP implemented	296			
Good Housekeeping SOP implemented	313			

Sharing of Responsibility

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Implemented some type of sharing of services	202			