



# Storm Water Management Program

---

Syracuse City  
May 2016

# SYRACUSE CITY CORPORATION

Syracuse, Utah

## Storm Water Management Program

Updated December 2018



Prepared by:

Robert Whiteley, PE  
Public Works Director

SYRACUSE CITY CORPORATION  
Storm Water Management Program

TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Table of Contents**

1.0	Introduction.....	1
2.0	SWMP General Information .....	9
3.0	Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts .....	11
4.0	Public Involvement / Participation.....	12
5.0	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination .....	13
6.0	Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control.....	15
7.0	Long-term Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment.....	16
8.0	Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations .....	17
1.0	Appendix A: UPDES General Permit for Small MS4's .....	1
2.0	Appendix B: Ordinance 4.40 Illicit Discharge and Erosion Control .....	2
3.0	Appendix C: Resolution.....	3
4.0	Appendix D: Inter-local Agreement .....	4
5.0	Appendix E: BMP Maintenance Agreement .....	5
6.0	Appendix F: BMP Fact Sheets.....	6
7.0	Appendix G: BMP Schedule.....	7
8.0	Appendix H: Storm Water Activity Permit .....	8
9.0	Appendix I: IDDE Program.....	9
10.0	Appendix J: Inspection Forms and Logs .....	10
11.0	Appendix K: Control Measures Summary.....	11
12.0	Appendix L: Fiscal Summary .....	12
13.0	Appendix M: City Facilities.....	13

## **1.0 Introduction**

---

### **1.1 Introduction**

This Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) has been developed exclusively for Syracuse City, Utah. Syracuse City is located between Ogden and Salt Lake City in Davis County west of Layton City and situated along the east shore of the Great Salt Lake. This SWMP has been implemented for the purpose of:

1. Reducing the discharge of pollutants from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4);
2. Protect water quality; and
3. Satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Utah Water Quality Act

Six control measures have been incorporated into the SWMP in order to implement the program in accordance with the Small MS4 General UPDES Permit UTR 090000. These control measures include the following:

1. Public education and outreach on storm water impacts
2. Public involvement / participation
3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE)
4. Construction site storm water runoff control
5. Long-term storm water management in new development and redevelopment (post-construction storm water management)
6. Pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal operations

The water quality within Syracuse City is relatively good. None of the streams or waterways has been identified as protected under Section 303(d) of the USEPA regarding impaired waters. This list is found online at the following link:

<http://www.deq.utah.gov/ProgramsServices/programs/water/wqmanagement/assessment/PreviousIR.htm>.

Syracuse City is an active member of the Davis County Storm Coalition. The coalition works together to promote improved storm water quality. Nitrogen and phosphorus reductions are a collaborative effort with the

storm coalition to evaluate, identify, target, and provide outreach in order to improve water quality in the area.

The storm drain system is maintained by Syracuse City Public Works Department, Environmental Division. The Environmental Superintendent is responsible to implement and coordinate the Best Management Practices (BMP's) contained within this SWMP.

This SWMP is reviewed annually in conjunction with the preparation of an annual report submitted to the State Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Water Quality. Any updates to this report follow procedures outlined in Section 4.4 of the general permit.

## **1.2 Definitions**

The following definitions are to be used in conjunction with those found in Utah Administrative Code R317. The following terms have the meaning as set forth:

BMP means "best management practice".

CCTV means "closed circuit television.

CIP means a "Capital Improvement Plan".

DWQ means "the Utah Division of Water Quality".

Illicit Connection means any man-made conveyance connecting an illicit discharge directly to a municipal separate storm sewer system.

Illicit Discharge means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water, except discharges pursuant to a UPDES Permit and discharges resulting from emergency firefighting activities.

LID means "Low Impact Development" which is an approach to land development that works with nature to more closely mimic pre-development hydrologic functions.

MS4 means "Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System", which 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) pursuant to R317-8-1.6(4),(7), & (14), or designated under UAC R317-8-3.9(1)(a)5:

- a) That is owned or operated by a state, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State Law) having jurisdiction over disposal of 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 Federal Clean Water Act that discharges to waters of the State;
- b) That is designated or used for collecting or conveying storm water;
- c) Which is not a combined sewer; and
- d) Which is not part of a publicly-owned treatment works as defined in 40CFR 122.2.

MEP means "Maximum Extent Practicable" which is the technology-based discharge standard for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems established by the Federal Clean Water Act 402(p)(3)(B)(iii), which reads: "Permits for discharges from municipal storm sewers shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques, and system, design, and engineering methods, and other such provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants."

NOI means "Notice of Intent", which is the mechanism used to register for coverage under a General Permit.

Non-analytical monitoring refers to monitoring for pollutants by means other than UAC R317-2-10 and 40 CFR 136, such as visually or by qualitative tools that provide comparative or rough estimates.

Outfall means a point source as defined by UAC R317-8-1.5(34) at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the state and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the state and are used to convey waters of the state.

Phase 2 areas means areas regulated under UPDES storm water regulations encompassed by small municipal separate storm sewer systems. The Phase 2 Rule automatically covers on a nationwide basis all small municipal separate storm sewer systems located in urbanized areas as defined by the Bureau of Census and on a case-by-case basis those small municipal

separate storm sewer systems located outside urbanized areas that the UPDES permitting authority designates.

Permittee means a federal or state agency, municipality, county, or district that owns or operates a storm drain collection system or who is in direct responsible charge for operation and maintenance of the storm drain collection system.

Phase 2 areas means areas regulated under UPDES storm water regulations encompassed by small municipal separate storm sewer systems. The Phase 2 Rule automatically covers on a nationwide basis all small municipal separate storm sewer systems located in urbanized areas as defined by the Bureau of Census and on a case-by-case basis those small municipal separate storm sewer systems located outside urbanized areas that the UPDES permitting authority designates.

Priority construction site means a construction site that has potential to threaten water quality when considering the following factors: soil erosion potential; site slope; project size and type; sensitivity of receiving waterbodies; proximity to receiving waterbodies; non-storm water discharges and past record of non-compliance by the operators of the construction site.

Runoff means storm water and water from other sources that travels across the land surface, or laterally through the ground near the land surface, and discharges to water bodies either directly or through a collection and conveyance system.

SOP means "Standard Operating Procedure" which is a set of written instructions that document a routine or repetitive activity.

Storm Drain Collection System means a system for the collection and conveyance of storm waters. The storm drain collection system does not include: private sewer systems owned and operated by a homeowners association or an owner of real property; and systems that collect and convey sewer, flood irrigation, or land drain.

Storm water means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

SWMP means "Storm Water Management Program" which is a document used to describe the various control measures and activities that are implemented by the Permittee. It includes a set of measurable goals, actions, and activities designed to protect water quality by methods to

reduce the discharge of pollutants from municipal separate storm sewer systems to the maximum extent practicable.

TMDL means "Total Maximum Daily Load", which refers to a study that quantifies the amount of a pollutant in a stream; identifies the sources of the pollutant; and recommends regulatory or other actions that may need to be taken in order for the impaired waterbody to meet water quality standards.

Urbanized Area is a land area comprising one or more places and the adjacent density settled surrounding area that together have a residential population of at least 50,000 and an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile.

UPDES means "Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System".

Waters of the State means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, water-courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private which are contained within, flow through, or border upon this state or any portion thereof, except bodies of water confined to and retained within the limits of private property, and which do not develop into or constitute a nuisance, or public health hazard, or a menace to fish and wildlife which shall not be considered to be waters of the state under this definition UAC R317-1-1.

### **1.3 General Requirements**

General requirements for a storm water management program, as specified in the Small MS4 General Permit include the following:

1. Permit number;
2. MS4 location description and map;
3. Information regarding the overall water quality concerns, priorities, measurable goals, and interim milestones specific to the Permittee that were considered in the development and/or revisions to the SWMP document;
4. A description of the program elements that will be implemented (or are already being implemented) in each of the six minimum control measures;



5. A description of any modifications to ordinances or long-term / ongoing processes implemented in accordance with the previous MS4 General Permit for each of the six minimum control measures;
6. A description of how the Permittee intends to meet the requirements of the Permit as described in Part 4.0 by either referencing existing program areas that already meet the Permit requirements or a description and relevant measurable goals that include, as appropriate, the year by which the Permittee will achieve required actions, including interim milestones;
7. Joint submittals of Co-Permittees (if applicable) and the associated responsibility in meeting requirements of the SWMP;
8. A certification and signature;
9. Specific details for complying with the required items in each of the six minimum control measures.

#### **1.4 Storm Water Ordinance**

Syracuse City has an Illicit Discharge and Erosion Control ordinance in Title 4, Chapter 40 that has been adopted by the governing body. No modifications to the ordinance have been necessary since the previous MS4 General Permit. The ordinance is found online at the following link:

<http://www.codepublishing.com/UT/Syracuse/>

#### **1.5 Nitrogen and Phosphorous**

The significant increase in recent years of nitrogen and phosphorus in water bodies across the country has intensified water quality problems. Excess nitrogen and phosphorus in Utah waters harm our streams, rivers, and lakes.

The Division of Water Quality (DWQ) is currently at work on a nutrient reduction plan tailored to the unique needs of Utah waters. DWQ has already identified numerous watersheds in the state that are affected by high nutrient levels. In an effort to reverse this disturbing trend, DWQ, in partnership with a comprehensive team of key stakeholders, established a working group to develop acceptable benchmarks for nitrogen and phosphorus and develop nutrient reduction programs to reduce nutrient loads entering the state's waters.

Nitrogen and phosphorus are nutrients that are a part of all aquatic ecosystems and support the growth of the algae and aquatic plants that provide food and habitat for fish and smaller aquatic organisms. However, excess nitrogen and phosphorus, or nutrient pollution, can result in serious water quality problems. It impairs drinking water, endangers aquatic life, and threatens recreational uses. Nutrient pollution can also pose serious risks to human and animal health and damage to the economy.

Excess nitrogen and phosphorus in the water causes algae and some types of bacteria to grow faster than ecosystems can handle, a process known as eutrophication. Large growths of algae, called algal blooms, reduce oxygen in the water, stressing or killing fish. Algal blooms also harm water quality, food resources and habitats. Some blooms are harmful to humans because they contain bacteria that can produce toxins that can make people sick if they swim in or drink the contaminated water.

The Division's goal is to protect Utah's waters for their beneficial uses while taking into consideration the respective characteristics and potential of these waters. Given the wide diversity of streams and lakes throughout Utah, the levels of nutrients protective of the beneficial uses in one type of stream will be different in another type of stream. DWQ, in collaboration with a team of core stakeholders, has assembled a toolbox of comprehensive and adaptive solutions to tackle the problem of nutrient pollution in Utah. Strategies to address nutrient pollution include:

- Nutrient standards that limit pollutants and protect water bodies for their beneficial uses.
- Statewide monitoring to identify water bodies with nutrient problems.
- Site-specific strategies that account for the differences in water bodies and their sources of nutrient pollution.
- Technology- based effluent limits for wastewater treatment discharges to be phased in over time.
- An environmental stewardship certification program, along with guidance on the application of Best Management Practices (BMPs), for agricultural nonpoint sources of nutrient pollution.

- Funding to address nonpoint sources of nutrient pollution.
- Watershed scale nutrient reduction strategies, with an initial focus on headwaters.

Syracuse City actively participates with the Davis Storm Water Coalition in a combined effort to strategize.

### **1.6 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, 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.

---

Authorized Signature

Date

## **2.0 SWMP General Information**

---

### **2.1 Program Effective**

This Storm Water Management Program was adopted by Syracuse City Council by Resolution R16-27 on June 14, 2016.

### **2.2 Local Contact Representatives**

The responsible representative(s), position and phone number for Syracuse City with regard to this SWMP listed in notification priority order are:

Public Works	Administrative Office	801-825-7235
Public Works	After hours emergency on-call	801-643-5775
Darel Webb	Environmental Superintendent	801-837-6777
Jed Todd	Environmental Maintenance Worker	801-390-3756
Daniel Christlieb	Environmental Maintenance Worker	801-940-2763
Robert Whiteley	Public Works Director	801-614-9682
Brian Bloemen	Engineer	801-614-9630

### **2.3 Agency Contacts**

Rachelle Blackham	Davis County Health Department	801-525-5107
Loren Allen	Davis County Health Department	801-525-5102
Brian Child	Olympus Insurance	801-486-1146
Travelers Insurance	(file a claim)	800-238-6225
Utah Division of Water Quality	Environmental Incidents	801-536-4123
Utah Division of Water Quality	General Office	801-536-4300
Utah Division of Water Quality	Wireless	801-231-1769
Utah Division of Environmental Response & Remediation		801-536-4123

### **2.4 Description of Roles and Responsibilities**

The following positions have the described responsibility for implementation and management of the specific measures as described in the SWMP.

#### Public Works Director

This individual is responsible for overall management of the storm water collection system. Responsibilities include working with governance to assure sufficient budget is allocated to implement the SWMP, maintenance

of the SWMP documentation, development of a capital improvement program and general supervision of all public works staff.

Environmental Superintendent

This individual is responsible for daily implementation of the SWMP. This includes maintenance activities, compliance with the General Permit requirements, and monitoring and measurement reporting requirements.

Environmental Maintenance Worker

This individual is responsible in assisting the Environmental Superintendent with maintenance activities, compliance with SWMP requirements, and monitoring and measurement reporting requirements.

Administrative Professional

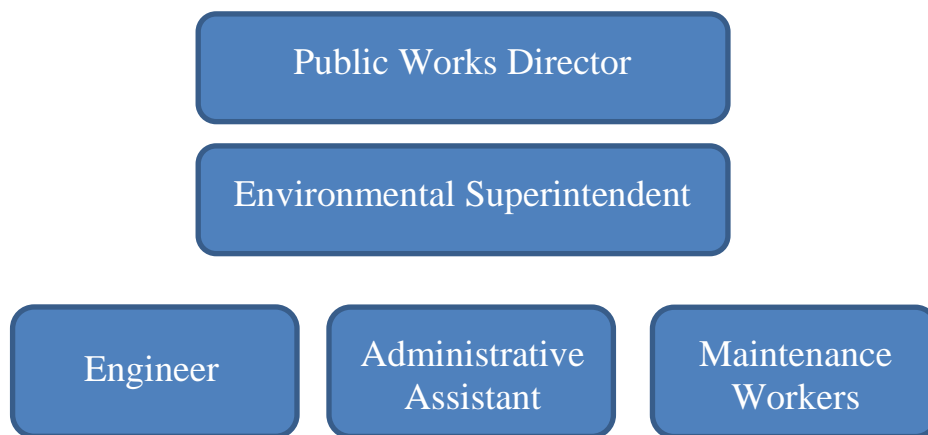
This individual is responsible for receiving emergency notifications and making notifications to necessary individuals and agencies. This individual also assists with recordkeeping of the SWMP and well as reporting annually and as needed.

Engineer

This individual is responsible for the development and maintenance of collection system design standards, maintenance of collection system mapping and maintenance of the storm drain system model.

**2.5 Organization Chart**

Below is the organization chart associated with the SWMP.



## **3.0 Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts**

---

### **3.1 Existing Program Elements**

Public education is an essential part of the success of this SWMP. Reaching out to the public is achieved in many ways, such as: newsletter, website, social media, email, signs, printed material, public meetings, pre-development meetings, pre-construction meetings, staff meetings, surveys, volunteer service requests, and community events. Emergency situations may justify other means of public notification, such as: television, radio, and reverse phone notification. Typically our city will encourage the public annually (during the Utah Shake Out) to sign up for Code Red, which is an avenue that people can voluntarily sign up for emergency notifications occurring in their area. Utilizing these methods, the public becomes more aware of the ways to improve water quality in storm water.

### **3.2 Long-term Ongoing Processes**

All of the requirements in this control measure have already been programmed and are an ongoing process. Some of the improvements have been the use of social media with the ever-growing ability to reach large audiences; also the increasing number of individuals signed up on Code Red.

### **3.3 Measurable Goals**

One goal identified in this control measure includes creating a list of institutions, industrial, and commercial parties in the city in order to provide information to them on the prohibition of illicit discharges and improper waste disposal. This should be achieved by August 31, 2016. (Control Measure 1c, Permit 4.2.1.3).

Another goal is to develop a simple checklist of information that can be provided to Developers and their engineers and contractors. The information would involve developing a SWPPP with BMP's to reduce adverse impacts from storm water runoff generated from development. Many developers already have an understanding of SWPPP requirements. Therefore a short and simple checklist including resources for more information would more likely reach their attention. This could be emailed

or handed to them during the application process. The checklist should be created by Dec 31, 2016. (Control Measure 1d, Permit 4.2.1.4)

### **3.4 Summary**

A detailed summary of the control measures including: permit requirements, audience, goals, milestones, achievement method, frequency, and BMP's are included in the appendix.

## **4.0 Public Involvement / Participation**

---

### **4.1 Existing Program Elements**

Public participation is achieved with ordinances that have been in place to regulate storm water quality. The ordinance is the controlling document to comply with the general permit for discharges from small municipal separate storm sewer systems.

The Storm Water Management Program is made available to the public for review and input. Once drafted, it is placed in a packet presented to the city council. The contents of the packet are available on the city website. The city council reviews the document in a work session as well as in a regular business session. Both sessions allow the council as well as the public to provide input during a public hearing that is given proper public noticing according to state law.

Once the SWMP is adopted by resolution from the city council, it is posted to the city website throughout the life of the permit. Contact information is included in the SWMP document for interested parties having inquiries.

### **4.2 Long-term Ongoing Processes**

All of the requirements in this control measure have already been programmed and are an ongoing process. Some of the improvements have been the ability to include more comprehensive information in the council packet, since they are all accessed electronically. This also improves the ability to share information to the public.

### **4.3 Measurable Goals**

All of the goals have been achieved in this control measure.

### **4.4 Summary**

A detailed summary of the control measures including: permit requirements, audience, goals, milestones, achievement method, frequency, and BMP's are included in the appendix.

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

---

### **5.1 Existing Program Elements**

An IDDE program is in place to systematically find and eliminate sources of non-storm water discharges and to prevent illicit connections and discharges. This program is included in the appendix.

### **5.2 Long term Ongoing Processes**

Maps of the storm system are updated annually with all new developments and modifications. Maps include the outfalls of the storm system that discharge into ditches that feed the Great Salt Lake.

Ordinance is in place to prohibit all non-storm water discharges including spills, illicit connections, illegal dumping, and sanitary sewer overflows. The ordinance includes enforcement for violations. All IDDE's are tracked on a map and table, which is updated and reviewed annually to determine if there are priority areas needing more concentrated attention.

There are currently no priority areas in Syracuse City regarding IDDE. Infrastructure is relatively new with a majority being built from the 1990's to present day. Commercial and industrial areas are also relatively new being built in the same time periods. Areas are tracked for IDDE and cross connections. These have no concentrated area in the city but are spread-out throughout the city. All sewer is required to discharge to a collection system that is conveyed to the treatment plant nearby. New Construction is checked for correct connection to utility laterals that are stubbed into the lot. This check is done as a part of the building inspection. It is accomplished by dye testing the pipes. A certificate of occupancy cannot be issued if this test fails.



Dry weather screening all outfalls is done once every five years. An inspection process and form is included in the appendix. Standard Operating Procedures have been established for tracing the source of an illicit discharge, characterizing the potential threat of an illicit discharge, completing a spill report, and removing the discharge. These SOP's are found in the appendix.

Information is given to the public regarding the hazards associated with illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste, as well as collection facilities available for household hazardous waste. A hotline is available to the public for notification of spills and illicit discharges. The city website is also available and widely used by the public for "Fix-it Request", which initiates a work order for the maintenance crew.

A spill/dumping response plan and flowchart is included in the IDDE Program found in the appendix. All incidents are kept on file for review and tracking.

All employees are trained during orientation and annually regarding the IDDE program. The training includes: identification, investigation, termination, cleanup, and reporting of all illicit discharges. The training reviews spills, improper disposal, and illicit connections.

### **5.3 Measurable Goals**

There are no goals for this control measure. All requirements are currently programmed.

### **5.4 Summary**

A detailed summary of the control measures including: permit requirements, audience, goals, milestones, achievement method, frequency, and BMP's are included in the appendix.

## **6.0 Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control**

---

### **6.1 Existing Program Elements**

Storm water pollution reduction from construction sites is currently programmed as a part of this SWMP.

### **6.2 Long term ongoing processes**

An ordinance is currently in place to reflect UPDES requirements for construction activities. Developers and contractors are made aware of the ordinance requirements during pre-construction meetings. All enforcement actions are documented and kept on file. An SOP is in place for pre-construction reviews of SWPPP's on construction projects. An SOP for construction site inspection is also in place. All SOP's are found in the Standard Operating Procedure manual.

All phases of construction are inspected monthly. Contractors are notified of the requirements to clean up the site and file a Notice of Termination with the State and the city. A deposit is returned after the site is completely cleaned up and temporary BMP's are removed. Priority construction sites are inspected bi-weekly. All inspections, re-inspections, and enforcements are tracked on inspection reports. Records are kept for five years.

A hotline is available to the public for notification of pollution concerns on construction sites. The public also has access to "Fix-it request" on the city website.

All staff having involvement in the SWMP are trained on an annual basis.

### **6.3 Measurable Goals**

The ordinance is reviewed periodically to ensure that all permit requirements are being met. Items such as property access and enforcement strategies will be reviewed in the next ordinance update. (Control Measure 4c and 4d)

#### **6.4 Summary**

A detailed summary of the control measures including: permit requirements, audience, goals, milestones, achievement method, frequency, and BMP's are included in the appendix.

### **7.0 Long-term Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment**

---

#### **7.1 Existing Program Elements**

Ordinance is in place that includes post-construction controls. The ordinance includes enforcement for violators, protects water quality, and aims to reduce pollutants to the storm drain system. The general plan describes a sensitive overlay zone to protect sensitive areas of the city.

#### **7.2 Long term ongoing processes**

At project close-out, a final warranty inspection is performed to ensure that the as-built infrastructure was constructed properly. Long term storm water management controls are checked during the final inspection.

All privately-owned detention basins are required to have a maintenance agreement in place. These basins are inspected once every five years by the city to ensure they are being maintained properly.

All staff having involvement in the SWMP are trained on an annual basis.

An inventory of all public and private detention basins are updated annually.

#### **7.3 Measureable Goals**

The ordinance is reviewed periodically to ensure that all permit requirements are being met. Items such as access on private property, enforcement strategies for repeat violators and storm water detention to

the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile will be reviewed in the next ordinance update. (Control Measure 5b, 5g, and 5k)

Low Impact Development process will be considered with every development and discussed in pre-development meetings and with every engineering review. (Control Measure 5e)

A plan to retrofit existing infrastructure throughout the city in order to improve storm water quality will be performed. (Control Measure 5f)

Develop preferred design specifications to more effectively treat storm water for different types of development. (Control Measure 5i and 5j)

#### **7.4 Summary**

A detailed summary of the control measures including: permit requirements, audience, goals, milestones, achievement method, frequency, and BMP's are included in the appendix.

## **8.0 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations**

---

### **8.1 Existing Program Elements**

This program includes processes for all city-owned facilities regarding SOP's, pollution prevention BMP's, SWPPP's, and training.

### **8.2 Long term ongoing processes**

Inventory of city-owned facilities and storm water controls are contained in this document in the maps appendix. The assessment of each facility indicates potential threat of contaminants from each site. High priority sites have been determined from the assessment. A SWPPP for each high-priority site is included on the map.

Visual inspections are performed weekly and comprehensive inspections are performed quarterly on each high-priority site. Points of storm water discharge are visually observed quarterly on each high priority site.

SOP's have been developed for city-owned facilities, material storage areas, parks and open space, vehicles and equipment, roads and parking lots, and storm water collection system.

### **8.3 Measurable Goals**

Develop and implement a process to assess water quality impacts of all flood management structural controls. This will be done in conjunction with the retrofit plan. (Control Measure 6p)

### **8.4 Summary**

A detailed summary of the control measures including: permit requirements, audience, goals, milestones, achievement method, frequency, and BMP's are included in the appendix.

## **1.0 Appendix A: UPDES General Permit for Small MS4's**

---

Current electronic version found here:

<http://www.deq.utah.gov/Permits/water/updes/stormwatermun.htm>

## **2.0 Appendix B: Ordinance 4.40 Illicit Discharge and Erosion Control**

---

Current electronic version found here:

<http://www.codepublishing.com/UT/Syracuse/>

### **3.0 Appendix C: Resolution**

---



**4.0 Appendix D: Inter-local Agreement**

---

## **5.0 Appendix E: BMP Maintenance Agreement**

---

## **6.0 Appendix F: BMP Fact Sheets**

---

## **7.0 Appendix G: BMP Schedule**

---

## **8.0 Appendix H: Storm Water Activity Permit**

---

**9.0 Appendix I: IDDE Program**

---

## **10.0 Appendix J: Inspection Forms and Logs**

---

## **11.0 Appendix K: Control Measures Summary**

---



## **12.0 Appendix L: Fiscal Summary**

---

Current electronic version found here:

<http://syracuseut.com/Departments/CityAdministration/Finance.aspx>

**13.0 Appendix M: City Facilities**

---