AGENDA ITEM
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AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM

(Submission Deadline – Monday, 5:00 PM before Regular Court Meetings)

Date: July 28, 2026

Meeting Date: August 10, 2026

Submitted By: Julie Edmiston

Department: Development Services

Signature of Elected Official/Department Head:

Court Decision:
This section to be completed by County Judge's Office

Johnson County APPROVED Commissioners Court

8.10.2026

Description:

Consideration of Johnson County, Texas Unincorporated Urbanized Areas 2025-2029 Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) for TPDES General Permit-Number TXR040000.

(May attach additional sheets if necessary)

Person to Present: Jennifer VanderLaan

(Presenter must be present for the item unless the item is on the Consent Agenda)

Supporting Documentation: (check one) ☐ PUBLIC ☐ CONFIDENTIAL

(PUBLIC documentation may be made available to the public prior to the Meeting)

Estimated Length of Presentation: 5 minutes

Session Requested: (check one)

☑ Action Item ☐ Consent ☐ Workshop ☐ Executive ☐ Other _____

Check All Departments That Have Been Notified:

☐ County Attorney ☐ IT ☐ Purchasing ☐ Auditor

☐ Personnel ☑ Development Services ☐ Facilities Management

Other Department/Official (list) _____

Please List All External Persons Who Need a Copy of Signed Documents In Your Submission Email

Approved in CC on 9/11/2023

JOHNSON COUNTY, TEXAS

Unincorporated Urbanized Areas

TPDES General Permit - Number TXR040000

2025 - 2029



Storm Water Management Program (SWMP)

Table of Contents

1. OVERVIEW, DEFINITIONS, and ACRONYMS 1

1.1 Storm Water Rule Overview 1

1.2. Definitions 2

1.3. Acronyms 9

2. PERMIT APPLICABILITY AND COVERAGE 10

2.1. Urbanized Areas 10

2.2. Regulatory Restrictions for Counties 10

2.3. Endangered Species Act 10

3. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN 10

3.1. Overview of Johnson County's SWMP 10

3.2. Contrast with Cities 11

3.2.1. Legal Authority 11

3.2.2. Ditch Drainage System 11

3.2.3. Large Area and Long Distances between Non-Contiguous Urbanized Areas 11

3.2.4. Annexation and De-annexation 11

3.3. Minimum Control Measure #1: Public Education, Outreach, and Involvement 11

3.3.1. Texas Smartscape 12

3.3.2. Seminar Presentation 12

3.3.3. Website 13

3.3.4. Networking 13

3.3.5. Household Hazardous Waste 14

3.3.6. Public Notice for Meetings 14

3.3.7. Posting Draft SWMP on Website 14

3.3.8. Post Approved SMWP and the Annual Reports on Website 14

3.3.9. Citizen Complaint Registry 15

3.4. Minimum Control Measure #2: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) 15

3.4.1. Illegal Dumping Enforcement 15

3.4.2. On-Site Sewage Facilities (OSSF) 16

3.4.3. Roadway and Drainage Review 16

3.4.4. Household Hazardous Waste 16

3.4.5. Emergency Planning Procedure 16

3.4.6. Storm Drain System Mapping 17

3.4.7 Training 17

3.5. Minimum Control Measure #3: Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

3.5.1. Platting/Permitting Procedural Review 18
3.5.2. Review of Inter-local Agreements 18
3.5.3. Land Development Rules and Regulations 19
3.5.4. Notice of Intent (N01)/Construction Site Notice (CSN) File 19
3.5.5. "ISWM Program Implementation Tired Measurement' Document 19
3.5.6. Training 20
3.6. Minimum Control Measure #4: Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment 20
3.6.1. Pervious Drainage Systems 20
3.6.2. Drainage Analysis and Tracking 21
3.6.3. Texas Smartscape 21
3.6.4. Floodplain Regulations 21
3.6.5. iSWM 21
3.7. Minimum Control Measure #5: Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations 22
3.7.1. County Facility Inventory 22
3.7.2. Training 22
3.7.3. County Operation and Maintenance Activities 23
3.7.4. Contractor Requirements and Oversight 23
3.8. Minimum Control Measure #6: Public Involvement/Participation
3.8.1. Presentations to the Public 24
4. RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING 24
4.1. Record Keeping 24
4.2. Reporting 24
4.2.1. Annual Report ADOPTION BY JOHNSON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT 25

1. OVERVIEW, DEFINITIONS, and ACRONYMS

1.1 Storm Water Rule Overview

Phase 1 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) municipal storm water program started in 1990 under the authority of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). Phase1 relies on National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage to address pollutants from storm water runoff and dry weather discharges. Phase1 permits are required for large and medium municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), serving populations of 100,000 or greater.

The Phase 2 Storm Water Final Rule (Promulgated December 8, 1999) was the next step in the EPA's efforts to protect the nation's water resources from polluted storm water runoff and dry weather discharges into storm drain systems. The Phase 2 program requires local governments to implement programs and practices to control water pollution, to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) in urbanized areas of small MS4s (population less than 100,000). The Phase 2 Rule established six minimum control measures (MCMs):

1. Public Education, Outreach and Involvement;
2. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination;
3. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control;
4. Post-Construction Stormwater Management;
5. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations, and
6. Management of Industrial Stormwater Sources.

There are significant penalties for non-compliance with federal permit provisions.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) is authorized by EPA to issue and enforce the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Phase 1 and 2 storm water permits, in lieu of federal NPDES permits. Effective December 13, 2013, TCEQ approved the TPDES General Permit to authorize discharge of storm water from regulated Phase 2 MS4s. The 2013 MS4 permit defines MS4 operators by levels, based on the population served within the 2010 UA. Johnson County, like most Texas counties, is considered a Level 2 MS4. Level 2 MS4s are only required to implement MCMs 1 through 5 and are not required to implement the sixth MCM.

Permittees must submit applications for coverage to TCEQ within 180 days from the date of the issuance of the 2025 permit. The application must include a Notice of Intent for coverage (NOI) and a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP). The NOI is a document that provides TCEQ with an official notification to seek permit coverage and identifies legally responsible parties for permit enforcement. The SWMP describes what actions are to be implemented by the permittee to address the required elements of a storm water program. The SWMP describes in detail which Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented to meet permit requirements. The permit term covers 5 years (September 24, 2025 - December 2029). The permit will be renewed

at 5-year intervals, which will likely require significant changes to the SWMP for future permit approvals.

1.2. Definitions

Arid Areas - Areas with an average annual rainfall of less than ten (10) inches.

Benchmarks—A benchmark pollutant value is a guidance level indicator that helps determine the effectiveness of chosen best management practices (BMPs). This type of monitoring differs from "compliance monitoring" in that exceedances of the indicator or benchmark level are not permit violations, but rather indicators that can help identify problems at the MS4 with exposed or unidentified pollutant sources; or control measures that are either not working correctly, whose effectiveness need to be re-considered, or that need to be supplemented with additional BMP(s).

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, structural controls, local ordinances, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spills or leaks, waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.

Catch basins - Storm drain inlets and curb inlets to the storm drain system. Catch basins typically include a grate or curb inlet that may accumulate sediment, debris, and other pollutants.

Classified Segment - A water body that is listed and described in Appendix A or Appendix C of the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards, at 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) § 307.10.

Clean Water Act (CWA) -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.

Common Plan of Development or Sale - A construction activity that is completed in separate stages, separate phases, for in combination with other construction activities. A common plan of development or sale is identified by the documentation for the construction project that identifies the scope of the project, and may include plats, blueprints, marketing plans, contracts, building permits, a public notice or hearing, zoning requests, or other similar documentation and activities.

Construction Activity - Soil disturbance, including clearing, grading, excavating, and other construction related activities (e.g., stockpiling of fill material and demolition); and not including routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site (e.g., the routine grading of existing dirt roads, asphalt overlays of existing roads, the routine clearing of existing right-of-ways, and similar maintenance activities). Regulated construction activity is defined in terms of small and large construction activity.

Small Construction Activity - is construction activity that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres of land. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one (1) acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one (1) and less than five (5) acres of land.

Large Construction Activity - is construction activity that results in land disturbance of equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land. Large construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five (5) acres of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land.

Construction Site Operator - The entity or entities associated with a small or large construction project that meet(s) either of the following two criteria:

(a) The entity or entities that have operational control over construction plans and specifications (including approval of revisions) to the extent necessary to meet the requirements and conditions of this general permit; or

(b) The entity or entities that have day-to-day operational control of those activities at a construction site that are necessary to ensure compliance with a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3) for the site or other permit conditions (for example they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWP3 or comply with other permit conditions).

Control Measure - Any BMP or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to water in the state.

Conveyance - Curbs, gutters, man-made channels and ditches, drains, pipes, and other constructed features designed or used for flood control or to otherwise transport stormwater runoff.

Discharge — When used Without a qualifier, refers to the discharge of stormwater runoff or certain non-stormwater discharges as allowed under the authorization of this general permit.

Edwards Aquifer - As defined in 30 TAC §213.3 (relating to the Edwards Aquifer), that portion of an arcuate belt of porous, water-bearing, predominantly carbonate rocks known as the Edwards and Associated Limestones in the Balcones Fault Zone trending from west to east to northeast in Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Comal, Hays, Travis, and Williamson Counties; and composed of the Salmon Peak Limestone, McKnight Formation, West Nueces Formation, Devil's River Limestone, Person Formation, Kainer Formation, Edwards Formation, and Georgetown Formation. The permeable aquifer units generally overlie the less-permeable Glen Rose Formation to the south, overlie the less-permeable Comanche Peak and Walnut Formations north of the Colorado River, and underlie the less-permeable Del Rio Clay regionally.

Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone - Generally, that area where the stratigraphic units constituting the Edwards Aquifer crop out, including the outcrops of other geologic formations in proximity to the Edwards Aquifer, where caves, sinkholes, faults, fractures, or other permeable features

would create a potential for recharge of surface waters into the Edwards Aquifer. The recharge zone is identified as that area designated as such on official maps located in the offices of the TCEQ or the TCEQ website.

Final Stabilization - A construction site where any of the following conditions are met:

(a) All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform (for example, evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed.

(b) For individual lots in a residential construction site by either:

(1) The homebuilder completing final stabilization as specified in condition (a) above; or

(2) The homebuilder establishing temporary stabilization for an individual lot prior to the time of transfer of the ownership of the home to the buyer and after informing the homeowner of the need for, and benefits of, final stabilization.

(c) For construction activities on land used for agricultural purposes (for example pipelines across crop or range land), final stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to its preconstruction agricultural use. Areas disturbed that were not previously used for agricultural activities, such as buffer strips immediately adjacent to a surface water and areas which are not being returned to their preconstruction agricultural use must meet the final stabilization conditions of condition (a) above.

(d) In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas only, all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and both of the following criteria have been met:

(1) Temporary erosion control measures (e.g., degradable rolled erosion control product) are selected, designed, and installed along with an appropriate seed base to provide erosion control for at least three years without active maintenance by the operator, and

(2) The temporary erosion control measures are selected, designed, and installed to achieve 70 percent vegetative coverage within three years.

General Permit - A permit issued to authorize the discharge of waste into or adjacent to water in the state for one or more categories of waste discharge within a geographical area of the state or the entire state as provided by Texas Water Code (TWC) §26.040.

Groundwater Infiltration - For the purposes of this permit, groundwater that enters a municipal separate storm sewer system (including sewer service connections and foundation drains) through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes.

High Priority Facilities - High priority facilities are facilities with a high potential to generate stormwater pollutants. These facilities must include, at a minimum, the MS4 operator's maintenance yards, hazardous waste facilities, fuel storage locations, and other facilities where chemicals or other materials have a high potential to be discharged in stormwater. Among the

factors that must be considered when giving a facility a high priority ranking are: the amount of urban pollutants stored at the site, the identification of improperly stored materials, activities that must not be performed outside (for example, changing automotive fluids, vehicle washing), proximity to water bodies, proximity to sensitive aquifer recharge features, poor housekeeping practices, and discharge of pollutant(s) of concern to impaired water(s).

Hyperchlorinated Water— Water resulting from hyperchlorination of waterlines or vessels, with a chlorine concentration greater than 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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

Illicit Discharge - Any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not entirely composed of stormwater, except discharges pursuant to this general permit or a separate authorization and discharges resulting from emergency firefighting activities.

Impaired Water - A surface water body that is identified as impaired on the latest approved CWA § 303(d) List waters with an EPA approved or established total maximum load (TMDL that are found on the latest EPA approved Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d) which lists the category 4 and 5 water bodies.

Indian Country - Defined in 18 USC § 1151 as:

(a) All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States (U.S.) 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 U.S. 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.

Indicator Pollutant - An easily measured pollutant, that may or may not impact water quality that indicates the presence of other stormwater pollutants.

Industrial Activity - Any of the ten (10) categories of industrial activities included in the definition of "stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity" as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §122.26(b)(14)(0-(ix) and (xi).

Infeasible - For the purpose of this permit, infeasible means not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. The TCEQ notes that it does not intend for any small MS4 permit requirement to conflict with state water right laws.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) - The technology-based discharge standard for municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges that was established by the CWA § 402(p). A discussion of MEP as it applies to small MS4s is found in 40 CFR § 122.34.

MS4 Operator - For the purpose of this permit, the public entity or the entity contracted by the public entity, responsible for management and operation of the small municipal separate storm sewer system that is subject to the terms of this general permit.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) - A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

(a) Owned or operated by the U.S., a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over the disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts wider 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 the CWA §208 that discharges to surface water in the state;

(b) That is designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;

(c) That is not a combined sewer; and

(d) That is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as defined in 40 CFR §122.2.

Non-traditional Small MS4 - A small MS4 that often cannot pass ordinances and may not have the enforcement authority like a traditional small MS4 would have to enforce the stormwater management program. Examples of non-traditional small MS4s include counties, transportation authorities (including the Texas Department of Transportation), municipal utility districts, drainage districts, military bases, prisons and universities.

Notice of Change (NOC) - A written notification from the permittee to the executive director providing changes to information that was previously provided to the agency in a notice of intent.

Notice of Intent (NOI) - A written submission to the executive director from an applicant requesting coverage under this general permit.

Notice of Termination (NOT) - A written submission to the executive director from a permittee authorized under a general permit requesting termination of coverage under this general permit.

Outfall - A point source at the point where a small MS4 discharges to waters of the U.S. and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances that connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the U.S. and are used to convey waters of the U.S. For the purpose of this permit, sheet flow leaving a linear transportation system without channelization is not considered an outfall. Point sources such as curb cuts; traffic or right-or-way barriers with drainage slots that drain into open culverts, open swales or an adjacent property, or otherwise not actually discharging into waters of the U.S. are not considered an outfall.

Permittee - The MS4 operator authorized under this general permit.

Point Source - (from 40 CFR § 122.22) any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

Pollutant(s) of Concern - For the purpose of this permit, includes biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment (such as total suspended solids (TSS), turbidity or siltation), **pathogens,** oil and grease, and any pollutant that has been identified as a cause of impairment of any water body that will receive a discharge from an MS4. (Definition from **40 CFR § 122.32(e)(13)).**

Redevelopment - Alterations of a property that changed the "footprint" of a site or building in such a way that there is a disturbance of equal to or greater than one (1) acre of land. This term does not include such activities as exterior remodeling, routine maintenance activities, and linear utility installation.

Semiarid Areas - Areas with an average annual rainfall of at least ten (10) inches, but less than 20 inches.

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) —A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

(a) Owned or operated by the U.S., a state, city, town, borough, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, 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 CWA 5 208;

(b) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;

(c) Which is not a combined sewer;

(d) Which is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as defined in 40 CFR § 122.2; and

(e) Which was not previously regulated under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or a Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) individual permit as a medium or large municipal separate storm sewer system, as defined in 40 CFR §§122.26(b)(4) and (b)(7). This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems at military bases, large hospitals or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. This term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings. For the purpose of this permit, a very discrete system also includes storm drains associated with certain municipal offices and education facilities serving a nonresidential population, where those storm drains do not function as a system, and where the buildings are not physically interconnected to a small MS4 that is also operated by that public entity.

Stormwater and Stormwater Runoff- Rainfall runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity - Stormwater runoff from an area where there is either a large construction or a small construction activity.

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) - A comprehensive program to manage the quality of discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system.

Structural Control (or Practice) - A pollution prevention practice that requires the construction of a device, or the use of a device, to capture or prevent pollution in stormwater runoff. Structural controls and practices may include but are not limited to: wet ponds, bioretention, infiltration basins, stormwater wetlands, silt fences, earthen dikes, drainage swales, vegetative lined ditches, vegetative filter strips, sediment traps, check dams, subsurface drains, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retaining systems, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins.

Surface Water in the State - Lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, wetlands, marshes, inlets, canals, the Gulf of Mexico inside the territorial limits of the state (from the mean high water mark (MHWM) out 10.36 miles into the Gulf), and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, navigable or non-navigable, and including the beds and banks of all water courses and bodies of surface water, that are wholly or partially inside or bordering the state or subject to the jurisdiction of the state; except that waters in treatment systems which are authorized by state or federal law, regulation, or permit, and which are created for the purpose of waste treatment are not considered to be water in the state.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) - The total amount of a substance that a water body can assimilate and still meet the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards.

Traditional Small MS4 -A small MS4 that can pass ordinances and have the enforcement authority to enforce the stormwater management program. An example of traditional MS4s includes cities.

Urbanized Area (UA) - An area of high population density that may include multiple small MS4s as defined and used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2000 and the 2010 Decennial Census.

Waters of the United States - (According to 40 CFR § 122.2) Waters of the United States or waters of the U.S. means:

(a) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(b)All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;

(c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds that the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

(1) Which are or could be used by interstate of foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
(2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
(3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

(d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;

(e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;

(f)The territorial sea; and

(g) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the CWA are not waters of the U.S. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of the U.S. (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the U.S. Waters of the U.S. do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding the CWA jurisdiction remains with the EPA.

1.3. **Acronyms**

BMPs - Best Management Practices

CSN — Construction Site Notice

CWA - Clean Water Act

EPA— Environmental Protection Agency

ETJ —Extra Territorial Jurisdiction

FEMA— Federal Emergency Management Agency

FEMA's NFIP — Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program

HAZ MAT— Hazardous Materials, Substance, and / or Waste, etc.

ISWM — integrated Storm Water Management

MCM — Minimum Control Measures

MEP — Maximum Extent Practicable

MS4 -- Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

NCTCOG -- North Central Texas Council Of Governments

NOI - Notice Of Intent

OSSF - On Site Sewage Facilities

POTVV - Publicly Owned Treatment Works

RDI -- Regionally Developed Initiative

SWMP - Storm Water Management Program

SW3P or SWPPP - Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

TCEQ-Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

TPDES -Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

UUA - Unincorporated Urbanized Area

USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineer

2. PERMIT APPLICABILITY AND COVERAGE

2.1. Urbanized Areas

The TPDES Permit requirements (Appendix A) apply only to the portions of unincorporated Johnson County that are identified as urbanized areas. There are approximately 41.94 square miles of urbanized areas in unincorporated Johnson County according to the 2010 Decennial Census by the U.S. Bureau of Census. These areas are in the north-central portion of the county and are mostly in the vicinity of the cities of Briar Oaks, Burleson, Cross Timber and Joshua.

The Johnson County SWMP addresses the MS4 Permit requirements only in the unincorporated urbanized areas of the County (Appendix B). However, certain elements of the SWMP may be voluntarily implemented by the permittee within greater Johnson County. Examples are "Public Education, Outreach, and Involvement", portions of which may be accomplished regionally through internet and newspaper announcements that are read on a County-wide basis.

2.2. Regulatory Restrictions for Counties

The State of Texas has placed certain restrictions upon counties that potentially affect the implementation of this SWMP. The Texas Constitution and State Statutes do not grant Texas counties the ability to create and enforce ordinances, an authority given to Texas cities. To address this restriction the TCEQ rules contain text stating: "to the extent allowable under state and local law". Johnson County will address the various elements in the General Permit SWMP requirements "to the extent allowable under state and local lavV[1]

2.3. Endangered Species Act:
The presence of threatened/endangered aquatic or aquatic dependent species was identified in, or around, the receiving waterbodies of the MS4 as listed below:

Coffin Cave mold beetle *(Batrisodes texanus)*	Brazos River Basin
Tooth cave ground beetle *(Rhadine Persephone)*	Brazos River Basin
Bee Creek Cave harvestman *(Texella reddelli)*	Brazos River Basin
Bone Cave harvestman *(Texella reyesi)*	Brazos River Basin
Navasota ladies'-tresses *(Spiranthes parksii)*	Brazos River Basin, Trinity River Basin

3.STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1. Overview of Johnson County's SWMP

To the extent allowable under state law, Johnson County's SWMP was developed and will be implemented according to the requirements of Part III of the TPDES General Permit TX040000, for the discharges of storm water to surface water in the State. This SWMP was developed to prevent pollution in storm drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable, with control measures being phased in during

the five-year term of the permit. The SWMP addresses five minimum control measures (MCM's) as required by TCEQ rules. Level 2 MS4s, like Johnson County, are only required to be implemented by Level Four MS4s. MCM's will be implemented in urbanized areas of unincorporated Johnson County and may be voluntarily implemented in other unincorporated areas of Johnson County if warranted by special conditions such as participation in regional programs. MCM's will be evaluated based upon the accomplishment of activities (BMP's) listed under each' Minimum Control Measure.

Johnson County will evaluate its SWMP yearly in conjunction with the preparation of the Annual Report as required by Part II.E.4 of the TXR040000 permit.

3.2. Contrast with Cities

3.2.1. Legal Authority

Unlike cities, counties are not authorized by the state to enact ordinances and implement all of the regulatory requirements that the Phase 2, MS4 permit requires. Johnson County addresses these regulatory requirements to the extent allowable under state and local law.

3.2.2. Ditch Drainage System

Unlike most cities, Johnson County's storm drainage system is not a traditional underground drainage system (curb inlets, underground storm sewer and outfall discharges from pipes). Instead, Johnson County's storm drainage system is mostly comprised of grass-lined ditches. Benefits and challenges associated with this type of system are addressed in the appropriate MCM sections.

3.2.3. Large Area and Long Distances between Non-Contiguous Urbanized Areas

Unlike cities, Johnson County now has approximately three, non-contiguous urbanized areas scattered across the northern portion of the County. Long travel distances, often exceeding those found in large MS4 cities, will be required by a small County staff to implement daily activities associated with this program. This extra challenge should be considered when comparing the SWMPs *o* the County and the cities in the area.

3.2.4. Annexation and De-annexation

Unlike cities, counties typically lose land area over time as city annexation and growth occurs. Counties will not be adding new land areas of responsibilities, nor have to provide services to such annexed land. The County will only add Unincorporated Urbanized Areas (UUA) if population densities increase such that the regional UA boundary is expanded, as designated by the U.S. Census Bureau on a ten (10) year cycle (i.e. next one is 2020), or when cities de-annex land.

3.3. Minimum Control Measure #1: Public Education, Outreach, and Involvement

Johnson County will expand upon its current efforts to ensure that the public within the UUA is informed about the impacts that storm water runoff can have on water quality, the hazards associated with illegal discharges, and improper disposal of waste. In addition, opportunities for residents to become involved with this program are included in this SWMP. This MCM will be accomplished by providing informational materials in multiple formats and media from various sources including Johnson County, the Johnson County branch of the Texas AgriLife Extension, the North Central Texas Council Of Governments (NCTCOG), and other resources that may be used to further develop and distribute public education and outreach material. This information dissemination will be across a broad spectrum of recipients including

residents, County employees, businesses, commercial/industrial facilities, and construction site personnel in the UUA of Johnson County.

In addition, Johnson County will rely upon compliance with public notice requirements regarding public meetings at Johnson County Commissioners' Court to receive public input on the SWMP development and implementation. The Draft SWMP will be posted on the county website prior to submitting it to TCEQ for TPDES General Storm Water Permit coverage.

Johnson County will access its public education, outreach and involvement activities/goals annually and evaluate their effectiveness.

Best Management Practices to support this MCM are detailed below.

3.3.1. Texas Smartscape

Johnson County is partnering with the Master Gardeners of Johnson County to use County facility landscaping as a tool to educate its citizens. This BMP has worked well and will continue during this permit term.

Activity:

Johnson County will continue to work with the Master Gardeners of Johnson County, with the assistance of the Texas AgriLife Extension Service in Cleburne, Texas, to perform landscaping functions at County facilities and provide an information kiosk to inform residents about the appropriate procedures to prepare and maintain native and adapted landscaping. In the last permit term, Johnson County added an information rack regarding native and adapted plants and environmentally safe use of fertilizers and pesticides will be distributed at the kiosk.

Goals:

Year 1: Add an additional information stand. Keep a count of informative literature disseminated thru year 5.
Year 3: Add one additional information flyers to the public information racks and track number distributed.

3.3.2. Seminar Presentation

Johnson County Development Services Department conducts an annual Small Acreage and Landowner Seminar in conjunction with the Texas AgriLife Extension Service, Texas Parks and Wildlife, the City of Clebume, Johnson County Farm Bureau, and Bluebonnet R, C&D. This educational outreach was implemented in the last permit term, BMP will continue during this permit term.

Activity:

Johnson County will continue to conduct these seminars and incorporate stormwater information into these seminars. Information regarding proper septic tank maintenance and general stormwater educational material will be presented.

Goal:

Years 1 through 5: Conduct this seminar once per year for the five-year permit term. The number of participants at the seminars will be recorded.

3.3.3. Website

Johnson County maintains an informative website that distributes information regarding a variety of subjects important to residents and visitors. A calendar of events is maintained on the website. https://www.johnsoncountytx.org/departments/development-services/storm-water

The last permit term Johnson County Development Services posted the following links on the website.

Household Hazardous Waste

- National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
- NCTCOG Regional Stormwater Management Program
- North Central Texas Smartscape
- Regulations Affecting Constructions Activities in Unincorporated Johnson County
- TCEQ Stormwater Permits
- The Dirty Dozen
- Recycling Locator

Activity:

During the last permit term, Johnson County Development Services was unable to record
the number of website visits.

Goal

Acquire ability to track number of stormwater site visits in year 2. Log and track 100% of stormwater site visits years 2 through 5.

3.3.4. Networking

The Johnson County Development Services Director has been elected onto the NCTCOG Public Works Council (PWC), which provides expertise and support to the Executive Board and staff of NCTCOG on a wide range of local public works issues. For example, the PWC provides continuing advice regarding the Public Works Construction Standards - North Central Texas, as well as such issues as managing right-of- way, comprehensive and consistent storm water management through integrated Stormwater Management (iSWM), and regional pavement design guidance, and identified sub regional issues.

Activity:

Johnson County will continue to attend NCTCOG meetings and keep abreast of stormwater training and educational opportunities offered by this group and other similar groups. Johnson County will also participate in Regionally Developed Initiatives that the County deems applicable.

Goals:

Years 1 through 5, participate in 80% of all available meetings and Regionally Developed Initiatives and disperse information gleaned from these activities to citizens and employees of Johnson County. Meetings attended and informational material distributed based on these activities will be documented.

3.3.5. Household Hazardous Waste

Johnson County has been facilitating its residents' use of the City of Fort Worth's HHW drop-off facility. Public education material is available at these locations, as well. Vouchers are available at Public Works and the precinct barns.

Activity:

Johnson County will continue to facilitate the use of the City of Fort Worth's HHW drop-off facility. In addition, Johnson County will continue to provide vouchers for citizens to drop off HHW at the City of Fort Worth's facility.

Goals:

Years 1 through 5, monitor and report all residents' participation. Record educational material distributed.

3.3.6. Public Notice for Meetings

Johnson County will continue to rely upon compliance with public notice requirements regarding public meetings at the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) and the Johnson County Commissioners' Court to receive public input on the storm water management program development and implementation.

Activity:

Both Johnson County Commissioner's Court and NCTCOG meetings are subject to state/local public notice requirements, which meet TCEQ minimum requirements for public involvement/participation.

Goals:

Public notice for meetings is already in effect and will continue for Permit Years 1 through 5. Staff will verify that Commissioner's Court and NCTCOG meetings comply with public notice requirements and include that information in annual reports to TCEQ.

3.3.7. Posting Draft SWMP on Website

Johnson County will post a copy of the Draft SWMP on the County Website prior to submitting it to TCEQ for TPDES General Storm Water Permit coverage.

Activity:

Post the draft SWMP on the County Website at least 10 days prior to submitting the TCEQ permit application.

Goals:

Prior to submittal to TCEQ, accept comments from public and incorporate into SWMP as appropriate.

3.3.8. Post Approved SMWP and the Annual Reports on Website

Johnson County will post its approved SWMP and the Annual Reports on the website: https://www.johnsoncountytx.org/departments/development-services/storm-water

Activity:

Post the approved SWMP and the Annual Reports on the Johnson County website.

Goals:

Post the approved SWMP and the Annual Reports on the Johnson County website in year 1 and continue to post the annual report yearly for the duration of the permit term.

3.3.9. Citizen Complaint Registry

Citizen and staff reporting of suspected illicit discharges, septic system failures and construction site stormwater runoff in the UUA of Johnson County is an ongoing activity. Citizens shall access the Citizen Complaint Registry at https://www.johnsoncountytx.org/departments/development-services/storm-water to publicly report illicit discharges and stormwater runoff. In the UUA of Johnson County, county staff will investigate citizen-or staff-reported illicit discharges and septic system failures within 30 days, excluding any repeated, unsubstantiated, illicit discharge reports at a specific site. Voluntary compliance will be encouraged; however, civil and criminal enforcement will be enacted as required. TCEQ's Regional Field Office shall be notified if Johnson County is unable to compel compliance under state law.

Activity:

Monitor Citizen Complaint Registry and investigate alleged septic system failures, suspected illicit discharges, and stormwater runoff.

Goals:

Permit years 1 through 5. Investigate 80% of citizen and staff reported illicit discharges, stormwater runoff, and septic system failures in UUA within 30 days.

3.4. Minimum Control Measure #2: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (1 DDE)

Johnson County will develop surveillance and enforcement processes to implement an illicit discharge program, in accordance to state law, in the UUA of Johnson County. Illicit discharges that Johnson County cannot enforce will be referred to the TCEQ Region 4 Office in Fort Worth, Texas. Improper disposal of sewage from malfunctioning On-Site Sewage Facilities (OSSFs), such as malfunctioning septic systems or aerobic systems, are subject to County corrective actions and enforcement, as necessary. Johnson County will access its illicit discharge detection and elimination activities/goals annually and evaluate their effectiveness.

Staff attend NCTCOG meetings. The numbers of meetings are recorded. Best

Management Practices to support this MCM are detailed below.

3.4.1. Illegal Dumping Enforcement

Johnson County Development Services has established a communication network with the Sheriff's Office to investigate illegal dumping in the UUA of the county.

Activity:

Continue to coordinate with the Sheriff's Office to report, investigate, and enforce Illegal dumping incidents.

Goals:

For permit years 1 through 5, refer all cases of suspected illegal dumping incidents to the Sheriff's Office and record number of referrals and disposition of those referrals.

3.4.2. On-Site Sewage Facilities (OSSF)

Johnson County will maintain records of actions taken regarding malfunctioning OSSFs in the UUA of Johnson County as an Authorized Agent of the State (TCEQ) to enforce rules regarding the installation and operation of OSSFs.

Activity:

Investigate all alleged septic system failures made by citizens and document actions taken to correct problems. Inspectors look for illicit discharges when traveling throughout the county.

Goals:

For permit years 1 through 5, track all inspections and corrective actions taken regarding OSSFs.

3.4.3. Roadway and Drainage Review

County staff who are surveying the County's road network are conducting illicit discharge detection. To better monitor any illicit activity in the UUA, the County has formalized an inspection process. All illicit discharges will be investigated. If a discharge is found to be from an OSSF, Johnson County Development Services will take the appropriate action. TCEQ's Regional Field Office shall be notified if Johnson County is unable to compel compliance.

Activity:

Inspect roadway and drainage ways and investigate all suspected illicit discharges.

Goals:

For permit years 1 through 5, track all inspections and corrective actions taken regarding suspected illicit discharges.

3.4.4. Household Hazardous Waste

See Section 3.3.5 under MCM 1 Public Education, Outreach, and Involvement

3.4.5. Emergency Planning Procedure

Johnson County Development Services has worked with the Emergency Management Coordinator to develop plans and procedures to respond to a variety of hazardous materials spills and releases

occurring in the UUA of the County. This coordination will continue so as to improve and revise emergency procedures to ensure all hazardous materials releases are addressed to reduce or eliminate effects on the stormwater system in the UUA of the County.

Activity:

Revise and implement procedures to respond to hazardous materials incidents in the unincorporated urbanized areas of Johnson County.

Goals:

Years 1 through 5 Johnson County will continue to update all of its procedures to respond to a variety of hazardous materials spills and releases. Monitor effectiveness of procedures and amend when needed.

3.4.6. Storm Drain System Mapping

During the previous permit term, Johnson County developed a map of the storm drain system. Johnson County will update the map as needed to reflect new storm drain locations in the UUA, locating outfalls contained in those areas that discharge directly into waters of the State. The County will use the best available resources in map preparation. This Storm Drainage Map will also contain existing street names, outfall locations, culverts, bridges, and other features that will be useful in identifying illicit discharges.

Activity:

The last permit term Johnson County created a map of the storm drain system.

Goal:

Years 1 through 5 all new storm drains added during the permit term will be added to the storm drain map.

3.4.7. Training

Johnson County will inform or train appropriate employees involved illicit discharge or illicit connection. Staff attends NCTCOG and other training opportunities. The County will maintain a training attendance list for inspection by TCEQ when requested.

Activity:

Johnson County informs county personnel about the identification of illicit discharges, logging inspections and reporting violations, and tracking costs and time for abatement of illicit discharges.

Goals:

Johnson County will continue its training program and reporting forms during Year 1 through 5 of the Permit term.

3.5. Minimum Control Measure #3: Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Johnson County, to the extent allowable under state law, will develop, implement, conduct inspections on all sites, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to the MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more.

Johnson County recognizes that some of the urbanized area in the county lies within the City of Briar Oaks, Burleson, Cross Timbers, Joshua and Mansfield. Each city is responsible for the implementation of the permit for that area of the urbanized areas. Johnson County further recognizes that a portion of the remaining urbanized area falls within the extra-territorial jurisdiction of the City of Burleson and that Johnson County relinquishes the authority to regulate any subdivision plats per the Inter-local Agreement dated March 22, 2002. As an operator of a regulated MS4, Johnson County understands the importance of sharing the responsibility to implement this MCM with the cities in the county. For cities' that Johnson County does not have an inter-local agreement with, the city limits will be the boundaries for the implementation of this MCM.

Johnson County staff attend NCTCOG meetings and like training. Number of events are recorded. Best Management Practices to support this MCM are detailed below.

3.5.1. Platting/Permitting Procedural Review

Johnson County currently conducts periodic interdepartmental reviews of platting/permitting procedures and keeps employees apprised of changes related to stormwater. This activity will continue during the current permit term.

Activity

Conduct periodic interdepartmental reviews of platting/permitting procedures and ensure procedures comply with the MS4 permitting requirements. Incorporate new software to assist in permitting. Johnson County will access its construction site runoff control activities/goals annually and evaluate their effectiveness.

Goal:

Johnson County Development Services continues in its practice of keeping a count of all SWPPP, CSNs and NOIs when appropriate and require drainage studies to be submitted during platting and before development, permit applications are approved. Johnson County Development Services is in the process of making modifications to its current permitting process. Have new software in place by year 1 of the permit term. Johnson County Development Services will continue to review its platting/ permitting procedures, years 1 through 5.

3.5.2. Review of Inter-local Agreements

During the previous permit term, Johnson County implemented a review process to ensure that all inter-local agreements comply with the MS4 stormwater permit requirements. This BMP will continue during the new permit term.

Activity:

Review inter-local agreements periodically to ensure they include provisions that ensure compliance with the MS4 stormwater permit.

Goals:

Johnson County will periodically review inter-local agreements and ensure that all new agreements are compliant with the MS4 stormwater permit, years 1 through 5 of the permit term.

3.5.3. Land Development Rules and Regulations

Johnson County ensures existing and new land development rules and regulations comply with the MS4 stormwater permit requirements. During the new permit term, this BMP will continue.

Activity:

Review existing land development rules and regulations to ensure they include provisions that ensure compliance with the MS4 stormwater permit. In addition, stormwater permit requirements will be considered when new rules and regulations are considered.

Goal:

Years 1 through 5 Johnson County will continue with this practice of reviewing all its land development rules and regulations to ensure compliance with MS4.

3.5A. Notice of Intent (N01)/Construction Site Notice (CSN) File

Since the TCEQ requires NOI's and CSN's from the construction site operators to be submitted directly to the MS4s, Johnson County created these files in the previous permit term for compliance reference. Small construction sites are not required to submit NOI's to the TCEQ; however, they are required to submit CSN's to their respective MS4.

Activity:

In the last permit term, Johnson County developed files for NOI and CSN's.

Goal:

Years 1 through 5 Johnson County will continue to maintain all these files.

3.5.5. "ISWM Program Implementation Tiered Measurement" Document

The iSWM Program Implementation Tiered Measurement document provides communities with a checklist of outcomes that they can use to determine iSWM status when applying to become an iSWM certified community.

Activity:

Johnson County will use the "iSWM Program Implementation Tiered Measurement" document as a reference when approving all plats, conducting all inspections, and performing all corrective measures that promote stormwater quality.

Goal:

Johnson County will use the "iSWM Program Implementation Tiered Measurement" document as a reference in years 1 through 5.

3.5.6. Training

Johnson County will inform or train appropriate employees involved in implementing the construction stormwater program. Staff attends NCTCOG and other training opportunities. The County will maintain a training attendance list for inspection by TCEQ when requested.

Activity:

Johnson County informs and trains county personnel about the construction stormwater program including but not limited to permitting plan review, construction site inspections, and enforcement.

Goals:

Johnson County will continue its training program and reporting forms during Year 1 through 5 of the Permit term.

3.6. Minimum Control Measure #4: Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

To the extent allowable under state law, the County will develop and implement a Post-Construction MCM for the UUA of the County. The intent of the MCM is to lessen the adverse impact of storm water on the overall quality of water in the County due to new development or redevelopment projects.

Since Texas counties do not have the rule/ordinance making authority that cities have, the County cannot enforce a program to reduce pollutants in post-construction storm water runoff.
However, the County will participate in this MCM by continuing to allow the use of unlined or pervious drainage ditches instead of impervious concrete gutter and underground storm drain systems, which cities typically favor.

Compared to impervious underground storm drain systems, above ground open, grassy drainage ditch systems allow more storm water runoff to soak into the ground. This reduces downstream runoff and the velocity of runoff (reducing erosion). The grass-lined ditches, to some extent, provide a means of detaining and treating, or reducing, the presence of some pollutants (sediment, nutrients, fertilizers, detergents, etc.).

Johnson County maintains drainage ditches and channels that serve county roads and will continue to do so throughout the term of this permit.

Johnson County will access its post construction stormwater management activities/goals annually and evaluate their effectiveness.

3.6.1. Pervious Drainage Systems

Johnson County will continue to allow the use of pervious ditches in the design of roads in the UUA of the County. This has proven to be an effective and cost-efficient method to control storm water runoff and reduce the impact the added storm water runoff has on the overall quality of water in the County. However, as mentioned earlier, the County has legal agreements with each of the cities that control the development/platting within the Extra Territorial Jurisdiction of each of the cities. The cities will ultimately decide what type of drainage system to allow, and the BMP's to be required to attain the goals of their programs and in accordance with their permits.

Activity:

Johnson County will generally allow developers, homebuilders, and residents in the UA to use at grade, open/unlined grassy drainage ditches adjacent to the privately or county owned and maintained roads. Specific legal agreements with some adjacent municipalities may supersede this County policy, but overall this strategy and policy will continue for the duration of the permit period.

Goals:

Johnson County will allow open/unlined grassy drainage ditches and channels to receive and transport storm water runoff generated offsite (i.e. on adjacent private land) from impervious surfaces such as roofs, driveways, sidewalks, and private and public roads and streets. This existing standard will remain in effect for the duration of the permit period.

3.6.2. Drainage Analysis and Tracking

Johnson County will continue to review development plans during platting and the development permitting process to ensure culvert and storm drain systems are designed to ensure the least amount of impacts to storm water quality and quantity.

Activity:

Johnson County will review plats for adequate culvert and storm drain design.

Goals:

During years 1 through 5 of the permit term, Johnson County will continue the drainage review process while reviewing all plats and issuing all development permits.

3.6.3. Texas Smartscape

See Section 3.3.1 under MCM 1 for details on this BMP.

3.6.4. Floodplain Regulations

Activity:

Johnson County works within 44 CFR 60.3 flood **management** parameters to control, construct, manage, and inspect **any FEMA floodplain pursuant to Johnson** County flood ordinance.

Gods:

Incorporate flood regulations in all platting and permitting procedures. In addition, Johnson County will update the current flood program procedures and guidelines when needed. Continue this goal Years 1 through 5 of the permit term.

3.6.5. iSWM

If adopted and implemented properly, iSWM allows local governments to create a stormwater program that meets state and federal standards while promoting development that minimizes future erosion and flooding in a cost and time effective manner. iSWM violations that Johnson County cannot enforce will be referred to the TCEQ Region 4 Office in Fort Worth, Texas.

Activity:

Johnson County will utilize, to the extent allowable by state and local law, the "iSWM Program Implementation Tiered Measurement" document as a reference when approving plats and conducting inspections that ensure and promote stormwater quality.

Goals:

Create a stormwater brochure to share with all developers and contractors and track number distributed. This BMP will *be* implemented during Year 4 of the permit term.

3.7. Minimum Control Measure #5: Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Johnson County will develop and implement an operation and maintenance program, including an employee training component that has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from county activities and county owned areas including but not limited to park and open space maintenance; street, road, or highway maintenance; fleet and building maintenance; stormwater system maintenance; new construction and land disturbances; county parking lots; vehicle and equipment maintenance and storage yards; waste transfer stations; and sait/sand storage locations. All waste materials removed from the MS4 will be disposed of in accordance with 30 TAC Chapters 330 or 335, as applicable. Structural controls are not applicable to this MS4.

3.7.1. County Facility Inventory

Johnson County has developed an inventory of facilities and stormwater controls that it owns and operates within the UUA of the County.

Activity:

Johnson County will maintain an inventory of facilities that are owned or operated by the County.

Goals:

An inventory of county facilities was developed during the last permit term.

Stay current on inventory of county facilities owned or operated by Johnson County by adding all new facilities for the permit term.

3.7.2. Training

Johnson County will inform or train appropriate employees involved in implementing pollution prevention, good housekeeping practices, and illicit discharge or connection. Staff attends NCTCOG and other training opportunities. The County will maintain a training attendance list for inspection by TCEQ when requested.

Activity:

Johnson County informs at least 50% of appropriate county personnel about the identification of illicit discharges, logging inspections and reporting violations, and tracking costs and time for abatement of illicit discharges.

Goals:

Johnson County will continue its training program and reporting forms during Year 1 through 5 of the Permit term.

3.7.3. County Operation and Maintenance Activities

Johnson County will evaluate operation and maintenance (O&M) activities for their potential to discharge pollutants in stormwater.

Activity:

Johnson County will evaluate their O&M activities associated with road and parking lot maintenance, bridge maintenance, cold weather operations, and right-of-way maintenance.

Goals:

Johnson County will continue to evaluate all potential pollutants emanating from O&M activities during years 1 through 5 of the Permit term.

3.7.4. Contractor Requirements and Oversight

All contractors hired by Johnson County to perform maintenance activities on County owned facilities will be contractually required to comply with all stormwater control measures, good housekeeping practices, and facility-specific stormwater management operating procedures. Johnson County shall provide oversight of contractor activities to ensure that contractors are using appropriate control measures. Oversight procedures will be maintained on-site and available for inspection by TCEQ.

Activity:

Johnson County will provide oversight and require all contractors to comply with all stormwater control measures, good housekeeping practices, and facility-specific stormwater management operating procedures.

Goals:

Johnson County will continue to ensure contractors are following appropriate control measures regarding stormwater management and good housekeeping practice during years 1 through 5 of the Permit term.

3.8 Minimum Control Measure #6: Public Involvement/Participation

Johnson County will develop programs to increase the public awareness and participation to promote the stormwater management plan. We will include presentations to the public on OSSF maintenance and how they work and why it is important to keep systems operating correctly to prevent spills from going into waterways.

Activity: Johnson County will do presentations to the public on the importance of OSSF safety and maintenance that could affect the stormwater areas and watershed areas.

Goals: To provide at least on presentation during years 1 through 5 on the Permit term.

4. RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

4.1 Record Keeping

Johnson County shall retain all records, a copy of this TPDES general permit, and records of all data used to complete the application (N01) (Appendix C) for this general permit and satisfy the public participation requirements for a period of at least three years or for the remainder of the term of this general permit, whichever is longer. This period may be extended by request of the executive director at any time.

1. Johnson County shall submit the records to the Executive Director of the TCEQ only when specifically asked to do so. The SWMP required by this general permit (including a copy of the general permit) must be retained at a location to the TCEQ.

2. Johnson County shall make the NOI and the SWMP available to the public at reasonable times during regular business hours, if requested to do so in writing. Copies of the SWMP must be made available within ten (10) working days of receipt of a written request. Other records must be provided in accordance with the Texas Public Information Act. However, all requests for records from federal facilities must be made in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act.

3. The period during which records are required to be kept shall be automatically extended to the date of the final disposition of an administrative or judicial enforcement action that may be instituted against the permittee.

4.2 Reporting

4.2.1 Annual Report

Johnson County shall submit a concise annual report to the Executive Director of the TCEQ within 90 days of the end of each reporting year. For the purpose of this section, the reporting year may include either the permit year, the permittee's fiscal year, or the calendar year, as elected by Johnson County and notified to the TCEQ in the application submittal. The annual report must address the previous reporting year.

Implementation of Schedule is as follows:

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Sep.24, 2025- Dec 31, 2025	Jan - Dec 2026	Jan -Dec 2027	Jan - Dec 2028	Jan - Dec 2029

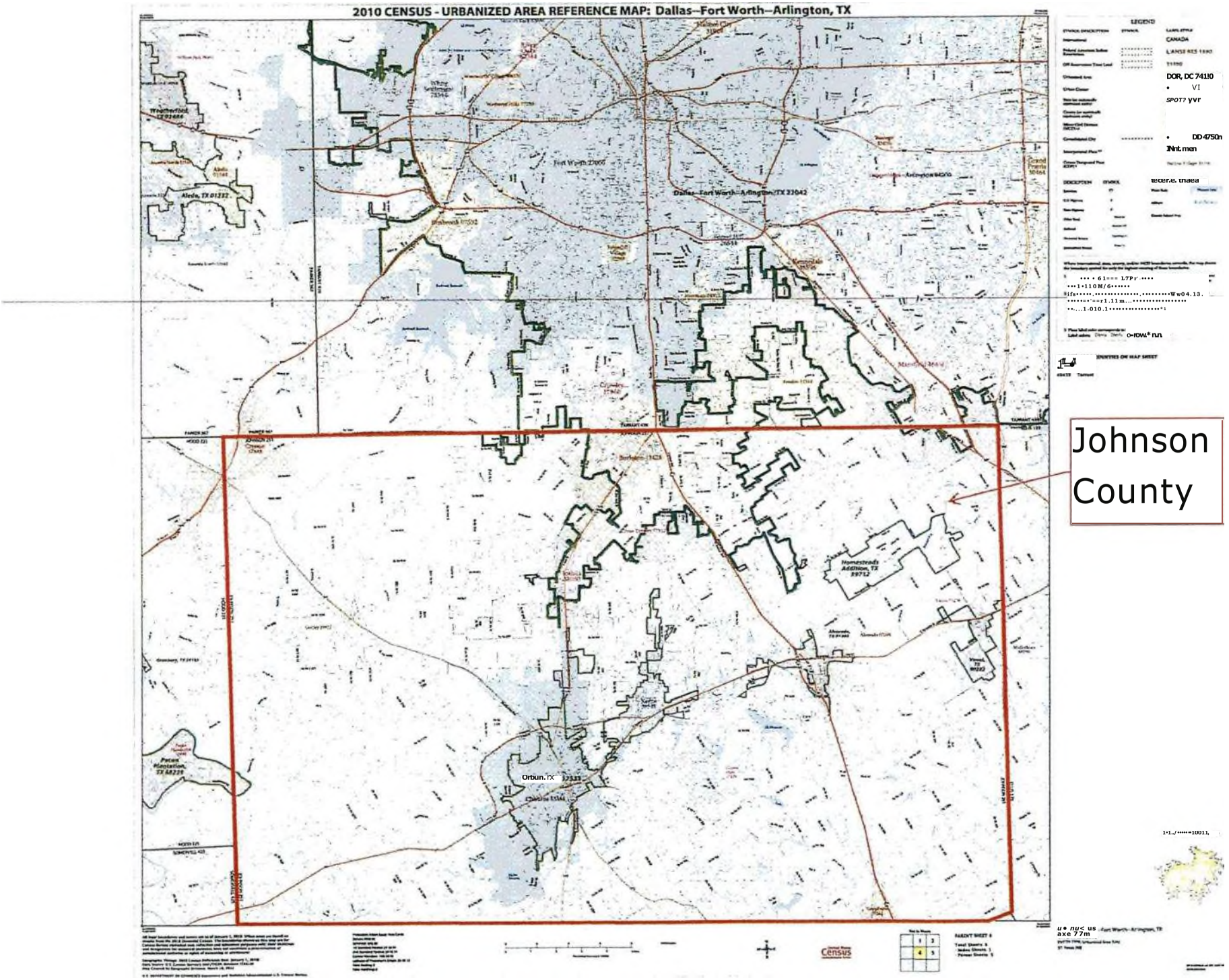
The Annual Report must include:

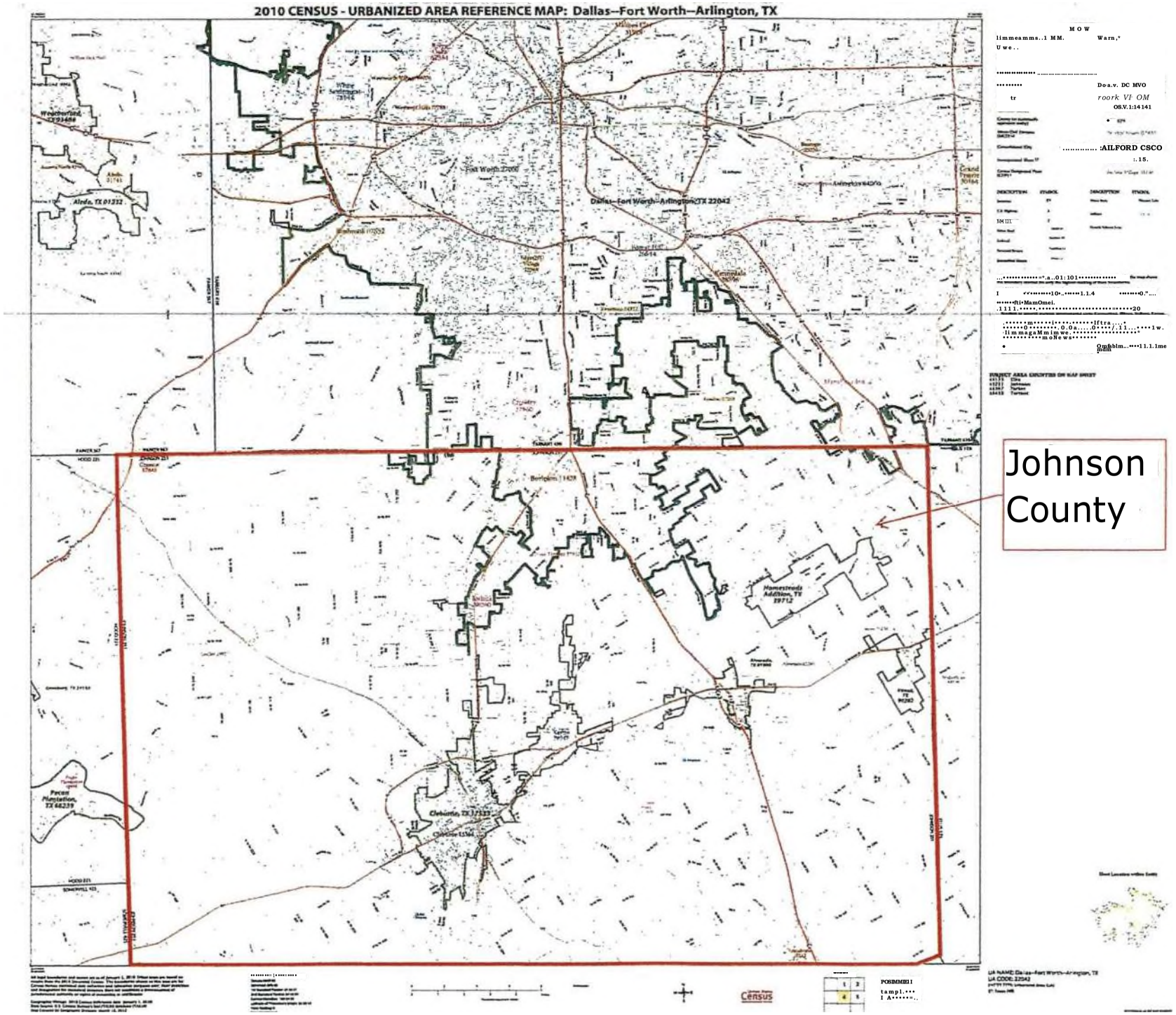
1. The status of the compliance with permit conditions, an assessment of the appropriateness of the identified BMPs, progress towards achieving the statutory goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP, the measurable goals for each of the MCMs, and an evaluation of the success of the implementation of the measurable goals;
2. A summary of the results of information collected and analyzed, during the reporting period, including monitoring data used to assess the success of the program at reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP;
3. A summary of the stormwater activities Johnson County plans to undertake during the next reporting year;
4. Proposed changes to the SWMP, including changes to any BMPs or any identified Measurable goals that apply to the program elements;

5. Description and schedule for implementation of additional BMPs that may be necessary, based on monitoring results, to ensure compliance with applicable TMDLs and implementation plans; and

6. Notice that the MS4 operator is relying on another government entity to satisfy some of its permit obligations (if applicable).

The annual report must be prepared whether or not the NOI and SWMP have been approved by the TCEQ.


2010 CENSUS - URBANIZED AREA REFERENCE MAP: Dallas--Fort Worth--Arlington, TX
Johnson County


2010 CENSUS - URBANIZED AREA REFERENCE MAP: Dallas--Fort Worth--Arlington, TX
Johnson County
Dallas--Fort Worth--Arlington, TX 22043
Fort Worth, TX
Arlington, TX
Aledo, TX 01332
Burleson, TX
Cleburne, TX
Keene, TX
Venus, TX
Alvarado, TX
Godley, TX
Grandview, TX
Joshua, TX
Rio Vista, TX
Crowley, TX
Mansfield, TX
Kennedale, TX
Forest Plantation, TX 68239
Homestead Addition, TX 19712
Census