

Section 1

Introduction and Background

The following document is the City of Hamilton's updated Storm Water Management Plan. The purpose of this plan is provide guidance to City staff, residents, businesses, and elected officials, on how to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP), protect the water quality, satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act, and comply with Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's (Ohio EPA) Municipal Storm Water Program. This document will be reviewed annually and updated as needed to reflect changes in technology and City processes.

The City of Hamilton, founded in 1791, is the County Seat of Butler County. Hamilton is an important regional center of business, industry, culture, and government. Known for its art, cultural & recreational activities, Hamilton is continually expanding its quality of life offerings.

1.1 Regulatory Requirements

The City of Hamilton is classified by the Ohio EPA as a Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). The City's Permit Facility Number is 1GQ000011*BG. The requirements for an operator of a small MS4 are to design a Storm Water Management Plan to satisfy six minimum control measures, that, when implemented together, are expected to reduce pollutants discharged into receiving water bodies to the MEP.

The six minimum control measures are:

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

Each measure will be addressed in detail in the following pages.

1.2 Organizational Structure of the Community

The City of Hamilton operates under the Council-Manager form of government established in 1926. The City Council serves as the legislative body, establishing policy and creating laws, while the City Manager is responsible for the implementation of the laws and policies and administration of the City departments.

The City Council considers and acts on matters of governmental or utility operations that involve the establishment of policy decisions and/or the enactment of legislation. The council adopts legislation pertaining to the expenditure of money, the levying of assessments, approval of the City's annual budget and all other matters of governmental nature. Because the water, electric, gas and wastewater utilities are all municipally owned and operated in Hamilton, the Council also acts on all matters involving the establishment of rates for these utilities.

The Hamilton City Council is the direct representative of the citizens of the City of Hamilton. Pursuant to the provisions of the Hamilton City Charter, the City Council is comprised of seven members elected at large for two-year terms.

The organizational structure and responsibilities of Hamilton's City departments are continually changing. Therefore, an organizational chart will be provided with each annual storm water report to the Ohio EPA. Information on the current organization structure can be found on the City's web page (www.hamilton-city.org).

Section 2

Community NPDES Phase II Program

Listed below are the USEPA and Ohio EPA requirements for each of the six minimum controls. Also listed are the types of BMPs that the City has identified as appropriate for meeting Phase II requirements under each minimum control. Each BMP is listed along with the parameter to be used in measuring the effectiveness of the activity. A summary of the departments and/or agencies involved in BMP implementation for each minimum control will be updated annually and included in the annual storm water report submitted by the City to the OEPA.

2.1 Public Education and Outreach

2.1.1 Regulatory Requirements & Guidelines

The City of Hamilton shall implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community and/or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff.

The City will use storm water educational materials provided by the Ohio EPA; environmental, public interest, or trade organizations; or other MS4s and agencies such as the Ground Water Consortium, Regional Storm Water Collaborative, and the Miami Conservancy District. The public education program will inform individuals and households about the steps they can take to reduce storm water pollution, such as ensuring proper septic system maintenance, ensuring the proper use and disposal of landscape and garden chemicals including fertilizers and pesticides, protecting and restoring riparian vegetation, and properly disposing of used motor oil and household hazardous wastes. The intent is for the program to also inform individuals and groups of how to become involved in local stream restoration activities, as well as activities that are coordinated by youth service and conservation corps or other citizen groups. A mix of strategies will be applied, to target specific audiences within communities.

2.1.2 Current Activities

The City of Hamilton and other organizations is involved with, such as the Ground Water Consortium (Hamilton to New Baltimore Area) and the Miami Conservancy District, are currently performing the following activities related to Public Education and Outreach for storm water management:

- Maintenance of a dedicated groundwater protection website:
www.gwconsortium.org;
- Annual Water Festival for elementary students;
- Billboards advertising storm water messages;

- Application of storm drain labels by City staff and community volunteers. Locations where labels have been installed will be documented on a spread sheet;
- Signs in wellhead protection areas;
- Distribution of informational brochures;
- Area volunteer cleanups;
- Utility Bill Inserts consisting of articles in the Envir-o-News (distributed in Hamilton utility bills);
- Maintenance of a storm water tab, including the archiving of the Envir-o-News newsletter and archives or links to other relevant storm water reference materials on the City of Hamilton website: www.hamilton-city.org;
- Maintenance of a dedicated flood prevention and water quality protection website: www.miamiconservancy.org.

2.1.3 Action Plan

A summary of the departments and/or agencies involved in BMP implementation for each minimum control will be updated annually and included in the annual storm water report submitted by the City to the OEPA. The target audiences for the education program include citizens (generally homeowners and school children) and businesses. These groups were targeted due to the City's expectation that changing activities of homeowners (and children as potential future homeowners in the community) and businesses has potential to yield the greatest storm water management benefit. The City expects to reach nearly all households through the Envir-o-News newsletter/bill stuffers, billboards, and web pages.

2.2 Public Involvement and Participation

2.2.1 Regulatory Requirements & Guidelines

The City of Hamilton shall involve the public in the storm water program development and implementation. Opportunities for members of the public to participate in program development and implementation include: working as citizen volunteers to educate other individuals about the program, assisting in program coordination, and participating in volunteer monitoring efforts.

2.2.2 Current Activities

The City of Hamilton and other organizations with whom the City is involved, are currently performing the following activities that can be related to Public Involvement and Participation for storm water management:

- Storm drain labeling;

- Neighborhood and river clean up events;
- Volunteering for the Annual Water Festival.

2.2.3 Action Plan

A summary of the departments and/or agencies involved in BMP implementation for each minimum control will be updated annually and included in the annual storm water report submitted by the City to the OEPA. The target audience for this portion of the SWMP includes community groups and citizens at large who are interested in volunteer participation in public involvement programs. The community and stream cleanup programs are intended to heighten the awareness of community members to the effects of littering and improper trash disposal on water quality. The storm drain marking program is intended to foster public awareness of the connection between catch basins and receiving streams. The measurable goals were selected to emphasize quantitative measurements such as the number attendees, the number of catch basins marked, and the number of cleanup events held per year.

2.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

2.3.1 Regulatory Requirements & Guidelines

The City of Hamilton shall develop, implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges. The City must:

- Develop and complete, a storm sewer system map, showing the location of outfalls and the names and location of waters of the United States that receive discharges from those outfalls;
- To the extent allowable under State or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges into your storm sewer system and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions;
- Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping, to its system; and
- Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.

Activities include visual screening of outfalls during dry weather and conducting field tests of selected pollutants as part of the procedures for locating priority areas. Illicit discharge education actions may include storm drain labeling; a program to promote, publicize, and facilitate public reporting of illicit connections or discharges; and distribution of outreach materials.

2.3.2 Current Activities

The City of Hamilton currently employs the following activities to detect and eliminate illicit discharges:

- Storm sewer system mapping is maintained by the City's Engineering Division.
- The City is in the process of addressing connections between the public sanitary and storm sewer system pursuant to a consent order from Ohio EPA. The consent order activities are scheduled to be completed before 2015.
- Portions of the current City ordinances give the City authority to manage illicit discharges. These include the Sewer Use Ordinance, sections 931.02(a) and (b), related to prevention of improper disposal of sewage or refuse; section 931.07, related to sewer inspection requirements; section 931.09, related to right of entry granted to authorized City officials for purposes of sewer inspections; and section 931.99, related to penalties for noncompliance with the Sewer Use Ordinance. Also, the City's wellhead protection ordinance, Chapter 940, regulates the use and storage of certain "regulated substances" that might contaminate the region's groundwater supply. The ordinance requires that facilities using these substances must be registered with the City, follow specific rules for storing and handling these substances, and prepare and implement a spill response plan.
- Dry weather screening of public storm water outfalls will be conducted to look for sanitary connections and leaks into to the storm system. The City performs maintenance of and repairs to the sanitary sewer and storm sewer systems on an as-needed basis.
- Private septic systems are regulated by the City's Health Department. The Health Department addresses complaints related to private septic systems by determining if the home in question can be tied into the sanitary sewer system. If not, the homeowner is required to repair the septic system, with the Health Department issuing a required permit and performing inspections of the repair work. An estimated 100 homes have private septic systems within the City. None of the septic systems are known to discharge into the storm sewer system.
- Illegal dumping is prohibited by City has an ordinance sections 935.07 and 521.08.
- An industrial pretreatment program is administered by the City. Major industries have spill prevention plans, and in many cases storm water pollution prevention plans, on file with the City. City staff conducts annual inspections of industries subject to the pretreatment requirements.
- Household hazardous waste collection and recycling are done by the Butler County Solid Waste Management District (SWMD). Collection is held once a year and typically has a good response from residents.

- Litter enforcement is conducted by a combination of the Hamilton City police and sanitarians, who inspect and enforce the litter and trash codes. Individuals performing court-ordered community service are often involved in clean-up activities for vacant lots and City properties.

2.3.3 Action Plan

A summary of the departments and/or agencies involved in BMP implementation for each minimum control will be updated annually and included in the annual storm water report submitted by the City to the OEPA. The City will maintain a map of storm water outfalls and receiving streams, consistent with Ohio EPA requirements. Following identification of outfall locations, the City will implement a dry weather screening program to inspect outfalls for indications of illicit discharges, as evidenced by discharges from storm water outfalls occurring without prior rainfall events.

If an illicit discharge is suspected as a result of reports from the dry weather visual field screening process, upstream areas draining to the outfall will be evaluated in an attempt to determine the source of the dry weather discharge. If determined to be an infrastructure problem (e.g., cross connection between sanitary and storm sewer), then the City will correct the problem. If the source of the discharge is determined to be the responsibility of a citizen or business in the City, ordinance requirements will be enforced with fines and penalties in the event of noncompliance.

The City Sewer Use Ordinance, Chapter 931, provides regulation against improper use of the City's sanitary and storm sewer systems, inclusive of illicit discharges. City employees responsible for maintenance of the sanitary and storm sewer infrastructure, as well as the dry weather visual field screening program, will receive training from the City with regard to illicit discharge detection and elimination measures.

The success of compliance efforts for this minimum control will be evaluated via the measurable goals, such as the miles of sewer system cleaned / maintained each year or the number of storm water outfalls mapped per year.

2.4 Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

2.4.1 Regulatory Requirements & Guidelines

The City of Hamilton shall develop, implement, 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. The program must include the development and implementation of:

- An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under State or local law;
- Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control (ESC) best management practices;
- Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;
- Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;
- Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public, and
- Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures.

The City's site plan review procedure includes the review of construction site plans to ensure consistency with State and local Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) requirements.

2.4.2 Current Activities

The City's current activities related to development and construction site runoff control include the following:

- Development project review and approval is performed by the Engineering Division of the Department of Public Works. The projects are required to comply with the City's drainage policy. The policy contains requirements for erosion and sediment control during construction.
- Projects disturbing one or more acres of land are required to acquire an OEPA General Storm Water NPDES Permit as a condition of the City's permit approval per Ordinance, Section 929.10.
- Construction sites are inspected at least 4 times annually. Enforcement action is taken against sites that do not correct deficiencies that are identified during the inspection. Enforcement and abatement procedures are provided for by ordinance per Sections 929.12, .13, .14, and .99.

2.4.3 Action Plan

A summary of the departments and/or agencies involved in BMP implementation for each minimum control will be updated annually and included in the annual storm water report submitted by the City to the OEPA. Erosion and sediment control plans (ESCPs) are required for projects that disturb one or more acres of land. Site plan

permits are routed to the Public Works Department for review and approval. Permit approvals are not granted until appropriate ESCPs are provided. Each construction site will be inspected monthly (quarterly if inactive) to ensure that the execution of construction projects is consistent with City-reviewed and approved construction plans, and that ESCP plans are being followed with proper installation and maintenance of construction site runoff and sediment controls. A City-maintained phone number is available for use as a means for citizens to report observed or suspected violations of construction site runoff control requirements (e.g., improperly installed or failing sediment control BMPs). The measurable goals emphasize quantitative documentation of parameters such as the number of construction sites inspections and number of sites adhering to the ESCP requirements.

2.5 Post Construction Storm Water Runoff Control

2.5.1 Regulatory Requirements & Guidelines

The City of Hamilton shall develop, implement, and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into the MS4. The program must ensure that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts.

The City must:

- Develop and implement strategies which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices (BMPs) appropriate for its community;
- Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under State or local law;
- Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.

The program goals are to minimize water quality impacts resulting from post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment), promote low impact design strategies, and enforcement City policies.

Structural BMPs included in the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Rainwater and Land Development Manual (found at www.dnr.state.oh.us) are considered acceptable for use in the City of Hamilton.

Structural BMPs will be inspected at least every other year after construction is completed. Deficiencies will be reported to the individual or organization responsible for maintenance of the BMP.

2.5.2 Current Activities

The City's current activities related to post development runoff control includes planning and zoning and development project review and approvals. The following summary presents current City activities.

- The City's comprehensive plan, establishes City policy to guide development and land use and address traditional urban planning issues. Storm water-related issues are included such as the improvement of the City's wastewater collection and trunk sewer system and the use of the Great Miami River as a focal point for various arts, culture, recreation, and entertainment activities in the City.
- The City's zoning ordinance currently incorporates overlay zoning to establish allowable land uses in wellhead protection zones and floodplains.
- City Ordinance, Section 929.10 - Post Construction Storm Water Runoff Activities requires that "construction activities that disturb greater than one acre of land shall be required to obtain the Ohio EPA General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and shall comply with the Post Construction storm water management requirements contained in the General Permit."
- City Ordinance, Section 929.12 - Operation and Maintenance of Storm Sewer Facilities - Abatement Procedures describes the notification process for properties found to have improper drainage (inadequate drainage, excessive erosion or sedimentation, obstructions, poor maintenance of BMP's, insufficient capacity). City Ordinance, Section 929.99 establishes penalties for any person who violates Section 929.12.
- The City's subdivision ordinance defines an orderly process for regulating land development. Key elements of the ordinance include Planning Commission review and approval of a plat, essentially a concept plan for the proposed development. Section 1197.06 of the subdivision ordinance includes storm drainage as an important consideration early in the development approval process. Section 1197.12 further requires submittal and review of the detailed construction plans for the proposed drainage system.
- The Engineering Division of the Department of Public Works has published a drainage policy "to clarify the standards that will be judged by the City Engineer as adequate" for proposed developments. The policy specifies accepted standards and computational methods. Storm water quality is required to meet the requirements of the Ohio EPA General Storm Water NPDES Permit. The policy also promotes storm water quality by minimizing impact to natural streams; controlling erosive flow velocities; requiring non-erosive linings on open watercourses; and requires detention to minimize the impact of increased runoff from the development.

2.5.3 Action Plan

A summary of the departments and/or agencies involved in BMP implementation for each minimum control will be updated annually and included in the annual storm water report submitted by the City to the OEPA. The City will continue to inspect and maintain its BMP's and will inspect privately owned BMP's. The measurable goals include quantitative measures such as the number of BMPs inspected per year to ensure compliance with ordinance provisions.

2.6 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

2.6.1 Regulatory Requirements & Guidelines

Requirements

The City shall develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations. Using training materials that are available from EPA, the state or other organizations, the City's program must include employee training to prevent and reduce storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance.

2.6.2 Current Activities

The City's current operation and maintenance activities, municipal facilities and properties include the following:

- Salt Storage Building - The City's road salt storage building is covered and drainage from the facility is routed to an infiltration basin behind the building.
- City Power Plant - The City's power plant, which has a fuel storage area, has its own NPDES discharge permit and a Spill Prevention Containment and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan.
- City Garage - Spent antifreeze and used oil are stored until a recycler picks them up. Floor drains in the facility drain to the sanitary sewer system.
- City Golf Courses - The City golf courses have a fertilizer and preventative pest control plan that is re-evaluated at the beginning of each year. One to two fertilizer shipments are received each year in the spring and fall. Slow release fertilizers are used.
- City Parks - The City parks use limited amounts of fertilizer and preventative pest control plan that is re-evaluated at the beginning of each year.
- Water Reclamation Facility - All on-site storm water runoff at the City's wastewater treatment plant (WRF) is redirected back into the headworks of the WRF.

- Street Sweeping - The City's Streets and Sewer Division maintains regular, routine street sweeping routes for all residential and commercial areas. The City's uptown area is typically swept each night, while the residential streets are generally swept every two months. Parking lots are swept on an as-needed basis. Streets in the vicinity of the City's power plant are swept every month.
- Catch Basin Cleaning - The City's Streets and Sewer Division performs catch basin cleaning on an as-needed basis.
- Drainage Swale Maintenance - Drainage swales are also maintained on an as-needed basis, with maintenance limited to mowing by the City's Streets and Sewer Division.
- Stream/Creek Maintenance - Streams and creeks are cleared of debris on a complaint-driven basis.
- Culvert Maintenance - Culverts with a history of blockage, as well as those with trash racks, are routinely inspected by City staff and cleaned as needed.
- Storm Sewer Maintenance - The City's Streets and Sewer Division flushes and cleans storm sewers on a complaint basis (i.e., when there is a partial or complete blockage). On an as-needed basis, the City uses a closed circuit television (CCTV) camera, a Jet/Vac truck, and a Jet truck for inspection and maintenance of storm sewers.
- Detention Basin Maintenance - The City owns two infiltration basins which require mowing several times a year during the growing season, and a third that is a sealed concrete vault with a gravel bottom, requiring very little maintenance.
- Leaf Collection - Annually the City's Streets and Sewer Division starts collecting leaves in late October.
- Work Order and Recordkeeping Systems - The City's Streets and Sewer Division maintains records of service performed, the date of service, staff involved, a description of the work performed. Workers also complete a daily time sheet reporting the tasks performed each day. At the City's golf courses, detailed logs are kept regarding herbicide, pesticide, and insecticide applications are maintained in hard copy form.
- Training and Certification Programs - Staff at the City's golf courses that are involved in the application of herbicides, pesticides, and insecticides must obtain an Applicator License from Ohio EPA, requiring renewal every three years. Street, sewer, park, and engineering staff receive training from seminars and webinars provided by organizations such as APWA, Ohio Storm Water Association, and ODOT.

- Operation and Maintenance Equipment Inventory – The City’s Streets and Sewers Division owns and operates street sweepers. Other maintenance equipment includes small utility vehicles, Jet/Vac truck(s), and a CCTV truck(s).

2.6.3 Action Plan

A summary of the departments and/or agencies involved in BMP implementation for each minimum control will be updated annually and included in the annual storm water report submitted by the City to the OEPA. Municipal operations included in this operation and maintenance program include storm drainage system cleaning and maintenance; street sweeping; leaf collection; recycling of used oil generated during fleet maintenance; inspection and maintenance of the cover over the City’s road salt storage area; detention basin maintenance; hazardous materials storage; and materials management (i.e., pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers). Ongoing, regularly scheduled street sweeping and seasonal leaf collection are the primary BMPs intended to reduce the potential for discharge of pollutants from roadways to the MS4. Measurable goals were selected to emphasize quantitative measures of parameters related to successful implementation of the operation and maintenance plan (e.g., description and number of maintenance activities perform each year).

Section 3

Reporting Procedures

3.1 Introduction

Under the Phase 2 Storm Water NPDES regulations, the City of Hamilton is submitting this updated storm water management plan that outlines the activities that are being implemented. As part of this plan, the City will be required to submit periodic reports assessing the effectiveness of the best management practices outlined in the Plan. At a minimum, the annual reports will include the following:

- The status of compliance with permit conditions, including an assessment of the selected BMPs and progress that has been made toward achieving the measurable goals for each minimum measure.
- Results and information collected and analyzed.
- A discussion of the storm water activities planned for the next year.
- Any changes planned in the BMPs or the measurable goals for any minimum control measure to be implemented during the next reporting cycle.
- Continued notification if there is support or dependence upon another governmental entity to satisfy some part of the permit obligation, if applicable.

3.2 Report Format

The City will utilize the annual report format for the Phase 2 storm water permit supplied by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

Section 4

Funding Mechanism

4.1 Introduction

The City of Hamilton Storm Water Management System is administered by Division of the Department of Public Works. Billing for storm water management is performed through the City's utility billing infrastructure. Storm water management activities are funded through the collection of storm water user fees, authorized by Hamilton City Council. This user fee is collected from all property owners within the City. The fee is determined by the amount of runoff attributed to the property. The greater the runoff, the greater is the contribution. The relative amount of runoff is estimated by the actual amount of impervious area on the parcel. This allows for the equitable and fair distribution of the storm water management program costs.

4.1 Storm Water Fee

The storm water user fee is based upon Equivalent Residential Units (ERUs). An ERU, as defined in the Codified Ordinances of the City of Hamilton, as “the average Impervious Area of all Residential Developed Property per Dwelling Unit located within the City.” Based upon this definition, an ERU was calculated to equal 2,536 square feet for the City.

The Ordinances further define a “Dwelling Unit” as “a singular unit or apartment providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.” Therefore, all single-family, homeowners are charged 1 ERU, per month, on their home. The City currently charges customers \$3.60, per month, per ERU.

All other types of uses (multi-family, commercial, industrial, institutional, etc.) are charged, per month, based upon the number of ERU's at their location. The following is an example of how the storm water fee is calculated for a non-residential user. On the site are buildings and other impervious surfaces (driveways, walkways, storage and parking areas) totaling 224,603 square feet. Based upon the Ordinance, the calculation of the storm water user fee for this property would as follows:

1. $(224,603 \text{ square feet of impervious surface}) / (2,536 \text{ square feet/ERU}) = 88.6 \text{ ERUs}$
2. Storm Water User Fee = $(88.6 \text{ ERUs}) \times (\$3.60/\text{per month per ERU}) = \318.96 per month

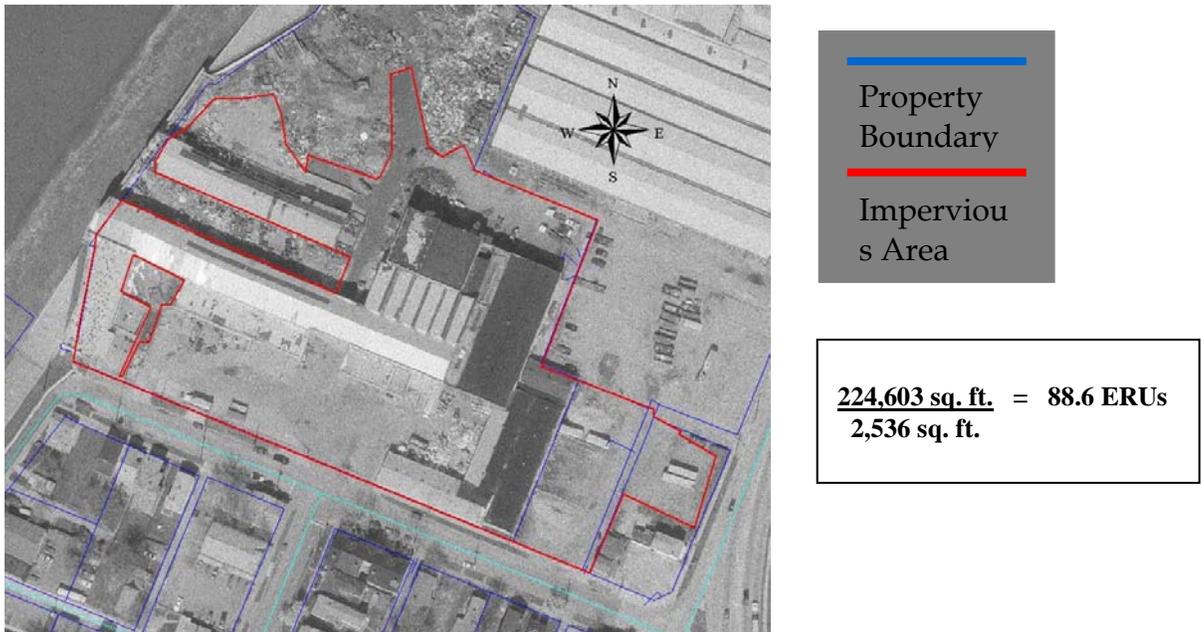


Figure 4-1. Example of ERU Determination for a Non-

Based upon the specific circumstances of a property owner, the City may make adjustments or credits to the storm water user fee. Adjustments and credits are typically associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of privately-owned storm water handling facilities that provide a calculable and beneficial impact to the City's storm water system.

Section 5

Administrative and Legal Issues

5.1 Regulatory Responsibility

The general permit issued by Ohio EPA pursuant to the Federal Phase II NPDES Rule identifies entities covered by this permit as small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) that are located within an “urbanized area” as defined by the Bureau of Census, or as designated for permit authorization by Ohio EPA (NPDES Permit No. OHQ000001, Section 1.2.1). As such, the City of Hamilton (City) qualifies as a MS4 and must comply with the requirements of the Federal Phase 2 Rule and corresponding Ohio EPA general permit. The City will necessarily be the permitted entity, while the entity charged with directing Phase II compliance measures for the City will be the Public Works Department. The individual in responsible charge for implementation of Phase II compliance measures as well as annual reporting requirements is the City Manager.

5.2 City Department Compliance Responsibilities

A number of City departments share the responsibility of executing the Phase II Storm Water Management Plan. Because the City department structures are constantly evolving, the specific departmental responsibilities will be updated annually as part of the annual storm water reporting to the OEPA.

5.3 Legal Authority and BMP Implementation

The City asserts that it possesses the legal authority to implement each of the BMPs addressed within this storm water management plan.