
ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION PLAN



City of Mobile
P.O. Box 1827
Mobile, Alabama 36633-1827

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FIGURES

Figure 1 - Dry Weather Sample Screening Flowchart

FORMS

Dry Weather Monitoring/Illicit Discharge Field Screening Inspection Checklist

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Regulatory Background

Recognizing the importance of storm water runoff from urban areas and the problems associated with controlling runoff from storm events, Congress and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implemented regulations on storm water discharges. As a result, the Clean Water Act (CWA) amendments of 1990 set forth permit requirements for municipalities. In order to accomplish this, a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit system was established for storm water discharges from municipalities. In Alabama, the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) was tasked with the responsibility for issuing medium and large municipalities, including the City of Mobile (City), with an NPDES Permit. Due to the population density, a Phase 1 NPDES Permit which authorizes the discharge of stormwater from point sources to waters of the State of Alabama, was issued.

The City's current Preliminary Draft NPDES Permit No. ALS000007 requires the development, implementation, and enforcement of an Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program. The City's IDDE program is one component of the comprehensive Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) Plan which describes how the City prevents pollution and controls the discharge of pollutants from its Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) to waters of the State of Alabama. The IDDE Program is implemented by the Engineering Department with assistance from the City's MS4 Contractor and Public Works Department.

1.2 Definition

The City's NPDES Permit requires an ongoing program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to the MS4. According to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2), "Illicit Discharge means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from firefighting activities."

1.3 Allowable Discharges

According to the City's NPDES Permit, the following non-stormwater discharges have been determined not to be a significant source of pollution and are therefore not considered illicit discharges unless significant or repeated pollutants are discharged to the MS4:

- a. Water line flushing
- b. Landscape irrigation (not consisting of treated, or untreated wastewater unless authorized by the Department)
- c. Diverted stream flows
- d. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration
- e. Uncontaminated pumped groundwater
- f. Discharges from potable water sources
- g. Foundation and footing drains

- h. Air conditioning drains
- i. Irrigation water (not consisting of treated, or untreated, wastewater unless authorized by the Department)
- j. Rising ground water
- k. Springs
- l. Water from crawl space pumps
- m. Lawn watering runoff
- n. Individual residential car washing, to include charitable carwashes
- o. Residual street wash water
- p. Discharge or flows from firefighting activities (including fire hydrant flushing)
- q. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- r. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges

The City's NPDES Permit also authorizes non-stormwater discharges that are in compliance with a separate NPDES permit. The City has identified several other non-stormwater discharges to not be a significant source of pollution and therefore allows the following (City Code Chapter 17):

- s. Routine external building wash down associated with construction that does not use detergents
- t. Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spill material has been removed) and where detergents are not used
- u. Wash water (without the use of chemicals/soaps/solvents) from the cleaning of the exterior of residential or commercial buildings, including gutters, sidewalks and driveways, provided that the discharge does not pose an environmental or health threat.
- v. Discharges associated with dye testing provided the City Engineer has provided approval.

1.4 Legal Authority

The City of Mobile is required to ensure legal authority exists, to the maximum extent practical, to control discharges to and from the MS4 Area. Three (3) ordinances are related to stormwater protection within the City Code: Chapter 17 – Stormwater and Flood Control; Chapter 25 – Garbage, Litter, and Lot Maintenance; and Chapter 57 – Streets and Sidewalks (Right-of-Way).

The City adopted an ordinance to amend City Code regarding Stormwater and Flood Control, effective September 30th, 2014, which strengthened its legal authority for illicit discharge detection and elimination among other topics. The Stormwater and Flood Control Ordinance prohibits any illicit discharge, identifies exemptions; requires best managements practices (BMPs) to be implemented at commercial, industrial, and high risk facilities where activities are exposed to stormwater; requires reasonable protective measures to be implemented to prevent or contain spills; allows inspections to be carried out; and provides enforcement mechanisms for corrective action. The enforcement procedures and possible fines for City Code violations are described in the Enforcement sections of this plan (See Sections 4 and 5).

The City adopted an ordinance to amend City Code (Article II of Chapter 25) regarding litter, effective October 1st, 2014. This ordinance requires the proper storage, management and handling of trash and litter on all property within the City limits. Specifically, the ordinance prohibits littering; prohibits blowing, sweeping or pushing litter, junk or trash into the City streets, alleys, storm-water structures or ditches and sweeping/blowing trash into the street; holds property owner(s) responsible for removing litter from premises and adjacent right-of-way; requires commercial businesses to provide and maintain litter receptacles; and requires commercial businesses to provide and maintain cigarette butt receptacles at entrances, employee smoking areas, and common pedestrian transition points. Enclosures for all dumpsters within the City is also required and will be enforced beginning March 1, 2015.

Chapter 57 of the City Code addresses the City’s supervision of the right of way and, at Section 57-36, prohibits depositing trash of any kind in any City street, gutter, ditch or drain. Additionally, Chapter 57, Appendix B at Sections 1.1.A(1)(c) and 1.2.A.(1)(b) includes erosion control as one of the Construction Standards for Miscellaneous Construction, Utility Excavation, and Right of Way and Pavement Restoration for both major and minor projects.

1.5 Illicits Organized by Watershed

Watershed management is the basis and strategy for implementing the City’s comprehensive storm water management program and its various program elements. Illicit discharges shall be identified throughout the city limits. Location data and related information shall be collected and compiled. Each illicit discharge investigated shall be organized by watershed and related back to its respective watershed for analysis.

2.0 DETECTION OF ILLICIT DISCHARGES

2.1 Dry-Weather Screening

The EPA considers dry weather screening an effective method for identifying illicit discharges and connections. The standard time period for dry weather screening is at least 72 hours after the most recent rain event. Any major outfall observed to be flowing during dry weather screening is investigated as a potential illicit discharge. The City's sampling protocol was developed in accordance with EPA's guidance manual, *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments*, Center for Watershed Protection, October, 2004. Standard Operating Procedures to identify outfalls with dry-weather flow and sampling shall generally include but are not limited to the following:

- Conduct dry weather screening at least 72 hours after a rain event.
- Each field crew shall consist of two or more field technicians with safety equipment including boots (steel toe boots, rain boots, or waders), long sleeves if area is densely vegetated, and sunscreen and bug spray if needed.
- In residential areas, each crew shall carry containers to collect samples for field screening analyses. In commercial/industrial areas, each crew shall carry a YSI Pro (or similar) and pH pen.
- Field investigate each creek, stream or water body by traversing the sides of its banks or using a kayak or boat to identify each outfall discharging to a water body regardless of its size.
- Record the outfall coordinates (latitude and longitude) and outfall characteristics on the Dry-Weather Monitoring/Field Screening Checklist Inspection Form.
- Conduct an initial field sampling/analyses following Figure 1, Dry Weather Sample Screening Flowchart to determine if the flow is from a natural source or an illicit discharge. For residential areas: Due to the size of field screening kits, crews may collect a sample for transport to a secure location such as an office. Record concentrations for parameters listed on the Dry-Weather Monitoring/Field Screening Checklist Inspection Form.
- If the discharge is determined to be an illicit discharge based on the field sampling, analyses and indicators, classify the discharge as a sanitary or non-sanitary illicit and initiate source tracing. The presence of E. coli is a strong indicator of a sanitary sewer illicit discharge. If the classification is unclear from field analyses, collect, preserve, store on ice, and deliver a sample to an analytical laboratory for E. coli analysis within six (6) hours (allowable hold time).
- If full-scale chemical analyses are required to confirm an illicit discharge or assist source tracing efforts, then collect, preserve, store on ice, and deliver a sample to an analytical laboratory within the appropriate hold time.
- If hazardous discharges or other discharges are encountered that could affect health and safety, evacuate the area and immediately notify emergency response agencies. Maintain a safe distance from the area.

2.2 Sanitary Sewer Illicits

The City does not have authority over the sanitary sewer collection system. However, the City works closely with the MAWSS Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners and other utilities to minimize the impacts from any infiltration, inflow, sewer breaks, or other problems.

A memorandum of understanding (MOU) and protocol has been established between the City and MAWSS, to notify the other party with details of sanitary sewer discharges or storm water inflows. Since the sanitary sewer system within the city limits is owned and operated by MAWSS, this protocol has enhanced the identification and prompt corrective action of illicit discharges, especially those relating to sanitary sewer seepage. The MOU continues to be in effect and has produced good coordination between the City and MAWSS. Based on the protocol, any sanitary discharge/seepage reported by MAWSS, shall be investigated. Sanitary discharges shall be identified, numbered, photographed and located in the field. Each sanitary sewer discharge or seepage shall be revisited within ten (10) days to confirm corrective action has been completed and is not re-occurring.

The City compiles an inventory of SSOs for each fiscal year which is included in the Annual Report. The City meets regularly with MAWSS to review SSO incidences and prioritize steps for corrective action.

2.3 Illicits Reported During Municipal Operations

In an effort to inform and train City staff about storm water programs and procedures, the City has conducted several training and/or education classes for employees related to storm water protection. Specific to illicit discharges, an IDDE Awareness Training was provided to Public Works crews, Parks & Recreation crews, Engineering right-of-way and construction inspectors, Urban Development Code Enforcement and Property Maintenance officers. Trained employees were encouraged to report suspicious discharges to 311. Each call to the 311 system is logged and generates a Service Request Order (SRO). SROs regarding illicit discharges are routed to the Engineering Department for investigation and corrective action. IDDE Awareness Training will be repeated on a 5-year cycle, at minimum.

Illicit discharges found during MS4 field activities such as structural control inspections, municipal facility inspections, construction activity inspections, or other field activities, shall be investigated as potential illicit discharges. Information about illicit discharges found during other activities as well as enforcement actions taken shall be tracked.

2.4 Public Education and Reporting

Illicit discharges were discussed during public outreach regarding the amendments to the ordinances related to storm water and litter. Mayor Stimpson and numerous administrative officials have made statements to the media regarding litter and yard waste. Additionally, representatives from the Mayor's Office and/or Engineering Department have conducted public outreach events for the following groups:

- Individual meetings with City Council members – May/June 2014
- City/County/Chamber Lunch – Mobile Chamber of Commerce (regular luncheon meeting) July 21, 2014 (City Presentation on Litter/Stormwater)
- American Society of Civil Engineers/American Public Works Association Annual Conference – July 24, 2014 Orange Beach, AL (City Presentation on Litter/Stormwater)
- Litter Coordination and Implementation Meetings with Various City Employees and Department Heads, Mobile Baykeeper, Keep Mobile Beautiful, Partners for Environmental Progress (PEP), Dog River Clearwater Revival, Mobile Bay National Estuary Program (NEP), Alabama Coastal Foundation (ACF) (Meetings: #1 – July 25, 2014 #2 – August 22, 2014 and #3 – September 5, 2014)
- All City Department Heads Meeting on Litter/Stormwater – July 28, 2014
- Association of General Contractors/Road Builders Organizational Meeting July 29, 2014 (City Presentation on Litter/Stormwater)
- Commercial Exchange Club Organizational Meeting– August 7, 2014 (City Presentation on Litter/Stormwater)
- Mobile Area Association of Realtors Government Affairs Committee Meeting – August 7, 2014 (City Presentation on Litter/Stormwater)
- Meeting with Commercial Property Developers/Owners – August 12, 2014 (City Presentation on Litter/Stormwater)
- Hotel/Motel Association Meeting – August 14, 2014 (City Presentation on Litter/Stormwater)
- Lawncare/Landscaping Business Meeting– August 19, 2014 (City Presentation on Litter/Stormwater)
- Downtown Alliance Board Meeting – August 20, 2014 (City Presentation on Litter/Stormwater)
- Mobile Bay Apartment Association Meeting – August 21, 2014 (City Presentation on Litter/Stormwater)
- Asian/Indian Convenience Store Owners Association Meeting – August 21, 2014 (City Presentation on Litter/Stormwater)
- Petroleum and Convenience Stores Association of AL Conference– August 28, 2014 (City Presentation on Litter/Stormwater)
- Downtown Alliance Briefing – August 28, 2014 (City Presentation on Litter/Stormwater)

External Outreach Correspondence in the form of Letters/Emails/Phone Calls/Meeting Invites regarding the litter ordinance were sent to the following.

- Grocery Stores
- Lawncare/Landscaping Businesses
- Dollar Stores
- Pharmacies/Drug Stores
- Mobile County Public Schools and Mobile Private Schools

Several informative brochures have been developed to promote, publicize and facilitate public education and reporting. Public education brochures developed include but are not limited to the following:

- Illicit Discharges
- Grass Clippings and Lawn Waste
- Know Your Stormwater
- Mobile Area Recycling Facilities
- Proper Paint Disposal Methods
- Household Hazardous Wastes
- Pesticides, Herbicides and Fertilizers

2.5 Public Involvement

Many of the City's inlets have No Dumping markers and the City has storm drain marker kits available for interested volunteer groups. The City also facilitates public education, public involvement and outreach through Keep Mobile Beautiful and the Metro Mobile Recycling Drop Off Center. Volunteer and outreach activities shall continue to be implemented to assist in the public education, involvement and reporting of illegal discharges to roads, creeks, rivers, storm drains or other storm water entities. Public education and involvement activities shall generally include but are not limited to the following:

- Youth presentations and volunteers
- Community presentations and adult volunteers
- Tree plantings
- Site beautifications
- Litter free events
- Electronics recycling
- Eco-Team recycling
- Neighborhood cleanups
- Paper and other product recycling
- Classroom presentations
- Teacher training workshops
- Committee/subcommittee leadership workshops
- School cleanups
- Great American Spring Clean-up
- Envision Coastal Alabama Fall Clean-up
- Metro Mobile Recycling Drop Off Center
- Baker High School/Goodwill Easter Seals Partnership
- MAWSS cooking oil recycling partnership
- KMB recycle basket check out
- Trash collection calendars
- Litter Bug Hotline

2.6 Internal Spill Prevention, Response, and Clean-Up

The City has implemented a spill prevention and response program to address spills that may occur internally during City activities. Response to a spill is typically initiated by the City's Environmental Services personnel who are also responsible for containment and cleanup of spills. All reportable spills (i.e., spills that could reach the MS4 or water bodies) are immediately notified to the designated coordinator, whose responsibility it is to contact all regulatory agencies regarding spills. On some occasions, an outside spill contractor will be utilized if the Environmental Services Spill Response Department cannot manage the spill with city employees. Several SPCC training classes have been conducted for city staff and lists of employees that have attended the SPCC training classes is maintained.

2.7 Response to Public Spills

The City in coordination with other municipalities in the local area has established a mutual aid agreement for a hazardous material emergency or spill. This agreement allows for the local municipalities to respond to spills and to contain and prevent spills from discharging into the MS4 or water bodies by pooling resources and efforts. Response to a public spill is initiated when it is reported to the local 911 operator, who in turn notifies the Police and Fire Departments immediately. The first responding officer is designated as the On-scene Commander and is in charge until the Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) Response Team or the local fire department arrives. The spill is contained to prevent entry into the MS4 or the sanitary sewer system. An investigative team arrives to ensure notifications are sent and to document the spill. A clean-up team supervises removal and transportation.

3.0 SOURCE TRACING

3.1 Storm Drain Network Mapping

Storm drain network mapping is critical to identifying the source(s) of an illicit discharge and the City is currently implementing a 5 year plan to prepare a storm drain network map. Watersheds with significant urban development are difficult to delineate due to the intricate network of the storm drainage system, especially in the Mobile region. Storm water is typically collected and discharged to water bodies at various locations in a watershed and not routed to a single location (as in the case of a sanitary sewer system). It is difficult to ascertain the drainage area of a storm drain pipe and outfall unless detailed storm sewer network and infrastructure information is available. This is especially true in Mobile, Alabama, due to its proximity to the coast and its gradual slopes. Due to the relatively flat topography and very little difference in elevation, a pipe, road or other storm sewer network structure could easily alter the drainage pattern thereby changing the boundary or sometimes the watershed itself. Watershed, sub-watershed and drainage area boundaries need to be constantly refined using up-to-date storm water drainage network system information and surface contours as well as field investigations. Standard Operating Procedures for storm drain network mapping shall generally include but are not limited to the following:

- Field identify and map storm drain features including inlets, catch basins, pipes, ditches, etc. and determine the horizontal connectivity of the storm drain network system.
- Assign names and/or numbers for field visited storm drain features to better track inventory, maintenance and repairs.
- Organize the storm drain network by watershed.
- Delineate the drainage area for each major outfall using the storm drain network and the topographic contours within a watershed.
- Overlay and spatially analyze the illicit discharges to isolate and enforce corrective action.

3.2 Methods for Source Tracing

Any outfall found to be flowing during dry-weather (i.e. 72 hours after a rainfall event) and confirmed as an illicit discharge via field screening and/or analytical analyses shall be traced to the source of the discharge. Standard Operating Procedures to identify and trace the source of the discharge shall generally include but are not limited to the following:

- Identify the storm drain network connected to the outfall. Review the storm drain network map for the area, if completed, and available As-Built drawings for adjacent properties.
 - Continue the investigation upstream of the outfall to the next junction in the storm drain network to confirm evidence of the discharge by repeating field analyses and visual/odor observations. Collect samples for laboratory analyses from the upstream junctions, if needed.

- Repeat the steps upstream until a junction is found with no evidence of the discharge.
- Isolate the section between the junctions and try to identify the source of the discharge.
- At any time during dry-weather screening or source tracing, if a sanitary sewer illicit discharge has been identified, notify the Mobile Area Water and Sewer System (MAWSS) for corrective action.
 - If the illicit discharge is suspected to be non-sanitary, investigate the surrounding area between the two junctions, to visually isolate and identify the source. Evaluate the surrounding area for any of the following:
 - Potential source facilities (discussed below);
 - Municipal facilities (discussed below);
 - Reported spills that may have occurred in the surrounding area.
 - Dye testing or video inspection may be utilized to locate a specific drain connected to the MS4.
 - Conduct dye testing by flushing or washing the dye down the drain, fixture or manhole, open the downstream manholes or outfalls, and locate the dye. Equipment typically includes liquid green dye packets that are non-toxic. If a fire hydrant or water truck is required for proper flushing, the Public Works' Concrete and Sidewalk Department (#179) will be activated to conduct the dye test. If the testing is being done near a body of water, the Public Works' Street Department will notify nearby residents, adjacent businesses and emergency agencies before introducing the dyes.
 - If required, Public Works will conduct video inspection using cameras capable of radial views – to inspect top, bottom and sides of the pipes. Equipment typically includes cameras that are usually tractor- mounted or towed, with a video record made for inspection and future repairs.
 - Once the source has been traced, determine whether the source is allowable as defined in Section 1.3. If the source does not meet the definition of an allowable discharge, and is thereby prohibited, initiate enforcement actions as described in the Enforcement Section of this Plan (see Sections 4 and 5).

3.3 Potential Source Facilities

The City's inventory of industrial and high risk commercial facilities are considered the most significant potential source facilities. This inventory, updated in each Annual Report, shall be a resource during source tracing of an illicit discharge. Additionally, to fulfill the City's NPDES permit requirements, industrial and high risk commercial facilities are inspected annually. Potential Source Facilities are identified and categorized below.

- Industrial Activity Facilities as defined by 40CFR §122.26(B)(14):
 - Sector A: Timber Products Facilities
 - Sector B: Paper and Allied Products Manufacturing
 - Sector C: Chemical and Allied Products Manufacturing and Refining
 - Sector D: Asphalt Paving and Roofing Materials Manufacturers and Lubricant Manufacturers
 - Sector E: Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing

- Sector F: Primary Metals Facilities
 - Sector G: Metal Mining (Ore Mining and Dressing)
 - Sector H: Coal Mines and Coal Mining Related Facilities
 - Sector I: Oil and Gas Extraction Facilities
 - Sector J: Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities
 - Sector K: Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facilities
 - Sector L: Landfills and Land Application Sites
 - Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards
 - Sector N: Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities
 - Sector O: Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities, including Coal Handling Areas
 - Sector P: Motor Freight Transportation Facilities, Passenger Transportation Facilities,
 - Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals, Rail Transportation Facilities, and United States Postal Service Transportation Facilities
 - Sector Q: Water Transportation Facilities with Vehicle Maintenance Shops and/or Equipment Cleaning Operations
 - Sector R: Ship and Boat Building or Repair Yards
 - Sector S: Vehicle Maintenance Areas, Equipment Cleaning Areas, or Deicing Areas
 - Located at Air Transportation Facilities
 - Sector T: Treatment Works
 - Sector U: Food and Kindred Products Facilities
 - Sector V: Textile Mills, Apparel, and Other Fabric Product Manufacturing Facilities
 - Sector W: Wood and Metal Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Facilities
 - Sector X: Printing and Publishing Facilities
 - Sector Y: Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
 - Sector Z: Leather Tanning and Finishing Facilities
 - Sector AA: Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing Facilities
 - Sector AB: Transportation Equipment, Industrial, or Commercial Machinery Manufacturing Facilities
 - Sector AC: Electronic and Electrical Equipment and Components, Photographic, and Optical Goods and Manufacturing Facilities
- High-Risk Commercial Facilities:
 - Retail centers larger than 5 acres
 - Other Potential Source Facilities:
 - Animal care services
 - Apartment complexes
 - Campgrounds/RV parks
 - Car dealers

- Carpet and furniture cleaning
- Cemeteries
- Churches
- Colleges and universities
- Commercial laundry/dry cleaners
- Composting facilities
- Construction companies
- Equipment repair, maintenance, fueling or cleaning
- Food service establishments
- Garbage truck washout
- Gas stations and convenience stores
- Golf courses
- Hospitals
- Landscaping companies
- Multi-family housing
- Nurseries and garden centers
- Painting and coating
- Pest control services
- Public works yards
- Portable sanitary services
- Power washing services
- Rental car lots
- Schools
- Single family homes
- Streets and highway construction
- Swimming pools
- Vehicle parking lots and storage facilities
- Warehouses

4.0 ENFORCEMENT OF ILLICIT DISCHARGES OTHER THAN LITTER

4.1 Enforcement Response

Once the Illicit Discharge has been reported to the City of Mobile 311 System or identified by the City Engineering staff, enforcement response shall be initiated. Enforcement of illicit discharges shall generally include the prevention of but are not limited to the following:

- Visible turbidity or discoloration: fine particles (clays and muck) that are suspended for weeks in rivers, lakes, and canals.
- Deposition: heavy particles (sand and silt) that have settled in pipes, ditches, canals, rivers, and lakes and can result in blockage.
- Disposal, dumping or the discharging of the following into storm drains, ditches, man-made channels, and municipal streets:
 - Sediment
 - Construction chemicals
 - Construction debris
 - Blowing leaves
 - Grass and trash
 - Oil, grease and/or hazardous wastes
 - Chlorinated or salt swimming pool water
 - Pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers
 - Sewage, trash and grease
 - Street sweeping wastes
 - Vehicle washing
 - Equipment washing or clean-outs
 - Septic tank effluent or overflow
 - Anything that is not rain water
- Spills and leaks of liquids stored outside and at loading areas
- Disposal of fluids or liquids down floor drains
- Leaking dumpsters and improper washouts of dumpster area
- Discharge of chlorinated or salt water from swimming pools or spas
- Discharge of temporary bypass waste water
- Discharge of contaminated ground water
- Improper landscaping and grounds care
- Discharges from vehicle fueling, maintenance and repair operations
- Power washing with soaps, chemicals, or detergents
- Wash water from cleaning loading/un-loading areas

Standard Operating Procedures for enforcement response shall generally include but are not limited to the following:

- Identify the property owner, business owner, facility owner, or other responsible party of the illicit discharge, and initiate communication with the contractor to abate the situation.
- If the violation identified is minor and could immediately be remedied, the inspector will either issue at his/her discretion a verbal warning or Notice of Violation (NOV).

When an illicit discharge causes an immediate threat of entering a body of water or for any illicit discharge that requires a corrective action that cannot be remedied immediately, a Municipal Offense Ticket (MOT) will be issued as described in Section 4.2. A MOT will be issued by one of the three following methods: hand delivered or USPS.

- Verbal warnings are given to the onsite entity. If a verbal warning is issued, the corrective action must take place immediately.
- NOVs related to construction are issued to the City Permit holder and any other responsible parties involved. The violation cited must be addressed within 72 hours typically unless there are other contributing circumstances.
- Conduct a follow-up investigation to verify that the insufficient BMPs have been abated by the owner or responsible party within the time frame allotted. Confirm that abatement of the illicit discharge has been completed and affected areas restored.
- If corrective action is not initiated or completed within the allotted time frame, initiate enforcement measures against the City Permit holder and any other responsible parties involved.

4.2 Enforcement Measures

If the violation is not remedied within a reasonable time after issuance of the NOV, the City or its agent may cause to be served on the Violator a MOT. A MOT can also be issued under the following conditions: repeat violations or any violation of the most recent version of the City of Mobile's Storm Water Management Ordinance. Options for enforcement measures shall generally include but are not limited to the following:

- Issuance of a MOT to be adjudicated in Municipal Court. The City of Mobile Municipal Court is vested with the power and jurisdiction to hear and adjudicate the violations provided in this ordinance and to issue orders imposing fines, costs and fees.
- Conduct abatement and/or remediation of the illicit discharge and assign the cost of abatement including administrative and remediation costs to the owner or responsible party, payable within a specified deadline. If the amount due is not paid, a lien can be assessed on the property for the amount of the assessment by the Legal Department or the Department of Urban Development.
- Civil court findings can result in the petition for a preliminary or permanent injunction from continuing illicit discharge activities or for abatement or remediation of the violation.
- In the event that any person holding a permit pursuant to this ordinance violates the terms of said permit or implements site development in such a manner as to materially adversely affect the health, welfare, or safety of persons residing or working in the neighborhood or development site so as to be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to property or improvements in the neighborhood; if numerous NOVs or MOTs are accumulated during the project; or if corrective action is not completed within the allotted period of time, a Stop Work Order may be issued along with formal report being issued to ADEM concerning the permit violation. The City may issue a Stop Work Order, without first issuing a NOV.
- When a Stop Work Order has been issued, ADEM's expectation is for ALL work on the site to cease (building, trades, site work, etc.).

- The Department of Engineering and Environmental Services' Stop Work Order has the authority to cover all the work on-site and there is no legal issue regarding the building and other permits involved.
- A Stop Work Order will be in effect until the terms outline in the order are met and the violation has been corrected. The Engineer of Record and the QCI would need to submit a Plan of Action and sign off on the completed work before the City of Mobile will allow the project to re-start. A sign off is required by e-mail or letter to the City Engineer or the Assistant City Engineer.

4.3 Crossover Enforcement

Improving the awareness and education of other municipal employees regarding illicit discharges and improper disposals will prevent pollutant discharges to storm water. The Department of Engineering and Environmental Services has created standard operating procedures for the crossover enforcement of Storm Water and ROW ordinances by the Department of Urban Development. Urban Development's duty is to assist in the enforcement of the storm water and right-of-way ordinances on the City rights-of-way and on private property by reporting violations discovered during routine inspections to the City of Mobile 311 System. Following receipt of the information from 311, a SRO is created and routed immediately to the Department of Engineering and Environmental Services for investigation and enforcement. If the discharge causes an immediate threat of entering a body of water, this constitutes an emergency situation. If it does not require police or fire, they are to contact 311 by phone, and let them know the illicit discharge is an emergency. 311 will follow emergency procedures.

4.4 Other Public Owned/Operated Facilities

In addition to the municipal facilities owned and operated by the City there are other public facilities owned and operated by other municipal, state, federal and other public agencies. During field activities, these public facilities (not owned/operated by the city) were identified and included Mobile County Commission facilities; Mobile County Health Department facilities; Mobile City Housing Board facilities; Mobile County Public School facilities; Alabama Department of Transportation facilities; and the U.S. Coast Guard facility. Measures to address storm water issues at other public facilities owned/operated by the State, Federal and other agencies are difficult to implement since the City does not have enforcement authority over these agencies or their facilities. Illicit discharges at these facilities are reported to the Department of Engineering and Environmental Services, who will work with the other public agency to properly abate the violation.

If evidence of an illicit discharge within the City's MS4 is traced to a source outside of the City's jurisdiction, the City will report the suspected illicit discharge to the ADEM Field Office at (251) 450-3400. Any such illicit discharge will be included in the Annual Report.

5.0 ENFORCEMENT OF LITTER

5.1 Enforcement Response

The Property Maintenance Division of the Urban Development Department's duty is to enforce the Litter Ordinance (effective October 1, 2014). Each Property Maintenance Officer (PMO) of the Division will investigate and/or patrol his/her assigned district. Calls with information obtained from the 311 system or from the Division Supervisor will be relayed in a timely manner to the PMOs for investigation. Standard Operating Procedures for enforcement response shall generally include but are not limited to the following:

- Once an SRO is assigned, the PMO will conduct a field investigation within 72 hours. Photos will be taken of the site.
- PMO enters the investigation results into the 311 system. PMO labels and posts photos on the S:Drive.
- PMO identifies the property owner and/or occupant.
- If a violation of the Litter Ordinance is identified, the PMO issues a NOV to be left at the site or mailed by USPS to the owner and/or occupant or in some cases may issue a MOT immediately. If a NOV is issued, a 10-day time period will be provided for compliance.
- PMO conducts a follow-up investigation to verify that the violation has been abated within the time frame allotted for any NOV.
- If corrective action is not initiated or completed within the allotted time frame, initiate enforcement measures against the City Permit holder and any other responsible parties involved.

5.2 Enforcement Measures

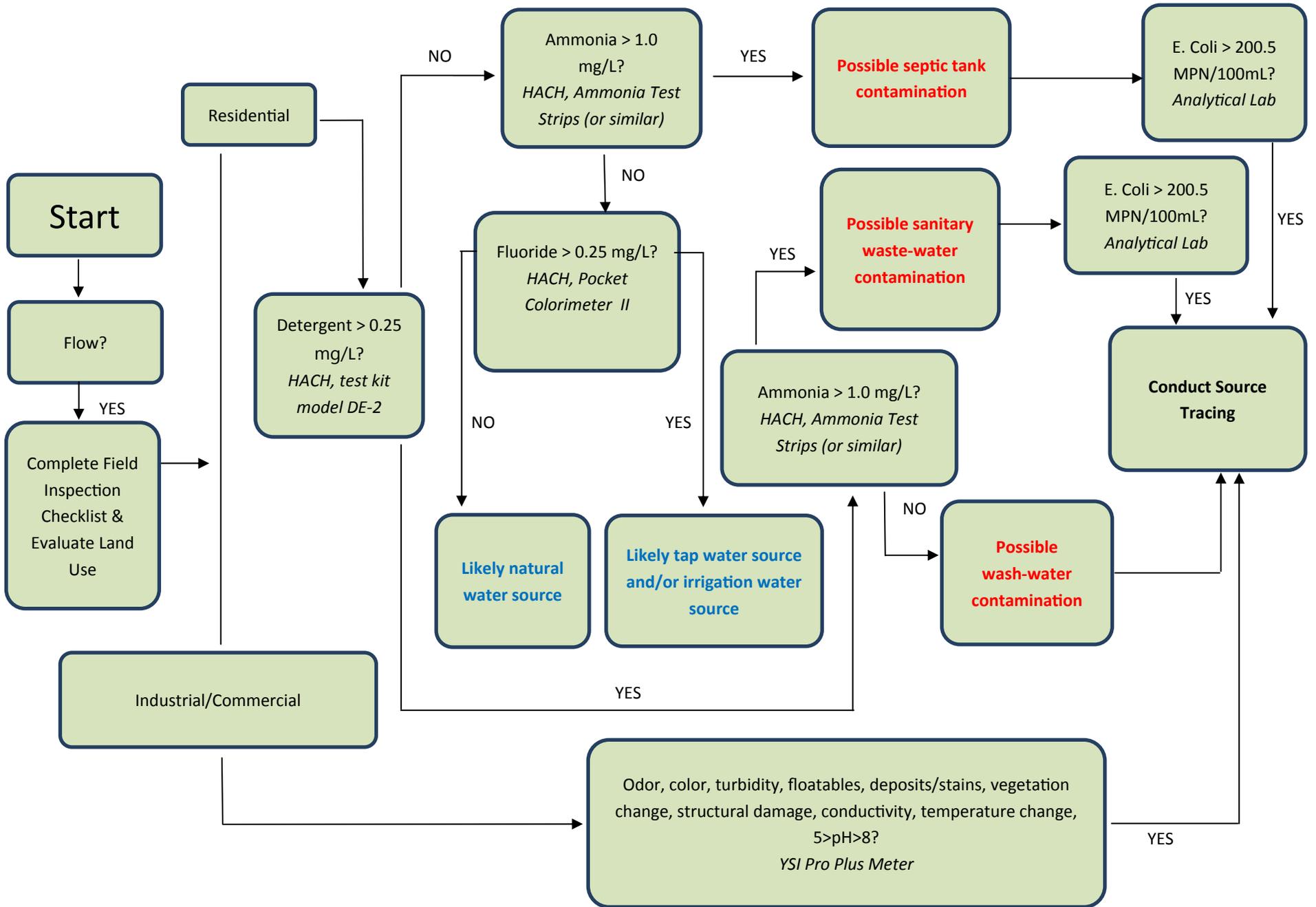
If the violation is not remedied within a reasonable time after issuance of the NOV, the City or its agent shall serve on the Violator a MOT. Options for enforcement measures shall generally include but are not limited to the following:

- PMO issues a MOT to the property owner and/or occupant to be adjudicated in Municipal Court. The City of Mobile Municipal Court is vested with the power and jurisdiction to hear and adjudicate the violations provided in this ordinance and to issue orders imposing fines, costs and fees. The MOT will identify the owner/occupant, the offense, and the Code citation.
- The defendant is arraigned and Municipal Court sets a trial date. The timeline between when the MOT was issued and the court date is typically three (3) to four (4) weeks.
- If the defendant pleads guilty prior to the trial date, a fine will be issued. Otherwise, the PMO appears in Court and works with the City Prosecutor to present the case. If the defendant is adjudged guilty, he/she will typically be charged a fine and court costs/fees. Community service may be allowed in lieu of the fine or may be added to the fine and court costs/fees. It is also possible that the defendant will be sentenced to jail a probationary period.

FIGURES

Figure 1. Dry Weather Sample Screening Flowchart

City of Mobile
IDDE Program Plan



FORMS

DRY WEATHER MONITORING/ILLICIT DISCHARGE FIELD SCREENING INSPECTION CHECKLIST

First Visit

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

Inspection

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

Second Visit

Date Tested:	Time Tested:
Inspected By:	

Inspection

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

E. coli Suspected: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Lat/Long of Outfall:
Sample Taken to Lab: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Suspected Illicit Discharge: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No