

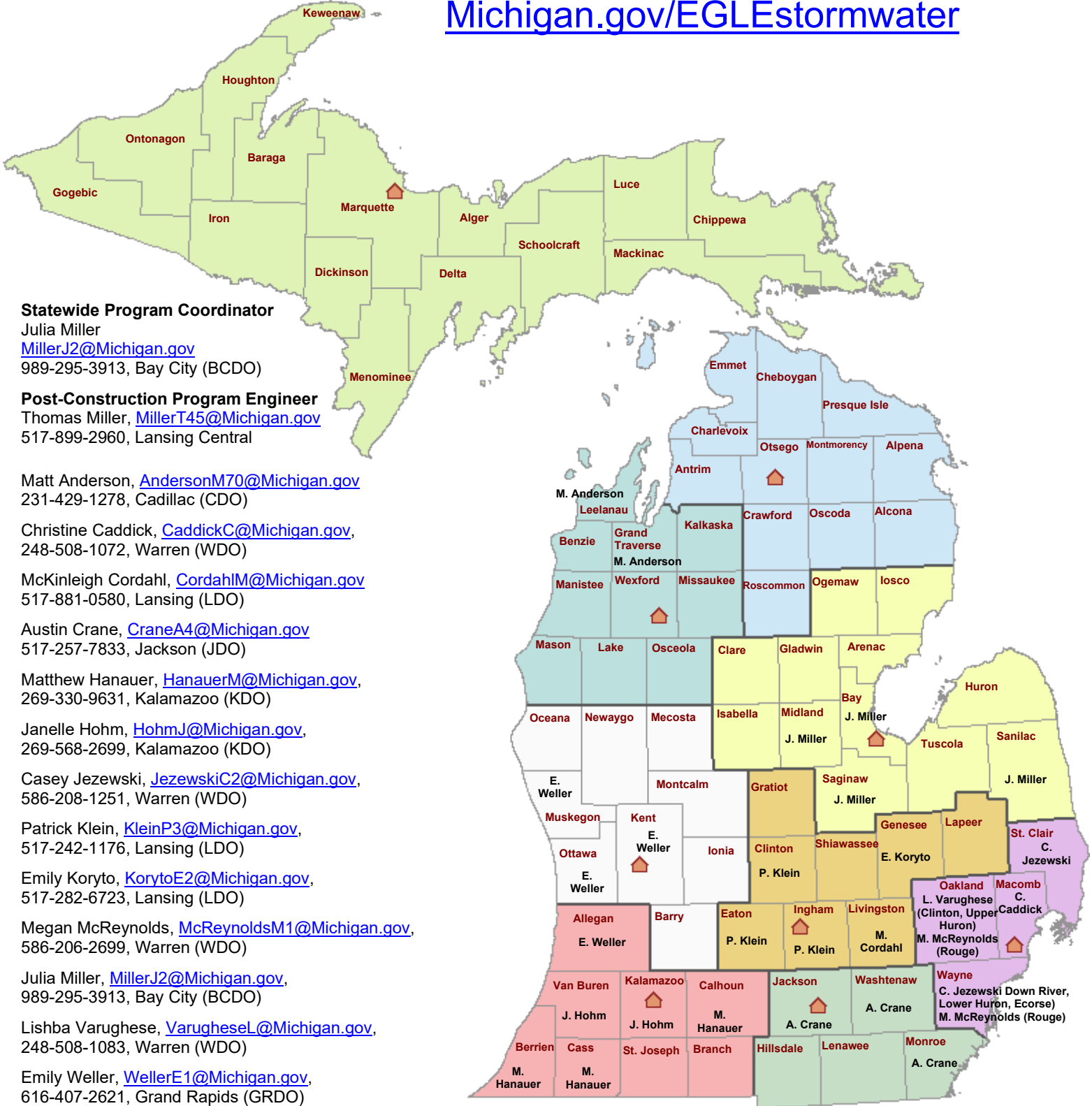
**Appendix A: Stormwater
Discharge Permit & Application
for the
CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF LANSING**



REVISED: January 2025

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Stormwater Staff

Michigan.gov/EGLEstormwater



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MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF
 ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

Water Resources Division


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4/20/2026











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-  Bay City District Office (BCDO): 401 Ketchum Street, Bay City
-  Cadillac District Office (CDO): 120 West Chapin Street, Cadillac
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-  Grand Rapids District Office (GRDO): 350 Ottawa Avenue NW, Grand Rapids
-  Jackson District Office (JDO): 301 East Louis Glick Highway, Jackson
-  Kalamazoo District Office (KDO): 6938 Elm Valley Drive, Unit 106, Kalamazoo
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PERMIT NO. MI0059459



STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

In compliance with the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C., Section 1251 *et seq.*, as amended); Part 31, Water Resources Protection, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended (NREPA); Part 41, Sewerage Systems, of the NREPA; and Michigan Executive Order 2019-06,

Charter Township of Lansing
3209 West Michigan Avenue
Lansing, MI 48917

is authorized to discharge from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

designated as **Lansing Twp MS4-Ingham**

to surface waters of the state of Michigan in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit.

This permit takes effect on July 1, 2025. This permit is based on a complete application submitted on April 3, 2024, as amended through March 10, 2025.

The provisions of this permit are severable. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term in accordance with applicable laws and rules. On its effective date this permit shall supersede National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. MI0059459 (expiring October 1, 2024).

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, **October 1, 2027**. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the date of expiration, the permittee shall submit an application which contains such information, forms, and fees as are required by the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (Department) by **April 4, 2027**.

Issued: June 27, 2025.

Original signed by Christine Alexander
Christine Alexander, Manager
Permits Section
Water Resources Division

PERMIT FEE REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with Section 324.3118 of the NREPA, the permittee shall make payment of an annual stormwater fee to the Department for each January 1 the permit is in effect regardless of occurrence of discharge. The permittee shall submit the fee in response to the Department's annual notice. Payment may be made electronically via the Department's MiEnviro Portal system. The MiEnviro Portal website is located at <https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/>. Payment shall be submitted or postmarked by March 15 for notices mailed by February 1. Payment shall be submitted or postmarked no later than 45 days after receiving the notice for notices mailed after February 1.

Annual Permit Fee Classification: Municipal Stormwater – Population of 1,000 people or fewer

CONTACT INFORMATION

Unless specified otherwise, all contact with the Department required by this permit shall be made to the Lansing District Office of the Water Resources Division. The Lansing District Office is located at 525 West Allegan Street, 1st Floor, South Tower, Lansing, MI 48933, Telephone: 517-284-6651, Fax: 517-241-3571.

CONTESTED CASE INFORMATION

Any person who is aggrieved by this permit may file a sworn petition with the Michigan Administrative Hearing System within the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, c/o the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, setting forth the conditions of the permit which are being challenged and specifying the grounds for the challenge. The Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs may reject any petition filed more than 60 days after issuance as being untimely.

PART I**Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements****1. Authorized Discharges**

- a. **Authorized Outfalls and Points of Discharge**
This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater from the permittee's MS4 to the surface waters of the state via the outfalls and points of discharge identified in the permittee's application and as modified in accordance with this permit. Such discharges shall be controlled and monitored by the permittee in accordance with this permit.
- b. **Nested MS4 Discharges**
This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater to surface waters of the state from a nested MS4 owned or operated by public bodies that include, but are not limited to, public school districts; public universities; airports; or county, state, or federal agencies. The permittee may request to modify permit coverage to add or remove a nested MS4 by submitting a request to the Department for approval. Modifications to the permit coverage may result in a permit modification, after opportunity for public comment.
- c. **Discharges Authorized Under Other National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits**
This permit does not prohibit the use of an MS4 for other discharges authorized under other NPDES permits, or equivalent Department approval under the NREPA or the Federal Act.
- d. **Water Quality Requirements**
Discharges from the permittee's MS4 shall not cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards in the receiving waters. This includes, but is not limited to, the requirement set forth in R 323.1050 of the Water Quality Standards stating that the receiving waters shall not have any of the following unnatural physical properties as a result of the discharge, in quantities which are or may become injurious to any designated use: turbidity, color, oil films, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, suspended solids, or deposits.

2. Outfall or Point of Discharge Identified, Constructed, or Installed After Permit Issuance

- a. **Outfall or Point of Discharge Within the Permittee's Regulated Area**
Authorization from the Department is required to discharge stormwater to a surface water of the state from a permittee owned or operated outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit and located within the permittee's regulated area as identified in the application. For each outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit, the permittee shall request authorization to discharge stormwater by providing the following to the Department in a written request:
 - 1) whether the discharge is from an outfall or point of discharge;
 - 2) the outfall or point of discharge identification number assigned by the permittee;
 - 3) the surface water of the state receiving the discharge from the outfall or point of discharge;
 - 4) a certification statement that the outfall or point of discharge is within the permittee's regulated area as identified in the application;
 - 5) a certification statement that the previously approved Stormwater Management Program (Part I.A.3. of this permit) includes best management practices (BMPs) to comply with the minimum requirements of the permit for the outfall or point of discharge; and

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- 6) a certification statement that the previously approved Stormwater Management Program (Part I.A.3. of this permit) is being implemented in the regulated area served by the outfall or point of discharge, including having available an up-to-date storm sewer system map required in Part I.A.3.d.1) of this permit.
- b. **Outfall or Point of Discharge Outside the Permittee's Regulated Area**
Authorization from the Department is required to discharge stormwater to a surface water of the state from a permittee owned or operated outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit and located outside the permittee's regulated area as identified in the application (e.g., area served by an expanded MS4 or area previously served by a combined sewer system that is now separated). For each outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit, the permittee shall request authorization to discharge stormwater by providing the following to the Department in a written request:
 - 1) whether the discharge is from an outfall or point of discharge;
 - 2) the outfall or point of discharge identification number assigned by the permittee;
 - 3) the surface water of the state receiving the discharge from the outfall or point of discharge;
 - 4) a map identifying the expanded regulated area served by the permittee's MS4;
- 5) a certification statement that the previously approved Stormwater Management Program (Part I.A.3. of this permit) includes BMPs to comply with the minimum requirements of the permit for the outfall or point of discharge and expanded regulated area; and
- 6) a certification statement that the previously approved Stormwater Management Program (Part I.A.3. of this permit) is being implemented in the expanded regulated area served by the outfall or point of discharge, including having available an up-to-date storm sewer system map as required in Part I.A.3.d.1) of this permit.
- c. Upon review of the request to authorize the discharge from an outfall or point of discharge identified, constructed, or installed after issuance but during the term of this permit in accordance with Part I.A.2.a. or Part I.A.2.b. of this permit, the Department may determine that a permit modification is required, after opportunity for public comment. The Department will notify the permittee if a modification is required.

3. Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)

The permittee submitted a SWMP with its application for an NPDES permit. The SWMP is approved as submitted. The permittee shall implement the approved SWMP to comply with the minimum requirements identified in this permit. The SWMP shall cover the regulated area served by, or otherwise contributing to discharges from, the MS4 owned or operated by the permittee identified in the application. The permittee shall implement and enforce the SWMP to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the NREPA and the Federal Act. The approved SWMP is an enforceable part of this permit and any Department approved modifications made to the SWMP shall also become enforceable parts of this permit.

- a. **Enforcement Response Procedure (ERP)**
The permittee shall implement the ERP for violations of the permittee's ordinances or regulatory mechanisms identified in the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable. The ERP shall be implemented to compel compliance with the permittee's ordinances and/or regulatory mechanisms and to deter continuing violations.

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The permittee shall track and document all enforcement conducted pursuant to the permittee's ERP. At a minimum, the permittee shall track and document the following: the name of the person responsible for violating the permittee's ordinance or regulatory mechanism; the date and location of the violation; a description of the violation; a description of the enforcement response used; a schedule for returning to compliance; and the date the violation was resolved.

b. Public Participation/Involvement Program (PPP)

The permittee shall implement the PPP to encourage public participation/involvement in the implementation and periodic review of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable. The permittee shall implement the PPP as part of the SWMP. The permittee has chosen to work collaboratively with watershed or regional partners to implement the PPP or part of the PPP, therefore each permittee working collaboratively is responsible for complying with the PPP as described in the SWMP.

The PPP requires implementation of the following minimum requirements:

- 1) The procedure for making the SWMP available for public inspection and comment, including complying with local public notice requirements, as appropriate; and
- 2) The procedure for inviting public participation and involvement in the implementation and periodic review of the SWMP.

c. Public Education Program (PEP)

The permittee shall implement the PEP as part of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable. At the minimum, the PEP shall promote, publicize, and facilitate education for the purpose of encouraging the public to reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff. The PEP shall be implemented to achieve measurable improvements in the public's understanding of stormwater pollution and efforts to reduce the impacts of stormwater pollution. The permittee has chosen to work collaboratively with watershed or regional partners to implement the PEP or part of the PEP, therefore each permittee working collaboratively is responsible for complying with the PEP as described in the SWMP.

The permittee shall implement the PEP in accordance with the procedure for prioritizing the following PEP topics based on high-priority, community-wide issues and targeted issues to reduce pollutant loads to stormwater to the maximum extent practicable.

The PEP requires implementation of the following minimum requirements:

- 1) BMPs to address the following PEP topics:
 - (a) Promote public responsibility and stewardship in the permittee's watershed.
 - (b) Inform and educate the public about the connection of the MS4 to area waterbodies and the potential impacts discharges can have on surface waters of the state.
 - (c) Educate the public on illicit discharges and promote public reporting on illicit discharges and improper disposal of materials into the MS4.
 - (d) Promote preferred cleaning materials and procedures for car, pavement, and power washing.
 - (e) Inform and educate the public on proper application and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.
 - (f) Promote proper disposal practices for grass clippings, leaf litter, and animal wastes that may enter into the MS4.

PART I**Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements**

- (g) Identify and promote the availability, location, and requirements of facilities for collection or disposal of household hazardous wastes, travel trailer sanitary wastes, chemicals, and motor vehicle fluids.
- (h) Inform and educate the public on proper septic system care and maintenance, and how to recognize system failure.
- (i) Educate the public on, and promote the benefits of, green infrastructure and Low Impact Development.
- (j) Identify and educate commercial, industrial, and institutional entities likely to contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff.

2) The procedure for determining the overall effectiveness of implementation and the process for modifying the PEP to address ineffective implementation. The Department may determine that a permit modification is required, after opportunity for public comment, based on modifications to the PEP. The Department will notify the permittee if a modification is required.

d. Illicit Discharge Elimination Program (IDEP)

The permittee shall implement and enforce the IDEP to detect and eliminate illicit discharges and connections to the permittee's MS4. The permittee shall implement the IDEP as part of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable.

The IDEP requires implementation of the following minimum requirements:

1) An available, up-to-date storm sewer system map identifying the following: the storm sewer system, location of all outfalls and points of discharge the permittee owns or operates in the regulated area, and the names and location of all surface waters of the state that receive discharges from the permittee's MS4. The map shall be retained by the permittee and made available to the Department upon request. The map shall be maintained and updated as outfalls and points of discharge are identified, constructed, and installed in accordance with Part I.A.2. of this permit.

2) The plan to detect and eliminate non-stormwater discharges to the permittee's MS4, including illegal dumping/spills. The plan includes the following:

- a) A procedure for conducting field observations, field screening, and source investigations. The permittee shall conduct a field observation in accordance with the procedure during dry-weather at least once during the term of the permit. Field screening and source investigation shall be conducted in accordance with the schedule in the procedure.

Field observations, field screening, and source investigations shall include the following:

(1) Field Observation – The permittee shall observe the outfall or point of discharge for the following during dry-weather in accordance with the procedure: presence/absence of flow, water clarity, color, odor, floatable materials, deposits/stains on the discharge structure and bank, vegetation condition, structural condition, and biology (e.g. bacterial sheens, algae, and slimes).

(2) Field Screening – If flow is observed at an outfall or point of discharge, the permittee shall analyze the flow for the indicator parameters identified in the procedure. If the source of an illicit discharge is identified during the field observation, field screening may not be necessary.

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(3) Source Investigation – If the source of the illicit discharge was not identified by the field screening, the permittee shall conduct an investigation to identify the source in accordance with the procedure. If the permittee opts to use tracer dyes, the discharge of the dyes shall be authorized in accordance with Part I.A.6. of this permit.

If the permittee is made aware of illegal dumping/spills, or complaints received, the permittee shall conduct field observations and follow-up field screening and source investigations as appropriate in accordance with the procedure, including the schedule, in the IDEP. The permittee shall immediately report any release of any polluting material which occurs to the surface waters or groundwaters of the state in accordance with Part II.C.7. of this permit.

b) A procedure for responding to illicit discharges and pursuing enforcement action. The permittee shall implement the procedure to respond and pursue enforcement action once the source of the illicit discharge is identified, including the corrective action required to eliminate the illicit discharge. The permittee shall also implement the procedure to respond to illegal spills/dumping. For each illicit discharge not eliminated within 90 days of its discovery, the permittee shall provide, with the next progress report due, a written certification that the illicit discharge was eliminated or a description of how the illicit discharge will be eliminated.

3) The employee training program, which includes the following:

- a) Training on techniques for identifying illicit discharges and connections, including field observations, field screening, and source investigations;
- b) Training on procedures for reporting, responding to, and eliminating an illicit discharge or connection and the proper enforcement response; and
- c) A schedule and requirement for training at least once during the term of the permit for existing staff and **within the first year** of hire for new staff.

4) The procedure for IDEP evaluation and determining the overall effectiveness of the IDEP.

e. Construction Stormwater Runoff Control Program

The permittee shall implement the construction stormwater runoff control program to address areas of construction activity that disturb one (1) or more acres, including projects less than one (1) acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale. The permittee shall implement the construction stormwater runoff control program as part of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable.

The construction stormwater runoff control program requires implementation of the following minimum requirements:

- 1) The procedure to notify the Part 91 Agency, or appropriate staff (if the permittee is a Part 91 Agency), when soil or sediment is discharged to the permittee's MS4 from a construction activity.
- 2) The procedure to notify the Department when soil, sediment, or other pollutants are discharged to the permittee's MS4 from a construction activity.
- 3) The procedure for ensuring that construction activity one (1) acre or greater in total earth disturbance with the potential to discharge to the permittee's MS4 obtains a Part 91 permit or is conducted by an approved Authorized Public Agency, as appropriate.
- 4) The procedure to advise the landowner or recorded easement holder of the State of Michigan Permit by Rule (R 323.2190 of the Part 21 Rules promulgated pursuant to Part 31 of the NREPA).

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- f. **Post-Construction Stormwater Runoff Program**
The permittee shall implement and enforce the program to address post-construction stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb one (1) or more acres, including projects less than one (1) acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, and that discharge into the permittee's MS4. The permittee shall implement and enforce the post-construction stormwater control program as part of the SWMP, to the maximum extent practicable and in accordance with the approved ordinance or regulatory mechanism.
- 1) The permittee shall implement and enforce the ordinance or regulatory mechanism requiring implementation of BMPs to achieve to the maximum extent practicable the following post-construction stormwater runoff performance standards at the project site, including projects where the permittee is the project developer:
 - a) **Water Quality Treatment Performance Standard**
Treat the first one (1) inch of runoff from the entire site or treat the runoff generated from 90 percent of all runoff-producing storms. BMPs shall be designed on a site-specific basis to achieve a minimum of 80 percent removal of total suspended solids (TSS) as compared with uncontrolled runoff or a discharge concentration of TSS not to exceed 80 milligrams per liter (mg/l).
 - b) **Channel Protection Performance Standard**
The post-construction runoff rate and volume of discharges shall not exceed the pre-development rate and volume for the project site for all storms up to the two-year, 24-hour storm.
 - 2) The permittee shall implement and enforce the following site-specific requirements as part of meeting the post-construction stormwater runoff performance standards set forth in a) and b), above:
 - a) The procedure for reviewing the use of infiltration BMPs to achieve the performance standards in areas of soil or groundwater contamination in a manner that does not exacerbate existing conditions.
 - b) The ordinance or regulatory mechanism requiring BMPs to address the associated pollutants in potential hot spots as part of meeting the performance standards. Hot spots include areas with the potential for significant pollutant loading including, but not limited to, the following: gas stations; vehicle maintenance and repair; auto recyclers; recycling centers and scrap yards; landfills; solid waste facilities; and railroads. Hot spots also include areas with the potential for contaminating public water supply intakes.
 - 3) All structural and vegetative BMPs installed and implemented to meet the performance standards shall be operated and maintained in perpetuity. The permittee shall implement and enforce the ordinance or regulatory mechanism program to ensure long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.
 - 4) The ordinance or regulatory mechanism and procedures for site plan review and approval for projects that disturb one (1) or more acres, including projects less than one (1) acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, and discharge to the permittee's MS4, including projects where the permittee is the developer. The site plan review and approval shall demonstrate compliance with the performance standards and long-term operation and maintenance requirements of this permit.
- g. **Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Activities for Municipal Operations**
The permittee shall implement the pollution prevention and good housekeeping program with the goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal facilities and operations that discharge stormwater to surface waters of the state. The permittee shall implement the program as part of the SWMP to the maximum extent practicable.

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1) Municipal Facility and Structural Stormwater Control Inventory

The permittee shall make available to the Department upon request an up-to-date map or maps of the facilities and structural stormwater controls owned or operated by the permittee with a discharge to surface waters of the state in the regulated area. In accordance with the procedure for updating and revising the permittee's facility inventory and map(s), the permittee shall submit to the Department the type and location for any new facility obtained or constructed during this permit term with a discharge of stormwater to surface waters of the state and the information requested in Part I.A.2. of the permit.

2) Facility-Specific Stormwater Management

The permittee shall implement the BMPs identified in the procedure to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff at each facility the permittee identified as having the medium or low potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state. The permittee shall assess new facilities for the potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state in accordance with the procedure to determine a priority level. High-priority facilities shall include permittee-owned or operated fleet maintenance and storage yards unless a demonstration is submitted and approved by the Department demonstrating how the permittee's fleet maintenance or storage yard has the low potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state. The assessment shall be submitted in writing to the Department for approval **within 30 days** of ownership or operation of the new facility. The permittee shall certify in writing to the Department that a facility-specific SOP is being implemented **within 90 days** of ownership or operation of a new high-priority facility. **Within 90 days** of ownership or operation, the permittee shall certify in writing to the Department that BMPs are being implemented in accordance with the procedure developed to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff at each new medium- or low-priority facility. For new facilities, the Department may determine that a permit modification is required, after opportunity for public comment. The Department will notify the permittee if a modification is required. The permittee shall document all other changes to the facility assessment as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.

The facility-specific SOP shall be kept at the site described in the SOP and made available upon request by the Department. The facility-specific SOP for each high-priority facility shall include implementation of the following.

- a) Structural and non-structural stormwater controls to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the state.
- b) Up-to-date list of significant materials stored on-site that could pollute stormwater with a description of the handling and storage requirements and potential to discharge for each significant material.
- c) Good housekeeping practices including, but not limited to, maintaining a clean and orderly facility, properly storing and covering materials, and minimizing pollutant sources to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff.
- d) Routine maintenance and inspections of stormwater management and control devices to ensure materials and equipment are clean and orderly and prevent or reduce pollutant runoff. The written report of the inspection and corrective actions shall be retained in accordance with Part II.B.5. of this permit.
- e) Comprehensive site inspections at least once **every six (6) months**. The comprehensive site inspection shall include an inspection of all structural stormwater controls and a review of non-structural stormwater controls to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff. A written report of the inspection and corrective actions shall be retained in accordance with Part II.B.5. of this permit.

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3) Structural Stormwater Control Operation and Maintenance Activities

- a) The permittee shall implement the procedures for inspecting, cleaning, and maintaining permittee-owned or operated catch basins in the regulated area using the priority level assigned to each catch basin. The permittee shall document changes to the priority level for a catch basin as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.

The permittee shall also implement the procedure for dewatering and disposal of materials extracted from the catch basins in accordance with Part 111 (Hazardous Waste), Part 115 (Solid Waste), and Part 121 (Liquid Industrial Waste) of the NREPA.

- b) The permittee shall implement the procedure for inspecting and maintaining permittee-owned or operated structural stormwater controls other than catch basins in the regulated area. The permittee shall document changes to the procedure as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.
- c) The permittee shall implement the procedure requiring that new permittee-owned or operated facilities or structural stormwater controls to address water quantity be designed and implemented in accordance with the post-construction stormwater runoff performance standards and long-term operation and maintenance requirements in Part I.A.3.f. of this permit.

4) Municipal Operations and Maintenance Activities

- a) The permittee shall implement the procedure, including the BMPs identified, to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from the permittee's operation and maintenance activities identified in the SWMP. The permittee shall document changes to the assessment of operation and maintenance activities for the potential to discharge pollutants to surface waters of the state as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.
- b) The permittee shall implement the procedure for the street sweeping program for permittee-owned or operated streets, parking lots, or other impervious infrastructure in the regulated area using the sweeping methods and assigned priority levels identified in the procedure. The permittee shall document changes to the priority level for a street, parking lot, or other impervious infrastructure as part of the progress report and as an update to the procedure.

The permittee shall also implement the procedure for dewatering and disposal of street sweeper waste material.

5) Managing Vegetated Properties

The permittee shall implement the procedure requiring the permittee's pesticide applicator to be certified by the State of Michigan as an applicator in the applicable category, to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from vegetated land.

6) Employee Training

The permittee shall implement the employee training program to train employees involved in implementing pollution prevention and good housekeeping activities. At a minimum, existing staff shall be trained once during the permit cycle and new hire employees **within the first year** of their hire date.

7) Contractor Requirements and Oversight

The permittee shall implement the procedure requiring contractors hired by the permittee to perform municipal operation and maintenance activities that comply with the permittee's pollution prevention and good housekeeping program and contractor oversight to ensure compliance.

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Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

- h. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Plan
The permittee shall implement the TMDL Implementation Plan to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the permittee’s MS4 to make progress in meeting Water Quality Standards. The permittee shall implement the TMDL Implementation Plan as part of the SWMP.

The following TMDLs are applicable to the discharge from the permittee’s MS4:

Name of TMDL	Pollutant of Concern
Red Cedar River and Grand River	<i>E. coli</i>

The permittee shall implement the prioritized BMPs included in the TMDL Implementation Plan during the permit cycle to make progress in achieving the pollutant load reduction requirement in the TMDL. The permittee shall review, update, and revise the list of BMPs implemented as part of the TMDL Implementation Plan in accordance with the procedure included in the SWMP. The Department may determine that a permit modification is required, after opportunity for public comment, based on modifications to the TMDL Implementation Plan. The Department will notify the permittee if a modification is required.

The permittee shall implement the monitoring plan included in the TMDL Implementation Plan for assessing the effectiveness of the BMPs implemented in making progress toward achieving the TMDL pollutant load reduction. Available monitoring data shall be submitted with each progress report.

4. SWMP Modifications

- a. SWMP Modifications Requested by the Permittee
Modifications to the previously approved SWMP may be requested by the permittee as follows:
 - 1) Modifications adding BMPs (but not replacing, subtracting, or affecting the level of implementation of any other BMP) to the previously approved SWMP may be made by the permittee at any time upon written notification to the Department. Notification shall include a description of the modification, which may include a description of a new BMP with a corresponding measurable goal. Upon notification to the Department, the modification is considered an enforceable part of the approved SWMP.
 - 2) Modifications replacing an ineffective or unfeasible BMP identified in the previously approved SWMP with an alternative BMP may be requested at any time by written notification to the Department. The ineffective or unfeasible BMP identified shall not be replaced in the previously approved SWMP unless the replacement is approved by the Department. Modifications to the previously approved SWMP may result in a permit modification after opportunity for public comment. Such requests shall include the following:
 - a) an analysis of why the BMP is ineffective or unfeasible (including cost-prohibitive);
 - b) a measurable goal for the replacement BMP; and
 - c) an analysis of why the replacement BMP is expected to achieve the intent of the BMP to be replaced.
 - 3) Modifications subtracting an ineffective or unfeasible BMP identified in the previously approved SWMP may be requested by written notification to the Department. The identified BMP shall not be subtracted from the previously approved SWMP unless the subtraction is approved by the Department. Modifications to the previously approved SWMP may result in a permit modification after opportunity for public comment. Such requests shall include the following:
 - a) an analysis of why the BMP is ineffective or unfeasible (including cost prohibitive); and

PART I**Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements**

- b) a determination of why the removal of the BMP will not change the permittee's ability to comply with the permit requirements.

b. Modifications Required by the Department

The Department may require the permittee to modify the SWMP as needed to:

- 1) address contributions from the permittee's MS4 discharge that impair receiving water quality;
- 2) include more stringent requirements necessary to comply with new state or federal statutory or regulatory requirements; and/or
- 3) include such other conditions deemed necessary by the Department to comply with the goals and requirements of the Federal Act or the NREPA, including the requirement to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Request for Approval to Use Water Treatment Additives

This permit does not authorize the use of any water treatment additive without prior written approval from the Department. Such approval is authorized under separate correspondence. Water treatment additives include any materials that are added to water used at the facility, or to wastewater generated by the facility, to condition or treat the water. Permittees proposing to use water treatment additives, including a proposed increased concentration of a previously approved water treatment additive, shall submit a request for approval via the Department's MiEnviro Portal system. The MiEnviro Portal website is located at <https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/>. Instructions for submitting such a request may be obtained at <https://www.michigan.gov/eglenpdcs> (near the center of that page, click on one or both links). Additional monitoring and reporting may be required as a condition of approval to use the water treatment additive.

A request for approval to use water treatment additives shall include all of the following usage and discharge information for each water treatment additive proposed to be used:

- a. The Safety Data Sheet (SDS);
- b. Ingredient information, including the name of each ingredient, CAS number for each ingredient, and fractional content by weight for each ingredient;
- c. The proposed water treatment additive discharge concentration with supporting calculations;
- d. The discharge frequency (i.e., number of hours per day and number of days per year);
- e. The outfall(s) and monitoring point(s) from which the water treatment additive is to be discharged;
- f. The type of removal treatment, if any, that the water treatment additive receives prior to discharge;
- g. The water treatment additive's function (i.e., microbiocide, flocculant, etc.);
- h. The SDS shall include a 48-hour LC50 or EC50 for a North American freshwater planktonic crustacean (either *Ceriodaphnia sp.*, *Daphnia sp.*, or *Simocephalus sp.*). The results shall be based on the whole water treatment additive, shall not be results based on a similar product, and shall not be estimated; and
- i. The SDS shall include the results of a toxicity test for one (1) other North American freshwater aquatic species (other than a planktonic crustacean) that meets a minimum requirement of R 323.1057(2) of the Water Quality Standards. The results shall be based on the whole water treatment additive, shall not be results based on a similar product, and shall not be estimated. Examples of tests that would meet this requirement include a 96-hour LC50 for rainbow trout, bluegill, or fathead minnow.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

6. Tracer Dye Discharges

This permit does not authorize the discharge of tracer dyes without approval from the Department. Requests to discharge tracer dyes shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with Rule 1097 (R 323.1097 of the Michigan Administrative Code).

7. Stormwater Program Manager (Facility Contact)

The "Facility Contact" was specified in the application. The permittee may replace the facility contact at any time, and shall notify the Department in writing **within 10 days** after replacement (including the name, address and telephone number of the new facility contact).

- a. The facility contact shall be (or a duly authorized representative of this person):
 - for a corporation, a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president; or a designated representative if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates, as described in the permit application or other NPDES form,
 - for a partnership, a general partner,
 - for a sole proprietorship, the proprietor, or
 - for a municipal, state, or other public facility, either a principal executive officer, the mayor, village president, city or village manager or other duly authorized employee.
- b. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - the authorization is made in writing to the Department by a person described in paragraph a. of this section; and
 - the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the facility (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

Nothing in this section obviates the permittee from properly submitting reports and forms as required by law.

PART I

Section B. Program Assessment and Reporting

1. Progress Reports

Progress reports shall be submitted **on or before March 1, 2026, and on or before March 1 every year following**. The Department may approve alternate dates for progress report submittal if requested and adequately justified by the permittee. Each progress report shall contain the following information for the entire period that has elapsed since the last progress report submittal (i.e., the reporting cycle):

a. Compliance Assessment

The permittee shall describe the status of compliance with the approved SWMP identified in Part I.A.3 of this permit. The permittee shall assess and describe the appropriateness of the BMPs identified in the SWMP. The report shall describe the progress made towards achieving the identified measurable goals for each of the BMPs, and specific evaluation criteria as follows:

1) For the PEP, provide a summary of the evaluation of the overall effectiveness of the PEP, using the evaluation methods described in the PEP.

2) For the IDEP, provide a summary of the evaluation and determination of the overall effectiveness of the IDEP, using the evaluation methods described in the IDEP. For each illicit discharge that was not eliminated within 90 days of its discovery the permittee shall provide a written certification that the illicit discharge was eliminated or a description of how the illicit discharge will be eliminated.

3) If applicable, the permittee shall submit to the Department any new outfall or point of discharge information as required in Part I.A.2. of this permit.

4) For the TMDL Implementation Plan, if monitoring data is available in accordance with the monitoring plan, provide an assessment of progress made toward achieving the TMDL pollutant load reduction requirement.

b. Data and Results

The permittee shall provide a summary of all of the information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting cycle.

c. Upcoming Activities

The permittee shall provide a summary of the BMPs to be implemented during the next reporting cycle.

d. Changes to BMPs and Measurable Goals

The permittee shall describe any changes to BMPs or measurable goals in the approved SWMP. In accordance with the permit, these changes will be reviewed to determine if a permit modification is necessary. The Department will notify the permittee if a permit modification is required.

e. Notice of Changes in Nested Jurisdiction Agreements

The permittee shall identify any nested jurisdictions that enter into or terminate permit agreements with the permittee which were not identified in the SWMP. The permittee may request to modify the permit coverage to add or remove a nested MS4 by submitting a request to the Department for approval in accordance with Part I.A.1.b. of this permit. Modifications to the permit coverage may result in a permit modification, after opportunity for public comment.

f. Required Signatures

All reports required by this permit, and other information requested by the Department, shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official, or by a duly authorized representative of that person in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22(b).

PART II

Part II may include terms and /or conditions not applicable to discharges covered under this permit.

Section A. Definitions

Acute toxic unit (TUA) means 100/LC50 where the LC50 is determined from a whole effluent toxicity (WET) test which produces a result that is statistically or graphically estimated to be lethal to 50% of the test organisms.

Annual monitoring frequency refers to a calendar year beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

Authorized public agency means a state, local, or county agency that is designated pursuant to the provisions of Section 9110 of Part 91, Soil and Sedimentation Control, of the NREPA, to implement soil erosion and sedimentation control requirements with regard to construction activities undertaken by that agency.

Best management practices (BMPs) means structural devices or nonstructural practices that are designed to prevent pollutants from entering into stormwater, to direct the flow of stormwater, or to treat polluted stormwater.

Bioaccumulative chemical of concern (BCC) means a chemical which, upon entering the surface waters, by itself or as its toxic transformation product, accumulates in aquatic organisms by a human health bioaccumulation factor of more than 1000 after considering metabolism and other physiochemical properties that might enhance or inhibit bioaccumulation. The human health bioaccumulation factor shall be derived according to R 323.1057(5). Chemicals with half-lives of less than 8 weeks in the water column, sediment, and biota are not BCCs. The minimum bioaccumulation concentration factor (BAF) information needed to define an organic chemical as a BCC is either a field-measured BAF or a BAF derived using the biota-sediment accumulation factor (BSAF) methodology. The minimum BAF information needed to define an inorganic chemical as a BCC, including an organometal, is either a field-measured BAF or a laboratory-measured bioconcentration factor (BCF). The BCCs to which these rules apply are identified in Table 5 of R 323.1057 of the Water Quality Standards.

Biosolids are the solid, semisolid, or liquid residues generated during the treatment of sanitary sewage or domestic sewage in a treatment works. This includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes and a derivative of the removed scum or solids.

Bulk biosolids means biosolids that are not sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to a lawn or home garden.

CAFO means concentrated animal feeding operation.

Certificate of Coverage (COC) is a document, issued by the Department, which authorizes a discharge under a general permit.

Chronic toxic unit (TUC) means 100/MATC or 100/IC25, where the maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (MATC) and IC25 are expressed as a percent effluent in the test medium.

Class B biosolids refers to material that has met the Class B pathogen reduction requirements or equivalent treatment by a Process to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) in accordance with the Part 24 Rules, Land Application of Biosolids, promulgated under Part 31 of the NREPA. Processes include aerobic digestion, composting, anaerobic digestion, lime stabilization and air drying.

Combined sewer system is a sewer system in which stormwater runoff is combined with sanitary wastes.

Composite sample is a sample collected over time, either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. A composite sample represents the average wastewater characteristics present during the compositing period. Various methods for compositing are available and are based on either time or flow-proportioning, the choice of which will depend on the permit requirements.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Continuous monitoring refers to sampling/readings that occur at regular and consistent intervals throughout a 24-hour period and at a frequency sufficient to capture data that are representative of the discharge. The maximum acceptable interval between samples/readings shall be one (1) hour.

Daily concentration

FOR PARAMETERS OTHER THAN pH, DISSOLVED OXYGEN, TEMPERATURE, AND CONDUCTIVITY – Daily concentration is the sum of the concentrations of the individual samples of a parameter taken within a calendar day divided by the number of samples taken within that calendar day. The daily concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum and minimum daily concentration limitations. For guidance and examples showing how to report and perform calculations using results below quantification levels, see the document entitled “Reporting Results Below Quantification,” available at <https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/egle/Documents/Programs/WRD/MiEnviro/results-below-quantification.pdf>.

FOR pH, DISSOLVED OXYGEN, TEMPERATURE, AND CONDUCTIVITY – The daily concentration used to determine compliance with maximum daily pH, temperature, and conductivity limitations is the highest pH, temperature, and conductivity readings obtained within a calendar day. The daily concentration used to determine compliance with minimum daily pH and dissolved oxygen limitations is the lowest pH and dissolved oxygen readings obtained within a calendar day.

Daily loading is the total discharge by weight of a parameter discharged during any calendar day. This value is calculated by multiplying the daily concentration by the total daily flow and by the appropriate conversion factor. The daily loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum daily loading limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated daily loading for the month in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUANTITY OR LOADING” on the DMRs.

Daily monitoring frequency refers to a 24-hour day. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

Department means the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy.

Detection level means the lowest concentration or amount of the target analyte that can be determined to be different from zero by a single measurement at a stated level of probability.

Discharge means the addition of any waste, waste effluent, wastewater, pollutant, or any combination thereof to any surface water of the state.

EC₅₀ means a statistically or graphically estimated concentration that is expected to cause 1 or more specified effects in 50% of a group of organisms under specified conditions.

Fecal coliform bacteria monthly

FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – Fecal coliform bacteria monthly is the geometric mean of all daily concentrations determined during a discharge event. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the calculated monthly value. The calculated monthly value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum monthly fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly value in the “AVERAGE” column under “QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION” on the DMR. If the period in which the discharge event occurred was partially in each of two months, the calculated monthly value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – Fecal coliform bacteria monthly is the geometric mean of all daily concentrations determined during a reporting month. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the calculated monthly value. The calculated monthly value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum monthly fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly value in the “AVERAGE” column under “QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION” on the DMR.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Fecal coliform bacteria 7-day

FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – Fecal coliform bacteria 7-day is the geometric mean of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days of discharge during a discharge event. If the number of daily concentrations determined during the discharge event is less than 7 days, the number of actual daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the value. The calculated 7-day value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum 7-day fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day geometric mean value for the month in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION” on the DMRs. If the 7-day period was partially in each of two months, the value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – Fecal coliform bacteria 7-day is the geometric mean of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days in a reporting month. If the number of daily concentrations determined is less than 7, the actual number of daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the value. The calculated 7-day value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum 7-day fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day geometric mean for the month in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION” on the DMRs. The first calculation shall be made on day 7 of the reporting month, and the last calculation shall be made on the last day of the reporting month.

Flow-proportioned composite sample is a composite sample in which either a) the volume of each portion of the composite is proportional to the effluent flow rate at the time that portion is obtained; or b) a constant sample volume is obtained at varying time intervals proportional to the effluent flow rate.

General permit means an NPDES permit authorizing a category of similar discharges.

Geometric mean is the average of the logarithmic values of a base 10 data set, converted back to a base 10 number.

Grab sample is a single sample taken at neither a set time nor flow.

IC₂₅ means the toxicant concentration that would cause a 25% reduction in a nonquantal biological measurement for the test population.

Illicit connection means a physical connection to a municipal separate storm sewer system that primarily conveys non-stormwater discharges other than uncontaminated groundwater into the storm sewer; or a physical connection not authorized or permitted by the local authority, where a local authority requires authorization or a permit for physical connections.

Illicit discharge means any discharge to, or seepage into, a municipal separate storm sewer system that is not composed entirely of stormwater or uncontaminated groundwater. Illicit discharges include non-stormwater discharges through pipes or other physical connections; dumping of motor vehicle fluids, household hazardous wastes, domestic animal wastes, or litter; collection and intentional dumping of grass clippings or leaf litter; or unauthorized discharges of sewage, industrial waste, restaurant wastes, or any other non-stormwater waste directly into a separate storm sewer.

Individual permit means a site-specific NPDES permit.

Inlet means a catch basin, roof drain, conduit, drain tile, retention pond riser pipe, sump pump, or other point where stormwater or wastewater enters into a closed conveyance system prior to discharge off site or into waters of the state.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Interference is a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: 1) inhibits or disrupts a POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and 2) therefore, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or, of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent state or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. [This definition does not apply to sample matrix interference].

Land application means spraying or spreading biosolids or a biosolids derivative onto the land surface, injecting below the land surface, or incorporating into the soil so that the biosolids or biosolids derivative can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

LC₅₀ means a statistically or graphically estimated concentration that is expected to be lethal to 50% of a group of organisms under specified conditions.

Maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (MATC) means the concentration obtained by calculating the geometric mean of the lower and upper chronic limits from a chronic test. A lower chronic limit is the highest tested concentration that did not cause the occurrence of a specific adverse effect. An upper chronic limit is the lowest tested concentration which did cause the occurrence of a specific adverse effect and above which all tested concentrations caused such an occurrence.

Maximum extent practicable means implementation of best management practices by a public body to comply with an approved stormwater management program as required by a national permit for a municipal separate storm sewer system, in a manner that is environmentally beneficial, technically feasible, and within the public body's legal authority.

MBTU/hr means million British Thermal Units per hour.

MGD means million gallons per day.

Monthly concentration is the sum of the daily concentrations determined during a reporting period divided by the number of daily concentrations determined. The calculated monthly concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum monthly concentration limitations. Days with no discharge shall not be used to determine the value. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly concentration in the "AVERAGE" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMR. For guidance and examples showing how to report and perform calculations using results below quantification levels, see the document entitled "Reporting Results Below Quantification," available at <https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/egle/Documents/Programs/WRD/MiEnviro/results-below-quantification.pdf>.

For minimum percent removal requirements, the monthly influent concentration and the monthly effluent concentration shall be determined. The calculated monthly percent removal, which is equal to 100 times the quantity [1 minus the quantity (monthly effluent concentration divided by the monthly influent concentration)], shall be reported in the "MINIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs.

Monthly loading is the sum of the daily loadings of a parameter divided by the number of daily loadings determined during a reporting period. The calculated monthly loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum monthly loading limitations. Days with no discharge shall not be used to determine the value. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly loading in the "AVERAGE" column under "QUANTITY OR LOADING" on the DMR.

Monthly monitoring frequency refers to a calendar month. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Municipal separate storm sewer means a conveyance or system of conveyances designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater which is not a combined sewer and which is not part of a POTW as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 122.2.

Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) means all separate storm sewers that are owned or operated by the United States, a state, city, village, township, 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 a designated or approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges to the waters of the state. This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.

National Pretreatment Standards are the regulations promulgated by or to be promulgated by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 307(b) and (c) of the Clean Water Act. The standards establish nationwide limits for specific industrial categories for discharge to a POTW.

No observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) means the highest tested dose or concentration of a substance which results in no observed adverse effect in exposed test organisms where higher doses or concentrations result in an adverse effect.

Noncontact cooling water is water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, by-product, waste product or finished product.

Nondomestic user is any discharger to a POTW that discharges wastes other than or in addition to water-carried wastes from toilet, kitchen, laundry, bathing or other facilities used for household purposes.

Nonstructural controls are practices or procedures implemented by employees at a facility to manage stormwater or to prevent contamination of stormwater.

NPDES means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

Outfall is the location at which a point source discharge first enters a surface water of the state.

Part 91 agency means an agency that is designated by a county board of commissioners pursuant to the provisions of Section 9105 of Part 91 of the NREPA; an agency that is designated by a city, village, or township in accordance with the provisions of Section 9106 of Part 91 of the NREPA; or the Department for soil erosion and sedimentation control activities under Part 615, Supervisor of Wells; Part 631, Reclamation of Mining Lands; or Part 632, Nonferrous Metallic Mineral Mining, of the NREPA, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9115 of Part 91 of the NREPA.

Part 91 permit means a soil erosion and sedimentation control permit issued by a Part 91 agency pursuant to the provisions of Part 91 of the NREPA.

Partially treated sewage is any sewage, sewage and stormwater, or sewage and wastewater, from domestic or industrial sources that is treated to a level less than that required by the permittee's NPDES permit, or that is not treated to national secondary treatment standards for wastewater, including discharges to surface waters from retention treatment facilities.

PFAS means perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Point of discharge is the location of a point source discharge where stormwater is discharged directly into a separate storm sewer system.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Point source discharge means a discharge from any discernible, confined, discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, or rolling stock.

Changing the surface of land or establishing grading patterns on land will result in a point source discharge where the runoff from the site is ultimately discharged to waters of the state.

Polluting material means any material, in solid or liquid form, identified as a polluting material under the Part 5 Rules, Spillage of Oil and Polluting Materials, promulgated under Part 31 of the NREPA (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code).

POTW is a publicly owned treatment work.

Predevelopment is the last land use prior to the planned new development or redevelopment.

Pretreatment is reducing the amount of pollutants, eliminating pollutants, or altering the nature of pollutant properties to a less harmful state prior to discharge into a public sewer. The reduction or alteration can be by physical, chemical, or biological processes, process changes, or by other means. Dilution is not considered pretreatment unless expressly authorized by an applicable National Pretreatment Standard for a particular industrial category.

Public (as used in the MS4 individual permit) means all persons who potentially could affect the authorized stormwater discharges, including, but not limited to, residents, visitors to the area, public employees, businesses, industries, and construction contractors and developers.

Public body means the United States; the state of Michigan; a city, village, township, county, school district, public college or university, or single-purpose governmental agency; or any other body which is created by federal or state statute or law.

Qualified Personnel means an individual who meets qualifications acceptable to the Department and who is authorized by an Industrial Stormwater Certified Operator to collect the stormwater sample.

Qualifying storm event means a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation (i.e., a storm event that results in an actual discharge), and that follows the preceding storm event by at least 72 hours (i.e., three days). The 72-hour storm interval does not apply if documentation is provided showing that less than a 72-hour interval is representative for local storm events.

Quantification level means the measurement of the concentration of a contaminant obtained by using a specified laboratory procedure calculated at a specified concentration above the detection level. It is considered the lowest concentration at which a particular contaminant can be quantitatively measured using a specified laboratory procedure for monitoring of the contaminant.

Quarterly monitoring frequency refers to a three-month period, defined as January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December (or otherwise defined in the permit). When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

Regional Administrator is the Region 5 Administrator, U.S. EPA, located at R-19J, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Regulated area means the permittee's urbanized area, where urbanized area is defined as a place and its adjacent densely populated territory that together have a minimum population of 50,000 people as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census and as determined by the latest available decennial census.

Secondary containment structure means a unit, other than the primary container, in which significant materials are packaged or held, which is required by state or federal law to prevent the escape of significant materials by gravity into sewers, drains, or otherwise directly or indirectly into any sewer system or to the surface waters or groundwaters of the state.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Separate storm sewer system means a system of drainage, including, but not limited to, roads, catch basins, curbs, gutters, parking lots, ditches, conduits, pumping devices, or man-made channels, which is not a combined sewer where stormwater mixes with sanitary wastes, and is not part of a POTW.

Significant industrial user is a nondomestic user that: 1) is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; or 2) discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to a POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process waste stream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the permittee as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(a) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's treatment plant operation or violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

Significant materials means any material which could degrade or impair water quality, including but not limited to: raw materials; fuels; solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (see 40 CFR 372.65); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); polluting materials as identified under the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code); Hazardous Wastes as defined in Part 111, Hazardous Waste Management, of the NREPA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

Significant spills and significant leaks means any release of a polluting material reportable under the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code).

Special-use area means stormwater discharges for which the Department has determined that additional monitoring is needed from: secondary containment structures required by state or federal law; lands on Michigan's List of Sites of Environmental Contamination pursuant to Part 201, Environmental Remediation, of the NREPA; and/or areas with other activities that may contribute pollutants to the stormwater.

Stoichiometric means the quantity of a reagent calculated to be necessary and sufficient for a given chemical reaction.

Stormwater means stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, surface runoff and drainage, and non-stormwater included under the conditions of this permit.

Stormwater discharge point is the location where the point source discharge of stormwater is directed to surface waters of the state or to a separate storm sewer. It includes the location of all point source discharges where stormwater exits the facility, including outfalls which discharge directly to surface waters of the state, and points of discharge which discharge directly into separate storm sewer systems.

Structural controls are physical features or structures used at a facility to manage or treat stormwater.

SWPPP means the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prepared in accordance with this permit.

Tier I value means a value for aquatic life, human health or wildlife calculated under R 323.1057 of the Water Quality Standards using a tier I toxicity database.

Tier II value means a value for aquatic life, human health or wildlife calculated under R 323.1057 of the Water Quality Standards using a tier II toxicity database.

Total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) are required by the Clean Water Act for waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards. TMDLs represent the maximum daily load of a pollutant that a waterbody can assimilate and meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that load among point sources, nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) means a site-specific study conducted in a stepwise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity.

Water Quality Standards means the Part 4 Water Quality Standards promulgated pursuant to Part 31 of the NREPA, being R 323.1041 through R 323.1117 of the Michigan Administrative Code.

Weekly monitoring frequency refers to a calendar week which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value, or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period. If the calendar week begins in one month and ends in the following month, the analytical result, reading, value, or observation shall be reported in the month in which monitoring was conducted.

WWSL is a wastewater stabilization lagoon.

WWSL discharge event is a discrete occurrence during which effluent is discharged to the surface water up to 10 days of a consecutive 14-day period.

3-portion composite sample is a sample consisting of three equal-volume grab samples collected at equal intervals over an 8-hour period.

7-day concentration

FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – The 7-day concentration is the sum of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days of discharge during a WWSL discharge event divided by the number of daily concentrations determined. If the number of daily concentrations determined during the WWSL discharge event is less than 7 days, the number of actual daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day concentration limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day concentration for the WWSL discharge event in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION” on the DMR. If the WWSL discharge event was partially in each of two months, the value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – The 7-day concentration is the sum of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days in a reporting month divided by the number of daily concentrations determined. If the number of daily concentrations determined is less than 7, the actual number of daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day concentration limitations in the reporting month. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day concentration for the month in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION” on the DMR. The first 7-day calculation shall be made on day 7 of the reporting month, and the last calculation shall be made on the last day of the reporting month.

7-day loading

FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – The 7-day loading is the sum of the daily loadings determined during any 7 consecutive days of discharge during a WWSL discharge event divided by the number of daily loadings determined. If the number of daily loadings determined during the WWSL discharge event is less than 7 days, the number of actual daily loadings determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day loading limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day loading for the WWSL discharge event in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUANTITY OR LOADING” on the DMR. If the WWSL discharge event was partially in each of two months, the value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – The 7-day loading is the sum of the daily loadings determined during any 7 consecutive days in a reporting month divided by the number of daily loadings determined. If the number of daily loadings determined is less than 7, the actual number of daily loadings determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day loading limitations in the reporting month. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day loading for the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUANTITY OR LOADING" on the DMR. The first 7-day calculation shall be made on day 7 of the reporting month, and the last calculation shall be made on the last day of the reporting month.

12-month rolling average

When required by the permit, the 12-month rolling average is determined by adding the present monthly average result to the preceding 11 monthly average results and dividing the sum by 12. If sufficient data needed to calculate the 12-month rolling average is not yet available, enter "*E" on the monthly DMR until 12 months, or the equivalent of 12 months, of monthly monitoring data have been obtained, then begin reporting the calculated 12-month rolling average as required. If quarterly monitoring requirements apply, quarterly monitoring shall be equivalent to three (3) months of monitoring in calculating the 12-month rolling average. If monitoring more frequent than monthly applies, determine the monthly average result by summing the results of all data obtained in a given month and dividing that sum by the total number of samples taken in that month.

24-hour composite sample is a flow-proportioned composite sample consisting of hourly or more frequent portions that are taken over a 24-hour period and in which the volume of each portion is proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time that portion is taken. A time-proportioned composite sample may be used upon approval from the Department if the permittee demonstrates it is representative of the discharge.

PART II

Section B. Monitoring Procedures

1. Representative Samples

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

2. Test Procedures

Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR Part 136 – Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants), unless specified otherwise in this permit. **Test procedures used shall be sufficiently sensitive to determine compliance with applicable effluent limitations.** For lists of approved test methods, go to <https://www.epa.gov/cwa-methods>. Requests to use test procedures not promulgated under 40 CFR Part 136 for pollutant monitoring required by this permit shall be made in accordance with the Alternate Test Procedures regulations specified in 40 CFR Part 136.4. These requests shall be submitted to the Manager of the Permits Section, Water Resources Division, Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, P.O. Box 30458, Lansing, Michigan, 48909-7958. The permittee may use such procedures upon approval.

The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements. The calibration and maintenance shall be performed as part of the permittee's laboratory Quality Assurance/Quality Control program.

3. Instrumentation

The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

4. Recording Results

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information: 1) the exact place, date, and time of measurement or sampling; 2) the person(s) who performed the measurement or sample collection; 3) the dates the analyses were performed; 4) the person(s) who performed the analyses; 5) the analytical techniques or methods used; 6) the date of and person responsible for equipment calibration; and 7) the results of all required analyses.

5. Records Retention

All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this permit, including all records of analyses performed, calibration and maintenance of instrumentation, and recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation, shall be retained for a minimum of three (3) years, or longer if requested by the Regional Administrator or the Department.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

1. Start-Up Notification

The permittee shall notify the Department of start-up if one of the following conditions applies and in accordance with the applicable condition:

a. Non-CAFOs

1) **If this is an individual permit** and the permittee will not discharge during the first 60 days following the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall notify the Department via MiEnviro Portal **within 14 days** following the effective date of this permit, and then again **60 days prior** to commencement of the discharge.

2) **If this is a general permit** and the permittee will not discharge during the first 60 days following the effective date of the Certificate of Coverage (COC) issued under this general permit, the permittee shall notify the Department via MiEnviro Portal **within 14 days** following the effective date of the COC, and then again **60 days prior** to commencement of the discharge.

b. CAFOs

1) **If this is an individual permit** and the permittee will not populate with animals during the first 60 days following the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall notify the Department via MiEnviro Portal **within 14 days** following the effective date of this permit, and then again **60 days prior** to populating with animals.

2) **If this is a general permit** and the permittee will not populate with animals during 60 days following the effective date of the Certificate of Coverage (COC) issued under this general permit, the permittee shall notify the Department via MiEnviro Portal **within 14 days** following the effective date of the COC, and then again **60 days prior** to populating with animals.

2. Submittal Requirements for Self-Monitoring Data

Part 31 of the NREPA (specifically Section 324.3110(7)); and R 323.2155(2) of Part 21, Wastewater Discharge Permits, promulgated under Part 31 of the NREPA, allow the Department to specify the forms to be utilized for reporting the required self-monitoring data. Unless instructed on the effluent limitations page to conduct "Retained Self-Monitoring," the permittee shall submit self-monitoring data via the Department's MiEnviro Portal system.

The permittee shall utilize the information provided on the MiEnviro Portal website, located at <https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/>, to access and submit the electronic forms. Both monthly summary and daily data shall be submitted to the Department no later than the **20th day of the month** following each month of the authorized discharge period(s). The permittee may be allowed to submit the electronic forms after this date if the Department has granted an extension to the submittal date.

3. Retained Self-Monitoring Requirements

If instructed on the effluent limits page (or otherwise authorized by the Department in accordance with the provisions of this permit) to conduct retained self-monitoring, the permittee shall maintain a year-to-date log of retained self-monitoring results and, upon request, provide such log for inspection to the staff of the Department. Retained self-monitoring results are public information and shall be promptly provided to the public upon request.

The permittee shall certify, in writing, to the Department, on or before **January 10 (April 1 for animal feeding operation facilities) of each year**, that: 1) all retained self-monitoring requirements have been complied with and a year-to-date log has been maintained; and 2) the application on which this permit is based still accurately describes the discharge. With this annual certification, the permittee shall submit a summary of the previous year's monitoring data. The summary shall include maximum values for samples to be reported as daily maximums and/or monthly maximums and minimum values for any daily minimum samples.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

Retained self-monitoring may be denied to a permittee by notification in writing from the Department. In such cases, the permittee shall submit self-monitoring data in accordance with Part II.C.2., above. Such a denial may be rescinded by the Department upon written notification to the permittee. Reissuance or modification of this permit or reissuance or modification of an individual permittee's authorization to discharge shall not affect previous approval or denial for retained self-monitoring unless the Department provides notification in writing to the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified above, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

Monitoring required pursuant to Part 41 of the NREPA or Rule 35 of the Mobile Home Park Commission Act, 1987 PA 96, as amended, for assurance of proper facility operation, shall be submitted as required by the Department.

5. Compliance Dates Notification

Within 14 days of every compliance date specified in this permit, the permittee shall submit a written notification to the Department via MiEnviro Portal (<https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/>) indicating whether or not the particular requirement was accomplished. If the requirement was not accomplished, the notification shall include an explanation of the failure to accomplish the requirement, actions taken or planned by the permittee to correct the situation, and an estimate of when the requirement will be accomplished. If a written report is required to be submitted by a specified date and the permittee accomplishes this, a separate written notification is not required.

6. Noncompliance Notification

Compliance with all applicable requirements set forth in the Clean Water Act, Parts 31 and 41 of the NREPA, and related regulations and rules is required. All instances of noncompliance shall be reported as follows:

- a. **24-Hour Reporting**
Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment (including maximum and/or minimum daily concentration discharge limitation exceedances) shall be reported, verbally, **within 24 hours** from the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance by calling the Department at the number indicated on the second page of this permit (or, if this is a general permit, on the COC). A written submission shall also be provided via MiEnviro Portal (<https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/>) **within five (5) days**.
- b. **Other Reporting**
The permittee shall report, in writing via MiEnviro Portal (<https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/>), all other instances of noncompliance not described in a. above **at the time monitoring reports are submitted**; or, in the case of retained self-monitoring, **within five (5) days** from the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance.

Reporting shall include: 1) a description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance; and 2) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, or, if not yet corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and the steps taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

7. Spill Notification

The permittee shall immediately report any release of any polluting material which occurs to the surface waters or groundwaters of the state, unless the permittee has determined that the release is not in excess of the threshold reporting quantities specified in the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code), by calling the Department at the number indicated on the second page of this permit (or, if this is a general permit, on the COC); or, if the notice is provided after regular working hours, by calling the Department's 24-hour Pollution Emergency Alerting System telephone number, 1-800-292-4706.

Within 10 days of the release, the permittee shall submit to the Department via MiEnviro Portal (<https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/>) a full written explanation as to the cause of the release, the discovery of the release, response measures (clean-up and/or recovery) taken, and preventive measures taken or a schedule for completion of measures to be taken to prevent reoccurrence of similar releases.

8. Upset Noncompliance Notification

If a process "upset" (defined as an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee) has occurred, the permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall notify the Department by telephone **within 24 hours** of becoming aware of such conditions; and **within five (5) days**, provide in writing, the following information:

- a. that an upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
- b. that the permitted wastewater treatment facility was, at the time, being properly operated and maintained (note that an upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation); and
- c. that the permittee has specified and taken action on all responsible steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact in the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit.

No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

In any enforcement proceedings, the permittee, seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset, has the burden of proof.

9. Bypass Prohibition and Notification

- a. Bypass Prohibition
Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take an enforcement action, unless:
 - 1) bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - 2) there were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass; and
 - 3) the permittee submitted notices as required under 9.b. or 9.c. below.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

- b. **Notice of Anticipated Bypass**
If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, the permittee shall submit written notification to the Department before the anticipated date of the bypass. This notification shall be submitted **at least 10 days before** the date of the bypass; however, the Department will accept fewer than 10 days advance notice if adequate explanation for this is provided. The notification shall provide information about the anticipated bypass as required by the Department. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if it will meet the three (3) conditions specified in a. above.
- c. **Notice of Unanticipated Bypass**
As soon as possible but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the unanticipated bypass, the permittee shall notify the Department by calling the number indicated on the second page of this permit (or, if this is a general permit, on the COC); or, if notification is provided after regular working hours, call the Department's 24-hour Pollution Emergency Alerting System telephone number, 1-800-292-4706.
- d. **Written Report of Bypass**
A written submission shall be provided within five (5) working days of commencing any bypass to the Department, and at additional times as directed by the Department. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the period of bypass, including exact dates and times, and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass; and other information as required by the Department.
- e. **Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations**
The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of 9.a., 9.b., 9.c., and 9.d., above. This provision does not relieve the permittee of any notification responsibilities under Part II.C.11. of this permit.
- f. **Definitions**
- 1) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
 - 2) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

10. Bioaccumulative Chemicals of Concern (BCC)

Consistent with the requirements of R 323.1098 and R 323.1215 of the Michigan Administrative Code, the permittee is prohibited from undertaking any action that would result in a lowering of water quality from an increased loading of a BCC unless an increased use request and antidegradation demonstration have been submitted and approved by the Department.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

11. Notification of Changes in Discharge

The permittee shall notify the Department via MiEnviro Portal (<https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/>), as soon as possible but **within no more than 10 days** of knowing, or having reason to believe, that any activity or change has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of: 1) detectable levels of chemicals on the current Michigan Critical Materials Register, priority pollutants or hazardous substances set forth in 40 CFR 122.21, Appendix D, or the Pollutants of Initial Focus in the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative specified in 40 CFR 132.6, Table 6, which were not acknowledged in the application or listed in the application at less than detectable levels; 2) detectable levels of any other chemical not listed in the application or listed at less than detection, for which the application specifically requested information; or 3) any chemical at levels greater than five times the average level reported in the complete application (see the first page of this permit, for the date(s) the complete application was submitted). Any other monitoring results obtained as a requirement of this permit shall be reported in accordance with the compliance schedules.

12. Changes in Facility Operations

Any anticipated action or activity, including but not limited to facility expansion, production increases, or process modification, which will result in new or increased loadings of pollutants to the receiving waters must be reported to the Department a) by submission of an increased use request (application) and all information required under R 323.1098 (Antidegradation) of the Water Quality Standards or b) by written notice if the following conditions are met: 1) the action or activity will not result in a change in the types of wastewater discharged or result in a greater quantity of wastewater than currently authorized by this permit; 2) the action or activity will not result in violations of the effluent limitations specified in this permit; 3) the action or activity is not prohibited by the requirements of Part II.C.10.; and 4) the action or activity will not require notification pursuant to Part II.C.11. Following such written notice, the permit or, if applicable, the facility's COC, may be modified according to applicable laws and rules to specify and limit any pollutant not previously limited.

13. Transfer of Ownership or Control

In the event of any change in ownership or control of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the following requirements apply: Not less than **30 days prior** to the actual transfer of ownership or control – for non-CAFOs, or **within 30 days** of the actual transfer of ownership or control – for CAFOs, the permittee shall submit to the Department via MiEnviro Portal (<https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/>) a written agreement between the current permittee and the new permittee containing: 1) the legal name and address of the new owner; 2) a specific date for the effective transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability; and 3) a certification of the continuity of or any changes in operations, wastewater discharge, or wastewater treatment.

If the new permittee is proposing changes in operations, wastewater discharge, or wastewater treatment, the Department may propose modification of this permit in accordance with applicable laws and rules.

14. Operations and Maintenance Manual

For wastewater treatment facilities that serve the public (and are thus subject to Part 41 of the NREPA), Section 4104 of Part 41 and associated Rule 2957 of the Michigan Administrative Code allow the Department to require an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual from the facility. An up-to-date copy of the O&M Manual shall be kept at the facility and shall be provided to the Department upon request. The Department may review the O&M Manual in whole or in part at its discretion and require modifications to it if portions are determined to be inadequate.

At a minimum, the O&M Manual shall include the following information: permit standards; descriptions and operation information for all equipment; staffing information; laboratory requirements; record keeping requirements; a maintenance plan for equipment; an emergency operating plan; safety program information; and copies of all pertinent forms, as-built plans, and manufacturer's manuals.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

Certification of the existence and accuracy of the O&M Manual shall be submitted to the Department at least 60 days prior to start-up of a new wastewater treatment facility. Recertification shall be submitted **60 days prior to start-up** of any substantial improvements or modifications made to an existing wastewater treatment facility.

15. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department in accordance with the conditions of this permit and that require a signature shall be signed and certified as described in the Clean Water Act and the NREPA.

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months per violation, or by both.

The NREPA (Section 3115(2)) provides that a person who at the time of the violation knew or should have known that he or she discharged a substance contrary to this part, or contrary to a permit, COC, or order issued or rule promulgated under this part, or who intentionally makes a false statement, representation, or certification in an application for or form pertaining to a permit or COC or in a notice or report required by the terms and conditions of an issued permit or COC, or who intentionally renders inaccurate a monitoring device or record required to be maintained by the Department, is guilty of a felony and shall be fined not less than \$2,500.00 or more than \$25,000.00 for each violation. The court may impose an additional fine of not more than \$25,000.00 for each day during which the unlawful discharge occurred. If the conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of the person under this subsection, the court shall impose a fine of not less than \$25,000.00 per day and not more than \$50,000.00 per day of violation. Upon conviction, in addition to a fine, the court in its discretion may sentence the defendant to imprisonment for not more than two (2) years or impose probation upon a person for a violation of this part. With the exception of the issuance of criminal complaints, issuance of warrants, and the holding of an arraignment, the circuit court for the county in which the violation occurred has exclusive jurisdiction. However, the person shall not be subject to the penalties of this subsection if the discharge of the effluent is in conformance with and obedient to a rule, order, permit, or COC of the Department. In addition to a fine, the attorney general may file a civil suit in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the full value of the injuries done to the natural resources of the state and the costs of surveillance and enforcement by the state resulting from the violation.

16. Electronic Reporting

Upon notice by the Department that electronic reporting tools are available for specific reports or notifications, the permittee shall submit electronically via MiEnviro Portal (<https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/>) all such reports or notifications as required by this permit, on forms provided by the Department.

PART II

Section D. Management Responsibilities

1. Duty to Comply

All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit, more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that authorized, shall constitute a violation of the permit.

It is the duty of the permittee to comply with all the terms and conditions of this permit. Any noncompliance with the Effluent Limitations, Special Conditions, or terms of this permit constitutes a violation of the NREPA and/or the Clean Water Act and constitutes grounds for enforcement action; for permit or COC termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of an application for permit or COC renewal.

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. Operator Certification

The permittee shall have the waste treatment facilities under direct supervision of an operator certified at the appropriate level for the facility certification by the Department, as required by Sections 3110 and 4104 of the NREPA. Permittees authorized to discharge stormwater shall have the stormwater treatment and/or control measures under direct supervision of a stormwater operator certified by the Department, as required by Section 3110 of the NREPA.

3. Facilities Operation

The permittee shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures.

4. Power Failures

In order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations of this permit and prevent unauthorized discharges, the permittee shall either:

- a. provide an alternative power source sufficient to operate facilities utilized by the permittee to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and conditions of this permit; or
- b. upon the reduction, loss, or failure of one or more of the primary sources of power to facilities utilized by the permittee to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and conditions of this permit, the permittee shall halt, reduce or otherwise control production and/or all discharge in order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and conditions of this permit.

5. Adverse Impact

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any adverse impact to the surface waters or groundwaters of the state resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitation specified in this permit including, but not limited to, such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the discharge in noncompliance.

6. Containment Facilities

The permittee shall provide facilities for containment of any accidental losses of polluting materials in accordance with the requirements of the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code). For a POTW, these facilities shall be approved under Part 41 of the NREPA.

PART II

Section D. Management Responsibilities

7. Waste Treatment Residues

Residuals (i.e., solids, sludges, biosolids, filter backwash, scrubber water, ash, grit, or other pollutants or wastes) removed from or resulting from treatment or control of wastewaters, including those that are generated during treatment or left over after treatment or control has ceased, shall be disposed of in an environmentally compatible manner and according to applicable laws and rules. These laws may include, but are not limited to, the NREPA, Part 31 for protection of water resources, Part 55 for air pollution control, Part 111 for hazardous waste management, Part 115 for solid waste management, Part 121 for liquid industrial wastes, Part 301 for protection of inland lakes and streams, and Part 303 for wetlands protection. Such disposal shall not result in any unlawful pollution of the air, surface waters or groundwaters of the state.

8. Right of Entry

The permittee shall allow the Department, any agent appointed by the Department, or the Regional Administrator, upon the presentation of credentials and, for animal feeding operation facilities, following appropriate biosecurity protocols:

- a. to enter upon the permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or any place in which records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; and
- b. at reasonable times to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; to inspect process facilities, treatment works, monitoring methods and equipment regulated or required under this permit; and to sample any discharge of pollutants.

9. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the Clean Water Act and Rule 2128 (R 323.2128 of the Michigan Administrative Code), all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit and required to be submitted to the Department shall be available for public inspection via MiEnviro Portal (<https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/>). As required by the Clean Water Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the Clean Water Act and Sections 3112, 3115, 4106 and 4110 of the NREPA.

10. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Department via MiEnviro Portal (<https://mienviro.michigan.gov/ncore/>), **within a reasonable time**, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or the facility's COC, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

PART II**Section E. Activities Not Authorized by This Permit****1. Discharge to the Groundwaters**

This permit does not authorize any discharge to the groundwaters. Such discharge may be authorized by a groundwater discharge permit issued pursuant to the NREPA.

2. POTW Construction

This permit does not authorize or approve the construction or modification of any physical structures or facilities at a POTW. Approval for the construction or modification of any physical structures or facilities at a POTW shall be by permit issued under Part 41 of the NREPA.

3. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypass" (Part II.C.9. pursuant to 40 CFR 122.41(m)), nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance, whether or not such noncompliance is due to factors beyond the permittee's control, such as accidents, equipment breakdowns, or labor disputes.

4. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee may be subject under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act except as are exempted by federal regulations.

5. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

6. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize violation of any federal, state or local laws or regulations, nor does it obviate the necessity of obtaining such permits, including any other Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy permits, or approvals from other units of government as may be required by law.

MS4 Annual Progress Report

version 1.0

(Submission #: HQK-9P6R-PKWA9, version 1)

Digitally signed by:
MiEnviro Portal
Date: 2026.02.27 11:00:04 -05:00
Reason: Submission Data
Location: State of Michigan

Details

Submission ID HQK-9P6R-PKWA9

Form Input

Permit Information

Entity Name:

Lansing Twp MS4-Ingham

Permit Number:

MI0059459

Effective Date:

07/01/2025

Do you need to update the contact information for the Annual Billing Contact or the Stormwater Program Manager?

No

Nested Jurisdictions

Does the permit indicate coverage for nested jurisdictions?

No

Public Participation/Involvement Program (PPP)

Does the permit indicate collaboration on PPP?

Yes

Is the most recently approved Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) available on a permittee website?

Yes

Is a contact listed on the website for the public to comment on the SWMP?

Yes

Was an opportunity for the public to comment on the SWMP provided during the reporting period?

Yes

Were any comments regarding the SWMP received?

No

Public Education Program (PEP)

Does the permit indicate collaboration on PEP?

Yes

PEP Topics

In the table below, check the box next to all the topics that were addressed during the reporting period and indicate how many times during the reporting period the topic was addressed.

Addressed:	Topic:	Number of times addressed:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Promote public responsibility and stewardship in the permittee's watershed.	155
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inform and educate the public about the connection of the MS4 to area waterbodies and the potential impacts discharges can have on surface waters of the state.	141
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Educate the public on illicit discharges and promote public reporting on illicit discharges and improper disposal of materials into the MS4.	22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Promote preferred cleaning materials and procedures for car, pavement, and power washing.	22
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inform and educate the public on proper application and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.	40
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Promote proper disposal practices for grass clippings, leaf litter, and animal wastes that may enter into the MS4.	37
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Identify and promote the availability, location, and requirements of facilities for collection or disposal of household hazardous wastes, travel trailer sanitary wastes, chemicals, and motor vehicle fluids.	19
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inform and educate the public on proper septic system care and maintenance, and how to recognize system failure.	16
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Educate the public on, and promote the benefits of, green infrastructure and Low Impact Development.	46
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Identify and educate commercial, industrial, and institutional entities likely to contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff.	13

How were the educational materials distributed or equivalent outreach (select all that apply)?

- Social media campaign
- Article or advertisement in local media (newspaper, magazine, radio, etc.)
- Website
- Distribution of targeted information via mail
- Educational art installations
- Display or presentation at in-person event
- E-mail newsletter
- Movie theatre ad
- Brochure rack in high traffic location
- Doorhangers
- Wastewater or drinking water billing information

Was the procedure for evaluating and determining the effectiveness of the overall PEP implemented?

Yes

Illicit Discharge Elimination Program (IDEP)

Does the permit indicate collaboration on IDEP?

Yes

Is the storm sewer system map(s) up to date?

Yes

Was dry-weather screening performed during the reporting period?

Yes

Provide the number of outfalls and/or points of discharge dry-weather screened (field observation):

2

Of the outfalls and/or points of discharge identified above, was dry-weather flow observed?

No

For purposes of this report, please note that "illicit discharge" may also include illicit connections and/or spills

Were any illicit discharges/illegal dumpings identified or reported?

No

Was training for illicit discharge recognition (including conditions that could cause illicit discharges) and reporting illicit discharges for further investigations provided?

No

Provide an explanation:

No new staff that deals with this was hired. I am going to search for a suitable online training. The previous trainings were via borrowed CDs from TCRPC.

Was the procedure for evaluating and determining the effectiveness of the overall IDEP implemented?

Yes

Construction Stormwater Runoff Control Program

Were reported/identified discharges of soil, sediment, or other pollutants from construction activity to the MS4 addressed in accordance with the IDEP procedures and/or ERP?

N/A (no reported or identified discharges of sediment or other pollutants from construction activity to the MS4)

Was all construction activity one acre or greater in total earth disturbance with the potential to discharge to the permittee's MS4 covered by a Part 91 permit or under an Authorized Public Agency Program?

Yes

Post-construction Stormwater Runoff Program

Did the application include certification that no new development or redevelopment projects would occur during the permit term?

Yes

Have new development or redevelopment projects been proposed and/or occurred?

No

Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping Program (P2GH)

Does the permittee own/operate any facilities that have a high potential to discharge pollutants to waters of the state?

No

Number of Permittee-Owned or Operated Structural Stormwater BMPs

Check the box next to each applicable permittee-owned or operated structural stormwater BMPs within the MS4, and enter the total number of BMPs for each applicable category. If an applicable BMP category is not listed, please select "**Other BMP(s)**" and specify the category.

This information should be available in the application or Stormwater Management Program.

Permittee-owned or operated structural stormwater BMPs:

NONE PROVIDED

Number of Permittee-Owned or Operated Structural Stormwater BMPs Inspected

Check the box next to each applicable permittee-owned or operated structural stormwater BMPs within the MS4, that was **inspected** during the reporting period. Enter the total number of BMPs inspected, for each applicable category. If an applicable BMP category is not listed, please select "**Other BMP(s)**" and specify the category.

Permittee-owned or operated structural stormwater BMPs inspected:

NONE PROVIDED

Based on inspection findings, were structural stormwater BMPs identified as needing maintenance?

No

Enter the number of miles of permittee owned or operated curbed roads:

0

Does the approved procedure include prioritization for street sweeping?

No

Did you sweep all curbed roads at least 2 times during the reporting period?

No

Provide an explanation:

The Township does not own or maintain any roads in the Township. That is all handled by the ICRD for us.

Enter the number of permittee-owned or operated parking lots:

4

Enter the number of permittee-owned or operated parking lots that were swept at least once:

4

Does the approved procedure include prioritization for catch basin inspections?

No

Provide the number of permittee-owned or operated catch basins:

10

Provide the number of catch basins inspected:

10

Provide the number of catch basins that were cleaned based on the approved procedure:

0

Was P2/GH employee training provided?

No

Provide an explanation:

There were not new employees hired in this cycle.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Plan

Does the permit indicate collaboration on TMDL?

Yes

Are TMDLs listed in the permit?

Yes

Select applicable TMDL pollutants included in the permit:

E. coli

In accordance with the TMDL Implementation Plan, was wet-weather monitoring required during the reporting period?

Yes

Was wet-weather monitoring performed in accordance with the TMDL Implementation Plan?

No

Provide an explanation:

Was not able to get a sample during a large event due to limited staff and when it may have occurred.

Overall SWMP Question

If any changes were made to BMPs, measurable goals or future implementation for any of the following programs, please check the box next to the applicable program(s):

No Changes

Agreements and Signature(s)

SUBMISSION AGREEMENTS

- I am the owner of the account used to perform the electronic submission and signature.
- I have the authority to submit the data on behalf of the facility I am representing.
- I agree that providing the account credentials to sign the submission document constitutes an electronic signature equivalent to my written signature.
- I have reviewed the electronic form being submitted in its entirety, and agree to the validity and accuracy of the information contained within it to the best of my knowledge.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for having knowledge of violations.

Signed Brad Beck on 02/27/2026 at 10:58 AM
By



**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Stormwater Program
Progress Report**

January 1st, 2023, to December 31st, 2023

Submitted to:
Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy



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1.0 General Information

This progress report is being submitted by the Charter Township of Lansing in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Phase II Stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. MI0059459. The permit allows discharges from a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) requires that a progress report be submitted on the implementation status of the current permit. This progress report covers the period of January 1st, 2023, to December 31st, 2023. An Abbreviated NPDES MS4 Application Form (Reissuance) is due by 11:59 p.m. on April 4th, 2024.

2.0 Greater Lansing Regional Committee for Stormwater Management

The Greater Lansing Regional Committee for Stormwater Management, or GLRC, is a guiding body comprised of participating permitted MS4 communities within the Greater Lansing region. The committee has been established to guide the implementation of the MS4 program for the communities within three identified urbanized watersheds: the Grand River, the Red Cedar River, and the Looking Glass River Watershed.

2.1 GLRC Background

In November 1999, nine communities and three counties in the Greater Lansing area organized to discuss the federal regulations for the Stormwater Phase II Program. The result of this organization was an agreement to pool resources on a regional basis to fulfill the requirements of the program. Initially, based on 1990 census population data, these nine communities and three counties were the only entities in the Greater Lansing area that were designated to participate in the Phase II “Voluntary Permit Program” by EGLE. Following several meetings of this group during late 1999 and early 2000, a resolution was drafted to establish the “Greater Lansing Area Regional NPDES Phase II Stormwater Regulations Committee” and representatives from each jurisdiction were named to serve on the Committee.

Soon after the organization of the Committee in 2000, the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission (TCRPC) began to assist in providing contractual, fiduciary, and administrative support. Tetra Tech was selected to produce a permit strategy study, and later to prepare the Voluntary Grant Permit Applications for each community. Again in 2002, Tetra Tech was retained to prepare watershed management plans (WMPs) for the Grand River and Red Cedar River watershed areas and would later prepare a WMP for the Looking Glass River watershed area.

Based on the increased population data following the release of the 2000 Census, ten additional communities were designated to meet the stormwater MS4 requirements under federal and state regulations. Ultimately, seventeen communities and the three counties agreed to participate in a regional approach until 2007, when a lawsuit determined some townships no longer required an MS4 permit from EGLE. GLRC members then took formal action to establish an Associate Membership category within its Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The MOA with GLRC member communities continues to be updated and reapproved, most recently in 2023 to align with the current permit cycle. The recent MOA was adopted by GLRC members and

therefore establishes the GLRC legally through April 30, 2027. There are also several interested parties that are consistently involved with the planning activities associated with this program such as parks departments, conservation districts, utility authorities, and transportation authorities. The participating communities recognize the substantial benefits that can be derived through cooperative management of the watersheds to achieve the MS4 permit requirements and protect our watershed.

2.2 GLRC Members

The participating MS4 entities that currently make up the GLRC are as follows:

- City of DeWitt
- City of East Lansing
- City of Grand Ledge
- City of Lansing
- City of Mason
- Delhi Charter Township
- Delta Charter Township
- DeWitt Charter Township
- Lansing Charter Township
- Meridian Charter Township
- Lansing School District
- Waverly Community Schools
- Clinton County
- Clinton County Road Commission
- Eaton County
- Ingham County
- Michigan State University

2.3 GLRC Organization

Within the GLRC, committees have been established to guide various components of the MS4 program. Other committees may be established as needed throughout the course of the program. A list of the committees including a brief description of their responsibilities follows.

Public Education Program (PEP) Committee

The PEP Committee guides the overall public education, participation, outreach, and involvement process. This also includes evaluation of the program and assessment of public knowledge and activities.

Illicit Discharge Elimination Program (IDEP) / Post-Construction Committee

The IDEP/Post-Con Committee guides the organization and implementation of the Illicit Discharge Elimination Program, mapping guidelines, field-sampling protocols, and how the watershed will be monitored for progress, as well as advises on matters regarding post-construction measures. The Committee has reviewed and provided recommendations related to pet waste reduction techniques, septic tank maintenance issues, and staff training, as well as channel protection and removal practices for total suspended solids.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Committee

The TMDL Committee makes recommendations regarding the *E. coli* TMDL requirement for the Grand River and Red Cedar Rivers, as well as the phosphorus TMDL requirement for the Maple River. The committee provides education and updates to GLRC members to assist in the development and implementation of TMDL programs.

Executive Committee

The GLRC Executive Committee is comprised of a maximum of 10 voting members consisting of the Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary, and Treasurer of the GLRC, one representative from each of the three counties, and the chairs of the Illicit Discharge Elimination Program (IDEP)/Post-Construction Committee, Public Education Program (PEP) Committee, and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Committee. The Executive Committee meets five times a year and the Full Committee meets twice a year.

Current GLRC Organization Effective September 11, 2023



2.4 Watershed Partnerships and Related Efforts

Middle Grand River Organization of Watersheds (MGROW)

MGROW is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization established in 2011 as an umbrella group serving the people and organizations within the Middle Grand River watershed. Its mission is to protect and preserve the history and the natural resources of the Middle Grand River watershed by promoting education, conservation, restoration, and wise use of watershed resources. Local watersheds and program administrators involved with MGROW include Friends of the Looking Glass River; Friends of the Maple River; Friends of the Red Cedar River; GLRC; Clinton, Eaton, and Ingham Conservation Districts; Michigan State University Institute of Water Research (MSU-IWR); TCRPC; and Mid-Michigan Environmental Action Council (MidMEAC). These groups operate independently from one another but regularly work cooperatively to promote a healthy watershed. The GLRC Coordinator works with MGROW to identify collaborative opportunities related to education, recreation, and conservation both in daily work and as a board member of the organization. Visit mgrow.org for more information on this valuable partner.

Middle Grand River Water Trail/ Grand River Partnership

The GLRC Coordinator collaborated with MGROW on the development of the DNR-designated Middle Grand River Water Trail and associated materials, with the goal of inspiring new watershed stewards through recreation. In cooperation with TCRPC, the [Middle Grand River Water Trail Development Plan](#) is continually updated and improved. In 2023, the GLRC Coordinator established a Regional Middle Grand River Water Trail Development Plan Advisory Group, called the Middle Grand Advisory Committee to meet quarterly. The Advisory Committee brings all stakeholders together to further the Plan and ensure proper safety, education, marketing, and maintenance of the Middle Grand River Water Trail. The GLRC Coordinator also participates in the Grand River Partnership, a group composed of the Lower Grand River Organization of Watersheds, MGROW, and Upper Grand River Watershed Alliance who work together to promote watershed wide educational opportunities and collaborate on watershed protection and a national water trail designation. On April 29th, 2023, the group held the Hugh Heward Challenge to reenact a one-day, 50-mile sprint down the Grand River in Mid-Michigan by British fur trader Hugh Heward on April 24, 1790. The event includes a 50-mile route, a 25-mile route, and a 13-mile route. A 2025 Grand River Expedition is also being planned.

Friends of the River Groups

The GLRC partners on related events and activities to promote protection and enjoyment of the Middle Grand River, Looking Glass River, Red Cedar River, and Maple River. This includes sharing posts and event information for paddling events and river cleanup and maintenance opportunities with the Friends of the Looking Glass River, Friends of the Maple River, and the Red Cedar Pathway. Regular information, including the GLRC quarterly newsletter is shared with these organizations and the GLRC Coordinator participates in their meetings. The GLRC will continue exploring further opportunities for partnering with these groups.

Red Cedar River Water Trail

In partnership with TCRPC, the GLRC Coordinator has assisted the Red Cedar Pathway in further developing the Red Cedar River Water Trail, a goal of the Middle Grand River Water Trail Development Plan. GLRC staffed a booth at the new annual Red Cedar River Days celebration on September 30, 2023, and has regularly met with the group to provide guidance on the water trail planning effort with the goal of inspiring new watershed stewards and educational opportunities through water-based recreation.

Dam Removal Exploration Workgroup (DREW)

The GLRC Coordinator participates with a group of watershed stakeholders exploring feasibility of removing Lansing's two dams, advising on possible green infrastructure solutions to post-removal riparian restoration. DREW has successfully secured Army Corps of Engineer funds to remove the N. Lansing Dam via their Section 206 Aquatic Restoration Program. This would fund the entire dam removal up to \$10 million. The federal funds will not cover removal of contaminated sediments that might be found behind the dam, and it was noted PCBs are commonly found in the river here. The City of Lansing, Army Corps, and Board of Water & Light have finalized a Feasibility Cost Share Agreement (FCSA) which they are executing while drafting a detailed project report and environmental assessment.

County Programs

To promote the proper disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW), the GLRC Coordinator works with recycling services in Clinton, Eaton, and Ingham counties to promote biannual collection events in the spring and fall. The GLRC Coordinator also works to promote spring and fall native plant and tree sales through the Clinton, Eaton, and Ingham county's Conservation Districts. All county HHW collections and native plant sales are promoted on social media, in newsletters, on event pages, and at outreach events as a way to take personal actions to reduce stormwater pollution. In addition, the GLRC Coordinator participates in the Mid-Michigan Cooperative Invasive Species Management Area, a group consisting of the Clinton, Eaton, Ionia, and Ingham county stakeholders working to prevent the spread of invasive species to protect local ecosystems.

Capital Area Sustainability Partnership (CASP)

In 2021, a group of regional stakeholders began meeting to discuss regional sustainability and climate change planning efforts. The GLRC Coordinator, through the capacity of planner at the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, assisted in the facilitation of these discussions now led by a group of local municipal leaders. Throughout 2023, the GLRC Coordinator participated in quarterly meetings of CASP and shared information with watershed partners. Much of the focus of CASP has been to help municipalities understand the availability of federal funding for sustainability and resiliency and how to apply for that funding.

3.0 Implementation Committee Reports

3.1 PEP Committee (including individual community activities)

The PEP Committee met on the following occasions in 2023:

January 18, 2023

May 4, 2023

October 5, 2023

Committee Activities:

Public Education Plan Implementation – The PEP Committee sets a budget for each fiscal year to determine how funds will best be utilized to meet outreach needs and adjusts that budget as needed. In FY 2023, funds were dedicated towards three social media campaigns that included responsible septic maintenance, car washing, and pet waste management. A special focus was placed on working with car wash businesses in 2023, resulting in an educational message with car wash coupon mailed to 90,000 households in Clinton, Eaton, and Ingham counties and 41 educational yard signs distributed to local car washes. Additional funds were allocated toward a reprinting of GLRC’s six educational brochures, the annual Dog Photo Calendar Contest, and a new drawstring backpack to give away at outreach events with GLRC’s logo and website.

Regional Water Quality Education Survey – The GLRC has continued to commit to utilizing the Greater Lansing Regional Water Quality Education Survey as an evaluation tool for the PEP Committee regarding all educational efforts and public participation. Surveys were conducted in 2006, 2012, and 2018. The surveys provide comparison data and demonstrate where we have made progress through our educational efforts as well as identify areas that need improvement. This is used to craft and evaluate the success of the BMPs within GLRC’s PEP. The survey results can be found on the GLRC website at mywatersheds.org/water-quality-surveys. An RFP was developed in 2023 and a firm contracted to conduct a 2024 Survey. A virtual presentation of the results occurred on March 11, to which all GLRC members and outside partners such as EGLE, conservation districts, health departments, and environmental groups throughout the tri-county region were invited. A total of 24 people participated in the presentation. A new PEP has been submitted with the 2024 permit based on the survey results.

Overall, the new survey indicated residents realize their actions at home affect the quality of water in lakes and streams where they live and are willing to help reduce water pollution. More residents have also seen advertisements, brochures, signs, and posts from the GLRC. These factors prove the previous Public Education Plan has been effective. However, some survey results have led the GLRC to alter areas of focus. Data indicates people are increasingly turning to YouTube as a source of information. Facebook and Instagram are also popular choices, and printed materials still play a role in education. GLRC will expand the types of information it provides from articles to fact sheets and information segments tailored for social media, while

expanding its use of videos. To meet information gaps discovered in the evaluation, GLRC will provide advice to the public on how to select a watershed-friendly vendor for lawn care management, update its safe salting materials, and consider paid boosting of social media posts on household hazardous waste collections. GLRC will also continue a focus on green infrastructure, connection of the MS4 to area waterbodies, and proper disposal practices for grass clippings, leaf litter, and animal wastes. The proper application and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers has been added as topic of focus.

Pollution Isn't Pretty (PIP) - Originally funded by TCRPC's Mid-Michigan Program for Greater Sustainability, MGROW has facilitated the use of the water resource education campaign entitled Pollution Isn't Pretty (PIP). The PIP campaign was professionally designed and is still in use throughout the region. The campaign is currently owned and housed by MGROW. In late 2020, an error at the web hosting firm caused the web content to be deleted, and MGROW offered to redirect the website to GLRC's website. Today, existing materials, including the roughly 250 pet waste trail signs throughout the region, direct to GLRC's "For Residents" page. The GLRC will continue to financially maintain the Pollution Isn't Pretty domain, pollutionisntpretty.org. GLRC members and MGROW will continue to distribute the campaign's printed materials at watershed-related events throughout the region until supplies are depleted.



The following GLRC members have placed Pollution Isn't Pretty signs in their communities: Lansing Charter Township (3); City of East Lansing (21); Ingham County Parks (5); Clinton County Parks (2); DeWitt Charter Township (3); Meridian Charter Township (5); City of Lansing (5); City of Grand Ledge (4); and MSU (1). Several signs have also been placed on the Lansing River Trail.



Watershed Signage – With the help of local road commissions, signage was placed along roads to indicate watershed boundaries to passing vehicles, cyclists, and pedestrians. These were installed between 2005-2006 but are maintained indefinitely.



GLRC Exhibit Display – A traveling exhibit display was redesigned in 2014 to incorporate the PIP campaign and has been used extensively at local workshops, conferences, and outreach events. In 2017, a scroll style “pop up” banner was developed that could be utilized in more places, like outdoor events. When the display is not being used for a special event, it travels throughout the region to GLRC member offices. It was designed with the header “We All Live in A Watershed” to address previous survey results that indicated many residents do not know they live in a watershed. In 2023, GLRC members displayed the scroll style banner in their lobbies or other public places for 2-3 weeks each year. A total of 7 communities have purchased their own scroll banners to display for longer periods. A table of the display usage can be found in Appendix A. As the GLRC Coordinator brings the display to members, additional copies of GLRC publications and educational materials are replenished as needed.

The GLRC Exhibit Display was in the Charter Township of Lansing lobby from November 1 – December 18, 2023.

Enviroscape – In late 2017, the GLRC purchased an Enviroscape Watershed model, a hands-on, interactive demonstration of the sources and impacts of stormwater pollution. It is utilized at events where time and setting allow for hands-on learning. In 2023, the Enviroscape was used at three events: the Meridian Township Winter Green Fair, the Meridian Township Summer Green Fair, and the Red Cedar River Days celebration.



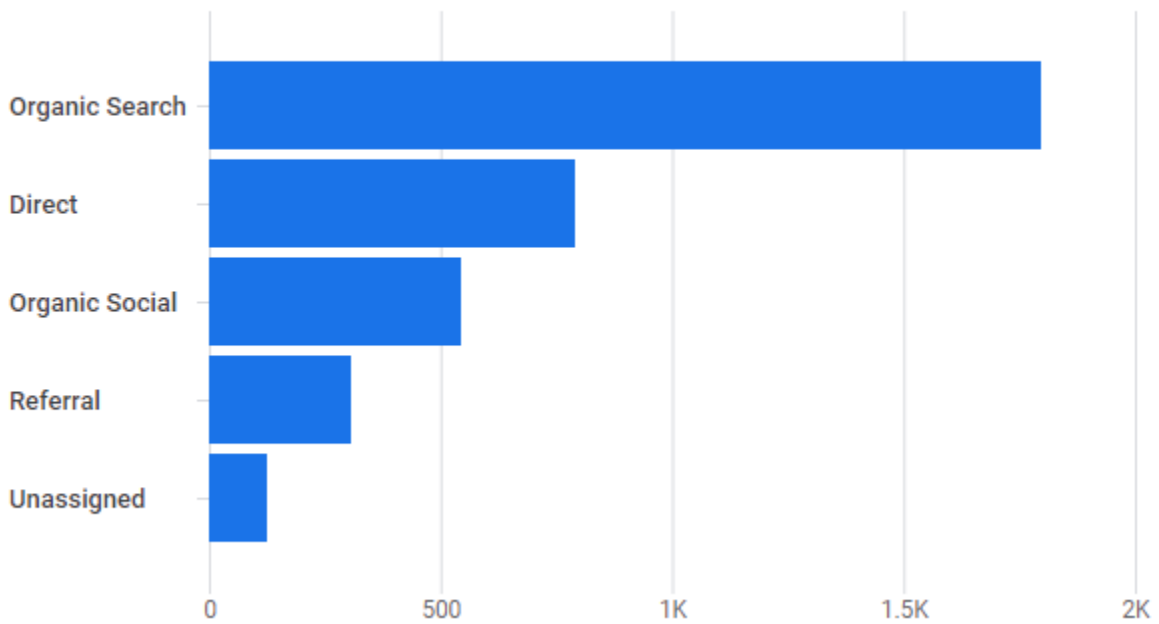
GLRC Website mywatersheds.org – The public website for the GLRC is regularly maintained and updated. The website includes significant amount of information relating to watersheds, stormwater stewardship, meeting materials, GLRC reports, pollution prevention education, water stewardship and conservation events, how to plant a rain garden, links to additional resources, and more. All education outreach materials direct readers to the GLRC website for further education. The website was updated in 2020 to bring attention to the fact that “everyone lives in a watershed” after survey data indicated many residents did not realize they lived in a watershed. Many videos were also added throughout the site as data also indicated this is a preferred method of learning. In 2022, an additional webpage was created to showcase the new Augmented Reality Sandbox and serve as a landing page to direct teachers and the public in how to use the free educational tool. All content was reviewed for accuracy in 2023.

The PEP Committee reviews the website stats on a regular basis. There have been over 81,000 total hits on the website, as indicated by the “ticker” at the bottom of the webpage. Google Analytics show a total of 8,270 page views and nearly 4,500 sessions from January 1 – December 31, 2023. Over 3,400 new users visited the site, with spring and fall being the most popular times of year to visit.

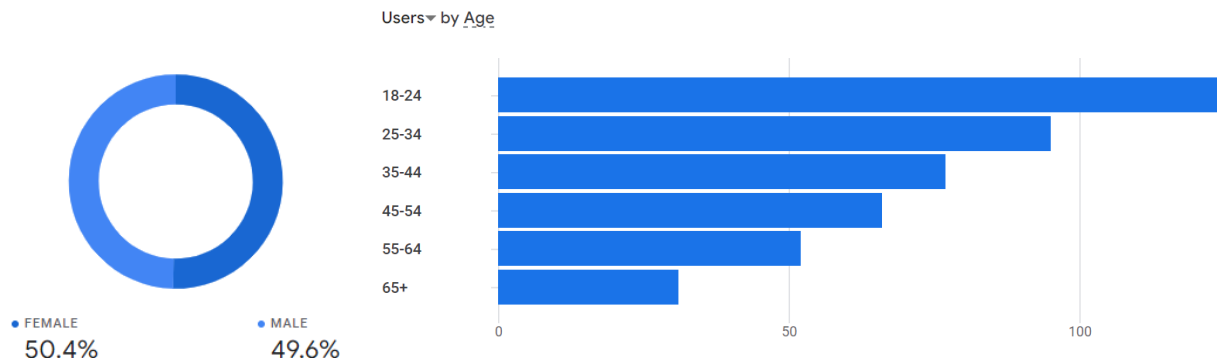


Most users arrived at the site via an organic search, indicating the website is accessible to the public.

Users by Session primary channel group (Default Channel Group)



Users were almost equally divided between females and males, with young people aged 18-24 viewing the website more than any other age group.



The committee also tracks traffic to individual pages to monitor the strength of individual pages and interpret what information resonates well. GLRC’s homepage was viewed over 1,900 times in 2023, with “Rain Garden 101”, “Find My Watershed” “What’s a Watershed” being the three most viewed pages.

Page title and screen name	Views	Users	Views per user	Average engagement time	Event count	Conversions
	100% of total	100% of total	Avg 0%	Avg 0%	100% of total	100% of total
Greater Lansing Regional Committee for Stormwater Management	1,907	1,034	1.84	5s	4,444	1,729.00
Rain Garden 101	1,242	632	1.97	38s	3,200	619.00
Find My Watershed	878	534	1.64	9s	2,408	771.00
What's a Watershed?	566	298	1.90	25s	1,315	385.00
The Different Types of Stormwater Sewers	343	189	1.81	22s	881	250.00
Pet Waste Management	333	212	1.57	1s	815	718.00
Meeting Agendas/Minutes	279	31	9.00	20s	471	73.00
Quarterly Newsletter	247	119	2.08	8s	557	146.00
Annual Reports	233	145	1.61	5s	536	34.00
About the GLRC	214	51	4.20	26s	354	107.00

GLRC maintains a page on reporting illicit discharges, which received 21 views in 2023.

The following is a screen shot taken from the Township website and are representative of the efforts taken by the Township to promote sustainability and caring for our environment.

The screenshot shows the website for Charter Township of Lansing, specifically the Stormwater Management section. The header includes the township's name, address (3209 West Michigan Ave., Lansing, MI 48917), phone number (517-485-4000), fax (517-485-3278), and the name of the Mayor, Ben Hoyt. A navigation menu is visible at the top.

The main content area features a large graphic with the text "Pollution Isn't Pretty" and an image of a child swimming. Below this, the section is titled "LANSING TOWNSHIP STORMWATER MANAGEMENT". The text explains that stormwater runoff is created when rain falls on pavement, buildings, and other impervious surfaces that do not allow water to soak into the ground. It notes that in developed areas like Lansing Township, runoff is often moved to rivers and streams through storm drains, which can harm aquatic habitats and make water unsafe for swimming and recreation.

The text further states that every five years, the Township must submit a Stormwater Permit Application to the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) to obtain a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The permit application includes a description of how the Township will control and prevent the discharge of pollutants from its municipal separate storm sewer system to the maximum extent practicable and protect water quality. This document is available for public review.

Under the "Illicit Discharges" section, it is defined as any discharge to the municipal separate storm sewer system that is not composed entirely of stormwater, except for discharges allowed under an NPDES permit or waters used for firefighting operations. Examples include illegal connections to the storm drain system from commercial, residential, and other establishments, as well as dumping of paint, oil, and other pollutants.

The "Greater Lansing Regional Committee (GLRC) for Stormwater Management" section describes the committee as a guiding body comprised of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) communities within the Greater Lansing Region. The committee has been established to guide the implementation of the stormwater program for participating communities within the Grand River, the Red Cedar River and the Locking Gales River watersheds.

Additional resources listed include reports and programs such as the 2019 Lansing Township MS4 Stormwater Progress Report, GLRC Annual Report, and GLRC Quarterly Newsletter. There are also links to pollution prevention tips, educational articles, brochures, and business and construction stormwater flyers.

The page concludes with a list of regional information links, including the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE), Tri-County Regional Planning Commission (TCRPC), Ingham County Recycling Sites and Facilities, Ingham County Hazardous Materials Disposal, Ingham County Waste Management, and RV Waste Disposal Locations.

If you have questions or comments regarding the Township's stormwater management plan, please contact Brad Beck by email, bbeck@lansingtowship.org, or call (517) 999-0307.

If you happen to see something entering or exiting a storm pipe, catch basin or drainage ditch that looks, smells or feels like something other than stormwater, please contact Brad Beck at (517) 999-0307. The Township has not received any reports of illicit discharges from either the website or any other method.

GLRC Website Subpages

For Residents Webpage – This page was developed on the website to allow GLRC members and the public to review files for educational purposes. These files include brochures, posters, articles, seasonal tips, and other information to educate residents on stormwater pollution prevention. The webpage is updated regularly to add new materials and video content is emphasized. The “For Residents” webpage had 90 views during the reporting period.

The “For Residents” page features the following educational flyers, and at least one was included in each quarterly newsletter in 2023. The articles are updated periodically for content and design updates, most recently in 2020. A suggested timeline for seasonal articles is also provided.

What is a Watershed?
Pet Waste and the Environment
Riparian Buffers
Storm vs. Sanitary Sewer Systems
Septic System Overview
Illicit Discharges

Adopt Your Catch Basin
Safe Fertilizer Use
Vehicle Maintenance
Wetlands: An Overview
Septic System Maintenance
Responsible Car Washing

Rain Gardens: A Homeowner's Guide

Watersheds – Three pages on “What’s a Watershed”, “Find My Watershed” and “About My Watershed” help residents learn more about the watershed in which they live. The Watersheds tab also provides links to watershed management plans throughout the tri-county region. In 2023, a “How’s My Waterway” button was added for residents to be able to check on water quality within local bodies of water. “Find My Watershed” was the most popular with 948 views, while “What’s a Watershed” had 576 views and “About My Watershed” had 96 views.

Augmented Reality Sandbox (ARS) – This newly created webpage continued to promote use of the interactive ARS that allows users to create topographic models by shaping real sand, which is then augmented in real time by an elevation color map, topographic contour lines, and simulated water. Nearly 180 people visited the webpage to learn more about this free educational tool and how to request it.

For Educators Webpage – The PEP Committee maintains a webpage on the GLRC website for educators in the region. The page serves as a resource guide for anyone interested in environmental education. State and federal environmental curriculum is highlighted as well as links to lesson plans. It includes resources and example projects that the schools can integrate into their current activities. This page is updated on a regular basis with lesson plans. During the reporting period, this webpage had 25 views.

For Members Webpage – The GLRC developed this webpage in 2019 to house relevant documents and information for municipalities. There is particular focus on making it easier to view and use digital PEP materials and request physical resources for outreach events. During the reporting period, this webpage had 43 views.

Runoff Calculator – A tool to calculate the runoff from one’s own home continues to be popular on the “Calculator” webpage, educating residents on the effects of rainwater on our homes. A total of 208 people calculated the runoff their home generates and were directed to the rain garden resources page.

Be Septic Smart Webpage – The GLRC developed a septic focused webpage to house info on septic systems, time of sale programs, GLRC’s septic-focused video and EPA’s “Septic Smart” videos. The “Be Septic Smart” webpage received 22 views during the reporting cycle.

Rain Garden 101 – Our most popular webpage, Rain Garden 101, includes manuals, videos, and planting resources to help homeowners plan and install their own native plant rain garden. Residents were commonly directed to this page and its updates during this reporting cycle, which received 1,243 views.

Local Green Infrastructure Projects -- This page was added to highlight Lansing area GSI projects and includes the video clip developed as part of the Greening Mid-Michigan project. It had 106 views during the reporting period.

Household Hazardous Waste – Respondents to the previous GLRC survey indicated they were not utilizing household hazardous waste sites because they didn’t know where they were. In response, the GLRC created a webpage dedicated to these resources. It includes links to recycling and household hazardous waste collections in the tri-county area. In 2023, sections on medication and asbestos disposal were added. This page received 118 views during the reporting cycle.

Event Calendar – The PEP Committee is continuously updating the GLRC calendar with applicable meetings, webinars, educational opportunities, recreation and cleanup activities, native plant sales, and household hazardous waste collection events throughout the watersheds. The “Events” page received a total of 108 views during the reporting cycle.

Stormwater News – The PEP Committee continues to use and promote a series of news articles. They are posted on the GLRC website so members can easily include them in their local community newspapers and newsletters. A total of 19 articles were posted on this webpage in 2023, receiving 90 views.

Presentations – The following presentations were given by the GLRC Coordinator within the reporting period:

- February 26, 2023: Assisted in training seven teachers in watershed management and stormwater pollution prevention as part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Bay Watershed Education and Training (B-WET) grant.
- March 14, 2023, May 24, 2023, and June 16, 2023: Presented on major activities, accomplishments, outreach, and events of the GLRC to TCRPC’s 19-member Board of Commissioners.
- April 26, 2023: Provided an overview of the GLRC and how residents can prevent stormwater pollution and protect our waters to train Clean Water Action’s seven canvassers. One hundred copies of each of GLRC’s six educational brochures were provided for them to distribute as needed to residents.
- September 28, 2023: Spoke with four Capital Area Humane Society Staff on responsible pet waste management, requesting distribution of 450 pet waste bag dispensers to every new dog adoption along with an educational brochure on the topic.

- Throughout 2023, the GLRC Coordinator attended Meridian Township’s weekly Wednesday Green Dialogue meetings at least once a month. Township residents interested in environmental issues meet for free-flowing discussion and presentations. The GLRC Coordinator provides regular updates on Committee activities to this group and helps connect them with regional resources.

GLRC Annual Report – The first GLRC Annual Report was developed in early 2012. The intent of the report is for GLRC members to share it with their boards, councils, and commissions in order to demonstrate the work that has been done throughout the year. TCRPC also shares the report with TCRPC Commissioners, newsletter subscribers, and on the website.

In 2023, it was decided to offer the annual report at outreach events throughout the region. A total of 144 annual reports were distributed at events, with all 500 printed copies distributed to members and partners throughout the year.

GLRC Quarterly Newsletters – The GLRC began publishing quarterly newsletters in January 2010 and continues to do so. The newsletters are posted on the GLRC and TCRPC websites and are shared through an email distribution list of over 600 stakeholders. It is recommended that GLRC members share the newsletters with elected officials and appropriate boards, councils, and commissions. Efforts to increase subscribers on the website, at outreach events, and with partners led to a doubling of subscribers in 2023.

Edition	Date sent	Number of Recipients
Winter 2023	1/20/2023	611
Spring 2023	4/26/2023	626
Summer 2023	7/27/2023	1,202
Fall 2023	10/18/2023	1,289

The quarterly newsletters are posted in the lobby for review and they are available to the general public upon request as well.

GLRC Fact Sheet – A fact sheet describing the Phase II program and purpose of the GLRC was created in 2017 and updated in 2022 to help community leaders quickly understand the requirements of the program and how the GLRC helps to implement them. This educational piece is distributed with annual reports, dues invoices, and to new TCRPC Commissioners to help those in leadership roles understand their municipality’s responsibilities and the GLRC resources available to them.

Social Media – The GLRC joined Facebook and Twitter in December 2009. Post content is related to watershed stewardship, public involvement, and participation. Information on GLRC and partner events are also posted frequently. Currently 1,425 people follow GLRC on Facebook and there are 428 followers on Twitter. The GLRC places emphasis on the use of paid advertising

through Facebook boosts to spread our messaging on required PEP topics. This tool allows the GLRC to target residents within the urban area of the tri-county region and ensure that we are reaching people who do not already interact with our page. During this reporting period, a renewed emphasis was placed on Twitter to grow our audience beginning in May of 2022, and the GLRC Coordinator also began posting on Instagram. GLRC's Instagram currently has 73 followers and had a total reach of 1,115 accounts during the reporting period.

In 2023, GLRC's social media posts reached 42,375 Facebook accounts with 838 engagements on Facebook and Instagram. Reach is defined as the number of Facebook and Instagram accounts that saw a post at least once and is separate from impressions, which may include multiple views of your post by the same Facebook and Instagram accounts. Engagements are defined as the number of reactions, comments, shares, and clicks on GLRC posts.

Paid posts or Facebook boosting has allowed GLRC to target all urban areas within the tri-county region. When boosting, posts can be displayed not just on Facebook, but also on Instagram, Messenger, Facebook Marketplace, and in the sidebar of Facebook. GLRC purchased Google Ads in 2023 to promote their responsible car washing video and educational message, receiving over 118,500 impressions. An impression is the number of times GLRC posts published during the time frame were displayed on a person's screen.

The GLRC has not advertised on Twitter during the reporting period. During 2023, total Twitter impressions were 4,808 with 121 engagements. Engagements are the number of times people clicked on the images, GIFs, and videos in tweets GLRC published during the time frame. A table of all social media posts, their content, relation to PEP topics, and reach is included in Appendix B.

View GLRC's social media pages here: facebook.com/GLRC4stormwater/, and twitter.com/GLRC4stormwater, and instagram.com/mywatersheds/.

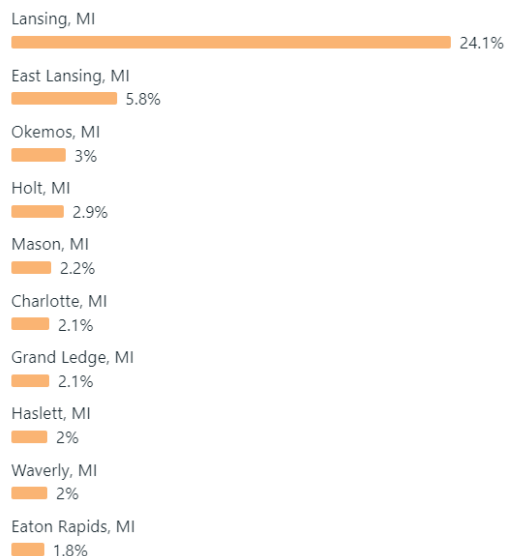
FACEBOOK

Age and Gender

■ Men 42.60%
■ Women 57.40%



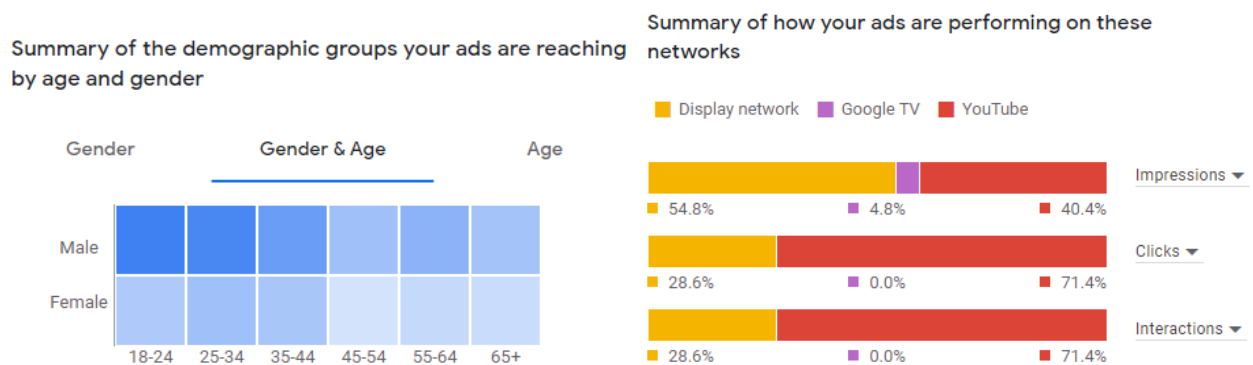
Top cities



Video -- Survey results have indicated that respondents prefer learning about environmental issues through video. As such, GLRC invested in a suite of videos for inclusion on the website, Facebook, and YouTube. One video is two minutes and explains the GLRC and basic stormwater pollution prevention, other videos cover the required PEP topics. Most topics have two videos: one that is roughly 60-90 seconds and one that is under 15 seconds, as 15 seconds is the maximum length of a non-skippable ad. The GLRC pays to promote these videos on YouTube, Meta, and Google Ads.

The use of Google Ads in 2023 helped expand GLRC’s reach by capturing younger males aged 18-34 as one quarter of its audience. The GLRC’s multimedia approach is meeting residents where they are and ensuring our outreach material has a broad reach. It also helps us diversify the places our ads display, because these ads show up throughout the Google ecosystem and on any website that uses Google Ads. View the GLRC’s YouTube channel here: youtube.com/channel/UCm-2OdB67N_dSAnR5osYSFw.

GOOGLE ADS



Brochures – The GLRC reprinted its six educational brochures in 2023, titled; Green Infrastructure, Pet Waste Management, Fertilizer and Lawn Care, Responsible Car Washing, Motor Oil Management, and Do You Know Your Watershed? These brochures are distributed at events and lobbies. The GLRC Coordinator distributed 2,106 brochures at events during the reporting period. A compilation of this distribution occurs in Appendix C. The following reflects distribution of brochures related to individual required PEP topics.

- Topic A: 2,106 brochures distributed
- Topic B: 2,106 brochures distributed
- Topic D: 351 brochures distributed
- Topic E: 305 brochures distributed
- Topic F: 800 brochures distributed
- Topic G: 301 brochures distributed
- Topic I: 349 brochures distributed

Similar information is presented digitally on the website and on social media.

Overall, 2,342 total pieces of outreach material - including MyWatersheds.org stickers, cups, water bottles, bracelets, rain garden seed cards, pet waste bag dispensers, etc. were distributed by the GLRC coordinator at events during the reporting period. An additional 1,000 pieces were purchased for use by members during their events.

The following reflects distribution of brochures related to individual required PEP topics distributed in the Township office in 2023.

- Topic A: 37 brochures distributed
- Topic B: 27 brochures distributed
- Topic C: 21 brochures distributed
- Topic D: 39 brochures distributed
- Topic E: 15 brochures distributed
- Topic F: 23 brochures distributed

provided, which included 450 given to the Capital Area Humane Society for distribution. The GLRC will continue to offer this popular tool to encourage all residents to “pledge to scoop” at area events.

Green Infrastructure Bike Tour – A bicycle tour of area green infrastructure was developed in 2019 to provide users an interactive experience and inspire them to install green infrastructure on their own properties. The bike tour follows area bike trails and includes a printable map as well as a custom Google Map. In 2023, 77 maps were distributed at area events.

Green Stormwater Infrastructure
When it rains in an urban environment, water flows off of impervious surfaces like driveways, buildings, and roads. This run-off is called stormwater. Any pollutants on the ground, like pet waste, leaking motor oil, and litter can be swept up by stormwater run-off as it flows towards our waterways. This is the number one cause of water pollution in urban environments.

Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) addresses this by mimicking the natural landscape to slow, absorb, and filter run-off. Using GSI to manage stormwater not only helps improve water quality, it's cost-effective, low maintenance, and beautifies our cities!

GSI you will see on this tour:

- Rain Gardens** are depressed vegetated gardens that allow rain water to pool before being absorbed by soil and vegetation.
- Rainwater Harvesting** systems collect and store rainfall for later use. When designed appropriately, they slow and reduce run-off and provide a source of water. A rain barrel collecting roof run-off is an example.
- Riparian Buffers** are vegetated areas adjacent to a stream or river that preserve water quality by filtering sediments and pollutants from run-off before it enters the waterbody. It also protects banks from erosion and provides storage area for flood waters.
- Permeable Pavement** consists of a permeable surface that allows stormwater to pass through it into storage reservoir below rather than become run-off.
- Green Roofs** are rooftops that include a covering of vegetation that enables rainfall infiltration and evapotranspiration of stored water. They can aid in stormwater management by reducing runoff and improving water quality.
- Bioretention** is a water quality practice that utilizes landscaping and soils to treat stormwater runoff by collecting it in shallow depressions before filtering through a fabricated planting soil media.
- Waterway or Drain** indicates a river confluence or nearby county drain.
- Stormwater Trees and Urban Canopy** are trees in urban settings that intercept and absorb rainfall, reducing flow volumes. Their leaf canopies help reduce erosion caused by falling rain and provide surface area where rain lands and evaporates.

2. Towar Rain Gardens

3. Moores Park Urban Canopy

4. Beal Gardens Riparian Buffer

5. I.M Sports West Porous Asphalt

15. Barnes Ave Permeable Pavement

17. Michigan Ave Rain Gardens

View the online map!
for additional information on Greater Lansing GSI, visit:
www.MyWatersheds.org/BikeTour

This map of Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) is brought to you by the Greater Lansing Regional Committee for Stormwater Management (GLRC). The GLRC guides the implementation of the MS4 stormwater program for participating communities in the Red Cedar, Looking Glass, and Grand River Watersheds.

www.MyWatersheds.org

GREATER LANSING REGIONAL COMMITTEE
FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

www.mywatersheds.org

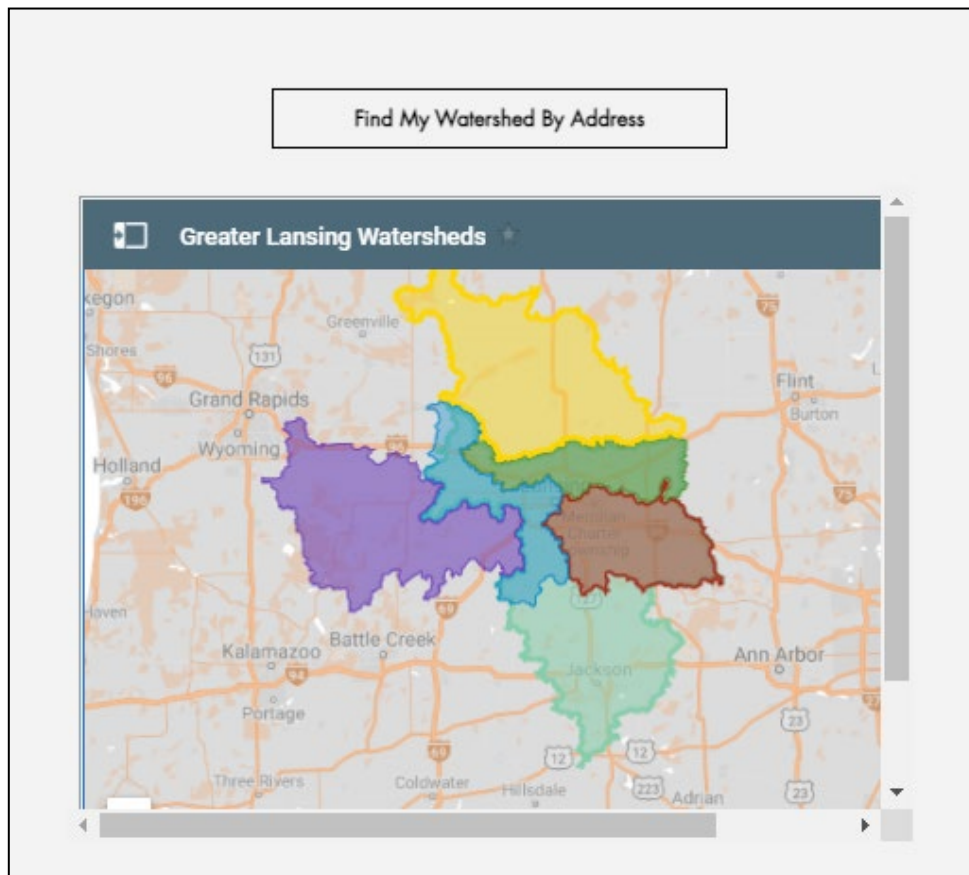
Watershed Tattoos – The GLRC added an additional “swag” item to distribute during the permit cycle: a temporary Middle Grand River watershed tattoo. Sized to fit a hand, it creates a geographically accurate depiction of the Middle Grand River watershed overlaid the Michigan “mitten”.

Color Changing Cups and Sport Water Bottles – In 2021, the GLRC designed a reusable cup and sport water bottle for event giveaways. As the cup changes with the temperature of the water, it engages children and both promotional items allow for discussion on how the GLRC works to protect our water. These lasting items drive residents to the website, and the cups were also utilized by participants at the GLRC seminar in 2022. In 2023, 404 cups were distributed at area events along with 200 sport water bottles.

Pollution Isn't Pretty Bracelets – Stretchy bracelets with the theme “Pollution Isn't Pretty” written on them were produced during the PIP campaign in 2018. This popular item was distributed to 238 children at events during 2023.

GLRC Bags – Reusable tote bags with the GLRC's name and website were designed in 2021 and distributed at area events. A total of 109 bags were given away in 2023, using the remaining supplies.

Find My Watershed Tool – In 2019, GLRC developed a Find My Watershed Tool. Users can plug in their home address and see which watershed they live in and where they live within it. It also provides information about the watershed, links to 319 plans, and contact information for watershed organizations focused on stewardship within its boundaries. Survey results indicate that many residents do not know that they live in a watershed and this tool has made it easier for them to learn about the watershed they call home. This tool has been viewed 59,870 times since its debut.



General Outreach/Education Efforts – The GLRC Coordinator partners with several different groups, agencies, and organizations in the region. Here is a summary of general collaboration and activities related to stormwater and pollution prevention:

- March 4, 2023 – Promoted and exhibited at the Quiet Adventures Symposium (QAS). No sponsorships were purchased for the event, but the GLRC Coordinator interacted with 500 people.
- March 2023 – Assisted the City of Lansing in writing a Volunteer Stream Cleanup Program grant and submitted a letter of support for their two cleanup projects on behalf of GLRC.
- April – November 2023 – Worked with Eaton Conservation District to host the Augmented Reality Sandbox at four locations, reaching 1,380 citizens through presentations on the water cycle and stormwater management.
- June 10, 2023 - The GLRC Coordinator promoted and participated in the Lansing Rivers and River Trail Cleanup along the Middle Grand and Red Cedar Rivers. Over 260 volunteers and 30 organizations participated in the community event, with 3-4 tons of trash removed.
- August 5, 2023 - 21st Annual Chuck Gorman Youth Day. Discussed the watershed and how to protect it while teaching 75 youth how to paddle a kayak. An estimated 250 people attended the event, with a parent presence required at the kayaking station on Stony Creek.
- September 18, 2023 - The GLRC developed a topical on proper septic care and maintenance for Septic Smart Week in conjunction with the Groundwater Management Board, which was posted as a blog on the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission website as well as on social media platforms. Read the full article at mitcrpc.org/post/protecting-homeowners-and-our-waters-septic-systems-of-mid-michigan. The blog had 175 views in 2023.
- September 30, 2023 – The Red Cedar Pathways and City of Williamston held a Red Cedar River Day Celebration which the GLRC Coordinator attended with the Enviroscope. A total of 48 people visited the GLRC booth at the event.
- December 2023 – Met with the Eaton Conservation District, Barry-Eaton District Health Department, and EGLE on development of a Watershed Council Support Grant to research areas of concern from septic systems in the Watershed Management Plan for Eaton County. A letter of support for the grant application was submitted by GLRC.
- December 2023 – The GLRC Coordinator promoted and attended the annual MWEA Stormwater Seminar.
- The GLRC Coordinator has consistently provided notices to GLRC members regarding anything relevant to the MS4 program including seminars, training, webinars, legislative updates, etc.

Adopt A River – The GLRC display was part of the environmental fair at the Adopt A River events held in May of 2016 through 2019. The 2020 event was canceled due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the 2021 event was scaled back. In 2022, the GLRC did not attend due to a vacancy in the coordinator’s position. The GLRC Coordinator was unable to participate as planned with the Enviroscape model in 2023 due to Covid-19 and will be back in 2024. Over 500 residents participate in this event each year.

MSU Science Festival – The MSU Science Festival is an annual month-long educational event hosted by Michigan State University. The GLRC has participated in the Festival’s EXPO Days, utilizing the Enviroscape Watershed model, handing out brochures, and speaking with children and families. The EXPO Days draw thousands of people each year, but it was cancelled in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and was virtual only in 2021. The GLRC participated in 2018 and 2019 and debuted the new Augmented Reality Sandbox at the Festival in 2023, reaching 1,001 people with the interactive, educational tool.

Meridian Township Green Fairs – GLRC participated in the Winter and Summer Green Fairs at Meridian Township, bringing the Enviroscape to educate residents on the effects of stormwater pollution. A total of 201 people interacted with the GLRC booth at the Winter Fair and 153 people interacted with GLRC as the Sumer Fair.

Business Outreach: The GLRC has developed a variety of resources for local businesses to help educate them and staff on pollution prevention at their facilities and as part of their operations:

For Business Webpage – In 2020, a For Businesses webpage was developed to house outreach information particular to businesses and industrial facilities and flyers/posters detailing industrial BMPs. In 2023, the “businesses” page was updated to include materials from the car wash campaign on responsible car washing. The page was viewed 51 times during the reporting period.

Car Wash Campaign - GLRC has been building relationships with car washes to implement a car wash campaign. GLRC members were given a list of all known car washes in the Tri-County region (48) to verify they are all connected to the sanitary sewer system. A hundred copies of the sign below were developed and printed for distribution to area car washes, with 41 distributed in 2023.

The GLRC designed an insert in the October ValPak to educate residents on the benefits of using car washes and to encourage the use of car washes with a \$2 off washes coupon. The GLRC worked with seven car washes in Clinton, Eaton, and Ingham counties to offer the coupon. The ValPak was mailed to 90,000 households throughout Greater Lansing. A total of 124 coupons were redeemed, see Appendix D.

RESPONSIBLE CAR WASHING

Minimize your environmental impact. Use a commercial car wash.



Soaps, oils, greases, grime, and heavy metals from vehicles wash down storm drains.

Storm drains flow directly into our rivers, streams, and lakes.

Soap phosphates cause excessive algae growth and reduce oxygen levels, harming aquatic life.

Soap surfactants damage fish gills and kill their eggs.



Don't wash your car in your driveway or on the road.



- An average homeowner uses 116 gallons of water to wash a car.
- Homeowners often let soapy water flow into untreated storm drains.
- A homeowner should wash their car on the lawn as permitted so the ground can filter wastewater naturally.
- Car washes use 60% less water than homeowners.
- Car washes can filter and reuse water at each facility.
- Car washes connect directly to the sanitary sewer system for proper treatment of wastewater.

Thank you for keeping our waters clean!
Visit mywatersheds.org for more pollution prevention tips.



Minimize your environmental impact. Use a commercial car wash.

\$2 OFF
At A Participating Car Wash

*This Coupon Not Valid with Any Other Offer. Expires 12/31/23

See how washing at home can be harmful on reverse side. Visit mywatersheds.org for more pollution prevention tips.

Pennzell One Stop Wash-N-Lube (Use Code 17867)
1141 W Clark Rd., DeWitt, MI 48820

Wash World
2209 Jolly Rd., Okemos, MI 48864
2780 Eaton Rapids Rd., Lansing, MI 48911

WhiteWater Express Car Wash (Use Code 7011)
2703 E Grand River Rd., East Lansing, MI 48823
5032 S Cedar St., Lansing, MI 48910

Outshiner Car Wash
130 Lansing St., Charlotte, MI 48813
1878 W Grand River Ave., Okemos, MI 48864

Flip For More Info

Advertisement with Virginia of Southwestern Michigan, 508-688-1165
©NIPCM, Inc. 8/2024
Open more great neighborhood deals at mywatersheds.org SFAD_00368961

Tue. - 09/19/2023 - 3:56:07 AM SFAD_00368961

Don't Wash Your Car In Your Driveway Or On The Road

Use a commercial car wash

- Soaps, oils, greases, grime, and heavy metals from vehicles wash down the storm drain.
- Storm drains flow directly into our rivers, streams, and lakes.
- Soap phosphates cause excessive algae growth and reduce oxygen levels, harming aquatic life.
- Soap surfactants damage fish gills and kill their eggs.

Car washes use 60% less water than homeowners, can filter and reuse water on site, and connect directly to the sanitary sewer system for proper treatment of wastewater.

www.mywatersheds.org

Customer Education Collaboration – The GLRC seeks to work with area businesses to educate their customers on stormwater pollution prevention:

- Between 2019 and 2021, the GLRC worked with the Capital Area Humane Society (CAHS) to provide 750 dog waste bag dispensers and pet waste brochures to be included in the adoption packets for new pet owners. These materials highlight the importance of picking

up pet waste while providing owners with the tools needed to start good dog ownership habits. An additional 450 pet waste bag dispensers and brochures were delivered to the CAHS in 2023.

- Throughout 2021, the GLRC worked with a group of MSU students to develop an educational campaign focused on car washes as the most environmentally-friendly choice for customers versus at-home car washing. The GLRC Coordinator implemented this campaign in 2023.
- In 2023 a letter from the GLRC Coordinator was mailed to 56 high schools and middle schools in Clinton, Eaton, and Ingham counties on responsible car washing in conjunction with a car wash campaign. The letter included an educational brochure and contact information for any questions.

3.2 IDEP Committee/Post-Construction Committee

All GLRC members work hard to implement their individual IDEP programs. The GLRC Coordinator continues to work with regional partners on watershed protection efforts focused on pollution prevention and Illicit Discharge Elimination.

As referenced above, the GLRC developed a reporting page on the website to better advertise the contact information for reporting illicit discharges to member communities. [Mywatersheds.org/report](https://mywatersheds.org/report) is easy to remember and promote. A Septic Smart webpage was also developed to educate residents on reducing illicit connections to the storm sewer. The primary focus of this committee has been staff training.

As two video and two field training sessions were held in 2022, no further IDEP training was needed in 2023.

3.3 TMDL Committee

The TMDL Committee provides a forum for discussing TMDL implementation. Members have individual TMDL implementation plans but utilize GLRC's Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) to standardize sample collection and guide field operations related to wet weather monitoring. The QAPP informs project managers and field staff of laboratory requirements and options for analysis. In the summer of 2022, the QAPP was updated and distributed to all members with new lab contact information and all procedural changes/recommendations from EGLE and US EPA.

The TMDL Committee met on the following dates in 2023:

- June 22, 2023
- October 13, 2023

4.0 Other GLRC Activities

Good Housekeeping Training – As two video training sessions were held in 2022, no further training was needed in 2023.

GLRC Seminars – In June 2018, the GLRC held an educational seminar for members to learn about a variety of topics, including stormwater utilities, impervious surface mapping, GSI site plan reviews, and NJDEP performance standards. Thirty-five people attended. A second GLRC Seminar was planned for 2020 but was postponed due to COVID-19. In November of 2022, the GLRC held a technical, educational seminar for members and the public to explore Stormwater Treatment in Clay Soils. Per an EGLE suggestion, GLRC brought in national expert Don Carpenter, PhD, PE, LEED AP, Executive Director of the Great Lakes Stormwater Management Institute at Lawrence Technological University to help engineers learn how to address stormwater quality goals by evaluating mechanical separators and the retention and infiltration of Michigan’s clay soils. A total of 55 people attended.

Recreation Efforts

The GLRC promotes partner efforts and recreational events through the website and social media, like paddling expeditions and races and other opportunities for residents to connect to our watershed and water resources. The GLRC understands that residents will be more likely to adopt pollution prevention strategies if they use and love the resources those actions would protect.

Green Infrastructure Code Audit – The GLRC Coordinator worked with Meridian Township to audit their codes and ordinances for barriers to green infrastructure implementation. In 2020, the Committee agreed to reconvene the GLRC Ordinance Committee to develop a GSI Ordinance Manual for area communities interested in similar audit exercises. The document will provide model ordinances and language to standardize and improve the region’s landscape and surfacing requirements in a way that promotes the use of green infrastructure. The final document is almost complete, and GSI Code Audits at other GLRC members will resume.

Coal Tar Seal Coat – The GLRC also tasked the Ordinance Committee with assisting area communities in the development of coal tar seal coat bans, as Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons or PAHs within are showing up in significant concentrations in runoff. So far, two of GLRC’s members have passed a total coal tar seal coat ban, requiring contractors to register and certify that they are not using mixtures with PAH content greater than .1%. In 2021, GLRC developed a fact sheet on coal tar sealcoating. The educational piece outlines the cancer risk for people as the PAHs make it into their homes on shoes and pets. The Committee will continue to work to develop a resource guide to standardize the region’s approach to these contaminants.