Department of the Air Force

Storm Water Management Plan

USAFA_SWMP

Installation Supplement

December 2025

ABOUT THIS PLAN

This installation-specific Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is based on the Department of Air Force (DAF) standardized Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) template. This plan is not an exhaustive inventory of all storm water requirements and practices. Where applicable, external resources, including Air Force Instructions (AFIs); Air Force Manuals (AFMANs); AF Playbooks; federal, state, local, and Final Governing Standards (FGS); and permit requirements are referenced.

Each section of this plan begins with standardized, AF-wide "common text" language that addresses DAF and Department of Defense (DoD) policy and federal requirements. This common text language is restricted from editing to ensure that it remains standard throughout all plans. The common text language is maintained and updated by the designated Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) with assistance from the Office of Collateral Responsibility (OCR), as appropriate. Immediately following the AF-wide common text sections are Installation sections. The Installation sections contain installation-specific content to address state, local, and installation-specific requirements. Installation sections are unrestricted and are maintained and updated by AF environmental Sections and/or installation personnel.

This document is optimized to be accessed and viewed electronically. The eDASH website at https://usaf.dps.mil/teams/eDASH is the primary communication tool for AF EMPs.

This AF standardized template may differ in format and organization from other templates developed by regulatory agencies or other organizations. If applicable, a cross-reference table of sections is included below to simplify review.

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CERTIFICATION

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

Responsible Official Certification

Printed Name:	Barry Schatz	Date:	2 December, 2025
Signature:		Title:	10 CES/CEIE

Digital Signature

SCHATZ, BARRY A CIV USAF USAFA 10 CES/CEIE	SCHATZ, BARRY A CIV USAF USAFA 10 CES/CEIE Date: 12/02/2025 10:29:38 am
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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Standardized SWMP Template

In accordance with (IAW) the Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) Environmental Directorate (CZ) Business Rule (BR) 08, *EMP Review, Update, and Maintenance*, the standard content in this SWMP template is reviewed periodically, updated as appropriate, and approved by the Water Quality Subject Matter Expert (SME).

This version of the template is current as of 10/22/2021 and supersedes the 2020 version.

NOTE: Installations are not required to update their SWMPs every time this template is updated. When it is time for installations to update their SWMPs, installations should adopt the most recent version of this template available.

Installation SWMP

Record of Updates

The SWMP is updated as changes to requirements and management practices occur, including those driven by changes in applicable regulations and permits.

Record of Review

The SWMP must be reviewed and revised on an annual basis, or as required by the permit. The plan is approved by the Environmental, Safety, and Occupational Health Council (ESOHC) and other organizations, as required. Formatting and administrative changes do not require additional review and approval.

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Record of Updates

Change No.	Nature of Change	Date of Change	Approved By:
2025 Review	Annual Review	November 2025	Barry Schatz

Record of Review

Review Date	Review Participants	Notes/Remarks	Results in Plan Update (Yes or No)
2025	Barry Schatz	See record of review above	Yes

1 OVERVIEW AND SCOPE

AF installations that operate a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) in an Urbanized Area (UA) are regulated as small MS4s pursuant to the Storm Water Phase II Final Rule of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program of the Clean Water Act. Covered installations must obtain coverage under a small MS4 storm water permit from the appropriately authorized permitting authority and implement a storm water management program.

The primary objective of this SWMP is to reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water to the maximum extent possible (MEP). Pollutant discharge reduction will be accomplished by implementing best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for the following six minimum control measures (MCMs):

- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Involvement / Participation
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction Site Runoff Control
- Post-Construction Runoff Control
- Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping

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The SWMP presented herein has been prepared pursuant to the Air Force Academy's MS4 Permit COR-042007 dated January 1, 2025. It describes BMPs, measurable goals, and documentation procedures to comply with the terms and conditions of the Air Force Academy's MS4 Permit. More importantly, this SWMP will serve as a framework for identifying, assigning, and implementing control measures and BMPs intended to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 and protect downstream water quality. In addition to these primary objectives, this SWMP will

- Serve as a planning and guidance document to be used by the Air Force Academy's , installation organizations, contractors, and the general public throughout the Air Force Academy community;
- Be dynamic and adaptively managed to address changes in the Air Force Academy's MS4 Permit requirements, organizational structure, responsibilities, and goals;
- Define techniques and measurable goals for measuring BMP effectiveness; and
- Define a yearly schedule for BMP implementation to comply with the requirements of the Air Force Academy's MS4 Permit.

2 INSTALLATION PROFILE

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Installation Profile

Scope of Plan	Air Force Academy, Installation Wide
OPR	10th Civil Engineering Squadron Installation Management Flight, Environmental Element (10 CES/CEI) has overall responsibility for implementing the storm water management program and is the lead organization for monitoring compliance with applicable federal, state, and local storm water regulations.
Responsible Official	Office Symbol: 10 ABW CC Name: Colonel Ahave E. Brown Jr. Commander, 10 ABW Telephone Number: 719-333-1010 Email address: ahave.brown@us.af.mil
Water Quality Program Manager	Name: Barry Schatz Name: Water Quality Program Manager Telephone Number: 719-333-6716 Email address: barry.schatz.2@us.af.mil
Permitting Authority	Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) EPA Region 8 is primary
MS4 Permit Number	COR042007
MS4 Permit Expiration Date	The permit was issued on January 1, 2025 and will expire on December 31, 2029.
Applicable Federal and AF regulatory references	Clean Water Act DAFMAN 32-1067, *Water and Fuel Systems* DAFI 32-7001, *Environmental Management*
Applicable State and local regulatory references	Not Applicable, EPA Region 8 is the CWA regulatory authority for Federal Facilities in Colorado

3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The DAF environmental program adheres to the Environmental Management System (EMS) framework and its "Plan, Do, Check, Act" cycle for ensuring mission success. Executive Order (EO) 14057, *Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability;* DoDI 4715.17, *Environmental Management Systems;* DAFI 32-7001 *Environmental Management;* and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 standard, *Environmental Management Systems – Requirements with guidance for use*, provide guidance on how environmental programs should be established, implemented, and maintained to operate under the EMS framework.

The Storm Water Management Program employs EMS-based processes to achieve compliance with all legal obligations and current policy drivers, effectively manage associated risks, and instill a culture of continual improvement. The SWMP serves as an administrative operational control that defines compliance-related activities and processes.

4 GENERAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Storm water management requires the full involvement of all organizations and personnel on the installation, including contractors, tenants, and family members living on the installation. The major roles/organizations involved in supporting the storm water management program at a typical installation include:

- Installation Commander
- Base Civil Engineer
- Flight Chief, Installation Management
- Water Quality Program Manager
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team
- Unit Environmental Coordinator (UEC)

- Installation Personnel
- AFCEC

Additional organizational and personnel roles and responsibilities for storm water management are described throughout this plan and in referenced documents. Detailed information about typical responsibilities is available in DAFMAN 32-1067, DAFI 32-7001, and the Clean Water Act (CWA) Playbook. Additional installation-specific roles and responsibilities are documented in the BMPs below.

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10th Installation Commander (10 ABW/CC) – Responsible for mission operations on the Air Force Academy and maintains overall responsibility for environmental compliance.

10th Civil Engineering Squadron Commander (10 CES/CC) – Responsible for leading, directing, and overseeing the 10 CES. The 10 CES is responsible for operations and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure owned by the 10 CES on the Air Force Academy, including compliance with environmental regulations. 10 CES is also responsible for coordinating with tenant organizations concerning tenant owned and operated facilities and infrastructure. The 10 CES Commander also coordinates with other commanders on the Air Force Academy, as required, to meet mission requirements including environmental compliance.

10th Civil Engineer Squadron, Installation Management Flight Chief (10 CES/CEI) - Responsible for real property, environmental, and asset management activities on the Air Force Academy, including coordination with tenant organizations. The Installation Management Flight Chief is responsible for coordinating environmental compliance activities on the Air Force Academy and supporting the Water Quality Manager with implementation of this SWMP.

10th Civil Engineering Squadron Engineering Flight Chief (10 CES/CEN) – Responsible for development and redevelopment projects on the Air Force Academy, including coordination with tenants for tenant funded development and redevelopment projects. The Engineer Flight Chief is responsible for planning, design, construction oversight, coordination with contracting agencies, conducting design reviews, incorporating storm water controls into development and redevelopment projects, developing Forms 1391 and maintaining project folders.

10th Civil Engineer Squadron Operations Flight Chief (10 CES/CEO) - Responsible for facility and infrastructure maintenance of 10 ABW owned assets. Schedules and directs recurring and non-recurring maintenance activities of facilities and infrastructure. Responsible for implementing the Air Force Academy's Facility Management Program.

10th Civil Engineer Squadron Environmental Element Chief (10 CES/CEI) – Responsible for overseeing and directing environmental compliance activities on the Air Force Academy, including compliance with the Air Force Academy MS4 Permit. The Environmental Element Chief supervises the Water Quality and Hazardous Waste Program Managers and advocates for resources required for environmental compliance.

10th Civil Engineer Squadron Water Quality Program Manager (10 CES/CEIE) – Responsible for coordination and implementation of this SWMP as well as recordkeeping and reporting related to the Air Force Academy MS4 Permit.

10th Civil Engineer Squadron Stormwater Program Manager (10 CES/CEIEC) – Responsible for conducting oversight inspections of permitted construction sites, providing training, and ensuring day-to-day compliance with the MS4 permit.

Privatized Housing Contractor with oversight from the 10th Civil Engineer Squadron Housing Management Element Chief (10 CES/CEIH) – Responsible for maintaining and operating the on-base housing units on the Air Force Academy. The Privatized Housing Contractor is responsible for distributing informational materials to the residents of the housing areas, including the Air Force Academy Community Handbook.

5 TRAINING

AF installations implement storm water training programs to ensure that installation personnel, contractors, and visitors are aware of their role in the program and the importance of their participation to its success. DoDI 4715.10, *Environmental Education, Training, and Career Development*, implements policy and provides the procedures for environmental education, training, and career development programs for DoD personnel. AF installations ensure that appropriate personnel complete required education, training, and certification necessary to perform their jobs. Priority is given to the use of AF-approved education/training sources such as the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) training courses and official AF-approved computer-based training resources (e.g., The Environmental Awareness Course Hub [TEACH], myLearning, ArcNet, etc.) to meet training needs.

Specific training requirements are outlined in the BMPs below. Training records are maintained in IAW the Recordkeeping and Reporting section of this plan.

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The Air Force Academy MS4 Permit requires specific education, training, and outreach activities for several of the MS4 Minimum Control Measures (MCM's). Education, training, and outreach activities required by the Air Force Academy MS4 Permit are outlined in Section 7.1; 2.2 Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impact. Specific responsibilities, documentation procedures, and reporting are also defined in Section 7.

Section	Target Audience	Type of Training Provided	Trainer	Frequency
2.2	Government Personnel	Newcomer's training is provided monthly for any new government personnel.It covers stormwater awareness, illicit discharges, and proper waste disposal.	10 CES/CEIEC	One time
2.2.1.	Grounds Maintenance - Golf course, General grounds contractor	Herbicides/pesticides and proper fertilizer application emphasis (nitrogen/phosphorus). Proper disposal of unused chemicals. Includes illicit discharge education and proper hazardous waste disposal.	10 CES/CEIEC	Annually
2.2.1.	Facility Managers	Integrated into monthly Facility Manager Training slides. Herbicide/pesticide application and disposal of unused chemicals emphasis. Monthly for new managers and once a year as a renewal.	FM trainer, 10 CES/CEOER	Monthly for new managers, Annual refresher
2.2.1.	Housing Personnel (10 CES/CEIH) /Residents	Housing personnel are trained and pass information on to their residents via posters and newsletters. Training includes proper handling of pet waste (nitrogen/phosphorus), herbicide/pesticide application, and disposal of unused chemicals emphasis.	10 CES/CEIEC	Annually
2.2.1.	Contract Managers (10 CES/CEOE)	Contract Managers are provided a general overview of stormwater concerns to be aware of.	10 CES/CEIEC	Annually
2.2	Construction Inspectors (10 CES/CENMP)	CGP awareness, illicit discharges, haz waste disposal	10 CES/CEIEC	Annually
2.2.1.	Food Service Personnel (Primary: Mitchell Hall and High County Inn. Secondary: Falcon Club, Pho Wok, Arnold Hall, Jacks Valley, AAFES)	Illicit discharges and general stormwater awareness. Hazardous waste as well as proper oil and grease disposal.	10 CES/CEIEC	Annually
2.3.4	EMS CFT members including Tenants	Emergency spill contact information to members of the EMS CFT which includes tenants and representatives from their squadron.	10 CES/CEIEC	Annually
2.3.4	Project Managers	Emergency spill response posters are emailed to project managers to ensure awareness.	10 CES/CEIEC	Annually
2.4.2	Stormwater Construction Site Inspector (10 CES/CEIEC)	Maintenance and installation of BMPs for construction stormwater control and the terms of the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities.	10 CES/CEIEC	Once per permit term
2.6.9.	Fleet maintenance (10 CES/CEOHP)	Emergency spill response, and haz waste disposal.	10 CES/CEIEC	Annually
2.5.4.	Engineering, Contracting Officers, and Construction Inspectors	New Control Measure Standards	10 CES/CEIEC	Once - 2026

6 RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

All AF MS4s have measures in place to ensure compliance with applicable permit recordkeeping and reporting requirements. Records are stored and maintained IAW AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, and records are archived and disposed IAW the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS) Records Disposition Schedule (RDS).

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Recordkeeping – The Air Force Academy must retain records of all applicable monitoring activities, including, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and a copy of the NPDES permit for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application, or for the term of this permit, whichever is longer. The Air Force Academy must submit these records to EPA only when specifically asked to do so.

Reporting – The Air Force Academy is required to develop and submit an annual report to EPA Region 8. The annual report is due to EPA Region 8 by 1 April each year and will cover actions taken during the previous calendar year (1 January through 31 December) to comply with the USAFA MS4 Permit. Additional details pertaining to documentation of BMP implementation at the Air Force Academy is presented in Section 7 Minimum Control Measures and Best Management Practices of this SWMP. The Annual Report must also address any changes made to the SWMP, including updates in BMPs or implementation schedules. The Air Force Academy Annual Report will be reviewed for Anti-terrorism/Force Protection concerns. Any information that cannot be released to the general public will be marked "confidential" or "for official use only".

Each annual report must be signed by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative of that person. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: (1) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA). A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- The authorization is made in writing by a person described in principal executive officer or ranking elected official and submitted to the EPA; and
- The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility for environmental matter for the regulated entity.

The person signing the annual report must include the following certification statement:

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

The Air Force Academy Water Quality Program Manager will retain a copy of all annual reports and monitoring reports associated with complying with this permit in eDASH.

2 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

2.1 General Requirements:

2.1.1 The Permittee must continue to develop, implement, and enforce a stormwater management plan (SWMP).

The SWMP is specific for the USAFA MS4 permit #COR-042007 dated January 1, 2025.

2.1.2 The Permittee must continue to develop, update and implement a written SWMP. This plan must specifically describe how the Permittee is complying with each of the elements required by this Permit.

The SWMP will be located on eDASH in the USAFA T-EMP fille.

2.1.5 The Permittee must conduct an annual review of the SWMP in conjunction with preparation of the annual report required under Part 4.2 and update the document with the most current information.

The SWMP will be reviewed annually. This date of this review will be documented within the plan in T-EMP and documentation of changes to the SWMP will be included in the annual report.

7 MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

AF MS4 storm water management programs are comprised of at least six MCMs that collectively are designed to reduce pollutants discharged to receiving bodies to the MEP. BMPs and measurable goals are implemented and monitored for each MCM as described below. Where required, all AF MS4s have developed regulatory mechanisms to enforce requirements in the general permit. These mechanisms are included in the appropriate sections below.

7.1 Public Education and Outreach

All AF MS4s implement public education and outreach programs to educate the installation population on the impact that their common, daily activities and behaviors can have on installation storm water runoff and local water resources. These programs include general storm water pollution awareness and guidance on actions that can be taken to reduce the potential storm water pollution from their activities.

Example Public Education and Outreach BMPs include:

- Develop a communication and outreach strategy, including your goals, target audience, distribution methods, and available resources
- Develop outreach materials, including pamphlets, displays, signs, etc.
- Develop a public awareness campaign for installation personnel on pet waste management
- Develop a public awareness campaign for installation personnel on trash management

Installation-specific BMPs are described in the installation supplement below.

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This control measure is intended to educate the Air Force Academy community (hereafter referred to as "the public"), which includes, but is not limited to, project managers, contractors, tenants, residents, and environmental staff, about the importance of protecting storm water quality for the benefit of the environment and human health. The MS4 Permit requires the Air Force Academy to continue implementing a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff.

Measurable Goals:

- Provide all required trainings outlined here and in the Section 5 training table
- Stormwater brochures distributed to the Community Center, Arnold Hall, the prep school dining hall, and dormitories.
- USAFA website is updated at least annually with current stormwater training and contact information

Documentation

- Documentation of all training is in eDASH: Documents/00. EMS/09. Competence, Training, and Awareness
- Training rosters from the Newcomers training are obtained from 10 FSS (10fss.fsh.newcomers@us.af.mil) and stored in eDASH

2.2 Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts:

2.2.1 Define target audiences to be reached by the Public Education and Outreach Program which include at a minimum but are not limited to grounds maintenance personnel, facility managers, non-staff residents, contract managers, and food service personnel. The program must provide education and outreach about the impacts of stormwater discharges to local water bodies and the steps that can be taken to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.

Target audience: new government personnel, grounds maintenance personnel, facility managers, housing personnel, contract managers (10 CES/CEOE), construction inspectors (10 CES/CENMP), and food service personnel. Food service personnel in the major dining halls such as Mitchell Hall and the Airman Dining Hall are prioritized but other locations include Falcon Club, Pho Wok, Arnold Hall, the kitchen at Jacks Valley, and AAFES. Stormwater training for personnel that are required to comply with the SPCC plan will be conducted in conjunction with SPCC training. A table with each of these audiences and their training is listed in the Training Section of this SWMP.

2.2.2 At a minimum, disseminate informational material to the defined target audiences on both the general water quality goals of the Permit and provide education specific to the target audiences defined in Part 2.2.1 which discusses the stormwater management program, addresses their potential pollutant sources, impacts of stormwater discharges on water bodies and the steps that the target audience can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff. Inform the target audience of the impacts associated with illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste, inform the public and target audiences of proper hazardous waste collection processes, and any policies and/or procedures that shall be implemented to minimize the discharge of the defined pollutants in stormwater runoff. Informational materials shall be updated and distributed as necessary throughout the duration of this Permit, and should provide a location where all annual reports and/or SWMP updates as required by this Permit may be viewed.

With the exception of the one time training for new government personnel, stormwater training for the target audience will be provided annually. The training will be conducted by the Stormwater Program Manager or a representative trained by the Stormwater Program Manager. The training will typically be conducted in a group session using prepared slides, however the Stormwater Program Manager may determine that an informational pamphlet or independent review of the slides is sufficient for that year. The standard slide set is attached to Appendix E of the SWMP, however this is often modified to the target audience's need by the Stormwater Program Manager. Records of the actual slides used for a presentation are kept in eDASH.

Stormwater brochures will be given out during trainings and annually provided to strategic locations throughout the Academy including the Community Center, Arnold Hall, the prep school dining hall, and dormitories.

Public outreach materials will be available to target audiences on a publicly accessible website: https://www.usafa.af.mil/About-Us/Environmental-Management/

7.2 Public Involvement / Participation

All AF MS4s comply with applicable public notice requirements associated with their storm water management program. In addition to the public notice, AF MS4 storm water management programs encourage the involvement of the installation population in all facets of the program, from developing BMPs to performing installation cleanup activities.

Example Public Involvement / Participation BMPs include:

- Stream cleanup and monitoring events
- Wetland planting events
- Installation storm drain marking

Installation-specific BMPs are described in the installation supplement below.

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2.7 Public Participation/Involvement:

The goal of the Public Involvement and Participation (PIP) control measure is to raise public awareness about urban runoff pollution through public involvement and participation in the Air Force Academy water quality protection program. Additionally, the Air Force Academy hopes to involve the public in the development and implementation process to secure "buy in" and to generate public support for the Air Force Academy's water quality protection efforts. It is the Air Force Academy's intent that the following BMPs support the overall program in generating public participation, fostering support for the purpose and goals of the program, and ultimately reducing the discharge of pollutants. The municipal storm water discharge permit requires that the Air Force Academy, at a minimum, complies with applicable public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/participation program.

Measurable Goals:

- Review of the SWMP will be completed annually and any changes presented at the Environmental Management System (EMS) Cross Functional Team (CFT).
- USAFA website updated annually with the current annual report and SWMP.

Documentation:

- SWMP public outreach and received comments will be kept on file in eDASH: Documents/12. Water Quality/NPDES/Stormwater/MS4 Public Comments and Response
- Reviews completed by the EMS CFT are in eDASH: Documents/00. EMS/14. Management Review/EMS CFT
- Reviews completed by the Environmental, Safety, and Occupational Health Council (ESOHC) are documented in meeting minutes in eDASH: Documents/00. EMS/14. Management Reviews/ESOHC

2.7.1 The Permittee must implement and document a Public Involvement and Participation process that complies with public notice requirements for actions conducted, when applicable, to comply with this Permit. The following requirements apply:

2.7.1.1 The Permittee must follow its own public notice requirements to provide opportunities for public involvement that reach a majority of the public and staff within the permitte's jurisdictional boundary through the notification process;

2.7.1.2 The Permittee shall provide a mechanism and process that allows for review of the SWMP by the public without charge, which may be met by providing electronic copies via electronic mail or posting it on a public website for download. In addition, the Permittee's website must provide a statement that the SWMP is publicly available for review and comment. The SWMP available to the public must reflect all updates made prior to the previous 30 days; and.

The SWMP and most recent MS4 Annual Report are posted on the USAFA website: https://www.usafa.af.mil/About-Us/Environmental-Management/

The website states that the SWMP is available for public for public. The public is directed to send comments and questions to the environmental organization email box: 10ces.ceiec.environmental@us.af.mil. 10 CES/CEIEC and 10 CES/CEIE review all comments. Copies of any SWMP correspondence with the public are maintained in eDASH.

The SWMP is also reviewed annually by the EMS CFT. This is a team made up of a different groups and tenants on base to increase involvement and awareness of environmental issues. These reviews are documented in meeting minutes which are maintained in eDASH. Major changes to the SWMP are also reviewed by the Environmental, Safety, and Occupational Health Council (ESOHC).

2.7.1.3 The Permittee must have the ability to accept and respond (in accordance with this Permit requirements) to information submitted by the public, including but not limited to information on illicit discharges or failure to implement or meet control measure requirements associated with applicable construction activities, applicable development sites, or Permittee operations.

USAFA has established an environmental action line which the public can call to report environmental issues, including illicit discharges and spills. This number connects them to production control who has the phone number of the on-call member of the environmental team. The on-call person rotates weekly. This phone number is publicized on the stormwater posters and spill response posters that are handed out onsite. The action line phone number is (719) 333-2790.

2.7.2 The Permittee must maintain the following records for activities to meet the requirements of Part 2.7.1. and 651.

2.7.2.1 Copies of the documents used to provide public notice and any public comment received as part of the public notice process;

2.7.2.2 Documentation of the mechanism used to allow the public to provide input; and

2.7.2.3 Records of information submitted by the public in accordance with Part 2.7.1.3. and any actions the Permittee took to address the information.

2.7.3 The Stormwater Management Plan (See Part 2.1) must document any public notices and/or meetings held to meet the conditions in Parts 2.7.1 and 2.7.2.

7.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

All AF MS4s have measures in place to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to the storm water system. Illicit discharges include intentional non-storm water discharges and incidental non-storm water discharges. Installation illicit discharge detection and elimination measures include both proactive and reactive measures for preventing or limiting these types of discharges.

Example Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination BMPs include:

- Develop a storm sewer system map
- Establish an ordinance, regulatory mechanism, or other binding agreement, as appropriate, prohibiting non-storm water discharges
- Develop a plan to detect and prevent illicit discharges
- Educate installation personnel on the hazards associated with illicit discharges

Installation-specific BMPs are described in the installation supplement below.

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Illicit discharge sources must be controlled and illegal behavior prohibited in accordance with the MS4 Permit. The illicit discharge detection and elimination procedures presented in this section represent the Air Force Academy's Illicit Discharge Elimination (IDE) program. U.S. EPA studies have shown that pollutant levels from illicit discharges can be high enough to significantly degrade receiving water quality and threaten aquatic life, wildlife, and human health. Typical sources of illicit discharges include sanitary wastewater, effluent from septic tanks, car wash wastewaters, improper used oil disposal, radiator flushing disposal, roadway spills, and the improper disposal of auto and household chemicals. The Air Force Academy completed a storm water system inventory and condition assessment study in 2014. Based on these investigations and continued dry weather screening, the Air Force Academy representatives have determined that no known cross-connections currently exist in which sanitary wastewater is entering the stormwater system.

Measurable Goals

- The stormwater system map is reviewed and updated at least annually.
- Dry weather screenings of the major drainages are completed annually.
- Maintain a printed copy of EPA's *Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: a Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments* in the Water Quality Program Manager's Office (10 CES/CEIE).
- All illicit discharges recorded in EASIER
- All illicit discharges corrected within 45 business days of discovery.

Documentation:

- Annual reviews, training, dry weather screening and Environmental Standards are kept in eDASH.
- Illicit discharge reports are recorded in EASIER: https://usaf.dps.mil/teams/14074/Module/Home.aspx

2.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination:

2.3.1 Implement a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into its MS4. The program shall include procedures for detection, tracing and identification of sources, and removal of non-stormwater discharges from the storm sewer system. This program shall address dry weather discharges and illegal dumping into the storm sewer system and include training for staff on how to respond to reports of illicit discharges.

To detect illicit discharges USAFA uses dry weather screening and the education of target audients on how to identify and report an illicit discharge. The USAFA Spill reporting poster and illicit discharge and detection procedures in the US EPA Illicit Discharge and Detection and Elimination Guidance manual (October 2004) are followed.

If required, to determine the source of an illicit discharge the plumbing shop (10 CES/CEOIU) has tracer dye available.

2.3.2 Maintain and implement an enforcement policy which effectively prohibits, through ordinance or other regulatory or contractual mechanism available under the legal authorities of the MS4, non-stormwater discharges into the storm sewer system and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions. The enforcement policy shall include a description of the range of actions to be taken by the Permittee in response to an illicit discharge.

The Air Force Academy has previously invested significant resources to investigate and eliminate cross-connection and other illicit discharges the MS4. There are currently no known cross-connection or other illicit discharges to the Air Force Academy's MS4. Air Force Academy engineers and environmental management staff review all proposed projects to ensure that cross-connections or illicit discharge to the MS4 do not occur.

A set of Environmental Standards is provided to all contractors, and compliance is a condition in their contract. The standards state that no domestic, construction, or industrial waste be discharged without approval from the Environmental Office. The contracting officer will be notified if a contractor does not comply with this requirement.

As a military installation, all personnel working, visiting, or otherwise having access to the installation are subject to specific laws, regulations, and policies while on the Air Force Academy. Enforcement procedures for non-compliance with laws, regulations, and policies are included in the Uniform Code of Military Justice, contracts subject to Federal Acquisition Regulations, Department of Air Force Instruction (DAFI) 51-202 Non-Judicial Punishment, DAFI 36-704 Discipline and Adverse Actions, DAFI 36-2907 Unfavorable Information File (UIF) Program among others. Enforcement procedures can vary based on specific situations. Enforcement procedures on the Air Force Academy are administered by individual supervisors, commanders, Security Forces Squadron, and potentially off-installation law enforcement officers.

2.3.3 Provide a mechanism for reporting of illicit discharges to the Permittee and disseminate this mechanism (e.g., phone number, email address, etc.) on any outreach materials as appropriate. For each of the illicit discharges identified by the target audience or the Permittee, the Permittee shall document a brief description that outlines how that illicit discharge was identified and the procedures taken to characterize and/or eliminate the illicit discharge.

Base personnel can report Illicit discharges via the spill reporting hotline (719) 333-2790. The number is on the USAF Spill Reporting Poster and on the Stormwater program brochure. If an illicit discharge occurs, it is documented in the Enforcement Actions, Spills, and Inspections Environmental Reporting (EASIER) database. The entry in EASIER outlines how the discharge was identified and what steps were taken to characterize or eliminate it.

2.3.4 Provide emergency spill contact information to all building managers, project managers, and tenants.

The spill reporting procedures and contact information are provided to facility managers during their initial training and annual refresher. Tenants are provided this information during EMS CFT meetings. Project managers are emailed copies of the spill response poster to ensure awareness.

2.3.5 Investigate any illicit discharge within two (2) business days of its detection, and take action to eliminate the source of the discharge within forty-five (45) business days of its detection (or obtain permission from the delegated EPA official for such longer periods as may be necessary in particular instances). If illicit discharges can be determined through sampling and analysis to be allowable non-stormwater discharges as defined in Part 1.4.2 of the Permit (e.g., uncontaminated groundwater, foundation drains), then elimination of the source of the discharge may not be appropriate.

Illicit discharges are investigated as soon as possible after they are reported. Action is taken to eliminate illicit discharges as soon as possible after the source is identified and the EPA will be notified if it will take longer than 45 business days to address the discharge.

2.3.6 Maintain an information management system which tracks dry weather screening efforts, illicit discharge reports, enforcement actions, and the location and any remediation efforts to address identified illicit discharges.

Dry weather screening efforts are tracked in eDASH. Illicit discharges, illicit discharge remediation efforts, and illicit discharge enforcement actions will be tracked in the EASIER database.

2.3.7 Conduct dry weather screening annually at each or the major outfalls for the presence of non stormwater discharges and to determine if there are significant erosion issues which need to be addressed. If an illicit discharge is detected, an assessment of that discharge shall be made. The assessment should first be used to determine the source of the dry weather discharge and if it can be readily remedied (e.g., landscape watering). Field sampling should be used when it is not possible to eliminate a dry weather discharge. Sampling could include field tests of selected chemical parameters as indicators of discharge sources where dry weather flows are detected. Screening level tests may utilize less expensive "field test kits" using test methods not approved by the EPA under 40 CFR Part 136, provided the manufacturer's published detection ranges are adequate for the illicit discharge detection purposes.

Dry weather screening will be conducted annually to determine if there are significant erosion issues and illicit discharges at USAFA. If identified, determination of the source of this discharge will be made and where appropriate and field sampling will be conducted. Documentation for dry weather screening will include the date, location, results, and any follow-up investigation if required. The inspection form is included in Appendix F along with a map of areas inspected. USAFA's stormwater system is made up of numerous minor outfalls and overland flow of stormwater. It also discharges into multiple different creeks. This makes inspection of discrete areas difficult. For this reason, upstream portions of the creeks where they enter the property are inspected and followed by downstream areas to see if there are any observable changes in water quality. Additional outfalls will be spot checked as needed.

2.3.8 Develop and maintain an updated map of the stormwater drainage system within the permitted area showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all waters of the United States that receive discharges from those outfalls.

Maps of the stormwater drainage system and outfalls are maintained by the USAFA GIS Department. These can be accessed by anyone on base through AFGIMS: https://maps.af.mil/viewer/index?base=United%20States%20Air%20Force%20Academy%20(XQPZ)

2.3.9 The annual report and SWMP (See Part 4.2) must document the following information related to illicit discharge detection and elimination:

2.3.9.1 A description of the program used to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into the MS4 including procedures for detection, tracing and identification of sources, and removal of non-stormwater discharges from the storm sewer system;

2.3.9.2 A description of the location(s) and method(s) of dry weather screening performed;

2.3.9.3 A description of illicit discharges detected and all actions taken to eliminate sources of illicit discharges

2.3.9.4 A description or citation of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanisms used to prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4;

2.3.9.5 A copy or excerpt from the information management system used to track illicit discharges showing all information required by Part 2.3.6 for the year;

2.3.9.6 A description of the categories of non-stormwater discharges evaluated as potentially being significant contributors of pollutants to the MS4 and any local controls placed on these discharges; and

2.3.9.7 A description of the schedule and/or progress in creating a complete storm sewer map.

3 Storm Sewer and Outfall Monitoring

Quarterly PFAS sampling is a new requirement under this permit and will begin in 2026. Results will be reported as part of the annual report. A reduction in sampling procedures may be requested if two years of quarterly sampling data show non-detectable levels of PFAS at the below locations.

Outfall	Longitude	Latitude	Outfall Description	Identifier
001	-104.8126	38.96485	South of Airfield Drive, NW of Kettle Lake #2. Approximately 111 feet south of west entrance of Kettle Lake parking area.	Fire Station #3, Building 9227 & Airfield Drive Spray Test Area
002	-104.8182	38.9620	Southside of Airfield Drive, approximately 85 feet south of the intersection of Airfield Drive and Airfield Access Road Gate #4. Culvert is 40 feet south from the edge of Airfield Drive.	Fire Station #3, Building 9227 & Airfield Drive Spray Test Area
003	-104.8807	38.9744	Fire Fighting Training Area. Approximately 1,085 feet west of the intersection of West Monument Creek Road and Road 601. Sampling location is 65 feet from SW edge of Fire Fighting concrete pad with the tower. Approximately 40 feet from south edge of Road 601, just beyond the drainage rip rap.	Fire Burn Pit, Current Fire Fighting Training Area (FTA)

7.4 Construction Site Runoff Control

All AF MS4s have measures in place to reduce discharges to storm water of sediment and other potential pollutants from construction sites disturbing one or more acres of land.

Example Construction Site Runoff Control BMPs include:

- Establish an ordinance, regulatory mechanism, or other binding agreement, as appropriate, requiring erosion and sediment control
- Implement erosion and sediment control measures
- Establish procedures for controlling construction waste
- Develop a procedure to review construction site plans for proper sediment control
- Develop a procedure for collecting and considering installation personnel information and feedback
- Conduct inspections and enforce storm water requirements at construction sites

Installation-specific BMPs are described in the installation supplement below.

Installation Supplement

The purpose of the Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control MCM is to prevent soil and construction materials and wastes from leaving the site and entering the storm water drainage system. Sediment is usually the primary pollutant of concern; during a short period of time, uncontrolled construction sites can contribute more sediment to waterways than can be deposited naturally over several decades. The resulting siltation—along with the contribution of other pollutants from construction sites—can cause physical, biological, and chemical harm to local waterways.

The following BMPs will be implemented by the Air Force Academy during the next 5-year permit term and represent a program to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from construction sites. Pollutants of concern specifically targeted by the BMPs established in this section include sediment, solid waste, phosphorous, nitrogen, pesticides, oil and grease, concrete truck washout wastewater, construction chemicals, and construction debris. The Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control BMPs are presented in the following subsections. The Stormwater Program Manager is responsible for coordination and implementation of the construction site runoff control program.

Measurable Goals:

•Each permitted construction site is inspected every 45 days.
•Construction site inspector has been trained on BMPs during the permit term.
•All SWPPP reviews are documented along with comments provided to the construction contractor.

Documentation:
•All construction site inspections and trainings are documented in eDASH: Documents/12. Water Quality/NPDES/Stormwater
•SWPPP reviews are retained on the N:Drive
•A copy of the current Environmental Standards and the Revegetation and Erosion Control Standards are maintained at https://www.usafa.af.mil/About-Us/Environmental-Management/ and https://usafa.isportsman.net/Regulations.aspx

2.4 Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control:
The Permittee must:
2.4.1 Develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any stormwater runoff to the MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of pollutants in stormwater discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more.

Construction contracts for work performed at USAFA contain standard specifications that mandate compliance with stormwater regulations. Contractors for regulated construction activities (disturbance equal to or greater than an acre or part

of a larger common plan of development) are required to complete a Notice of Intent (NOI) and develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the site that is reviewed and approved by the Stormwater Program Manager. A Notice of Termination (NOT) is only filed once the site has been stabilized and verified by USAFA. Sites are inspected for proper BMPs prior to construction activities beginning and then inspected every 45 days in accordance with the current MS4 permit.

2.4.2 Provide and document training to contracting office representatives which perform inspections regarding the maintenance and installation of best management practices (BMPs) for construction stormwater control and the terms of the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities. This training is required at least once during the term of this Permit or within one year of hiring new contracting office representatives, whichever is sooner, and shall include procedures for how representatives will document and submit inspection findings to the Permittee's staff.

Inspections of BMPs are conducted by the Stormwater Program Manager and stormwater inspectors (10 CES/CEIEC), who report any issues that are not addressed to the contracting officer. The Stormwater Program Manager and inspectors are not referred to as the contracting office representative, but fulfill the role outlined in this section of the permit. The Stormwater Program Manager and inspectors are required to pass the EPA's online Construction General Permit (CGP) training. A certificate is issued which expires at the end of the CGP permit term, at which point they would need to complete a new training. All inspections and findings are documented on an inspection form that is based on the EPA's guidance inspection form. Inspection records are maintained in eDASH and emailed to the permittee's staff.

The construction contractor also has a stormwater inspector on staff or a subcontractor who performs their more frequent internal BMP inspections. The training/qualifications for that inspector are required to be included in the SWPPP which USAFA reviews.

2.4.3 Maintain a list of policies and/or procedures which shall be used to enforce construction site compliance within the Permittee and implement procedures for documenting deficiencies in contract performance based on compliance with construction stormwater regulations. This may include working with other cities, drainage districts, and/or utilizing the EPA for enforcement of construction stormwater violations and shall address enforcement mechanisms for non-USAFA construction projects (e.g., county road construction) within the MS4. The policies and/or procedures shall incorporate an escalation protocol (e.g., a warning for first-time violators, followed by escalated actions for subsequent violations).

All findings are documented on USAFA's construction site inspection form. Maintenance items that are not addressed or are reoccurring are given three written warnings documented in the inspection and then they become a corrective action. The construction contractor is provided a written notification as part of the inspection report that the corrective action must be addressed. If the corrective action is not addressed by the next inspection, then the issue is escalated to the contracting officer. The Stormwater Program Manager may elect to escalate it earlier depending on the severity of the situation. The contracting officer can issue a cure notice to the contractor to correct the actions. If the cure notice is not addressed, the contracting officer has the ability to terminate the contractor's contract. All corrective actions are tracked in EASIER.

For projects that are within the MS4 but not run by USAFA, the enforcement actions would be handled by the lead agency. This might be CDOT, El Paso County, or the City of Colorado Springs. Findings from inspections would be shared with the lead agency.

2.4.4 The program must be developed and implemented to assure adequate design, implementation, and maintenance of BMPs at construction sites within the MS4 to reduce pollutant discharges and protect water quality and compliance with the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities.

To ensure BMPs are designed to acceptable standards, compliance with the United States Air Force Academy Revegetation and Erosion Control Standards is a part of construction contracts. The design and selection of BMPs is reviewed during the Stormwater Pollution Prevent Plan (SWPPP) review, prior to construction, to ensure compliance with the CGP and USAFA's standards. The installation of BMPs is then inspected before construction begins and every 45-days after the start of construction to verify that they are being correctly implemented and maintained.

2.4.5 Appropriate control measures must be selected, designed, installed, implemented, and maintained to minimize all potential pollutants, such as but not limited to sediment, construction site waste, trash, discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, sanitary waste, and contaminated soils in discharges to the MS4. Specific control measures must meet the requirements listed below. At a minimum, pollutant sources associated with the following activities (if part of the applicable construction activity) must be addressed:
2.4.5.1 Control Measures for Erosion and Sediment Control
2.4.5.1.1 Stormwater runoff from all disturbed areas and soil storage areas for which permanent or temporary stabilization is not implemented, must flow to at least one control measure to minimize sediment in the discharge. This may be accomplished through filtering, settling, or straining. The control measure must be selected, designed, installed and adequately sized in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic, and pollution control practices. The control measure(s) must contain or filter flows in order to prevent the bypass of flows without treatment and must be appropriate for stormwater runoff from disturbed areas and for the expected flow rate, duration, and flow conditions (i.e., sheet or concentrated flow);
2.4.5.1.2 Vehicle tracking controls shall be implemented at all vehicle exits to minimize vehicle tracking of sediment from disturbed areas;
2.4.5.1.3 Outlets that withdraw water from or near the surface shall be installed when discharging from basins and impoundments, unless not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices;
2.4.5.1.4 Maintain pre-existing vegetation or equivalent control measures for areas within 50 horizontal feet of receiving waters as described in the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities, unless infeasible;
2.4.5.1.5 Soil compaction must be minimized for areas where infiltration control measures will occur or where final stabilization will be achieved through vegetative cover;
2.4.5.1.6 Unless not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices, topsoil shall be preserved for those areas of a site that will utilize vegetative final stabilization; and
2.4.5.1.7 Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity, including the disturbance of steep slopes.
2.4.5.2 Practices for Other Common Pollutants
2.4.5.2.1 Bulk storage, 55 gallons or greater, for petroleum products and other liquid chemicals must have secondary containment, or equivalent protection, in order to contain spills and to prevent spilled material from entering receiving waters.
2.4.5.2.2 Control measures designed for concrete washout must be implemented. The Permittee must ensure the washing activities do not contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff, or receiving waters.
2.4.5.3 Practices for Other Activities
At a minimum pollutant sources associated with the following activities (if reasonably expected to be part of the applicable construction activity) must be addressed:
2.4.5.3.1 Loading and unloading operations;
2.4.5.3.2 Outdoor storage of construction site materials, building materials, fertilizers, and chemicals;
2.4.5.3.3 Bulk storage of materials;
2.4.5.3.4 Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling;
2.4.5.3.5 Significant dust or particulate generating processes;
2.4.5.3.6 Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents, and oils;
2.4.5.3.7 Asphalt and concrete batch plants;
2.4.5.3.8 Other areas or operations where spills can occur;
2.4.5.3.9 Other non-stormwater discharges including construction dewatering not covered under the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities and wash water that may contribute pollutants to the MS4; and
2.4.5.3.10 Construction waste control, material containment, and spill prevention.

The environmental Stormwater Program Manager (10 CES/CEIEC) and Water Quality Program Manager (10 CES/CEIE) review and approve a SWPPP for each site using the checklist in Appendix G of this SWMP to make sure all of the above concerns are met. SWPPP's include a spill plan before they are approved.

2.4.5.4 Stabilization Requirements
The following requirements must be implemented for each construction site:
2.4.5.4.1 Temporary stabilization must be implemented for earth disturbing activities on any portion of the site where ground disturbing construction activity has permanently ceased, or temporarily ceased for more than 14 calendar days. Temporary stabilization methods may include, but are not limited to, tarps, soil tackifier, and hydroseed. The construction operator may exceed the 14-day schedule when either the function of the specific area of the site requires it to remain disturbed, or, physical characteristics of the terrain and climate prevent stabilization. The construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must document the

constraints necessitating the alternative schedule, provide the alternate stabilization schedule, and identify all locations where the alternative schedule is applicable on the site map.
2.4.5.4.2 Final stabilization must be implemented for all construction sites. Final stabilization is reached when all ground surface disturbing activities at the construction site are complete; and, for all areas of ground surface disturbing activities, establish uniform, perennial vegetation that provides 70% or more of the cover that is provided by vegetation native to the local undisturbed areas; and/or implement permanent non-vegetative stabilization measures to provide effective cover.
2.4.5.4.3 The exceptions to Part 2.4.5.4.2 include: arid, semi-arid or drought-stricken areas, disturbed areas on agricultural lands that are restored to their preconstruction agricultural use, and areas that need to remain disturbed as described in the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities.
2.4.5.4.4 Final stabilization must be designed and installed as a permanent feature. Final stabilization measures for obtaining a vegetative cover and permanent non-vegetative measures include, but are not limited to, the following as appropriate:
2.4.5.4.4.1 Seed mix selection and application methods;
2.4.5.4.4.2 Soil preparation and amendments;
2.4.5.4.4.3 Soil stabilization methods (e.g., crimped straw, hydro mulch or rolled erosion control products);
2.4.5.4.4.4 Appropriate sediment control measures as needed until final stabilization is achieved;
2.4.5.4.4.5 Permanent pavement, hardscape, xeriscape, stabilized driving surfaces; or
2.4.5.4.4.6 Other alternative stabilization practices as applicable.
2.4.5.4.5 The Permittee must ensure all temporary control measures are removed from the construction site once final stabilization is achieved, except when the control measure specifications allow the control measure to be left in place (i.e., bio-degradable control measures).
2.4.5.5 Maintenance
All control measures must remain in effective operating condition and be protected from activities that would reduce their effectiveness. Control measures must be maintained in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic, and pollution control practices. The necessary repairs or modifications to a control measure requiring routine maintenance must be conducted to maintain an effective operating condition.
2.4.6 Review the site plan for construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre or less than one acre and part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more. A narrative description of non-structural control measures must be included in the construction SWPPP. The Permittee must require that the construction SWPPP be maintained to reflect current conditions. This means, among other actions, the Permittee must take all enforcement steps necessary at each site in order to ensure that the construction SWPPP is maintained to reflect all current conditions.

All sites with a permit are inspected every 45 days and permitees are advised when stabilization requirements are needed or repairs/maintenance are needed in accordance with the CGP. The SWPPP is reviewed during the 45 day inspections to make sure it matches current conditions. In addition to CGP requirements, all permittees are instructed to follow USAFA's Revegetation and Erosion Control Standards which provides guidance on seed mix, proper preparation, and irrigation.

2.4.6.1 Initial SWPPP Review: The Permittee must review and approve site plans for all applicable construction activities prior to the start of construction activities. If a site plan does not meet the requirements in EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities, the Permittee shall not approve the site plan and will notify the site plan contact that land disturbing activities may not be commenced at the site. The Permittee will only approve a construction SWPPP if the Permittee staff has confirmed that the site plan meets the following:
2.4.6.1.1 Has been prepared in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic, and pollution control practices;
2.4.6.1.2 Includes appropriate control measures for all potential sources of pollution at all stages of construction, including final stabilization;
2.4.6.1.3 Meets the requirements in the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities;
2.4.6.1.4 Identifies all potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from the site;
2.4.6.1.5 Includes a site description which includes, at a minimum, the following:
2.4.6.1.5.1 Qualified Stormwater Manager. The construction SWPPP must list individual(s) by title and name who are designated as the site's qualified stormwater manager(s) responsible for implementing the construction SWPPP in its entirety. This role may be filled by more than one individual;
2.4.6.1.5.2 Spill Prevention and Response Plan. The construction SWPPP must have a spill prevention and response plan. The plan may incorporate by reference any part of a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan under section 311 of the Clean Water

Act (CWA) or a Spill Prevention Plan required by a separate NPDES permit. The relevant sections of any referenced plans must be available as part of the construction SWPPP;
2.4.6.1.5.3 Materials Handling. The construction SWPPP must describe and locate all control measures implemented at the site to minimize impacts from handling significant materials that could contribute pollutants to runoff. These handling procedures can include control measures for pollutants and activities such as, exposed storage of building materials, paints and solvents, landscape materials, fertilizers or chemicals, sanitary waste material, trash and equipment maintenance, or fueling procedures;
2.4.6.1.5.4 Potential Sources of Pollution. The construction SWPPP must list all potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from the site. This shall include, but is not limited to, the following pollutant sources:
• Disturbed and stored soils;
• Vehicle tracking of sediments;
• Management of contaminated soils;
• Loading and unloading operations;
• Outdoor storage activities (erodible building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.);
• Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling;
• Significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., saw cutting material, including dust);
• Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.;
• On-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters);
• Concrete truck/equipment washing, including washing of the concrete truck chute and associated fixtures and equipment;
• Dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants, and masonry stations; and
• Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets.
2.4.6.1.6 Implementation of Control Measures. The construction SWPPP must include design specifications that contain information on the implementation of the control measure in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic, and pollution control practices; including as applicable drawings, dimensions, installation information, materials, implementation processes, control measure-specific inspection expectations, and maintenance requirements.
2.4.6.1.6.1 The construction SWPPP must include a documented use agreement between the applicable construction site owner or operator and the owner or operator of any control measures located outside of the construction site boundaries that are used by the applicable construction site for compliance with the construction SWPPP, but not under the direct control of the applicable construction site owner or operator. The applicable construction site owner or operator is responsible for ensuring that all control measures located outside of the construction site boundaries, that are being used by the applicable construction site, are properly maintained. The construction SWPPP must include all information required of and relevant to any such control measures located outside the construction site boundaries, including location, installation specifications, design specifications and maintenance requirements.
2.4.6.1.7 Site Description. The construction SWPPP must include a site description which includes, at a minimum, the following:
2.4.6.1.7.1 The nature of the construction activity at the site;
2.4.6.1.7.2 The proposed schedule for the sequence for major construction activities and the planned implementation of control measures for each phase. (e.g., clearing, grading, utilities, vertical, etc.);
2.4.6.1.7.3 Estimates of the total acreage of the site, and the acreage expected to be disturbed by clearing, excavation, grading, or any other construction activities;
2.4.6.1.7.4 A summary of any existing data used in the development of the construction site plans or construction SWPPP that describe the soil or existing potential for soil erosion;
2.4.6.1.7.5 A description of the percent of existing vegetative ground cover relative to the entire site and the method for determining the percentage;
2.4.6.1.7.6 A description of any allowable non-stormwater discharges at the site;
2.4.6.1.7.7 A description of areas receiving discharge from the site. Including a description of the immediate source receiving the discharge. If the stormwater discharge is to another municipal separate storm sewer system, the location of the storm sewer discharge and the ultimate receiving water(s); and
2.4.6.1.7.8 A description of all stream crossings located within the construction site boundary.
2.4.6.1.8 Site Map. The construction SWPPP must include a site map which includes, at a minimum, the following:
2.4.6.1.8.1 Construction site boundaries;
2.4.6.1.8.2 Flow arrows that depict stormwater flow directions on-site and runoff direction;
2.4.6.1.8.3 All areas of ground disturbance including areas of borrow and fill;
2.4.6.1.8.4 Areas used for storage of soil;
2.4.6.1.8.5 Locations of all waste accumulation areas, including areas for liquid, concrete, masonry, and asphalt;
2.4.6.1.8.6 Locations of asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations;
2.4.6.1.8.7 Locations of all structural control measures;
2.4.6.1.8.8 Locations of all non-structural control measures;

2.4.6.1.8.9 Locations of springs, streams, wetlands and other receiving waters, including areas that require pre-existing vegetation be maintained within 50 feet of a receiving water, where determined feasible in accordance with Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements in the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities; and
2.4.6.1.8.10 Locations of all stream crossings located within the construction site boundary.
2.4.6.1.9 Final Stabilization and Long-Term Stormwater Management. The construction SWPPP must describe the practices used to achieve final stabilization of all disturbed areas at the site and any planned practices to control pollutants in stormwater discharges that will occur after construction operations are completed. Including but not limited to, detention/retention ponds, rain gardens, stormwater vaults, etc.
2.4.6.2 Construction SWPPP Revisions: The construction SWPPP must reflect current site conditions. The Permittee will implement procedures and deadlines for the following construction SWPPP modifications:
2.4.6.2.1 Major Modifications. Changes to the original site plan that remove or add additional area to the project, modify the final hydrology or drainage of the final design, replace approved site plans, or otherwise expand or contract the scope of the original project shall require the submission of plans to Permittee for review and approval.
2.4.6.2.2 Minor Modifications. Modifications to the original site plan that do NOT increase the scope or change hydrology of the project but modify/improve specific control measures in use at site, indicate progression in phasing of the project, or specify relocation of previously approved control measures within the project shall be made in the field by the construction site owner/operator and thoroughly documented in the site plan narrative and drawings. The Permittee must review these revisions during inspections, determine if the Permittee approves, and show in some way (like initialing the map or through an electronic log) that the Permittee approves the minor modifications.
2.4.6.2.3 The Permittee will only approve a major or minor modification if the modification meets the applicable requirements of Part 2.4.6.2.1 and 2.4.6.2.2.

The Water Quality Program Manager (10 CES/CEIE) and Stormwater Program Manager (10 CES/CEIEC) review and approve a SWPPP for each site using the checklist in Appendix G of this SWMP to make sure all of the above concerns are met. SWPPP's include a spill plan before they are approved. Construction is not allowed to begin if the SWPPP has not been approved.

2.4.6.3 Routine Inspections:
2.4.6.3.1 Frequency: Conduct a routine inspection of construction sites at least every 45 days. A routine inspection must be conducted at least once before final stabilization if the period of construction activity is less than 45 days in length.
2.4.6.3.1.1 Routine inspections do not apply to sites:
Individual Homes in a Residential Subdivision-Finished Home: Inspections are not required for a residential lot that has been conveyed to a homeowner ("a finished home") when all of the following criteria have been met: 1) The lot has been sold to the homeowner(s) for private residential use, 2) The lot has less than one acre of disturbed area, 3) All construction activity associated with grading the lot and building the home is completed, 4) A certificate of occupancy (or equivalent) has been issued to the homeowner, 5) The Permittee has documented that the lot is subject to this exclusion and 6) The residential development site must have a Permittee-approved site plan and still be inspected by the Permittee if there are observations or reports of discharges of sediment from disturbed areas.
Individual Homes in a Residential Subdivision-Unfinished Home: Inspections are not required for a residential lot with an unfinished home when all of the following criteria have been met: 1) The lot has less than one acre of disturbed area, 2) The Permittee has documented that the lot is subject to this exclusion, and 3) The residential development site must have a Permittee-approved site plan and still be inspected by the Permittee if there are observations or reports of discharges of sediment from disturbed areas.
Winter Conditions: Inspections are not required at sites where construction activities are temporarily halted, snow cover exists over the entire site for an extended period and melting conditions posing a risk of surface erosion do not exist. This exclusion is applicable only during the period where melting conditions do not exist. Other required minimum inspection frequencies remain applicable but do not include the days during which this exclusion applies. The following information must be documented for this exclusion: dates when snow cover occurred, date when construction activities ceased, and date melting conditions began.
2.4.6.3.2 Scope: The inspection must assess the following:
2.4.6.3.2.1 Whether the construction SWPPP accurately reflects site conditions, includes all existing control measures and potential pollution sources. Evaluate the adequacy of any changes, including new onsite control measures, and determine if the inspector will: 1) approve or deny the changes as minor modifications, and document these
decisions on the onsite construction SWPPP; or 2) require the owner or operator of the site to re-submit the construction SWPPP for review by the Permittee because it includes major changes;
2.4.6.3.2.2 Control measures: Identify failure to implement control measures, inadequate control measures, and control measures requiring routine maintenance;
2.4.6.3.2.3 Pollutant sources: Evaluate all pollutant sources, including trash, to determine if an illegal discharge has occurred; and

2.4.6.3.2.4 Discharge points: Visually inspect each discharge point to the MS4, or beyond the limits of the construction site as necessary to determine if an illicit discharge has occurred. The Permittee must require the removal of the pollutants, when feasible, from the MS4 when the Permittee identifies a failure to implement a control measure or an inadequate control measure resulting in pollutants discharging to the MS4 or beyond the limits of the construction site.
2.4.6.4 Maintain inspection records with the following minimum information for all inspections conducted:
2.4.6.4.1 Inspection date;
2.4.6.4.2 Name of inspector(s);
2.4.6.4.3 Site identification;
2.4.6.4.4 Inspection results including the location of and description of any illicit discharges, failure to implement control measures, and inadequate control measures. The inspection results should also list (not locate) any control measures requiring routine maintenance;
2.4.6.4.5 Identification of any inadequate control measures that have not been resolved from the previous inspection; and
2.4.6.4.6 Type of inspection (initial, routine, final, compliant-related, etc.).

Routine inspections are conducted every 45 days and in accordance with the CGP. Inspections are recorded on an inspection form modeled after the EPA CGP inspection form.

2.4.7 Maintain and utilize a closure process whereby environmental staff or contracting office representatives evaluate whether 70% vegetative cover (or another final stabilization measure described in Parts 2.4.5.4-2.4.5.3) has been met at all areas of the site prior to closing out construction stormwater permits.

When vegetation reaches 70% of pre-existing cover the Stormwater Program Manager performs a Notice of Termination (NOT) inspection to verify if the cover is met and will also get the opinion of USAFA's Fish and Wildlife representative (10 CES/CEIEA) to verify that vegetation is satisfactory and doesn't contain significant amounts of weeds. NOT inspection records are stored in eDASH. The construction contractor is not allowed to file for a NOT without prior approval from the Stormwater Program Manager.

2.4.8 The annual report and SWMP (See Part 4.2) must document the following information related to construction site stormwater runoff control:
2.4.8.1 A description of construction activities which disturbed greater than or equal to one acre of land or were part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more;
2.4.8.2 A description or citation of the established ordinance or other regulatory mechanisms used to require erosion and sediment controls;
2.4.8.3 A description of the compliance and enforcement mechanisms the Permittee used to ensure that construction activities disturbing equal to or greater than one acre of land were in compliance with the terms of the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities.
2.4.8.4 A description of the procedures for site plan review, including the review of pre-construction site plans;
2.4.8.5 A description of the procedures for site inspection;
2.4.8.6 Documentation of training provided to contracting office representatives regarding the maintenance and installation of BMPs for construction stormwater control and the terms of the EPA General Permit for Discharges from Construction Activities; and
2.4.8.7 The name or title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the construction site runoff control program.

The annual report and SWMP are prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the USAFA MS4 Permit.

7.5 Post-Construction Runoff Control

All AF MS4s have measures in place to reduce discharges to storm water of sediment and other potential pollutants from new and/or redevelopment projects.

Example Post-Construction Runoff Control BMPs include:

- Develop strategies for implementing both structural and non-structural BMPs in development projects
- Establish an ordinance, regulatory mechanism, or other binding agreement, as appropriate, addressing post-construction runoff
- Implement a program to ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs

Installation-specific BMPs are described in the installation supplement below.

Installation Supplement

The Air Force Academy's MS4 Permit requires all new post-construction storm water controls to be included in a georeferenced data management system. The Air Force Academy has developed a map of the installation storm sewer system that identifies drainage conveyance, storm drain inlets, basins, culverts and BMPs. This map will be updated to account for modifications of the system. Construction contractors are required to provide as-built drawings of storm sewer system modifications to the Drafting Department for incorporation into the overall base map. The Water Quality Program Manager and Drafting Department will conduct an annual review of the Air Force Academy's structural post-construction storm water controls inventory/map to ensure updates are being made. Any structural post-construction storm water controls missing from the inventory will be added during the annual review

As a non-traditional MS4, the Air Force Academy is the final owner of nearly all post-construction BMPs. Inspection and maintenance of these post-construction storm water controls is critical to ensuring long-term operation and improved downstream water quality. To properly maintain existing and future structural BMPs, routine visual inspections are performed of the structural post-construction storm water BMPs. Structural post-construction storm water BMPs for the purposes of this BMP, include the following structural control measures: detention ponds, bio-retention areas, outfalls, and check dams. Inlets and culverts will be inspected as part of P2-4 presented in the next section of this SWMP. Maintenance will be initiated based on inspection findings.

Measurable Goals:

- Control Measure Standards in section 2.5.9 will be added to USAFA Environmental Standards in 2026.
- Training on new Control Measure Standards will be provided to Engineering, Contracting Officers, and Construction Inspectors in 2026.
- All post-construction control measures are visually inspected according to their maintenance plan.
- Projects are held to new control measure standards by January 1, 2027.

Documentation:

- As-builts are maintained by 10 CES Engineering on the J Drive
- Maximo is used to create any workorders for maintenance needed on post-construction controls.
- The *United States Air Force Project Managers' Guide for Design and Construction* along with other DAFIs, require that all development and redevelopment projects planned for the Air Force Academy must be reviewed by 10 CES representatives

2.5 Post-Construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment:
The Permittee must:

2.5.1 Include in contracts and requests for funding (e.g., a "prospective package") a requirement to design for and provide funding for the installation of permanent stormwater control measures designed to retain, detain, infiltrate or treat runoff from newly developed and redeveloped impervious surfaces in a manner consistent with Control Measure Design Standards (See Part 2.5.9) for all newly developed and redeveloped project sites which disturb greater than or equal to one acre of land, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale. This should include a line item for costs associated with the installation and design of permanent stormwater control measures. See 2.5.9.3 Compliance Schedule for existing projects.

The Control Measure Standards in sections 2.5.9 and schedule in section 2.5.9.3 will be added to USAFA Environmental Standards. The standards are incorporated in all construction contracts issued by USAFA.

2.5.2 As part of the design review process for all new development and redevelopment construction projects disturbing equal to or greater than one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, review contracts to ensure that they meet the Control Measure Design Standards defined in Part 2.5.9.

To ensure post-construction runoff requirements are met, the Air Force Academy has implemented a multiphase review process as follows:
The design Engineering/ Architectural firm delivers 30%, 60%, 90%, and 100% plans-set submittals and the Design Analysis Document to the Air Force Academy Civil Engineer Squadron. The hydrology calculations for preconstruction runoff coefficient and post construction runoff coefficient are included in the Design Analysis, which are reviewed by the Air Force

Academy's Civil Engineer Squadron Project Manager. If a deficiency is noted, feedback will be given to the Engineering/Architectural firm, so that corrections can be accomplished early in the design process. All design review comments and corrections are recorded in the project folder.

2.5.3 For all new development and redevelopment construction projects which will disturb one acre or greater of land, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, meet with appropriate city, county, and/or drainage district staff to discuss recently constructed or proposed new developments within the MS4 and how they may impact the water quality downstream.

Projects are designed with controls in place to limit any impact of water quality downstream, however communication will occur with the appropriate entity if a construction project will impact the city, county, CDOT, or other orginization.

2.5.4 Within two years of the effective date of this Permit, provide and document training to all planning staff and contracting officers to provide education on stormwater runoff, and to communicate the expectations for meeting the Control Measure Design Standards defined in Part 2.5.9.

Engineering personnel, contracting officers, and construction inspectors will all be trained in 2026 on the requirements of Control Measure Design Standards defined in Part 2.5.9

2.5.5 Implement a closeout procedure such that newly installed post-construction stormwater control measures can be cleaned and are in working order as designed prior to closing out contracts.

The Civil Engineering Squadron inspects all projects before the construction contractor hands it over as part of the site's beneficial occupancy date (BOD) process.

2.5.6 Upon closeout of new construction projects, include maintenance requirements and as-built specifications for newly installed permanent post-construction stormwater control measures into a plan or system which integrates into existing facility management procedures for the Permittee.
As-built specifications and maintenance requirements are kept together with the project files. A list of all permanent post-construction stormwater controls is maintained to make sure each control is properly maintained.

2.5.7 Retain construction as-built designs and maintenance requirements for all Control Measures installed for the purpose of meeting the Control Measure Design Standards defined in Part 2.5.9 and New Development Planning Procedures for Specific Industrial Activities defined in Part 2.5.10 for the life of the Control Measures. This requirement also applies to vegetative and soil management requirements, minimization of directly connected impervious areas, and other green infrastructure practices designed to meet the infiltration requirements in Part 2.5.9.2.
Documentation of compliance with the control measures in 2.5.10 is kept with the project files.

2.5.8 Inspect at a minimum, annually, all Control Measures planned and installed during the Permit term for the purpose of meeting the Control Measure Design Standards defined in Part 2.5.9 and New Development Planning Procedures for Specific Industrial Activities defined in Part 2.5.10 to ensure that they are being maintained in a manner which meets their intended design.
This requirement applies to vegetative and soil management requirements, minimization of directly connected impervious areas, and other green infrastructure practices designed to meet the infiltration requirements in Part 2.5.9.2.
All control measures installed during this permit term will be inspected annually to ensure they are functioning as designed.

2.5.9 Control Measure Design Standards. The Permittee's requirements and oversight must be implemented to address selection, installation, implementation, and maintenance of Control Measures using one of the following design standards:

2.5.9.1 Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV) Standard: The Control Measure is designed to provide treatment and/or infiltration of the water quality capture volume (WQCV), and:
• 100 % of the covered development project is captured, except the Permittee may exclude an area not to exceed the lesser of 1,000 square feet or 1 % of the covered development project when the
Permittee has determined that it is not practicable to capture runoff from portions of the site that will not drain towards Control Measures, and implementation of a separate Control Measure for that portion of the site is not practicable (e.g., driveway access that drains directly to the street).

• Detention of the WQCV shall be a minimum of 12 hours but shall be extended as needed to meet the Control Measure requirements of this Permit. Evaluation of the minimum drain time shall be based on the pollutant removal mechanism and functionality of the Control Measure implemented. Consideration of drain time shall include maintaining vegetation necessary for operation of the Control Measure (e.g., wetland vegetation).

2.5.9.2 Infiltration Standard: The Control Measure is designed to infiltrate, through practices such as green infrastructure, a quantity of water equal to 70 % of what the WQCV would be if all impervious area discharged without infiltration.

2.5.9.3 Compliance Schedule: Construction projects already planned prior to the Permit effective date are not subject to the Post-Construction Stormwater Control Measure Design Standards in Part 2.5.9. These projects must still comply with the requirements of the previous permit issued in 2016. Projects planned after the effective date of the Permit have a grace period of two years to comply with Part 2.5.9 to accommodate personnel training.
All new projects will be held to the post-construction stormwater control measures in Part 2.5.9. starting January 1, 2027. Training and implementation for this requirement will occur in 2026.

2.5.10 New Development Planning Procedures for Specific Industrial Activities. In addition to the Control Measure Design Standards specified in Part 2.5.9, Control Measures such as oil and grease sand filters, secondary containment structures, and/or segregation of flows around pollutant hot spot areas shall be installed and maintained as practicable to reduce pollutants discharged from:
• Retail gasoline outlets and fueling areas;
• Restaurants and food service preparation facilities;
• Automotive service and supply stores; and
• Vehicle maintenance facilities.

All industrial activities are planned using UFC standards by AE Design Firms. These ensure that appropriate controls will be installed at these facilities. For example, UFC 4-214-03 would dictate the controls that need to be put in place for a Central Vehicle Wash Facility. Engineering Design (10 CES/CENMP) requires that designs follow the appropriate standards.

2.5.11 The annual report and SWMP (See Part 4.2) must document the following information related to post- construction site stormwater runoff control:

2.5.11.1 A description of the process used to ensure that all the Permittee contracts initiated after the effective date of this Permit contain language which requires the installation of permanent stormwater control measures and an excerpt of applicable contract language;

2.5.11.2 A description of the inspection and recordkeeping procedures and the assumptions provided to ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of permanent stormwater control measures;

2.5.11.3 A description of training provided to contracting officers regarding low impact development and green infrastructure; and

2.5.11.4 The name or title of the person(s) responsible for coordination and implementation of the post-construction stormwater management program.

7.6 Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping

All AF MS4s have measures in place to identify and implement methods and practices for performing municipal operations in a manner that minimizes and prevents pollution of storm water runoff. Municipal operations may include:

- Storm drain maintenance and cleaning
- Landscaping
- Road repair and infrastructure maintenance
- Winter road maintenance

Example Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping BMPs include:

- Cover deicing materials when not in use

- Ensure proper procedures are followed when deicing roadways
- Ensure vehicle maintenance is performed in approved locations
- Perform regular street cleaning
- Inspect storm sewer system and conduct maintenance as necessary

Installation-specific BMPs are described in the installation supplement below.

Installation Supplement
The purpose of this MCM is to implement Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping practices to prevent or reduce pollutant runoff from municipal operations at the Air Force Academy. The following BMPs are either existing or will be implemented by the Air Force Academy over the next 5-year permit term. The Pollution Prevention and Housekeeping (P2) BMPs are described in the following subsections:

Measurable Goals:

- Conduct an annual snow meeting each fall to discuss proper application of chemical deicers
- A list of municipal-type facilities with maps and their procedures developed in 2025.
- Annual inspection completed for each municipal-type facility
- Control measures at municipal type facilities corrected within 6 months if necessary
- Fleet maintenance stormwater awareness training conducted.
- Street sweeping conducted
- Stormwater system inlets and structures inspected annually and cleaned or maintained as necessary.

Documentation:

- SOPs are maintained by the facility owners. The majority of the SOPs pertinent to this section are maintained by the Pavement/Equipment/Utilities shop (10 CES/CEOHP).
- The Pavement/Equipment/Utilities Manager (10 CES/CEOHP) maintains street sweeping records in an excel spreadsheet that is updated daily and has paper copies of all stormwater inlet and culvert inspections.
- Workorder information can be obtained from Maximo.
- Training records and information/inspections for each municipal-type facility are kept in eDASH.

2.6 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal-type Federal Operations:
The Permittee must:

2.6.1 Maintain and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes an employee training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal-type federal operations. The program must also inform federal employees and contractors of impacts associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste from municipal-type federal operations. The program must prevent and/or reduce stormwater pollution from facilities such as streets, roads, highways, municipal parking lots, maintenance and storage yards, fleet or maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas, salt/sand storage locations and snow disposal areas operated by the Permittee, and waste transfer stations, and from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, street maintenance, new construction of municipal-type federal operations facilities, and stormwater system maintenance, as applicable.

2.6.2 Nutrient Source Reductions: The Permittee must develop and implement a municipal-type federal operations program that has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing nitrogen and phosphorus in stormwater runoff associated with the MS4 Permittee's operations. Written procedures for an operation and maintenance program to prevent or reduce nitrogen and phosphorus in stormwater runoff associated with the MS4 Permittee's operations shall be developed. The program must specifically list the municipal-type federal operations (i.e., activities and facilities) that are impacted by this operation and maintenance program. The Permittee can meet the requirements of this section through contribution to a collaborative program to evaluate, identify, and target sources state-wide or within the specific region or watershed that includes the receiving waters impacted by the Permittee's discharge.

2.6.2.1 The Permittee shall evaluate, identify, and document the municipal-type federal operations and facilities that are and/or have the potential to contribute nitrogen and phosphorus to the waters receiving the discharge authorized under this Permit (identified municipal-type federal operations nutrient sources). The Permittee is authorized to meet the requirements of this section through contribution to a collaborative program to evaluate, identify, and target sources state-wide or within the specific region or watershed that includes the receiving waters impacted by the Permittee's discharge. At a minimum:

2.6.2.1.1 If the Permittee has any operations that use fertilizers, then the Permittee shall include the storage and application of fertilizer, including subsequent stormwater or irrigation runoff from areas were fertilizer has been applied, as an identified municipal-type federal operations nutrient source if these operations were not covered under Part 2.6.2.

2.6.2.2 The Permittee shall implement control measures that prevent or reduce the nitrogen and phosphorus in stormwater runoff associated with identified municipal-type federal operations nutrient sources. The control measures shall be implemented and documented in accordance with Part 2.6.2.

The golf course maintenance area, cemetery, and landscaping contractors have been identified as groups with the biggest potential impact on nutrient source reduction. Staff at all three of these locations are trained annually on impacts that ferritization can have on stormwater. Due to the different needs at these locations, each has their own procedures that they follow. Procedures are included in the information for Municipal-Type Federal Facilities stored in eDASH.

USAFA also works with the Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments to address state-wide and regional concerns for the watershed, including participating in the Water Quality Management Plant (208 Plan) meetings. These plans address nutrients as well as overall water quality concerns.

2.6.3 Conduct and document an annual snow meeting each fall to discuss strategies to prevent the misuse and over-application of chemical deicers.

A five day "snow school" training is provided annually to everyone involved in deicing and snow removal operations. It is typically performed in September. This is put on by the Pavement/Equipment/Utilities (10 CES/CEOHP) who retains records of attendees and a brief description of the topics covered each day. DAFI 32-1001 requires snow training to be completed by September 30th of each year.

2.6.4 Develop and implement a schedule for cleanout of storm sewer inlets in a manner which prevents significant deposition of sediment or other debris to receiving waters and provide data or a description of this schedule and its implementation in the SWMP for the Facility.

Inlets and culverts are inspected annually to identify cleaning and repair needs. A workorder is created if cleaning or repair is needed. This is completed throughout the year. Each month has a different list of what needs to be inspected so that the entire system is completed by the end of every year. Records of the inspections and follow-up work to be addressed are kept in binders in the Pavement/Equipment/Utilities (10 CES/CEOHP) office.

2.6.5 Install and maintain control measures (structural or non-structural) which reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from electronic component recycling areas, herbicide and pesticide application areas, turf management areas, recycling/material storage areas, fuel storage and transfer areas, deicer storage, lavatory waste transfer/disposal areas, industrial activities (e.g., welding), food service areas, and loading/unloading areas.

A list of all applicable areas is being created for 2025 to comply with this new permit requirement. The list will note what controls are used within these locations and include information on how they are maintained.

2.6.6 Municipal-Type Federal Facility Runoff Control Measures:

2.6.6.1 The Permittee shall maintain a list of all applicable municipal-type federal facilities. Applicable facilities include the following:

2.6.6.1.1 Vehicle maintenance and washing facilities, motor pools with vehicle maintenance and washing, and loading and unloading areas;

2.6.6.1.2 Asphalt and concrete batch plants that are not subject to a separate NPDES permit coverage;

2.6.6.1.3 Solid-waste transfer stations where waste and recyclables are briefly held before further transport;

2.6.6.1.4 Outdoor storage yards with exposed stockpiles of materials which may be reasonably expected to affect the quality of stormwater runoff, including stockpiles of road deicing

salt, salt and sand, sand, and rotomill material, dirt, snow dumps, sweeper tailings and/or spoils, gravel; and

2.6.6.1.5 Equipment storage yards.

A list of all applicable municipal-type federal facilities is being created for 2025 to comply with this new permit requirement. The list and supporting information will be kept in eDASH.

2.6.6.2 The Permittee shall implement control measures to prevent or reduce potential discharges of pollutants to the MS4 from the applicable Permittee facilities. New procedures shall be developed and implemented for any new applicable Permittee facilities before the facility becomes operational.

2.6.6.2.1 The Permittee shall implement the following categories of control measures as necessary to prevent or reduce the pollutant sources present:

2.6.6.2.1.1 Preventive maintenance;
2.6.6.2.1.2 Good housekeeping;
2.6.6.1.3 Spill prevention and response procedures;
2.6.6.2.1.4 Structural control measures;
2.6.6.2.1.5 Evaluation of non-stormwater discharges; and
2.6.6.2.1.6 Personnel training.

2.6.6.2.2 The Permittee shall implement written facility inspection procedures, which shall be documented and must at a minimum include the following:

2.6.6.2.2.1 An annual visual inspection of each applicable Permittee facility;

2.6.6.2.2.2 A verification that the written facility procedures, documentation, and site map are current;

2.6.6.2.2.3 Visual observation of locations and areas where stormwater from facilities is discharged off-site; or discharged to the receiving waters, or to a storm sewer system that drains to the receiving waters. The observations, at a minimum must include the following:

2.6.6.2.2.3.1 Observations for the presence of floating materials, visible oil sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc. in any stormwater discharge(s) and dry weather flows, if observed;

2.6.6.2.2.3.2 Observations of the condition of and around stormwater outfalls, including flow dissipation measures to prevent scouring;

2.6.6.2.2.3.3 Observations for the presence of illicit discharges or other non-permitted discharges; and

2.6.6.2.2.4 Visual observation of facility conditions, including pollutant sources and control measures, to identify inadequate control measure and control measure requiring maintenance.

2.6.6.2.2.4.1 All inadequate control measures shall be modified or replaced as necessary as soon as possible, but not later than 6 months from the visual inspection. If the Permittee is unable to modify or replace the inadequate control measure within 6 months, then the Permittee must complete the following:

2.6.6.2.2.4.1.1 Develop a plan to modify or replace the inadequate control measure;

2.6.6.2.2.4.1.2 Develop a frequent maintenance plan so that the control measure does not fail;

2.6.6.2.2.4.1.3 Install a temporary feature on the inadequate control measure to ensure that it does not fail; and

2.6.6.2.2.4.2 All control measures requiring routine maintenance shall be maintained as necessary to meet the control measure requirements in this permit as soon as possible, but not later than 6 months from the visual inspection.

Control measures and procedures will be developed for any new municipal-type federal facilities prior to they become operational. For existing municipal-type federal facilities these control measures and procedures will be compiled in 2025

and annual inspections will begin. If any controls are deemed to be inadequate during the annual inspections, they will be modified or added as necessary.

2.6.7 Outdoor Bulk Storage: Outdoor bulk storage structures for petroleum products and any other liquid chemicals located at applicable Permittee facilities must have control measures implemented that provide secondary containment or equivalent protection that contains all spills and prevents any spilled material from entering receiving waters. For the scenario of a single containment system serving multiple tanks, the containment system must have sufficient capacity to contain 10 % of the volume of containers, or the volume of the largest container plus 10%, whichever is greater. Outdoor bulk storage on mobile refuelers that are subject to the authority and control of the U.S. Department of Transportation, as defined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretary of Transportation and the Administrator of EPA, dated November 24, 1971 are not subject to the requirements of this requirement. Before the implementation of such controls, the Permittee shall implement practices, such as spill prevention and response, to prevent or reduce pollutants in runoff associated with outdoor bulk storage structures.

USAFA has a Spill Prevention, Controls, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan which describes the secondary containment or equivalent measures that are implemented for each outdoor bulk petroleum storage location. This plan also outlines spill response procedures. It is reviewed annually and updated when needed.

2.6.8 Municipal-type Federal Facility Operations and Maintenance Procedures: At a minimum, implementation of the procedures must prevent or reduce stormwater pollution from the following operations conducted by the Permittee:

2.6.8.1 Operation and maintenance of the streets, roads, and highways;

2.6.8.2 Operation and maintenance of municipal parking lots;

2.6.8.3 Operations at maintenance and storage yards;

2.6.8.4 Operations at maintenance shops with outdoor storage areas;

2.6.8.5 Operation and maintenance of snow dumps/snow disposal areas;

2.6.8.6 Operation and maintenance of sites used for temporary storage of sweeper tailings or other waste piles;

2.6.8.7 Park and open space maintenance;

2.6.8.8 Building maintenance;

2.6.8.9 New construction of Permittee facilities;

2.6.8.10 Application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers;

2.6.8.11 Large outdoor festivals and events;

2.6.8.12 Construction activities not subject to the requirements of Part 2.4;

2.6.8.13 Maintenance, replacement, and construction of utilities and the storm system, including operations, such as storage, dewatering, or disposal, associated with removal of sediment, debris, and other pollutant sources from the MS4, including removal of materials, such as trash, from control measures, unless covered by a separate NPDES permit; and

2.6.8.14 Firefighting training activities.

Operations and maintenance procedures are maintained by the group that implements them. Many of these activities fall under the Pavement/Equipment/Utilities (10 CES/CEOHP) group and can be obtained by requesting them from the manager. Procedures that are specific to Municipal-Type Federal Facilities are included in the information that is compiled along with controls and inspections records for the facilities.

2.6.9 Provide annual training for public education and outreach for people identified as having fleet maintenance activities in line with the SWMP. Each of the categories of activities referenced in the SWMP should receive stormwater training;

Annual stormwater training is provided for fleet maintenance personnel and those working at Municipal-Type Federal Facilities.

2.6.10 Implement SOPs for the vehicle maintenance facility, maintenance yard, and operations such as deicing which includes locations of potential pollutant sources and appropriate inspection locations and schedules;

SOPs for vehicle maintenance, maintenance yard, and deicing operations are followed by staff at these locations and potential pollutant sources are identified as part of the Municipal-Type Federal Facilities maps and controls. The Stormwater Program Manager or stormwater inspectors will inspect these facilities at least annually in addition to any self-checks that those facilities have chosen to implement.

2.6.11 Implement a schedule for sweeping streets in a manner which prevents significant deposition of sediment or other debris to receiving waters and provide data or a description of this schedule and its implementation in the SWMP for the Facility; and

Sweeping is completed with a self-propelled rotary device. Airfields are swept prior to the start of every active flying day. On a weekly basis an average of 168 miles of 2-lane paved roads and 7 miles of 4-lane paved roads are swept. All roads on the base are completely swept at least once a quarter. Mileages and areas swept are tracked in an excel spreadsheet.

2.6.12 Maintain an inspection protocol using new or existing tools for tracking inspections at Facility operations.
A checklist is maintained by the Stormwater Program Manager with a list of all Municipal-Type Federal Facilities. This is used to ensure each facility is inspected at least once during the year. All inspections records are kept in eDASH.

2.6.13 The annual report and SWMP (See Part 4.2) must document the following information related to pollution prevention and good housekeeping for municipal-type federal facility operations:

2.6.13.1 A description of the contents and frequency of the training program for municipal personnel and a list of the personnel or positions trained during the term of the Permit;

2.6.13.2 A description of storm sewer inlet cleanout procedures and schedules, catch basin cleaning operations, and street sanding/salt practices, and any measures taken as a result of the evaluation to minimize negative impacts to water quality;

2.6.13.3 A description of any changes to control measures installed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from areas described in Part 2.6.1; and

2.6.13.4 A description of how maintenance activities are tracked for permanent stormwater control measures.

8 REFERENCES

Standard References *(Current Version Applicable to all AF Installations)*

- Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act)
- DAFMAN 32-1067, *Water and Fuel Systems*
- DAFI 32-1001, *Civil Engineer Operations*
- DAFI 32-7001, *Environmental Management*
- DAFI 90-302, *Air force Inspections System*
- ETL 14-1, *Construction and Operation and Maintenance Guidance for Storm Water Systems*
- AF Civil Engineer Clean Water Act Playbook
- eDASH Water Quality Legal and Other Requirements
- eDASH Water Quality Program Page
- eDASH Training Matrix
- myLearning

Installation Supplement

- Air Force Academy eDASH site and associated support, current plans (SPCC Plan, INRMP, etc)

9 ACRONYMS

Standard Acronyms *(Applicable to all AF Installations)*

- eDASH Acronym Library
- AF Civil Engineer Clean Water Act Acronym Section

Installation Supplement

- • 10 ABW/CC - 10th Installation Commander
  • 10 CES/CC - 10th Civil Engineering Squadron Commander
  • 10 CES - 10th Civil Engineer Squadron
  • 10 CES/CEI - 10th Civil Engineer Squadron, Installation Management Flight
  • 10 CES/CEIE - 10th Civil Engineer Squadron, Environmental Element, Water Quality Program Manager
  • 10 CES/CEN - 10th Civil Engineering Squadron Engineering Flight
  • 10 CES/CEO - 10th Civil Engineer Squadron Operations Flight
  • BMP - best management practice
  • EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
  • CGP - Construction General Permit
  • GIS - Geographic Information System
  • CON - Construction Site Runoff Control
  • FOUO - for official use only
  • IDE - Illicit Discharge and Elimination
  • LID - Low Intensity Discharge
  • MCM - minimum control measure
  • MEP - maximum extent possible
  • MFR - Memorandum for Record
  • MS4 - municipal separate storm sewer system
  • NPDES - National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
  • P2 - Pollution Prevention and Housekeeping
  • PC - Post-Construction
  • PEO - Public Education and Outreach
  • PIP - Public Involvement and Participation
  • SWMP - Storm Water Management Plan
  • SWPPP - Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
  • USAFA - United States Air Force Academy

10 DEFINITIONS

Standard Definitions *(Applicable to all AF Installations)*

- AF Civil Engineer Clean Water Act Playbook Definition Section

11 INSTALLATION-SPECIFIC CONTENT