

Fact Sheet
Montana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
General Permit
For
Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

MPDES Permit Number: MTR100000

I. Permit Status

Montana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MPDES) permit MTR100000 is a reissued General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit or MTR100000) for a five year permit cycle. The proposed reissuance is the sixth iteration of the General Permit.

The current permit became effective January 1, 2013, and expires on December 31, 2017.

Stakeholder Cooperative Process

To support the General Permit reissuance process, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) facilitated five stakeholder meetings with the ultimate goal of reissuing the General Permit six months prior to expiration. DEQ outlined the initial goals required to successfully reissue to include:

- Engage stakeholders to solicit feedback on the current permit and industry needs;
- Ensure protection of water quality; and
- Meet regulatory requirements.

The initial three meetings fostered the development phase of the draft renewal General Permit. The final two meetings included review of concept draft language based on the previous meetings and encouraged continued stakeholder feedback.

II. Summary of Significant Permit Changes

Proposed Permitting Approach with Reissuance

Summary of significant proposed changes to the existing 2013 General Permit include:

- Requirements for consultation with the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program;
- Requirements for public signage or other form of notice for covered activities;
- Requirements to consult and incorporate local requirements;
- Requirements for storm water discharges to impaired waterbodies;
- Requirements for a SWPPP preparer;
- Provides flexible options for inspection frequencies;
- Requirements for a severe winter conditions delay;
- Clarified prohibited discharges;
- Requirements for technology-based effluent limits include clarification and specification while maintaining flexibility;
- Clarified requirements for discharges to impaired waterbodies with Pre-Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) approval and approved TMDL wasteload allocations;
- Reduction in the amount of required records;

- Requirements for development and maintenance of the SWPPP to foster better field performance and improved site inspections;
- Requirement options provided for revisions and updates to the SWPPP; and
- Streamlined the SWPPP form and Attachment B-Self Inspection Report Form.

III. Authority

Pursuant to 75-5-402, Montana Code Annotated (MCA) and requirements found in the Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM), Title 17, Chapter 30, Subchapters 11, 12, and 13, DEQ regulates storm water discharges associated with construction activities. ARM 17.30.1105(1)(a) requires any person who discharges or proposes storm water discharges associated with construction activity to obtain MPDES permit coverage.

IV. Background

“Storm water discharges associated with construction activity” is a discharge of storm water from construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavation that result in the disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre of total land area. “Storm water” is more clearly defined as storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. The federal storm water Phase I and II Rules expanded the scope of storm water permitting to include construction activities. The proposed reissuance is the sixth generation of MTR100000 and DEQ reaffirms that the General Permit is an effective and efficient permitting mechanism for storm water discharges associated with construction activities. MTR100000 requires the “owner or operator” of the construction activities to obtain authorization under this General Permit. An owner or operator, also identified as a “permittee”, acknowledges eligibility for coverage under MTR100000 and agrees to comply with the effluent limits and conditions of the General Permit. Authorizations under the proposed reissuance of MTR100000 require DEQ review of a complete Notice of Intent (NOI-SWC) package as outlined by the General Permit requirements.

DEQ will authorize or notify the applicant that the source does not qualify for authorization under the General Permit within 30 days of receipt of a completed application. DEQ will provide an opportunity for public comment on the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges associated with Construction Activity shall adhere to the requirements regarding public comments and public hearings.

V. General Permit Authorization

This 2018 General Permit renewal authorizes storm water discharges associated with construction activity within the state of Montana, excluding Indian Reservations. Two criteria that determine applicability of permit coverage include (1) equal to one acre or greater of total ground disturbance due to construction activity; and (2) there are areas of ground disturbance or other potential pollutant sources due to construction activity where a storm water discharge to state surface waters can occur. An “owner or operator” of construction activities meeting these two criteria are required to apply for, and obtain,

authorization for the discharge of storm water into state waters under this General Permit or an individual MPDES permit.

Clarification of requirements under the General Permit

- Larger Common Plan of Development or sale (in general):
 - All construction activities that disturb and are part of a “larger common plan of development or sale” are subject to permit coverage.
 - A "plan" is considered to be any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, engineering plan sheet, permit application, zoning request, computer design, report/plan, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating that construction activities may occur within a specific geographic area.
 - A common plan includes all support activities and areas of disturbance that were created exclusively for, and are a direct result of, the construction activity.
- Larger Common Plan of Development or sale (residential subdivisions and development):
 - Individual residential lots that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale are not required to maintain active permit coverage once all of the conditions below are met:
 - If the individual lot has been sold to a homeowner for private residential use; and
 - The lot is less than one acre of disturbed area; and
 - Construction activities on the individual lot that were conducted by the permittee for the larger development are completed; and
 - A certificate of occupancy (or equivalent) has been awarded to the homeowner; and
 - The SWPPP for the permittee for the larger development has been updated to indicate the individual lot has reached final stabilization.
- Possible Owner and Operator Construction Variations (not limited to):
 - Owner or Developer- an owner or developer who is operating as the site manager or otherwise has supervision and control over the site, either directly or through a contract with an entity such as those listed below;
 - General Contractor or Subcontractor- a contractor with contractual responsibility and operational control (including SWPPP implementation) to address the impacts construction activities may have on storm water quality; or
 - Other Designated Agents or Contractors- other agents with contractual responsibility and operational control to address the impacts construction activities may have on storm water quality.
- Owner and Operator (in general):
 - Any person or entity that has operational control over construction plans and specifications or day-to-day operational control over project activities required for compliance with this General Permit.

- Multiple persons or entities may be an operator of project activities throughout the lifetime of the construction project.
- The General Permit remains flexible for these multiple persons or entities (including and not limited to the variations listed above) all associated with the same overall construction project to request authorization and transfers, obtain separate authorizations for the same project, or develop a collaborative SWPPP.
- Shared responsibility does not waive operators from compliance with permit requirements; and
- Any contractual agreements between owners and/or operators of any construction related activities requiring coverage under this General Permit are beyond the permit's scope and the sole responsibility of the parties involved. DEQ does not provide any type of oversight on contractual agreements, to include but not limited to, permitting actions involved with this General Permit such as submission of NOI-SWC for initial authorization, transfers, modifications, SWPPP development and implementation, and terminations.

Authorization under this Permit

New Authorizations (Not Previously Authorized)

Owners or operators can obtain first-time coverage under this permit by submitting a complete Notice of Intent (NOI-SWC) Package to DEQ.

The complete NOI-SWC Package consists of:

- A completed NOI-SWC form using the standard NOI-SWC form provided by DEQ;
- A separate SWPPP, including all associated maps, diagrams, details, and plans;
- A copy of the consultation letter from the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program (if applicable); and
- The appropriate "application fee".

If the NOI-SWC Package is determined to be complete, authorization is effective upon the date it was received.

Continuing Authorizations Under the 2013 General Permit

For permittees requiring continued authorization beyond the December 31, 2017, expiration date, these permittees will be required to submit a complete NOI-SWC package to DEQ for coverage under the reissued 2018-2022 General Permit.

The complete renewal NOI-SWC Package consists of:

- A completed NOI-SWC form using the standard NOI-SWC form provided by DEQ;
- A separate SWPPP, including all associated maps, diagrams, details, and plans;
- A copy of the consultation letter from the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program (if applicable); and
- The appropriate "application fee".

If the NOI-SWC Package is determined to be complete, authorization is effective upon the date it was received.

Permitting Actions after Authorization

The General Permit outlines the requirements, the processes involved, and the required documentation for a permittee to request modifications, permit transfers, and termination of permit coverage. These permitting options have been clarified to streamline requests with the reissuance of the General Permit.

Additional Requirements for Authorization

Local Sediment and Erosion Controls

Prior to submission of a Notice of Intent Package, the applicant for coverage under this General Permit will determine if the proposed construction activities are located within a regulated Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4). The permittee is required to document contact with the MS4 in the NOI-SWC and incorporate local sediment and erosion control requirements in its SWPPP.

Sage Grouse

Prior to submission of a Notice of Intent Package, the applicant for coverage under the 2018 General Permit will determine if the proposed construction activities are located within designated sage grouse habitat (core, general, and or connectivity). Per Sage Grouse Executive Order No. 12-2015, the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program (Program) will potentially provide recommendations that are protective of sage grouse populations through a consultation process for construction projects based on initially the location of a project and subsequently, the purpose of the proposed construction project or operation. Any recommendations and mitigations determined by the Program are provided in a consultation letter.

DEQ updated the Notice of Intent form to include consultation with the Program, as needed, and this action and any resulting consultation letter must be obtained prior to DEQ authorizing permit coverage under the General Permit. DEQ updated permitting language for the 2018 General Permit to include (1) the Program's consultation letter, as needed, as part of a complete NOI-SWC package, to include a reevaluation with the Program for any changes with the authorization, and (2) any recommendations and mitigation actions (to the extent of the proposed action) to be included in an authorization. These updates regarding consultation with the Program, confirm if a project will be located within sage grouse habitat and mitigate any potential impacts through incorporation of recommendations within an issued consultation letter.

Public Sign or Other Notice Requirement

Upon authorization, the permittee must post a sign or other form of notice to publically display confirmation of coverage under this General Permit. The sign requirement increases public awareness of regulated construction activities, public availability of information of the site or project, and public feedback opportunities. This requirement is effective January 1, 2021 in order to provide additional time for the regulated community to comply. DEQ outlined requirements for sign content and location to reflect consistency and provide accessibility to the public.

Ineligibility for Coverage

DEQ may determine that an owner or operator does not qualify for coverage under the renewed 2018 General Permit for Storm Water Discharges associated with Construction Activity, citing one or more of the following reasons:

- Storm water discharges that are mixed with non-storm water, other than those non-storm water discharges listed within the permit;
- Prohibited discharges as listed within the permit;
- Storm water discharges to impaired waterbodies that are inconsistent with approved TMDLs and assigned WLAs, and the additional requirements with this permit;
- Storm water discharges to waterbodies that are inconsistent with additional Department requirements, on a case-by-case basis; or
- Discharges which the Department determines have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, an exceedance of any applicable water quality standard, and the Department has determined authorization under a MPDES Individual Permit is required; or

DEQ may deny coverage for storm water discharges citing that the permittee appears unable to comply with the one or more of the following requirements:

- effluent standards, effluent limitations, standards of performance for new sources of pollutants, toxic effluent standards and prohibitions, and pretreatment standards;
- water quality standards established pursuant to 75-5-301, MCA;
- prohibition of discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste;
- prohibition of any discharges to which the regional administrator has objected in writing;
- prohibition of any discharge which is in conflict with a plan or amendment thereto approved pursuant to section 208(b) of the Act; and
- any additional requirements that DEQ determines are necessary to carry out the provisions of 75-5-101, et seq., MCA.

In addition, DEQ may deny coverage for the following reasons:

- The storm water discharge is different in degree or nature from discharges reasonably expected from sources or activities within the category described in this MPDES General Permit (including pollutants from process wastewater streams).
- The MPDES permit authorization for the same operation has previously been denied or revoked.
- The discharge sought to be authorized under the 2017 General Permit is also included within an application or is subject to review under the Major Facility Siting Act, 75-20-101, et seq., MCA.
- The point source is, or will be, located in an area of unique ecological or recreational significance. Such determination must be based upon considerations of Montana

stream classifications adopted under 75-5-301, MCA, impacts on fishery resources, local conditions at proposed discharge sites, and designations of wilderness areas under 16 USC 1132 or of wild and scenic rivers under 16 USC 1274.

Coverage does not relieve the permittee from any other statute, regulation, permits, or other regulatory requirements for activities occurring within their area and not associated with permitted storm water discharges associated with construction activities.

If a discharge is subject to MPDES permitting under a different MPDES permit and the proper MPDES authorization for these discharges has been obtained, then storm water authorized under this General Permit may be mixed with the other authorized discharge(s) provided that the mixed discharge is in compliance with all pertinent permit requirements.

If DEQ determines ineligibility for coverage under this permit, DEQ shall proceed, unless the application withdrawn, to process the application through the Individual MPDES Permit requirements. DEQ will contact the applicant regarding ineligibility and request more information and fees, as needed, for Individual MPDES permit requirements.

Storm Water Rainfall Erosivity Waiver

Certain construction activities with less than five total acres of ground disturbance may qualify to use a “Storm Water Rainfall Erosivity Waiver Form” instead of obtaining coverage under this General Permit. Submittal of a waiver certification with the associated fee is an optional alternative to obtaining permit coverage for discharges of storm water associated with small construction activity. If you submit a waiver request, your project is not waived until approval by DEQ and DEQ issues an approval letter.

Few construction projects typically qualify for this waiver due to the following: (1) the timeframe realistically required to complete a project based on the number and coordination of phases, and (2) the dependency (including timeframe) of natural rainfall to establish vegetation for a project to achieve final stabilization.

Clarification of requirements under the General Permit

The Storm Water Rainfall Erosivity Waiver Form is applicable for submittal (and subject to approval) for an owner or operator of a construction project if the following criteria are met:

- Construction-related disturbance of less than five acres of total land area; and
- Results in the construction activity having a Rainfall Erosivity Factor (“R” in the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation) of less than five; and
- Initiating construction-related ground disturbance and achieving final stabilization within the same calendar year as specified as the timeframe of March 1st and November 30th; and
- Covers the entire project or development. The waiver is not available for individual filings, phases, or portions of a construction project or site. A larger common plan of development or sale may apply for a waiver as long as the entire development is less than five acres.

If any of the above criteria no longer are applicable at any time after approval, the project is no longer qualified for the waiver and must apply for coverage under this General Permit or an Individual MPDES Permit. Any discharge of storm water associated with small construction activity not covered by either this General Permit or a waiver may be considered an unpermitted discharge under the Montana Water Quality Act. DEQ reserves the right to take enforcement for any unpermitted discharges that occur between the time construction commenced and either General Permit authorization is granted or a complete and accurate waiver certification is submitted and approved. DEQ may notify any operator covered by a waiver that they must obtain General Permit coverage. Any member of the public may petition DEQ to take action under this provision by submitting written notice along with supporting justification.

VI. Description of Storm Water Discharges

Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. Storm water runoff picks up and transports pollutants then discharges them, untreated, to waterways. Storm water discharges associated with construction activity are a concern because these activities provide a diffuse source of water pollution. Construction activities typically disturb the project site's stabilizing vegetative cover and expose the soil underneath to erosive elements such as rainfall and snowmelt runoff. Consequently, storm water runoff from construction activities may carry increased sediment loading and potentially other pollutants from construction-related activities and materials. The primary pollutant generated from construction activities is sediment including, total suspended solids, turbidity, and siltation. Pollutant concentrations may vary considerably from, and not limited to, factors such as the overall scope of the construction project, the size and duration of a storm event impacting a site, the particular phase of construction at which a storm event occurs, and the soil characteristics of the site location. When left uncontrolled, storm water discharges associated with construction activities can potentially result in the acceleration of sedimentation in waterways, and degrade aquatic habitat and water quality.

In addition, non-storm water discharges can occur from construction activities to include and not limited to:

- wastewater from washout of concrete, stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
- fuels, oils, or other potential pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; and
- soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing or external building washdown.

Commingled storm water discharges of disturbed, contaminated soils; and toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release impact plants, fish, animals, and people. These potential storm water and non-storm water discharges are general descriptions of typical construction activity related discharges and are not intended to be representative of any project specifically.

VII. Receiving Waters and Applicable Standards

Nondegradation

Construction activities are temporary in nature; the potential pollutants discharged vary based on storm events; and the activities are regulated until the site achieves final stabilization. The storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) includes development and implementation of controls that will reduce the potential for pollutants from construction sites to impact waterbodies through storm water runoff. Implementation of temporary and permanent BMPs outlined in the SWPPP mitigates potential significant impacts because these controls focus on minimizing erosion, limiting areas of disturbance, preserving topsoil, maintaining natural buffers near waterbodies, and stabilization of steep slopes and disturbed areas. The activities covered by the current General Permit have been determined to be non-significant based on 17.30.715(3) and 75-5-317(u) MCA and the renewed General Permit will continue to protect water quality from pollutants generated from temporary construction activities and conveyed through storm water.

If the permittee provides information that indicates the proposed discharge will not meet conditions of Montana's Nondegradation Policy DEQ will require updates to the SWPPP in order to comply with Montana's Nondegradation Policy and rules, or require the applicant to obtain an Individual MPDES Permit.

Mixing Zones

DEQ is not authorizing mixing zones with this renewal because of the development and implementation of technology-based controls required by the General Permit, the intermittent nature of storm water discharges, and the corrective action requirements for a storm water discharge that causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards (or DEQ may require the permittee to obtain coverage under an individual permit if the discharge is not controlled to meet water quality standards). This determination is consistent with all previously issued MPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL)

According to federal regulation, where a TMDL has been approved, NPDES permits must contain effluent limits and conditions consistent with the requirements and assumptions of the wasteload allocations (WLAs) in the TMDL (see 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B)). For the renewed 2018 General Permit, DEQ has ensured that the Water Quality-Based Effluent Limit permit section requires the permittee to identify if potential storm water discharges from their construction activity will discharge to impaired waterbodies and the SWPPP must include a section that describes BMPs that target and reduce discharges of the identified pollutants of impairment to impaired waterbodies without an approved TMDL or with approved TMDLs and assigned WLAs. DEQ clarified specific requirements for permittees to address various situations of potential discharges to impaired waterbodies. DEQ clarified that discharges of the pollutants of concern to impaired waterbodies are eligible for coverage under the General Permit if they are consistent with approved TMDLs and assigned WLAs, or the discharges do not cause or contribute to a violation of the corresponding water quality

criteria. After the 2018 General Permit effective date, DEQ may develop TMDLs that EPA will review and approve.

VIII. Proposed Effluent Limitations

The control of pollutants is established through effluent limits and other requirements in an MPDES permit. Two types of effluent limits are required in the 2018 General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity including: technology-based effluent limits (TBELs) that specify the minimum level of treatment or control; and water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) that attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality standards. TBELs are based on implementing available technologies to reduce or treat pollutants while WQBELs are designed to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

Effluent Limits Rationale

NPDES permits issued for construction storm water discharges are required under 402(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act to include conditions for meeting technology-based effluent limitations guidelines established under Section 301 and, where applicable any new source performance standard established under Section 306. Once an effluent limitations guideline or new source standard is promulgated in accordance with these sections, NPDES permits must incorporate limits based on such limitations and standards.

The Construction and Development Rule are effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) and new source performance standards (NSPS) to control the discharge of pollutants from construction sites that went into effect February 1, 2010. These ELGs and NSPS were incorporated into the current 2013 General Permit. On March 6, 2014, the Construction and Development Rule was amended to withdraw numeric turbidity limitations and monitoring requirements, and provided clarification regarding other requirements under the rule (40 CFR 450.21). Effluent limits contained in the 2018 General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity are consistent with the Construction and Development Rule and the amendments. These effluent limits are non-numeric and constitute the level of controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants from regulated construction activities to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the federal Clean Water Act.

DEQ has updated the non-numeric effluent limits language to maintain consistency with the Construction and Development Rule, but outlined clear and specific controls and practices to achieve these limits. These updates were based on the following generalized stakeholder feedback: the current General Permit needed (1) better permitting and compliance direction on specific requirements; (2) to outline the requirements for specific BMP selection; and (3) more prescription on other specific requirements. The stakeholders asked that DEQ address these generalized three stakeholder requests while still maintaining flexibility for the permittee. DEQ documented the progressive updates to the General Permit during the five stakeholder meetings in the corresponding stakeholder agendas provided before each meeting and the meeting minutes (summary of the meeting and stakeholder comments)

distributed after each meeting. These documents are part of the administrative record for permit development.

IX. Inspections and Corrective Actions

Self-inspections are a critical tool in evaluating BMP effectiveness, compliance with permit requirements, and triggering corrective actions to ensure protection of water quality from storm water discharges from the regulated construction activities. Based on stakeholder feedback, DEQ has allowed the permittee to switch between inspection frequencies to meet the needs of the construction industry and their processes. This inspection update does not change the underlying non-numeric effluent limits required by this General Permit. DEQ has included an option for severe winter conditions delay of inspections due to safety concerns during severe winter conditions and inaccessibility of remote sites. These inspections must meet certain criteria, be documented, and determination is subject to review. Inspection and corrective action requirements and associated forms and documentation were streamlined to foster better site inspections and better record keeping.

X. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

The core requirement of regulating storm water discharges through this General Permit is for permittees (owners and operators with permit coverage) to develop, submit, implement, and maintain a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (as defined in ARM 17.30.1102(31) and required in ARM 17.30.1115). The SWPPP is a document (including associated maps, diagrams, details, and plans) that identifies construction activity sources of pollution potentially affecting the quality of storm water and requires control measures (Best Management Practices-BMPs) developed and implemented in accordance with good engineering selection and design, hydrologic principles, and pollution control practices to minimize and control potential pollutants in storm water discharges associated with construction activities. SWPPPs are intended to be “living documents” and updated to reflect current site conditions and activities. In coordination with the developed SWPPP, the General Permit requires (1) periodic site inspections, and (2) necessary maintenance or improvement of implemented storm water controls based on evaluations of continued appropriateness and adequacy of the control for current site conditions. Through this iterative and adaptive management approach for storm water permitting associated with construction activities, the permittees consistently improves storm water quality utilizing the SWPPP; and, consequently, the overall benefit of maintaining the SWPPP is the improved quality of receiving waterbodies statewide.

Based on stakeholder feedback and violations associated with compliance evaluation inspections, DEQ has identified the role of a SWPPP Preparer in the 2018 General Permit as someone who is responsible for the planning and development of the SWPPP prior to submission of the NOI-SWC. DEQ has outlined the minimum requirements for this role and effective January 1, 2019, all NOI-SWC Packages must identify the SWPPP Preparer and valid certification of the minimum requirements.

Based on stakeholder feedback and compliance evaluation inspections, the SWPPP requirements were clarified to provide the necessary framework to identify pollutant sources within all phases of the construction project and proceed through a methodical process of corresponding pollutants to BMP selection within each phase. These requirements have not changed significantly, but DEQ's updates to the SWPPP form reflecting the clarifications provide a better foundation for permittees to meet the minimum objectives outlined for SWPPP requirements. In the 2018 General Permit, the SWPPP revision and update requirements provide three flexible options due to the need for versatility in the field, reduction of required records, and streamlining processes to increase efficiency of permitting requirements which will benefit water quality overall.

XI. Standard Permit Conditions

Conditions that apply to all MPDES permits including General Permit MTR100000 are listed in ARM 17.30.1342. Additional conditions applicable to MPDES permits are set forth in ARM 17.30.1344. All conditions applicable to MPDES permits must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to these rules must be given in the permit. A listing of all Standard Conditions pertaining to all MPDES permits will be included in the 2018 General Permit.

XII. Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and abbreviations relevant to the General Permit are provided.

XIII. References

- Administrative Rules of Montana Title 17, Chapter 30 *et al.*
- Montana Code Annotated Title 75, Chapters 5, Subchapters 1 through 6.
- Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR Parts 122 through 133 and Part 450.
- EPA *Revisions to the November 22, 2002 Memorandum "Establishing Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Wasteload Allocations (WLAs) for Storm Water Sources and NPDES Permit Requirements Based on Those WLAs"*; Memorandum, November 2014.
- EPA *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System - Regulations for Revision of the Water Pollution Control Program Addressing Storm Water Discharges; Final Rule*. 1999.
- EPA *Understanding Impaired Waters and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Requirements for Municipal Storm water Programs*, January 2008.
- U.S. EPA Stormwater Phase II Final Rule Fact Sheets: 1.0, 3.0, and 3.1.
- Various MPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity permittee files.
- Various Final Montana TMDL document