

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
MUNICIPALITY OF YAUCO
FEDERAL AFFAIRS SECRETARY'S OFFICE
P.O. BOX 1
YAUCO, PUERTO RICO 00698

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION
SYSTEM (NYPDES) PHASE II
REGULATED SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM
SEWER SYSTEM (MS4)
PERMIT APPLICATION (NOTICE OF INTENT)**

**ABEL NAZARIO QUIÑONES
MAYOR**

NPDES (Notice of Intent) Permit Application

I. Introduction

In strict compliance with the EPA requirements in the program National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Phase II, the Municipality of Yauco will submit the Notice of Intent for the general Permit for Storm Water Discharge. The Municipality of Yauco will comply with the requirements of NPDES for municipal storm water discharge permits for the urbanized area, to assure the quality of storm water discharges from our municipal storm sewer system; and to be awarded with the Permit. Yauco is working in the developing of a Storm Water Management Program that includes best management practices, public education and storm water monitoring.

The Municipality of Yauco has an extension of 68.8 sq mi, of which .6 sq mi are water bodies. According to the 2000 Census, its population is 46,384 with population density of 680 per square mile of land area. And we have a floating population estimated on 5, 400.

II. Description

Yauco, with a total area of 68.8 sq miles which .6 sq miles are water bodies, is located on the South part of the Island at latitude 18.1 north and longitude -66.9 west. Yauco is bordered by Guayanilla (west), Sabana Grande and Guánica (east), Maricao, Lares and Adjuntas (north) and the Caribbean Sea (south). The geographical region is in part coastal plains and in part central Mountains and hills. There is very little rain. Topographical features include: Coast, Valleys, Plains, and mountains.

The main access to Yauco is through State Road PR 2. The Municipality is composed of 22 Ward; Aguas Buenas, Algarrobo, Almacigo Alto, Almacigo Bajo, Barinas, Caimito, Collores, Diego Hernández, Duey, Frailes, Jacanas, Naranjo,

Quebradas, ancharas, Rio Prieto, Rubias, Sierra Alta, Susúa Alta, Sierra Baja, Vegas y Yauco Pueblo. Attached is the map with Yauco and its wards (attachment # 1). The population and area by ward as defined by the 2000 US Census. (Attachment # 2)

III. Water Bodies and Rivers

The Municipality of Yauco operates a municipal separate storm water sewer system located in Yauco, Puerto Rico that includes the urban area and rural areas within the municipality. The Yauco municipal separate storm water sewer system is interconnected with the storm water sewer system operated and maintained by the Puerto Rico Department of Transportation and Public Works and that of the Highway and Transportation Authority.

The Municipality of Yauco has performed a survey to evaluate the urbanized area as define by the 2000 US Census Map (attachment # 3).

Five rivers cross the municipality of Yauco; the Yauco, Duey, Loco, Chiquito and Prieto rivers. A dam was constructed on the Yauco River to create the Vega reservoir, in Yauco. A map with Yauco hydrology relevant to this work is in attachment # 4. A brief description of the characteristic of each river is provided below.

Yauco River born in Rancheras wards and discharge in the Caribbean Sea. Duey river born in Aguas Buenas ward and discharge in Yauco river near of Diego Hernandez ward. Rio Loco born in Susúa ward and discharge in the Caribbean sea.

IV. Activities subject to NPDES permit applicability

Municipal separate storm water system located within the territorial boundaries of Yauco

V. Name, Mailing Address and Location of which the Application is submitted

Municipality of Yauco
P.O. Box 1
Yauco PR 00698

VI. NPDES (MS4s) Program Point of Contact Municipality of Yauco

- A. **Abel Nazario Quiñones**
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- B. **Sandra I. Nazario Camacho**
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VI. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code for the Municipality of Yauco is 9199.

VII. Operators Name, Mailing Address, Telephone, Ownership Status, and as Federal, State, Local, Tribal or Other Public Entity

Municipio de Yauco
Apartado 1
Yauco, P.R. 00698

VII. Permits or Construction Approvals Received or Applied Under the Following Programs

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act permit program is administered jointly by the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board and the US Environmental Protection Agency Region 2; the Water Quality Act NPDES permit program is administered by the US Environmental Protection Agency Region 2; the Clean Air Act and the Underground Injection Control permit programs are administered by the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board; the Safe Drinking Water Act is administered by the Puerto Rico Department of Health; and Section 404 and Section 10 of the Water Quality Act are managed by the US Army Corps of Engineers and the US Environmental Protection Agency.

A. Resource Conservation And Recovery Act

As part of the implementation phase the Municipality of Yauco will verify which facilities are subject to the Resource Conservation And Recovery Act permit requirements and copy of the permits will be provided when required.

B. Underground Injection Control Under the Safe Drinking Water Act

The municipality of Yauco operates a number of facilities subject to UIC permits. However, at this time the permit information is not available. As part of the implementation phase the Municipality will verify which facilities are subject to UIC permitting requirements and obtain copies of the permits.

C. NPDES Program under the Clean Water Act

Municipality of Yauco requires NPDES permit issue for several construction projects. See attachment 5 for NPDES Permit Issue in Yauco Municipality.

**D. National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
Preconstruction Approvals under the Clean Air Act. N/A**

**E. Ocean dumping Permits under the Marine Protection Research and
Sanctuaries Act. N/A**

F. Dredge or Fill Permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water

The municipality of Yauco does not have a list of projects that require dredge or fill permit at this time. As part of the implementation phase the Municipality will verify which projects are subject to dredge or fill permit and will obtain copies of the permits if applicable.

G. Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board

As part of the implementation phase the Municipality of Yauco will verify which facilities are subject to the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board permit requirements and copy of the permits will be provided when required.

H. Puerto Rico Aqueducts Sewer Authority (PRASA)

As part of the implementation phase the Municipality of Yauco will verify which facilities are subject to PRASA permit requirements and copy of the permits will be provided when required.

I. Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources and the Environment

As part of the implementation phase the Municipality of Yauco will verify which facilities are subject to the Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources and the Environment permit requirements and copy of the permits will be provided when required.

J. Puerto Rico Planning Board

Attachment # 6 describes the Puerto Rico Planning Board permitting accomplished in the Municipality of Yauco for several projects.

IX Storm Water Sewer Map

Attachment # 7 present a map of the geographical extension of the Municipality of Yauco and the main water bodies within the municipal boundaries. Also a detail storm sewer list for the municipal operated MS4.

A. Description of the Municipal Storm Water Sewer System

The Municipality of Yauco Storm Water Sewer System (MS4s) in the urban areas consist of a series man holes with catch basins, typically located within the right of way of municipal and state roads, interconnected by underground concrete or PVC pipes which finally discharge to the Caribbean Sea.

In the near future the Municipality of Yauco will provide a more complete and accurate Storm Management Plan of the Municipal MS4s system in terms of locations, capacity, etc.

The Municipality is responsible for the operation and Maintenance of the Storm Sewer Water System facilities in Yauco. The principal responsibility of the municipality is to perform a preventive maintenance program to provide service for the population. The program consist in services such as open channel cleaning, catch basin clean up and open trash dumping sites elimination. Street sweeping, roadside vegetation maintenance, and other related services are also rendered.

B. Estimated Square Mileage Served by the MS4 System

The estimated square mileage served by the MS4 System is 11.2. However, it must be noted that a more accurate estimate can be provided as the Municipality implements the proposed Storm Management Plan.

C. Evaluation of the Existing Municipal Storm Water Sewer System

The municipality of Yauco performed a preliminary survey to evaluate the urbanized area as defined by the 2000 US Census (attachment # 2). The method used in this preliminary survey includes the evaluation of aerial photography image (Google Earth Image), site visit to take reference point data with a manual global positioning system gadget. Attached we include a preliminary condition report of the most common problems in the system. (Attachment #8)

X. Best Management Practices (BMP)

The process of developing a plan, implementing the plan and evaluating the plan is a dynamic, interactive process that helps move communities toward achievement of their goals. Implementation of one or more of the measures may be shared with another entity. This plan will address protection of property from flooding and erosion, identifies health and safety issues related to water resources, and will make recommendations for the preservation of environmental and aesthetic benefits to the community.

Through the use of field observations, results of past and future studies, hydrologic/hydraulic computer modeling, and input from Municipality staff and a proposed Citizens Advisory Committee, the plan will identify existing problems and potential future problems within the municipality (UA) as defined by the US Census. A combination of regulatory requirements, public education, increased maintenance activities, and capital improvements will be recommended to solve identified problems. The major plan elements include the following

A. Development of a proposed storm water ordinance that, among other things, establishes minimum requirements for new development and redevelopment, prohibits illicit discharges into surface waters, and requires maintenance of privately owned storm water facilities.

B. Development of public education opportunities to inform the community of water quality issues, and, specifically, the new ordinance and its requirements.

C. Develop a Storm Water Assistance Program, to assist businesses and persons in their efforts to comply with NPDES storm water regulations and will educate citizens about storm water runoff and associated concerns.

D. Hydrologic and hydraulic computer modeling analysis of the major drainage basins in the Municipality (UA) as defined by the US Census to simulate existing flows, project future flows, and evaluate system requirements.

E. Analysis of localized flooding and water quality problems and solutions, and development of a prioritized list of recommended drainage system improvements.

F. Development of a Capital Improvements Program.

G. Development of a Maintenance and Operations Program.

H. Development of a Public Education Program.

I. Development of a Compliance Management: Program to among other things, monitor illicit discharges into surface waters, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity and construction sites.

J. Description of the overall program costs.

The proposed SWMP will focus initially on a system inventory and analysis of drainage and water quality issues followed by a 5 years capital improvement program, a facilities maintenance program, and a comprehensive storm and

surface water code and policy. As envisioned, The SWMP will address the drainage network base map, hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and modeling, if required, for the principal surface water bodies (creeks and rivers), environmental and water quality issues, capital improvement program, storm water facilities maintenance program and a comprehensive Storm Water Management Code and Policy.

XI. Proposed Work Plan

Under the direction of the Permitting Office or designated administrative official, a work plan will developed at the beginning of each year based on priorities. Semiannual meetings will hold to update all partnership members and Citizens Advisory Committee on the status of the planned activities. A written annual report shall be prepared and distributed at the end of each year.

Yauco Pueblo ward with the greater population density its serve by a storm water system which capacity has been compromise as the urban part of the city has being developed. This fact results in an increase in storm water runoff. Taking into consideration these finding an area that includes Yauco Pueblo wards and it's near by areas has been selected to be worked in the initial stage of the SWMP.

XII. Description of the Measurable Goals for the Best Management Practices to be Implemented

Operators of regulated small MS4s are required to design their programs to:

- Reduce the discharge of pollutant to the “maximum extent practicable” (MEP);
- Protect water quality; and Satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act.

- Implementation of the MEP standard will typically require the development and implementation of BMPs and the achievement of measurable goals to satisfy each of the six minimum control measures.

The Phase II Rule defines a small MS4 storm water management program as a program comprising six elements that, when implemented in concert, are expected to result in significant reductions of pollutants discharged into receiving water bodies. The six MS4 program elements, termed “minimum control measures, MCM” are outlined below.

- **Public Education and Outreach:** Distributing educational materials and performing outreach to inform citizens about the impacts polluted storm water runoff discharges can have on water quality.
- **Public Participation/Involvement:** Providing opportunities for citizens to participate in program development and implementation, including effectively publicizing public hearings and/or encouraging citizen representatives on a storm water management panel.
- **Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination:** Developing and implementing a plan to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to the storm sewer system (includes developing a system map and informing the community about hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste).
- **Construction Site Runoff Control:** Developing, implementing, and enforcing an erosion and sediment control program for construction activities that disturb 1 or more acres of land (controls could include silt fences and temporary storm water detention ponds).
- **Post Construction Runoff Control:** Developing, implementing, and enforcing a program to address discharges of post construction storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment areas. Applicable

controls could include preventative actions such as protecting sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands) or the use of structural BMPs such as grassed swales or porous pavement.

- **Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping:** Developing and implementing a program with the goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations.

XIII. Public Education and Outreach

Public Education and Outreach minimum control measure, is one of six measures an operator of a Phase I regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its storm water management program to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water permit. This section outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy them.

An informed and knowledgeable community is crucial to the success of a storm water management program since it helps to ensure the following:

1. Greater compliance with the program as the public becomes aware of the personal. Responsibilities expected of them and others in the community, including the individual actions they can take to protect or improve the quality of area waters.

To satisfy this minimum control measure, the operator of a regulated small MS4 needs to:

- Implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community, or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on local water bodies and the steps that can be taken to reduce storm water pollution.

2. Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Three main action areas are important for successful implementation of a public education and outreach program.

- **Forming Partnerships:** Operators of regulated small MS4s are encouraged to utilize partnerships with other governmental entities to fulfill this minimum control measure's requirements. It is generally more cost-effective to use an existing program, or to develop a new regional or statewide education program, than to have numerous operators developing their own local programs. Operators also are encouraged to seek assistance from nongovernmental organizations (e.g., environmental, civic, and industrial organizations), since many already have educational materials and perform outreach activities.
- **Using Educational Materials and Strategies:** Operators of regulated small MS4s may use storm water educational information provided by their State, EPA Region, or environmental, public interest, or trade organizations instead of developing their own materials. Operators should strive to make their materials and activities relevant to local situations and issues, and incorporate a variety of strategies to ensure maximum coverage. Some examples include:
 - Brochures or fact sheets for general public and specific audiences.
 - Recreational guides to educate groups such as climbers, fishermen, and campers.
 - Alternative information sources, such as web sites, bumper stickers, refrigerator magnets, and posters for public vehicles.
 - Educational programs for school age children.

- Storm drain stenciling of storm drains with messages such as “Do Not Dump Drains Directly to River”.
- Reaching Diverse Audiences The public education program should use a mix of appropriate local strategies to address the view points and concerns of a variety of audiences and communities , including minority and disadvantaged communities as well as children.

XIV. Storm Water Related Public Service Announcements

Develop, produce, and air 30second radio based storm water related public service announcement (PSA) segments to increase the public awareness of the storm water pollution issues within the area.

Measurable Goal(s): The development of the storm water related segments; and the number of segments radioed each year.

1. Educational Involvement/Partnerships/Outreach with the Schools

Develop or used an existing educational program to reduce the storm water pollutants.

Measurable Goal(s): A minimum of 50% of all grade school children will be educated every two years on storm water pollution issues.

2. Educational Outreach to Community Homeowners on Lawn Care

The Municipality, in partnership with local commercial entities, and area university extension services, will plan, design, and develop a regional lawn care education.

Measurable Goal(s): Sponsor an annual lawn care seminar in cooperation with commercial entities; monitor the number of partnerships established with local lawn care businesses, suppliers, and retail stores; and monitor the number of property owners that attended training workshops for lawn and garden care.

3. Storm Water Web Page

The Municipality shall develop a storm water web page associated with its existing web site.

4. Measurable Goal(s) –The number of visits to the storm water web page.

5. Storm Water Pamphlets, Booklets, and Flyers

Develop storm water pamphlets, booklets, and flyers in partnership with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State Agencies, intended to solicit interest in a specific storm water event or activity or to promote storm water education and positive behaviors.

Measurable Goal(s): A list compiled of target audiences and possible activities for each; number of materials created and distributed; the number of events attended with displays; and the number of people at an event who saw the display (signed the guest book) or took a pamphlet/booklet.

XV. Implementation

Year 1: Develop educational pamphlets, booklets, and flyers; develop a storm water Web site; develop and produce the PSA Water Spots series; and hold the annual public meeting on the SWMP.

Year 2: Expand the partnership with the schools; develop the lawn maintenance program; continue educational programs at local schools; Newsletters at the web site; and hold the annual public meeting.

Year 3: Continue educational programs at local schools; continue the lawn maintenance program; Newsletters at the web site; and hold the annual public meeting.

Year 4: Continue the lawn maintenance program; continue educational programs at local schools; Newsletters at the web site; and hold the annual public meeting.

Year 5: Continue educational programs at local schools; Newsletters at the web site; and hold the annual public meeting

XVI Public Participation Involvement

Public Participation/Involvement minimum control measure, one of six measures the operator of a Phase II regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its storm water management program to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This section outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy them.

The public can provide valuable input and assistance to a regulated small MS4's municipal storm water management program and, therefore, it is suggested that the public be given opportunities to play an active role in both the development and implementation of the program.

Broader public support since citizens who participate in the development and decision making process are partially responsible for the program and, therefore, may be less likely to raise legal challenges to the program and more likely to take an active role in its implementation.

Shorter implementation schedules due to fewer obstacles in the form of public and legal challenges and increased sources in the form of citizen volunteers.

A broader base of expertise and economic benefits since the community can be a valuable, and free, intellectual resource.

A conduit to other programs as citizens involved in the storm water program development process provides important cross connections and relationships with other community and government programs. This benefit is particularly valuable when trying to implement a storm water program on a watershed basis, as encouraged by EPA.

A. Benefits

B. Storm Drain Stenciling Program

The municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) shall implement a community program to label storm drains.

Measurable Goals: The number or percentage of storm drains stenciled; and the number of stenciling volunteers.

C. Annual Cleanup

Promote an annual spring cleanup that will directly involve citizens in water pollution prevention and create awareness that most storm drains discharge untreated waters directly into the river and ocean.

Measurable Goals: The number of stream cleanups; the number of cleanup groups or participants; the quantity of trash and recyclables that were removed by the cleanup; and the number of stream miles cleaned.

D. Volunteers Monitoring Program

Develop a volunteer monitoring program during the storm water permit term that will allow tracking water quality changes over time.

Measurable Goals The number of volunteers participating in monitoring program; the frequency of monitoring in the watershed; and the number of volunteer monitoring training sessions held.

E. Adopt-A-Park

Develop a volunteer Adopt Park program as a public outreach tool and shall allow participation by any group or organization within the community.

Measurable Goals Track the number of participants in Adopt Park program; and record the quantity of trash and debris removed by Adopt Park volunteers.

F. Support of Local Organization(s)

Support a local organization that incorporates the ideas and resources of local governments, citizens, nonprofit environmental groups, and local educational entities to promote the importance of the resources and its benefits to the community.

Measurable Goals: The number of volunteers attracted to the watershed organization; and the number of action taken as a result of the watershed organization.

G. Community Hotline

Develop the scope of a community hotline to answer specific storm water questions and identify problems or incidents related to storm water management practices.

Measurable Goals: The number of calls received by hotlines, and the number of problems or incidents identified and remedied as a result of hotline calls.

H. Implementation Schedule for MCM 2

•Year 1: Implement a baseline community attitude survey; Start a storm drain stenciling campaign; Develop the annual cleanup program; and support volunteer monitoring programs; and hold the annual public meeting.

•Year 2: Consider final recommendations of the public input; implement the storm water hotline; continue the annual cleanup program; continue storm drain stenciling; support volunteer monitoring; and hold the annual public meeting.

•Year 3: Continue the annual spring city cleanup program; continue storm drain stenciling; support volunteer monitoring; and hold the annual public meeting.

•Year 4: Implement the Adopt Park program; continue the annual cleanup program; continue storm drain stenciling; Support volunteer monitoring; and hold the annual public meeting.

•Year 5: Perform the follow-up community survey; continue the city cleanup program; support volunteer monitoring; continue the Adopt Park program; continue with storm drain stenciling; and hold the annual public meeting.

XVII Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, one of six measures the operator of a Phase II regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its storm water management program to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This section outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy them.

Federal regulations define an illicit discharge as "...any discharge to an MS4 that is not composed entirely of storm water..." with some exceptions. These exceptions include discharges from NPDES permitted industrial sources and discharges from firefighting activities. Illicit discharges are considered "illicit" because MS4s are not designed to accept, process, or discharge such non storm water wastes.

Illicit discharges enter the system through either direct connections (e.g., wastewater piping either mistakenly or deliberately connected to the storm drains) or indirect connections (e.g., infiltration into the MS4 from cracked sanitary systems, spills collected by drain outlets, or paint or used oil dumped directly into a drain). The result is untreated discharges that contribute high levels of pollutants, including heavy metals, toxics, oil and grease, solvents, nutrients, viruses, and bacteria to receiving water bodies. Pollutant levels from these illicit discharges have been shown in EPA studies to be high enough to significantly degrade receiving water quality and threaten aquatic, wildlife, and human health.

Recognizing the adverse effects illicit discharges can have on receiving waters, the Phase II Final Rule requires an operator of a regulated small MS4 to develop,

implement and enforce an illicit discharge detection and elimination program. The program must include the following:

A storm sewer system map, showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all waters of the United States that receive discharges from those outfalls;

Through an ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, a prohibition (to the extent allowable under State, or local law) on non storm water discharges into the MS4, and appropriate enforcement procedures and actions;

A plan to detect and address non storm water discharges, including illegal dumping, into the MS4;

The education of public employees, businesses, and the general public about the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste; and

The determination of appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

The illicit discharge detection and elimination program does not need to address the following categories of non storm water discharges or flows

Unless the operator of the regulated small MS4 identifies them as significant contributors of pollutants to its MS4:

- Water line flushing
- Landscape irrigation
- Diverted stream flows
- Rising ground waters
- Uncontaminated ground water infiltration
- Uncontaminated pumped ground water

- Discharges from potable water sources
- Foundation drains
- Air conditioning condensation
- Irrigation water
- Springs
- Water from crawl space pumps
- Footing drains
- Lawn watering
- Individual residential car washing
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges
- Street wash water

The objective of the illicit discharge detection and elimination minimum control measure is to have regulated small MS4 operators gain a thorough awareness of their systems. This awareness allows them to determine the types and sources of illicit discharges entering their system; and establish the legal, technical, and educational means needed to eliminate these discharges.

A. Storm Sewer System Map

Develop a storm sewer system map. The storm sewer system map is meant to demonstrate a basic awareness of the intake and discharge areas of the system. It is needed to help determine the extent of discharged dry weather flows, the possible sources of the dry weather flows, and the particular water bodies these flows may be affecting. An existing map, such as a topographical map, on which

the location of major pipes and outfalls can be clearly presented, demonstrates such awareness. EPA recommends collecting all existing information on outfall locations (e.g., review city records, drainage maps, storm drain maps), and then conducting field surveys to verify locations.

Measurable Goals: The linear feet of conveyances recorded; the number of structural pollution control devices counted; the number of discharge points recorded.

B. Implement Regulations to Enforce Non storm Water Discharges

Prohibit non storm water discharges into the storm sewer system through ordinances and resolutions, and develop and implement actions required to enforce these regulations. EPA recognizes that some permitted may have limited authority under State, or local law to establish and enforce an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism prohibiting illicit discharges. In such a case, the permitted is encouraged to use existing states laws, programs or regulations.

Measurable Goals: The number of ordinances and resolutions passed; the number of penalties enforced upon the participants of illegal dumps; the number of building codes developed to prohibit connections; the number of potential connection sites inventoried.

C. Educational Outreach

The education of public employees, businesses, and the general public about the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste and ways to detect and eliminate illicit discharges.

Measurable Goals: The number of flyer; posters, or other public education tools distributed; the number of illegal dump; reported by citizens; the number of locations determined to be prime areas for illegal dumping; the number of illegal dump cleanups completed; the number of illicit connections reported by business

employees; the number of illicit connections found, repaired or replaced; the number of unwarranted connections reported, found repaired or replaced.

D. Program to Detect, Identify, and Eliminate Illicit Discharges

Develop a program to detect and identify illicit discharges of nonstorm water flows and when detected as significant contributors of pollutants, develop a plan to control and eliminate the contributors to the storm sewer system.

Measurable Goals: Inventory conducted; the number of field tests conducted in high risk areas; the number of illicit connections reported; the number of survey responses indicating a possible illicit connection; the number of illicit connections found; the number of illicit connections repaired or replaced.

E. Program to Detect, Identify, and Eliminate Illegal Dumping

Through ordinances and resolutions, prohibit illegal disposal of waste in an unpermitted area or into a storm drain system and develop and implement the actions required to enforce these regulations.

Measurable Goals: The number of ordinances and resolutions passed; the number of penalties enforced upon the participants of illegal dumps; the number of building codes developed to prohibit dumping sites; the number of illegal dumps reported by citizens; the number of new dump sites inspected; the number of illegal dump sites cleaned up; the number of flyers, posters, or other public education tools distributed or programs started; the number of new ordinances developed for enforcement of the dump site inspection.

F. Program to Detect, Identify, and Eliminate Wastewater Connection to the Storm Drain System

Through ordinances and resolutions, the Municipality shall prohibit unwarranted connection of a wastewater system to a storm drain system and shall develop and implement all procedures, programs, and actions required to appropriately

enforce these regulations. Emphasis shall be placed on nonresidential facilities (industrial or business) primarily during building and reconstruction activities.

Measurable Goals: The number of unwarranted connections reported by citizens and/or business employees; the number of unwarranted connections found; the number of unwarranted connections repaired or replaced; the number of flyers, posters, or other public education tools distributed or programs started; the number of new ordinances developed for enforcement of the unwarranted connections; the number of survey responses indicating possible unwarranted connections.

G. Program to Detect, and Eliminate Sanitary Sewer Overflows

Develop a program to establish and enforce policies for designing, screening, and maintaining the sanitary sewer system.

Measurable Goals: The frequency of routine maintenance activities; the number of overflows reported; the number of overflow causes that were identified during inspections; the number of sites repaired.

H. Program to Detect, and Eliminate Failing Septic Systems

Develop a program to detect and eliminate failing septic systems; and develop and implement the actions required to enforce proper detection and sizing, maintenance, and post construction inspection considerations of the septic system.

Measurable Goals: The number of routine maintenance and inspection activities; the number of field tests and screen tests conducted; the number of post construction inspections conducted; the number of scheduled pump outs conducted and sites repaired; an inventory of tanks and when they were last serviced.

I - Implementation Schedule for MCM 3

- Year 1: Start the storm water map survey; and begin the educational training program.
- Year 2: Continue the storm water map; begin writing enforcement ordinances; continue the educational training program; and begin surveys for illicit discharge.
- Year 3: Continue the storm sewer map and complete the enforcement ordinance writing; continue the educational program; and continue surveys for illicit discharges.
- Year 4: Complete the storm water map survey. Continue the educational program and surveys for illicit discharges.
- Year 5: Continue the educational program and surveys for illicit discharges.

XVIII- Construction Site Runoff Control

Construction Site Runoff Control, one of six measures the operator of a Phase II regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its storm water management program to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This section outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy this requirement.

Polluted storm water runoff from construction sites often flows to MS4s and ultimately is discharged into local rivers and streams. Sediment is usually the main pollutant of concern. According to the 2000 National Water Quality Inventory, States report that sedimentation is one of the most widespread pollutants affecting assessed rivers and streams, second only to pathogens (bacteria). Sources of sedimentation include agriculture, urban runoff,

construction, and forestry. Sediment runoff rates from construction sites, however, are typically 10 to 20 times greater than those of agricultural lands, and 1,000 to 2,000 times greater than those of forestlands. During a short period of time, construction sites can contribute more sediment to streams than can be deposited naturally during several decades. The resulting siltation, and the contribution of other pollutants from construction sites, can cause physical, chemical, and biological harm to the impacted watercourses.

The Phase II Final Rule requires an operator of a regulated small MS4 to develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff to their MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. The small MS4 operator is required to:

- Have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism requiring the implementation of proper erosion and sediment controls, and controls for other wastes, on applicable construction sites.
- Have procedures for site plan review of construction plans that consider potential water quality impacts.
- Have procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures.
- Have sanctions to ensure compliance (established in the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism).
- Establish procedures for the receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public.
- Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

A. Ordinances or Other Regulatory Mechanisms

Develop ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms to require erosion and sedimentation controls for polluted runoff from construction sites with a land

disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Because there may be limitations on regulatory legal authority, the small MS4 operator is required to satisfy this minimum control measure only to the maximum extent practicable and allowable under State, or local law.

Measurable Goals: Whether or not ordinances were developed for the following construction issues: special construction entrances, the development of the requiring certification, all regulations are followed for material storage, disposal, etc., and address construction site runoff control.

B. General Construction Site Waste Controls

Develop and begin implementation of a program to control and eliminate construction site waste that may impact storm water runoff.

Measurable Goals: The frequency of inspection and maintenance activities; whether or not construction vehicles are regularly inspected; the numbers of vehicle wash areas onsite; and the number of construction sites with designated vehicle maintenance and washing areas

C. Information Submitted by the Public

Develop procedures for the receipt, tracking, and consideration of public inquiries, concerns, and information submitted regarding local construction activities.

Measurable Goals: Number of noncompliance reports received; number of construction site inspector follow-ups; number of valid noncompliance reports; number of stop work notices or Notices of Termination (NOTs); number of documented acknowledgments and considerations of the information submitted.

D. Construction Site Inspection and Enforcement

Develop the procedures for construction site best management practices (BMPs) inspections and the enforcement of installed erosion and sedimentation control measures.

Measurable Goals: The number of inspected sites; the frequency of inspection and maintenance of BMPs; the number of failed storm water BMPs; the number of BMPs reported to be in need of repair; whether or not an inventory of inspection and maintenance activities was created and is regularly maintained; and the number of enforcement actions taken.

E. Implementation Schedule for MCM 4

Year 1: Develop ordinance or other regulatory mechanisms; begin developing procedures for information submitted by the public.

Year 2: Implement the ordinance; develop procedures for construction site inspections; begin enforcement of the ordinance; consider public information submitted.

Year 3: Complete the enforcement ordinance writing; continue construction site inspections; consider public information submitted.

Year 4: Continue to increase ordinance enforcement; continue construction site inspections; consider public information submitted.

Year 5: Fulfill maximum compliance with the ordinance; continue construction site inspections; consider public information submitted.

XIX. Post Construction Runoff Control

Post Construction Runoff Control minimum control measure, one of six measures that the operator of a Phase II regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its storm water management program in

order to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This section outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements for post construction runoff control and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy those requirements.

Post construction storm water management in areas undergoing new development or redevelopment is necessary because runoff from these areas has been shown to significantly affect receiving water bodies. There are generally two forms of substantial impacts of post construction runoff.

The first is caused by an increase in the type and quantity of pollutants in storm water runoff. As runoff flows over areas altered by development, it picks up harmful sediment and chemicals such as oil and grease, pesticides, heavy metals, and nutrients (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus). These pollutants often become suspended in runoff and are carried to receiving waters, such as lakes, ponds, and streams. Once deposited, these pollutants can enter the food chain through small aquatic life, eventually entering the tissues of fish and humans.

The second kind of post construction runoff impact occurs by increasing the quantity of water delivered to the water body during storms. Increased impervious surfaces (e.g., parking lots, driveways, and rooftops) interrupt the natural cycle of gradual percolation of water through vegetation and soil. Instead, water is collected from surfaces such as asphalt and concrete and routed to drainage systems where large volumes of runoff quickly flow to the nearest receiving water. The effects of this process include stream bank scouring and downstream flooding, which often lead to a loss of aquatic life and damage to property.

The Phase II Final Rule requires an operator of a regulated small MS4 to develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in post construction runoff to their MS4 from new development and redevelopment

projects that result in the land disturbance of greater than or equal to 1 acre. The small MS4 operator is required to:

- Develop and implement strategies, which include a combination of structural and/or nonstructural best management practices (BMPs).
- Have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism requiring the implementation of post construction runoff controls to the extent allowable under State, or local law.
- Ensure adequate long term operation and maintenance of controls.
- Determine the appropriate best management practices and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

A. Non Structural BMPs Planning Procedures

Runoff problems can be addressed efficiently with sound planning procedures. Local master plans, comprehensive plans, and zoning ordinances can promote improved water quality in many ways, such as guiding the growth of a community away from sensitive areas to areas that can support it without compromising water quality.

Measurable Goals – Whether or not ordinances were developed to promote improvement in water quality. Percent complete of planning procedures implemented or developed.

B. Structural BMPs Storm water Retention/Detention

Retention or detention BMPs control storm water by gathering runoff in wet ponds, dry basins, or multi chamber catch basins and slowly releasing it to receiving waters or drainage systems. These practices can be designed to both control storm water volume and settle out particulates for pollutant removal.

Measurable Goals – The number of new dry/wet ponds installed.

C. Structural BMPs Infiltration Measures

Infiltration BMPs are designed to facilitate the percolation of runoff through the soil to ground water, and, thereby, result in reduced storm water runoff quantity and reduced mobilization of pollutants. Examples include infiltration basins/trenches, dry wells, and porous pavement

Measurable Goal: The amount of new porous pavement added or replaced and the number of new development sites that use porous pavement.

D. Implementation Schedule for MCM 5

Year 1: Begin development of the strategies for structural and nonstructural BMPs.

Year: Implement the strategies for the BMPs; implement the ordinances and construction standards for the BMP development.

Year 3: Reduce the percent of new impervious surfaces associated with new development projects.

Year 4: Continue enforcement of ordinances and implementation of the BMPs; ensure the adequacy of the long term operation and maintenance of the BMPs.

Year 5: Improved clarity and reduced sedimentation of local water bodies.

XX. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations minimum control measure, one of six measures the operator of a Phase II regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) is required to include in its storm water management program to meet the conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This section outlines the Phase II Final Rule requirements and offers some general guidance on how to satisfy them.

The Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for municipal operations minimum control measure is a key element of the small MS4 storm water management program. This measure requires the small MS4 operator to examine and subsequently alter their own actions to help ensure a reduction in the amount and type of pollution that: (1) collects on streets, parking lots, open spaces, and storage and vehicle maintenance areas and is discharged into local waterways; and (2) results from actions such as environmentally damaging land development and flood management practices or poor maintenance of storm sewer systems.

While this measure is meant primarily to improve or protect receiving water quality by altering municipal or facility operations, it also can result in a cost savings for the small MS4 operator, since proper and timely maintenance of storm sewer systems can help avoid repair costs from damage caused by age and neglect. Compliance with this measure requires an operator of a regulated small MS4 to:

- Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program with the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations into the storm sewer system.
- Include employee training on how to incorporate pollution prevention/good housekeeping techniques into municipal operations such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance. To minimize duplication of effort and conserve resources, the MS4 operator can use training materials that are available from EPA, their State or relevant organizations.
- Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

A. Automobile Maintenance

The Municipality of Yauco has implemented a program to educate the establishment (attachment #9 and # 10)) of targeted outreach and training for businesses and municipal fleets (public works, school buses, fire, police, and parks) involved in automobile maintenance about practices that control pollutants and reduce storm water impacts. Automotive maintenance facilities are considered to be storm water "hot spots" where significant loads of hydrocarbons, trace metals, and other pollutants may affect the quality of storm water runoff. Some of the waste types generated at automobile maintenance include the following:

- Solvents (paints and paint thinners)
- Antifreeze
- Brake fluid and brake lining
- Batteries
- Motor oils
- Fuels (gasoline, diesel, kerosene)
- Lubricating grease.

Fluid spills and improper disposal of materials result in pollutants, heavy metals, and toxic materials entering ground and surface water supplies, creating public health and environmental risks. Alteration of practices involving the cleanup and storage of automotive fluids and cleaning of vehicle parts can help reduce the influence of automotive maintenance practices on storm water runoff and local water supplies.

The most effective way to minimize the impacts of automotive maintenance generated waste is by preventing its production. A pollution prevention program, starting with the municipality's Public Works Department, seeking to reduce liquid discharges to sewer and storm drains from automotive maintenance will stress techniques that allow facilities to run a dry shop. Spills should be cleaned up immediately, and water should not be used for clean up whenever possible.

Other methods will be implemented as part of this plan to help prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants from vehicle maintenance. Some measures would be implemented to reduce vehicle maintenance and repair impacts. Many of these practices apply also to business owners and to residents who maintain their own vehicles. These practices will be applied mainly to maintaining Yauco's Municipal fleets, including school buses, public works, fire, police, parks, and other types of municipal fleets.

B. Parking Lot and Street Cleaning

This management measure involves employing pavement cleaning practices such as street sweeping on a regular basis to minimize pollutant export to receiving waters. These cleaning practices are designed to remove from road and parking lot surfaces sediment debris and other pollutants that are a potential source of pollution impacting urban waterways.

The Municipality of Yauco currently engages in daily street sweeping activities in the urban center using brooms, shovels and other non-mechanical devices. Street sweeping is practiced in most urban areas, often as an aesthetic practice to remove sediment buildup and large debris from curb gutters. The frequency and intensity of rainfall for a region are also key variables in determining how streets need to be swept to obtain desired removal efficiency. Other factors that affect a street sweeper's ability to reduce nonpoint pollution include the condition of the street, its geographical location, the operator's skill, and the presence of parked cars.

The Municipality will implement an aggressive program for the sweeping of parking lots. This is also employed as a nonstructural management practice for industrial sites. This sweeping involves using brooms to remove small quantities of dry chemicals and solids from areas that are exposed to rainfall or storm water runoff. While the effectiveness of this practice at pollutant removal is unknown, the sweeping and proper disposal of materials is a reasonably inexpensive method of pollution prevention that requires no special training or equipment.

A benefit of high efficiency street sweeping is that by capturing pollutants before they are made soluble by rainwater, the need for structural storm water control measures might be reduced. Structural controls often require costly added measures, such as adding filters to remove some of these pollutants and requiring regular manpower to change out filters. Street sweepers that can show a significant level of sediment removal efficiency may prove to be more cost effective than certain structural controls, especially in more urbanized areas with greater areas of pavement.

C. Storm Drain System Cleaning

Storm drain systems and catch basins need to be cleaned regularly. The Municipality of Yauco will implement a periodic Storm Drain System and catch basins cleanup schedule. Routine cleaning would reduce the amount of pollutants, trash, and debris both in the storm drain system and in receiving waters. Clogged drains and storm drain inlets can cause the drains to overflow, leading to increased erosion. The program will take place once a year before the heavy rain season to ensure an efficient handling of rainwater during peak precipitation periods. The program may include periodic inspections to detect the need for isolated cleaning activities that may be needed in discreet sections of the storm drain network.

Potential benefits of this program would include increased dissolved oxygen, reduced levels of bacteria, and support of in stream habitat. Areas with relatively

flat grades or low flows should be given special attention because they rarely achieve high enough flows to flush themselves.

D. Septic System Controls

Septic system source control refers to the use of outreach programs to educate homeowners about the proper operation and maintenance of their septic systems to reduce the likelihood of failure.

Septic systems are designed to treat wastewater by separating solids from liquids and then draining the liquid into the ground. Sewage flows into the tank where settling and bacterial decomposition of larger particles takes place, while treated liquid filters into the soil. When system failures occur, untreated wastewater and sewage can be introduced into ground water or nearby streams and water bodies.

Pollution prevention practices are designed to restrict pollutant and nutrient loads from improperly functioning septic systems from entering local water sources. These loadings occur for a number of reasons, including improper site selection, inadequate installation, or system operation failures: Many systems failures have been attributed to hydraulic overloading. Failures may also occur due to lapses in the regular inspection and maintenance that are required to ensure proper operation during the design life of the septic system. Homeowners may be unaware of the age of their system and whether preemptive planning is necessary before the system fails.

The Municipality will implement an outreach program regarding septic systems controls for large lot development in rural areas that are not served by sewer. When septic systems are used for wastewater treatment, there is a need for educational outreach and training to avoid system failures for owners of both new and existing systems. (see attachment #11)

At the state level, the PR Environmental Quality Board (EQB) regulates the construction, operation and closure of septic systems. The Municipality will implement a comprehensive management program aimed at helping enforce EQB rulings with regards to this issue. An onsite wastewater management program can reduce water quality degradation and save the municipal government and homeowner's time and money, as well as better tracking of the performance of routine maintenance practices. This comprehensive plan would be administered by the Municipality's Environmental Affairs Department.

Public outreach and training are vital elements in the control of septic system failure. Many of the problems associated with improper septic system functioning may be attributed to a lack of homeowner knowledge of operation and maintenance of the system. Educational materials for homeowners and training courses for installers and inspectors will be provided by the municipal government that would reduce the incidence of failure.

Failing septic systems have been linked to water quality problems in streams, lakes, shellfish beds, and coastal areas. Improvements in system operation and maintenance should be a strong element in watershed plans for those areas where septic systems are used for wastewater treatment. Public education and outreach regarding septic system operation and maintenance can be assumed to produce some positive effect on water quality. To better determine whether pollution prevention outreach is being effective, residential surveys should be part of any program seeking to educate residents on septic systems and their influence on water quality.

E. Material Management Recycling

The municipality of Yauco currently engages in several recycling programs, which will be further evaluated during the development of the storm water management plan (SWMP).

F. Hazardous Material Management

Failure to properly store hazardous materials dramatically increases the probability that they will end up in local waterways. Many people have hazardous chemicals stored throughout their homes, especially in garages and storage sheds. Practices such as covering hazardous materials or even storing them properly, can have dramatic impacts.

The Municipality will enforce both EPA and EQB guidelines with regards to the handling of this type of materials at all its facilities. A number of management considerations for hazardous materials would be proposed as follows:

- Ensuring sufficient aisle space to provide access for inspections and to improve the ease of material transport.
- Storing materials well away from high traffic areas to reduce the likelihood of accidents that might cause spills or damage to drums, bags, or containers.
- Stacking containers in accordance with the manufacturer's directions to avoid damaging the container or the product itself.
- Storing containers on pallets or equivalent structures. This facilitates inspection for leaks and prevents the containers from coming into contact with wet floors, which can cause corrosion. This consideration also reduces the incidence of damage by pests (insects, rodents, etc.).
- Delegating the responsibility for management of hazardous materials to personnel trained and experienced in hazardous substance management.

Covering hazardous materials and areas where such materials are handled reduces potential contact with storm water and wind. Storage areas, outdoor material deposits, loading and unloading areas, and raw materials should all be

covered or enclosed. Priority should be given to locations of the most hazardous substances.

Maintenance of hazardous material storage areas consists mostly of inspection and employee training. The municipality's Office of Environmental Affairs with the support of EQB would carry out employee training. Storage spaces and containers should be routinely inspected for leaks, signs of cracks or deterioration, or any other signs of release.

Improved storage of hazardous materials is effective at reducing contamination of storm water runoff and receiving waters if proper storage and maintenance techniques are used.

G. Spill Prevention and Control

Spill response and prevention plans should clearly state measures to stop the source of a spill, contain the spill, clean up the spill, dispose of contaminated materials, and train personnel to prevent and control future spills.

On July 17th, 2002, EPA issued a final rule amending the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation promulgated under the authority of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act). This rule addresses requirements for Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans (SPCC Plans), among other issues. The new SPCC rule addresses these revisions and became effective August 16, 2002. The Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule can be found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 112 (Oil Pollution Prevention).

Spill prevention and control plans are applicable to construction sites where hazardous wastes are stored or used and are regulated by USEPA. Hazardous wastes include pesticides, paints, cleaners, petroleum products, fertilizers, and solvents.

The Municipality will identify potential spill or source areas, such as loading and unloading, storage, and processing areas, places where dust or particulate matter is generated, and areas designated for waste disposal. Also, spill potential should be evaluated for stationary facilities, including manufacturing areas, warehouses, service stations, parking lots, and access roads. The Municipality will adhere to the stipulations set forth in the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation on all facilities deemed necessary by the Department of Environmental Affairs.

A spill prevention and control plan can be highly effective at reducing the risk of surface and ground water contamination. However, the plan's effectiveness is enhanced by worker training, availability of materials and equipment for cleanup, and extra time spent by management to ensure that procedures are followed.

H. Used Oil Recycling

The Municipality of Yauco has enforced the proper management of the used oil by the gas stations (see attachment # 12, list of gas stations recycling actually in Yauco) in order to prevent oil pollution and promote the recycling of it. Used motor oil is a hazardous waste because it contains heavy metals picked up from the engine during use. Motor oil is recyclable because it becomes dirty from use, rather than actually wearing out. However, as motor oil is toxic to humans, wildlife, and plants, it should be disposed of at a local recycling or disposal facility. Before disposal, used motor oil should be stored in a plastic or metal container with a secure lid, rather than dumped in a landfill or down the drain. Containers that previously stored household chemicals, such as bleach, gasoline, paint, or solvents should not be used. Used motor oil should also never be mixed with other substances such as antifreeze, pesticides, or paint stripper.

Used motor oil is recycled in a number of different ways. Used motor oil can be rerefined into lubricating oils that meet the same standards as virgin/new oil. All of these methods of recycling help to conserve valuable energy resources.

At the local level, the EQB has set forth a number of regulations for the recycling of used oil under Rule Number 5717, Rule for the Handling of Nonhazardous Waste. The Municipality will take on the responsibility of enforcing this ruling at all its facilities.

When enforcing oil recycling programs, the Municipality would provide the public with the proper informational resources (see attachment # 12). Programs would encourage the public to contact local service stations, municipal governments, the county government office, or the local environmental or health departments, if they are unsure where to safely dispose of their oil.

Recycling used motor oil is beneficial to the environment, the public health, and the economy. If oil is improperly disposed of in landfills, ditches, or waterways or dumped on the ground or down storm sewers, it can migrate into surface and ground water. It takes only one gallon of oil to contaminate one million gallons of drinking water (USEPA, 2000). This same oil can also seriously harm aquatic plants and animals. Submerged vegetation is especially affected by oil because the oil blocks sunlight from entering the water and hinders photosynthesis.

Recycling used motor oil is also beneficial in protecting public health. As oil circulates through a car's engine, it collects rust, dirt, metal particles, and a variety of contaminants. Engine heat can also break down oil additives, producing acids and a number of other substances. Exhaust gases and antifreeze can also leak into oil when the engine is in use. When any of these substances mix with oil, the toxicity of oil is greatly increased. Then, if oil is disposed of improperly and enters the water or air, public health can be seriously threatened. Recycling used motor oil is also beneficial to the economy. Oil is a valuable resource that can be refined and reused in combustion engines. As oil is a nonrenewable resource, it will become increasingly more difficult to find new reserves in the future. Therefore, recycling will provide time to develop alternative fuels and lessen dependence on foreign oil suppliers.

I. Implementation Schedule for MCM 6

- Year 1: Start training of key employees; Plan & procedures in place for storm drain and catch basin maintenance. Plan will include strategy for identifying additional catch basins for cleanup and maintenance. Plan and procedures in place for parking lots and streets sweeping.
- Year 2: Complete training of key employees and Plan & procedures in place for storm drain and catch basin maintenance. Plan and procedures in place for parking lots and streets sweeping.
- Year 3: Automobile & septic system public outreach programs completed. Municipal procedures in place for hazardous material management and Municipal procedures in place for spill prevention control.
- Year 4: Municipal procedures in place for used oil recycling.
- Year 5: Automobile & septic system public outreach programs implemented

XXI. Person Responsible For Implementing or Coordinating the Applicant's Storm Water Management Program

Abel Nazario Quiñones
Mayor
Municipality of Yauco
P.O. Box 1
Yauco PR 00698
Telephone: (787) 267-2004
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XXII. Goals and Conclusion

The Municipality of Yauco has targeted the activities that shall be performing in order to minimized or eliminate the Pollutant discharge to the MS4. These activities shall be executed in the next five years in compliance with the six minimum control measures required by the EPA. The Municipality of Yauco have been presented in this Notice of Intent these activities showing the compromise to comply with the EPA requirements. The recommended course of action was created as an outline of the activities the municipality should plan for and budget for in the next five years to reduce the pollution effect on the urban area storm water runoff. These activities may be modified and adapted, as the EPA may deem necessary.

The office in charge to develop plans and permits in compliance with EPA Regulations is the Federal Affairs Secretary's Office. The other responsibilities of the tasks described in this report will be distributed between the personnel of this department at the municipality's discretion and expertise required.

Taking in consideration all the above described actions to be implemented by the Municipality , herein the Municipality of Yauco requests the awarding of the NPDES Phase II Individual Permit for their Yauco MS4.

**Attachment
#1
YAUCO WARDS BOUNDARIES**



**Attachment
#2
CENSUS 2000 & AREA WARD**



ESTADO LIBRE ASOCIADO DE PUERTO RICO
GOBIERNO MUNICIPAL DE YAUCO
OFICINA DE PROGRAMAS FEDERALES
P O BOX 1
YAUCO, PUERTO RICO 00698

CENSO 2000

MUNICIPIO DE YAUCO - BARRIOS	POBLACION CENSO 2000	POBLACION CENSO 1990	CAMBIO POBLACIONAL	MILLAS CUADRADAS
Aguas Blancas	316	233	61	4.7
Algarrobo	483	367	84	2.2
Almácigo Alto	1,905	1,373	330	1.2
Almácigo Bajo	4,986	3,933	1,053	2.1
Barinas	3,726	4,729	997	8.7
Caimito	647	628	19	1.6
Collares	971	817	134	2.6
Diego Hernández	1,645	1,110	335	2.4
Duey	1,412	1,328	84	3.3
Frailes	205	233	-28	4.6
Jácanas	1,969	1,667	302	2.5
Naranja	699	682	17	3.3
Quebradas	836	748	88	2.4
Rancheras	564	423	141	3.0
Rio Prieto	783	880	-97	5.8
Rubias	294	432	-138	4.0
Sierra Alta	1,119	960	159	2.9
Susua Alta	4,069	3,472	397	5.3
Sierra Baja	13,319	12,677	642	3.5
Vegas	178	332	-154	1.8
Yauco Pueblo	4,258	4,610	-352	0.3
TOTALES	46,384	42,058	4,326	68.2

ALGUNAS CIFRAS DEL CENSO 2000 PARA LOS MUNICIPIOS DE GUAYANILLA, GUANICA, YAUCO, SABANA GRANDE Y PEÑUELAS

Por: Ing. Rubén Collado Salazar



Para finales de marzo de 2001 se dieron a conocer los datos del Censo 2000. Puerto Rico muestra un total de 3,808,610 habitantes, lo que refleja una cantidad de 286,572 más que el Censo 1990 que fue de 3,522,037, o sea, un aumento de 8.14%. La Junta Constitucional de Redistribución Electoral usará los datos del 2000 para definir cada distrito senatorial con un promedio de 475,000 residentes y los 40 distritos representativos con unos

95,000. Se puede ver en el Censo 2000 que los municipios de Arecibo, Barceloneta, Carolina, Florida, Manatí y San Juan, sufrieron cambios en sus límites geográficos previo al 2000.

Guayanilla con 23,072 habitantes muestra un aumento de 6.91% con relación a 1990, Guánica con 21,888 uno de 9.53%, Yauco con

46,384 uno de 10.29%. Sabana Grande con 25,935 uno de 13.54% y Peñuelas con 26,719 uno de 18.67%, siendo este último el de mayor aumento en cantidad de habitantes con 4,326. Los anteriores municipios, entre otros muestran aumento en su población. Adjuntas, Carolina, Comerío, Mayagüez, Ponce y San Juan perdieron población.

Información adicional sobre el Censo 2000 está disponible en la Oficina de Censo de la Junta de Planificación de Puerto Rico y en la página de Internet, la cual puede ser conseguida a través de la dirección electrónica, www.census.gov/, escoger American Fact finder y Quick Tables.

La siguiente tabla da una relación de algunos datos de los municipios de Guayanilla, Guánica, Yauco, Sabana Grande y Peñuelas.

Población Total por Barrios, Censo 1990 a 2000, Cambios y Áreas Superficiales de Guayanilla, Guánica, Yauco, Sabana Grande y Peñuelas.

Municipio de Guayanilla Barrios	Población Censo 2000	Población Censo 1990	Cambio Poblacional	Millas Cuadradas
Barrero	1,033	968	65	1.3
Boca	1,263	1,330	-67	6.4
Cedro	14	1	13	4.7
Consejo	883	723	160	1.5
Guayanilla Pueblo	4,832	5,238	-406	0.6
Indios	2,339	2,318	21	4.9
Jagua Pasto	162	150	12	3.2
Jaguas	1,276	608	668	0.7
Llano	841	713	128	2.0
Macaná	1,446	1,195	251	1.5
Magas	3,465	2,421	1,044	3.4
Pasto	360	440	-80	3.8
Playa	1,317	1,326	-9	0.5
Quebrada Honda	446	458	-12	1.9
Quebrada	2,609	2,903	-294	1.8
Rufina	210	220	-10	1.8
Sierra Baja	576	569	7	2.4
TOTALES	23,072	21,581	1,491	42.4

Municipio de Guánica Barrios	Población Censo 2000	Población Censo 1990	Cambio Población	Millas Cuadradas
Arena	84	323	-239	4.4
Caño	1,965	1,397	568	1.3
Carenero	2,862	2,158	704	7.4
Cienega	2,376	1,967	409	5.7
Insiacada	2,184	2,108	76	0.8
Guánica Pueblo	4,699	4,869	-170	0.8
Montalva	3,148	2,893	255	10.9
Susúa Baja	4,570	4,249	301	5.6
TOTALES	21,888	19,984	1,904	37.1

Municipio de Yauco Barrios	Población Censo 2000	Población Censo 1990	Cambio Poblacional	Millas Cuadradas
Algas Blancas	316	255	61	4.7
Algarrobo	483	567	-84	2.2
Almácigo Alto	1,905	1,375	530	1.2
Almácigo Bajo	4,986	3,933	1,053	2.1
Barinas	5,726	4,729	997	8.7
Camiso	647	628	19	1.6
Culleres	971	817	154	2.6
Diego Hernández	1,645	1,110	535	2.4
Duez	1,412	1,328	84	3.3

Municipio de Yauco Barrios	Población Censo 2000	Población Censo 1990	Cambio Poblacional	Millas Cuadradas
Frailes	205	233	-28	4.6
Jácanas	1,969	1,667	302	2.5
Naranjo	699	682	17	3.3
Quebradas	836	748	88	2.4
Ranchera	564	423	141	3.0
Río Piñero	783	880	-97	5.8
Rubias	294	432	-138	4.0
Sierra Alta	1,119	960	159	2.9
Susúa Alta	4,069	3,472	597	5.3
Susúa Baja	13,319	12,677	642	3.5
Vegas	178	332	-154	1.8
Yauco Pueblo	4,258	4,610	-352	0.3
TOTALES	46,384	42,058	4,326	68.2

Municipio de Sabana Grande Barrios	Población Censo 2000	Población Censo 1990	Cambio Poblacional	Millas Cuadradas
Machuchal	4,892	4,546	346	3.8
Rayo	2,634	2,501	133	5.7
Rincón	3,997	3,124	873	4.9
Sabana Grande Pueblo	1,807	2,068	-261	0.1

Municipio de Sabana Grande Barrios	Población Censo 2000	Población Censo 1990	Cambio Poblacional	Millas Cuadradas
Santana	2,667	6,753	914	7.3
Susúa	2,861	2,353	508	4.7
Tabonuco	335	397	-62	6.1
Torre	1,742	1,101	641	3.9
TOTALES	25,935	22,843	3,092	35.9

Municipio de Peñuelas Barrios	Población Censo 2000	Población Censo 1990	Cambio Poblacional	Millas Cuadradas
Barral	267	366	-99	3.5
Coto	1,244	871	373	1.2
Cuebas	430	427	3	0.9
Encarnación	1,344	1,156	188	4.9
Jaguas	2,662	1,872	790	4.0
Macaná	826	726	100	2.1
Peñuelas Pueblo	1,609	1,823	-214	0.2
Quebradas Ceiba	5,345	5,080	265	3.9
Rucío	1,124	906	218	8.6
Santo Domingo	6,792	5,726	1,066	4.0
Tallaboa Alta	4,037	2,567	1,470	2.4
Tallaboa Poniente	697	641	56	4.1

Municipio de Peñuelas Barrios	Población Censo 2000	Población Censo 1990	Cambio Poblacional	Millas Cuadradas
Tallaboa Saliente	342	354	-12	4.8
TOTAL	26,719	22,515	4,204	44.6

Yauco Censo 2000

Municipio de Yauco Barrios	Población Censo 2000	Población Censo 1990	Cambio Poblacional	Millas Cuadradas
Aguas Blancas	316	255	61	4.7
Algarrobo	483	567	-84	2.2
Almácigo Alto	1,905	1,575	330	1.2
Almácigo Bajo	4,986	3,933	1,053	2.1
Barinas	5,726	4,729	997	8.7
Caimito	647	628	19	1.6
Collares	971	817	154	2.6
Diego Hernández	1,645	1,110	535	2.4
Iduey	1,412	1,328	84	3.3

Municipio de Yauco Barrios	Población Censo 2000	Población Censo 1990	Cambio Poblacional	Millas Cuadradas
Friles	205	233	-28	4.6
Jácanas	1,969	1,667	302	2.5
Naranjo	699	682	17	3.3
Quebradas	836	748	88	2.4
Rancheros	564	423	141	3.0
Río Pietro	783	880	-97	5.8
Rubias	294	432	-138	4.0
Sierra Alta	1,119	960	159	2.9
Suzúa Alta	4,069	3,472	597	5.3
Suzúa Baja	13,319	12,677	642	3.5
Vegas	178	332	-154	1.8
Yauco Pueblo	4,258	4,610	-352	0.3
TOTALES	46,384	42,058	4,326	68.2

Tabla DP-1. Perfil de Características Demográficas Generales: 2000
 Área geográfica: Yauco Municipio, Puerto Rico

[Para las definiciones e información sobre la protección de la confidencialidad y errores ajenos al muestreo, vea el texto]

Tópico	Número	Por ciento	Tópico	Número	Por ciento
Población total	46,384	100.0	HISPANO O LATINO Y RAZA		
EDAD Y SEXO			Población total	46,384	100.0
Varón	22,647	48.8	Hispana o latina (de cualquier raza)	46,097	99.4
Hembra	23,737	51.2	Mexicana	86	0.2
Menor de 5 años	3,477	7.5	Puertorriqueña	45,551	98.2
5 a 9 años	3,663	7.9	Cubana	68	0.1
10 a 14 años	4,193	9.0	Otra hispana o latina	392	0.8
15 a 19 años	3,999	8.6	No hispana o latina	287	0.6
20 a 24 años	3,635	7.8	Blanca solamente	228	0.5
25 a 34 años	6,254	13.5	PARENTESCO		
35 a 44 años	6,403	13.8	Población total	46,384	100.0
45 a 54 años	5,710	12.3	En hogares	46,141	99.5
55 a 59 años	2,188	4.7	Jefe de hogar	15,012	32.4
60 a 64 años	1,849	4.0	Cónyuge	8,512	18.4
65 a 74 años	2,733	5.9	Hijo(a)	18,321	39.5
75 a 84 años	1,657	3.6	Hijo propio menor de 18 años	12,074	26.0
85 años o más	623	1.3	Otros parientes	3,551	7.7
Edad mediana (años)	31.8	(X)	Menor de 18 años	1,530	3.3
18 años o más	32,591	70.3	No parientes	745	1.6
Varón	15,454	33.3	Compañero(a) no casado(a)	461	1.0
Hembra	17,137	36.9	En alojamientos de grupo	243	0.5
21 años o más	30,272	65.3	Población en instituciones	-	-
62 años o más	6,109	13.2	Población no en instituciones	243	0.5
65 años o más	5,013	10.8	HOGAR POR TIPO		
Varón	2,286	4.9	Total de hogares	15,012	100.0
Hembra	2,727	5.9	Hogares de familias (familias)	12,306	82.0
RAZA			Con hijos propios menores de 18 años	6,164	41.1
Una raza	45,187	97.4	Familia de personas casadas, con esposo y esposa presente	8,512	56.7
Blanca	41,624	89.7	Con hijos propios menores de 18 años	4,476	29.8
Negra o africana americana	1,803	3.9	Jefe de hogar hembra, sin esposo presente	3,114	20.7
India americana y nativa de Alaska	62	0.1	Con hijos propios menores de 18 años	1,458	9.7
Asiática	50	0.1	Hogares no en familia	2,706	18.0
India asiática	35	0.1	Jefe de hogar que vive solo	2,525	16.8
China	1	-	Jefe de hogar de 65 años o más	1,062	7.1
Filipina	-	-	Hogares con individuos menores de 18 años	7,090	47.2
Japonesa	1	-	Hogares con individuos de 65 años o más	3,843	25.6
Coreana	1	-	Tamaño promedio del hogar	3.07	(X)
Vietnamita	11	-	Tamaño promedio de la familia	3.47	(X)
Otra asiática ¹	1	-	OCUPACIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA		
Nativa de Hawaii y otra de las islas del Pacífico	1	-	Total de unidades de vivienda	17,062	100.0
Nativa de Hawaii	-	-	Unidades de vivienda ocupadas	15,012	88.0
Guameña o Chamorro	-	-	Unidades de vivienda desocupadas	2,050	12.0
Samoana	-	-	Para uso estacional, recreativo u ocasional	322	1.9
Otra de las islas del Pacífico ²	1	-	Tasa de vacancia para unidades ocupadas por el propietario (por ciento)	1.8	(X)
Alguna otra raza	1,647	3.6	Tasa de vacancia para unidades ocupadas por inquilinos (por ciento)	6.2	(X)
Dos razas o más	1,197	2.6	TENENCIA DE LA VIVIENDA		
Raza sola o en combinación con una o más razas: ³			Unidades de vivienda ocupadas	15,012	100.0
Blanca	42,702	92.1	Unidades de vivienda ocupadas por el propietario	11,552	77.0
Negra o africana americana	2,571	5.5	Unidades de vivienda ocupadas por inquilinos	3,460	23.0
India americana y nativa de Alaska	190	0.4	Tamaño promedio del hogar para unidades ocupadas por el propietario	3.05	(X)
Asiática	120	0.3	Tamaño promedio del hogar para unidades ocupadas por inquilinos	3.14	(X)
Nativa de Hawaii y otra de las islas del Pacífico	20	-			
Alguna otra raza	2,144	4.6			

- Representa cero o redondea a cero. (X) No aplicable.

¹ Otra asiática solamente, o dos o más categorías asiáticas.

² Otra de las islas del Pacífico solamente, o dos o más categorías de Nativa de Hawaii y otra de las islas del Pacífico.

³ En combinación con una o más de las otras razas listadas. Los seis números siguientes pueden sumar a más de la población total y los seis por cientos pueden sumar a más de 100 por ciento porque individuos pueden informar más de una raza.

Fuente: Negociado del Censo de los EE.UU., Censo 2000.



Censo Municipal 2001
Comunidad El Cerro de Yauco

Sector	Residentes	Familias
La Vega	48	22
Tendal	106	49
Cantera	275	96
Matadero Viejo	70	24
Alto de Cuba	40	13
Pueblo Nuevo	174	58
Pueblo Norte	523	202
El Pozo	15	7
Gandules	20	7
Sector Amill	158	45
Total:	1429	523

Promedio de Personas

Entrevistadas en la Comunidad

El Cerro de Yauco: $X = 1429/523 = 2.73 = 3$

Cantidad aproximada de residentes que rehusaron contestar el cuestionario:

Sector	Familias	Promedio	Residentes
La Vega	11	3	33
Tendal	13		39
Cantera	14		42
Matadero	3		9
Alto de Cuba	1		3
Pueblo Norte	40		120
Pueblo Nuevo	10		30
Sector Amill	25		75
Total	117		351

La cantidad de familias o residencias que rehusaron es multiplicada por el promedio aproximado de residentes por familia; para así llegar a un total aproximado de 351 residentes en los 8 sectores del Cerro de Yauco.

Total Residentes Entrevistados 1429, familias 523

Total aproximado Residentes Rehusaron 357, familias 117

Total aproximado Residentes en el Cerro 1780, familias 640

Promedio de miembros por familia = 3

Pueblo Norte lo comprenden:

Calle Laurel, Abolición, Betances, Manuel A. Negrón, Baldorioty, Pacheco, Primero de Mayo, Cuesta Blanca.....

Manuel A. Negrón

**Attachment
#3
URBANIZED AREA**

Yauco, Pr. Urbanized Area Storm Water Entities as Defined by the 2000 Census

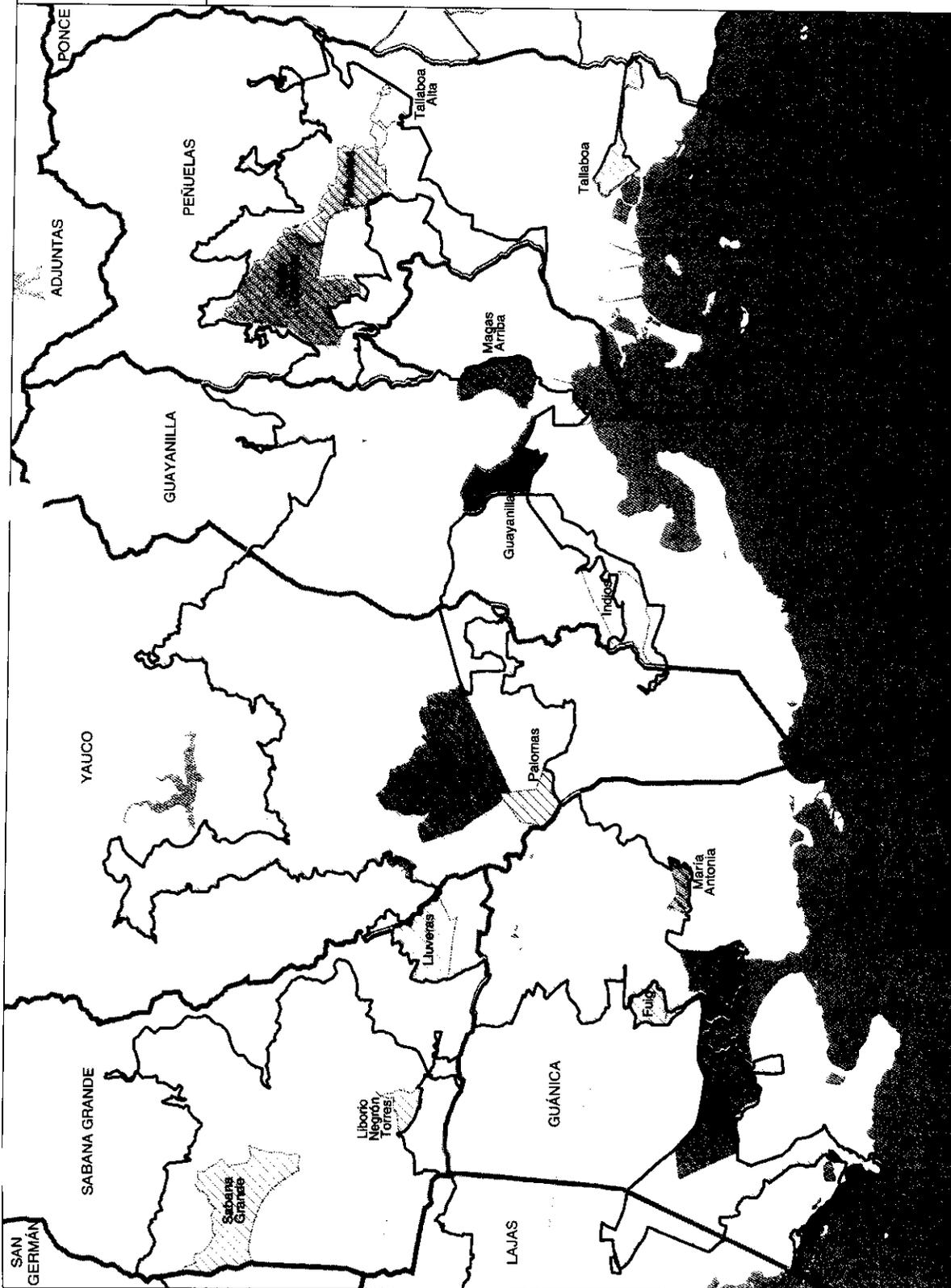
2000 Census Urbanized Areas

-  Yauco, PR
-  Ponce, PR
-  San Germán-Cabo Rojo-Sabana Grande, PR
-  Municipal Boundaries
-  County Boundaries
-  Major Waterbodies

SOURCE:
US Census Bureau TIGER data, 2000 Census

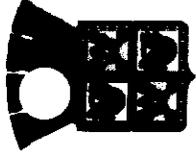
PROJECTION:
State Plane Coordinate System - Puerto Rico
Horizontal datum - NAD83

MAP DESIGN:
October 14, 2002



**Attachment
#4
RIVERS & WATER BODIES**

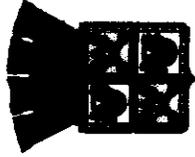
**Attachment
#5
NPDES PROJECTS**



Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico
 Gobierno Municipal de Yauco
 Apartado 1
 Yauco, Puerto Rico 00698
 Teléfono (787) 856-1340

PROYECTO EN CONSTRUCCION DEL MUNICIPIO DE YAUCO

Nombre Proyecto	Número Proyecto	Nombre Contratista	Descripción Proyecto
Rehabilitation of an existing at Loma de Feco	2010-000-229	Leopoldo Rodríguez Velázquez/LRV General Contractor	Reconstrucción edificio, paredes en gypson boards, instalación ventanas, construcción verja, reemplazo equipo de baños
Construcción Proyecto de Vivienda Interés Social Jardín del Paraíso	2010-000-135	GM & A Electrical and General Contractors Corp.	Construcción de treinta y seis (36) apartamentos para la venta
Reconstrucción Edificio Histórico - Teatro Ideal	2009-000-092	Lebrón & Associates, Inc.	Reconstrucción, paredes, construcción baños, escenarios, instalación puertas, sonido, butacas, a/c
Construcción de muros de apoyo para sostener las verjas (abutments)	2009-000-405	Thamar-LI Construction & Rental Inc.	Construcción de muros de soporte, vigas y topes de pilotes
Adquisición e instalación de cobertizos	2010-000-226	Green Works Corp	Instalación de cobertizos
Construcción terminal de carros públicos	2009-000-443	HCM Construction Corp.	Construcción edificio para establecer terminal de carros públicos incluyendo tres (3) locales comerciales
Diseño y Construcción de Mini Terminal de Carros Públicos, Barrio Barinas	2010-000-348	La Cabaña Construction	Construcción techo, verja, baños, verja, instalación ventanas, puertas, losa
Diseño y Construcción de Mini Terminal de Carros Públicos, Barrio Río Prieto	2010-000-385	AFJI General Contractors, Corp.	Construcción techo, verja, baños, verja, instalación ventanas, puertas, losa



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PROYECTOS RADICADOS EN LA JUNTA DE PLANIFICACION

Nombre Proyecto
Adquisición de terreno para la construcción de cementerio municipal, Barrio Diego Hernández
Adquisición de terreno para la futura construcción de Centro Usos Múltiples, Barrio Rubias
Adquisición de terreno en el Barrio Barinas

Attachment

#6

**MAP OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL MUNICIPALITY WATER
BODIES & RIVERS**