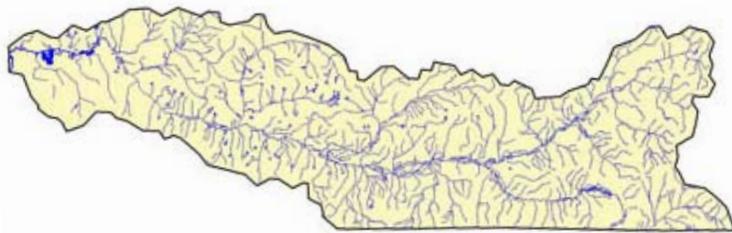




# CHAPTER 5

# TDEC



## 5.01 TDEC

TDEC, or the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, was created to protect and improve the quality of Tennessee's land, air, water and recreation resources.

The organization administers a variety of programs to safeguard human health and the environment while ensuring the state's natural resources meet healthful, regulatory standards. TDEC also manages 53 State Parks and 79 State Natural Areas for the benefit of Tennessee and its citizens.

The increasing focus on nonpoint source pollution and stormwater quality with the amendment of the Clean Water Act in 1987 and subsequent legislation requires Tennessee communities to address urban runoff water quality. Numerous federal and state requirements define what is required of local governments in terms of their local stormwater management programs and related community planning and development efforts.

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## 5.02 Municipal NPDES MS4 Stormwater Permit Program (Phase II)

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit system was originally established by the Clean Water Act of 1972 to control wastewater discharges from various industries and wastewater treatment plants known as "point" sources. Congress amended the Clean Water Act with the Water Quality Act of 1987 to expand the NPDES permit program to address "nonpoint" source pollution through schedules for permitting municipal stormwater discharges. The Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) stormwater discharge permit establishes guidelines for municipalities to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff to the "maximum extent practicable."

Under TDEC's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit program, local governments in regulated areas are required to establish a comprehensive stormwater management program (SWMP) and to develop a plan and program to control stormwater pollution discharges to waters of the State to the maximum extent practical and to eliminate nonstormwater discharges from entering the stormwater system. This is accomplished through the implementation of a municipal program which includes such measures as structural and non-structural stormwater controls, best management practices (BMPs), regular inspections, enforcement activities, stormwater monitoring and public education efforts. Stormwater management ordinances, erosion and sediment control ordinances, development regulations and other local regulations provide the necessary legal authority to implement the stormwater management programs.

Federal regulations were adopted in 1999 to extend the NPDES MS4 permit program to smaller (Phase II) communities such as Collierville. The Phase II rules take a slightly different approach to how the local stormwater management programs are implemented by requiring the SWMP to consist of the following six elements, termed "minimum control measures":

1. Public Education and Outreach
2. Public Participation / Involvement
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
4. Construction Site Runoff Control
5. Post-Construction Runoff Control
6. Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping

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### 5.03 Public Education and Outreach

The Town of Collierville has been very active in the Public Education and Outreach measure of the stormwater management program. The following is a list of activities performed to date in this area:

- Giving talks to various organizations including the Collierville Environmental Commission
- Installing Storm Drain Markers with the message “No Dumping, Drains to River” to remind citizens that they make an impact directly on our waterways with the things they put in our Town’s storm drain inlets



- Sending out stormwater management brochures to the citizens of Collierville
- Placing doorhangers on citizens doorknobs to remind them of Best Management Practices in protecting our Town’s waterways
- Publishing articles in the local newspapers on stormwater management
- Broadcasting MTAS public service announcements on television through Collierville High School

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### 5.04 Public Participation/Involvement

The Town of Collierville is becoming active in the Public Participation and Involvement area of stormwater management. The Collierville Environmental Commission is an

organization made up of citizens of The Town of Collierville who are actively protecting the natural resources of our Town including the waterways. In addition, the Town puts up a booth at Fair on the Square to get more citizens involved in this effort to grow the involvement in the future.

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## 5.05 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

An Illicit Discharge is the discharge of pollutants or non-storm water materials to storm sewer systems via overland flow or direct dumping of materials into a catch basin. Some examples of illicit discharges include the overland drainage from a carwash, dumping used motor oil in or around a catch basin, or piping untreated industrial waste directly



into a stream. The Town has been very active in educating its employees on identification of these situations so that they may be controlled quickly and effectively. Currently, the members of Codes

Enforcement, Engineering, Planning, Public Services, and Public Utilities have been educated on illicit discharge detection and elimination. These groups can identify potential problems and act on them in the event that illegal discharge occurs.

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## 5.06 Construction Site Runoff Control

The best rule of thumb when addressing construction site runoff is stopping the problem before it starts. The Town's inspectors diligently work to keep developers and builders within the Town's jurisdiction adhering to standard pollution prevention. Some of these measures include, but are not limited to, properly constructed silt fences, protected drain inlets, appropriate ground cover, and adequate detention improvements onsite. The Town of Collierville also has strict rules on construction site runoff within the Town's ordinances. Violating these ordinances may result in fines for the offending party.



## 5.07 Post-Construction Runoff Control

Post-construction stormwater management in areas undergoing new development or redevelopment is necessary because runoff from these areas has been shown to significantly affect receiving waterways. Many studies indicate that prior planning and design for the minimization of pollutants in post-construction stormwater discharges is the most cost-effective approach to stormwater quality management. The Town has educated its employees on surveillance of these properties and identifying problems before they occur. An example of a situation that would need to be addressed is when soil cover fails to prevent erosion.

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## 5.08 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

This minimum control measure, primarily carried out by the Town's Public Works Department, refers to ways the Town will manage its operations to minimize impacts on stormwater and water quality. This department will address this minimum measure in the following ways:

- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
  - Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan
  - Inventory of facilities to determine potential pollution contributions
  - Develop workshop training materials on pollution prevention
  - Maintenance of the stormwater drainage system
  - Reduce exposure of stored materials (supplies, chemicals, etc.) to stormwater
  - Best Management Practices to be used at all Town projects and other related municipal activities
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