

City of Phenix City, Alabama

Stormwater Management Plan



2013/2014

1.0 Background Information

Phenix City adopted Ordinance No. 2005-22 on August 16, 2005, implementing the Erosion and Sediment Control Policy of the City of Phenix City. The policy was developed to safeguard the people, property, and environment of Phenix City, AL by guiding and regulating land disturbing activities. It requires those disturbing an acre or more to obtain approval of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and makes those disturbing under an acre Permit by Rule.

Amendments to the ESC were adopted by Ordinance No. 2007-07 on February 21, 2007. The amended policy has been posted on the City's website (www.phenixcityal.us). The City has added a webpage that is devoted to Stormwater and Erosion Control.

A letter of notification continues to be signed by those obtaining building permits in an effort to make those sites less than an acre and not required to obtain approval of an ESC Plan aware of the policy and its provisions. This letter of notification was revised following the amendments to the ESC Plan that were adopted in February 2007. These notifications also require that basic contact information be submitted by the developer or builder, to assist in communication during construction.

1.1 Permit History

In response to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Stormwater Regulations, the City of Phenix City (City) applied for and received a NPDES permit for stormwater discharges from the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) on January 31, 2011. This five-year permit expires on January 31, 2016.

1.2 Site Description

Phenix City, Russell County is located in east Alabama along the West Bank of the Chattahoochee River, which forms the boundary between the states of Alabama and Georgia. It is located as a portion of the Columbus, Georgia - Phenix City, Alabama Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Phenix City proper encompasses 27.9 square miles with a population of approximately 32,822 people.

1.3 Known or Suspected Water Quality Concerns

Phenix City is located adjacent to the Chattahoochee River and has many creeks, tributaries, intermittent streams, and smaller drainage ways that feed the river. Therefore, water quality is of great concern in the city. There are several major contributors that affect water quality in the area.

Rapid development is the largest contributor to poor water quality, as ground is disturbed, sediment is displaced, and impervious surface is increased during construction. Without proper implementation and maintenance of site erosion and sediment control during and post-construction, large amounts of sediment can leave the site ending up in the drainage ways, detrimentally affecting water quality. Illegal dumping and run-off containing chemicals from lawn fertilizers, car fluids, etc. are other major contributors affecting water quality.

The City has one impaired stream within its corporate limits, Mill Creek. The City and surrounding communities are working with Auburn University and ADEM to clean up Mill Creek, control the causes of poor water quality, and eventually remove the stream from the 303d list. The primary focus is to reduce sediment and nutrients entering Mill Creek by slowing stormwater runoff due to the rapid urbanization within the Mill Creek Watershed.

1.4 Responsible Party

When the City began its Phase II Stormwater Program, coordination and implementation of the individual SWMP fell within the responsibility of the Engineering Department.

The person responsible for the coordination and implementation of the individual SWMP is as follows:

Angel Moore, P.E., City Engineer
City of Phenix City
Engineering Department
1111 Broad Street, Building B
Phenix City, Alabama 36867
(334) 448-2760
Email: amoore@phenixcityal.us

1.5 Stormwater Management Program Components

The Phase II Stormwater Regulations require operators of small MS4's in urbanized areas to develop and implement stormwater management programs employing best management practices (BMP's) to adequately address the six minimum control measures. The control measures include:

Public Education and Outreach
Public Involvement/Participation
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
Construction Site Stormwater Runoff control

2.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

2.1 Rationale Statement

The City's goal is to have an aggressive, innovative and fiscally responsible public education and outreach program that aims to inform all citizens on the steps that they may take to reduce stormwater pollution in their daily routine. In addition to this strategy, the City will work to educate this target audience on how to become involved in the City's stormwater programs.

The primary target audiences within the City and the rationale for selecting these audiences are listed below:

General Public (homeowners and citizens)

- Potential contributors of stormwater pollution through activities such as illicit discharges and over-fertilization of lawn. The primary pollutants potentially contributed by this target audience are nutrients and pathogens.

Engineers, Developers and Contractors

- Potential contributors of stormwater pollution through development and construction activities as well as engineering design of stormwater pollution prevention best management practices. The primary pollutants potentially contributed by this target audience are sediment and nutrients.

Local Businesses

- Potential contributors of stormwater pollution through activities such as illicit discharges and daily business activities. The primary pollutants contributed by this target audience are excess nutrients and pathogens.
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Landscape Companies

- Potential contributors of stormwater pollution primarily through lawn maintenance activities. The primary pollutants potentially contributed by this target audience are excess nutrients.

Golf Courses

- Potential contributors of stormwater pollution primarily through golf course maintenance activities. The primary pollutants potentially contributed by this target audience are excess nutrients.

The City's Public Education and Outreach Program is designed to address all stormwater pollutants of concern, but is generally focused on sediment, nutrients, and pathogens. The public education and outreach strategy for each target audience will vary depending on the type of audience, type of pollutant contribution, and the potential risk and impact of pollutant contribution. Overall success of our public education and outreach program will ultimately be gauged by the results from our water quality monitoring program as well as the level of awareness in the community regarding their role in the City's stormwater management program.

Specific components and the measurable goals within our public education and outreach program will consist of, but not be limited to, the following best management practices (BMP's):

2.2 Utility Bill Messages

Message inserts and, or telephone call waiting messages will be utilized to inform citizens with tips regarding water quality and other topics. These messages will reach a large and diverse group of citizens. The City intends on updating these messages often to provide a multitude of stormwater topics. The call waiting messages were implemented in the 2013 -2014 reporting period.

2.3 Brochure Publications and Posters

Pamphlets and brochures are an effective way to present and explain stormwater issues. These pamphlets and brochures can be distributed in locations that will specifically target the audience of interest. The City has published 2 of these brochures, the first to an adult audience and the second is tailored for children. These brochures are available in public buildings and also by request. Brochures will primarily reach a general public target audience.

Posters were developed during the last permitting cycle and remain on display in public buildings, including the lobbies of the Engineering Department and Building Department. The purpose of these posters is to both educate and help express the need for community involvement in the fight against pollution. These posters describe how stormwater can become polluted and show practices that can be followed to help prevent pollution.

2.4 Public Presentations

The City provides staff to develop presentations for public meetings. The target audience for public presentations will vary depending upon the organization requesting the presentation. Target audiences for presentations could include schools, environmental groups, local civic groups, City Council, developers, contractors,

engineers, homeowners or other interested Phase II programs. The City's goal will be to prepare and conduct a minimum of two presentations per year.

2.5 Newspapers

Newspaper articles covering local stormwater and environmental issues are a means for disseminating information to a large and diverse group of residents most directly impacted by these issues. Informative articles can provide the reader with an independent point of view. Newspaper articles will reach a general public target audience.

2.6 One-on-One Assistance

Phenix City continues to provide assistance with any questions or concerns presented by citizens, students, engineering firms, contractors, etc. regarding a number of issues dealing with our environment. The Phenix City Engineering and Public Works Department currently manages calls and complaints dealing with erosion and sediment control and stormwater drainage, as well as other environmental issues.

3.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT/PARTICIPATION

3.1 Rationale Statement

The City intends to involve the general public in the development and implementation of its stormwater management program by soliciting public input and by providing activities and opportunities to engage the general public in our stormwater management program.

The primary target audiences for the City's public involvement/participation programs are listed below:

General Public (homeowners and citizens)

- Potential contributors of stormwater pollution through activities such as illicit discharges and over-fertilization of lawns. The primary pollutants potentially contributed by this target audience are nutrients and pathogens.

Engineers, Developers and Contractors

- Potential contributors of stormwater pollution through development and construction activities as well as engineering design of stormwater pollution prevention best management practices. The primary pollutants potentially contributed by this target audience are sediment and nutrients.

Local Businesses

- Potential contributors of stormwater pollution through activities such as illicit discharges and daily business activities. The primary pollutants contributed by this target audience are excess nutrients and pathogens

Landscape Companies

- Potential contributors of stormwater pollution primarily through lawn maintenance activities. The primary pollutant potentially contributed by this target audience is excess nutrients.

The City's Public Involvement/Participation Program is designed to address all stormwater pollutants of concern, but is generally focused on sediment, nutrients, and pathogens. The public involvement/participation strategy for each target audience will vary depending on the type of audience, type of pollutant contribution, and potential risk and impact of pollutant contribution of each target audience in the City's stormwater management program.

Overall success of the Public Involvement/Participation Program will ultimately be gauged by the public's support for the City's stormwater management program, the level of community involvement in the City's stormwater management program and the level of awareness in the community regarding their role in the City's stormwater management program.

Specific components and measureable goals within the Public Involvement/Participation Program will consist of the following best management practices (BMP's):

3.2 Recycling Centers

The City's existing recycling programs currently include two drop-off centers where residents can leave a variety of recyclable materials and the Coca-Cola / NRC Bin Grant in which the City was awarded bins that were to be distributed in local parks and sporting complexes, and an electronics recycling program. Policy for the collection of electronics was further developed soon after in order to better manage electronic wastes.

The City has met with officials from Columbus, GA to determine the feasibility of a regional recycling facility in the Bi-City area. This is still in planning stage.

3.3 Hazardous Waste Disposal

The City is currently researching the feasibility of hosting an annual Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day. During this event, the City would allow its customers to drop off hazardous household chemicals at a collection site. This would allow those items to be disposed of in a safe manner, eliminating the possibility of these items being improperly dumped into local streams and sewers.

3.4 Help the Hooch

Our community is involved in the Help the Hooch program, an annual cleanup in the Columbus, GA, Fort Benning, and Phenix City, AL area. Volunteers pick up trash/litter to help keep our river and river banks clean. In 2013, over 9,500 volunteers participated in this highly successful program. The collected materials included litter, e-waste, and household hazardous waste. Phenix City's Engineering and Public Works Department and Parks and Recreation Department serve as partner organizations. The City's Public Works Department picks up the trash collected within Phenix City's cleanup areas from a designated drop-off point.

3.5 Mill Creek Watershed Plan

Mill Creek is an impaired stream that flows through Phenix City and into the Chattahoochee River. The City of Phenix City has partnered with surrounding communities, Auburn University, EPA and ADEM to improve this stream. In cooperation with the Mill Creek Watershed Plan, we will be conducting quarterly trash clean ups. With whitewater rafting occurring in the area, we see the need to target litter throughout the watershed before it enters the Chattahoochee River.

3.6 Feedback

A feedback form was created during the initial permitting cycle and was attached to a compact printout of the first brochure. The feedback form allows citizens to assess the areas in which they live and give feedback that will help the City identify the community's needs. It also inquires into the usage of the City's recycling center. Contact information is given on the forms so that City personnel can assist the public in finding answers relating to pollution. A feedback form / suggestion box has been placed in the lobby of the Engineering Department and provides a mean for the public to inform the City of their concerns, while also allowing the City to evaluate its own progress.

Contact information is also shown on existing brochures and posters to encourage the public to communicate with the Phenix City Engineering Department any concerns including erosion and sediment control and other water quality issues.

The City's Engineering Department also controls an online Action Center, where Citizens can document concerns. The concerns are sent via email to the Administrator so that an investigation and response can be made by the Engineering Department.

4.0 ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

4.1 Rationale Statement

The City implemented an Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program to actively locate, identify and correct illicit discharges to the MS4 during the first permit cycle. The City will continue to manage, enforce and expand its IDDE Program during this next permit cycle. The primary target audiences within the City for the IDDE Program and the rationale for selecting these audiences are listed below:

General Public (homeowners and citizens)

- Potential contributors of illicit discharges through activities such as dumping grass clippings, paint or motor oil, into a storm drain. The primary pollutants potentially contributed by this target audience are based on the material being improperly disposed of.

Developers, Contractors and Homebuilders

- Potential contributors of illicit discharges through activities such as sediment being released from a construction site into a waterbody and dumping paint or concrete washwater into a storm drain. The primary pollutants potentially contributed by this target audience are specific to the material being improperly disposed of and could include sediment, petroleum-based products, or other chemicals.

Food Service Facilities

- Potential contributors of illicit discharges through improper disposal of fats, oils and greases (FOG). The primary pollutant potentially contributed by this target audience is FOG waste.

Local Businesses

- Potential contributors of illicit discharges through improper disposal of materials used at their business. The primary pollutants contributed by this target audience are specific in nature to the type of business and the material being disposed of.

The City's IDDE Program is designed to address all stormwater pollutants of concern. Examples of these pollutants could include:

Nutrients
Sediment

Pathogens
FOG waste
Petroleum-based products
Paints, concrete
Grass clippings
Other business-specific chemicals

The IDDE strategy for each target audience will vary depending on the type of audience, type of pollutant contribution, potential risk and impact of pollutant contribution and previous IDDE issues with the target audience. Overall success of our IDDE Program will ultimately be gauged by having accurate and updated storm sewer system maps, reduction in illicit discharges, and the level of public awareness to potential illicit discharges.

Specific components and measureable goals within our IDDE Program will consist of the following best management practices (BMP's):

4.2 Storm Sewer System Map

The City has updated its Storm Sewer Map. This map shows the location of outfalls, and names and location of all waters of the State that receive discharges from those outfalls. The City plans to keep this map updated as new outfalls are installed.

4.3 Ordinance

Phenix City adopted Ordinance No. 2005-22 on August 16, 2005, implementing the Erosion and Sediment Control Policy of the City of Phenix City. The policy was developed to safeguard the people, property, and environment of Phenix City, AL by guiding and regulating land disturbing activities. It requires those disturbing an acre or more to obtain approval of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and makes those disturbing under an acre Permit by Rule.

Amendments to the ESC were adopted by Ordinance No. 2007-07 on February 21, 2007. The amended policy has been posted on the City's website (www.phenixcityal.us).

A letter of notification continues to be signed by those obtaining building permits in an effort to make those sites less than an acre and not required to obtain approval of an ESC Plan aware of the policy and its provisions. This letter of notification was revised following the amendments to the ESC Plan that were adopted in February 2007. These notifications also require that basic contact information be submitted by the developer or builder, which assist in communication during construction.

4.4 Plan Review/Inspection

A Graduate Engineer monitors erosion and sediment control through plan review and regular site inspections to ensure that the provisions of the policy are being met. The City Inspectors monitor erosion and sediment control on new developments through regular inspections. An Engineering Technician has also been added to our team which conducts regular and rainfall inspections on all sites in the area, meets with developers, builders, and property owners to discuss any issues and how to handle them. This person also handles the annual pond inspections, sends letters and inspection reports, documents any issues and also provides photographic documentation.

4.5 Public Outreach

Over the first permitting cycle a list of materials that should not be put in the storm sewer was incorporated into a brochure and a quarterly newsletter. This evolved into a poster. The intent of this is to assist the public in indentifying commonly occurring materials and wastes that should not be placed in storm drains. The poster has been revised since that last reporting period so that its format is more consistent with that of the two posters that were created for Public Education and Outreach.

The City will actively pursue new and innovative programs to detect and eliminate illicit discharges during this permit cycle and will work to implement programs that are likely to be successful in the community.

5.0 CONSTRUCTION SITE STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL

5.1 Rationale Statement

The City manages and enforces the Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Program through the ESC Policy, Subdivision Regulations, and construction plan review and permitting. The City will continue to manage, enforce and expand its Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Program during this next permit cycle.

The primary target audiences within the City for our Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Program are listed below:

Developers, Contractors and Homebuilders

- Potential contributors of stormwater pollution through development and construction activities. The primary pollutant contributed by these target audiences is sediment.

Engineers

- Responsible for designing effective construction site best management practices plans (CBMPPs) to minimize the potential for sediment runoff during development or construction activities.

The City's Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Program is primarily designed to address stormwater pollution from sediments.

The strategy for the target audience described above will vary depending on the type of audience, potential risk and impact of pollutant contribution and current level of education of each target audience on the City's Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Program.

Overall success of the Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Program will ultimately be gauged through water quality monitoring, and more specifically turbidity monitoring, as well as through the design and implementation of effective CBMPP's and timely response from contractors and developers regarding deficiencies found on-site.

Specific components and measureable goals within our Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control Program will consist of the following best management practices (BMP's):

5.2 Ordinance

Phenix City adopted Ordinance No. 2005-22 on August 16, 2005, implementing the Erosion and Sediment Control Policy of the City of Phenix City. The policy was developed to safeguard the people, property, and environment of Phenix City, AL by guiding and regulating land disturbing activities. It requires those disturbing an acre or more to obtain approval of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and makes those disturbing under an acre Permit by Rule.

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A letter of notification continues to be signed by those obtaining building permits in an effort to make those sites less than an acre and not required to obtain approval of an ESC Plan aware of the policy and its provisions. This letter of notification was revised following the amendments to the ESC Plan that were adopted in February 2007. These notifications also require that basic contact information be submitted by the developer or builder, which assist in communication during construction.

5.3 Erosion and Sediment Control Inspections and Enforcement Procedures

A Graduate Engineer monitors erosion and sediment control through plan review and regular site inspections to ensure that the provisions of the policy are being met. The City Inspectors monitor erosion and sediment control on new developments through regular inspections. An Engineering Technician has also been added to our team which conducts regular and rainfall inspections on all sites in the area, meets with developers, builders, and property owners to discuss any issues and how to handle them. This person handles the annual pond inspections, sends letters and inspection reports, documents any issues and also provides photographic documentation. All inspectors performing erosion and sediment control inspections go through the QCI training program. Inspectors also take the refresher course each year to maintain their QCI certification.

The City is continuing to work to create Erosion and Sediment Control Details and Standard Specifications sheets. Following completion, these sheets will be adopted by the Engineering Department and used to provide uniform expectations in plan review. And offer guidance to design engineers and contractors working with the City. These sheets are reflective of the Alabama Handbook.

5.4 Rainfall Data Collection

The City began maintaining historical rainfall data records in 2005. The information is obtained by the recording of data from 2 rain gauges. Gauge 1 is located on the City yard at 1109 Broad St. and Gauge 2 is located at the City of Phenix City Inert Landfill.

The City is currently researching the feasibility of implementing the Rain Wave System.

5.5 Procedures for Notifying ADEM of Non-Compliant Sites

The City will notify ADEM, either by phone or email, of any construction sites where a possible violation of the Clean Water Act has occurred. Possible violations could include, but are not limited to: releases of sediment to a Water of the State/U.S. and/or failure to adhere to the City's corrective action request following an inspection.

5.6 Procedures for receipt of Information submitted by the Public

The general public can report potential concerns by contacting the City's Engineering Department at 334-448-2760. They may also use our Action Center located on the City's website to report any concerns (www.phenixcityal.us). The City will respond to each concern in a timely and efficient manner.

6.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

6.1 Rationale Statement

The City has implemented a Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program to control and improve post-construction stormwater runoff. The City will continue to expand upon and improve this program during the next permit cycle. Potential benefits of effectively controlling post-construction stormwater runoff include: water quality improvements, minimization of stream erosion and effective control of potential flooding impacts.

The primary target audiences within the City for our Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program and the rationale for selecting these audiences are listed below:

Developers, Contractors and Homebuilders

- Responsible for development and construction activities that can potentially impact post-construction stormwater management. The primary pollutants contributed by this target audience, as it relates to post-construction stormwater management, are sediments and nutrients. In addition, development and construction activities can have potential flooding impacts.

Engineers

- Responsible for designing post-construction stormwater management plans to effectively manage post-construction stormwater from new developments and redevelopments.

The City's Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program is primarily designed to address stormwater pollution from nutrients, sediments, pathogens and other various pollutants.

Overall success of our Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program will primarily be gauged through water quality monitoring as well as visual observations of stream erosion and flooding impacts.

The City has added additional personnel to the Engineering Department whose duties are wholly involved with erosion and sediment control and water quality monitoring. Our personnel checks all erosion control plans and works with the designers to implement the most effective measures for each site. They handle the annual detention pond inspections, documentation (written and photographic), and notifications. They handle all site inspections in addition to actively looking for any new areas of concern within the City.

Specific components and measureable goals within our Post-Construction Stormwater Management Program will consist of the following best management practices (BMPs):

6.2 Non-Structural BMP's

Engineering Design

The City is continuing to work to create Erosion and Sediment Control Details and Standard Specifications sheets. Following completion, these sheets will be adopted by the Engineering Department and used to provide uniform expectations in plan review. These sheets are reflective of the Alabama Handbook. The City will continue to use these sheets as guides for the design and construction of appropriate BMP's to effectively manage post-construction stormwater runoff during this permit cycle. The City will continue to update these sheets as necessary as new technologies present themselves or as changes need to be made to design or construction procedures of existing BMP's.

Stream Buffer Regulations

A minimum 25-foot non-disturbed vegetative buffer zone is required. Stream buffers have been proven to reduce stormwater pollution and decrease the potential for streambank erosion. The City will continue to implement these stream buffer regulations during this next permit cycle. The stream buffer regulations primarily affect engineers, developers, contractors, homebuilders and citizens. The amount of riparian buffer acreage being protected each year will be contingent upon the number of developments occurring where a stream is located.

6.3 Structural BMP's

Detention Pond Inspections

Existing detention ponds need periodic inspections to evaluate the maintenance and operation of these vital components of the City's drainage system and can often identify potential problems. The Engineering and Public Works Department conduct annual inspections of all detention ponds (public and private) listed in the City's stormwater inventory. Upon inspection, the owner of the pond is notified of any corrective actions needed. Enforcement measures are taken if the owner does not address the items listed in the report. The City will continue to inspect detention ponds within the City on an annual basis during the next permit cycle. These inspections primarily affect the welfare of the home owners and businesses in the immediate area as well as the owners of the detention ponds,

Design guidelines for Structural BMP's

The City is continuing to work to create Erosion and Sediment Control Details and Standard Specifications sheets. Following completion, these sheets will be adopted by the Engineering Department and used to provide uniform expectations in plan review. These sheets are reflective of the Alabama Handbook. The City will continue to use these sheets as guides for the design and construction of appropriate BMP's to effectively manage post-construction stormwater runoff during this permit cycle. The City will continue to update these sheets as necessary as new technologies present themselves or as changes need to be made to design or construction procedures of existing BMP's.

6.4 Long-term Maintenance of BMP's

Long-term maintenance of structural BMP's is a critical component to ensure that these BMP's continue to function as originally designed. During this next permit cycle, the City will work to issue and update standard agreements or other mechanisms for developers, homeowner associations, and other groups to ensure the long-term maintenance of these structural BMP's.

7.1 POLLUTION PREVENTION/GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FOR MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS

The City implemented a program intended to reduce stormwater pollution and promote good housekeeping measures in municipal operations. The City will continue to expand upon and improve this program during the next permit cycle.

Potential benefits from an effective Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Program for Municipal Operations include: reduced stormwater pollution from municipal operations and increased employee awareness regarding the effect of their daily activities on stormwater management.

The primary target audience with the City and the rationale for selecting these audiences are listed below:

City Employees

- Responsible for daily municipal operations. City employees need to be trained and made aware of proper stormwater management and the role their daily activities could potentially have on stormwater management. Examples of impacts could include: how to properly dispose of waste, petroleum products, paints, chemicals and other potentially hazardous products.

The City's Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Program for Municipal Operations is primarily designed to address stormwater pollution from nutrients, sediments, pathogens and other various pollutants.

Overall success of our Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Program for Municipal Operations will primarily be gauged through city employee awareness and appropriate pollution prevention and good housekeeping measures for municipal operations. Specific components and measureable goals within our Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Program for Municipal Operations will consist of the following best management practices (BMPs):

7.2 Education

Information Sessions

The City holds information sessions for our Public Works Department several times per year. These sessions deal with a variety of stormwater related topics, including the proper methods for implementing site control measures on all municipal projects. A discussion and question/answer period follow these sessions.

Periodicals

A periodical continues to be produced and distributed to all departments. Topics vary, but concern stormwater/water monitoring.

Our employees also receive on the job training. The city will continue to create, offer, and encourage stormwater management training for City employees during the next permit cycle.

8.0 Summary

In summary, the City strives to implement a Stormwater Management Program to protect the City's water resources that is effective, innovative and economically responsible. The City will review this SWMP on an annual basis to analyze the effectiveness of the program and to determine any areas where the program may need to be enhanced or changed. The City of Phenix City is committed to protecting its and the state's water resources.

Any comments or questions concerning this SWMP may be directed to:

Angel Moore, P.E., City Engineer
City of Phenix City
Engineering Department
1111 Broad Street, Building B
Phenix City, Alabama 36867
(334) 448-2760

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