- EPA, Region II, Water Management Division, (2WM-WPC), Storm Water Staff, 290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007–1866
- *c. DC and Federal Facilities in DC and DE*
- EPA, Region III, Water Management Division, (3WM55), Storm Water Staff, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, PA 19107

d. FL

- EPA, Region IV, Water Management Division, Permits Section (WPEB– 7), 345 Courtland Street, NE, Atlanta, GA 30365
- e. LA, NM, OK, and TX and Federal Indian Reservations in LA, NM (Except Navajo and Ute Mountain Reservation Lands), OK, and TX
 - EPA, Region VI, Water Management Division, (6W–EA), EPA SW MSGP, P.O. Box 50625, Dallas, TX 75202
- f. AZ, Johnston Atoll, Midway Island, Wake Island, all Federal Indian Reservations in AZ, CA, and NV; those portions of the Duck Valley, Fort McDermitt, and Goshute Reservations that are outside NV; those portions of the Navajo Reservation that are outside AZ; and Federal facilities in AZ, Johnston Atoll, Midway Island, and Wake Island.
 - EPA, Region IX, Water Management Division, (W–5–3), Storm Water Staff, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105
- g. ID, OR, and WA; Federal Indian Reservations in AK, ID (except the Duck Valley Reservation), OR (except the Fort McDermitt Reservation), and WA; and Federal facilities in ID, and WA
 - EPA, Region X, Water Division, (WD– 134), Storm Water Staff, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101

H. Compliance Deadlines

For most permittees, today's permit imposes a deadline of 270 days following date of publication of this permit for development of pollution prevention plans and for compliance with the terms of the plan.

Today's general permit provides additional time if constructing structural best management practices is called for in the plan. The portions of a plan addressing these BMP construction requirements must provide for compliance with the plan as soon as practicable, but in no case later than 3 years from the effective date of the permit. However, storm water pollution prevention plans for facilities subject to these additional requirements must be prepared within 270 days of the date of publication of this permit and provide for compliance with the baseline terms and conditions of the permit (other than the numeric effluent limitation) as expeditiously as practicable, but in no case later than 270 days after the publication date of this permit.

Facilities are not required to submit the pollution prevention plans for review unless they are requested by EPA or by the operator of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system. When a plan is reviewed by EPA, the Director can require the permittee to amend the plan if it does not meet the minimum permit requirements.

VII. Cost Estimates for Common Permit Requirements

The conditions of today's general permit reflects the baseline permit requirements established in EPA's NPDES permits for Storm Water **Discharges Associated With Industrial** Activity (57 FR 41175 and 57 FR 44412). The requirements found under today's permit are more specific to the conditions found in the industries. EPA does not consider these requirements to be more costly than the pollution prevention plan requirements established in the baseline general permit. The following section contains the estimates of the cost of compliance with the baseline permit requirements.

A. Pollution Prevention Plan Implementation

Storm water pollution prevention plans for the majority of facilities will include relatively low cost baseline controls. EPA's analysis of storm water pollution prevention plans indicates that the cost of developing and implementing these plans is variable and will depend on a number of the following factors: the size of the facility. the type and amount of significant materials stored or used at a facility, the nature of the plant operations, the plant designs (e.g., the processes used and layout of a plan), and the extent to which housekeeping measures are already employed. Table 7 provides estimates of the range of costs for preparing and implementing the common requirements for a storm water pollution prevention plan. It is expected that the low cost estimates provided in Table 7 are appropriate for the majority of smaller facilities. The high cost

estimates in Table 7 are more applicable to larger, more complex facilities with more potential sources of pollutants. Please note that the costs in this table exclude special requirements, such as EPCRA 313 requirements. EPA estimated the cost of preparing a storm water pollution prevention plan for a hypothetical small business in the automobile salvage yard industry. Based on experience and best professional judgment, EPA estimates that a typical small automobile salvage yard would face a one-time cost of about \$874. This cost is lower than the low end of the cost estimate provided in Table 7 because it is based on a particular (though hypothetical) small business. Table 7 estimates are based on what EPA expects are appropriate for the majority of small facilities. Some facilities are likely to face lower costs, such as the hypothetical small automobile junk yard, and other facilities are likely to face higher costs.

The cost of compliance, monitoring and preparing the PPP for the multisector permit are not high when compared to the site-specific requirements to comply with an individual permit. The Clean Water Act does not give EPA the authority to exempt permitted facilities from requirements designed to improve the quality of the nation's waters. The economic ability of small businesses to comply with this permit can be a factor to consider if water quality concerns are not applicable to the surface water body receiving the storm water discharge.

The operators of regulated storm water discharges have to consider the economic effects of coverage under the multi-sector permit, the baseline general permit, or an individual NPDES permit. Coverage under either of the two general permits is not required by EPA. The NPDES regulations give EPA the authority to require coverage under an individual NPDES permit, not general permits. A facility's decision to be covered under a general permit is voluntary. Individual permits can require numerical limits and more frequent monitoring and reporting, along with the development and implementation of SWPPPs. The burden of developing an SWPPP is controlled by the facility's ability to achieve the permits goal: reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to the nation's waters.