standard of the State of Arizona (Arizona Administrative Code, Title 18, Chapter 11). Notices of Intent, Notices of Termination, and for those facilities subject to monitoring and reporting requirements, Discharge Monitoring Report Form(s) and other required monitoring information shall be submitted to the State of Arizona Department of Environmental Quality at the following address: Storm Water Coordinator, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, 3033 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85012.

NOIs submitted to the State of Arizona shall include the well registration number if storm water associated with industrial activity is discharged to a dry well or an injection well

SARA Section 313 (Community Right to Know) Facilities are subject to the following additional requirement: liquid storage areas for Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals shall include secondary containment provided for at least the entire contents of the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for the 25-year, 24-hour precipitation event, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan, and/or other equivalent measures.

All facilities with any portion of the facility that is located at or below the Base Elevation shall delineate on the site map those portions of the facility that are located at or below the Base Elevation.

The following definitions are added to Part X of the permit:

"Significant Sources of Non-Storm Water"—includes, but is not limited to discharges which could cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards of the State of Arizona, and discharges which could include releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 and CFR 117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (see CFR 302.4).

"Base Elevation"—elevation of a surface waterbody having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded during any given year.

Arizona: Federal Indian Reservations only (including those portions of the Navajo Reservation located outside Arizona), no 401 conditions.

California: Federal Indian Reservations only, no 401 conditions.

Nevada: Federal Indian Reservations only (including those portions of the Duck Valley, Fort McDermitt, and Goshute Reservations located outside Nevada), no 401 conditions.

Johnston Atoll: no 401 conditions. Johnston Atoll: Federal facilities only, no 401 conditions.

Midway and Wake Island: no 401 conditions.

Midway and Wake Island: Federal facilities only, no 401 conditions.

Region X

Alaska: Federal Indian Reservations only, no 401 conditions.

Idaho: no 401 conditions.

Idaho: Federal Indian Reservations only (except the Duck Valley Reservation lands which are handled by Region IX), no 401 conditions.

Idaho: Federal facilities only, no 401 conditions.

Oregon: Federal Indian Reservations only, no 401 conditions.

Washington: Federal Indian Reservations only, no 401 conditions.

Washington: Federal facilities only, see the following and Part XII of the permit for 401 conditions.

In order to ensure compliance with the requirements of the State of Washington, discharges authorized by this permit shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standard of the State of Washington, specifically Chapter 173–201A WAC Surface Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173–204 WAC Sediment Standards, and the National Toxics Rule for human health related to water quality standards.

XI. Regulatory Flexibility Act

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 et seq., EPA is required to prepare a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis to assess the impact of rules on small entities. Under 5 U.S.C. 605(b), no Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is required where the head of the Agency certifies that the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Today's permit will provide any small entity the opportunity to obtain storm water permit coverage as a result of the group application process. Group applications provided small entities a mechanism to reduce their permit application burden by grouping together with other industrial facilities and submitting a common permit application with reduced monitoring requirements and shared costs. The group application information submitted to EPA provided a basis for the development of storm water permit conditions tailored specifically for each industry. The permit requirements have been designed to minimize significant administrative and economic impacts

on small entities and should not have a significant impact on industry in general. Moreover, the permit reduces a significant burden on regulated sources of applying for individual permits.

Accordingly, I hereby certify pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this permit will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Authority: Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

XII. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 ("Unfunded Mandates Act"), which was signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a written statement to accompany any rules with Federal mandates that may result in estimated costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year. When such a statement is required for EPA rules, under section 205 of the Unfunded Mandates Act, EPA must identify and consider alternatives, including the least costly, most costeffective or least burdensome alternative that achieves the objective of such a rule. EPA must select that alternative, unless the Administrator explains in the final rule why it was not selected or it is inconsistent with law. Before EPA establishes regulatory requirements that significantly or uniquely affect small governments, including tribal governments, it must develop under section 203 of the Unfunded Mandates Act a small government agency plan. The plan must provide for meaningful and timely input in the development of EPA regulatory proposals with significant Federal intergovernmental mandates, and informing, educating, and advising them on compliance with the regulatory requirements.

In response to the requirements of the Unfunded Mandates Act, the Act generally excludes from the definition of a "Federal intergovernmental mandate" (in sections 202, 203, and 205) duties that arise from participation in a voluntary Federal program. A municipal discharger of storm water associated with industrial activity may voluntarily elect to seek coverage under today's multi-sector general permit rather than obtain an individual permit or coverage under a baseline general permit. Coverage under today's permit, therefore, is voluntary in that the permit does not automatically apply to any particular entity. Thus, it imposes no Federal intergovernmental mandate within the meaning of the Act.

Small government agency plans under section 203, on the other hand, are required when small governments may