7. Proposed Reductions in Nutrient and Pesticide Loads

Permittees shall include in the storm water pollution prevention plan the proposed reductions in nutrient and pesticides loads in accordance with the Chesapeake Bay Restoration goals.

8. Animal Waste Management Plans

Any permittee that manages significant quantities of animals or animal wastes, shall provide in the storm water pollution prevention plan an accounting of these animal wastes, and nutrient control measures for avoiding, reducing, or eliminating runoff of these animal wastes.

B. District of Columbia (DCR05*###)

District of Columbia 401 certification special permit conditions revise the permit as follows:

1. Part IV section B is amended by the addition of the following:

Part IV. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans

* * *

B. Signature and Plan Review *

4. Review and Approval by Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

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A copy of all storm water management plans required under the permit shall be submitted to the District of Columbia's Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs, Environmental Regulation Administration, for review and approval.

Region VI

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C. Louisiana (LAR05*###)

Louisiana 401 certification and Coastal Zone special permit conditions revise the permit as follows:

1. Part I section B. is amended by the addition of the following:

Part I. Coverage Under This Permit

B. Eligibility

8. Discharges Subject to Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program

Facilities whose activities occur in, or have an effect on, the designated coastal zone of Louisiana, shall have obtained an individual coastal zone consistency concurrence, permit, or waiver from the Coastal Management Division of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (in accordance with the Louisiana Coastal Zone Management Program LRS 49:214). Facilities wishing to obtain a description of the areas designated by the State of Louisiana as the "coastal zone" should request that information by writing to: State of Louisiana, Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Zone Management Division, P.O. Box 44487, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4487.

2. The following section is added to Part V of the Permit:

Part V. Numeric Effluent Limitations

* * * *

c. Limitations for all discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity.

(1) General Limitations: Effective [insert effective date of permit].

Parameter	Daily maximum
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	50 mg/l
Oil & Grease	15 mg/l

(2) Oil & Gas Exploration and Production Facilities: Effective on effective date of permit.

Parameter	Daily maximum
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	100 mg/l
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	50 mg/l
Oil & Grease	15 mg/l

Chlorides:

(a) Maximum chloride concentration of the discharge shall not exceed two times the ambient concentration of the receiving water in brackish marsh areas.

(b) Maximum chloride concentration of the discharge shall not exceed 500 mg/l in freshwater or intermediate marsh areas and upland areas.

Facilities without monitoring requirements must insure the pollution prevention plan developed in accordance with Part IV will insure compliance with these effluent limitations.

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

Part X. Definitions

*

"Brackish Marshes"—those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of moderate salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, emergent vegetation characterized by a prevalence of species typically adapted for life in these soil and contiguous surface water conditions. Typical vegetation includes wiregrass (Spartina patens), three-cornered grass (Scirpus olnevi), coco (Scirpus robustus), and widgeongrass (Ruppia maritima). Interstitial water salinity normally ranges between 7 and 15 parts per thousand. (LAC 33:IX.708)

'Freshwater Swamps and Marshes''-those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of negligible to very low salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, emergent vegetation characterized by a prevalence of species typically adapted for life in these soil and contiguous surface water conditions. Typical vegetation includes maiden cane (Panicum hemitomon), Hydrocotyl sp., water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes), pickerelweed (Pontederia cordata), alligatorweed (Alternanthera philoxeroides), and bulltongue (Sagittaria sp.). Interstitial water salinity is normally less than 2 parts per thousand. (LAC 33:IX.708)

"Intermediate Marshes"-those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water

or groundwater of salinity at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, emergent vegetation characterized by a prevalence of species typically adapted for life in these soil and contiguous surface water conditions. Typical vegetation includes wiregrass (Spartina patens), deer pea (Vigna repens), bulltongue (Sagittaria sp.), wild millet (Echinochloa walteri), bullwhip (Scirpus californicus), and sawgrass (Cladium jamaicense). Interstitial water salinity normally ranges between 3 and 6 parts per thousand. (LAC 33:IX.708)

"Saline Marshes"—those wetland areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater of salinity characteristic of near Gulf of Mexico ambient water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, emergent vegetation characterized by a prevalence of species typically adapted for life in these soil and contiguous surface water conditions. Typical vegetation includes oystergrass (Spartina alterniflora), glasswort (Salicornia sp.), black rush (Juncus roemericanus), Batis maritima, black mangrove (Avicennia nitida), and saltgrass (Distichlis spicata). Interstitial water salinity normally exceeds 16 parts per thousand. (LAC 33:IX.708)

"Upland"—any land area that is not normally inundated with water and that would not, under normal circumstances, be characterized as swamp or fresh, intermediate, brackish, or saline marsh. The term shall have both a regional and sitespecific connotation; for example, naturally occurring and man-made topographic highs that are partially or totally surrounded by swamp, marsh, or open water will be considered upland on a local basis, but will not necessitate characterization of the surrounding area as upland. The land and water bottoms of all parishes north of the nine parishes contiguous with the Gulf of Mexico shall be determined on a case-by-case basis with reference to the presences of a regional expanse of emergent aquatic vegetation or open water. (LAC 33:IX.708)

D. New Mexico (NMR05*###)

New Mexico 401 certification special permit conditions revise the permit as follows:

1. Part VI.B of the permit is revised to read:

Part VI. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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B. Reporting: Where to Submit.

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3. Location. Signed copies of discharge monitoring reports required under Parts XI. and VI.C., individual permit applications, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the appropriate state office address:

New Mexico

Program Manager, Point Source Regulation Section, Surface Water Quality Bureau, New Mexico Environment Department, 1190 St. Francis Drive, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0968