



HYDE PARK CITY STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



SIGNING AUTHORITY

UPDATED JUNE 2026

Items updated since previous SWMP Update:

- Page 6 – Updated deadlines section
- Page 12 – Updated public outreach section to include annual frequency and documentation requirements
- Page 17 – Added documentation of inspections during construction
- Page 19 – Added language about maintenance agreements for privately owned stormwater infrastructure.
- Page 19 – Added documentation of inspections post construction

REVIEWS AND UPDATES LOG



DATE	REVIEWED/UPDATED	SIGNATURE
9/18/2025	Updated	
6/25/2026	Updated	

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	5
Storm Water Management Program	5
Permit Application and Notice of Intent	6
Permit Requirements.....	6
HYDE PARK CITY CHARACTERISTICS	7
General Information	7
History	8
Local Water Quality Concerns	8
Threatened and Endangered Species	10
Historic Properties	11
Advisory Committee	11
Contact Information	11
City Budget and Staffing.....	12
PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH	12
Phase II Requirements.....	12
Summary of Existing Efforts	12
Plan and Implementation Measures.....	13
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / INVOLVEMENT	14
Phase II Requirements.....	14
Summary of Existing Efforts	14
Plan and Implementation Measures.....	16
ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION	16
Phase II Requirements.....	16
Summary of Existing Efforts	16
Plan and Implementation Measures.....	17
CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL	17
Phase II Requirements.....	17
Summary of Existing Efforts	18
Plan and Implementation Measures.....	18
POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	19
Phase II Requirements.....	19
Summary of Existing Efforts	19

Plan and Implementation Measures20

POLLUTION PREVENTION / GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.....20

Phase II Requirements.....20

Summary of Existing Efforts21

INTRODUCTION

Polluted storm water runoff is often transported to municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and ultimately discharged into local rivers and streams without treatment. EPA's Storm Water Phase II Rule establishes an MS4 storm water management program that is intended to improve the Nation's waterways by reducing the quantity of pollutants that are introduced into storm sewer systems during storm events. Common pollutants include oil and grease from roadways, pesticides and fertilizers from lawns, sediment from construction sites, and carelessly discarded trash, such as cigarette butts, paper wrappers, and plastic bottles. When deposited into nearby waterways through MS4 discharges, these pollutants can impair the waterways, thereby discouraging use of the resource, contaminating drinking water supplies, and interfering with the habitat for fish, other aquatic organisms, and wildlife.

In 1990, EPA promulgated rules establishing Phase I of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water program. The Phase I program for MS4s requires operators of "medium" and "large" MS4s, that is, those that generally serve populations of 100,000 or greater, to implement a storm water management program as a means to control polluted discharges from these MS4s. The Storm Water Phase II Rule extends coverage of the NPDES storm water program to certain "small" MS4s but takes a slightly different approach to how the storm water management program is developed and implemented.

Storm Water Management Program

A Storm Water Management Program should:

- Reduce the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP);
- Protect water quality;
- Satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act; and
- Be phased in over a five year period.

Storm water management programs must include:

- Best Management Practices (BMPs) for each of the six minimum control measures;
 - Public Education and Outreach
 - Public Participation/Involvement
 - Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
 - Construction Site Runoff Control
 - Post-Construction Runoff Control
 - Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping
- Measurable goals for each minimum control measure (i.e., narrative or numeric standards used to gauge program effectiveness);
- Estimated months and years in which actions to implement each measure will be undertaken, including interim milestones and frequency; and
- The person or persons responsible for implementing or coordinating the storm water program.

Permit Application and Notice of Intent

Phase II Rule encourages the development of a storm water management program by requiring a Notice of Intent (NOI) describing the storm water management program to be submitted to the NPDES permitting authority. The Notice of Intent becomes the permit application.

Cities required to permit under Phase II are allowed to cooperate and work together with neighboring cities in the application process. The permittee may join with a Phase I city or another Phase II city in applying for a permit. The individual MS4s may share responsibility for program development with neighboring communities and/or take advantage of existing local or state programs.

Permit Requirements

The chosen measurable goals, submitted in the Notice of Intent as a permit application, become the required storm water management program; however, the NPDES permitting authority can require changes in the mix of chosen BMPs and measurable goals if all or some of them are found to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Phase II Final Rule. Likewise, the permittee can change its mix of BMPs if it determined that the program is not as effective as it could be.

Reports

Reports must be submitted annually and are due October 1st of each year of the permit term. The report must be submitted using the report forms found on the Division's Website. The Permittee shall sign and certify the annual report.

Record Keeping

Records required by the NPDES permitting authority must be kept for at least 5 years and made accessible to the public at reasonable times during regular business hours. Records need not be submitted to the NPDES permitting authority unless the Permittee is requested to do so.

Deadlines

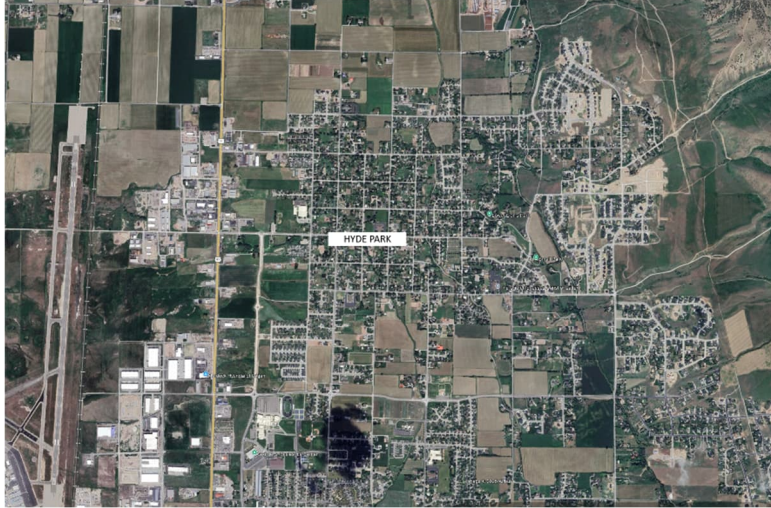
- The Current small MS4 became effective May 12, 2026.
- The Storm Water Management Program must be reviewed annually.
- The current MS4 permit expires May 11, 2031.

Penalties

The NPDES permit that the operator of a regulated small MS4 is required to obtain is federally enforceable, thus subjecting the permittee to potential enforcement actions and penalties by the NPDES permitting authority if the permittee does not fully comply with application or permit requirements. This federal enforceability also includes the right for interested parties to sue under citizen suit provision (section 405) of CWA.

HYDE PARK CITY CHARACTERISTICS

General Information



Permit Number: UTR090000

Population: 5,766

Size: 3.4 sq. miles

Geographic Description: Located on the East side of the Valley, 5 miles North of Logan City with elevations varying between 4448 to 4680 ft.

Receiving Waters: Hyde Park is located in the Bear River drainage basin.

Annual Precipitation: 17.36 inches per year

Type of Community: A small city with high rates of residential growth that are expected to continue for many years.

Latitude: 41.78 degrees N

Longitude: 111.81 degrees W

Storm Drain System

The Hyde Park storm water system consists of curb and gutters, culverts, a few typical piped sections, swales, and canals. Most storm water facilities drain into one of three irrigation canals. All three canals begin at the Logan River diverting water to serve the community's agricultural needs.

The Logan Northern Canal begins at the Logan River and runs north through North Logan, Hyde Park, and Smithfield and eventually drains into the Bear River. The Logan-Hyde Park Smithfield Canal begins at the Logan River flows north through North Logan, and Hyde Park and discharges into Summit Creek in Smithfield, which drains into the Bear River. The Hyde Park North Field (twin ditches) is served by the Logan River and flows north through North Logan. One of the twin ditches turns to the west where it flows through the west fields at

2200 North in North Logan and the other ditch continues north and turns west at 375 North in Hyde Park. Both of these ditches eventually drain into the Bear River. The canals have acted as a part of the storm water system since the cities establishment. Very few controls exist within the system. Most of the streets use drainage swales and ditches with the remaining ones using curb and gutter to collect storm water runoff.

Sanitary Sewer System

The city is served by a sanitary sewer system that is connected to and treated in Logan City. The city has an ordinance requiring any new development within 300 feet of the existing sanitary sewer to connect. With the new sanitary sewer lines that have been installed in the past 5 years, there are now only two homes in the city that cannot be connected to the system that are on separate septic systems. The rest of the city is connected to the sanitary sewer system.

History

Hyde Park is a growing well-planned residential community located five miles north of Logan City. It was settled in 1860 by William Hyde. Hyde Park was incorporated in 1892. Today there are over 3,500 residents in the city. Besides the residential characteristics, Hyde Park has considerable economic activity within its borders. The Master Plan includes an economic development corridor along Highway 91, which is the main highway running north-south through the city. The long range planning makes it possible to obtain large tracts of land for both commercial and residential development.

Local Water Quality Concerns

The city has experienced some flooding associated with insufficient capacities of canals and culverts. Continued growth is expected to place additional pressure on the system. Some infrastructure improvements will be needed to deal with capacity issues. It is likely that these improvements will be made on an “as-needed” basis.

Currently, there are valve controls on the canals that, in the case of flooding, can be opened to allow more water down canal laterals and divert water from the main canal. Control of these valves in the case of flooding and/or need to divert water is performed by the Cache Highline canal company per the maintenance agreement between the canal company and the city.

The water quality within the city is relatively good. None of the streams or waterways have been identified as protected under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. The hope and intent of this Storm Water Management program (SWMP) is to maintain that status and possibly even improve the current water quality.

As stated previously, the storm water in Hyde Park City drains to a series of canals where it is transported through fields for irrigation. Any unused water eventually finds its way into the Bear River. The Bear River flows to Cutler

Reservoir, which has been listed on the 2020 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. Below is the information from that list.

List ID – UT-16010202-004

Water Body Name: Bear River-5

Water Body Description: Bear River from Malad River Confluence to Culter Reservoir

TMDL Establishment Date: Feb 23, 2010

TDML Pollutant Description: Phosphorus

Like most communities in the valley, the biggest concerns involve the following target pollutants:

- sediment loads coming from disturbed sites and streets,
- fertilizers and pesticides coming from lawns and farmlands,
- oils and grease coming from the roadways,
- BOD’s, and
- nitrates.
- See Table B-6 from the Cache Valley Storm, Water Standards

Pollutant Source	Potential Pollutant Material	Actual Pollutant
Residential Yard Runoff	Organic trash such as leaves, grass trimmings, decomposing vegetation, and animal waste. Application of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides	Phosphorus, Nitrogen, BOD, E.coli, pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals.
Roadway and Parking Lots	Oils, Fuel, Fuel Combustion byproducts, salt, sediment, garbage and trash.	TDS, TSS, Phosphorus, Nitrogen, Petroleum Products, Trash
Commercial Malls, Industrial Parks	Organic trash such as leaves, grass trimmings, decomposing vegetation, and animal waste. Application of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides	TDS, TSS, Phosphorus, Nitrogen, Petroleum Products, Trash, BOD, E.coli, pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals.

	Oils, Fuel, Fuel Combustion byproducts, salt, sediment, garbage and trash.	
Retail Gasoline Outlets	Oils, Fuel, Fuel Combustion byproducts, salt, sediment, garbage, and trash	Petroleum Products, Trash, BOD, E.coli, pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals.
Large Grassed Areas (parks, churches, etc.) and Golf Courses	Organic trash such as leaves, grass trimmings, decomposing vegetation, and animal waste. Application of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides	Phosphorus, Nitrogen, BOD, E.coli, pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals.
Animal Operations (Feed Lots, Veterinary Clinics, Research Facilities)	Animal Waste	Phosphorus, Nitrogen, BOD, E.coli, pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals.

Hyde Park’s SWMP has been geared toward small city applications, targeting the pollutants mentioned. The focus of this plan is to do what we can within the community, trying to stay in harmony with the rural nature of the community and within the existing budget structure.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The Construction of stormwater facilities may result in effects to threatened or endangered (T & E) species. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources oversees threatened and endangered species. The following web sites are helpful in determining the status of any species of interest.

- <http://wildlife.utah.gov/habitat/pdf/endgspec.pdf>
- <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/>
- <http://dwrcdc.nr.utah.gov/ucdc/>

Listings related to Hyde Park City:

The following are Cache County (and by extension Hyde Park City’s) list of federally listed Threatened (T), Endangered (E), and Candidate (C) Species:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Maguire Primrose	Prima maguirei	Threatened

Ute Ladies' Tresses	Spiranthes diluvialis	Threatened
Monarch Butterfly	Danaus Plexippus	Candidate
Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee	Bombus suckleyi	Proposed Endangered
Canada Lynx	Lynx canadensis	Threatened
North American Wolverine	Gulo gulo luscus	Threatened

Historic Properties

The construction of stormwater facilities may result in effects to historic properties. Historic properties may include houses, building, ditches, headwalls or other constructed features that are 50 or more years old. Where historic features are potentially affected, a qualified historian must undertake the following:

- Determine the extent and characteristics of the historic property
- Determine the effect on the historic property
- Coordinate findings with the State Historic Preservation Office

If further information is needed contact the State Historic Preservation Office at <https://history.utah.gov/about-us/contact-us>.

Listings related to Hyde Park City:

John E. Lee House - 123 W Center St, Hyde Park City, UT, 84318

Advisory Committee

An Active Advisory Committee was formed in the fall of 2009 for the purpose of addressing the above mentioned water quality items and consider options to develop a storm water management program. The current steering committee includes members from the community including:

Name	Representing
Gerald Osborne	Council Member
Brett Knight	Public Works Director
Ryder Anderson	Storm Water Inspector
Ben Sorensen	Storm Water Inspector

Contact Information

The Hyde Park City Storm Drain System falls under the Public Works Department for the City. The Public Works Director can be contacted at the following address and phone number:

Brett Knight
P.O. Box 489

113 East Center Street
Hyde Park, UT 84318
(435) 563-0179
brett.k@hpcutah.gov

City Budget and Staffing

See most recent Hyde Park City Budget and staffing on the Hyde Park City Website <https://www.hpcutah.gov/>. This information is also included in the annual MS4 report.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Phase II Requirements

1. The operator of a regulated small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) needs to implement a public education program to promote behavior change by the public to reduce water quality impacts associated with pollutants in stormwater and illicit discharges. The education program must target the following four audiences, (1) general public, (2) institutions, industrial, and commercial facilities, (3) construction engineers, contractors, developers, development review staff, an land use planners, and (4) MS4-owned or operated facilities.
2. These trainings will be done in accordance with MS4 permit section 4.2.1. These trainings will occur annually. The trainings will be documented with the dates, topics, and number of people educated. Documentation to be stored at the public works building.
3. Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMP's) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Summary of Existing Efforts

Educational Materials

All cities in Cache County contract with Cache County Service Area c/o Logan City to provide garbage collection, waste services, and a recycling program. There are educational materials covering subjects of recycling, waste reduction, and proper disposal available on Logan City's Website <http://www.loganutah.org/index.cfm>

Recycling Education

In contracting with Cache County Service Area c/o Logan City to provide waste services, a recycling program is included. There is an education program that provides free education programs to the entire county. Some of these programs are classroom presentations, landfill tours, and education displays at events such as fairs, home and garden shows, etc.

City used Media

Hyde Park City has a website that is located at: www.hydepark.utahlinks.org

Hyde Park City has a Facebook page that is located at:

<https://www.facebook.com/hydeparkutah>

Hyde Park sends out a monthly newsletter with the utility bills. It informs the public of current issues and upcoming events. Storm water education materials have been incorporated into this regular mailing. It has included information for adults and games for youth.

Stormwater Fair

Hyde Park City has worked together with Logan City, North Logan, Smithfield, Providence, Nibley, Millville, Hyrum, and Wellsville to sponsor an annual stormwater fair for the 4th grade students of Cache County. The classes taught previously in this fair included Water Treatment, Water Cycle, Canal / Water Quality, Rivers and Streams, Source Protection, and Water Conservation.

Contractor Training Meeting

A contractor-training meeting was held in conjunction with Logan City and other Cache Valley Communities. Generalized information for stormwater management, standards and specifications was presented to the attendees.

Plan and Implementation Measures

In order to help meet the goals and objectives of this SWMP, Hyde Park City has chosen to continue using the following BMP's for use within our city as applicable. After extensive training and review of each BMP we have determined these to be the most potentially effective for our City. Each BMP is cross-referenced alphabetically by code in Appendix B to a fact sheet that describes the BMP, its applicability, its limitations, and its effectiveness.

The following rationale was used in selecting each BMP.

Educational Materials

This will allow the City to educate the public using newsletters, the City website, the City Facebook page, Stormwater Fairs, etc.

Classroom Education on Storm Water

Providing stormwater education to schools exposes the message not only to students but to their parents as well.

Public Education / Participation

Public Education plans provide municipalities with a strategy for educating its employees, the public and businesses about the importance of protecting from pollutants of stormwater.

Employee Training

Training will help employees understand the potential pollutants to stormwater and allow them identify and help eliminate potential problems.

The BMP’s listed below will be utilized by Hyde Park City as part of their SWMP at the present time.

BMP	Code
Educational Materials	EM
Classroom Education on Storm Water	CESW
Public Education/ Participation	PEP
Employee Training	ET

In order to more fully realize the benefit of the BMP’s the city has set the following goals. The goals set along with the existing efforts fulfill the requirements of the Final Storm Water Phase II Rule for Education and Outreach.

(See Appendix A for MCM 1 goals)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION / INVOLVEMENT

Phase II Requirements

1. Comply with applicable State, and local public notice requirements; and
2. Provide opportunities for public involvement and participation at least two (2) times annually through activities such as advisory panels, public hearings, watershed committees, stewardship programs, and environmental activities.
3. Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMP’s) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Summary of Existing Efforts

Advisory Committee

A “Storm Water Advisory Committee” consisting of city members was formed in the fall of 2009 and has taken an active role in selecting the BMP’s and developing this SWMP for the city.

Recycling Program

All cities in Cache County contract with Cache County Service Area c/o Logan City Environmental Division for waste management services, which include a recycling program.

The program reduces solid waste by recycling and offers proper disposal options for hazardous wastes that can be difficult to dispose of, thereby preventing storm water contamination due to improper disposal of hazardous wastes and solids. The landfill accepts: steel, cardboard, aluminum, mixed papers, newspaper, magazines, plastic milk jugs, pop bottles, glass, tin cans, aluminum scrap, steel scrap, brass, ink jet cartridges, and cell phones on site for recycling.

Curbside recycling was made available to Hyde Park City residents in April 2004. In July of 2006 the recycling program became mandatory. Logan City Environmental Division picks up 90-gallon containers full of recyclables bi-weekly. Items collected include Newspaper, mixed paper, cardboard, paperboard, aluminum cans, tin/steel cans and any #1 - #7 plastic container.

Green Waste Collection

A curbside green waste collection program exists from Smithfield to Hyrum. It is administered by the Logan Environmental Division. Hyde Park City currently has about 230 residents who participate in a curbside pick up program for green waste recycling for a monthly fee of \$4.00. The Logan Landfill has a green waste facility where green waste can be dropped off and it is either composted or made into wood chips or firewood. This program encourages reuse of an otherwise useless material that could become a solid contaminant in storm water.

There is a green waste-recycling bin in Hyde Park located west of the city shop at 200 West 3700 North

Adopt a Highway

The Lions club cleans up a section of Hyde Park Lane, which reduces garbage and potential storm water contaminants. This clean up project takes place three times per year.

Service Groups

There are local scout and church groups that have participated in street cleanup and litter reduction.

Plan and Implementation Measures

In order to help meet the goals and objectives of this SWMP, Hyde Park City has chosen to continue using the following BMP's for use within our city as applicable. This BMP is cross-referenced alphabetically by code to a fact sheet that describes the BMP, its applicability, its limitations, and its effectiveness in Appendix B.

BMP	Code
Public Education/Participation	PEP

In order to more fully realize the benefit of the BMP, the city has set the following goals. The goals set along with the existing efforts fulfill the requirements of the Final Storm Water Phase II Rule for Public Involvement and Participation.

(See Appendix A for MCM 2 goals)

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

Phase II Requirements

1. Must include a storm sewer system map, showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all waters of the United States that receive discharges from those outfalls;
2. Through an ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, a prohibition (to the extent allowable under State, or local law) on non-storm water discharges into the MS4, and appropriate enforcement procedures and actions;
3. A plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including spills, illicit connections, sanitary sewer overflows, and illegal dumping, into the MS4;
4. The education of public employees, businesses, and the general public about the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste; and
5. The determination of appropriate best management practices (BMP's) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Summary of Existing Efforts

Hyde Park City has developed an ordinance designed to specifically prohibit illicit discharges to the storm drain systems. Hyde Park's storm drain system consists of curb and gutters, culverts, a few typical piped sections, swales, retention ponds and canals.

Currently, reports of spills are handled by Hyde Park City Public Works in connection with the Bear River Health Department.

The City has not generally experienced problems with individuals or businesses illicitly connecting their sanitary wastewater piping to storm drains. More common types of illicit discharges include spills from highway accidents, concrete truck wash out water, and oil spills.

Plan and Implementation Measures

In order to help meet the goals and objectives of this SWMP, Hyde Park City has chosen to continue using the following BMP's for use within our city as applicable. Each BMP is cross-referenced alphabetically by code to a fact sheet that describes the BMP, its applicability, its limitations, and its effectiveness in Appendix B.

BMP	Code
Ordinance Development	OD
Illegal Dumping Controls	IDC
Map Storm Water Drains	MSWD
Community Hotline	CH
Employee Training	ET

In order to more fully realize the benefit of the BMP's, the city has set the following goals. The goals set along with the existing efforts fulfill the requirements of the Final Storm Water Phase II Rule for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination.

(See Appendix A for MCM 3 goals)

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL

Phase II Requirements

1. Have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism requiring the implementation of proper erosion and sediment controls, and controls for other wastes, on applicable construction sites;
2. Have procedures for site plan review of construction plans that consider potential water quality impacts;
3. Have procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures and document these inspections. Documentation to be kept at the public works building;
4. Have sanctions to ensure compliance (established in the ordinance or other regulatory mechanism);

5. Establish procedures for the receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public; and
6. Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMP's) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Summary of Existing Efforts

Ordinances

Section 4 in the Hyde Park City storm water ordinance.

Standards

Hyde Park City has adopted the Cache Valley Storm Water Standards.

Site Plan Review

The Land Use Authority currently reviews site plans of construction plans looking for potential water quality impacts such as requiring submittal of an erosion control plan as part of the building permit process. The city has developed a review document to help make sure LID and BMP practices and devices are being included in each development.

Site Inspectors

There are several inspectors who oversee local construction. They are concerned with sewer connections, storm drain and streets. Although no city ordinances currently exist regarding erosion control, the inspectors make decisions using good judgment of what proper construction technique is and can require contractors to clean up streets and causes of contamination. Bonds are held until inspections, including the NOT inspection, are complete.

Plan and Implementation Measures

In order to help meet the goals and objectives of this SWMP, Hyde Park City has chosen to continue using the following BMP's for use within our city as applicable. Each BMP is cross-referenced alphabetically by code to a fact sheet that describes the BMP, its applicability, its limitations, and its effectiveness in Appendix B.

BMP	Code
Ordinance Development	OD
Erosion Control Plan	ECP
Zoning	ZO
Contractor Certification and Inspector Training	CCIT

In order to more fully realize the benefit of the BMP's, the city has set the following goals. The goals set along with the existing efforts fulfill the requirements of the Final Storm Water Phase II Rule for Construction Site Runoff Control.

(See Appendix A for MCM 4 goals)

POST-CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

Phase II Requirements

1. Develop and implement strategies which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices (BMP's);
2. Have an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism requiring the implementation of post construction runoff controls to mirror the pre-development stormwater run-off on the site, and to reduce the discharge of stormwater;
3. Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of controls. This includes implementing maintenance agreements for privately owned stormwater infrastructure meeting the rules of the MS4 permit section 4.2.5.2.3. If the private owner does not maintain their infrastructure, the City will provide notice to the private owner. If maintenance is not performed after notice, the City will conduct the maintenance and recoup the maintenance costs from the private owner;
4. Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMP's) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure;
5. Inspect privately owned and city owned storm water structures and BMPs as required in MS4 permit and as needed and document these inspections. Documentation to be kept in the City's GIS system;
6. Create a list of high priority areas and facilities yearly in accordance with the MS4 Permit and inspect them as required;
7. Inspect existing stormwater control devices and BMPs and create a list of sites that need to be retrofitted;
8. Create a retrofit plan to address sites in number 7.

Summary of Existing Efforts

Regulation

The City has implemented a regulatory mechanism that requires post construction runoff controls to be used to reduce stormwater discharge.

Landscape Plan Review

Developers are required to present a plan outlining landscaping plans to the city.

Plan and Implementation Measures

In order to help meet the goals and objectives of this SWMP, Hyde Park City has chosen to continue using the following BMP’s for use within our city as applicable. Each BMP is cross-referenced alphabetically by code to a fact sheet that describes the BMP, its applicability, its limitations, and its effectiveness in Appendix B.

BMP	Code
Ordinance Development	OD
Infrastructure Planning	IPL
Education Materials	EM
BMP Inspection and Maintenance	BMPIM
Landscape and Irrigation Plan	LIP

In order to more fully realize the benefit of the BMP’s the city has set the following goals. The goals set along with the existing efforts fulfill the requirements of the Final Storm Water Phase II Rule for Post-Construction Runoff Control.

(See Appendix A for MCM 5 goals)

POLLUTION PREVENTION / GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

Phase II Requirements

1. Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program with the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations into the storm sewer system;
2. Include employee training on how to incorporate pollution prevention / good housekeeping techniques into municipal operations such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance.
3. Include standard operating procedures and documents.
4. Determine the appropriate best management practices (BMP’s) and measurable goals for this minimum control measure.

Summary of Existing Efforts

The city currently maintains the following items in its storm water system owned by the city.

Item	Maintenance
Catch Basins, Sumps, & Storm Pipes	Inspected once every 3 years and cleaned as needed
Retention/Detention Basins	Cleaned once per year and as needed
Ditches and Canals	Performed by canal company yearly
Street Sweeping	Once per year and as needed

Recycling Program

The City participates in a recycling program. (See Recycling Program on pg. 12)

Educational Materials

The City has educational materials. (See Educational Material on pg. 9)

Green Waste Collection

The City has a Green Waste Collection program (See Green Waste Collection on pg. 12)

Plan and Implementation Measures

In order to help meet the goals and objectives of this SWMP, Hyde Park City has chosen to continue using the following BMP's for use within our city as applicable. Each BMP is cross-referenced alphabetically by code to a fact sheet that describes the BMP, its applicability, its limitations, and its effectiveness in Appendix B.

BMP	Code
Housekeeping Practices	HP
Infrastructure Planning	IPL
Education Materials	EM

In order to more fully realize the benefit of the BMP the city has set the following goals. The goals set along with the existing efforts fulfill the requirements of the Final Storm Water Phase II Rule for Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping.

(See Appendix A for MCM 6 goals)