

**BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER  
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE (AMC)**



**MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE  
INSTRUCTION**

**32-701**

**25 JUNE 2020**

***Certified Current on 21 August 2024***

***Civil Engineer***

**STORM WATER POLLUTION  
PREVENTION**

**COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY**

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This publication implements Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-1067, *Water and Fuel Systems*. It provides guidance on the requirements for compliance with storm water and non-point source runoff regulations associated with the Clean Water Act (CWA). This publication applies to all who work and reside on MacDill Air Force Base (AFB). It outlines the requirements of these regulations and provides additional guidance with respect to the storm water permits issued to MacDill AFB by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). This publication applies to Air Force Reserve Command Units and Air National Guard Units. Ensure all records generated as a result of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and are disposed in accordance with (IAW) the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS), which is located in the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS). Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Form 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command. This publication may not be supplemented or further implemented/extended. The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier ("T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3") number following the compliance statement. See AFI 33-360, *Publications and Form Management*, Table 1.1 for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternatively, to the Publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items. The use of the name or mark of any specific

manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force.

### ***SUMMARY OF CHANGES***

This document has been substantially revised and must be completely reviewed. Major changes include: clarification has been added that fire-fighting foam discharges are not allowed to be discharged to the storm sewer system (1.3.1), a Roles and Responsibilities section has been added (2), base land area has been corrected to 5,638 acres (3), the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team is now incorporated into the Environmental Management System (EMS) Cross Functional Team (CFT) (4), references to the Environmental Planning Council (EPC) have been updated to the Environmental, Safety & Occupational Health Council (ESOHC) (4, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.1.7, and 4.2), references to industrial sectors Q (water transportation facilities) and T (treatment works) have been deleted as the base Mutli-Sector Generic Permit (MSGP) permit only addresses Sector S (air transportation facilities) (5), the web address of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been updated to the 6th Civil Engineer Squadron, Environmental Flight (6 CES/CEIE) Environmental Dashboard (eDASH) SharePoint® site (5.1), the process for receiving and considering public comments during the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP) have been expanded and formalized (9.2), references to sites “greater than acre” have been changed to “one acre or greater” to match permit language (10.1 and 10.3), the term “Notice of Intent” was added to explain the NOI acronym (10.2), the construction site inspection and enforcement process has been expanded (10.3), clarification has been added that the Installation Commander has the ability to enforce these requirements (10.3), and requirements for construction sites less than one acre have been expanded (10.4).

**1. Overview of Applicable Storm Water Regulations and Permits.** The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) is the responsible authority to implement the requirements of the CWA in Florida. This is done using the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations and its associated permit program. The NPDES regulations require us to obtain authorization, via permit, from the FDEP for discharges of storm water to any surface water (e.g., canals, ponds, Hillsborough Bay, and Tampa Bay). MacDill AFB’s two NPDES permits require us to implement various Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce and eliminate storm water pollution potentially caused by our mission-related activities.

1.1. MSGP for Storm Water Discharge Associated with Industrial Activities. Permit Number FLR05E128 and Florida Administrative Code (FAC) Chapter 62, *Department of Environmental Protection*, Sec. 621.300(7)(a), *Permits*, specify our requirements in base industrial areas.

1.2. Generic Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Phase II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4). Permit Number FLR04E059 and FAC Chapter 62-621.300(7)(a) specify our requirements for the operation and maintenance of a municipal storm sewer system.

1.3. Prohibitions. The specific intent of the regulations, permits, and this instruction is to prohibit the discharge of anything that is not composed entirely of storm water into the base storm water system or surface water. The only exceptions allowed are FDEP-approved and

permit-approved discharges as long as they do not violate state and federal water quality standards. These include:

- 1.3.1. Discharges from fire-fighting activities (not to include foam discharges);
- 1.3.2. Fire hydrant flushing;
- 1.3.3. Potable water sources (drinking quality);
- 1.3.4. Irrigation drainage;
- 1.3.5. Routine external building wash down without the use of chemicals or detergents;
- 1.3.6. Pavement wash downs where spills or leaks have not occurred or have been cleaned up and where chemicals or detergents are not used in the wash downs;
- 1.3.7. Air conditioning condensate;
- 1.3.8. Springs or uncontaminated groundwater;
- 1.3.9. Non-contaminated foundation or footing drainages.

## **2. Roles and Responsibilities.**

### **2.1. Installation Commander (6 ARW/CC):**

2.1.1. Is the principal executive officer for the installation and responsible for signing all storm water permit applications. As principal executive officer, the Installation Commander may delegate signature authority for all reports and other information required by the permit to a duly authorized representative. The duly authorized representative at MacDill AFB is the Director of 6th Civil Engineer (6 CES/CL).

2.1.2. Appoints the chairperson for the EMS CFT which serves as the primary member of the storm water pollution prevention team.

### **2.2. Base Civil Engineer Squadron (6 CES):**

2.2.1. Operates and maintains storm water systems, using Operations Flight Playbooks as guides and implements necessary corrective actions for compliance with applicable storm water permits, standards, laws, and regulations.

2.2.2. Ensures system operations personnel are properly trained and have any required licenses or certification needed before accomplishing maintenance, inspection, repair, or design of storm water management systems.

2.2.3. Ensures that storm water management systems on the installation are properly permitted and that sufficient resources are available to operate the systems in compliance.

2.2.4. Corrects system deficiencies identified through internal assessment, monitoring, or inspection by regulatory agencies, and keeps records of corrective actions.

2.2.5. Maintains an accurate inventory of storm water management system assets and represents them both in tabular and spatial formats, and provides an evaluation of the value, condition, and functionality of those assets.

2.2.6. Obtains permits required for construction, modification and operation of storm water management systems as required by Federal, state and local regulations.

2.2.7. Approves and signs all reports and other documents required for compliance with storm water permits.

2.3. Base Environmental Flight (6 CES/CEIE):

2.3.1. Acts as liaison for water quality compliance issues with the FDEP and other regulatory agencies.

2.3.2. Ensures that MacDill AFB complies with all FDEP mandates associated with storm water pollution prevention and files all necessary reporting documents to the state.

2.3.3. Develops and submits funding requests to ensure compliance with MacDill AFB's Phase II MS4 Generic Permit.

2.3.4. Obtains or creates storm water pollution prevention brochures, pamphlets, and other training materials and provides these to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWPP) team and other base units.

2.3.5. Presents SWPP issues during the SWPP Team quarterly meetings to make decisions and/or obtain assistance for water quality compliance programs.

2.3.6. Coordinates with CES to ensure that the construction program managers and construction agents for base construction projects prepare and submit a sediment and erosion control program required for activities that disturb one or more acres of land.

2.3.7. Ensures that no activities conducted by the 6th Air Refueling Wing (ARW) or any tenant at MacDill AFB leads to a degradation of storm water quality.

2.3.8. Maintains a database of significant spill or leaks that have occurred at MacDill AFB for the past five years.

2.3.9. Organizes and oversees the base storm water pollution prevention team.

2.4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team:

2.4.1. Supports the storm water pollution prevention program to ensure compliance with permits and regulations. MacDill AFB uses the organizational structure already in place for the EMS CFT to serve as the SWPP Team.

2.4.2. Meets quarterly to discuss environmental concerns, make decisions, and when required, help to obtain assistance/support for storm water related programs and activities.

**3. MacDill AFB Environmental Setting.** MacDill AFB is comprised of approximately 5,638 acres of land situated on the interbay peninsula between Hillsborough Bay and Tampa Bay. The base includes almost 1,200 acres of wetlands and provides habitat for hundreds of different water and land-dwelling animals, including more than 20 protected or endangered species.

3.1. Storm water runoff and drainage. MacDill AFB and the Tampa Bay area normally receive about 45 inches of rain each summer season. Besides evaporation, the rain either infiltrates into the shallow soils in grassy and unimproved areas or flows into the storm sewer system. Our storm water system consists of an extensive network of inlets, drainage pipes, swales, canals, and bay outfalls. Without the underground storm water drainage pipes and drainage canals that discharge to the bay, a significant part of the base would be flooded during the rainy season. The problem is that as rainwater flows over impervious areas such

as parking lots, roads, material storage compounds, aircraft ramp, and work centers it can pick up dirt, trash, oil, heavy metals, and other chemicals. Like most of the United States and the communities surrounding MacDill AFB, our storm water runoff is not treated before it drains to the bays.

3.2. Responsibility. MacDill AFB, like the other adjacent communities, has an important responsibility to protect and ensure the quality of our storm water runoff. This will prevent pollution of the bays and reduce the potential to negatively impact the animals, including their habitat.

**4. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team:** The responsibility to implement the requirements of our NPDES permits and this instruction lies on all 6 ARW and mission partner personnel. As a means of initiating and providing a starting point for education and awareness of storm water pollution prevention requirements, the base Environmental Management System (EMS) Cross Functional Team (CFT) will serve as the primary SWPP Team. The CFT is headed by a chair appointed by the 6 ARW Commander and includes membership/representation from all base units and mission partners. The CFT meets quarterly to discuss environmental concerns (including storm water pollution prevention issues), make decisions, and when required, helps to obtain assistance/support for programs and activities to ensure compliance with permits and regulations. Relevant information is reported up the chain of command at the semi-annual Environmental, Safety, and Occupational Health Council (ESOHC) meetings.

4.1. The 6th Civil Engineer Squadron, Environmental Flight (6 CES/CEIE), has the primary responsibility of managing the NPDES storm water program at MacDill AFB. This means that 6 CES/CEIE is responsible for:

- 4.1.1. Identifying the requirements of the regulations and permits.
- 4.1.2. Disseminating the regulatory and permit requirements to the CFT and any base unit having a specific permit requirement.
- 4.1.3. Obtaining or creating storm water pollution prevention brochures, pamphlets, and other training materials and providing these to the CFT and other base units.
- 4.1.4. Conducting storm water pollution prevention training to shops/units as requested or needed to comply with regulatory permits.
- 4.1.5. Preparing and submitting program summary reports and other documents required by permit to the regulatory agencies.
- 4.1.6. Assessing compliance with permits and regulations.
- 4.1.7. Identifying areas of noncompliance to the CFT, ESOHC, and base leadership.
- 4.1.8. Identifying potential sources of pollutants in runoff from industrial activities that could affect the quality of storm water discharged.

4.2. Shop/unit facility managers, environmental, and training personnel. Widest dissemination and application of storm water pollution prevention techniques and educational materials is necessary to protect the environment and meet permit requirements. In addition to CFT members, facility managers, environmental, and training personnel also have the responsibility to share and disseminate the storm water information and public education

materials provided to them to all personnel from airman to senior commander in their areas of primary responsibility.

**5. MSGP and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for Industrial Activities.** The MacDill AFB MSGP for industrial activities applies to industrial “sector” S as defined in NPDES regulations. These include vehicle maintenance areas, equipment cleaning areas, or deicing areas located at air transportation facilities (these activities include refueling, aircraft maintenance, vehicle maintenance, associated materials handling, and fire protection training exercises). Activities in these areas must prevent storm water pollution by implementing the Best Management Practices (BMPs) described in the MacDill AFB SWPPP.

5.1. The 6 CES/CEIE storm water eDASH SharePoint® site, <https://cs2.eis.af.mil/sites/10623/MacDill/WPP/ProgramPage/Water%20Quality.aspx>, provides an electronic copy of the SWPPP under the Resources tab. This document contains general base information and detailed descriptions of the following BMPs that will be implemented at MacDill AFB:

- 5.1.1. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan;
- 5.1.2. Personnel training programs;
- 5.1.3. Recordkeeping and internal reporting procedures;
- 5.1.4. Material tracking and inventory;
- 5.1.5. Good housekeeping practices;
- 5.1.6. Procedures to minimize the use of chemicals;
- 5.1.7. Preventative maintenance and inspections;
- 5.1.8. Spill kits and cleanup;
- 5.1.9. Aircraft, vehicle, and equipment washing;
- 5.1.10. Deicing procedures.
- 5.1.11. Additional activity-specific BMPs to prevent exposure or eliminate pollution: drip pans, drum management, containment dikes, corrosion protection, labeling and materials handling, material loading and unloading, material storage, fueling practices, pesticide/herbicide use, run- way rubber removal, cathodic protection, aircraft engine preservation, and aircraft engine washing.

5.2. Annual Compliance Inspection. The MSGP also includes a requirement for completing an annual, comprehensive site-compliance inspection in base industrial areas. The objective of the annual inspection is to observe the activities and processes within the base industrial areas and evaluate if the BMPs described in our SWPPP are sufficient to prevent storm water pollution. 6 CES/CEIE will conduct the annual compliance inspection with assistance from unit environmental points of contact (POCs) or facility managers. The inspection will include the following items:

- 5.2.1. Identify general material and hazardous material storage locations.
- 5.2.2. Perform a walk-through of the outside areas (including areas adjacent to work bay and shop exits).

5.2.3. Observe general housekeeping and inspect work areas for stains, drips, or spills.

5.2.4. Inspect structural BMPs (e.g., containment dikes, covered/enclosed storage areas) to evaluate their effectiveness.

5.2.5. Inspect all observed storm water inlets and catch basins to identify the presence or evidence of pollutants.

5.3. Annual Compliance Inspection Report. After completing the annual inspection, 6 CES/CEIE will prepare a report to summarize the procedures used to conduct the inspection and the results/observations. The report will be staffed to 6 CES/CL for review and certification.

**6. Municipal Storm Water System Pollution Prevention Measures.** MacDill AFB will implement actions as necessary to satisfy the six minimum control measures specified in our MS4 permit.

6.1. The six minimum measures consist of BMPs and associated measurable goals/implementation schedules in the following areas:

6.1.1. Public education and outreach;

6.1.2. Public involvement and participation;

6.1.3. Illicit discharge detection/elimination;

6.1.4. Construction site storm water runoff control;

6.1.5. Post-construction storm water management;

6.1.6. Pollution prevention/good housekeeping;

6.2. Recordkeeping and Reporting. Recordkeeping will be performed as necessary to document compliance with the MS4 BMPs. Annual evaluation and reporting will be performed by 6 CES/CEIE to ensure our measurable goals are met, document compliance, and modify/add BMPs, if needed, to correct deficiencies. The report will be staffed to 6 CES/CL for review and certification.

**7. Illicit Connections and Discharges.** Illicit discharges are prohibited at MacDill AFB. An illicit discharge is defined as an illegal or improper connection to storm drains, storm sewer piping, swales, ditches, canals, Tampa Bay, Hillsborough Bay, or any other part of the base storm sewer system.

7.1. Illicit connections and discharges include historic connections and accidental or temporary connections to the storm sewer system; intentional dumping, pumping, or discharge of pollutants other than storm water; floor drains that are connected to the storm sewer system; and sanitary sewer overflows.

7.2. Detection Procedures. All base personnel must comply with base waste collection and disposal requirements and understand which drains at their facility are connected to the sanitary sewer system and where storm water inlets are located.

7.2.1. Facility managers shall ensure that personnel in their building are not discharging waste or other materials to the storm water system.

7.2.2. Design engineers shall ensure that plans and specifications for new facility construction or remodeling direct storm water source connections only to the storm sewer system.

7.2.3. Contractors and construction inspectors shall ensure that the correct utility piping is identified and that all utility connections are made in accordance with approved plans and specifications.

7.3. Corrective Actions. Corrective actions must be implemented if an illicit connection or discharge is discovered. The following general actions will be undertaken:

7.3.1. Remove the connection or stop the discharge immediately if it is safe and feasible to do so.

7.3.2. Notify the work site supervisor or the next in command.

7.3.3. Call the 6 CES Service Call Center at 828-4532 and report the illicit connection or discharge to initiate corrective actions. Service Call Center personnel will create a work request and forward the information to the appropriate 6 CES operations shop and 6 CES operations flight chief for investigation and action.

**8. Engineering Design Review.** Design reviews will be completed for each base construction project to provide a thorough technical review and feedback to the designer so that the highest quality design documents and best value to the government are achieved. This will be accomplished in accordance with Standard Operating Procedure CEC-004.

8.1. The design engineer will include provisions in applicable construction projects for post-construction runoff treatment in accordance with the requirements of the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

8.2. Stakeholder design review comments received as part of the CEC-004 process and the engineer's responses will be recorded and maintained as part of the project records.

**9. Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP).** Each proponent/initiating agency for a proposed project or action at MacDill AFB is responsible for initiating the EIAP. This process ensures that the project or action is evaluated to confirm that it will not have short or long-term environmental, socioeconomic, health and safety, or other impacts. The completion of this process is required in accordance with Title 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 989.14(k)(3), *Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP)*.

9.1. Documentation of EIAP will be accomplished by completing either Air Force Form 332, *Work Request* or AF Form 813, *Request for Environmental Impact Analysis*, and, if required, preparing an Environmental Assessment. These documents describe the action to be accomplished, why the action is required, and a description of any reasonable alternatives to the proposed actions that have been developed including the "No-Action" alternative. EIAP documents also summarize any positive or negative environmental consequences that may result from the action.

9.2. EIAP documents for major actions are subject to public review and approval. Public review comments received as part of the EIAP process will be recorded and maintained as part of the proposed project or action records. Comments submitted by the public are received by the Public Affairs office (6 ARW/PA) and communicated to 6 CES. The Water Quality Program Manager will review relevant comments and consider what action should be

taken. The planning document will be modified as necessary and the public comment and government response will both be included in an appendix.

**10. Construction Site Management.** Land disturbance during construction activities often results in erosion of soil by wind and water. The eroded soil is a pollutant when sediment is deposited in the storm water system or surface water. In addition, sedimentation reduces water quality, destroys aquatic habitat, and endangers fish and other desirable aquatic species. Therefore, all construction work at MacDill AFB will follow the procedures established in this instruction.

10.1. Permitting. Any construction work that disturbs one acre or more of land will obtain a NPDES construction permit from the FDEP prior to starting construction. This requirement applies to all construction at the base whether contracted by the US Army Corps of Engineers, US Government/Air Force, 6 CES contractors, or others. The construction contractor with daily control of the site and the ability to direct actions of workers and subcontractors will apply for the permit and be identified as the permittee/responsible authority.

10.2. The design engineer or construction contractor shall prepare a project-specific construction SWPPP and timely submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) as part of the NPDES construction permit process. The construction SWPPP will include methods and procedures that address, at a minimum, the following pollution control BMPs:

10.2.1. Waste and Material Handling and Storage Practices;

10.2.2. Dewatering Practices;

10.2.3. Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control;

10.2.4. Site and BMP Inspection Procedures;

10.2.5. Recordkeeping.

10.3. Erosion and Sediment Control Inspections. All permitted construction projects at MacDill AFB will be inspected to determine if pollution prevention BMPs are being implemented and maintained as required. The inspections will be performed by staff from the 6 CES Construction Management Flight (CENM) and 6 CES Environmental Flight (CEIE). CENM will monitor performance of the site BMPs as part of their normal oversight, coordinating the correction of minor issues directly, and reporting more significant issues to CEIE. CEIE personnel will inspect construction sites one acre or greater to evaluate compliance with the terms of the contractor's NPDES permit. Paperwork will be reviewed, including the NOI, FDEP approval letter, SWPPP, and weekly site inspections. The site will be inspected for compliance with the SWPPP and associated map. The site will be inspected to determine if sediments and turbid water are indeed being prevented from being discharged off site. The inspection will look at inlets, silt fencing, dewatering activities, site entrances/exits, adjacent wetlands and water bodies, stockpiles, storm water ponds/conveyances, waste management areas, hazardous materials/waste areas, and stabilized areas. CEIE personnel may not direct the actions of a contractor. Copies of the inspection report will be submitted to the contractor, Contracting Office/appropriate contract holder/authority, and 6 CES construction inspector. Per the terms of the NPDES permit, the contractor has seven days to correct the situation. The contractor may submit evidence of

corrective action (photographs, etc.) or CEIE may conduct a follow-up inspection to determine if the action is sufficient. A Memorandum for Record (MFR) from the 6 ARW Judge Advocate office acknowledges the 6 ARW Wing Commander has adequate legal authority to enforce the requirements of this instruction with a number of tools that exist outside of the traditional court system.

10.4. Construction sites or activities disturbing less than one acre of sediment must also implement proper sediment and erosion control measures to prevent the discharge of sediment or turbid water from the site. These sites do not require a NPDES permit or SWPPP but design engineers must include sediment and erosion control measures in the site plans and design drawings as necessary. Construction personnel must implement these measures as described and modify methods and materials as needed in response to dynamic weather and site conditions with the ultimate goal of ensuring no sediments or turbid water is discharged from the site. This includes the tracking of sediments on vehicles leaving the site.

10.5. Construction Manager Training. 6 CES/CEIE will provide sediment and erosion control training to 6 CES/CENM personnel as needed.

**11. Violations.** Compliance with this publication is mandatory. Violations or other issues relating to non-compliance by military members and U.S. Government employees will be referred to the applicable squadron commander for action. Violations or other issues relating to non-compliance by contractor personnel will be referred to the applicable contract officer for action. The base judge advocate (6 ARW/JA) will be consulted for violations of local, state, or federal environmental regulations and legal matters, as necessary.

STEPHEN P. SNELSON, Colonel, USAF  
Commander

**Attachment 1****GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

AFI 32-1067, *Water and Fuel Systems*, 04 February 2015

AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, 26 Mar 2020

AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, 01 December 2015

FAC Chapter 62, *Department of Environmental Protection*, Sec. 621.300(7)(a), *Permits*,  
32 CFR 989.14(k)(3), *Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP)*,

***Prescribed Forms***

None.

***Adopted Forms***

AF Form 332, *Work Request*

AF Form 813, *Request for Environmental Impact Analysis*

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

***Abbreviations and Acronyms***

**AFB**—Air Force Base

**AFI**—Air Force Instruction

**AFMAN**—Air Force Manual

**AFRIMS**—Air Force Records Information Management System

**ARW**—Air Refueling Wing

**ARW/CC**—Installation Commander

**BMP**—Best Management Practices

**CES/CEIE**—MacDill Environmental Flight (current designation)

**CENM**—6th Civil Engineer Squadron Construction Management Flight

**CES**—Civil Engineer Squadron

**CES/CL**—Director of 6<sup>th</sup>Civil Engineer Squadron

**CFR**—Code of Federal Regulations

**CFT**—Cross Functional Team

**CWA**—Clean Water Act

**eDASH**—Environmental Dashboard

**EIAP**—Environmental Impact Analysis Process

**EMS**—Environmental Management System

**EPC**—Environmental Planning Council

**ESOHC**—Environmental, Safety & Occupational Health Council

**FAC**—Florida Administrative Code

**FDEP**—Florida Department of Environmental Protection

**IAW**—In Accordance With

**JA**—Judge Advocate office

**MFR**—Memorandum for Record

**MS4**—Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

**MSGP**—Multi-Sector Generic Permit

**NOI**—Notice of Intent

**NPDES**—National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

**OPR**—Office of Primary Responsibility

**PA**—Public Affairs office

**POC**—Point of Contact

**SWPP**—Storm Water Pollution Prevention

**SWPPP**—Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan