



City of Fairhope, Alabama

MS4 Program Plan

2010 Report

**Report Prepared By:
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1.0 CONTACT LIST AND INTRODUCTION

1.1 Certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Mayor Timothy M. Kant
Name and Title (type or print)

Signature

Date

1.2 List of Contacts:

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Assistant Public Works Director
City of Fairhope
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Fairhope, Alabama 36533
Phone: (251) 928-8003

1.3 General Introduction:

In 2010, The City of Fairhope was listed as a participant in the Eastern Shore MS4, along with the City of Daphne, the City of Spanish Fort and Baldwin County. Efforts of each permittee within the Consortium are coordinated through the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission.

The City of Fairhope MS4 focuses on four sampling points: Rock Creek at the Scenic 98 Bridge, Fly Creek at the Scenic 98 Bridge, Fairhope Pier at the storm water drain near the parking lot and Big Mouth Gully at Fairhope Utilities. The results from these sites can be found in the Appendix. In 2010, the Magnolia Branch sampling station was removed from the monitoring effort due to the proximity to Mobile Bay and encroachment of salt and brackish water into the sampling area.

The total drainage area represented by the four sampling points is equivalent to 7922 acres or 12.3 square miles.

This report represents the Thirteenth Annual MS-4 Report for the Consortium.

1.4 Background:

The City of Fairhope is situated on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay in Baldwin County, in southwest Alabama. The 2010 US Census determined the city's population to be 16,176 and comprising 11 square miles. It is part of the Eastern Shore area with Daphne, Montrose and Spanish Fort to the north.

The population of Baldwin County increased by nearly thirty percent between 2000 and 2010, making it the second-highest growth rate of any county in the state, and the seventh most populous in Alabama. Along with the changes that come along with such increases in population are the challenges to control development and the problems associated with it. Of primary concern is the proper utilization of Best Management Practices (BMP's) to minimize erosion and runoff in order protect the area waterways from silting or other issues.

The aquatic resources of the Fairhope Region, including Mobile Bay, Weeks Bay, and the Fish River are essential to the area's economy and the attractiveness of the community to both residents and visitors. Preserving these resources and keeping them healthy is of primary interest to the community.

2.0 PROGRAM EVALUATION

2.1 Object of Program:

Although each permittee has differing abilities to perform regulatory measures associated with storm water discharge control, this program seeks to provide a joint effort in the evaluation of existing storm water related pollution control. The Storm water Consortium is the result of a group effort aimed at providing storm water discharge quality control and analysis for the purpose of improving the existing condition of the watershed of the Mobile Bay area.

2.2 Major Findings:

The storm water projects that the City has completed during 2010, which includes measures to stop channel erosion, stabilize slopes and trap sediment in stilling basins, continues to operate properly and are successfully keeping sediment from entering area waterways. They are being re-inspected on a regular basis for any potential problems and the City continues to be vigilant in identifying new problem areas and correcting any issues that arise.

2.3 Major Accomplishments:

The City of Fairhope continues to utilize and update the Storm water Standards found in the Fairhope Subdivision Regulations. The Storm water Standards address drainage and storm sewers, erosion and sedimentation control and storm water detention. The City also has electronic contour maps of the entire MS4 area which provide information to analyze the storm water program based on a watershed approach. This mapping will be used in a Geographic Information System (GIS).

The GIS database that was developed as part of this project represents an important planning tool that will be useful in making future land use decisions. It should continue to be developed and new information added to it. Key overlays that are priorities are the soils map and continued refinement of the plant communities map.

In 2009, the City completed several projects for the United States Department of Agriculture National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) at four sites around Fairhope which had experienced erosion and/or storm water control problems. These project sites are checked on a regular basis for any new or reoccurring problems and to date are functioning as intended and yielding very positive results.

In 2010, the city received funds from FEMA for repair projects at three sites which had received damage after significant storm events in the past months:

- North Bayview Drive (Project PW006-10): During the disaster period of March 25 through April 3, 2009, excessive flows through the 30-in-dia CMP conduit and rainfall runoff that flooded the road and flowed over the top of the bluff caused extensive erosion of the bluff material resulting in undermining and damaging the storm drain structure. The damaged elements included: the concrete inlet box and metal grate, 80-LF of CMP conduit and riprap blanket (with underlying filter fabric) at the outlet that was washed away. The inlet box and grate were replaced along with the pipe and new rip-rap installed at the pipe outlet. A berm was constructed around the inlet and the area reseeded to control erosion. After months of monitoring, no problems have been observed.
- Beach Seawall Repair (Project PW008-10): During the disaster period of March 25 through April 3, 2009, severe wave action in Mobile Bay acted on the seawall causing it to move and deflect. As a result of the wall movement, backfill material was washed out through the gaps in the lagging, causing subsidence of the ground surface. Filter fabric had been placed in the past to prevent the washing out of the backfill, but the fabric had deteriorated and was damaged by the storm action. Based on observations and measurements at the site, subsidence of the wall backfill could be seen continuously along a 390-ft-long section of the wall. The repair consisted of excavating loose soil, excavating to construct a 2-ft-wide base and 1:1 (horizontal to vertical) back slope, replacing the filter cloth, placing compacted structural backfill, replacing topsoil, and replacing sod since the site is located in a park where summer activities are planned and to protect the backfill from wave erosion.
- South Mobile Street (Project PW007-10): The facility is South Mobile Street, a City-owned and maintained asphalt-paved street where it crosses Tatumville Gully. The crossing consists of a 25-ft-high embankment with 2:1 (horizontal to vertical) slope over twin 8-ft-dia CMP culverts. During the disaster period of March 25 through April 3, 2009, rainfall runoff overtopped the street and slope causing extensive erosion and piping (internal erosion) within the slope on the west side above the culverts, threatening the stability of the street. The eroded area was an estimated 6-ft-wide at the top, 30-ft-long, and 17-ft-high. The 60-ft-long wood guardrail at the top of the slope has been undermined because of the erosion. The scope of work included: removing vegetation and

loose soil, shaping slope for fill, placing and compacting fill to rebuild slope, installing polyethylene mulch netting to prevent erosion, and replacing guardrail with wood guardrail that meets current Alabama DOT standards. Project was completed on time without major disruptions and is performing adequately.

Other projects started or completed by the City of Fairhope in 2010 include:

- Founder Park Drainage Improvements: Provided wall stabilization and flow controls to existing storm water conditions. Cost: \$9000.00.
- City of Fairhope Landfill Drainage Improvements: Construction of detention pond and re-slope existing surfaces to redirect surface water flows to pond. Cost: \$5000.00.
- Volanta Park Detention: Construction of a larger detention facility. Cost: \$5000.00.
- Fairhope Dog Park: Construction of detention pond and re-slope existing surfaces to redirect surface water flows to pond. Cost: \$45,000.00.
- Fairhope North Beach Park Duck Pond: Clean out and remove silt from pond. Cost: \$2000.00.
- Victorian Drive: Drainage way wall stabilization project. Cost: \$3,500.00.
- Various “Work Order” type of improvement projects undertaken over the course of the year. Cost: \$5000.00 (estimate).

The total cost of the projects completed or started in 2010 was approximately \$99,500.00.

2.4 Overall Program Strengths/Weaknesses:

The strengths of the program can be seen in the coordinated efforts of the municipalities and county within the Eastern Shore MS4. Through a joint effort in both the application and operation of the NPDES MS4 Permit, there has been realized a great savings in both money and reduction of effort duplication. The permittees also participate in other environmentally conscious programs such as Mobile Bay National Estuary Program (MBNEP) which makes use of the data generated from this storm water program.

The most significant strength of the City of Fairhope’s program continues to be the legal authority the City possesses to pass legislation such as the Fairhope Subdivision Regulations. Another strength is the City’s commitment to protecting their current natural resources.

In 2010, two of the biggest issues facing the city are the problems with the undersized Winn-Dixie detention pond and continued runoff during intense rainfall events from the Publix Shopping Center. The latter may be responsible for the silting of nearby Fly Creek as evidenced by the increased suspended and dissolved solids at this sampling station. The use of bio-ponds and pervious parking was presented at a Planning Commission meeting as possible solutions to the issues at the detention pond by the Winn-Dixie store. Studies are ongoing, and efforts underway to find a solution to these problems.

In May 2010, the city council approved Ordinance No. 1423, the Red Soil (Clay and Silt) Ordinance to better address these issues and to prevent similar incidences in the future.

2.5 Future Direction of the Program:

With the site containment officer in place as well as the implementation of the GIS system, monitoring and enforcement of illicit discharges should become much more efficient in the future and will lead to greater storm water and erosion control compliance. Continuing our current aggressive campaign in controlling sediment transport problems from construction activity will be key in maintaining good water quality in our area waterways.

The City will continue its program to sample the area specific monitoring stations in an effort to be continuously vigilant in increasing the water quality during the upcoming years of the permit.

Since the City shares watersheds with the City of Daphne and Baldwin County, the City will continue to share monitoring data and resources.

3.0 TABLE OF STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ELEMENTS

PROGRAM ELEMENT	PERMITEE	REQUIREMENT	ACTIVITY SCHEDULE				COMMENTS
			ACTIVITIES REQ'D BY STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	SCHEDULE COMPLIED WITH	ACTIVITIES ACCOMPLISHED DURING PERMIT YEAR		
MONITORING	CITY OF FAIRHOPE	DRY WEATHER SCREENING WET WEATHER SCREENING	100% OF PERMIT AREA PER PERMIT LIFE	YES		NONE	
MONITORING	CITY OF FAIRHOPE	AREA SPECIFIC	ONCE/YEAR	YES	1 SAMPLING OF FOUR SITES FOR WATER QUALITY	RESULTS OF SAMPLING CAN BE FOUND IN APPENDIX 2 AT THE END OF THIS REPORT	
STRUCTURAL CONTROLS	CITY OF FAIRHOPE	INSPECTIONS/ MAINTENANCE	100% OF PERMIT AREA PER PERMIT LIFE	YES	100% OF ALL ACCESSIBLE STRUCTURES INSPECTED. NRCS & FEMA DRAINAGE PROJECTS COMPLETED	MULTI-DEPARTMENTAL INSECTIONS/ MAINTENANCE PERFORMED ROUTINELY	
ROADWAY MAINTENANCE	CITY OF FAIRHOPE	NSPECTIONS/ MAINTENANCE	100% OF PERMIT AREA PER PERMIT LIFE	YES	100% OF PERMIT AREA INSPECTED	MULTI-DEPARTMENTAL INSECTIONS/ MAINTENANCE PERFORMED	
FLOODWAY PROJECTS	CITY OF FAIRHOPE	DESCRIPTION	100% OF PERMIT AREA PER PERMIT LIFE	YES	SEVERAL DRAINAGE PROJECTS COMPLETED	PROJECTS COMPLETED	
CONSTRUCTION	CITY OF FAIRHOPE	INSPECTIONS	ALL SITES AS NEEDED	YES	THE BMP & EROSION CONTROL ORDINANCE WERE REVISED FOR ADDIT'L INSPECTIONS	SITE CONTAINMENT OFFICER IN PLACE TO INSPECT CONSTRUCTION SITES FOR VIOLATIONS.	

4.0 NARRATIVE REPORT

4.1 Structure Controls Maintenance:

The purpose of the Structural Controls Maintenance element of the MS4 Permit is to implement a schedule for the installation of new controls, as well as a schedule for the maintenance and inspection of existing controls.

In August 2009, The City of Fairhope passed resolution 1560-09 seeking funding assistance to create a GIS-based inventory of existing storm water infrastructure which will include detention and retention ponds, inflows and out flows along with the City's conveyance system. As of now, the funding has not yet been received, but the city is currently seeking other funding mechanisms to jump start this program.

A formal letter of request was sent by the mayor to the United States Environmental Protection Agency requesting that the City of Fairhope be included in the Region 4 Special Appropriation Funding Process for the fiscal year 2010. The EPA has not responded to the letter as of yet.

4.2 Development Planning Procedures:

The objective of the Development Planning Procedures element is to set criteria to limit development and redevelopment impacts on water quality. This element was scheduled for implementation of year two of the permit. The City of Fairhope's Subdivision Regulations provide a means for controlling increases in storm water runoff due to further development.

Since the Subdivision Regulations were amended in 2007, a three-year storm water inspection report requirement was added to the regulations mandating owners (POA) inspect their subdivision storm water systems and BMP's every three years to ensure the systems are working properly. Failure to file the report could result in enforcement action. The 2007 Subdivision Regulation amendments also require a long-term storm water Operations and Maintenance Plan be submitted and recorded with the final subdivision plat.

The City also continues a Comprehensive Storm water Plan (SWP) which was developed in 2009. The SWP incorporates the specific storm water management needs for each drainage basin since future growth impacts to storm water runoff may vary significantly from one drainage basin to another. In addition, the City Planning Department is working with developers to incorporate Low Impact Development (LID) Standards into

recently approved projects. This will be a beneficial and proactive approach to guiding future projects.

Developers within the City of Fairhope must also conform to Ordinance 1398, Fairhope Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance. This Ordinance offers specific rules and regulations for preventing erosion caused by wind or water during the construction process. Failure to comply may result in still penalties.

The Department of Planning and Building provides a full range of environmental review and in 2010 reviewed two zoning change proposals, one addition of a tourism resort (TR) district, three informal subdivision reviews and two final subdivision approvals. A total of 138 single family resident permits were also approved in 2010.

4.3 Roadway Maintenance:

The objective of the Roadway Maintenance element is to operate and maintain City Streets in a manner to minimize discharge of pollutants. This element is scheduled for implementation by the end of the permit year and has already shown to be an improved effort to reduce the amount of toxins from automobiles and machinery which may become mixed in with storm water during rain events.

All city workers responsible for roadway construction and repair have been trained in the use of BMP's and their inspection and maintenance. BMP's are monitored for any changes, especially after significant storm events, then reported and corrected if needed.

The City of Fairhope continues its aggressive anti-litter program and the Public Works Department has a litter collection program in effect. The City of Fairhope Code of Ordinance Section 12-14 (City of Fairhope Litter Law) states: It shall be unlawful for any person to sweep, rake, throw or otherwise deposit any waste matter or any other substance commonly known as garbage, trash or rubbish into or on the streets, alleys, parks, beaches, sidewalks or other public places in the city, or on the property of another without the consent of the property owner. Citizens are encouraged to report violators to the Environmental Officer at 990-0192.

The City also utilizes a street sweeper and cleans streets on a daily basis.

4.4 Flood Management:

The objective of the Flood Management element is to assess the impacts of flood management projects on receiving water quality. Studies were initiated in 2009 between The City of Fairhope and the Office of Water Resources (a division of ADECA) to investigate the coastal and inland areas for indications of the strengths and weaknesses in the program. The Office of Water Resources will release preliminary results some time later this year.

4.5 Pesticides, Herbicides and Fertilizers:

The objective of the Pesticides, Herbicides and Fertilizers element is to implement controls to reduce the discharge associated with the application of these types of pollutants into receiving waters. City staff that applies pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers on public right-of-ways or City owned and operated facilities have been properly trained and certified.

4.6 Illicit Discharges and Improper Disposal:

The objective of the Illicit Discharges and Improper Disposal element is to develop a training, inspection and reporting program, as well as, develop enforcement procedures for illicit discharges into the storm sewer system. Illicit discharges are generally any discharge into a storm drain system that is not composed entirely of storm water. Exceptions include water from fire fighting activities, residential car washing and discharges from facilities already under an ADEM permit such as one for industrial facilities. Illicit discharges are a problem because, unlike wastewater, which flows into a wastewater treatment plant, storm water flow directly into our streams and rivers without treatment.

The City of Fairhope Public Works employees have been instructed in inspecting and reporting illicit discharges. Other individuals who the City depends on include field crews from all departments and citizens. All City staff and citizens are encouraged to report illicit discharge issues to the Public Works Department, the Planning Department Site Containment Officer or the Fire Chief, depending on nature and severity of the problem. Once reported, either the Public Works Department or Fire Department are responsible for coordinating clean up, helping to remediate the problem, and enforcing ordinances and laws when necessary.

4.7 Spills:

The objective of the Spills element is to implement a program to prevent, contain and respond to spills that may discharge into the MS4. The City's Fire Department has the primary responsibility for hazardous material spill containment and has been trained accordingly. The Fire Department will provide an immediate response to a spill and remain in command until the EMA appoints an incident commander.

In 2010, the biggest threat to face the gulf coast area was the Deepwater Horizon explosion and subsequent oil spill in April. In the months following the disaster, impacts were seen as close as Gulf Shores and Dauphin Island, Alabama, but fortunately, none of the oil-related consequences were felt around the shoreline of Mobile Bay near Fairhope. The city was proactive in facing the problem, however, deploying two layers of protective boom; 22,000 linear feet of containment boom and 25,000 feet of absorbent boom and monitoring the situation daily.

4.8 Oil and Household Hazardous Waste:

In 1995, Fairhope developed a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) drop off site at the Transfer Station of Public Works, 555 South Section Street. Citizens may drop off free of charge their unwanted chemicals (paints, motor oil, mineral spirits, fluorescent light bulbs, electronics, etc.) and place them on the designated cart for HHW. A full list of HHW items accepted can be found on the City's website: www.cofairhope.com.

In 2010, 2.76 tons of hazardous waste items were recovered and recycled including 55 gallons of motor oil and antifreeze, 110 gallons of paints and 60 tons of E-waste (mostly computer peripherals).

The city also accepts tires for recycling at a cost of \$2.00 per tire, which are then converted into fuel. A total of 440 auto tires, 43 heavy truck tires and 3 over the road transport truck tires were recycled.

In addition, in conjunction with Earth Day Mobile, which promotes environmental citizenship and steers environmental awareness around the world, the city also offers recycling during its Earth Day celebration in April.

This element is further addressed in Section 4.13 Education Activities. The education program promotes and facilitates the proper management and disposal of used oil and hazardous waste.

4.9 Yard Debris Collection:

The City of Fairhope collects grass, brush, hedge trimmings, leaves and other yard debris throughout the year on a weekly basis. Large amounts of brush and organic material may disrupt the ecosystem by smothering the vegetation fish use for nutrients and use up oxygen during the decay process.

The City continues to utilize its leafsucker truck which enables the City to provide for large leaf collection services during the Fall to prevent flooding caused by clogged storm water drains. The City of Fairhope also provides earth-friendly, compostable bags available at City Hall (and area hardware/garden shops for a minimal price). By providing these services to the community, the City can help keep excess nutrients out of our local streams.

The City also maintains a full-time Horticulture and Landscape Department which is responsible for the maintenance of the city's vegetative right-of-ways. The City mulch pile is located at 555 South Section Street and makes available to the citizens the discarded pulled flowers which are frequently changed out.

4.10 Industrial and High Risk Runoff:

The City of Fairhope does not have any facilities that fall within the industrial and high risk runoff description given in the permit.

4.11 Construction Planning Procedures:

The objective of the Construction Planning Procedures element is to develop a program to reduce the discharge of pollutants from construction sites by requiring structural and nonstructural controls. The City of Fairhope addresses this requirement in the Subdivision Regulations which are described in Section 2.3 of this report.

4.12 Construction Inspections:

The objective of the Construction Inspections element is to develop, implement, and enforce procedures to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to the City's MS4 system from construction activities. The City of Fairhope has a full time site containment officer to inspect construction sites within the city and report problems related to storm water runoff and other issues. The Site Inspector, which works under the Planning Director, has proved very efficient at monitoring both the active and inactive construction sites for any issues. The Site Inspector responded to, and addressed, 120 calls concerning runoff from construction type activities in 2010.

The City's Building and Code Enforcement Team is responsible for inspecting erosion control practices on construction projects and to note and insure discrepancies are corrected. All Inspectors will be scheduled for 1-2 business day(s) from the day of a request to perform the inspection. The inspection may be performed anytime within that 24 hours depending on the number of inspection calls and administrative duties for that day.

If any corrections are needed, telephone calls are made immediately, and if the violation is not resolved, the call is followed by formal notices of formal non-compliance.

Whenever the development is determined to be in non-compliance, the owner, contractor and/or permittee shall be notified of the violations and/or deficiencies. Upon notification, the owner/contractor/permittee shall have 48 hours to bring the site into compliance. If rainfall is predicated, then the site must be in compliance prior to the rainfall event. If the site fails to come into compliance, the owner/contractor/permittee may be found in violation of the Ordinance.

Any person who violates this Ordinance shall be subject to legal action, fines and/or imprisonment.

The City's Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance 1398 was amended in August of 2009 to include an initial BMP inspection, an inspection after clearing and grading is complete, an inspection after drainage features have been installed, a before construction completion inspection and each phase of construction shall require a separate and additional site inspection, before the next phase begins.

4.13 Education Activities:

The objective of the Public Education element is to develop a program to promote, publicize and facilitate the following:

- A. Public reporting on the presence of illicit discharges or improper disposal of materials into the MS4;
- B. Proper management and disposal of used oil and household hazardous wastes;
- C. Proper use, application and disposal of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers by the public and commercial and private applicators and distributors;
- D. Proper use of BMP's by construction site operators;
- E. Increased participation in the City of Fairhope's recycling program, which is currently at 47%.

Other activities include:

The Fairhope Environmental Advisory Board(FEAB): Created in 2009, this board continues to meet on the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 9 a.m. at City Hall in the Conference Room. The public is encouraged to attend. Members of the board are appointed by the Mayor and City Council, and anyone in the community interested in participating can contact the Mayor's office at 990-0100.

Through distribution of educational materials, bringing the community together at various public events such as the Fairhope Environmental Advisory Board (FEAB), and forming partnerships between many local organizations, the City of Fairhope effectively teaches the community about the impacts of storm water discharges on streams and provides steps that the public can take to reduce impacts of pollution and storm water runoff.

In 2009, brochures were created and distributed by the FEAB board on the Fairhope Gullies which emphasizes the importance of the gullies and provides needed information to residents who live near them. In 2010, this same group surveyed the 20 parks of Fairhope, and published a brochure entitled "The Parks of Fairhope". This brochure highlights all available recreational type activities at the parks, and as well, highlights those parks which contain environmental features such as wetland ponds, etc. Both of these brochures are available free of charge at the Public Works office on South Section Street.

Coastal Clean-Up Day: Citizens are also encouraged to participate in the Coastal Clean-Up Day in September. The mission of the Alabama Coastal Cleanup is to provide an educational experience through the removal of marine debris from the shoreline of Alabama. Since Alabama joined the ICC in 1987, 58,000 volunteers in Alabama have removed a total of 1,120,000 pounds of debris and cleaned 3,500 miles of Alabama coastline.

Community Clean-up Day: In September of 2010, the first citizen initiated litter collection/clean up day was held In Fairhope. This event featured 10 citizens who cleaned up debris from City parks and the U.S. 98 corridor.

South Alabama Regional Planning Commission: The educational program developed though the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC) which allows each consortium member to meet the educational requirements of the permit continues to be utilized and promoted.

4.14 Area Specific Storm Event Monitoring:

The fifth annual report identified the area specific monitoring plan to be undertaken by the City of Fairhope. The sites were sampled during 2010 and the results are shown in the Appendix. Data from this watershed monitoring program is used to report the seasonal loadings and the event mean concentrations of pollutants detected for a typical storm.

The City of Fairhope is using a watershed based monitoring program. Maps indicating these sampling locations are included in the Appendices. Typical storms will be used and verified as to the storm return frequency. Grab samples will be taken. Automatic flow meters or cross sectional areas and velocities will be calculated to determine the flow during the time of sampling.

Sample locations and drainage areas:

Rock Creek at Scenic 98 Bridge	2770 acres
Fly Creek at Scenic 98 Bridge	4705 acres
Fairhope Pier at Sea Wall	70 acres
Big Mouth Gully at Section Street Stand Box	377 acres

Drainage areas were modified from the 2009 report to more closely match that of the findings from Test America. Magnolia Branch sampling station was removed from the monitoring area point due to the proximity to Mobile Bay and encroachment of salt and brackish water into the sampling area.

In November 2009, a resolution was adopted between the Dauphin Island Sea Lab/Mobile Bay Estuary Program and the City of Fairhope to create a study for the Assessment of Sediment in Fly Creek project. However, this particular project was cancelled due to a property owner, whose land abutted a lot of the intended study area, refused to allow project personnel to cross his land in order to gain access for this work.

5.0 FISCAL ANALYSIS

Funding for the NPDES Program is provided by the City of Fairhope's General Fund.

5.1 2011 Funding:

Drainage Projects:	\$102,898.00
NPDES Compliance:	<u>\$ 9,400.00</u>
	\$112,298.00

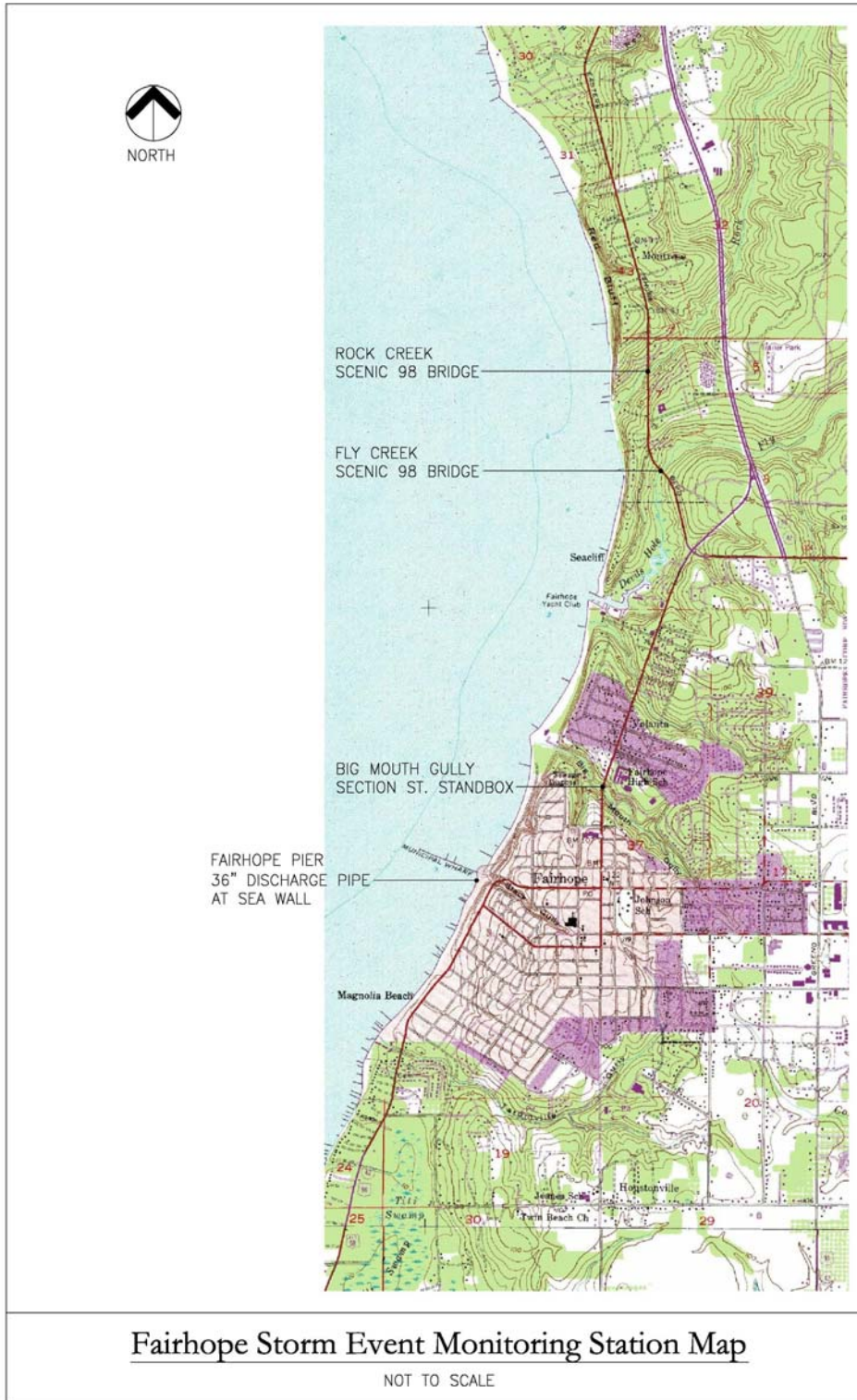
5.2 Budget:

Drainage Projects:	\$102,898.00
NPDES Compliance:	<u>\$ 9,400.00</u>
	\$112,298.00

6.0 APPENDICES

1. Area Specific Storm Event Monitoring Station Map
2. Area Specific Discharge Monitoring Report.

Appendix 1. Area Specific Storm Event Monitoring Station Map



Appendix 2. Area Specific Discharge Monitoring Report