

## PRP Development Process Summary

June 9, 2017

1. Map the surface waters in the municipality. An electronic map (called the “web-based GIS application”) is available on DEP’s Municipal Stormwater website that depicts NHD flowlines which represent surface waters. In practice, whether a particular stream meets the definition of surface water may require local confirmation.
2. Identify the surface waters that are impaired for nutrients or sediment. Review the MS4 Requirements Table, the Aggregations Table and the web-based GIS app (all on the DEP website).
3. Identify the Urbanized Area in the municipality that drains to those impaired surface waters (as well as any area upgrade or upslope of the UA which drains into the MS4 system, if any).
4. Identify the locations where the discharges enter the surface waters (outfalls) or to an adjacent municipality (observation points). Note that land ownership and type of conveyance from the UA to the surface water or an adjacent municipality does not matter.
5. (Optional) Map the stormwater conveyance system to the outfalls. Include all conveyances, including roads, pipes, swales, channels and stormwater BMPs.
6. Identify the drainage area (sewershed) to each outfall (include areas above the UA if appropriate as noted above). We call this “delineating the sewershed.”
7. Consider parsing out areas as described in the PRP Instructions, including areas which contribute flow into the system but have their own NPDES Stormwater Permit. Examples include PENNDOT roads and private property that discharges directly to surface waters without contributing flow into the MS4 system. The combined sewersheds, less any parsed-out areas, represents the “planning area,” and is the area for which current loads will be calculated.
8. Calculate the current load for each sewershed in the planning area using any scientifically adequate method. Optionally, reduce the current loads by the reductions from any existing stormwater BMPs, using DEP-approved methods.
9. Total the load for the entire planning area and for each impairment separately (if more than one impairment). Calculate the required load reduction and for each impairment (generally 10% of the sediment load).
10. Locate BMPs in the planning area. Can be public or private or PENNDOT/PTC. If only one impairment, or all impairments are in the same HUC12 drainage basin, then BMPs can be located anywhere in the planning area. If not, locate BMPs in the planning area of each impairment, otherwise discuss with DEP.
11. Calculate the load reductions using DEP-approved methods, and confirm they at least satisfy the minimum required.
12. Do required public participation and submit on time.

13. Plans can be modified anytime at local discretion.

**Joint plans can be done with a group of municipalities and or PENNDOT/PTC. Must have required written agreement.**