

**CITY OF FIFE
2018 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
PROGRAM (SWMP)**

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CITY OF FIFE 2018 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview and Background

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program is a requirement of the federal Clean Water Act, which is intended to protect and restore waters for “fishable, swimmable” uses. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated permit authority to state environmental agencies. In Washington, the NPDES-delegated permit authority is the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology).

Municipalities with a population of over 100,000 (as of the 1990 census) have been designated as Phase I and must comply with Ecology’s Phase I NPDES Municipal Stormwater permit. With Fife’s 1997 census falling well below the 100,000 threshold (4545), the City must comply with the Phase II NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit.

In 2002, Otak prepared a Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan in conjunction with our Permit application. The Plan includes an analysis of our existing stormwater program, capital improvement projects (CIP) and costs, a financial plan and implementation schedule. This document is available at our website.

In 2012, the City interviewed and selected the firm of Brown and Caldwell (BC) to prepare an update to the 2002 Otak Plan. The 2014 Stormwater System Plan updated the drainage map, CIP, and included a stormwater utility rate analysis designed to fund the updated CIP. Brown and Caldwell also prepared a regulatory compliance technical memorandum (Appendix B). The 2014 BC Stormwater System Plan supplement is included as Appendix C. In 2015, the City of Fife and the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department (TPCHD) entered into Interagency Agreement for stormwater inspection, outreach and education services.

The Permit allows municipalities to discharge stormwater runoff from municipal drainage systems into the State’s waterbodies (e.g., streams, rivers, lakes, and wetlands) as long as municipalities implement programs to protect water quality by reducing discharges of “non-point source” pollutants to the “maximum extent practicable” (MEP) through application of Permit-specified requirements. The Permit requires the City to create a Stormwater Management Program, which is organized under the following Program components:

- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Involvement and Participation
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites
- Municipal Operations and Maintenance

- Monitoring and Assessment

The Permit requires the City to report annually on progress in Program implementation for the prior year (due by March 31st of each year, the current annual report covers Jan 1, 2017 to Dec 31, 2017). The Permit also requires submittal of a Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMP) that describes proposed Program activities for the coming year. This SWMP covers 2018 activities.

Fife has implemented various Permit conditions phased throughout the first five-year Permit term (from February 16, 2007 through February 15, 2012), and continues to comply with requirements of the current Permit (effective August 1, 2013 through July 31, 2018). This SWMP builds from past work, including Fife's Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan (updated in 2014), and SWMPs completed from 2008 through 2017.

The SWMP has been modified annually to incorporate public, council and staff recommendations and input. This 2018 SWMP document describes actions Fife will take to maintain compliance over the current Permit term.

1.2. Phased Permit Requirements

The original Phase II Permit issued by Ecology became effective on February 16, 2007, with an expiration date of February 15, 2012. On June 17, 2009, Ecology released a modified version of the 2007 Permit, which changed some of the requirement deadlines. In 2011, the Washington State Legislature passed and the governor signed ESHB 1478, authorizing Ecology to issue a new Permit, unchanged from the existing permit, with effective dates from August 2012 to August 2013. Despite a gap between the Permit effective dates, the Permittees were required to continue to meet all requirements of the 2007 Permit through August 2013. An updated Permit was issued in August 2012 effective from August 2013 to August 2018; it was subsequently modified in January 2015 to reflect the outcomes of appeals made to the Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB).

The Western Washington Phase II permit expires on July 31, 2018. After careful consideration of many factors, Ecology decided to extend the current (2013-2018) Western Washington Permits for one year. The permits will reissue on July 1, 2018, and become effective Aug. 1, 2018 through July 31, 2019. This SWMP incorporates updated requirements under the latest Permit.

Many of the Permit requirements have been phased in over the term of the permits; the phased activities are discussed in the following sections.

This SWMP document is based on review of the following documents:

- Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit as modified January 16, 2015. <https://ecology.wa.gov/DOE/files/e9/e9264440-348e-4193-b8b0-c4891eb22449.pdf>.

- Western WA Phase II Municipal Stormwater NPDES Permit Overview 2013 to 2018. <https://ecology.wa.gov/DOE/files/de/de614df8-dc03-44d2-a4bc-3dfaa9f37943.pdf>.

1.3. Department Responsibilities

The Permit requirements affect departments across the City organization. One difficulty in assigning lead departments to address Permit sections is that those sections do not divide cleanly along department divisional lines. Fife collaborates for the efficient use of existing resources within each department for each Permit component. Those departments include Executive, Community Development, Parks and Recreation, Police, Finance, Aquatic Services and Public Works. While the component for each task may be cross-departmental, the lead department has been identified in the task for each Permit component in the following sections.

1.4. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Compliance Issues

Stormwater discharges covered under the Permit are required to implement actions necessary to achieve the pollutant reductions called for in applicable TMDL's. The following requirements apply if an applicable TMDL is approved for stormwater discharges from MS4s owned or operated by the Permittee.

- For applicable TMDLs listed in Appendix 2, affected Permittees shall comply with the specific requirements identified in Appendix 2. Each Permittee shall keep records of all actions required by this Permit that are relevant to applicable TMDLs within their jurisdiction. The status of the TMDL implementation shall be included as part of the annual report submitted to Ecology. Each annual report shall include a summary of relevant SWMP and Appendix 2 activities conducted in the TMDL area to address the applicable TMDL parameter(s). Appendix 2 of the permit lists the city and county affected by the TMDL by water resource inventory area (WRIA) and was updated by Ecology on January 16, 2015. **The City of Fife is located in WRIA 10 and has not been listed in Appendix 2.**
- For applicable TMDLs not listed in Appendix 2, compliance with this Permit shall constitute compliance with those TMDLs.
- For TMDLs that are approved by EPA after this Permit is issued, Ecology may establish TMDL related permit requirements through future permit modification if Ecology determines implementation of actions, monitoring or reporting necessary to demonstrate reasonable further progress toward achieving TMDL waste load allocations, and other targets, are not occurring and shall be implemented during the term of this Permit or when this Permit is reissued. Permittees are encouraged to participate in development of TMDLs within their jurisdiction and to begin implementation.

1.5. Document Organization

The content in this document is based upon Permit requirements and is organized similarly to the Permit:

- Section 2.0 addresses Permit requirements for Administration of the City's Stormwater Management Program for 2018.
- Section 3.0 addresses Permit requirements for Public Education and Outreach for 2018.
- Section 4.0 addresses Permit requirements for Public Involvement and Participation for 2018.
- Section 5.0 addresses permit requirements for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination for 2018.
- Section 6.0 addresses Permit requirements for Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment and Construction Sites for 2018.
- Section 7.0 addresses Permit requirements for Municipal Operations and Maintenance for 2018.
- Section 8.0 addresses Permit requirements for the Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment section of the Permit for 2018.

Each section includes a summary of the relevant Permit requirements and a description of current and planned compliance activities.

2. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

2.1. Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S5.A) requires the City to:

- Develop and implement a Stormwater Management Program and prepare written documentation (SWMP document) for submittal to Ecology by March 31 of each year, including annual updates to the SWMP. The purpose of the Program is to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the municipal stormwater system to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) thereby protecting water quality. The Program is to include the actions and activities described in Sections 3 through 8 of this SWMP document.
- Submit annual compliance reports to Ecology by March 31st (for the previous calendar year). These reports are to summarize SWMP implementation status and present information from assessment and evaluation activities conducted during the reporting period.

2.2. Current Activities

The City currently has in place activities and programs that meet the Permit requirements. Current activities associated with the above Permit requirements include:

- The City submitted a 2017 SWMP and annual report to Ecology in March 2017. Following previous submittals we received a letter from Ecology stating that the report was “reviewed for completeness and found it satisfactory”. We did not receive such a letter following our 2016 submittal of 2015 data because of a job change of our municipal liaison. We have reached out to Angela Vincent, Municipal Stormwater Permit Planner to request a completeness letter; she is on parental leave at this time. We will follow up with her when she returns.

2.3. Planned Activities

Public Works staff actions recommended for continued Permit compliance includes:

- Continue working with Finance Department to track costs associated with SWMP implementation.
- Continue to implement Tacoma interlocal agreement for emergency response.
- In 2015, Fife entered into an interagency agreement (IA) with Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department (TPCHD) for business inspections and public

education and outreach. Fife staff will work with TPCHD staff to implement this agreement annually. The IA terminates June 30, 2018. Fife will evaluate for extension for these services through 2018 and to July 31, 2019. July 31, 2019 is Ecology's proposed end date of the current permit.

- Continue to explore additional permit compliance coordination mechanisms with other organizations. We participated in the preparation of training materials for builders and developers as part of Kitsap County's Grants of Regional or Statewide Significance grant (GROSS). The training will focus on proper installation of LID BMPS and protecting new installations during the construction process. Offered to host the GROSS grant training in 2018. If will not selected to host, we plan to attend.
- The City is on track to comply with Ecology's requirements for submittal of the seventh annual compliance report and SWMP by March 31, 2018.

3. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

This Section describes the Permit requirements related to Public Education and Outreach, including current and planned compliance activities.

3.1. Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S5.C.1) requires the City to:

- Prioritize and target education and outreach activities to specified audiences, including general public, businesses, residents/homeowners, landscapers, property managers, engineers, contractors, developers, review staff and land use planners and other City employees to reduce or eliminate behaviors and practices that cause or contribute to adverse stormwater impacts.
- Create stewardship opportunities and/or partner with existing organizations to encourage residents to participate in activities such as stream teams, storm drain marking, volunteer monitoring, riparian plantings, and education activities.
- Measure the understanding and adoption of the targeted behaviors for at least one target audience in at least one subject area. No later than February 2, 2016, Permittees shall use the resulting measurements to direct education and outreach resources most effectively, as well as to evaluate changes in adoption of the targeted behaviors. Permittees may meet this requirement individually or as a member of a regional group.
- Track and maintain records of public education and outreach activities.

3.2. Current Activities

The City Public Education and Outreach Plan targets residents and commercial businesses through the activities described below:

- Storm pond inspections performed by Public Works staff. The inspection includes a discussion of non-compliant maintenance and source control issues with the owner or property managers.
- Fife funded (along with Pierce County and five other Phase II Cities) the Elway Research, Inc. report titled, "Stormwater Runoff: Public Attitudes, Awareness and Behavior" dated March 2009. The random sample telephone survey documented that the most effective message is impacts of stormwater to people's health.
- Set up and staffed a booth at the Fife Harvest Festival on October 7th, 2017 in Dacca Park. Local Source Control staff from TPCHD developed a notification

flyer and mailed to 1524 Fife residents. At their booth, we made about 90 contacts throughout the day through handouts on household hazardous waste disposal, recycling mercury lamps, natural yard care and information regarding the Envirostar program. A photo of the booth and handouts are included in 2017 TPCHD Annual Report (Appendix D).

- Development Review Committee (DRC) meetings, a free service provided by City staff to answer owner or engineering questions for any project in Fife. Two sessions are held each week at applicant request. Community Development tracked 59 meetings in 2012, 48 in 2013, 44 in 2014, 44 in 2015, 47 in 2016 and 49 in 2017. An estimated half are stormwater education related.
- Volunteered at the 2017 Tacoma-Pierce County Children's Water Festival held at the University of Puget Sound. The event was a fun day of interactive, hands-on learning for 630 fifth grade students from nine elementary schools in Pierce County.
- Tracking of all education and outreach efforts.

3.3. Planned Activities

Fife will continue to develop an Education and Outreach program in 2018. Actions for continued Permit compliance will include:

- Continue current activities.
- Volunteered again at the 2018 Tacoma-Pierce County Children's Water Festival on March 12th, 2018 at the University of Puget Sound. The event was a fun day of interactive, hands-on learning for 696 fifth grade students from nine elementary schools in Pierce County. The thank you is included as Appendix E.
- Hosted Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL) one day recertification training course at the Fife Community Center on March 26th, 2018. The course was taught by Nathan Hardebeck with Clean Water Technologies and Dean Bradfield with ACF West Inc. Attendees included representatives from the City of Sumner, Dupont, Port of Tacoma, BPCI, Scotty's Construction and Robinson and Noble.
- Staff the Fife and TPCHD booths at the October 2018 Fife Harvest Festival. Booths will again include handouts that focus on the positive impact to people's health.
- Provide stormwater education support material for the "This is Fife" newsletter in 2018.
- Fund a portion of the Puget Sound Starts Here Month commercial campaign: Certain Things Don't Mix!

- Continue attending Development Review Committee (DRC) meetings, a free service provided by City staff to answer owner or engineering questions for any project in Fife.
- Summarize annual activities for the “Public Education and Outreach” components of the Annual Compliance Report; identifying updates to the Program document.

4. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

This section describes the Permit requirements related to Public Involvement, including current and planned compliance activities.

4.1. Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S5.C.2) requires the City to:

- Provide ongoing opportunities for public involvement through advisory boards and commissions, watershed committees, public participation in developing rate structures and budgets, stewardship programs, environmental activities or other similar activities. The public must be able to participate in the decision-making processes involving the development, implementation and update of the program.
- Make the SWMP document and Annual Compliance Report available to the public, including posting on the City’s website by May 31 of each year. Make other documents required to be submitted to Ecology in response to Permit conditions available to the public.

4.2. Current Activities

The current compliance activities associated with the above Permit requirements include:

- Provide opportunities for public involvement.
- Posted 2017 SWMP and Annual Compliance Report on website and requested public comments; no public comments were received.

Fife will offer the public opportunities to be involved in the decision making process on stormwater issues. Actions planned for continued compliance include:

- Make 2018 SWMP document and Annual Compliance Report available to public by posting on the City website; request public input.
- Summarize annual activities for the “Public Involvement and Participation” component of the Annual Report, including updates to the SWMP.

Table 4-1 is the proposed work plan for 2018 SWMP requirements related to Public Involvement, including previous, current and planned compliance activities.

Table 4-1 2018 Public Involvement Work Plan			
Task ID	Task Description	Lead Departments	Schedule Notes
PI-1	Charter City implementation team.	Executive	Completed in 2008
PI-2	Continue to provide opportunities for public involvement for incorporation into SWMP.	Engineering	Continue through 2018
PI-3	Implement ongoing public involvement.	City Management, Engineering	Continue through 2018
PI-4	Make SWMP document and Annual Compliance Report available to public by posting on the City website.	Engineering	Complete before March 31, 2018
PI-5	Summarize annual activities for "Public Involvement and Participation" component of Annual Report; identify any updates to Program document.	Engineering	Submit by March 31, 2018

5. ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

This Section describes the Permit requirements related to Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE), including current and planned compliance activities.

5.1. Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S5.C.3) requires the City to:

- Implement an ongoing program to prevent, detect, characterize, trace, and eliminate illicit discharges, connections and improper disposal, including any spills into the municipal separate storm sewers owned or operated by the City.
- Maintain a permit compliant storm sewer system map that includes stormwater system information identified in the Permit (e.g., outfalls, receiving waters, etc.).
- Implement ordinances that prohibit illicit discharges, and a compliance strategy that ensures maintenance standards necessary to detect and address illicit discharges. The ordinance or other regulatory mechanism shall be revised (if needed to meet Permit requirements) no later than February 2, 2018.
- Maintain an ongoing program to detect and identify non-stormwater discharges and illicit connections and to address illicit discharges to the MS4.
- Develop procedures for and complete field screening of at least 40 percent of the MS4 no later than December 31, 2017, and on average 12 percent each year thereafter. Document field screening methodology in Annual Compliance Report. In the past, this requirement was focused on dry weather outfall screening. Now our understanding is that it can be met by continuing to do dry weather outfall screening, or by doing other dry weather inspections in the collection system. The City will consider how to meet and document meeting the Permit's inspection targets by the end of 2017 (e.g., how do the ditch inspections relate to percentages of the collection system; how to document those inspections).
- Publicly list and publicize a hotline or other local telephone number for public reporting of spills and other illicit discharges. Track illicit discharge reports and actions taken in response through close-out, including enforcement actions.
- Train Program staff on proper IDDE response SOPs and municipal field staff to recognize and report illicit discharges.
- Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.
- Summarize all illicit discharges and connections reported to the City and response actions taken, including enforcement actions, in the Annual Compliance Report: including updates to the SWMP document.

5.2. Current Activities

The City currently implements activities and programs that meet the Permit requirements. The current compliance activities associated with the above Permit requirements include:

- City storm system is mapped in GIS; we continue to update conveyance systems and they are built. Drainage areas/basins are documented in our 2002 City-Wide Comprehensive Stormwater Management plan prepared by Otak, Inc. and 2014 Stormwater System Plan Update by Brown and Caldwell. Land use/zoning GIS maps are available from our planning department.
- Responded to reported spills; notified Ecology in accordance with our permit. Fife typically responds to spills that can be managed using readily available hand tools or absorbent pads; we request help from Ecology for larger spills.
- Reviewed FMC 15.32.055-Illicit discharges and 15.32.090-Enforcement for possible revision to meet current Permit requirements. Both FMC sections were modified in 2009 to meet the permit. Based on our review FMC15.32.055-Illicit discharge complies with the current permit. FMC 15.32.055 uses the same definitions of prohibited, allowable and conditional discharges into the stormwater system as described in the current permit. 15.32.090-Enforcement gives the PW Director authority to issue a cease and desist or stop work order, defines dollar amounts of civil penalties and provides for recovery of legal fees.
- In 2016 Shawn Madison and Larry Dunn - Tacoma Environmental Services Source Control staff inspected 23 Fife commercial businesses targeting anything going into the sanitary sewer or the potential to go into it; stormwater education efforts were included when warranted. In 2017 Tacoma inspected 146 general business and industrial operations that included three Puyallup Tribal businesses. The number of 2017 inspections was much higher than in 2016 due to the use of business license information available for Fife.
- The Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department also provided their Local Source Control Program in Fife. TPCHD staff focused on assisting small businesses and preventing polluted runoff to Puget Sound. The Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department staff performed and tracked 52 inspections in Fife in 2017.
- Mike Ramirez, Interim City Drainage Foreman, inspected all City-wide drainage features as part of weekly duties including Wapato Creek, Fife Ditch and the Erdahl Ditch for illicit discharges. Mike is trained to respond to reports of spills and Ecology notification. We document field screening methodology in the Annual Compliance Report and are continuing to develop the best way document these inspections via handheld GPS unit. We plan to use a similar application to our catch basin and storm pond inspection program.
- The City's website lists the public hotline to report illicit discharges and/or spills.

5.3. Planned Activities

Fife conducts illicit discharge detection and elimination activities in accordance with the Permit requirements. Actions recommended for continued compliance include:

- Continue to inspect Wapato Creek, Fife Ditch, Oxbow and the Erdahl Ditch for illicit discharges and continue field screening our MS4 an average of 12 percent each year to meet permit requirements. Continue to document field screening methodology in the next Annual Compliance Report.
- Continue to update GIS map storm system inventory via David Sherfield, GIS/CAD technician and GPS unit by collecting existing storm sewer drainage features (e.g., catch basins, pipe size and type).
- Continue relationship and inspection efforts with Tacoma Environmental Services and Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department staff. .
- Continue to respond to reports of spills and other illicit discharges.
- Summarize annual activities for the “Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination” component of the Annual Report; including updates to the SWMP document.

Table 5-1 is the proposed work plan for 2018 SWMP illicit discharge detection and elimination including previous, current and planned compliance activities.

Table 5-1 2018 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Work Plan			
Task ID	Task Description	Lead Departments	Schedule Notes
IDDE-1	Charter City implementation team.	Executive	Completed in 2008
IDDE-2	Using existing drainage as-built inventory, update storm drain GIS layers.	Engineering	Began in 2008; ongoing
IDDE-3	Review and update codes as needed to address current Permit requirements.	Engineering and Legal	Completed.
IDDE-3a	Continue implementation of an on-going screening program with Tacoma Environmental Services and Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department Staff.	Public Works	Ongoing
IDDE-3b	Field Screen 40% of MS4	Public Works	Ongoing
IDDE-4	Revise current IDDE response process into a standard, City-wide IDDE response and enforcement SOP.	Engineering	Ongoing
IDDE-5	Public education available at our website for public reporting of spills and other illicit discharges.	Engineering	Began August 19, 2009; continue in 2018
IDDE-6	Host IDDE training (including Responder) program.	Public Works O&M	Fall 2018 or 2019
IDDE-7	Summarize annual activities for "Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination" component of Annual Report; identify any updates to Program document.	Engineering, Public Works O&M	Submit by March 31, 2018

6. CONTROLLING RUNOFF FROM NEW DEVELOPMENT, REDEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION SITES

This Section describes the Permit requirements related to Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment and Construction Sites, including current and planned compliance activities.

6.1. Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S5.C.4) requires the City to:

- Implement and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff (for example, sediment, construction site wastes, and illicit discharges) to the municipal separate storm sewer system from new development, redevelopment and construction site activities. The program must apply to both private and public projects, including roads, and address any construction/development-associated pollutant sources.
- Adopt regulations (codes and standards) and implement plan review, inspection, and escalating enforcement SOPs necessary to implement the program in accordance with Permit conditions, including the minimum technical requirements in Appendix 1 of the Permit or the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington by December 31, 2016. Permittees who choose to use the requirements, limitations, and criteria above in the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington may cite this choice as their sole documentation to meet this requirement.
- Provide provisions and SOPs (plan review, inspection, and enforcement) to require where feasible non-structural preventive actions and source reduction approaches such as Low Impact Development techniques (LID), measures to minimize the creation of impervious surfaces and measures to minimize the disturbance of native soils and vegetation.
- Adopt regulations (codes and standards) and provide provisions to verify adequate long-term operations and maintenance of new post-construction permanent stormwater facilities and best management practices (i.e., private drainage system inspections) in accordance with Permit conditions, including an annual inspection frequency and/or approved alternative inspection frequency and maintenance standards for private drainage systems as protective as those in Chapter 4 of Volume 5 of the Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.
- Provide training to staff on the new codes, standards, SOPs and create public outreach and education materials.

- Perform annual inspections of all permanent stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities discharging to the MS4 that were constructed in accordance with the Permit requirements adopted pursuant to the 2007-2012 permit. This inspection includes facilities on private property, including those associated with single family residences.
- Maintain a process to record all inspections and enforcement actions by staff for inclusion in the Annual compliance Report.
- Summarize annual activities for the “Controlling Runoff” component of the Annual compliance Report: identify any update to Program document.

6.2. Current Activities

Current compliance activities associated with the above Permit requirements include:

- The City conducted site inspections during the pre-construction and construction phases. Inspection staff is CESCL trained and certified.
- The City made available copies of Notices of Intent (NOI) for construction and industrial activities in the pre-application meeting with developers and applied for NOI's for City projects.
- The City inspected fifty one existing private facilities in 2012, twelve in 2013, nine in 2014, thirty two in 2015, thirty seven in 2016, and seventeen by March 2017. Mike Ramirez completed another 108 inspections by the end 2017 by switching from paper documentation to a hand held GPS recorder. We expect to continue inspections in 2018. Fife has record of a total of 137 combined private (38) and public (99) stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities.
- If needed, prior to each site visit staff reviewed site specific and readily available drainage report and as-built information; and an attempt was made to discuss non-compliant items with the onsite owner representative. Maintenance inspection standards are in accordance with the current adopted stormwater manual. Staff documentes observations. Staff also researched utility billing software to confirm that storm pond owners were credited with a discount on their stormwater utility bill in accordance with FMC 13.18.080 C.

6.3. Planned Activities

Fife has programs to help reduce stormwater runoff from existing and new development and construction sites. Actions that are recommended for continued compliance include:

- Continue to revise plan review, inspection, enforcement and compliance documentation and tracking SOPs for general accordance with the 2012 Ecology Manual and Permit.

- Continue to conduct site inspections during construction.
- Summarize annual activities for the “Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites” component of the Annual Report (including the post-construction private drainage system inspection and maintenance requirements); including updates to the SWMP documents.

Table 6-1 is the work plan for previous, current and planned 2018 SWMP activities related to control of runoff from new development, redevelopment and construction sites. These tasks were developed after staff review of the Permit requirements.

Table 6-1 2018 Controlling Runoff From New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites Work Plan			
Task ID	Task Description	Lead Departments	Schedule Notes
CTRL-1	Charter City implementation team.	Executive	Complete 2008
CTRL-2	Adopt 2014 Stormwater Manual.	Engineering	Completed July 2016
CTRL-3	Review existing new code language for managing stormwater runoff from development, redevelopment, and construction sites for conformance with new manual and Appendix I.	Building,	Completed December 2016
		Engineering,	
		Legal	
CTRL-4	Establish new permitting process SOPs to implement new manual.	Building	Ongoing since 2010
		Engineering	
CTRL-4a	Implement provisions to verify adequate long-term operations and maintenance of post-construction stormwater facilities.	Engineering	Ongoing since 2010
CTRL-5	Train staff responsible for implementing the controlling runoff program from new development, redevelopment, and construction sites, including plan review.	Engineering	Ongoing since 2010
CTRL-6	Track and report construction, new development, and redevelopment permits, inspections, and enforcement actions.	Engineering	Ongoing since 2010
CTRL-7	Summarize annual activities for "Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites" Component of Annual Report; identify any updates to Program document.	Engineering, Public Works O&M	Submit by March 31, 2018

7. MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

This Section describes the Permit requirements related to Municipal Operations and Maintenance, including current and planned compliance activities.

7.1. Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S5.C.5) requires the City to:

- Develop and implement an operations and maintenance (O&M) program with the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from the municipal separate storm water system and municipal operations and maintenance activities.
- Establish maintenance standards for the municipal separate storm water system that are at least as protective as those specified in Chapter 4 of Volume 5 of the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.
- Perform inspection of all catch basins and inlets owned and operated by the Permittee at least once, no later than August 1, 2017, and every 2 years thereafter in accordance with the Permit.
- Have SOPs in place to reduce storm water impacts associated with runoff from municipal operation and maintenance activities for streets, parking lots, roads or highways owned or maintained by the city, and to reduce pollutants in discharges from all lands owned or maintained by the City.
- Train staff to implement the modified SOPs and document that training.
- Maintain Storm water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for all heavy equipment maintenance or storage yards, and material storage facilities owned or operated by the City.
- Summarize annual activities for the “Municipal Operations and Maintenance” component of the Annual Compliance Report; including any updates to the SWMP.

7.2. Current Activities

The City currently has activities and programs that meet the Permit requirements. The current compliance activities associated with the above Permit requirements include:

- Maintain upgrades to equipment washing pollution source control building at the City’s public works yard.

- Inspection of the catch basins was completed by August 23rd 2017. The total number inspected was 2072. We documented the amount of sediment, debris, vegetation, presence oil/sheen, and the condition of the frame and sidewall in each.
- Catch basins with solid lids were not inspected accounting for 350 structures. There were 127 catch basins with silt socks installed at the time of inspection.
- Manage the City’s landscaped, open space and facility management activities to minimize the potential for storm water pollution.
- Inspect Police and Public Works stormwater ponds on an annual basis.
- Review and implement appropriate best management practices with management and operations staff for heavy equipment maintenance or storage yards, and material storage facilities for use at Fife Police and Public Works facilities.

7.3. Planned Actions

Fife performs many activities to limit storm water pollution potential related to its municipal operations and maintenance program. Actions recommended for continued compliance include:

- Continue performing inspections of all catch basins to include one with solid lids by end of 2018. Remove sediment, debris and vegetation and repair damaged frames and sidewalls by end of 2019. Inspect every 2 years thereafter in accordance with the Permit.
- Review Chapter 4 of Volume 5 of the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington and discuss annually at a staff meeting so that they become standard operating procedures (SOPs) to meet the ongoing O&M training requirement.
- Revise SOPs as needed to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from lands owned or maintained by the City.
- Provide stormwater SOP training opportunities for municipal operations staff.
- Summarize annual activities for the “Municipal Operation and Maintenance” component of the Annual Report; including updates to the SWMP document.

Table 7-1 is the work plan for previous, current and proposed 2018 SWMP activities related to municipal operations and maintenance activities. These tasks were developed through review of the Permit.

Table 7-1 2018 Municipal Operations and Maintenance Work Plan			
Task ID	Task Description	Lead Departments	Schedule Notes
PPOM-1	Charter City implementation team	City Management	Completed 2008
PPOM-2	Update and implement municipal storm system inspection and operations and maintenance SOPs as needed.	Public Works O&M	Ongoing
PPOM-3	Develop curricula and define staff training requirements for pollution prevention training program.	Public Works O&M, Engineering	Completed by February 19, 2010
PPOM-4	Summarize annual activities for "Municipal Operations and Maintenance" component of Annual Report, identify any updates to Program document.	Public Works Engineering	Submit by March 31, 2018
PPOM-5	Inspect and clean catch basins with a permit goal of inspection of all catch basins and inlets owned and operated by the Permittee at least once, no later than August 1, 2017, and every 2 years thereafter.	Engineering	Completed by August , 2017 and ongoing
PPOM-6	Continue to refine data management systems to track maintenance activities and inspections.	Engineering	Completed by February 19, 2010; ongoing
PPOM-7	Create and refine Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans for affected current and new City facilities.	Engineering	Completed by February 19, 2010; ongoing

8. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

This Section describes the Permit requirements related to water quality monitoring, including current and planned activities.

8.1. Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S8) does not require municipalities to conduct water quality sampling or other testing during this permit term, with the following exceptions:

- By December 1, 2013, Fife shall notify Ecology in writing whether the City opts to pay into a collective fund for status and trends monitoring, or conduct independent monitoring activities. Either option will fully satisfy the City's obligations under this section (S8.B) and is for the duration of this permit term.
- By December 1, 2013, Fife shall notify Ecology in writing whether the City opts to pay into a collective fund for effectiveness studies, or conduct independent study activities. Either option will fully satisfy the City's obligations under this section (S8.C) and is for the duration of this permit term.
- Pay into a collective fund to implement the RSMP Source Identification Information Repository (SIDIR). The payments into the collective fund are due to Ecology annually beginning August 15, 2014.

In addition, the city is required to provide the following monitoring and/or assessment data in Annual Reports:

- A description of stormwater monitoring or studies conducted by the City during the reporting period. If stormwater monitoring was conducted on behalf of the City, or if studies or investigations conducted by other entities were reported to the City, a brief description of the type of information gathered or received shall be included in the Annual Report.

8.2. Current Activities

- On November 26, 2013 Fife notified Ecology to pay in for both Status and Trends Monitoring, Effectiveness Studies and RSMP SIDIR fund.
- In 2015, 2016 and 2017, the city paid Ecology \$5,655. We understand this annual amount is the sum of \$2,005 (Status and Trends Monitoring) and \$3,340 (Effectiveness Studies) and \$310 (RSMP SIDIR). The total sum (\$5,655) was included in the stormwater utility rate increase that began January 2014.

8.3. Planned Activities

The City will:

- Budget for the pay-in option in 2018; we estimate the dollar amount to be \$5,655 annually based on review of section S8 of the permit.
- Summarize annual monitoring activities for the annual compliance report; including updates to the SWMP document.

Table 8-1 is the work plan for previous, current and proposed 2018 SWMP monitoring activities. These tasks were developed by staff review of Section S8 of the Permit.

Table 8-1 2018 Monitoring and Assessment Work Plan			
Task ID	Task Description	Lead Departments	Schedule Notes
MNTR-1	Charter City implementation team.	City Management	Completed 2008
MNTR- 2	Pay into Ecology regional funds	Engineering	Due August 15, 2018
MNTR- 3	Summarize annual monitoring activities for the Annual Report; identify any updates to the Program document.	Engineering	Submit by March 31, 2018

Acronyms and Definitions

APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

The following definitions and acronyms are taken directly from the Phase II Permit and are reproduced here for the reader's convenience.

40 CFR means Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government.

AKART means all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment. See also State Water Pollution Control Act, chapter 90.48.010 RCW and chapter 90.48.520 RCW.

All known, available and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment refers to the State Water Pollution Control Act, chapter 90.48.010 RCW and chapter 90.48.520 RCW.

Applicable TMDL means a TMDL which has been approved by EPA on or before the issuance date of this Permit, or prior to the date that Ecology issues coverage under this Permit, whichever is later.

Beneficial Uses means uses of waters of the state, which include but are not limited to use for domestic, stock watering, industrial, commercial, agricultural, irrigation, mining, fish and wildlife maintenance and enhancement, recreation, generation of electric power and preservation of environmental and aesthetic values, and all other uses compatible with the enjoyment of the public waters of the state.

Best Management Practices are the schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and structural and/or managerial practices approved by Ecology that, when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce the release of pollutants and other adverse impacts to waters of Washington State.

BMP means Best Management Practice.

Bypass means the diversion of stormwater from any portion of a stormwater treatment facility.

Census defined urban area means Urbanized Area.

Circuit means a portion of a MS4 discharging to a single point or serving a discrete area determined by traffic volumes, land use, topography or the configuration of the MS4.

Component or **Program Component** means an element of the Stormwater Management Program listed in S5 Stormwater Management Program for Cities, Towns, and Counties or S6 Stormwater Management Program for Secondary Permittees, S7 Compliance with Total Maximum Daily Load Requirements, or S8 Monitoring of this permit.

Conveyance system means that portion of the municipal separate storm sewer system designed or used for conveying stormwater.

Co-Permittee means an owner or operator of an MS4 which is in a cooperative agreement with at least one other applicant for coverage under this permit. A Co-Permittee is an owner or operator of a regulated MS4 located within or in proximity to another regulated MS4. A Co-Permittee is only responsible for permit conditions relating to discharges from the MS4 the Co-Permittee owns or operates. See also 40 CFR 122.26(b)(1)

CWA means Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. (6-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et .seq)..).

Director means the Director of the Washington State Department of Ecology, or an authorized representative.

Discharge Point means the location where a discharge leaves the Permittee's MS4 through the Permittee's MS4 facilities/BMPs designed to infiltrate. Entity means a governmental body, or a public or private organization.

EPA means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

General Permit means a permit which covers multiple dischargers of a point source category within a designated geographical area, in lieu of individual permits being issued to each discharger.

Ground water means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of the land or below a surface water body. Refer to chapter 173-200 WAC.

Hazardous substance means any liquid, solid, gas, or sludge, including any material, substance, product, commodity, or waste, regardless of quantity, that exhibits any of the physical, chemical, or biological properties described in WAC 173-303-090 or WAC 173-303-100.

Heavy equipment maintenance or storage yard means an uncovered area where any heavy equipment, such as mowing equipment, excavators, dump trucks, backhoes, or bulldozers are washed or maintained, or where at least five pieces of heavy equipment are stored on a long-term basis.

Highway means a main public road connecting towns and cities.

Hydraulically near means runoff from the site discharges to the sensitive feature without significant natural attenuation of flows that allows for suspended solids removal. See Appendix 7 Determining Construction Site Sediment Damage Potential for a more detailed definition.

Hyperchlorinated means water that contains more than 10 mg/Liter chlorine.

Illicit connection means any infrastructure connection to the MS4 that is not intended, permitted or used for collecting and conveying stormwater or non-stormwater discharges allowed as specified in this permit (S5.C.3 and S6.D.3). Examples include sanitary sewer connections, floor drains, channels, pipelines, conduits, inlets, or outlets that are connected directly to the MS4.

Illicit discharge means any discharge to a MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater or of non-stormwater discharges allowed as specified in this permit (S5.C.3 and S6.D.3). *Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit – August 1, 2013 Modified January 16, 2015 Page 71 of 76*

Impervious surface means a non-vegetated surface area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development. A non-vegetated surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or stormwater areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and oiled, macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater.

Land disturbing activity means any activity that results in a change in the existing soil cover (both vegetative and non-vegetative) and/or the existing soil topography. Land disturbing activities include, but are not limited to clearing, grading, filling and excavation. Compaction that is associated with

stabilization of structures and road construction shall also be considered land disturbing activity. Vegetation maintenance practices, including landscape maintenance and gardening, are not considered land disturbing activity. Stormwater facility maintenance is not considered land disturbing activity if conducted according to established standards and procedures.

LID means Low Impact Development.

LID BMP means low impact development best management practices.

LID Principles means land use management strategies that emphasize conservation, use of on-site natural features, and site planning to minimize impervious surfaces, native vegetation loss, and stormwater runoff.

Low Impact Development means a stormwater and land use management strategy that strives to mimic pre-disturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation and transpiration by emphasizing conservation, use of on-site natural features, site planning, and distributed stormwater management practices that are integrated into a project design.

Low impact development best management practices means distributed stormwater management practices, integrated into a project design, that emphasize pre-disturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation and transpiration. LID BMPs include, but are not limited to, bioretention/,rain gardens, permeable pavements, roof downspout controls, dispersion, soil quality and depth, vegetated roofs, minimum excavation foundations, and water re-use.

Material Storage Facilities means an uncovered area where bulk materials (liquid, solid, granular, etc.) are stored in piles, barrels, tanks, bins, crates, or other means.

Maximum Extent Practicable refers to paragraph 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) of the federal Clean Water Act which reads as follows: Permits for discharges from municipal storm sewers shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques, and system, design, and engineering methods, and other such provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants.

MEP means Maximum Extent Practicable. *Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit – August 1, 2013 Modified January 16, 2015 Page 72 of 76*

MS4 means municipal separate storm sewer system.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System means a conveyance, or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

(i) Owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of Washington State.

(ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater.

(iii) Which is not a combined sewer;

(iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.; and

(v) Which is defined as “large” or “medium” or “small” or otherwise designated by Ecology pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking, and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act, for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the state from point sources. These permits are referred to as NPDES permits and, in Washington State, are administered by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Native vegetation means vegetation comprised of plant species, other than noxious weeds, that are indigenous to the coastal region of the Pacific Northwest and which reasonably could have been expected to naturally occur on the site. Examples include trees such as Douglas Fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, alder, big-leaf maple; shrubs such as willow, elderberry, salmonberry, and salal; and herbaceous plants such as sword fern, foam flower, and fireweed.

New development means land disturbing activities, including Class IV General Forest Practices that are conversions from timber land to other uses; structural development, including construction or installation of a building or other structure; creation of hard surfaces; and subdivision, short subdivision and binding site plans, as defined and applied in chapter 58.17 RCW. Projects meeting the definition of redevelopment shall not be considered new development. Refer to Appendix 1 for a definition of hard surfaces.

New Permittee means a city, town, or county that is subject to the *Western Washington Municipal Stormwater General Permit* and was not subject to the permit prior to August 1, 2013. *Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit – August 1, 2013 Modified January 16, 2015 Page 73 of 76*

New Secondary Permittee means a Secondary Permittee that is covered under a municipal stormwater general permit and was not covered by the permit prior to August 1, 2013.

NOI means Notice of Intent.

Notice of Intent means the application for, or a request for coverage under a General Permit pursuant to WAC 173-226-200.

Notice of Intent for Construction Activity means the application form for coverage under the *Construction Stormwater General Permit*.

Notice of Intent for Industrial Activity means the application form for coverage under the *General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities*.

NPDES means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

Outfall means a point source as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a discharge leaves the Permittee’s MS4 and discharges to enters a surface receiving waterbody or surface receiving waters of the State. Outfall does not include pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other surface waters and are used to convey primarily surface waters (i.e., culverts).

Permittee unless otherwise noted, the term “Permittee” includes city, town, or county Permittee, Co-Permittee, New Permittee, Secondary Permittee, and New Secondary Permittee.

Physically Interconnected means that one MS4 is connected to another storm sewer system in such a way that it allows for direct discharges to the second system. For example, the roads with drainage systems and municipal streets of one entity are physically connected directly to a storm sewer system belonging to another entity.

Project site means that portion of a property, properties, or right-of-ways subject to land disturbing activities, new hard surfaces, or replaced hard surfaces. Refer to Appendix 1 for a definition of hard surfaces.

QAPP means Quality Assurance Project Plan.

Qualified Personnel means someone who has had professional training in the aspects of stormwater management for which they are responsible and are under the functional control of the Permittee. Qualified Personnel may be staff members, contractors, or volunteers.

Quality Assurance Project Plan means a document that describes the objectives of an environmental study and the procedures to be followed to achieve those objectives.

RCW means the Revised Code of Washington State.

Receiving waterbody or **receiving waters** means bodies of water or naturally and/or reconstructed naturally occurring surface water systems to which surface runoff is discharged via a point source of stormwater or via sheet flow. Receiving bodies, such as creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, and marine waters may also be, or ground water, to which surface runoff is directed by infiltration a MS4 discharges.

Redevelopment means, on a site that is already substantially developed (i.e., has 35% or more of existing hard surface coverage), the creation or addition of hard surfaces; the expansion of a *Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit – August 1, 2013 Modified January 16, 2015 Page 74 of 76*

building footprint or addition or replacement of a structure; structural development including construction, installation or expansion of a building or other structure; replacement of hard surface that is not part of a routine maintenance activity; and land disturbing activities. Refer to Appendix 1 for a definition of hard surfaces.

Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program means, for all of western Washington, a stormwater-focused monitoring and assessment program consisting of these components: status and trends monitoring in small streams and marine nearshore areas, stormwater management program effectiveness studies, and a source identification information repository (SIDIR). The priorities and scope for the RSMP are set by a formal stakeholder group. For this permit term, RSMP status and trends monitoring will be conducted in the Puget Sound basin only.

Regulated Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System means a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System which is automatically designated for inclusion in the Phase II stormwater permitting program by its location within an Urbanized Area, or by designation by Ecology and is not eligible for a waiver or exemption under S1.C.

RSMP means Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program.

Runoff is water that travels across the land surface and discharges to water bodies either directly or through a collection and conveyance system. See also “Stormwater.”

Secondary Permittee is an operator of a regulated small MS4 which is not a city, town or county. Secondary Permittees include special purpose districts and other public entities that meet the criteria in S1.B.

Sediment/Erosion-Sensitive Feature means an area subject to significant degradation due to the effect of construction runoff, or areas requiring special protection to prevent erosion. See Appendix 7 Determining Construction Site Sediment Transport Potential for a more detailed definition.

Shared water bodies means water bodies, including downstream segments, lakes and estuaries that receive discharges from more than one Permittee.

SIDIR means Source Identification Information Repository.

Significant contributor means a discharge that contributes a loading of pollutants considered to be sufficient to cause or exacerbate the deterioration of receiving water quality or instream habitat conditions.

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System means an MS4 that is not defined as “large” or “medium” pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(4) & (7) or designated under 40 CFR 122.26 (a)(1)(v).

Source control BMP means a structure or operation that is intended to prevent pollutants from coming into contact with stormwater through physical separation of areas or careful management of activities that are sources of pollutants. The *SWMMWW* (2012) separates source control BMPs into two types. Structural Source Control BMPs are physical, structural, or mechanical devices, or facilities that are intended to prevent pollutants from entering *Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit – August 1, 2013 Modified January 16, 2015 Page 75 of 76*

stormwater. Operational BMPs are non-structural practices that prevent or reduce pollutants from entering stormwater. See Volume IV of the *SWMMWW* (2012) for details.

Stormwater means runoff during and following precipitation and snowmelt events, including surface runoff, drainage or interflow.

Stormwater Associated with Industrial and Construction Activity means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater, which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant, or associated with clearing, grading and/or excavation, and is required to have an NPDES permit in accordance with 40 CFR 122.26.

Stormwater Management Program means a set of actions and activities designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP and to protect water quality, and comprising the components listed in S5 (for cities, towns, and counties) or S6 (for Secondary Permittees) of this Permit and any additional actions necessary to meet the requirements of applicable TMDLs pursuant to S7 *Compliance with TMDL Requirements*, and S8 *Monitoring and Assessment*.

Stormwater Treatment and Flow Control BMPs/Facilities means detention facilities, treatment BMPs/facilities, bioretention, vegetated roofs, and permeable pavements that help meet Appendix 1 Minimum Requirements #6 (treatment), #7 (flow control), or both.

SWMMWW or Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington means *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (2005), as amended in 2014*

SWMP means Stormwater Management Program.

TMDL means Total Maximum Daily Load.

Total Maximum Daily Load means a water cleanup plan. A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant’s sources. A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. The calculation must include a margin of safety to ensure that the water body can be used for the purposes the state has designated. The calculation must also account for seasonable variation in water quality. Water quality standards are set by states, territories, and tribes. They identify the uses for each water body, for example, drinking water

supply, contact recreation (swimming), and aquatic life support (fishing), and the scientific criteria to support that use. The Clean Water Act, section 303, establishes the water quality standards and TMDL programs.

Tributary conveyance means pipes, ditches, catch basins, and inlets owned or operated by the Permittee and designed or used for collecting and conveying stormwater.

UGA means Urban Growth Area.

Urban Growth Area means those areas designated by a county pursuant to RCW 36.70A.110.

Urbanized Area is a federally-designated land area comprising one or more places and the adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a residential population of at least 50,000 and an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile. Urbanized Areas are designated by the U.S. Census Bureau based on the most recent decennial census.

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Vehicle Maintenance or Storage Facility means an uncovered area where any vehicles are regularly washed or maintained, or where at least 10 vehicles are stored.

Water Quality Standards means Surface Water Quality Standards, chapter 173-201A WAC, Ground Water Quality Standards, chapter 173-200 WAC, and Sediment Management Standards, chapter 173-204 WAC.

Waters of the State includes those waters as defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR Subpart 122.2 within the geographic boundaries of Washington State and "waters of the state" as defined in chapter 90.48 RCW which includes lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

Waters of the United States refers to the definition in 40 CFR 122.2.

Regulatory Compliance Analysis-BC-February 19, 2013

Stormwater Comprehensive Plan Update-BC-March 19, 2014

Interagency Agreement with TPCHD-2017 Annual Report

APPENDIX E

Children's Water Festival 2018 thank you