



Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)

**Pursuant to the
Western Washington
NPDES Phase II
Municipal Stormwater General Permit
WAR04-5011**

**Submitted by:
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**Updated:
March 2016**

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BACKGROUND

During the last few decades, regulatory organizations have come to recognize the extreme importance and value of our water resources. The United States began addressing water resources issues when industrial waste, untreated sewage and refuse were accumulating in our nation's waters at pollutant levels that posed dangers to public health.

In order to combat the high levels of pollutants entering our nation's waters, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) created the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). This system of permitting requires that waste producers having direct discharges to surface waters go through an extensive permitting process to demonstrate that the impacts of respective industrial operations be minimized. The NPDES program has been expanded over the years to include Stormwater issues.

Jurisdictions with populations of 100,000 or greater have been required to go through the NPDES permitting process for a number of years. These larger cities and counties were included within what is called the NPDES Phase I program. Smaller jurisdictions such as the City of Lacey with populations between 10,000 and 100,000 residents are now required to have a Municipal Stormwater Permit as part of the NPDES Phase II program.

In the State of Washington, the Department of Ecology (DOE) has the delegated responsibility to implement NPDES requirements. As part of these requirements, each jurisdiction must develop and implement a comprehensive Stormwater Management Program (SWMP). DOE has created general compliance standards for SWMP's including:

- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Involvement and Participation
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)
- Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment and Construction Sites
- Pollution Prevention and Operations and Maintenance for Municipal Operations

INTRODUCTION

This document is intended to comply with the requirements of the City of Lacey's NPDES Phase II Municipal Stormwater General Permit Number WAR04-5011.

The City's Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) includes activities and goals designed to protect and improve the quality of our surface water and groundwater resources by reducing negative impacts from our urban lifestyle. These goals include:

- Protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.
- Manage runoff from developed and newly developing properties.
- Mitigate the impacts of increased runoff due to urbanization.
- Manage stormwater and groundwater to minimize contact with pollutants.
- Manage stormwater to minimize flooding and erosion.
- Correct or mitigate existing water quality problems.

This SWMP has been designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from regulated small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), and meet the State's all known, available and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment (AKART) requirements, for the primary purpose of protecting water quality.

This document will be updated annually to include changes in the program. The public is encouraged to be involved in the development and updating of all aspects of this program.

Comments or questions can be directed to the City of Lacey Public Works Department, Water Resources Division at 360-491-5600 or e-mail WaterResources@ci.lacey.wa.us.

SECTION 1 – Compliance with Standards (Permit Section S.4)

In accordance with RCW 90.48.520, the discharge of toxicants to waters of the State of Washington which would violate any water quality standard, including toxicant standards, sediment criteria and dilution zone criteria is prohibited. The required response to such violations is defined below.

1.1 Required response to violations of Water Quality Standards

Pursuant to permit section G20 *Non-Compliance Notification of the Permit*, the City of Lacey shall notify Ecology in writing within 30 days of becoming aware that a discharge from the MS4 is causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards. For ongoing or continuing violations, a single written notification to Ecology will fulfill this requirement.

In the event that Ecology determines that a discharge from a MS4 is causing or contributing to a violation of Water Quality Standards in receiving waters, and the violation is not already addressed by a Total Maximum Daily Load or other water quality cleanup plan, Ecology will notify the Permittee in writing that:

1. Within 60 days of receiving the notification, or by an alternative date established by Ecology, the City shall review their SWMP and submit a report to Ecology. The report shall include:
 - A description of the operational and/or structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are currently being implemented to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the violation of Water Quality Standards, including a qualitative assessment of the effectiveness of each BMP.
 - A description of additional operational and/or structural BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce any pollutants that are causing or contributing to the violation of Water Quality Standards.
 - A schedule for implementing the additional BMPs including, as appropriate: funding, training, purchasing, construction, monitoring, and other assessment and evaluation components of implementation.

The City of Lacey shall implement the additional BMPs, pursuant to the schedule approved by Ecology, beginning immediately upon receipt of written notification of approval. The City shall also include with each subsequent annual report a summary of the status of implementation and any information from assessment and evaluation procedures collected during the reporting period.

SECTION 2 - Public Education and Outreach (Permit Section S5.C.1)

Public education is a significant component of Lacey's comprehensive SWMP. Lacey Water Resources has been conducting education and outreach activities related to stormwater management for many years. Efforts focus on educating the public to prevent pollutants from entering surface and groundwater and providing information to residents and developers concerning management of stormwater quantity and quality. These efforts have been coordinated with other local jurisdictions to make the best use of limited resources and to disseminate consistent messages.

2.1 Public Education and Outreach Requirements

- Develop an education program aimed at residents, businesses, industries, elected officials, policy makers, planning staff and other employees of the Permittee. The goal of the education program is to reduce or eliminate behaviors and practices that cause or contribute to adverse stormwater impacts.
- Each Permittee shall measure the understanding and adoption of the targeted behaviors among the targeted audiences. The resulting measurements shall be used to direct education and outreach resources most effectively, as well as to evaluate changes in adoption of the targeted behaviors.
- Each Permittee shall track and maintain records of public education and outreach activities.

2.2 Public Education and Outreach Efforts

The following section describes the current status of the City of Lacey stormwater management efforts as required by Section S5.C.1 of the Permit.

- General impacts are being addressed in many ways. Lacey utilizes a variety of avenues to disseminate information to the public including the City of Lacey and Stream Team website, Facebook, and Twitter, informational meetings, workshops, field trips, newspaper/newsletter articles, printed materials, projects with schools, community events, volunteer projects and press releases.
- The City of Lacey currently provides various brochures covering all aspects of stormwater management from flow control to streamside vegetation. They are used in conjunction with other activities to educate and invite the public to become involved in the protection of our environment.

- Lacey is member of the Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities (STORM) Group. STORM is a coalition of cities and counties in the Puget Sound region, working together to address nonpoint pollution by advancing broad-scale behavior change among Puget Sound residents. The group has implemented a Department of Ecology grant-funded regional awareness campaign, *Puget Sound Starts Here (PSSH)* as a foundation upon which jurisdictions can build more specific behavior-change programs.

Lacey has implemented the PSSH campaign by:

- Branding written and online material with the PSSH logo
 - Hosting a PSSH booth at the 2015 Lacey Spring Fun Fair during PSSH month which included, PSSH salmon stampers and PSSH Plinko
 - Distributing a bright, colorful brochure that includes 10 BMPs residents can do to protect Puget Sound at events and at City Hall. The brochure is branded with PSSH colors and logo.
- Since 1990, Lacey has participated in the regional Stream Team Program as a tool for outreach to local businesses and residents. Stream Team is jointly funded by the storm and surface water utilities of the cities of Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater, and Thurston County. Stream Team involves citizens in the protection and enhancement of our local water resources through education and action. Citizens learn about water quality through field classes and trainings, and then give back to the community through action projects. Stream Team volunteers contribute hundreds of hours annually to our community through habitat monitoring riparian re-vegetation projects, storm drain marking, and other activities. In 2015, Stream Team volunteers contributed 1,173 hours of service to improving local streams and habitat in Lacey alone.
 - Each winter, Lacey performs the editor/coordinator role for the Stream Team Newsletter. The newsletter is distributed to more than 2,200 residents each quarter across all 4 jurisdictions. It is also posted to the website and on Facebook. Stream Team Coordinators from the three other jurisdictions perform the editor/coordinator role during the remaining three quarters of the year. Lacey pays for graphic design expenses for the newsletter each quarter. Articles include volunteer recruitment as well as educational messages related to stormwater including IDDE and BMP messages for the general public and homeowners. IDDE and BMP messages include carpet cleaning and other household maintenance, yard care, vehicle maintenance, use and care of hazardous cleaning supplies and pet waste.
 - Lacey also facilitates volunteer projects for local non-profit groups which all include an introduction to stormwater awareness, stormwater treatment and residential best management practices. Groups such as college classes, youth groups, churches and military troops assist the City in removing invasive species, such as scotch broom, from our stormwater facilities, and improving the riparian

buffer along Woodland Creek. In 2015, Lacey facilitated 16 of these volunteer groups (their hours are included in the bullet above)

- South Sound GREEN (Global Rivers Environmental Education Network) is a place-based learning program that engages students through field and classroom studies focused on stormwater and non-point source pollution. The program is funded by local jurisdictions and grants. The South Sound GREEN coordinator works with local teachers to instruct students using a well-rounded curriculum aimed at many levels of watershed protection and understanding. Lacey signed a 5 year agreement in 2011 to participate in this program, and contributes \$12,000 annually. Lacey also provides time, resources, classroom presentations and field trips for GREEN teachers. In 2015, South Sound GREEN worked with 45 City of Lacey teachers to provide watershed education to 990 students and engage 51 volunteers who volunteered 98 hours of their time.
- Lacey Water Resources has a Pet Waste Awareness Program.
 - The neighborhood portion of the program provides signs and bag dispensers to all interested neighborhoods and apartment complexes within its Lacey City Limits. Signs and bag dispensers are mounted in areas of high pet use, educating and encouraging pet owners to pick up after their pets. Informational brochures about pet waste are distributed to residents of the neighborhoods and apartment complexes that receive neighborhood pet waste bag dispensers. The City is measuring the success of the program through surveys sent to program participants. (See Section 2.3 below).
 - The resident portion of this program provides any resident of Lacey or person who visits a City of Lacey outreach table at a community event a free “Bags on Board” portable pet waste bag dispenser, which attaches to their dog leashes. Recipients of the portable pet waste bag dispensers must sign the “Pet Poop Promise” to receive a dispenser. The dispensers say “Pick up for Puget Sound” and include the Stream Team website, which residents can visit to learn more about stormwater pollution.
 - Pet waste markers (or buttons) were applied to walking paths at four city parks. They read “Pick Up Poop Around The Loop” and are intended to educate residents who use the walking paths about the importance of picking up after their pets, especially while visiting these busy parks, some of which have lakes or creeks within the park boundary.
- The City participates in various public outreach events to reach different audiences, increase stormwater awareness and encourage best management practices as they relate to stormwater pollution and runoff. In 2015, the City participated in 9 different outreach events and reached an estimated 9,925 Lacey residents (see Section 2.6 of the SWMP). Messages shared include: general stormwater awareness, residential stormwater BMPs, pet waste, vehicle leaks and natural yard care.

- Storm drain markers (or buttons) are applied to the curbs near storm drains in Lacey. They read “No Dumping, Flows to Waterways” to educate residents walking by that the runoff entering storm drains flows to local waterways and that dumping is not allowed. Through efforts completed over the past several years, nearly all of Lacey’s existing storm drains are marked with these weather resistant buttons. The City’s 2009 Development Guidelines and Public Works Standards requires that the curbs or roadways immediately adjacent to all newly installed storm drains are marked with the same buttons. In 2015, 212 storm drains were marked with the “No Dumping, Flows to Waterways” buttons.
- Landscapes are being addressed in many ways, including free workshops on Naturescaping for residents and landscape professionals. This workshop provides information on utilizing appropriate landscaping techniques and native plants to improve water quality and reduce runoff. Educational material focused on landscaping is available at City Hall and on the City’s and Stream Team’s website. Bookmarks with information about the Grow Smart Grow Safe app are given out with all outdoor water conservation materials.
- To prevent polluted runoff from charity car washes, the City, in coordination with other local jurisdictions, implemented a *Clean Cars, Clean Streams* Program to encourage local non-profit groups to either 1) purchase commercial car wash tickets from the Puget Sound Car Wash Association, or 2) hold their charity car washes at an approved site that receives treatment before being discharged to surface water or groundwater. For car washes held in Lacey at approved sites, the City offers a car wash kit that groups can check out which includes advertising material, hose nozzles, buckets, sponges and bio-degradable car wash soap. The groups also receive information about protecting surface water from pollution associated with washing cars on impermeable surfaces, which they are asked to provide the car wash recipients with. In 2015, 600 car wash tickets were purchased from the Puget Sound Car Wash Association by charity groups from Lacey, and another ten groups hosted *Clean Cars, Clean Streams* charity car washes at approved Lacey locations.
- Buffers are being addressed through efforts by Lacey to protect the entire Woodland Creek corridor. This area is protected with 200-foot riparian buffers which are mandated by City ordinance. In addition, the City has acquired several parcels in the corridor. The result is that the entire creek within city limits is now protected
- The Wellhead Protection Plan is intended to provide an overview of the extent of actions necessary to protect groundwater and to reduce risks to the City's water supply. It is also intended to be read in the context of on-going environmental protection and water resource planning activities by the City and County, such as Stormwater Management, Groundwater Monitoring Program implementation, water system planning and development, and Growth Management Act (GMA) planning and implementation.

- The importance of vehicle maintenance is being communicated to Lacey residents using brochures and newsletter article. The public is being informed about the effects of pollution from leaky vehicles on groundwater and surface water.
- In 2004 the City of Lacey passed Ordinance Number 1233 to bring the city into compliance with State law regarding stormwater mitigation. A Private Facilities Inspection Program was developed to ensure private and city-owned stormwater facilities are being maintained properly. The program is designed to cover all possible effects on water quality. It is the City's intent to contact all property owners within the City of Lacey to provide guidance on proper maintenance of their individual stormwater facilities. The inspector conducts informational meetings on-site to inform the property owners about their storm system, perform an inspection of the site, note all deficiencies, and provide a report outlining repairs needed. The City also provides contact information for illicit discharges.
- Ordinance #1332 (Appendix B page-40) was adopted by City Council in 2009, updating Ordinance #1233 and Chapter 5a of the City of Lacey Development Guidelines. It outlines new minimum maintenance requirements, waste disposal, inspection procedures/authority, prohibited substances and enforcement policies as required by the permit.

2.3 Measuring Understanding (Permit Section S5.C.1.c)

The City shall measure the understanding and adoption of the targeted behaviors among the targeted audiences. The resulting measurements shall be used to direct education and outreach resources most effectively, as well as to evaluate changes in adoption of the targeted behaviors.

The City of Lacey has created programs to inform and involve the public on many different topics. The goal of the programs is adoption of desired behaviors and reduction of pollution to the maximum extent practicable.

In 2011, the City of Lacey completed a survey of the residents in its stormwater service area to collect baseline information about general awareness of stormwater issues and current behaviors that relate to stormwater pollution. The City utilizes this information to identify gaps in awareness of stormwater issues and opportunities to encourage behavior change through stormwater education and outreach activities. This information will guide the City's education and outreach programs for the coming years.

The neighborhood pet waste station program was evaluated to see if it increases resident's frequency of picking up and properly disposing of their pet's poop. Pet poop left in yards and public areas has been identified as a source of fecal coliform bacteria entering stormwater and surface waterways. The City of Lacey provides educational signs and pet waste bag dispensers to all interested neighborhoods and apartment complexes within its City Limits. The purpose of the program is to increase the frequency

with which residents pick up and dispose of pet waste in public areas and on their property. Signs and bag dispensers are mounted in areas of high pet use, educating and encouraging pet owners to pick up after their pets. The stations provide the tools necessary to pick up pet waste in public areas and the signs provide important information about why people should pick up pet waste. Program participants are required to maintain the pet waste stations they are provided and keep them filled with plastic bags. Additionally, informational brochures about pet waste are distributed to residents of the neighborhoods and apartment complexes that receive neighborhood pet waste bag dispensers. The City is measuring the success of the program through surveys taken by program participants six months after the signs and dispensers are installed.

When neighborhoods or apartment complexes receive their pet waste stations, they also receive a paper survey which they are asked to fill out and return six months after installing the pet waste stations. If they return the survey, they receive an additional 500 pet waste bags as a thank you for filling out the survey. The survey asks participants if they have noticed a difference in the amount of pet waste left in the common area(s) since installing the stations. Additionally, the survey asks how the stations can be improved, how many pet waste bags are used per month, and if the evaluator thinks the stations is/are a worthwhile addition to the neighborhood.

Between 2014 and 2015, 19 neighborhoods or apartment complexes received pet waste stations and educational signs. Four program participants, or 21%, filled out and returned the survey. Survey results suggest the program is overwhelmingly successful. Three participants answered the question, “Approximately how many pick-up bags are being used each month in your neighborhood?” Answers ranged from 100-800 bags per month. 75% of surveyed participants said they have noticed less pet waste in the common area(s) of their neighborhood or apartment complex.

Because this survey shows the neighborhood pet waste station program is an effective way to increase the frequency with which residents pick up and dispose of pet waste in public areas and on their property, and residents are satisfied with them, the City has decided to continue the neighborhood pet waste station program.

2.4 Tracking and Maintaining Records (Permit Section S5.C.1.c)

All associated information is being tracked and recorded.

2.5 Future Education and Outreach Activities

Throughout the permit cycle, The City of Lacey will continue evaluating and modifying the existing education and outreach programs to work towards the best programs possible, educating all audiences on the importance of implementing BMPs in their lives and introducing them to changes in the program.

Actions recommended for continued compliance include:

- Continue collaboration with other NPDES municipalities to identify appropriate program evaluation techniques.
- Implement new or modify existing education and outreach activities, continue to track activities and monitor success.
- Add a note to pet waste station installation instructions informing program participants that they may want to drill a small hole in the bottom of the station to allow rainwater to drain out of the station.
- Summarize annual activities for the "Public Education and Outreach" components of the Annual Compliance Report, and identify updates to the SWMP document.

2.6 Outreach Activities Summary Sheet

The following pages are a summary of the City of Lacey's Education and Outreach activities provided in 2015.

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2.6 Activity Summary Sheet

SUMMARY			Total hours volunteered
Action Projects	555	Participants/Volunteers	1,173
Education	739,556	Participants/People Reached	
Education	2,018	Students Reached	
OTHER	9	New pet waste stations installed	
OTHER	417	Portable pet waste dispensers distributed	
OTHER	212	Storm drain markers installed	
OTHER	10	Clean Cars, Clean Streams Car Washes	
OTHER	600	PSCWA Charity Car Wash tickets purchased by local groups	
OTHER	128	PSCWA Charity Car Wash tickets given away	
	5	Stormpond education signs to HOAs	
OTHER	9	Stormpond Education Signs Installed at Public Stormponds	
OTHER	5.4	Acres of stormwater facility improved by volunteers	
OTHER	0.8	Miles of stream/riparian area improved	
OTHER	609	Trees and shrubs planted along streams	

Action Projects

Date	Event Name	Event/Activity Description	Permit Requirement	Target Audience	Lacey Participants	Hours Volunteered
1/10/2015	WCCP: Holiday Tree Planting	Stream Team volunteers planted living Christmas trees (Douglas-fir that had been loaned to the public for the holiday season and returned to the City) in the buffer of Woodland Creek at Woodland Creek Community Park. This event included a presentation about the role of plants in reducing stormwater pollution.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers, BMPs for pet waste S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults & Children	64	160
1/19/2015	WCCP: MLK DAY Riparian Buffer Planting	Stream Team volunteers and community members came to Woodland Creek Community Park in honor of MLK Day to plant 186 various shrubs and trees.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers, BMPs for pet waste S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults & Children	121	124
3/13/2015	Komachin Day of Caring at College Regional Stormwater Pond	Students from Komachin Middle School joined City of Lacey Stream Team to remove Himalayan blackberry around the College Regional Stormpond. This event included a presentation about sources of pollution in stormwater runoff, the role of plants in reducing stormwater pollution, and the importance of native plants.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers, BMPs for pet waste S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: High School Students & Adults	23	69

Action Projects(continued)

Date	Event Name	Event/Activity Description	Permit Requirement	Target Audience	Lacey Participants	Hours Volunteered
4/7/2015	WCCP: Tree Planting	Campers from the City of Lacey Parks and Recreation Dept.'s Spring Break Day camp joined Stream Team to plant native shrubs in the buffer of Woodland Creek at Woodland Creek Community Park. This event included a presentation on the importance of properly planted trees and their benefits on the health of Woodland Creek.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers, BMPs for pet waste S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Children	47	94
5/12/2015	WCCP: Mulching and Blue Tubes (WIN!)	Students from Timberline High School Life skills Class joined the City of Lacey to weed, apply plant protectors, and mulch trees and shrubs planted by volunteers in the buffer of Woodland Creek at Woodland Creek Community Park. This event included a presentation about the role of plants in reducing stormwater pollution.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers, BMPs for pet waste S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: High School Students & Adults	14	40
5/16-5/17	Lacey Spring Fun Fair (WIN!)	The Veterinary Science Club joined the City of Lacey Water Resources at the City's annual 2-day festival. Activities they assisted with included free bags on board pet waste bag dispensers, Water Conservation Plinko, the pet poop toss, salmon stampers calendars painting activity, and water cycle bracelets.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for pet waste S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: High School Students & Adults	24	58.25
5/18/2015	Lake Crest Stormpond: Invasive Species Removal (WIN!)	Students from Mountain View Elementary School joined City of Lacey Stream Team to remove Himalayan blackberry in the buffer of Chambers Lake at the Lake Crest Stormpond. This event included a presentation about the role of plants in reducing stormwater pollution and the importance of native plants.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Elementary School Students & Adults	21	40
5/29/2015	WCCP: Tree & Shrub Maintenance	Students from Chinook Middle School joined the City of Lacey to weed, apply plant protectors, and mulch trees and shrubs planted by volunteers in the buffer of Woodland Creek at Woodland Creek Community Park. This event included a presentation about the role of plants in reducing stormwater pollution.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers, BMPs for pet waste S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Middle School Students & Adults	25	50
6/5/2015	College Regional Stormwater Facility (WIN!)	Blazing Saddles 4H joined the City of Lacey to remove blackberry and alder saplings from the college regional stormwater facility. The event included a presentation about the role of native species in enhancing our local habitats and improving the site to improve the quality of stormwater runoff.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults & Children	22	40
7/11/2015	WCCP: Tree & Shrub Maintenance (WIN!)	City of Lacey Stream Team hosted watering parties throughout the summer to water existing trees and shrubs planted by volunteers in the buffer of Woodland Creek at Woodland Creek Community Park. This event included a presentation about the role of plants in reducing stormwater pollution.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults & Children	14	28

Action Projects(continued)

Date	Event Name	Event/Activity Description	Permit Requirement	Target Audience	Lacey Participants	Hours Volunteered
7/23/2015	Macro Monitoring - Woodland Creek at Draham Rd.	Volunteers gathered macroinvertebrate samples at woodland creek in an attempt to monitor the overall health of the creek. The event included a presentation about how stormwater runoff affects the health of the creek and how the species of macroinvertebrates that live in the creek can demonstrate the health of the creek.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults & Children	1	4
7/27/2015	WCCP: Tree & Shrub Maintenance (WIN!)	City of Lacey Stream Team hosted a watering party to water existing trees and shrubs planted by volunteers in the buffer of Woodland Creek at Woodland Creek Community Park. This event included a presentation about the role of plants in reducing stormwater pollution.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers, BMPs for pet waste S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults & Children	12	22.5
7/29/2015	WCCP: Tree & Shrub Maintenance	City of Lacey Stream Team hosted a watering party to water existing trees and shrubs planted by volunteers in the buffer of Woodland Creek at Woodland Creek Community Park. This event included a presentation about the role of plants in reducing stormwater pollution.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers, BMPs for pet waste S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults & Children	4	7
8/15/2015	WCCP: Tree & Shrub Maintenance (WIN!)	City of Lacey Stream Team hosted a watering party to water existing trees and shrubs planted by volunteers in the buffer of Woodland Creek at Woodland Creek Community Park. This event included a presentation about the role of plants in reducing stormwater pollution.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers, BMPs for pet waste S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults & Children	43	82
10/15/2015	WCCP: Tree & Shrub Maintenance	Airmen station at JBLM joined Stream Team to weed, apply plant protectors, and mulch trees and shrubs planted by volunteers in the buffer of Woodland Creek at Woodland Creek Community Park. This event included a presentation on the importance of properly planted trees and their benefits on the health of Woodland Creek.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers, BMPs for pet waste S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults	35	210
12/9/2015	Lake Lois: Tree Planting	Students from Chinook Middle School, Lincoln Elementary School, and ORLA joined City of Lacey Stream Team to plant native trees and shrubs at Lake Lois Habitat Reserve. This event included a presentation about sources of pollution in stormwater runoff, the role of plants in reducing stormwater pollution, and the importance of native plants.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Elementary and Middle School Students & Adults	85	144

Education-General Public

Date	Event Name	Event/Activity Description	Permit Requirement	Target Audience	Lacey Participants	% Participants With Increased Knowledge
Jan-15	Winter Lacey Life Newsletter	Article on Holiday Tree Planting	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults, Homeowners & Children	500	NA
Jan-15	Spill Hotline Postcard and Magnet	Mailed an attractive and informative postcard with detachable magnet to all residences in the City of Lacey informing them that storm drains are only for rain and that dumping anything down a storm drain is illegal. The magnet contained the spill hotline phone number.	S5.C.1.a.i: impacts of illicit discharge S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, prevention of illicit discharge	General public: Adults, Homeowners & Children	34,000	NA
3/7/2015	TCD Native Plant Festival Outreach Table	Hosted a booth at the Thurston Conservation District Native Plant Sale. Activities included salmon Stamper Calendars with stormwater bmps and free Stream Team giveaways.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for pet waste, vehicle maintenance and landscaping S5.C.1.a.ii: BMPs for yard care, pesticides & fertilizers, auto repair	General public: Adults & Children	250	NA
March 16 - March 23	CCCS Banner ⁺	Hung a 30' banner across College Street for one week in Lacey that reads "Planning a Charity Car Wash, Sell Tickets instead www.charitycarwash.org "	S5.C.1.a.i: impacts of illicit discharge S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, prevention of illicit discharge	General public: College Street Traffic Counts	230,363	NA
March-May 2015	Spring Stream Team Newsletter	Wrote articles for and distributed the quarterly regional (Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater & Thurston County) newsletter which includes IDDE articles, stormwater BMPs, and public participation opportunities.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults, Homeowners & Children	500	NA
April-15	Spring Lacey Life Newsletter	Article on history of WCCP and how to get involved in Stream Team	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults, Homeowners & Children	500	NA
4/11/2015	Arbor Day Festival	Hosted a booth at the City of Lacey Arbor Day Seedling Giveaway. Activities included salmon Stamper Calendars with stormwater bmps, pollution plinko, and free Stream Team giveaways.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for pet waste, vehicle maintenance and landscaping S5.C.1.a.ii: BMPs for yard care, pesticides & fertilizers, auto repair	General public: Adults & Children	600	NA

Education-General Public(continued)

Date	Event Name	Event/Activity Description	Permit Requirement	Target Audience	Lacey Participants	% Participants With Increased Knowledge
4/18/2015	Lacey Family Fish In	Hosted a booth at the Lacey Family Fish In. Activities included salmon Stamper Posters with stormwater bmps, carwash plinko, and the carwash game.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for pet waste, vehicle maintenance and landscaping S5.C.1.a.ii: BMPs for yard care, pesticides & fertilizers, auto repair	General public: Adults & Children	800	NA
5/2/2015	Lacey STEM Fair	Hosted a booth at the Lacey STEM Fair. Activities included the display of an enviroscape model, a groundwater model, and water conservation plinko.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for pet waste, vehicle maintenance and landscaping S5.C.1.a.ii: BMPs for yard care, pesticides & fertilizers, auto repair	General public: Adults & Children	3000	NA
5/16-5/17	Lacey Spring Fun Fair	Hosted a Puget Sound Starts Here booth at the Lacey FUN Fair. Activities included a salmon stamper calendar and the pet poop toss game. Portable pet waste bag dispensers were also distributed to residents who signed the "Pet Poop Promise".	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for pet waste, and landscaping S5.C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge	General public: Adults & Children	5000	NA
6/13/2015	Lacey HOA Academy	Presented the problems related to stormwater runoff and City of Lacey Neighborhood Pet Waste Bag Dispensers that homeowners can install in their neighborhood to mitigate the effects.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers, BMPs for pet waste S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge	General public: Homeowners (HOAs) & property managers	50	NA
June 15 - June 22	CCCS Banner ⁺	Hung a 30' banner across College Street for one week in Lacey that reads "Planning a Charity Car Wash, Sell Tickets instead www.charitycarwash.org "	S5.C.1.a.i: impacts of illicit discharge S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, prevention of illicit discharge	General public: College Street Traffic Counts	230,363	NA
June-August 2015	Summer Stream Team Newsletter	Wrote articles for and distributed the quarterly regional (Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater & Thurston County) newsletter which includes IDDE articles, stormwater BMPs, and public participation opportunities.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults & Children	500	NA
July-15	Summer LaceyLife Newsletter	Article on Clean Cars Clean Streams	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge	General public: Adults, Homeowners & Children	500	NA
July-15	Lacey City Hall	Gave away outdoor water conservation kits and Grow Smart Grow Safe Lawn Care Bookmarks	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge, BMPs for yard care, pesticides/fertilizers and LID	General public: Adults & Homeowners	500	NA

Education-General Public(continued)

Date	Event Name	Event/Activity Description	Permit Requirement	Target Audience	Lacey Participants	% Participants With Increased Knowledge
8/11/2015	Chambers Regional Stormwater Facility Grand Opening	Hosted a grand opening for the City's newest stormwater treatment facility. Informational stations at the grand opening presented general information on stormwater, information about the new facility, and a table for kids to craft a calendar with stormwater bmps.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers, for pet waste, vehicle maintenance and landscaping S5.C.1.a.ii: BMPs for yard care, pesticides & fertilizers, auto repair, behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults, Homeowners & Children	125	NA
Aug. 31 - Sept. 17	CCCS Banner ⁺	Hung a 30' banner across College Street for one week in Lacey that reads "Use a Commercial Car Wash: Keep Pollutants Out Of Puget Sound. It's Not Just Dirt!"	S5.C.1.a.i: impacts of illicit discharge S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, prevention of illicit discharge	General public: College Street Traffic Counts	230,363	NA
Sept-Nov 2015	Fall Stream Team Newsletter	Wrote articles for and distributed the quarterly regional (Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater & Thurston County) newsletter which includes IDDE articles, stormwater BMPs, and public participation opportunities.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults & Children	500	NA
Sept-Nov 2015	Fall Lacey Life Newsletter	Article on Stream Team and Rake-A-Drain	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults, Homeowners & Children	500	NA
10/3/2015	JBLM Sustainability Fair	Hosted a booth at the JBLM Sustainability Fair. Activities included salmon Stamper Calendars with stormwater bmps and free Stream Team giveaways.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for pet waste, vehicle maintenance and landscaping S5.C.1.a.ii: BMPs for yard care, pesticides & fertilizers, auto repair	General public: Adults & Children	100	NA
11/12/2015	Naturescaping Class	Hosted a workshop, Stream Team and The Native Plant Salvage Project for shoreline property owners in and around Lacey, emphasizing the use of habitat plantings to protect slopes and restore shoreline properties to more natural conditions.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, impervious surfaces, BMPs for landscaping and buffers S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge, BMPs for yard care, pesticides/fertilizers and LID S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	Homeowners: Shoreline Property Owners	42	NA
Dec-Feb	Winter Stream Team Newsletter	Coordinated the quarterly regional (Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater & Thurston County) newsletter which includes IDDE articles, stormwater BMPs, and public participation opportunities.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, BMPs for landscaping and buffers S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Adults & Children	500	NA

Education- Students

Date	Event Name	Event/Activity Description	Permit Requirement	Target Audience	Lacey Participants	% Participants With Increased Knowledge
Jan-April	Watershededucation	Presented lessons to local students to increase awareness of stormwater runoff.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, impervious surfaces S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Elementary & Middle School Students	824	93
2/11/2015	SS Green WQ Monitoring	Assisted with collection of water quality samples at Long Lake. Provided presentation to each class about stormwater pollution sources in the area.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, impervious surfaces S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Middle School Students	25	NA
3/20/2015	SS GREEN Student Congress	Facilitated one (85 min) "State of the Rivers" session which guided students through their 2014-2015 water quality sampling results, where they developed a list of BMPs to improve the WQ at their sites.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, impervious surfaces S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Elementary & Middle School Students	20	NA
3/20/2015	SS GREEN Student Congress	Enviroscape- provided 2, 50 minute workshops on stormwater, its impacts, and BMPs.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, impervious surfaces, BMPs S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge	General public: Elementary and Middle School Students	13	100%
10/1/2015	SS Green WQ Monitoring	Assisted with collection of water quality samples at Hicks Lake and. Provided presentation to each class about stormwater pollution sources in the area.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, impervious surfaces S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Middle School Students	60	NA
Oct-Nov	Enviroscape	Presented 50 minute lessons on stormwater, its impacts, and BMPs.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, impervious surfaces S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Elementary & Middle School Students	689	73%
December	Rain Garden lesson	Presented lessons to local students to increase awareness of stormwater runoff.	S5.C.1.a.i: general impacts, impervious surfaces S5C.1.a.ii: behavior change, general public, prevention of illicit discharge S5C.1.b: stewardship opportunities	General public: Elementary & Middle School Students	387	65%

Other

Date	Program	Event/Activity Description	Permit Requirement	Target Audience	# Items
2015	Pet Waste Stations	Pet waste stations are provided to existing HOAs or apartment complexes with no upfront costs to the participants; they are also now required to be installed in new residential developments	S5.C.1.a.i:BMPs for pet waste	General Public: Pet Owners, Homeowners and Multifamily Housing Dwellers	9
2015	Bags on Board (pet waste bag dispensers)	Bags on Board, portable pet waste bag dispensers, are given out to at outreach events and at the public works counter participants who agree to sign the "pet poop promise".	S5.C.1.a.i:BMPs for pet waste	General public: Pet Owners	417
2015	Stormdrain markers	Stormdrain markers are installed in existing neighborhoods by volunteers; they are also now required to be installed at each catch basin in new developments	S5.C.1.a.ii: illicit discharge	General public: Adults, Children business owners, landscapers	212
2015	Clean Cars, Clean Streams Car Washes	Provide car wash kits (buckets, sponges, A boards, and biodegradable soap) to charity car wash groups who hold their car wash at approved city sites that receive treatment for stormwater. Also the groups hand out educational fliers to each car washed at their car wash.	S5.C.1.a.ii: BMPs use of carwash soaps & illicit discharge	General public: Adults, Children, non-profit fundraising groups	10
2015	Charity Car Wash Tickets Purchased	Encouraged non-profits groups to sell charity car wash tickets, provided by the Puget Sound Car Wash Association, instead of holding traditional car washes. Included here is the number of tickets sold to those groups that identified themselves as Lacey organizations.	S5.C.1.a.ii: BMPs use of carwash soaps & illicit discharge	General public: Adults, Children, non-profit fundraising groups	600
2015	Charity Car Wash Tickets Given Away	Carwash tickets are given out at outreach events to participants who agree to sign the "carwash promise".	S5.C.1.a.ii: BMPs use of carwash soaps & illicit discharge	General public: Adults, Children, non-profit fundraising groups	128
2015	Stormpond Education Signs to HOAs	Educational Stormwater Facility signs are distributed to HOAs with private stormwater facilities to educate their residents about the facility and about preventing stormwater pollution in the neighborhood.	S5.C.1.a.iii: BMPs for stormwater pond maintenance	General public: Adults, Homeowners & Children	5
2015	Stormpond Education Signs Installed at Public Stormponds	Educational Stormwater Facility signs are installed by local Eagle Scouts at public stormponds to educate people who visit the stormponds about the facility and preventing stormwater pollution.	S5.C.1.a.ii: BMPs for pollution prevention	General public: Adults and Children	9
2015	* Acres of City owned stormwater facility improved by volunteers	This entry includes acres of land cleared during the stormwater pond maintenance volunteer projects. Number of volunteers and hours is included in the total under "action projects".	S5.C.1.a.iii: BMPs for stormwater pond maintenance	General public: Youth and adult volunteers	5.4
2015	* Miles of stream restored or improved	This entry includes feet of stream improved during the tree planting projects. Number of volunteers and hours is included in the total under "action projects".	S5.C.1.a.i:BMPs for landscaping & buffers	General public: Youth and adult volunteers	0.8
2015	* Tree and Shrubs planted along streams	Trees and shrubs were planted at Woodland Creek Community Park (see action projects for more detail). Species planted include roses, snowberry, Indian plum, Douglas fir, western red cedar, and others.	S5.C.1.a.i:BMPs for landscaping & buffers	General public: Youth and adult volunteers	609

+ Count includes average daily 2014 traffic counts on College Street, multiplied by the number of days the banner was hung, which in all cases was 7 days.

SECTION 3 - Public Involvement and Participation (Permit Section S5C2)

3.1 Public Involvement and Participation Requirements

The City is required 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 for the development, implementation and update of the program. Also, the City must make the SWMP document and Annual Compliance Report available to the public, including posting it on the City's website.

3.2 Public Involvement and Participation Current Activities

The most recent version of the SWMP document and Annual Compliance Report are posted on the City's website at www.ci.lacey.wa.us/publicworks-library. The documents are updated on the website as needed. Comments on the SWMP will be considered, and subsequent editions of the documents will incorporate any appropriate suggestions. In this way, the SWMP will be a perpetual "work in progress" as it integrates revisions spawned in part by public comment, as well as new program components and progress toward program goals.

In 2015, the City provided a variety of public participation opportunities to the general public. The following is a list of those activities and a brief description of each.

Storm Pond Maintenance Workshops

All new developments in the City of Lacey are required to prepare a maintenance checklist and agreement for stormwater facilities that are filed with the deed to the property. In addition, residential developers are required to establish a homeowners association (HOA) with proper funding mechanisms to sustain community assets. However, some of the older developments are unprepared and unaware of their obligations for stormwater facility maintenance. To address this issue, Water Resources reaches out to HOAs that are not performing needed maintenance. Staffs arrange meetings with the HOAs, provide copies of plans and maintenance guidelines, and conduct walk-throughs of the respective community's stormwater facility(s). This process provides the impetus for HOAs to become better organized with respect to maintenance and an opportunity for HOA's to provide the City with recommendations for improving the inspection process. Water Resources also offers annual workshops to HOAs, property managers, and landscape contractors that focus on stormwater facility maintenance. The workshop provides participants an opportunity to understand the maintenance and inspection process and provide input for how it could be improved.

Stream Team

Stream Team is a regional volunteer program sponsored by Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater and Thurston County. The program manages volunteers of all ages. Volunteers can participate in educational opportunities such as field classes and free workshops. In turn, participants contribute to action projects intended to protect or enhance surface waters within the region. Examples of Stream Team action projects in Lacey include, re-vegetation along Woodland Creek, removing invasive species from stormwater facilities, and gluing informational buttons near stormdrains.

As part of the City's involvement in Stream Team, Lacey City staff performs the editor/coordinator role for the 16-page quarterly Stream Team Newsletter each winter. The newsletter is distributed to more than 2,500 residents each quarter across all 4 jurisdictions. It is also posted to the website and on Facebook. Lacey pays for graphic design expenses for the newsletter each quarter and maintains the printing and mailing contract for the newsletter and the volunteer management software used by Stream Team.

Comprehensive Planning

The Lacey Planning Commission consists of nine members, seven of whom must live within the City limits and two who may live within the urban growth area boundary. This commission develops recommendations for long-range comprehensive planning goals and policies in the City of Lacey and areas outside of the City which may seek annexation.

The Comprehensive Land Use Plan is the City's comprehensive vision for development of the City over the next 20 years. It is the City's "long range plan." It consists of a series of text elements articulating goals and policies for various topic areas and a land use map. The City's Comprehensive Land Use Plan includes elements on land use, housing, transportation, utilities, capital facilities, environmental protection and resource conservation, and economic development. The land use map shows the entire Lacey Urban Growth Area (UGA) and designates properties for particular categories of land uses. Thurston County and the City of Lacey developed the majority of the Plan as a cooperative "joint" effort. The land use, housing and utilities elements and the land use map were adopted by both jurisdictions in the same form. So, properties in the Lacey UGA, either in the incorporated City or unincorporated County, will be operating under the same Plan language and the same Plan map. Under the State's Growth Management Act, amendments to the Plan can only be considered once each year, and must be considered at the same time to provide holistic comprehensive evaluation of proposed changes. The City requires a completed application to be submitted by January 2nd to be considered for that calendar year. All applications are required to go to the Planning Commission for a public hearing and evaluation. The Planning Commission recommends what action to take on each application and forwards the recommendations to the Lacey City Council for consideration and action by the end of July.

3.3 Public Involvement and Participation Future Activities

Actions recommended for continued compliance include:

- Defining public involvement opportunities for the annual SWMP update and reporting process.
- Making the SWMP document and Annual Compliance Report available to the public by posting on the City of Lacey website.
- Summarizing annual activities for the "Public Involvement and Participation" component of the Annual Report, including updates to the SWMP.

3.4 Public Involvement and Participation Summary

(Please See Summary on Page 14.)

SECTION 4 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE)

(Permit Section S5.C.3)

4.1 IDDE Requirements

Section S5.C.3 of the Permit requires the City to:

- Implement an ongoing Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program to prevent, detect, characterize, trace and eliminate illicit discharges and illicit connections into the MS4. An illicit discharge means “any discharge to a municipal storm system that is not composed entirely of Stormwater...” and illicit connection means “any man-made conveyance that is connected to a municipal storm system without a permit (excluding roof drains and other similar type connections) such as sanitary sewer connections, floor drains, etc.”
- Develop a storm infrastructure system map, have ordinances that prohibit illicit discharges, and create a program to detect and address illicit discharges.
- 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 procedures and processes and to recognize and report illicit discharges.

- 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.

4.2 IDDE 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:

System Mapping

The City currently maintains a stormwater infrastructure map in electronic format. It is continuously updated to include new development as well as changes made to existing facilities. Both public and private facilities (when available) are included in the storm system mapping.

Illicit Discharge Regulations

The City of Lacey has had Ordinances No.791 and No.1233 in place for many years prohibiting the discharge of pollutants to the City's stormwater system. Ordinance No. 1332 updated these existing ordinances to reflect the new requirements. Discharges of waste to natural outlets is prohibited under Lacey Municipal Code Title 13, Water and Sewage, Chapter 13.08 (Use of Sewers – Private Sewage Disposal). Further, under Chapter 13.08.015, discharging polluting elements into the stormwater system is unlawful and subject to a fine of up to \$5,000. The purpose of these ordinances is to protect the receiving waters of the stormwater system.

Article 6 of Thurston County Code establishes a set of practices and procedures which protect the waters of Thurston County against nonpoint source pollution. It applies to all persons, activities and locations in Thurston County, and can be used to enforce against nonpoint pollutant sources that have the potential to enter stormwater systems. The intent of Article 6 is to enable protection of public health, protection and improvement of water quality, and protection of present and future uses of water.

Spill Response Program

City publications, such as the stormwater utility newsletter, *The Wet Street Journal*, and the regional publication the *Stream Team Newsletter*, include information about the local spill response hotline. A webpage has been dedicated to this specific information about reporting spills: www.ci.lacey.wa.us/report-a-spill. The City's Street/Storm Maintenance Division responds to stormwater-related emergencies, primarily chemical spills and flooding events. In either situation, Division priorities are to protect human life, groundwater and the environment, and property, in

that order. Local police and fire authorities contact the Division for flooding and spill events occurring within current City limits. Trained City of Lacey personnel will act as first responders to requests for assistance on hazardous material spills located within the incorporated City limits. Hazardous materials cleanup activities will be limited to the right-of-way and City-owned property; however, spills that occur on private property or outside the City limits may be addressed only when there is a possible impact to City owned infrastructure or property.

Pollutant Source Identification

Pollutant source investigation in the case of spills and emergencies occurs through the mechanisms mentioned above. Pollutant sources also are tracked through long-term monitoring of surface and ground waters. Sources identified through monitoring and basin planning efforts as contributing to degraded water quality have been incorporated as priorities for capital improvement projects and mitigation efforts.

IDDE Training

All field staff receives training on the City's IDDE Program and refresher training is provided annually as needed.

4.3 IDDE Tracking

Stormwater personnel document incidents of emergency response using HTE Data Management system. The data helps the Water Resources Division track problem flood areas and identify sources of spills in an effort to prevent future occurrences or contamination. In addition, the City is required to notify the Ecology Spill Response Team so that Ecology can track spills and ensure that they are properly addressed.

4.4 IDDE Future Activities

The City of Lacey will continue to refine current efforts in order to protect our waterways and the environment, and to maintain compliance as Ecology phases in Permit requirements. Actions recommended for continued compliance include:

- Review and modify the IDDE Program as needed.
- Review and update codes.
- Review and develop additional public education and outreach, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for minimizing pollutant releases from permitted non-stormwater discharges.

- Further develop and implement the Stormwater Outfall Illicit Discharge screening program.
- Review and revise upstream illicit discharge source control programs to respond to illicit discharges found and/or reported.
- Summarize annual activities for the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination component of the Annual Report, including updates to the SWMP document.

SECTION 5 – Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment and Construction Sites

5.1 Controlling Runoff Requirements

Section S5.C.4 of the Permit requires the City to:

- Develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff (i.e. illicit discharges) to the MS4 for new development, redevelopment and construction site activities. The program must apply to both private and public projects, including roads.
- Adopt regulations (codes and standards) and implement plan review, inspection, and escalating enforcement processes and procedures necessary to implement the program in accordance with Permit conditions.
- Provide provisions, processes and procedures (plan review, inspection, and enforcement) to allow 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, this includes an annual inspection frequency and/or approved alternative inspection frequency, and maintenance standards for private drainage systems that are as protective as those in Volume V of the 2005 *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*.
- Provide training to staff on the new codes, standards, processes and procedures and create public outreach and education materials.
- Develop and define a process to record and maintain 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, and identify any updates to the Program document.

5.2 Controlling Runoff 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:

- The City has developed and implemented a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff to the municipal separate storm system from new development, redevelopment and construction site activities. The City enforces this program through the 2010 City of Lacey *Stormwater Design Manual*.
- The City has existing programs, codes, standards, processes and procedures that address the Permit requirements for management of stormwater runoff from development, redevelopment, and construction sites.
- The City requires and completes construction and stormwater site inspections during pre- and post-construction phases.
- The City records and maintains inspections and enforcement actions by staff.
- The City will summarize associated activities in the Annual Compliance Report, including Program updates.

Prior to stormwater management regulations, stormwater management meant conveying the water away from a prospective project site. Now, development projects are required to keep stormwater on-site and infiltrate runoff water to the maximum extent feasible. Under a series of ordinances adopting Lacey's *Development Guidelines and Public Works Standards*, the City of Lacey requires new development and redevelopment projects to meet specific development guidelines. Lacey's *Development Guidelines and Public Works Standards* specify criteria that must be met with regard to all forms of public works improvements.

Lacey's 2010 *Stormwater Design Manual* (SDM) contains minimum requirements for stormwater treatment, conveyance, storage and disposal. The Best Management Practices (BMPs) referenced in the SDM are consistent with Ecology's 2005 *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*

The City of Lacey was the first in the state to adopt a low-impact development ordinance to encourage "zero effective drainage discharge." Recognizing that accepted methods for mitigating the impacts of increased stormwater run-off from development may not be the most appropriate approach to habitat protection, the City in 1999 adopted the Zero Effect Drainage Discharge ordinance (Ordinance 1113). This is an enabling ordinance that invites non-traditional approaches to plat development and allows justified exemptions from public works standards. Proposed "zero effect" proposals faced higher scrutiny during the review and approval process. No standards were specified through the codification of this ordinance, but under the ordinance,

justified exemptions from public works standards are allowed. However, when determining whether an exemption is justified, the burden of proof is the responsibility of the project proponent.

The nature of the zero-effect idea is that it does not only allow exemptions from certain public works standards such as road width, but it may be challenged by State stormwater regulations. One way to ensure water quality compliance is to monitor the performance of the project using methods such as groundwater quality monitoring or downstream water quality monitoring. In fact, the Zero Effect Drainage Discharge ordinance requires the implementation of a monitoring program along with the project proposal.

One aspect of the zero effect drainage proposals that was not addressed through the ordinance is the issue of liability. The project owner or delineated responsible party would need a mitigation plan should the project stormwater system not function as designed or not provide proper water quality mitigation. The extent and details of this need are determined on a case-by-case basis.

Due at least in part to the lack of applicable standards and the uncertainties a developer faces in proposing a project under the Zero Effect Drainage Discharge ordinance, very few such proposals have been presented.

In 2006, the City of Lacey participated in the Low Impact Development (L.I.D.) Local Regulation Assistance Project with staff from Puget Sound Action Team and AHBL. The goal of this project was to develop draft regulatory changes, standards and other recommendations to encourage the increased use of L.I.D. One of the findings of this project was that Lacey's Zero Effect Drainage Discharge ordinance could be improved through clearer design objectives, more specific requirements, and flexibility within native vegetation retention requirements. These recommendations were included in the 2010 SDM, which includes specific design criteria for LID features on development projects. In 2007 the City was delivered recommended amendments or modifications to the Lacey Municipal Code and to the Public Works Standards for establishment of L.I.D. practices and techniques. These recommendations will be considered as the City reviews and updates our codes and standards to implement LID as required under the 2013-2018 Phase II Permit.

Inspection and Enforcement

Investigations and inspections are made to check on complaints concerning compliance. These investigations can lead to enforcement actions that will ensure compliance with regulations. Enforcement actions are based on the nature of the violation, the damage or risk to the public or public resources, and/or the degree of cooperation shown by the person subject to the enforcement.

Basic maintenance guidelines and erosion control standards are included in Lacey's 2010 *Stormwater Design Manual*. In addition to public education and outreach efforts that provide

information regarding compliance with stormwater standards, Lacey Water Resources coordinates with other City divisions to monitor and enforce compliance of stormwater and erosion control systems.

Public Works has several full-time employees whose responsibility is to inspect and enforce development plans, including erosion control compliance. Water Resources staff coordinated with the City's Building Department to extend the inspection activities for erosion control. The City's Building Inspectors are regularly on project sites after the initial public works improvements are completed. However, the building inspectors are not specifically tasked with erosion control inspection and enforcement. The building inspectors have attended erosion control training and notify Public Works inspectors of non-compliance issues.

5.3 Controlling Runoff Future Activities

The City of Lacey has a program to help reduce stormwater runoff from new development and construction sites, but updates will be necessary to maintain compliance as Ecology phases-in Permit requirements. Actions that are recommended for continued compliance include:

- Updating Lacey's codes and standards to incorporate and require low impact development (LID) principles and best management practices.
- Updating Lacey's 2010 *Stormwater Design Manual* to include the requirements and criteria of Ecology's 2012/2014 *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*.
- Developing standardized plan review, inspection, enforcement and compliance documentation and tracking processes and procedures.
- Conducting staff training and public education and outreach on implementation of the *Stormwater Design Manual*.
- Revising and adopting post-construction private drainage system maintenance standards for new approved facility types.
- Supporting Ecology by distributing copies of the Notice of Intent forms for Construction Activity and Industrial Activity.
- Revising information management systems to track and report construction, new development and redevelopment permits, inspection and enforcement actions and Private Drainage Inspection Program inspections and enforcement actions.
- Summarizing 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), and including updates to the SWMP document.

SECTION 6 – Pollution Prevention and Operation and Maintenance for Municipal Operations

6.1 Operation and Maintenance Requirements

Section S5.C.5 of the Permit 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 municipal separate stormwater system and municipal operations and maintenance activities.
- Establish maintenance standards for the municipal separate stormwater system that are at least as protective as those specified in Ecology’s *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*.
- Perform required inspection frequency of stormwater flow control and treatment facilities and catch basins, unless previous inspection data show that a reduced frequency is justified.
- Have processes and procedures in place to reduce stormwater impacts associated with runoff from municipal operation and maintenance activities, including but not limited to 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 processes and procedures and document that training.
- Maintain Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) for all heavy equipment maintenance or storage yards, and material storage facilities owned or operated by the City.
- Summarize annual activities for the “Pollution Prevention and Operations and Maintenance for Municipal Operations” component in the Annual Compliance Report, including any updates to the SWMP document.

6.2 Operation and Maintenance Current Activities

One of the most important aspects of effective stormwater management is a proper operations and maintenance program. Regular maintenance is the only method to ensure storm system integrity and continued water quality enhancement. The City of Lacey has a maintenance staff dedicated to stormwater system maintenance. Their responsibilities are quite broad and include catch-basin inspection and cleaning, street sweeping, facility cleaning and maintenance, spill response and control, and flooding response and repair where applicable. During 2015, City forces responded to 123 spill incidents.

One necessity for any operations and maintenance program is a complete and accurate inventory of infrastructure. New development is required to supply accurate as-built drawings that are added to the City's system maps. However, some systems were developed outside the City's jurisdiction or existed prior to development standards. Thus, there are many private storm systems in existence that are not properly mapped.

The City has been divided into a number of maintenance areas to optimize the cleaning and maintenance schedule. The City's aggressive maintenance schedule has an inspection and cleaning goal for each of the City's 5,801 catch basins. The City also owns and maintains 56 stormwater ponds, as well as a variety of other associated structures. These facilities often require repair and vegetation management.

Operation and maintenance of Lacey's Stormwater systems is conducted by the Stormwater Division of the Transportation Maintenance Department of the City's Public Works Operations. The City currently has activities and programs that meet the Permit requirements. The current compliance activities associated with the above Permit requirements include:

- The development and implementation of the City of Lacey Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.
- Conducting an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) program with the ultimate goal of minimizing pollutant runoff from municipal operations.
- Maintaining standard operating procedures (SOPs) to reduce stormwater impacts associated with runoff from municipal operation and maintenance activities including but not limited to streets, parking lots, and roads owned or maintained by the City. These procedures address such potential sources as utility installation, street cleaning, ditch maintenance and other City activities.
- Providing ongoing O&M training.

During rainy periods, concerned residents and business owners often notify the City's Street/Stormwater Maintenance Division of minor flooding problems. The Division responds to stormwater-related problems, including plugged grates, failed facilities and localized flooding. The Division keeps records of problem areas and facilities and attempts to perform maintenance and correct problems each year before the storm season begins. For storm related emergencies, local police and fire authorities contact the Division for flooding occurrences within current City limits, at city owned facilities or where City systems discharge to another jurisdiction or to private property.

6.3 Operation and Maintenance Future Activities

The City of Lacey performs many activities to limit stormwater pollution potential related to its municipal operations and maintenance program. However, updates will be necessary to maintain

compliance as Ecology phases in Permit requirements. Actions recommended for continued compliance include:

- Reviewing and updating inspection, operation and maintenance processes and procedures for City owned or operated stormwater catch-basins, flow control and treatment facilities.
- Administratively adopting standards equivalent to Ecology's maintenance standards for City-performed maintenance activities.
- Summarizing annual activities for the "Pollution Prevention and Operations and Maintenance" component of the Annual Report, including updates to the SWMP document.

SECTION 7 - TMDL (Permit Section S7)

7.1 TMDL Requirements

The Permit (Section S7) requires the City to:

- 1) Annually implement the following best management practices in areas discharging to the Henderson Inlet via the MS4 in accordance with S5.C. 1 of the Western Washington Phase II Permit:
 - a. Continue the Private Stormwater Facilities Maintenance Program, providing commercial and residential stormwater facility/BMP owners educational resources for facility function and maintenance requirements.
 - b. Offer bacteria pollution reduction brochures, signage and pet waste stations to homeowners associations.
 - c. Maintain pet waste bag dispenser units in City parks.
 - d. Install educational signage at City facilities/property.
 - e. Develop a targeted educational plan for septic system owners that includes; goals, target audiences, messages, format, distribution and evaluation methods by December 31, 2016.
- 2) Continue developing and implementing fecal coliform bacteria wet weather sampling program for the College Regional Stormwater Facility by December 31, 2013 in accordance with the IDDE efforts and activities identified in S5.C.3 of the Western Washington Phase II permit.
- 3) Develop and implement a coordinated plan with the City of Olympia to monitor and reduce fecal coliform bacteria discharges from the Fones/Taylor wetland treatment facilities by December 31, 2014 in accordance with S5.C.3 of the Western Washington Phase II permit.

- 4) Annually implement the following best management practices in areas discharging to the Henderson Inlet via the MS4 in accordance with S5.C.5 of the Western Washington Phase II Permit:
- Continue re-vegetation and nuisance vegetation management along Woodland Creek and its tributaries.

7.2 TMDL Current Activities

The City of Lacey implemented many programs in 2015, aimed to educate citizens and eliminate fecal coliform loading in our waterways including:

- Continued implementation of the Private Stormwater Facilities Maintenance Program
- Providing bacteria pollution reduction brochures, signage and pet waste stations to homeowners associations
- Maintaining pet waste bag dispensers in City parks
- Installing educational signage at City facilities/property

In 2013, the City of Lacey implemented a Fecal Coliform Bacteria Wet Weather Sampling Program for the College Regional Stormwater Facility (CRSF). This program is designed to identify and eliminate illicit discharges and illicit connections entering Woodland Creek and ultimately Henderson Inlet. During the wet season (November-April) samples are collected and if the results indicate a potential discharge, follow-up source tracking to identify the source will be performed. In 2015, two samples were collected and the results came in at 51cfu/100mL and 242cfu/100mL. Both samples came back well below the threshold numbers and no additional IDDE tracing was needed in 2015. A second set of samples will be collected (weather permitting) at the facility as part of Lacey's "water year" based program.

Lacey and Olympia also updated the Henderson TMDL Coordinated Sampling Plan in 2015. This is a coordinated plan between the cities to monitor and reduce fecal coliform bacteria discharges to the Taylor wetland (Woodard Creek) from the Fones/Taylor stormwater treatment facilities. The plan specifies sampling by both cities during at least two storm events during the water year, when the facility discharges to Taylor wetland. The cities coordinate sampling within their respective storm systems so that samples are collected at the same time, at predetermined locations. When samples exceed 5,000 CFU/100mL, Olympia and Lacey will discuss the results and follow-up with source tracing to isolate the problem(s). In 2015 there were two storm events sampled. Results from four samples collected by Lacey ranged between 920 and 1390 CFU/100mL, which were satisfactory and did not indicate illicit discharges. Additional samples will be collected in 2016 (weather permitting) at the facility as part of Lacey's "water year" based program.

7.3 TMDL Future Activities

Lacey will continue to implement and refine the above mentioned programs in 2016, in addition to developing a targeted educational plan for septic system owners that includes goals, target audiences, messages, format, distribution and evaluation methods, in preparation for the December 31, 2016 deadline.

SECTION 8 - Monitoring (Permit Section S8)

8.1 Monitoring Requirements

The Permit (Section S8) requires the City to conduct:

- Water quality monitoring required for compliance with TMDLs [total maximum daily pollutant loads]. TMDL-required monitoring for Lacey is discussed above in Section 7.
- Any sampling or testing required for characterizing illicit discharges pursuant to the Program's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination conditions.

The permit also requires Status and Trends monitoring, and Effectiveness monitoring. In 2014 Lacey opted to participate in both parts of the Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program implemented by the Department of Ecology. Lacey is contributing \$27,639 to the Department of Ecology annually beginning in August 2014 and will continue through the end of the current permit cycle.

8.2 Monitoring Current Activities

Interlocal Monitoring Program

For several years, the City of Lacey has participated in an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement with Thurston County and the Cities of Olympia and Tumwater, for a Water Resource Monitoring Program that focuses on monitoring streams. The Interlocal Monitoring Program components include stream flow monitoring, precipitation monitoring, macro invertebrate monitoring, ambient water quality monitoring, and special projects. All of the monitoring stations are outside of Lacey city limits, and consequently represent cumulative impacts from at least two, and sometimes more, jurisdictions that oversee stormwater management. However, the long-term interlocal cooperative agreement was scaled back in 2013 so that program funding could be diverted to Ecology's Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program.

Woodland Creek Monitoring

The City of Lacey currently monitors Woodland Creek at three locations monthly. The main station is located at the downstream City limit, which represents the downstream impacts of land uses within the city. This station has been monitored monthly since year 2000. The other two stations are in the upper reach of Woodland Creek within the city limits. Monitored parameters include flow, FC bacteria, nitrate, turbidity, temperature, conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen and total dissolved solids. Eagle Creek, a tributary to Woodland Creek, is also sampled monthly for the same parameters (except flow).

Lacey has been monitoring Woodland Creek at the city limit monthly since the year 2000 and has no plans to stop. Lacey Stream Team volunteers also collect macro invertebrate samples from Woodland Creek at the same station, and the data are used to evaluate the biological integrity of the site. These samples are collected annually, an activity that is expected to continue.

Groundwater Monitoring

Groundwater is the primary source of Lacey's drinking water supply. Source wells and monitoring wells are monitored regularly for water level and water quality parameters as part of Lacey's water system compliance and wellhead protection programs.

Water level monitoring provides information on seasonal and long-term trends in recharge, effects of resource development, and the direction of lateral and/or vertical groundwater flows between aquifers. Water quality monitoring of source wells ensures compliance with drinking water quality standards for inorganic contaminants, volatile organic contaminants, synthetic contaminants, and radionuclides. Sources are also sampled for unregulated contaminants for special projects or as part of EPA's programs to develop drinking water standards for additional contaminants. Results of monitoring data collected from source wells that supply the drinking water system are reported to all water customers in the annual Drinking Water Report, which is also available to the general public on Lacey's website.

Data collected from wellhead protection monitoring wells serve as an "early warning" system to signal potential contamination before it is detected in source wells. Some of the parameters monitored as part of these wellhead monitoring programs include conductivity, turbidity, hardness, pH, nitrate, volatile organic compounds, selected herbicides and pesticides, and bacteria.

8.3 Monitoring Future Activities

The City will need to implement a Water Quality Monitoring Program to maintain compliance as Ecology phases-in current and future Permit requirements. The City will:

Implement the monitoring compliance strategy, including expanding the monitoring plans as necessary to implement the following Permit requirements and activities:

- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program outfall screening.
- Pollutant spill response (a.k.a., illicit discharge response) monitoring.
- Continued participation with Thurston County and the cities of Olympia and Tumwater monitoring work group.
- Summarize annual monitoring activities for the annual compliance report, including updates to the SWMP document.

There is currently monitoring coordination and data sharing with other local jurisdictions, and we generally know who to contact if we need more information. However, individual monitoring activities are not currently planned to complement each other. For shared facilities (e.g. the Fones Road Stormwater Facilities) or for areas with multiple authorities (e.g. the Woodland Creek basin, where the county has most of the authority at the mouth and headwaters), there could be room for improving coordination.

Appendix A

The following pages contain stormwater management-related policies, ordinances and regulations to consider for overall compliance.

Federal, State and City of Lacey Regulations

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

- ▶ Clean Water Act – including:
 - Compliance with state water quality standards for discharges of stormwater
 - NPDES Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit requirements
 - Implementation of the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the Henderson Inlet watershed
 - Compliance with Section 404 filling of wetlands
- ▶ Endangered Species Act

STATE REGULATIONS AND PROGRAMS

- ▶ State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review of City actions, per RCW 43.21C.120 and the SEPA rules, WAC 197-11-904
- ▶ Growth Management Act
- ▶ Department of Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*
- ▶ Department of Fish & Wildlife Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA)
- ▶ Water Quality Standards for discharges, per WAC 200, Chapter 90.48 RCW
- ▶ Underground Injection Control Program (UIC), per WAC 173-218

CITY OF LACEY POLICIES, CODES AND ORDINANCES

- ▶ Lacey Municipal Code (LMC), including the Titles and Chapters listed on the following page
- ▶ *Lacey Development Guidelines & Public Works Standards*
- ▶ *Lacey Stormwater Design Manual*

Lacey Municipal Code

Titles and Chapters Affecting the Stormwater Management Program

Title 12 STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

Chapter 12.28 Development Standards and Public Works Standards

Title 13 WATER AND SEWAGE

Chapter 13.08 Use of Sewers--Private Sewage Disposal

Chapter 13.70 Storm and Surface Water Utility Charges

Title 14 BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION

Chapter 14.23 Design Review

Chapter 14.24 Environmental Policy

Chapter 14.26 Shoreline Master Program

Chapter 14.28 Wetlands Protection

Chapter 14.30 Removal of Topsoil

Chapter 14.31 Zero Effect Drainage Discharge

Chapter 14.32 Tree and Vegetation Protection and Preservation

Chapter 14.33 Habitat Conservation Areas Protected

Chapter 14.34 Flood Hazard Prevention

Chapter 14.36 Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas Protection

Chapter 14.37 Geologically Sensitive Areas Protection

Title 16 Zoning

Chapter 16.52 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

The following states statutes and administrative regulations should be reviewed in conjunction with this Chapter to ensure that all state requirements are satisfied:

A. Revised Code of Washington (RCW)

Title

43.20	Drinking Water
70.95	Dangerous and Solid Waste
70.105	Dangerous Waste, MTCA, Sediment Standards
90.48	Ground Water, Surface Water, Sediment
90.54	Ground Water
90.70	Sediment

B. Washington Administrative Code (WAC)

Title

173-200	Water Quality Standards for Ground Waters of the State of Washington
173-201	Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington
173-216	State Waste Discharge Permit Program
173-220	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination
173-204	Sediment Management Standards
173-303	Dangerous Waste Regulations
173-304	Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling
173-340	The Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulation
246-290	Public Water Supplies

5A.180 Violation deemed misdemeanor

Any violation of the provisions of this Chapter as adopted is a misdemeanor.

Appendix B

Ordinance # 1332

The following is the update (Ordinance No.1332) to Chapter 5 of the City of Lacey *Development Guidelines and Public Works Standards*.

CHAPTER 5

STORMWATER MAINTENANCE CODE

5.010 Purpose

The provisions of this Chapter are intended to:

- A. Provide standards and procedures for inspection, maintenance, and repair of stormwater facilities in Lacey to help contribute to an effective and functional stormwater system.
- B. Comply with Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) and Puget Sound Water Quality Authority (PSWQA) regulations and requirements for local governments.
- C. Authorize the Lacey Stormwater Utility to require that stormwater facilities be inspected, maintained, and repaired in conformance with this Chapter.
- D. Establish the minimum level of compliance, which must be met.
- E. Guide and advise all who conduct inspection, maintenance, and repair of stormwater facilities.
- F. Prevent harmful materials from leaking, spilling, draining, or being dumped into any public or private stormwater system.
- G. Provide a method of enforcement for compliance with this Chapter.

5A.020 Definitions

For the purpose of this Chapter, the following definitions apply:

- A. AKART – All Known, Available, and Reasonable methods of prevention, control, and Treatment. See also the State Water Pollution Control Act, sections 90.48.010 RCW and 90.48.520 RCW.

- B. “Best management practice” or “BMP” means physical, structural, and/or managerial practices that, when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce pollution of stormwater. BMP’s are listed and described in the Stormwater Management Manual.
- C. “Director” means the Public Works department director and/or designees.
- D. “Ground Water” means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of the land or below a surface water body.
- E. “Harmful materials” are substances that may create a public nuisance or constitute a hazard to humans, animals, fish or fowl, or any solid, dangerous, or extremely hazardous waste, as defined by the Chapter 173-304 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) or Chapter 173-303 WAC. “Harmful materials” also include substances that, when released into the environment, may cause non-compliance with the following Chapters of the Washington Administrative Code: 246-290, 173-200, 173-201, 173-204, and/or 173-340.
- F. “Hyperchlorinated” means water that contains more than 10mg/Liter chlorine.
- G. “Illicit Discharge” means any direct or indirect non-stormwater discharge to the city’s storm drain system, except as expressly allowed by this chapter.
- H. “Illicit connection” means any man-made conveyance that is connected to a municipal separate storm sewer without a permit, excluding roof drains and other similar type connections. Examples include sanitary sewer connections, floor drains, channels, pipelines, conduits, inlets, or outlets that are connected directly to the municipal separate storm sewer system.
- I. “Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)” means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):
 - a. Owned or operated by the City of Lacey;
 - b. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
 - c. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). “POTW” means any device or system used in treatment of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is publicly owned; and
 - d. Which is not a combined sewer. “Combined sewer” means a system that collects sanitary sewage and stormwater in a single sewer system.
- J. “National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Discharge Permit” means a permit issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (or by the Washington Department of Ecology under authority delegated pursuant to 33 USC Section 1342(b)) that authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States, whether the permit is applicable on an individual, group, or general area-wide basis.

- K. “Non-stormwater discharges to the stormwater system” are discharges to any portion of the public or privately owned stormwater system that are not composed entirely of rainfall or snow melt. Examples may include, but are not limited to, sanitary wastewater, laundry wastewater, non-contact cooling water, vehicle wash wastewater, radiator flushing wastewater, spills from roadway accidents, and improperly disposed motor oil, solvents, lubricants, and paints.
- L. “Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, organization, cooperative, public or Municipal Corporation, agency of the state or local governmental unit, however designated.
- M. “Pollutant” means anything which causes or contributes to pollution. Pollutants may include, but are not limited to: paints, varnishes and solvents; oil and other automotive fluids; nonhazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes; refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects and accumulations, so that same may cause or contribute to pollution; floatables; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; hazardous substances and wastes; sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens; dissolved and particulate metals; animal wastes; wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure; and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.
- N. “Premises” means any building, lot, parcel of land, or portion of land, whether improved or unimproved, including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips.
- O. “Stormwater” means that portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, channels, or pipes into a defined surface water channel or a constructed infiltration facility.
- P. “Stormwater facility” means a constructed component of a stormwater system, designed or constructed to perform a particular function or multiple functions. Stormwater facilities include, but are not limited to, pipes, swales, ditches, culverts, street gutters, detention basins, retention basins, constructed wetlands, infiltration devices, catch basins, oil/water separators, and sediment basins. Stormwater facilities are described in the Stormwater Management Manual. “Stormwater facility” includes both public and privately owned facilities.
- Q. “Stormwater Management Manual” or “Manual” means the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington prepared by the State Department of Ecology and dated February 2005 or any other technically equivalent manual.
- R. “Stormwater system” means constructed and natural features which function together as a system to collect, convey, channel, hold, inhibit, retain, detain, infiltrate, divert, treat, or filter stormwater. “Stormwater system” includes both public and privately owned features.

5A. 030 Maintenance Requirements

All stormwater facilities in the City of Lacey, both public and private, shall be maintained according to this Chapter, maintenance guidelines specific to the stormwater facility, and the Minimum Maintenance Requirements and Standards of the Manual.

5A. 040 Minimum Requirements

- A. All stormwater facilities shall be inspected at regular intervals and maintained and repaired as needed to comply with: Section 5A.080 of this Chapter, the approved designs for stormwater facilities, stormwater permits which may be issued by the City of Lacey, the State Department of Ecology or the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), applicable construction standards, and the minimum requirements as stated in the Stormwater Management Manual.
- B. All stormwater facilities shall be inspected by the City on a periodic basis, as described in Section 5A.080. If, during an inspection, a facility is found to not be in compliance with Section 5A.080, all subsequent inspection and maintenance intervals shall be scheduled more frequently if determined by the City to be necessary in order to assure future compliance.

5A. 050 Disposal of waste from maintenance activities

- A. Disposal of waste from maintenance activities shall be conducted in accordance with Chapters 173-304 and 173-303 of the WAC, the State Department of Ecology guidelines for disposal of waste materials from stormwater maintenance activities, and the Stormwater Management Manual.
- B. In addition to any of the above mentioned existing regulations and guidelines, the Stormwater Utility may develop additional requirements for handling and disposal of waste generated from maintenance activities within Lacey which, upon adoption, shall also apply. Additional requirements shall be placed in the Stormwater Management Manual.

5A. 060 Compliance required

Unless otherwise specified by agreement, property owners are responsible for the maintenance, operation, and repair of stormwater systems and BMP's within their property. Property owners shall maintain, operate, and repair these facilities in compliance with the requirements of this Chapter and the Stormwater Management Manual.

5A. 070 Inspection authority

During routine maintenance inspections to determine compliance with the provisions of Section 5A.080 or whenever there is cause to believe that a violation of the Chapter has been or is being committed, the City is authorized to inspect during regular working hours and at other reasonable times, all stormwater systems within Lacey to determine compliance with the provisions of this Chapter.

5A. 080 Inspection and Minimum Maintenance Requirements

These maintenance standards are intended to give support and guidance to all persons and property owners who must comply with the Drainage Design and Erosion Control Manual. All privately owned stormwater systems shall be maintained by the owner at his/her expense. The City of Lacey Public Works will complete and file a status report with the property owner or his/her designee after inspections have been completed. The minimum requirements listed herein will be subject to review and revision by the City on an annual basis in January.

- A. All parts of privately owned stormwater systems shall be maintained and/or restored to assure performance as designed and intended. All physical parts of the stormwater system shall be repaired and maintained per the City of Lacey, Development Guidelines and Public Works Standards, Stormwater Section, Appendix K and any guidelines specific to the respective facility.
- B. Stormwater system modifications or major repairs must be reviewed and approved by the City of Lacey prior to implementation. This is required to ensure that the intent of the originally approved stormwater system is achieved. The City may require the property owner to submit detailed drawings and/or specifications regarding proposed modifications and/or repairs.
- C. The City may require either partial or complete cleaning of a stormwater system whenever a prohibited substance (see item 9, this section) is found to be present in a stormwater system.
- D. A licensed, bonded, and insured contractor must accomplish all maintenance of privately owned stormwater systems except for normal vegetation maintenance facilities.
- E. All State and Federal confined space entry regulations and requirements must be followed.
- F. All maintenance work shall be completed in accordance with Section 5A.040.

- G. All privately owned pipes, catch basins, manholes, inlets, ditches, swales/bioswales, detention/retention systems, vaults, water quality facilities, flow control oil/water separators, sedimentation ponds, and stream channels located on (or running through) commercial properties, multi-family developments, private plats, and private short plats shall be inspected every three (3) years by the City and/or property owner and shall be maintained by the property owner.
- H. At a minimum, the following stormwater system maintenance shall be required:
1. Pipes and piped detention/retention systems, which are 10% or more obstructed, must be cleaned. Catch basins, manholes, and inlets must be cleaned when accumulation of material in the catchment reaches a volume of 60% capacity (the volume from the bottom of the structure to the bottom of the outfall pipe).
 2. All surface inlets must be cleared of leaves and debris so that they can readily accept water.
 3. All surface areas must be maintained to ensure runoff can flow directly to the catch basin as designed and approved.
 4. Ditches, swales/bioswales, detention/retention ponds, sedimentation ponds, vaults, and water quality facilities shall be cleaned and/or obstructions removed when flow is impeded; and/or the capacity of the ditch, swale, or water quality facility has been reduced by 20% or more.
 5. Flow control oil/water separators shall be maintained when sediment/debris reaches a volume of 20% capacity or visible oil sheen is found to be present.
 6. Constructed stream channels shall be cleaned and/or have obstructions removed when flow is impeded and/or the capacity has been reduced by 20% or more.
 7. Unstable and eroding stream channels and sedimentation ponds shall require maintenance and/or repair.
 8. Vegetation in and around the facility shall be maintained to prevent any impedance to performance of the system. Because the presence of vegetation can be both integral to water quality treatment and aesthetics, facility owners are expected to maintain established, healthy vegetation.
- I. Prohibited Discharges. The following materials/substances will not be allowed to enter any surface or sub-surface part of the public and/or private stormwater system. All listed prohibited materials shall be stored, handled and disposed of in a manner that will prevent

them from entering any part of the public, private stormwater system, or groundwater system:

- All non-stormwater discharges to the stormwater system, unless such discharges are authorized in accordance with Chapter 173-216 of the Washington Administrative Code. (WAC) (*State Waste Discharge Permit Program*) or Chapter 173-220 WAC (*National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Program*).
- Any solid, dangerous, or extremely hazardous waste, as defined by Chapters 173-304 WAC (*Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling*) or Chapter 173-303 WAC (*Dangerous Waste Regulations*).
- Any substance that, when released into the environment, may cause non-compliance with Chapters 246-290 WAC (*Public Water Supplies*); 173-200 WAC (*Water Quality Standards for Ground Waters of the State of Washington*), 173-201 WAC (*Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington*), 173-204 WAC (*Sediment Management Standards*); or 173-340 WAC (*The Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulation*).
- Petroleum products including, but not limited to oil, gasoline, grease, fuel oil and heating oil.
- Trash and debris
- Chemicals and/or paint
- Animal waste
- Steam cleaning waste
- Uncured concrete wash water (generated during cleaning, finishing or during exposure of aggregate).
- Laundry wastes or other soaps
- Pesticides, herbicides or fertilizers
- Sewage
- Heated water
- Degreasers and/or solvents
- Bark or other fibrous or organic material
- Antifreeze and/or other automotive products
- Animal carcasses or any portion thereof
- Earth in quantities which cause violation of State water quality standards.
- Acids,alkalis, or bases
- Recreational vehicle wastes
- Dyes unless prior permission has been granted by the Director
- Construction materials and residues
- Wash water, sediment, and debris from street sweeping and street washing
- Metals in either particulate or dissolved form
- Flammable or explosive materials
- Radioactive material
- Batteries

- Drain cleaners
- Swimming pool or spa filter backwash
- Recreational vehicle waste
- Food wastes
- Lawn clippings, leaves, or branches
- Chemicals not normally found in uncontaminated water.

J. Allowable Discharges. The following types of discharges shall not be considered illegal discharges for the purposes of this chapter unless the director determines that the type of discharge, whether singly or in combination with others, is causing or is likely to cause pollution of surface water or groundwater:

- Diverted stream flows
- Rising ground waters
- Uncontaminated ground water infiltration – as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005(20).
- Uncontaminated pumped ground water
- Foundation drains
- Air conditioning condensation
- Irrigation water from agricultural sources that is commingled with urban stormwater
- Springs
- Water from crawl space pumps
- Footing drains
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- Discharges from emergency fire fighting activities.

K. Conditional Discharges. The following types of discharges shall not be considered illegal discharges for the purposes of this chapter if they meet the stated conditions, or unless the director determines that the type of discharge, whether singly or in combination with others, is causing or is likely to cause pollution of surface water or groundwater:

1. Potable water, including water from water line flushing, hyperchlorinated water line flushing, fire hydrant system flushing, and pipeline hydrostatic test water. Planned discharges shall be de-chlorinated to a concentration of 0.1 ppm or less, pH-adjusted, if necessary and in volumes and velocities controlled to prevent re-suspension of sediments in the stormwater system;
2. Lawn watering and other irrigation runoff are permitted but shall be minimized;
3. De-chlorinated swimming pool discharges. These discharges shall be de-chlorinated to a concentration of 0.1 ppm or less, pH-adjusted, if necessary and in volumes and velocities controlled to prevent re-suspension of sediments in the stormwater system;
4. Street and sidewalk wash water, water used to control dust, and routine external building wash down that does not use detergents are permitted if the amount of

street wash and dust control water used is minimized. At active construction sites, street sweeping must be performed prior to washing the street;

5. Non-stormwater discharges covered by another NPDES permit, provided, that the discharge is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations; and provided, that written approval has been granted for any discharge to the storm drain system;
6. Other non-stormwater discharges. The discharges shall be in compliance with the requirements of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) reviewed and approved by the city or county which addresses control of such discharges by applying AKART to prevent contaminants from entering surface or ground water.

L. Prohibition of Illicit Connections

1. The construction, use, maintenance, or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm drain system is prohibited.
2. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.
3. A person is considered to be in violation of these provisions if the person connects a line conveying sewage to the MS4, or allows such a connection to continue.

5A. 090 Inspection Procedures

- A. Inspection procedures will be maintained and updated as necessary in the “Private Stormwater Facilities Inspection Program” standard operating procedure within Public Works Operations.
- B. Prior to making any inspections on private property that has no dedicated access easements to the City; the inspector shall present identification credentials, state the reason for the inspection, and request entry.
- C. If the property or any building or structure on the property is unoccupied, the inspector shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other person(s) having charge or control of the property or portions of the property and request entry.
- D. If after reasonable effort the inspector is unable to locate the owner or other person(s) having charge or control of the property and has reason to believe the condition of the stormwater system creates an immediate hazard to persons or property, the inspector may enter the property.
- E. Unless entry is consented to by the owner or person(s) in control of the property or portion of the property, conditions are reasonably believed to exist which create imminent hazard, or an access easement to the storm facility was dedicated to the City, the inspector shall obtain a search warrant prior to entry as authorized by the laws of the State of Washington.

- F. The inspector may inspect the stormwater system without obtaining a search warrant provided for in Subsection D, provided the inspection can be conducted while remaining on public property or other property on which permission to enter is obtained.

5A. 100 Inspection and maintenance records

Owners of storm drainage systems will be required to provide the City with all existing inspection, maintenance, and repair records, as well as any record drawings or diagrams that they may have for their storm drainage systems when requested.

5A. 110 Enforcement authority

The City of Lacey is obligated to monitor and enforce water quality standards in conformance with the Clean Water Act of 1972. In addition, the State Department of Ecology requires a public as well as a private stormwater inspection and maintenance program under the DPDES phase II program. The City or its designee shall administer and enforce this Chapter and shall have the authority to adopt and implement administrative procedures for such enforcement.

5A. 120 Enforcement policy

- A. Where maintenance and repair is found necessary to correct health or safety problems, to control harmful materials entering the stormwater system, or to remove harmful materials that have entered the stormwater system, such work shall be completed by the owner or operator of the stormwater system or stormwater facility within twenty-four (24) hours of notification of the person or entity responsible for maintenance of the non-compliance. When maintenance and repair is found necessary to prevent water quality degradation, such work shall be completed within seven (7) calendar days of notification, unless there is a severe water quality hazard, in which case such work shall be completed immediately. Other related problems, maintenance, or repairs shall be completed within thirty (30) calendar days of notification of the person or entity responsible for such maintenance of the non-compliance.
- B. In the event a valid response is not received nor the violations corrected, a second letter describing the violations shall be sent in accordance with the procedures set forth above. This second notice shall allow fourteen (14) calendar days for abatement of the violation, or a valid response, to negotiate a schedule as noted in Subsection A, above.
- C. Failure to abate the violation or negotiate a schedule as noted in Subsection B, above within fourteen (14) calendar days of the issuance of the second letter shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

5A. 130 Orders

The City shall have the authority to issue to an owner or person(s) representing an owner an order to maintain or repair a component of a stormwater facility or BMP to bring it into compliance with this Chapter, the Stormwater Management Manual, and/or other City regulations. The order shall include:

- A. A description of the specific nature, extent and time of the violation, and the damage or potential damage that reasonably might occur.
- B. A notice that the violation or the potential violation cease and desist, and in appropriate cases, the specific corrective action to be taken.
- C. A reasonable time to comply, in conformance with Section 13.66.040 of the Lacey Municipal Code. However, in the event the violation is reasonably believed to create an imminent hazard the City shall have the authority to issue an emergency cease and desist order. Such order shall require immediate compliance with the provisions of this chapter by halting operations and/or terminating discharges.
- D. Penalties may be incurred by any owner of a stormwater system not in compliance with this Chapter.
- E. An order to the owner to provide to the City a detailed plan which may include drawings and steps that will be taken to achieve compliance within a specified time. This plan is subject to approval by the City.

5A. 140 Penalty for violations

- A. Persons Subject to Penalty. Any person who violates or fails to comply with the requirements of this Chapter or who fails to conform to the terms of an approval or order issued by the City may be charged with a misdemeanor. Each day of continued violation shall constitute a separate violation for purposes of this penalty.
- B. Aiding and Abetting. Any person who, through an act of commission or omission, aids or abets in the violation shall be considered to have committed a violation of the Chapter, and be subject to enforcement action.
- C. Re-inspection Fees. In addition to the penalties to be imposed, the City may impose a re-inspection fee for any account or storm drainage facility found to be not compliance with this Chapter. This inspection fee shall be independent of any current or future penalties that may be incurred by the property owner for noncompliance with this Chapter.
- D. Disconnection from the MS4. Illicit connections, illicit discharges, or continued failure of the property owner to comply with the provisions of this chapter may result in disconnection from the MS4.

5A. 150 Severability

If any portion of this Chapter or its application to any person, entity, or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Chapter or the application of the provision to other persons, entities, or circumstances shall not be affected.

5A. 160 Abrogation and restrictions

It is not intended that this Chapter repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing regulations, easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this Chapter imposes greater restrictions, the provisions of this Chapter shall prevail.

5A. 170 State statutes and regulations

Appendix C

General Conditions

G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

All discharges and activities authorized by this Permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this Permit.

G2. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of collection, treatment, and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee for pollution control to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this Permit.

G3. NOTIFICATION OF SPILL

If a Permittee has knowledge of a spill into a municipal storm sewer which could constitute a threat to human health, welfare, or the environment, the Permittee shall notify the Ecology regional office and other appropriate spill response authorities immediately but in no case later than within 24 hours of obtaining that knowledge. Spills which might cause bacterial contamination of shellfish, such as might result from broken sewer lines, shall be reported immediately to the Department of Ecology and to the Department of Health, Shellfish Program. The Department of Ecology's regional office 24-hour number is (425)649-7000 for NWRO and (360)407-6300 for SWRO and the Department of Health's shellfish 24-hour number is (360)236-3330.

G4. BYPASS PROHIBITED

The intentional bypass of Stormwater from all or any portion of a Stormwater treatment BMP whenever the design capacity of the treatment BMP is not exceeded, is prohibited unless the following conditions are met:

A. Bypass is: (1) unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; or (2) necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA); and

B. There are no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated Stormwater, or maintenance during normal dry periods.

"Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.

G5. RIGHT OF ENTRY

The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of Ecology, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law at reasonable times:

- A. To enter upon the Permittee's premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this Permit;
- B. To have access to, and copy at reasonable cost and at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the terms of the Permit;
- C. To inspect at reasonable times any monitoring equipment or method of monitoring required in the Permit;
- D. To inspect at reasonable times any collection, treatment, pollution management, or discharge facilities; and
- E. To sample at reasonable times any discharge of pollutants.

G6. DUTY TO MITIGATE

The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this Permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

G7. PROPERTY RIGHTS

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

G8. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in the Permit shall be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any other applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G9. MONITORING

A. Representative Sampling:

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this Permit shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge, including representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets, and maintenance-related conditions affecting effluent quality.

B. Records Retention:

The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the permittee or when requested by the Ecology. On request, monitoring data and analysis shall be provided to Ecology.

C. Recording of Results:

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee shall record the following information: (1) the date, exact place and time of sampling; (2) the individual who performed the sampling or measurement; (3) the dates the analyses were performed; (4) who performed the analyses; (5) the analytical techniques or methods used; and (6) the results of all analyses.

D. Test Procedures:

All sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements in this permit shall conform to the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in this permit or approved in writing by Ecology.

E. Flow Measurement:

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted industry standard for that type of device. Frequency of calibration shall be in conformance with manufacturer's recommendations or at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year. Calibration records should be maintained for a minimum of three years.

F. Lab Accreditation:

All monitoring data, except for flow, temperature, conductivity, pH, total residual chlorine, and other exceptions approved by Ecology, shall be prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, Chapter 173-50 WAC. Soils and hazardous waste data are exempted from this requirement pending accreditation of laboratories for analysis of these media by Ecology.

G. Additional Monitoring:

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

G10. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

With the exception of decant from street waste vehicles, the Permittee shall not allow collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of Stormwater to be resuspended or reintroduced to the storm sewer system or to waters of the state. Decant from street waste vehicles resulting from cleaning Stormwater facilities may be reintroduced only when other practical means are not available and only in accordance with the Street Waste Disposal Guidelines in Appendix 4.

G11. SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this Permit are severable, and if any provision of this Permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Permit shall not be affected thereby.

G12. REVOCATION OF COVERAGE

The director may terminate coverage under this General Permit in accordance with Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC. Cases where coverage may be terminated include, but are not limited to the following:

- A. Violation of any term or condition of this general permit;
- B. Obtaining coverage under this general permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- C. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge;
- D. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes significantly to water quality standards violations;
- E. Failure or refusal of the permittee to allow entry as required in Chapter 90.48.090 RCW;
- F. Nonpayment of permit fees assessed pursuant to Chapter 90.48.465 RCW;

Revocation of coverage under this general permit may be initiated by Ecology or requested by any interested person.

G13. TRANSFER OF COVERAGE

The director may require any discharger authorized by this General Permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit in accordance with Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC.

G14. GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION

This General Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of WAC 173-226-230. Grounds for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination include, but are not limited to the following:

- A. A change occurs in the technology or practices for control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this General Permit;
- B. Effluent limitation guidelines or standards are promulgated pursuant to the CWA or Chapter 90.48 RCW, for the category of dischargers covered under this General Permit;
- C. A water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this General Permit is approved; or
- D. Information is obtained which indicates that cumulative effects on the environment from dischargers covered under this General Permit are unacceptable.
- E. Changes in state law that reference this permit.

G15. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION OR REVOCATION

A Permittee who knows or has reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur which would constitute cause for modification or revocation and reissuance under Condition G12, G14, or 40 CFR 122.62 must report such plans, or such information, to Ecology so that a decision can be made on whether action to modify, or revoke and reissue this Permit will be required. Ecology may then require submission of a new or amended application. Submission of such application does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with this Permit until it is modified or reissued.

G16. APPEALS

- A. The terms and conditions of this General Permit, as they apply to the appropriate class of dischargers, are subject to appeal within thirty days of issuance of this General Permit, in accordance with Chapter 43.21B RCW, and Chapter 173-226 WAC.
- B. The terms and conditions of this General Permit, as they apply to an individual discharger, are appealable in accordance with chapter 43.21B RCW within thirty days of the effective date of coverage of that discharger. Consideration of an appeal of General Permit coverage of an individual discharger is limited to the General Permit's applicability or nonapplicability to that individual discharger.

C. The appeal of General Permit coverage of an individual discharger does not affect any other dischargers covered under this General Permit. If the terms and conditions of this General Permit are found to be inapplicable to any individual discharger(s), the matter shall be remanded to Ecology for consideration of issuance of an individual permit or permits.

D. Modifications of this Permit are appealable in accordance with chapter 43.21B RCW and chapter 173-226 WAC.

G17. PENALTIES

40 CFR 122.41(a)(2) and (3), 40 CFR 122.41(j)(5), and 40 CFR 122.41(k)(2) are hereby incorporated into this Permit by reference.

G18. DUTY TO REAPPLY

The Permittee must apply for permit renewal at least 180 days prior to the specified expiration date of this permit.

G19. CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department shall be signed and certified.

A. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

B. All reports required by this Permit and other information requested by the Department shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Department, and

2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall development and implementation of the SWMP. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under condition G19.B.2 is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall development and implementation of the SWMP, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of condition G19.B.2 must be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this Permit shall make the following 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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted 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 fine and imprisonment for willful violations.”

G20. NON-COMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION

In the event the Permittee is unable to comply with any of the terms and conditions of this permit, including discharges from the Permittees MS4 which may cause a threat to human health or the environment, the Permittee shall:

- A. Take appropriate action to correct or minimize the threat to human health or the environment or otherwise stop or correct the condition of noncompliance.
- B. Notify Ecology of the failure to comply with the permit terms and conditions within 30 days of becoming aware of the non-compliance.
- C. Notify Ecology immediately in cases where the Permittee becomes aware of a discharge from the Permittee’s MS4 which may cause or contribute to an imminent threat to human health or the environment.

G21. UPSETS

Permittees must meet the conditions of 40 CFR 122.41(n) regarding “Upsets.” The conditions are as follows:

- A. Definition. “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- B. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (C) of this condition are met. Any determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, will not constitute final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- C. Conditions necessary for demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

1. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 2. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 3. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B) (24-hour notice of noncompliance).
 4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under 40 CFR 122.41(d) (Duty to Mitigate).
- E. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

Appendix D

Glossary of Acronyms and Definitions

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

AKART means all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment.

All known, available and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment refers to the State Water Pollution Control Act, Chapter 90.48.010 and 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 the Permittee's application is received by Ecology, or prior to a modification of this Permit, whichever is later.

Beneficial Uses means uses of waters of the states 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 ("BMPs") are the schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and structural and/or managerial practices approved by the Department 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.

Common plan of development or sale means a site where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules, but still under a single plan. Examples include: phased projects and projects with multiple filings or lots, even if the separate phases or filings/lots will be constructed under separate contract or by separate owners (e.g. a development where lots are sold to separate builders); a development plan that may be phased over multiple years, but is still under a consistent plan for long-term development; and projects in a contiguous area that may be unrelated but still under the same contract, such as construction of a building extension and a new parking lot at the same facility. If the project is part of a common plan of development or sale, the disturbed area of the entire plan shall be used in determining permit requirements.

Component or **Program Component** means an element of the SWMP listed in S5 SWMP for Cities, Towns, and Counties or S6 Stormwater Management Program for Secondary Permittees of this permit.

Co-permittee means an operator of a regulated small MS4 which is applying jointly with another applicant for coverage under this permit. A co-permittee is an owner or operator of a regulated small MS4 located within or adjacent to another regulated MS4. A co-permittee is only responsible for complying with the

conditions of this permit 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.

Detailed Implementation Plan means the formal implementation plan for a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or water quality clean-up plan.

DIP means Detailed Implementation Plan.

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

Discharge for the purpose of this permit means, unless indicated otherwise, any discharge from a MS4 owned or operated by the permittee.

Entity means another governmental body, or public or private organization, such as another permittee, a conservation district, or volunteer organization.

Equivalent document means a technical Stormwater management manual developed by a state agency, local government or other entity that includes the Minimum Technical Requirements in Appendix 1 of this Permit. The Department may conditionally approve manuals that do not include the Minimum Technical Requirements in Appendix 1; in general, the Best Management Practices (BMPs) included in those documents may be applied at new development and redevelopment sites, but the Minimum Technical Requirements in Appendix 1 must still be met.

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.

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.

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.

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. Disinfection of water mains and appurtenances requires a chlorine residual of 10 mg/L at the end of the disinfection period. This level is

well above the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level of an annual average of 4 mg/Liter chlorine for potable water.

Illicit connection means any man-made conveyance that is connected to a municipal separate storm sewer without a permit, excluding roof drains and other similar type connections. Examples include sanitary sewer connections, floor drains, channels, pipelines, conduits, inlets, or outlets that are connected directly to the municipal separate storm sewer system.

Illicit discharge means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.

Large Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System means all municipal separate storm sewer systems located in an incorporated place with a population of 250,000 or more, a county with unincorporated urbanized areas with a population of 250,000 or more according to the 1990 decennial census by the Bureau of Census.

Low Density Residential Land Use means, for the purpose of permit section S8 Monitoring, one unit per 1-5 acres.

Low Impact Development (LID) means a Stormwater management and land development strategy applied at the parcel and subdivision scale that emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features integrated with engineered, small-scale hydrologic controls to more closely mimic pre-development hydrologic functions.

Major Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Outfall means a municipal separate storm sewer outfall from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more, or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for municipal separate storm sewers that receive Stormwater from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 12 acres or more).

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 (MEP) 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.

Medium Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System means municipal separate storm sewer systems located in an incorporated place with a population of more than 100,000 but less than 250,000, or a county with unincorporated urbanized areas of more than 100,000 but less than 250,000 according to the 1990 decennial census by the Bureau of Census.

MEP means Maximum Extent Practicable.

MTRs means Minimum Technical Requirements.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) 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, storm water, 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 the United States.

(ii) designed or used for collecting or conveying Stormwater.

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

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) 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 Department of Ecology.

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

Notice of Intent for Construction Activity and **Notice of Intent for Industrial Activity** mean the application forms for coverage under the *Baseline General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities*.

Outfall means point source as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the State and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewer systems, or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the State and are used to convey waters of the State.

Permittee unless otherwise noted, the term “Permittee” includes Permittee, Co-Permittee, and Secondary Permittee, as defined below:

(i) A “Permittee” is a city, town, or county owning or operating a regulated small MS4 applying and receiving a permit as a single entity.

(ii) A “Co-Permittee” is any operator of a regulated small MS4 that is applying jointly with another applicant for coverage under this Permit. Co-Permittees own or operate a regulated small MS4 located within or adjacent to another regulated small MS4.

(iii) A “Secondary Permittee” is an operator of regulated small MS4 that is not a city, town or county.

Physically Interconnected means that one MS4 is connected to a second MS4 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 MS4 belonging to another entity.

Pollutant Generating Impervious Surfaces (PGIS) are surfaces considered to be significant sources of pollutants in Stormwater runoff. Such surfaces include those that are subject to vehicular use, industrial activities, or storage of erodible or leachable materials that receive direct rainfall or run-on or blow-in of rainfall. Metal roofs are considered to be PGIS unless coated with an inert, non-leachable material. Roofs that are subject to venting of indoor pollutants from manufacturing, commercial or other operations or processes are also considered PGIS. A surface, whether paved or not, shall be considered PGIS if it is regularly used by motor vehicles. The following are considered regularly-used surfaces: roads, unvegetated road shoulders, bike lanes within the traveled lane of a roadway, driveways, parking lots, unfenced fire lanes, vehicular equipment storage yards, and airport runways.

Process Wastewater means any water which, during manufacture or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by product, or waste product.

Qualified Personnel or Consultant 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.

RCW means the Revised Code of Washington State.

Regulated Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) 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 the NPDES permitting authority and is not eligible for a waiver or exemption under S1.C.

Replaced impervious surfaces means, for structures, the removal and replacement of any exterior impervious surfaces or foundation; or, for other impervious surfaces, the removal down to bare soil, or base course, and replacement. Exemptions and partial exemptions are defined in Appendix 1 of this Permit.

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.”

Shared Waterbodies means waterbodies, including downstream segments, lakes and estuaries that receive discharges from more than one permittee.

Secondary Permittee is an operator of regulated small municipal separate storm sewer system which is not a city, town or county. Secondary Permittees include special purpose districts and other MS4s that meet the criteria for a regulated small MS4 in S1.B.

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

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 6 Determining Construction Site Sediment Transport Potential for a more detailed definition.

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System or **Small MS4** is a conveyance or system of conveyances including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels and/or storm drains which is:

- a. Owned or operated by a city, town, county, district, association or other public body created pursuant to State law having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, Stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer districts, flood control districts or drainage districts, or similar entity.
- b. Designed or used for collecting or conveying Stormwater.
- c. Not a combined sewer system,
- d. Not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.
- e. 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).

Small MS4s include systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities such as: universities, large publicly owned hospitals, prison complexes, highways and other thoroughfares. Storm sewer systems in very discrete areas such as individual buildings do not require coverage under this Permit.

Small MS4s do *not* include storm drain systems operated by non-governmental entities such as: individual buildings, private schools, private colleges, private universities, and industrial and commercial entities.

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

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 Manual for Western Washington means the 5-volume technical manual (Publication Nos. 99-11 through 15 for the 2001 version and Publication Nos. 05-10-029-033 for the 2005 version (The 2005 version replaces the 2001 version) prepared by Ecology for use by local governments that contains BMPs to prevent, control, or treat pollution in storm water.

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) means a set of actions and activities designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the regulated small MS4 to the maximum extent practicable and to protect water quality, and comprising the components listed in S5 or S6 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*.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) 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.

Urbanized Area (UA) is a 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. For the year 2000 Census, the U.S. Census Bureau classified "urban" as all territory, population, and housing units located within an Urbanized Area (UA) or an Urban Cluster (UC). It delineated UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which consists of: core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile and surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile. In addition, under certain conditions, less densely settled territory may be part of each UA or UC. The U.S. Census Bureau announced the "Census 2000 Urbanized Areas" on May 1, 2002. More information can be found at the U.S. Census Bureau website.

Urban/higher density rural subbasins means any subbasin or portion thereof that is within or proposed to be within the urban growth area (UGA), or any rural area subbasin or portion thereof fifty percent or more of which is comprised of lots smaller than 5 acres in size.

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.

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.

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.

**Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)
2015**

Signature Page

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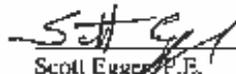
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