

CITY OF AUBURN  
2016 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT  
PROGRAM PLAN

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City of Auburn, WA  
March 2016



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# CITY OF AUBURN 2016 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLAN

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Overview

This document presents the City of Auburn's Stormwater Management Program (SWMP). Preparation and maintenance of this SWMP Plan is required by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) as a condition of the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit (the Phase II Permit). The Phase II permit covers discharges from regulated small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). The SWMP Plan is intended to inform the public of the planned SWMP activities for the upcoming year.

The permit to discharge stormwater is designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants, protect water quality, and meet the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act.

Appendix A includes acronyms and definitions from the Permit to help the reader understand the City's Stormwater Management Program.

### 1.2 Regulatory Background

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program is a requirement of the federal Clean Water Act, which is intended to protect and restore waters for "fishable, swimmable" uses. The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated permit authority to state environmental agencies, and these agencies can set permit conditions in accordance with and in addition to the minimum federal requirements. In Washington, the NPDES-delegated permit authority is the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology).

In Washington, municipalities with a population of over 100,000 are designated as Phase I communities and must comply with Ecology's Phase I NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit. Auburn's population is below the 100,000 threshold, so the City must comply with the Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit. About 100 other municipalities in Washington must also comply with the Phase II Permit, as operators of small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). Ecology's Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit is available on Ecology's website at

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/municipal/phaseIIww/wwphiipermits.html>

The Permit allows municipalities to discharge stormwater runoff from municipal drainage systems into the state's water bodies (e.g., streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and aquifers) as long as municipalities implement programs to protect water quality by reducing the discharge of "non-point source" pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP) through application of Permit-specified "best management practices" (BMPs). The BMPs specified in the Permit are collectively referred to as the Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) and grouped under the following Program components:

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

- Municipal Operations and Maintenance

In addition to the SWMP components the Permit contains special conditions covering:

- Compliance with Total Maximum Daily Load requirements
- Monitoring and Assessment
- Reporting Requirements

The Permit issued by Ecology became effective on August 1, 2013, was modified January 16, 2014 and expires on July 31, 2018. The Permit requires the City to submit an annual report no later than March 31<sup>st</sup> of each year beginning in 2015, on progress in SWMP implementation. The Permit also requires submittal of a SWMP Plan which describes proposed SWMP activities for the current calendar year. The SWMP Plan is to be updated annually and be included in the submittal of the previous year's annual report.

### 1.3 City of Auburn Regulated Area

The Western Washington Phase II Permit applies to operators of regulated small MS4s that discharge stormwater to waters of Washington State located west of the crest of the Cascade Range (west of the eastern boundaries of Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis and Skamania counties). For cities, the Permit requirements extend to those areas of each City that drain to MS4s. Most of Auburn drains to MS4s that ultimately discharge into the Green River, the White River, or Mill Creek. In addition, some portions of the City drain to public infiltration facilities where the stormwater soaks into the ground.

### 1.4 SWMP Implementation Responsibilities

The Utilities Engineering Division in the Community Development and Public Works Department coordinates the overall administration of efforts to comply with Permit requirements. The work plan tables in each Chapter provide the lead departments for the associated task. Other major departments/divisions included in the 2016 SWMP implementation are Maintenance and Operations (M&O), Human Resources (HR), Development Engineering, Permit Center, Innovation and Technology (IT), and Parks.

### 1.5 Document Organization

The contents of this document are based upon Permit requirements and Ecology's "Guidance for City and County Annual Reports for Western Washington, Phase II Municipal Stormwater General Permits." The program components of this SWMP are organized as listed in the Permit:

- **Section 2.0** addresses administering the City's Stormwater Management Program.
- **Section 3.0** addresses public education and outreach.
- **Section 4.0** addresses public involvement and participation.
- **Section 5.0** addresses illicit discharge detection and elimination.
- **Section 6.0** addresses controlling runoff from new development, redevelopment, and construction sites.
- **Section 7.0** addresses municipal operations and maintenance.
- **Section 8.0** addresses compliance with TMDL requirements.
- **Section 9.0** addresses monitoring.

Each section includes a summary of the relevant Permit requirements and a table showing the planned activities for 2016. This document also includes acronyms and definitions in Appendix A for easy reference.

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## 2. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

This section of the SWMP describes Permit requirements related to overall Stormwater Management Program administration, and planned compliance activities for 2016.

### 2.1 Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S5.A) requires the City to fulfill the following actions during the 5-year Permit cycle:

- Develop and implement a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) and prepare written documentation (SWMP Plan) for submittal to Ecology by March 31 of each year. The purpose of the SWMP is to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the municipal stormwater system to the maximum extent practicable and thereby protect water quality. The SWMP Plan is intended to inform the public of the planned SWMP activities for the upcoming calendar year, including any actions to meet the requirements of S7 Compliance with Total Maximum Daily Load Requirements, and S8 Monitoring.
- Implement a program for gathering, tracking, maintaining, and using information to evaluate SWMP development, implementation and permit compliance and to set priorities.
- Coordinate with other permittees on stormwater related policies programs, and projects within adjacent or shared areas.
- Coordinate between City departments to eliminate barriers to compliance with the terms of the permit.

### 2.2 Planned 2016 Compliance Activities

Auburn has positioned itself to maintain compliance. Table 2-1 presents the proposed work plan for the 2016 SWMP administration activities.

Table 2-1. 2016 Stormwater Management Administration Program Work Plan			
Task ID	Task Description	Lead	Compliance Timeframe
SWMP-1	Revise and update the City's Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMP Plan) to identify planned SWMP activities for 2016.	Utilities Engineering	The SWMP submittal is due by March 31st of each year.
SWMP-2	Track program element implementation.	Utilities Engineering	Annual Reporting is due by March 31 <sup>st</sup> of each year beginning in 2015.

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## 3. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

This section describes the Permit requirements related to public education and outreach, and planned compliance activities for 2016.

### 3.1 Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S5.C.1) requires the City to fulfill the following actions during the 5-year Permit cycle:

- Prioritize and target education and outreach activities to specified audiences, including the general public, businesses, residents/homeowners, landscapers, property managers, engineers, contractors, developers, and land use planners to build general awareness and to effect behavior change with the intent to reduce or eliminate behaviors and practices that cause or contribute to adverse stormwater impacts.
- Have an outreach program that is designed to improve the target audience's understanding of the problem and what they can do to solve it.
- Create and/or partner with existing organizations to encourage residents to participate in stewardship opportunities.
- Measure the understanding and adoption of the targeted behaviors for at least one target audience in at least one subject area. Use the resulting measurements to direct education and outreach resources most effectively.
- Track and maintain records of public education and outreach activities.

### 3.2 Planned 2016 Compliance Activities

The City plans to continue the program that has been developed over the last permit cycle. The target audiences include:

- The general public
- Businesses (including home-based and mobile businesses)
- Residents/homeowners
- Landscapers
- Property managers
- Engineers, contractors, developers and land use planners

Table 3-1 presents the work plan for the 2016 SWMP public education and outreach activities.

Table 3-1. 2016 Public Education and Outreach Work Plan			
Task ID	Task Description	Lead	Compliance Timeframe
EDUC-1	Continue collaboration with other NPDES municipalities through Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities (STORM) and Puget Sound Starts Here efforts to promote regional education and outreach programs.	Utilities Engineering	Refinements to existing public education and outreach activities are on-going.
EDUC-2	Refine education and outreach strategy to supplement existing education activities. An example would be evaluating the current pet waste cleanup education strategy to determine whether more frequent outreach is required.	Utilities Engineering	
EDUC-3	Implement new or modify existing education and outreach activities. An example would be adding new business types or revisiting businesses as part of the ECOSS Pollution Prevention Outreach program.	Utilities Engineering	
EDUC-4	Staff training related to Surface Water Management Manual Implementation/Technical Standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permitting</li> <li>• Plan Review</li> <li>• Site Inspections</li> <li>• Maintenance Standards.</li> </ul>	Planning and Public Works Divisions	
EDUC-4a	Educate select city staff and elected officials to develop a common level of knowledge related to Low Impact Development stormwater management techniques.	LID Core Team	2016
EDUC-4b	Educate the general public and developers to develop a common level of knowledge related to Low Impact Development stormwater management principles and techniques.	LID Core team	2016
EDUC-5	Inform public employees, businesses and the general public of the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.	Utilities Engineering	Ongoing
EDUC-6	Provide stewardship opportunities such as planting native plants and invasive species removal at the Auburn Environmental park.	Environmental Services	2016
EDUC-7	Measure understanding and adoption of pollution prevention and spill management by business property managers/owners.	Utilities Engineering	February 2, 2016



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## 4. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

This section describes the Permit requirements related to public involvement and participation, and planned compliance activities for 2016.

### 4.1 Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S5.C.2) requires the City to fulfill the following actions during the 5-year Permit cycle:

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

### 4.2 Planned 2016 Compliance Activities

The City of Auburn has a history of including the public in decision making. Table 4-1 below presents the work plan for the 2016 SWMP public involvement and participation activities.

Table 4-1. 2016 Public Involvement and Participation Work Plan			
Task ID	Task Description	Lead	Compliance Timeframe
PI-1	Provide public involvement opportunities for annual SWMP update.	Utilities Engineering	Public involvement opportunities will be available before the March 31, 2016 submittal.
PI-2	Make SWMP document Report available to public by posting on the City website.	Utilities Engineering	

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## 5. ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

This section describes the Permit requirements related to illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE), and planned compliance activities for 2016.

### 5.1 Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S5.C.3) requires the City to fulfill the following actions during the 5-year Permit cycle:

- Implement an ongoing program to detect and remove illicit discharges, connections, and improper disposal, including any spills into the municipal separate storm sewers owned or operated by the City.
- Maintain a storm sewer system map, have ordinances that prohibit illicit discharges, and implement an ongoing 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.
- Inform public employees, businesses and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.
- Train staff on proper IDDE response SOPs and train municipal field staff 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; identify any updates to the SWMP.

### 5.2 Planned 2016 Compliance Activities

Table 5-1 presents the work plan for 2016 SWMP illicit discharge detection and elimination activities.

Table 5-1. 2016 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Work Plan			
Task ID	Task Description	Lead	Compliance Timeframe
IDDE-1	Continue to implement City-wide IDDE Program and develop any necessary supplemental IDDE activities. Enforce ACC 13.48.210 using education and technical support as a first action and escalating code enforcement as needed. Publicize a phone number for public reporting of spills and illicit discharges.	Utilities Engineering	Ongoing
IDDE-2	Continue to review and update storm system map to address data gaps and Permit requirements.	Utilities Engineering/IT	Ongoing

IDDE-3	Provide IDDE training to new hires in Utility Engineering and Maintenance & Operations.	Utilities Engineering	Ongoing
IDDE-4	Perform IDDE field screening of at least 10% of MS4 to meet the requirement to screen at least 40% of the MS4 by 12/31/17 and 12% annually thereafter.	Utilities Engineering and M&O	Ongoing

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

This section describes the Permit requirements related to controlling runoff from new development, redevelopment, and construction sites, and planned compliance activities for 2016.

#### 6.1 Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S5.C.4) requires the City to fulfill the following actions during the 5-year Permit cycle:

- Implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff (i.e., illicit discharges) to the municipal separate storm sewer system from new development, redevelopment, and construction site activities. The program must apply to both private and public projects, including roads, and address all construction/development-associated pollutant sources.
- Have adopted regulations (codes and standards), plan review, inspection, and escalating enforcement SOPs necessary to implement the program in accordance with Permit conditions, including the minimum technical requirements in Appendix 1 of the Permit by December 31, 2016.
- Review, revise and make effective local development-related codes, rules, standards, or other enforceable documents to incorporate and require Low Impact Development (LID) principles and LID best management practices (BMPs) with the intent of making LID the preferred and commonly-used approach to site development by December 31, 2016.
- Participate in watershed-scale stormwater planning under condition S5.C.4.c of the Phase I Municipal Stormwater General Permit if required.
- Have adopted regulations (codes and standards) and processes to verify adequate long-term operations and maintenance of new post-construction permanent stormwater facilities and BMPs in accordance with Permit conditions, including an annual inspection frequency and/or approved alternative inspection frequency and maintenance standards for private drainage systems as protective as those in Chapter 4 of Volume V of the 2012 Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington by December 31, 2016.
- Provide copies of the Notice of Intent (NOI) for construction or industrial activities to representatives of the proposed new development and redevelopment.
- Provide training to staff on the new codes, standards, and SOPs and create public education and outreach materials.
- Record and maintain records of all inspections and enforcement actions by staff.
- Summarize annual activities for the “Controlling Runoff” component of the Annual Compliance Report; identify any updates to the SWMP.

## 6.2 Planned 2016 Compliance Activities

The City has a program to help reduce stormwater runoff from new development and construction sites. Table 6-1 presents the work plan for 2016 SWMP activities related to runoff control for new development, redevelopment, and construction sites.

Table 6-1. 2016 Controlling Runoff from Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites Work Plan			
Task ID	Task Description	Lead	Compliance Timeframe
CTRL-1	Track and report construction, new development, and redevelopment permits, inspections and enforcement actions.	Planning/ Permit Center	On-going
CTRL-1a	Prior to clearing and construction, inspect all permitted development sites that have a high potential for sediment transport.	Construction	On-going
CRTL-1b	Inspect all permitted development sites during construction.	Construction	On going
CRTL-1c	Inspect all permitted development sites upon completion of construction and prior to final approval or occupancy.	Construction	Ongoing
CRTL-1d	Inspect all permanent stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities and catch basins in new residential developments every six months until 90% of the lots are constructed or construction has stopped and site is fully stabilized.	Construction	Ongoing
CTRL-2	Conduct annual inspection of all treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities (other than catch basins) – i.e., private systems.	Utilities Engineering	On-going
CTRL-3	Update city code related to controlling runoff from new development, redevelopment and construction site projects to implement requirements of the current Municipal NPDES permit.	Community Development and Public Works Department	December 31, 2016
CTRL-4	Develop and adopt a stormwater management manual equivalent to the 2012 <i>Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington</i> as amended in 2014.	Community Development and Public Works Department	December 31, 2016

CTRL-5	Review, revise and make effective development-related codes, rules, standards, or other enforceable documents to incorporate and require LID principles and LID BMPs.	Community Development and Public Works Department	December 31, 2016
CTRL-6	Provide copies of the "Notice of Intent for Construction Activity" and copies of the "Notice of Intent for Industrial Activity" to representatives of proposed new development and redevelopment.	Permit Center	Ongoing
CTRL-7	Enforce local ordinances controlling runoff from sites that are also covered by stormwater permits issued by Ecology.	Construction and Code Enforcement	Ongoing

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## 7. MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

This section describes the Permit requirements related to municipal operations and maintenance, and planned compliance activities for 2016.

### 7.1 Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S5.C.5) requires the City to fulfill the following actions during the 5-year Permit cycle:

- Implement an O&M program, with the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal separate stormwater system and municipal O&M activities.
- Implement maintenance standards for the municipal separate stormwater system that are at least as protective as those specified in the 2012 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington as amended in 2014.
- Conduct annual inspection of all municipally owned or operated permanent stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities and perform maintenance as needed to comply with maintenance standards.
- Inspect all catch basins and inlets owned or operated by the City at least once no later than August 1, 2017 and every two years thereafter. Clean the catch basins if inspections indicate cleaning is needed to comply with maintenance standards.
- Check treatment and flow control facilities after major storms and perform repairs as needed in accordance with adopted maintenance standards.
- Have SOPs in place to reduce stormwater impacts associated with runoff from municipal O&M 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 SOPs and document the training.
- Prepare Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) for all heavy equipment maintenance or storage yards identified for year-round facilities or 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 of the Annual Compliance Report; identify any updates to the SWMP.

## 7.2 Planned 2016 Compliance Activities

Table 7-1 presents the work plan for 2016 SWMP activities related to municipal operations and maintenance.

Table 7-1. 2016 Municipal Operations and Maintenance Work Plan			
Task ID	Task Description	Responsible	Schedule Notes
MOM-1	Conduct annual inspection of all treatment and flow control (other than catch basins) in the public system and perform maintenance as triggered by the maintenance standards.	Community Development and Public Works Department	On-going
MOM-2	Inspect 25% of the public catch basins before July 31, 2016 and perform maintenance as triggered by the maintenance standards. Overarching task is to inspect 100% of the catch basins between August 1, 2013 and August 31, 2017.	M&O	On-going
MOM-3	Perform street sweeping to reduce the amount of street waste that enters the storm drainage conveyance system.	M&O	Ongoing
MOM-4	Develop Low Impact Development maintenance standards, levels of service and inspection procedures for adoption in 2016.	Community Development and Public Works, and Parks Departments	December 31, 2016



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### 8. COMPLIANCE WITH TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD REQUIREMENTS

The federal Clean Water Act requires that Ecology establish “Total Maximum Daily Loads” (TMDL) for rivers, streams, lakes, and marine waters that don’t meet water quality standards. A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards. After the TMDL has been calculated for a given water body, Ecology determines how much each source must reduce its discharges of the pollutant in order bring the water body back into compliance with the water quality standards. TMDL requirements are included in the stormwater NPDES permits for discharges into affected water bodies.

Stormwater discharges covered under this Permit are required to implement actions necessary to achieve the pollutant reductions called for in applicable TMDLs. Applicable TMDLs are those approved by the EPA before the issuance date of the Permit or which have been approved by the EPA prior to the issue date of the Permit or the date Ecology issues coverage under the Permit, whichever is later. Information on Ecology’s TMDL program is available on Ecology’s website at [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/tmdl](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/tmdl).

In accordance with Permit condition S7 Compliance with Total Maximum Daily Load Requirements the City must comply with the following TMDL.

Name of TMDL	Puyallup Watershed Water Quality Improvement Project
Document(s) for TMDL	<i>Puyallup River Watershed Fecal Coliform Total Maximum Daily Load – Water Quality Improvement Report and Implementation Plan</i> , June 2011, Ecology Publication No. 11-10-040. <a href="http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1110040.html">http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1110040.html</a>
Location of Original 303(d) Listings	Puyallup River 16712, 7498, White River 16711, 16708, 16709, Clear Creek 7501, Swan Creek 7514, Boise Creek 16706
Area Where TMDL Requirements Apply	Requirements apply in all areas regulated under the Permittee’s municipal stormwater permit and discharging to water bodies listed within the specific requirement in this TMDL section.
Parameter	Fecal Coliform
EPA Approval Date	September 2011
MS4 Permittee	Phase I Permit: King County, Pierce County Phase II Permit: Auburn, Edgewood, Enumclaw, Puyallup, Sumner

Actions required of the City under this TMDL include:

- Beginning no later than October 1, 2013, conduct twice monthly wet weather sampling of stormwater discharges to the White River at Auburn Riverside High School to determine if specific discharges from Auburn's MS4 exceed the water quality criteria for fecal coliform bacteria.
  - Data shall be collected for one wet season.
  - Data shall be collected in accordance with an Ecology-approved QAPP.
  - Data collected since EPA TMDL approval can be used to meet this requirement.

These actions have been completed.

- For any of the outfalls monitored, showing discharges that exceed water quality criteria for primary contact recreation: designate those areas discharging via the MS4 of concern as high priority areas for illicit discharge detection and elimination efforts and implement the schedules and activities identified in S5.C.3 of the Western Washington Phase II permit for response to any illicit discharges found beginning no later than August 1, 2014.

This action has been completed.

- Install and maintain pet waste education and collection stations at municipal parks and other Permittee owned and operated lands adjacent to streams. Focus on locations where people commonly walk their dogs.

## 8.1 Planned 2016 Compliance Activities

Table 8-1 presents the work plan for 2016 SWMP activities related to TMDL requirement compliance.

Table 8-1. 2016 Compliance with TMDL Load Requirements			
Task ID	Task Description	Responsible	Schedule Notes
TMDL - 1	Include summary of activities conducted in TMDL area to address TMDL parameter (fecal coliform) with annual report to Ecology.	Utilities Engineering	March 31, 2016
TMDL-2	Maintain pet waste education and collection stations at municipal parks and other public lands adjacent to the White River and its tributaries.	Parks Department	On-going

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## 9. MONITORING

This section describes the Permit requirements related to water quality monitoring, and planned compliance activities for 2016.

### 9.1 Permit Requirements

The Permit (Section S8) requires the City to either conduct Status and Trends Monitoring, and Effectiveness Studies, or pay annually into a collective fund to implement monitoring through the Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program (RSMP). The City committed in 2013 to pay \$45,096.00 annually into the collective RSMP monitoring fund for both Status and Trends Monitoring and Effectiveness Studies.

All permittees are required to pay into the RSMP to implement the RSMP Source Identification Information Repository (SIDIR). Auburn's annual payment will be \$2,614.00.

Payments are due to the Department of Ecology by August 15<sup>th</sup> each year.

The City is required to provide the following monitoring and/or assessment data in each annual report:

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

### 9.2 Planned 2016 Compliance Activities

Table 9-1 presents the work plan for 2016 SWMP monitoring activities.

Table 9-1. 2016 Water Quality Monitoring Work Plan			
Task ID	Task Description	Lead	Compliance Timeframe
MNTR -1	Pay \$47,710.00 annually into the RSMP collective fund for implementation of Status and Trends Monitoring, Effectiveness Studies, and the Source Identification Information Repository.	Utilities Engineering	Annual payment due by August 15 <sup>th</sup> .

## APPENDIX A

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### Acronyms and Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**BMP** means Best Management Practice.

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

**Census defined urban area** means Urbanized Area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Discharge Point** means the location where a discharge leaves the Permittee's MS4 through the Permittee's MS4 facilities/BMPs designed to infiltrate.

**Entity** means a governmental body, or a public or private organization.

**EPA** means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

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

**Highway** means a main public road connecting towns and cities.

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

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

**Illicit connection** means any infrastructure connection to the MS4 that is not intended, permitted or used for collecting and conveying stormwater or non-stormwater discharges allowed as specified in this

permit (S5.C.3 and S6.D.3). Examples include sanitary sewer connections, floor drains, channels, pipelines, conduits, inlets, or outlets that are connected directly to the MS4.

**Illicit discharge** means any discharge to a MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater or of non-stormwater discharges allowed as specified in this permit (S5.C.3 and S6.D.3).

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

**Land disturbing activity** means any activity that results in a change in the existing soil cover (both vegetative and non-vegetative) and/or the existing soil topography. Land disturbing activities include, but are not limited to clearing, grading, filling and excavation. Compaction that is associated with stabilization of structures and road construction shall also be considered land disturbing activity. Vegetation maintenance practices, including landscape maintenance and gardening, are not considered land disturbing activity. Stormwater facility maintenance is not considered land disturbing activity if conducted according to established standards and procedures.

**LID** means Low Impact Development.

**LID BMP** means low impact development best management practices.

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

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

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

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

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

**MEP** means Maximum Extent Practicable.

**MS4** means municipal separate storm sewer system.

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

- (i) Owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of Washington State.
- (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater.
- (iii) Which is not a combined sewer;
- (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.; and
- (v) Which is defined as “large” or “medium” or “small” or otherwise designated by Ecology pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26.

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

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

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

**New Permittee** means a city, town, or county that is subject to the *Western Washington Municipal Stormwater General Permit* and was not subject to the permit prior to August 1, 2013.

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

**NOI** means Notice of Intent.

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

**Notice of Intent for Construction Activity** means the application form for coverage under the

*Construction Stormwater General Permit.*

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

**NPDES** means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

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

**Permeable pavement** means pervious concrete, porous asphalt, permeable pavers or other forms of pervious or porous paving material intended to allow passage of water through the pavement section. It often includes an aggregate base that provides structural support and acts as a stormwater reservoir.

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

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

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

**QAPP** means Quality Assurance Project Plan.

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

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

**RCW** means the Revised Code of Washington State.

**Receiving waterbody or receiving waters** means naturally and/or reconstructed naturally occurring surface water bodies, such as creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, and marine waters, or ground water, to which infiltration MS4 discharges.

**Redevelopment** means, on a site that is already substantially developed (i.e., has 35% or more of existing hard surface coverage), the creation or addition of hard surfaces; the expansion of a building footprint or addition or replacement of a structure; structural development including construction, installation or expansion of a building or other structure; replacement of hard surface that is not part of a routine maintenance activity; and land disturbing activities. Refer to Appendix 1 for a definition of hard surfaces.

**Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program** means, for all of western Washington, a stormwater-focused monitoring and assessment program consisting of these components: status and trends monitoring in small streams and marine nearshore areas, stormwater management program effectiveness studies, and a source identification information repository (SIDIR). The priorities and



scope for the RSMP are set by a formal stakeholder group. For this permit term, RSMP status and trends monitoring will be conducted in the Puget Sound basin only.

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

**RSMP** means Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program.

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

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

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

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

**SIDIR** means Source Identification Information Repository.

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

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

**Source control BMP** means a structure or operation that is intended to prevent pollutants from coming into contact with stormwater through physical separation of areas or careful management of activities that are sources of pollutants. The *SWMMWW* separates source control BMPs into two types. Structural Source Control BMPs are physical, structural, or mechanical devices, or facilities that are intended to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater. Operational BMPs are non-structural practices that prevent or reduce pollutants from entering stormwater. See Volume IV of the *SWMMWW* (2012) for details.

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

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

**Stormwater Management Program** means a set of actions and activities designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP and to protect water quality, and comprising the components listed in S5 (for cities, towns and counties) or S6 (for Secondary Permittees) of this Permit and any

additional actions necessary to meet the requirements of applicable TMDLs pursuant to S7 *Compliance with TMDL Requirements*, and S8 *Monitoring and Assessment*.

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

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

**SWMP** means Stormwater Management Program.

**TMDL** means Total Maximum Daily Load.

**Total Maximum Daily Load** means a water cleanup plan. A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources.

The calculation must include a margin of safety to ensure that the water body can be used for the purposes the state has designated. The calculation must also account for reasonable variation in water quality. Water quality standards are set by states, territories, and tribes. They identify the uses for each water body, for example, drinking water supply, contact recreation (swimming), and aquatic life support (fishing), and the scientific criteria to support that use. The Clean Water Act, section 303, establishes the water quality standards and TMDL programs.

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

**UGA** means Urban Growth Area.

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

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

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

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

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

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