



2020 **STORMWATER** **MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Prepared by



City of Bothell™

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Executive Summary

In 1960, public awareness and concern heightened regarding water pollution. Pollution was so widespread and evident that it was easy to point to the major polluters. In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), was amended to stop these point source polluters and improve water quality for fishing, drinking, and recreational use.

After these government Acts had existed for several years, water appeared to be cleaner, but testing determined that the chemical, physical, and biological health remained compromised. Many unseen pollutants were still entering rivers, lakes, and streams through non-point sources. Further testing showed that individuals were contributing small amounts of pollution that was being carried to local streams through storm drains. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) then expanded the CWA to include all municipal, industrial, and commercial facilities that discharge wastewater or stormwater through pipes, ditches, or channels into our natural waterbodies. These regulations require all of these groups to obtain a permit in order to continue discharging.

City of Bothell's permit, the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit, is commonly referred to as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. It requires the City to establish a stormwater program with a set of activities and actions aimed at protecting and restoring local rivers, lakes, and streams. The City of Bothell has included these required elements in its 2020 Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). Here are the eight elements of the SWMP:

- Stormwater Planning
- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Involvement and Participation
- MS4 Mapping and Documentation
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment and Construction Sites
- Operations and Maintenance
- Source Control Program for Existing Development

Stormwater Planning

The City is working to update our Storm and Surface Water Master Plan in 2020 which will include short- and long-term planning. We are also in the process of completing our watershed inventory and prioritization which will include a Stormwater Management Action Plan (SMAP) for at least one catchment area. We continue to require Low Impact Development (LID) in all development activities, where feasible.

Public Education and Outreach

The everyday actions of people that live in, visit, or drive through Bothell are a common cause of many stormwater issues. Because our individual actions cause these issues, preventing pollution by changing our habits is a more effective and less expensive solution to the problem than trying to clean up pollutants after they have entered our land, water, and air. Our educational programs provide specific outreach activities designed to provide acceptable alternatives to individual daily habits that pollute stormwater.

Public Involvement and Participation

The City provides a number of opportunities for the public to participate in the decision-making process involving the development, implementation, and update of our SWMP. We provide these opportunities through direct requests (articles, events, website, social media, etc.) and at City Council sessions.

MS4 Mapping and Documentation

The City maintains mapping and spatial data that includes stormwater infrastructure located within its jurisdiction. This data enables and transforms the way City staff and customers make decisions, conduct city business, and distribute information.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The City has established an effective program for responding to spills and illegal discharges that includes education, assistance, and enforcement. Spills can come in many forms from business and residential sources, so we place efforts on educating citizens to ensure they know how to prevent spills as well as how to report them if they occur.

Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment and Construction Sites

The City has adopted ordinances, amended its construction standards, and provided training to improve site conditions for new and redevelopment. Design Standards are updated annually in January to improve effectiveness and implementation of stormwater controls and treatment on new and redeveloped sites.

Operations and Maintenance

The City is responsible for the performance of many aspects of local roads and waterways. We provide services year-round and, at times, under adverse conditions. The City conducts maintenance and operations with the intent to reduce and eliminate sources of polluted runoff from City actions.

Source Control Program for Existing Development

The City is currently developing a program for educating and enforcing Best Management Practices (BMPs) for businesses. We will launch a pilot program in 2020 to inform a full test program in 2021. This will include, a business inventory creation, ordinance adoption, progressive enforcement code changes, an inspection program completing inventory 20% of the inventory annually, and a staff training program. These efforts will ensure the City has a robust program before the 2022 Department of Ecology deadlines for specific program elements.

Monitoring

Monitoring is set up to answer the question “*What is the status of Bothell stream health and how is it changing over time?*” Because the answer is not easily quantified, counted, or measured, we use a variety of methods that provide signals along the continuum of stream health to give us accurate information.

This report further describes the different elements of the SWMP. We review and update the SWMP annually to provide a summary of our efforts and future plans. The goal we are working toward is improved water quality throughout the City for the benefit of all citizens.

Here are several ways to provide comment about Bothell’s SWMP:

Fill out an online form: www.bothellwa.gov/swmpfeedback

Email Christi Cox, Surface Water Program Coordinator: christi.cox@bothellwa.gov

Mail comments to:

City of Bothell – Public Works
Attn: Christi Cox
18415 101st Avenue NE
Bothell, WA 98011

View past reports on our website: www.bothellwa.gov/stormdocs

Introduction

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program is a requirement of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), which is intended to protect and restore our Nation's waters (*see Executive Summary*). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has given their permitting authority to state environmental agencies, which in our state is the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). The City of Bothell must comply with the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit requirements issued by Ecology.

This Permit allows the City to send stormwater runoff from municipal drainage systems (e.g., storm drains, pipes, ditches, etc.) into the State's water bodies (e.g., streams, rivers, lakes, and wetlands) as long as the City implements programs to reduce and eliminate pollution from non-point sources (*see Glossary*). The actions and activities specified in the Permit are collectively referred to as the Stormwater Management Plan and are grouped under the following components, as listed in the Executive Summary:

- Stormwater Planning
- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Involvement
- MS4 Mapping and Documentation
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment and Construction Sites
- Operations and Maintenance
- Source Control Program for Existing Development

The City is required to report annually, by March 31, on its progress in permit implementation for the prior year, and submit a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) report that describes proposed program activities for the coming year. Implementation of the various Permit conditions is phased throughout the previous Permit term, 2013 through July 2018, and partially throughout the current Permit term, which began on August 1, 2019

Additional Permit information is available on Ecology's website:

<http://bit.ly/NPDESpermit>

The following sections summarize the City's program plans. This is the 11th year of such reports with each consecutive year built upon the previous one.

Stormwater Planning

The City is currently working to update our Storm and Surface Water Master Plan which includes our short- and long-term planning. We utilize existing teams to identify, inform, influence, review, and approve planning recommendations and changes to our policies and procedures. These teams include; our Public Works Leadership Team, Development Services Leadership Team, our Executive Leadership Team, and our City Council Study Sessions. We are currently in the process of our watershed inventory and prioritization which will include a Stormwater Management Action Plan (SMAP) for at least one catchment area.

Public Education and Outreach

The everyday actions of people that live in, visit, or drive through this area are a common cause of many stormwater issues. Because our individual actions cause these issues, preventing pollution by changing our habits is more effective and costs less than trying to clean up pollutants after they have entered our land, water, and air.



Natural Yard Care workshop participants building their own rain barrels with guidance from Snohomish Conservation District staff

The stormwater permit lists a number of target audiences and which habits they could change to protect and improve our local streams. Our goal is to reduce or eliminate these habits or practices and replace them with better, safer, healthier alternatives.

Simply providing information, while helpful, does not necessarily motivate people to change their current habits. For this reason, we create programs that help people understand what habits contribute to pollution, provide them with alternative habits that are less polluting, and even provide them with assistance to help them make better choices. By doing these things, everyone is able to make a meaningful difference and often save money by making small changes in their daily habits.



Volunteers preparing to spread mulch along the banks of Parr Creek for Orca Recovery Day

Below are stormwater-related behaviors that we plan to focus on through 2020.

Residents

- Natural yard care
- Pet waste
- Septic system maintenance
- Hazardous chemical use, storage, and disposal
- Home maintenance (carpet cleaning, pressure washing, painting, construction, etc.)
- Vehicle maintenance (car washing, auto repair and maintenance)
- Low impact development principles and techniques

Businesses

- Impacts from impervious surfaces
- How to prevent and report spills to minimize damage
- Impacts from pollution on local rivers, lakes, and streams
- Dumpster and equipment maintenance
- Dangerous waste requirements for SQGs
- Proper landscaping maintenance practices
- Low impact development principles and techniques
- How to properly inspect and maintain their stormwater facilities

General Public

- Youth education on stormwater pollution prevention
- Impacts of stormwater on surface waters
- Impacts from impervious surfaces
- Hazardous chemical use, storage, and disposal
- Stewardship opportunities
- Impacts from outdoor spills and how to report them
- Low impact development principles and techniques
- City's plans to improve local water conditions

For 2020, we plan to focus our residential efforts on using natural yard care techniques and properly disposing of pet waste. For our business target audience, we will promote spill prevention and reporting, as well as assistance with the state dangerous waste requirements for Small Quantity Generators (SQGs). We are in the process of developing a new stormwater source control program which will have an outreach

component in addition to inspection and compliance. For our general public audience, we will continue focusing on youth education, stewardship opportunities, and reporting spills.

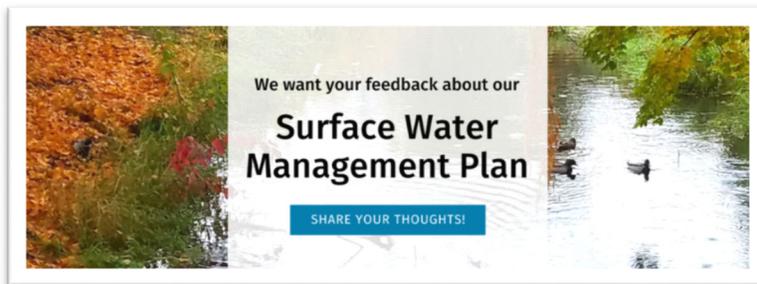
We also partner with our two local conservation districts (King and Snohomish) to help provide stormwater technical assistance, education, and outreach to Bothell residents in a less regulatory manner, while still maintaining permit compliance

Each year we provide detail about our education programs in our *Education and Outreach Summary Report*, available on our City website:

www.bothellwa.gov/stormdocs

Public Involvement and Participation

We encourage City of Bothell residents, businesses, and the general public to participate in the development, revisions, updates, implementation, and funding rates for our Surface Water Management programs and services. We typically solicit feedback through our website comment form, City Council sessions, or through direct comment requests (articles, events, social media reminders, etc.).



Homepage banner on City of Bothell's website, November 2019

This year City of Bothell will post its 2020 SWMP and Annual Report on the City website with a link to the comment form. We will solicit the public's feedback about our plan using outreach methods such as social media, the

Bothell Bridge, an open house during National Public Works Week in May, and through targeted electronic communications.

We encourage citizens to comment at any time throughout the year in written form.

Here are ways to provide comment:

- Fill out an online form: www.bothellwa.gov/swmpfeedback
- Email Christi Cox, Surface Water Program Coordinator: christi.cox@bothellwa.gov
- Mail comments to:
City of Bothell – Public Works
Attn: Christi Cox
18415 101st Avenue NE
Bothell, WA 98011

MS4 Mapping and Documentation

We are continuously updating the City's GIS mapping of Bothell's storm and surface water system as new infrastructure is added, and editing the existing infrastructure based on what is identified in the field. We have mapped all known receiving waters including tributary conveyance to all known outfalls.

Staff have begun checking the size and material for all known outfalls and updating records as needed during regular inspections and maintenance. Known connections from the MS4 to private facilities are entered as part of the normal updating process. This important mapping tool assists with all of our stormwater related activities from higher level planning to effective investigation. For example, within the illicit discharge detection and elimination program, mapping allows inspectors and maintenance staff to determine the extent of a spill for cleaning and reporting purposes.

Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The City's program for responding to spills and illicit discharges includes education, assistance, recovery, and enforcement. As spills can come in many forms from business and residential sources, we make efforts to educate before they happen to ensure



Staff responding to an illicit discharge in a pond

everyone knows what they should do to prevent spills, as well as how to report them if they do occur.

We will continue collecting data regarding spill type, location, and frequency through 2020 to provide statistics and show trends over time. We will submit this data to Ecology, who will determine regional trends and recommend ways to reduce spills across the region.

In addition to spill response activities, staff proactively screen the storm drainage system for pollutants, and conduct ongoing training to ensure all staff is knowledgeable about what is and what is not allowed into storm drains.

We will be developing a new stormwater source control program this year, which will have education, outreach, inspection, and compliance components aimed at helping businesses implement stormwater best management practices (BMPs).

Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment and Construction Sites

The City adopted new ordinances, improved construction standards, and provided training to improve site conditions for new and redevelopment. Our focus through 2020



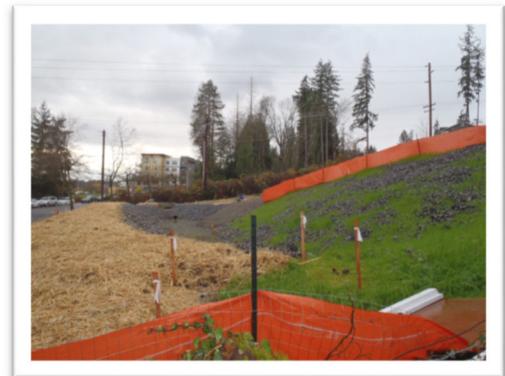
Erosion and stormwater runoff controls at a private residence

will be addressing minor updates to the storm design standards adopted in December 2016. These standards provide improved controls and treatment for stormwater runoff and pollution prevention. The next major revision to the storm design standards will be evaluated in 2021 and be effective prior to July 1, 2022.

We conduct stormwater specific inspections every six months during the construction of any new residential facilities with privately owned and operated storm facilities

that fall under the NPDES permit. We do the same, but on an annual basis, for all commercial and post-construction residential facilities. We typically submit inspection reports to the facility owner/operator with the listed actions necessary to keep the site within the City's adopted maintenance standards. At the time this report was written, there were 51 privately owned/operated sites with 189 online storm facilities that fall under the NPDES permit.

For sites with privately owned/operated storm facilities that do not fall under the NPDES permit, we conduct inspections in accordance with Bothell Municipal Code (BMC) General Maintenance Requirements Section 18.04.270. We submit inspection reports to the owner with the listed actions necessary to keep the site within the City's adopted maintenance standards. At the time this report was written, there were 322 sites with privately owned/operated storm facilities.



Silt fence and straw used as erosion control methods at a private residential construction site

Operations and Maintenance

City staff play a significant role in preventing and eliminating polluted stormwater runoff from City day-to-day activities. We constantly look at all aspects of our maintenance and operations practices. These include how to keep City facilities and parking lots clean,



Storm Operations staff emptying vector truck contents into a decant facility

and how best to maintain City roads and parks. Our intent is to identify places or actions that could be contributing to polluted stormwater runoff and find ways to remedy the problems. The City first investigated its maintenance shop and equipment and storage areas in 2009. Our findings led us to create a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

When the Bothell Operations Center (BOC) was completed in 2011, we added it to our

list of facilities to review. The BOC property is shared with the Northshore School District, who has joined our efforts to use proper stormwater BMPs. Surface Water staff conduct an annual audit of each facility, and they make recommendations on ways to continually improve stormwater and hazardous materials related safety and performance for each facility.

For other City business, such as our Capital Improvement Program or park lands, we created policy and procedures manuals to reduce or eliminate impacts from our regular maintenance activities to the maximum extent practical. We review our policies and procedures as part of our Public Works



Street sweeper removing debris from roadway

Accreditation program and update as needed.

The City adopted the most recent maintenance standards available in December 2016 and updated them in in 2020 to include new technologies for maintenance of publicly-owned and operated stormwater facilities.

To keep the policy document current, City staff routinely attend training in various aspects of water pollution prevention, such as the latest Low Impact Development techniques, how best to control soil erosion at active construction sites, and what to do if they encounter stormwater pollution.

In order to comply with the NPDES permit and to ensure proper maintenance and care of publicly-owned and operated permanent stormwater flow control and water quality treatment facilities, the City annually conducts site inspections and performs maintenance on any public stormwater facilities that fail to meet standards. At the time



Storm Operations staff performing pond maintenance

this report was written, there were 145 known sites with 396 publicly owned and operated stormwater facilities within Bothell's city limits.

In 2017, the City's Storm Operations and Surface Water Management divisions began using a maintenance management program called Lucity. With this software, staff can more easily coordinate and accurately track any stormwater-related maintenance work within the City of Bothell.

The City's Maintenance and

Operations staff also routinely perform spot checks of potentially damaged stormwater control facilities after major storm events. Staff may conduct repairs or take appropriate maintenance actions based on the results of these inspections. Staff routinely check 17 facilities for safe operations before and after major storm events.

Citywide Storm Drains Maintenance Program

The City has over 8,000 storm drains, also referred to as catch basins. They are often along the curbside and they capture runoff from roads and other hard surfaces (e.g., driveways, sidewalks, roofs, etc.). In addition to collecting stormwater runoff, these structures also capture pollutants like silt, debris, and vehicle wastes. To prevent those pollutants from entering local streams, the City has adopted a circuit based inspection program and regular cleaning schedule. This ensures that all City-maintained catch basins within the circuit are inspected at least once every two years and the entire system cleaned and maintained as necessary and in accordance with the NPDES permit.



Storm Operations staff vactoring a catch basin

Source Control Program for Existing Development

The City is currently developing a new stormwater source control program, which will have education, outreach, inspection, and compliance components aimed at helping businesses implement stormwater best management practices (BMPs).

We will launch a pilot program in 2020 to inform a full test program in 2021. These efforts will ensure the City has a robust program before the 2022 Department of Ecology deadlines for specific program elements. These elements include, a business inventory creation, ordinance adoption, progressive enforcement code changes, an inspection program completing inventory 20% of the inventory annually, and a staff training program.

Monitoring

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Requirements

The State is required to determine the highest amount of each pollutant that is allowed within a surface water body in order to meet water quality standards. Bothell has two watersheds with TMDLs within the City, both addressing the same pollutant: fecal bacteria. North Creek and Swamp Creek have fecal bacteria levels that, at times, pose a health risk to people who come in contact with the water.

The TMDLs require the City and others to take certain prescribed actions. One action is to conduct yearly monitoring of fecal bacteria levels in the streams. Bothell began monitoring in 2007 and will continue to do so into the foreseeable future. In 2015, the City provided Ecology with an updated Quality Assurance Project Plan to cover the next five years of TMDL monitoring.

The 2019 NPDES permit directs the City to conduct Targeted Source Identification and Elimination surveys beginning in 2021. Prior to the surveys, the City is required to identify a high priority area that will be the focus of the surveys. For 2020, the City will begin reviewing fecal coliform data to aid in the selection of at least one new high priority survey area.

The TMDL Annual Reports and the Bacteria Pollution Control Plan are available on the City's website: www.bothellwa.gov/stormdocs

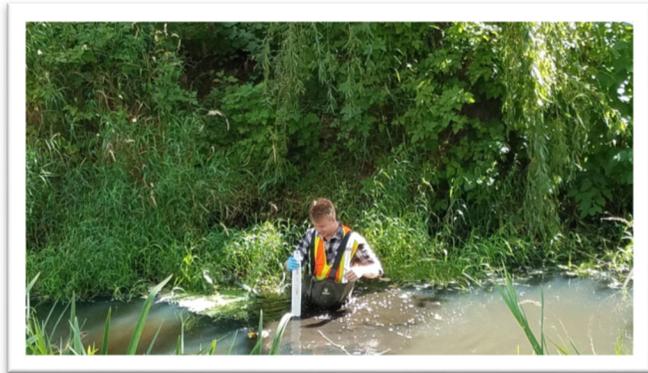
Monitoring and Assessment

Since 2010, Bothell has monitored local streams for stream health metrics. We have several monitoring objectives which include: determining the stream health each year and assessing how conditions change over time, examining the effects of urban stormwater runoff and the cumulative effectiveness of City surface water management programs and actions, and screening for potential water quality pollution from non-point and point sources.

We collect water quality measurements such as temperature, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, pH, fecal coliform, and turbidity. We also collect physical habitat metrics along with biological measurements of in-stream insects (macroinvertebrates). These measurements inform the City of potential impacts from pollution and aid in prioritization efforts for water quality improvement and restoration projects. Overall, the City has four major monitoring programs which include:

1. **Ambient monitoring at discrete locations within the City.** We monitor at the same sites each month and have sampled some sites for over 10 years. These sites provide valuable trend analysis by allowing us to see changes over time. For 2020, we have identified 12 sites for ambient monthly monitoring.
2. **Watershed health monitoring following the Washington State Department of Ecology Watershed Health Monitoring (WHM) protocols.** Beginning in 2019 and continuing in 2020, these sites give greater information for citywide water quality, physical habitat, and biologic health. Examples of metrics measured include: substrate type, riparian corridor condition, stream channel characteristics, macroinvertebrates, fecal coliform, nutrients, metals, and more. Monitoring locations are based on probabilistic (random) sampling design that allows for statistical inferences for all of Bothell while also comparing to regional data such as the County or State level. For 2020, we will monitor 15 sites using this protocol.

- 3. Stormwater sampling of outfalls and within the storm system.** These sites provide data on where stormwater might be causing issues in receiving water bodies. This data also gives us information on where it might be beneficial to provide stormwater retrofits, treatment, or education. Metrics measured in the stormwater system include: total suspended sediment, fecal coliform, metals, and nutrients. For 2020, we will use this protocol for 15 sites.



Surface Water staff taking water quality measurements at Parr Creek

- 4. Effectiveness studies at water quality improvement projects.** This data helps evaluate how water quality improvement projects or restoration projects are improving stream health at the local scale. Often times these projects aren't seen at the watershed scale and need to be studied at the local scale to show how programs and projects are improving stream health. For 2020, we will monitor one restoration site over the summer for temperature and dissolved oxygen.

Historical data suggests that water quality in Bothell streams are not meeting state Water Quality Standards for fecal coliform, temperature, and dissolved oxygen and are in poor biologic health. These results are consistent with other cities in the Puget Sound area (Figure 1). Preliminary trend analysis also shows increasing temperatures and decreasing dissolved oxygen in local streams over time. Data collected is important for providing baseline conditions, status of health in our surface waters, and preliminary trend detection for stream health.

Detailed descriptions of the monitoring results are available on the City's website as Stream Health Assessment (or Bioassessment) reports: www.bothellwa.gov/stormdocs. We encourage citizens to review these reports and provide feedback.

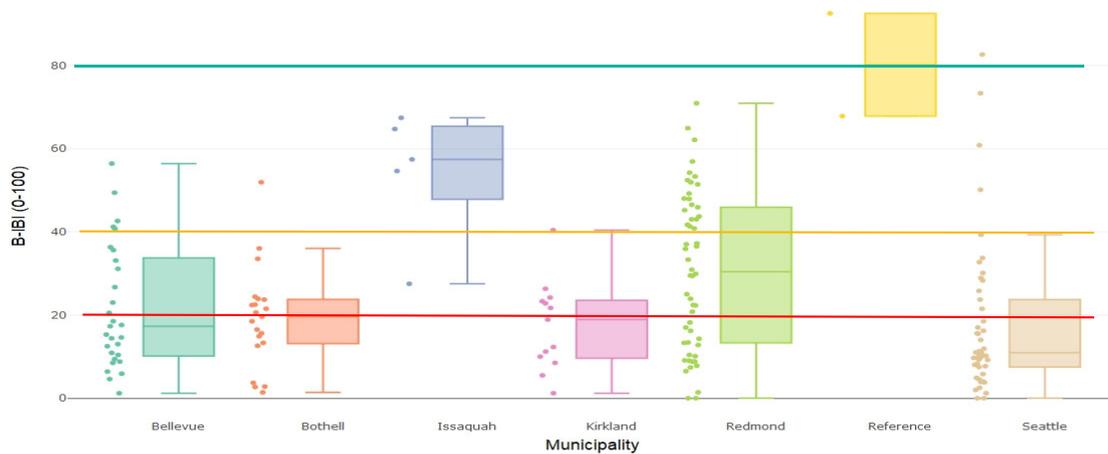


Figure 1. Benthic Index of Biotic Integrity (B-IBI) from several municipalities surrounding Bothell. Values below the red line indicate very poor status, below the yellow line poor status, and above the green line are excellent status. Results were tabulated from the Puget Sound Stream Benthos website. Results were downloaded from 2010-2018 and only include the most recent visit per site so that sites were weighted evenly.

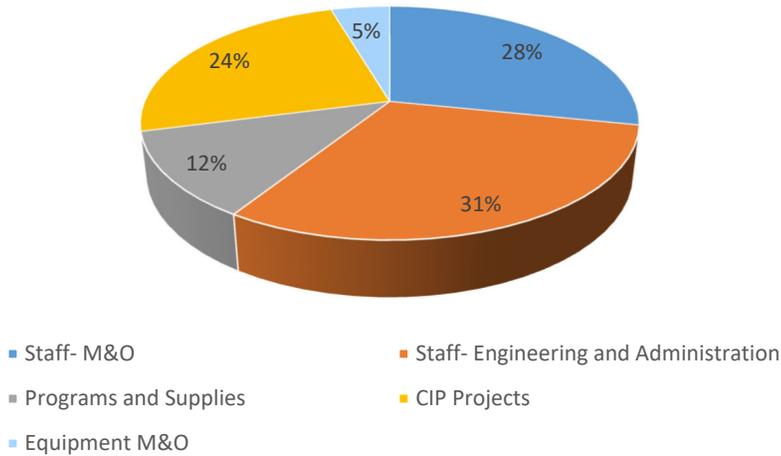
Financial Costs to Implement NPDES Permit

In 2008, the City began tracking staff time, equipment purchases, contracts, and related expenditures by NPDES surface water program component. The following table shows the amount spent on stormwater program elements including associated operating costs in 2019:

Category	Cost
Staff - M&O	\$1,125,644
Staff - Engineering and Administration	\$1,227,444
Programs and Supplies	\$474,802
CIP Projects	\$978,122
Equipment M&O	\$181,623
Total	\$3,987,635

The following chart shows the percent distribution of funds by category:

2019 NPDES Program Costs

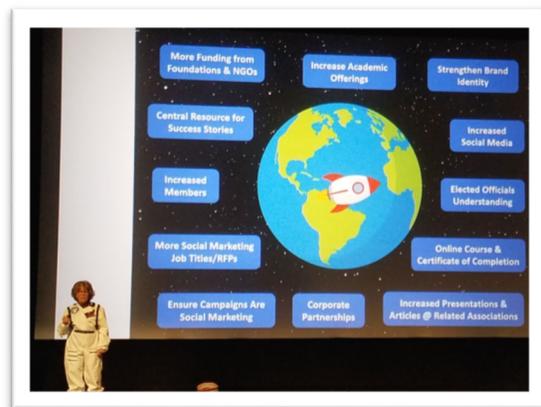


The costs increased over previous calculations due to capital projects and increases in pay for existing staff. This level of spending will likely increase slightly over time as the City responds to increased permit requirements, inspection and maintenance needs for stormwater facilities, and as the City grows and adds new stormwater systems.

External and Internal Permit Coordination

Surface Water Management staff routinely attend outside forums to share and coordinate stormwater related policies, programs, and projects with other neighboring permit entities. The forum meetings include but are not limited to: stormwater inspections, NPDES Permit coordinators, participation in Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities (STORM group), Stormwater Monitoring Group (SWG), Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA-8) Implementation Committee, American Public Works Association (APWA), and ESA Regional Road Map.

The City’s Goals, Policies, and Procedures for City Operations outlines internal coordination efforts between and within departments and divisions, along with results of annual feedback. We also conduct internal coordination as needed.



Social marketing expert Nancy Lee speaking at Pacific Northwest Social Marketing Association’s annual SPARKS conference

Reporting Requirements

Bothell keeps records related to this Permit and the SWMP for at least five years. The records are available upon request. Copies are available for the public to view free of charge by submitting a Public Records Request on the City's website at www.bothellwa.gov. Requestors may also purchase hard copies for a fee, per our current 2020 fee schedule (Resolution 1393).

Glossary

Best Management Practices (BMPs): The schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and structural and/or managerial practices approved by the Department of Ecology that, when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce the release of pollutants and other adverse impacts to waters of Washington State. For example, a structural BMP is the use of catch basin cloth inserts to capture sediment from turbid water prior to the water discharging into the stormwater system.

Clean Water Act (CWA): 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.

Illicit Connection: 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: Any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from firefighting activities.

Low Impact Development (LID): A stormwater management and land development strategy applied at the parcel and subdivision scale that emphasizes conservation and use of onsite natural features integrated with engineered, small-scale hydrologic controls to more closely mimic predevelopment hydrologic functions. It aims to *capture water, slow it down, allow it to enter our soil, and clean and cool the water before it reaches our streams.*

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP): Currently, MEP is a concept, as the full meaning has yet to be determined.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4): 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 of an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to water 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 Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): 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.

Non-Point Source Pollution (NPS): NPS pollution is caused by rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground. As the runoff moves, it picks up and carries away natural and human-made pollutants, finally depositing them into lakes, rivers, wetlands, coastal waters, and ground waters.

Point Source Pollution: Any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include agricultural stormwater discharges and return flows from irrigated agriculture.

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

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP): 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 and S6 of the NPDES permit and any additional actions necessary to meet the requirements of the NPDES permit.

Surface Water: Includes lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, salt waters, wetlands, other surface waters, and water courses as well as shallow groundwater.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL): 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 (i.e. drinking water supply, contact recreation such as swimming, and aquatic life support such as fishing), and the scientific criteria to support that use. The Clean Water Act, Section 303, establishes the water quality standards and TMDL programs.