



City of Anacortes

2023 Stormwater Management Program Plan



March 31, 2023

Prepared in compliance with the
Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit
(issued on July 1, 2019, effective on August 1, 2019)

Permit # WAR04-5549

Prepared by:

City of Anacortes
Public Works Department

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Section 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The City of Anacortes is a permittee under the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit (Phase II Permit or Permit) issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) on July 1, 2019 and effective on August 1, 2019. Under the requirements of the Phase II Permit, the City must develop and implement a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP), which are actions and activities required under the Permit. The City is also required to prepare written documentation of the SWMP in a document called the SWMP Plan, which describes and informs the public of planned activities for the upcoming calendar year. The City updates the SWMP Plan at least annually for submittal with the City's Annual Report to the Department of Ecology. This SWMP Plan describes planned activities of the City's SWMP for 2023.

1.2 Regulatory Background

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States and regulating water quality standards for surface waters. The CWA's primary objective is to restore and maintain the integrity of the nation's waters. The objective translates into two fundamental national goals: to eliminate the discharge of pollutants into the nation's waters and to achieve water quality levels that are fishable and swimmable. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates stormwater under Section 402(p) of the CWA, including regulating discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program regulates point sources that discharge pollutants to waters of the United States. EPA delegated NPDES permit authority to the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). Under Washington's Water Pollution Control Act, Ecology issued Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) general permits in two phases. The Phase I Permit was first issued in 1995 to cover incorporated cities with a population of more than 100,000 people and unincorporated counties with a population of more than 250,000 people. Two Phase II Permits were first issued in 2007: one for Western Washington and one for Eastern Washington. Both cover MS4s serving less than 100,000 persons and construction sites disturbing more than one acre. The Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit was reissued in 2012 and 2019.

The Phase II Permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater to surface waters and groundwaters of the state from MS4s subject to the conditions contained in the Permit. The Permit requires permittees to implement actions and activities to protect the water quality of receiving waters, including "best management practices" (BMPs). Permittees are required to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP), use all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART) to prevent and control pollution of waters of the state, and protect water quality.

Under the Phase II Permit, the City of Anacortes must develop and implement a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP), which is a set of actions and activities required under the Permit, which include the following components specified in the Permit:

- 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
- Municipal Operations and Maintenance
- Source Control for Existing Development

1.3 City of Anacortes Regulated Area

Anacortes has an estimated population of 17,832 and covers approximately 11.7 square miles of land area. The majority of the stormwater runoff from Anacortes eventually drains into Fidalgo Bay, Guemes Channel, or Burrows Bay, which are located in the Salish Sea. Incorporated in 1891, Anacortes has been active in seafood harvesting and processing, natural resource refining (primarily wood products and oil), boat building and maintenance, shipping, ferry and port tourism, home building, retail businesses and promoting the natural beauty of the area. Anacortes is known as a working waterfront town.

1.4 SWMP Implementation Responsibilities and Internal Coordination Among City Departments

The administration of the SWMP is a multi-department effort that is overseen by the Stormwater Program Manager and Stormwater Division staff. The SWMP is implemented through coordination mechanisms among departments within the City and between the City and neighboring jurisdictions. The Stormwater Division in the City's Public Works Department works closely with staff in the following City offices and departments to implement the City's SWMP:

- Public Works Department (Public Works or PW)
 - Operations and Maintenance Division Staff
 - Street, Sewer, and Stormwater Crew (Street Crew) and Street Crew Supervisor
 - Stormwater Program Manager and Stormwater Division staff
 - Engineering Division Staff
 - Wastewater Treatment Plant Staff
 - Water Treatment Plant Staff
 - GIS Division
- Planning, Community, and Economic Development Department (Planning)
 - Planners
 - Building Department Staff and Building Inspectors
- City Attorney's Office
- Finance Department
- Information Services
- Parks and Recreation Department (Parks)
- Police Department
- Fire Department

The Stormwater Division also works closely with the following community partners:

- Skagit Conservation District

- Samish Indian Nation
- Port of Anacortes
- Skagit Marine Resources Committee
- Fidalgo Bay Aquatic Reserve Citizen Stewardship Committee (FBARCSC)
- Friends of Skagit Beaches
- Anacortes High School Green Club
- The Salish Sea School
- Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program/Stormwater Action Monitoring

Table 1-1 summarizes implementation responsibilities associated with the SWMP Components.

Table 1-1. SWMP Implementation Responsibilities and Coordination		
Stormwater Management Program Components	City Departments	Outside Entities
Stormwater Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works • Planning • City Attorney’s Office 	
Public Education and Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works • Planning • Information Services • Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skagit Conservation District • Samish Indian Nation • Port of Anacortes • Skagit Marine Resources Committee • FBARCSC • Friends of Skagit Beaches • Anacortes High School Green Club • Salish Sea School
Public Involvement and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works • Information Services • Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samish Indian Nation • FBARCSC • Friends of Skagit Beaches
MS4 Mapping and Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works • Information Services 	
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works • Information Services • City Attorney’s Office • Finance • Fire Department • Police Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port of Anacortes • Samish Indian Nation • Friends of Skagit Beaches
Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works • Planning • Information Services • Finance 	

Municipal Operations and Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works • Parks • Information Services • Finance 	
Source Control Program for Existing Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works • Planning • City Attorney’s Office • Information Services 	
Water Quality Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works • Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program/Stormwater Action Monitoring • Samish Indian Nation • Friends of Skagit Beaches

The following examples of internal and external coordination activities illustrate how the City’s coordination efforts remove barriers, promote understanding of the Phase II Permit, and facilitate Permit compliance:

- In 2023, the City will continue to hold regular meetings, with increased frequency when necessary, with representatives from PW-Operations & Maintenance, PW-Engineering, PW-Water, PW-Wastewater Treatment Plant, Planning-Construction Inspection, Planning-Planners, Parks, City Attorney’s Office, Finance Department, Fire Department, and the Police Department. These meetings allow the City to coordinate SWMP participation, recordkeeping, and ongoing staff training across City departments. Specific tasks for inter-departmental coordination meetings include discussions regarding work flow and communication among departments, permit requirements of each department, and communication to facilitate the submittal of information to the Stormwater Division as required for the Annual Report. These coordination efforts assist the successful completion and submittal of the City’s Annual Report. Coordination between jurisdictions facilitates information sharing, eliminates duplicate efforts and promotes regional solutions in a manner to most efficiently use the City’s resources to improve the stormwater program and water quality.
- City staff work with the Port of Anacortes regularly when investigating concerns about the storm drainage system, tracing stormwater pollutants, and conducting water quality sampling. The City also has quarterly meetings with the Port of Anacortes to discuss any stormwater-related concerns.
- The City coordinates water quality sampling and stormwater source control efforts with the Samish Indian Nation.
- The City partnered with Friends of Skagit Beaches in 2020 to launch a citizen science program monitoring water quality at stormwater outfalls. This program includes education and outreach activities, illicit discharge detection and elimination, and water quality monitoring.
- On a regional level, the City currently participates in several local coordination efforts. These efforts include the North Sound Coordinators Group, Skagit Marine Resources Committee, APWA Stormwater Managers Committee, and a regional education and outreach partnership with local jurisdictions and the Skagit Conservation District. The City’s coordination with local and regional jurisdictions has provided an effective network of contacts and productive relationships. In 2023 the City will also coordinate with the

Skagit Watershed Council, Business Inspection Group, and partners associated with the Mt. Erie Elementary School rain garden project.

1.5 SWMP Plan Organization

This SWMP Plan's organization follows the sequence of SWMP components in the Phase II Permit. Each section includes a summary of the relevant component and the planned activities for 2023:

- Section 2 - Stormwater Management Program Administration
- Section 3 - Stormwater Planning
- Section 4 - Public Education and Outreach
- Section 5 - Public Involvement and Participation
- Section 6 - MS4 Mapping and Documentation
- Section 7 - Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Section 8 - Controlling Runoff From New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites
- Section 9 - Municipal Operations and Maintenance
- Section 10 - Source Control Program for Existing Development
- Section 11 - Monitoring and Assessment
- Section 12 - Reporting Requirements

Section 2

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

2.1 Permit Requirements

Phase II Permit Section S5.A requires the City to complete the following tasks:

- Submit an Annual Report of the Phase II Permit to Ecology by March 31 of each year.
- Update at least annually the City's SWMP Plan and submit it to Ecology with the City's Annual Report.
- Gather, track, maintain, and use information to evaluate SWMP development, implementation, and Permit compliance, and to set priorities.
- Track the cost of development and implementation of each component of the SWMP.
- Track the number of inspections, follow-up actions as a result of inspections, official enforcement actions, and types of public education activities as required by the respective program components.
- Continue implementing the existing stormwater management program until beginning implementation of an updated stormwater management program.
- Coordinate among departments within the City to eliminate barriers to compliance with the Permit, as well as additional coordination with other Permittees as needed.

2.2 City's SWMP Administration

This section provides a description of Phase II Permit requirements related to administration of the City's SWMP, which is a set of actions and activities required under the Permit, and the City's planned SWMP activities for 2023. The City has prepared and updates, at least annually, written documentation of the City's SWMP called the SWMP Plan, which describes and informs the public of planned SWMP activities for the upcoming calendar year.

Internal coordination among City staff in different departments occurs in various ways to achieve Permit compliance. Over the years, the City has implemented many measures that have improved communication and coordination among the departments involved in the stormwater program. The City has implemented electronic software programs that allow for increased information sharing and communication among various departments that has improved the efficiency of the stormwater program. Information is now electronically available to the various departments, which allows departments to share information and track development projects and inspections. For example, when an inspector updates information regarding stormwater infrastructure in the field, the GIS mapping team and other staff are also updated in real time. Another example is that various steps in the site plan review and inspection process are now automated so that the scheduling of various project reviews and site inspections are automatically prompted and scheduled once a preceding step in the development process has occurred. This allows various departments to efficiently coordinate their different roles in the development review process, and to be able to see in real time what steps other departments have completed. Under the direction of the City's Stormwater Program Manager, the City has instituted regular meetings among staff from different departments to discuss stormwater-related programs and coordination.

Regarding regional coordination or coordination between jurisdictions, City staff works with the Port of Anacortes regularly when investigating concerns about the storm drainage system, tracing stormwater pollutants, and conducting water quality sampling. The City also has quarterly meetings with the Port of Anacortes to discuss any stormwater related concerns. The City coordinates water quality sampling and

stormwater source control efforts with the Samish Indian Nation. On a watershed level, the City participates in several regional coordination efforts, including the North Sound Coordinators Group, Skagit Marine Resources Committee, and a regional education and outreach partnership with the Skagit Conservation District (SCD), Skagit County, City of Mount Vernon, City of Burlington, and City of Sedro-Woolley.

2.3 Planned 2022 Compliance Activities

Planned activities for the City’s 2023 SWMP are included in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. 2023 Stormwater Management Program Administration Work Plan	
Activity ID	Activity Description
SWMP-1	Revise and update the City’s SWMP Plan to identify planned activities for 2023.
SWMP-2	Track SWMP implementation and Phase II Permit compliance.
SWMP-3	Maintain a database for tracking costs associated with the Phase II Permit.
SWMP-4	Track inspections, official enforcement actions, and types of public education activities to be included in the Annual Report.
SWMP-5	Regular meetings with City department representatives to discuss stormwater-related programs and coordination.
SWMP-6	Coordinate with other local Permittees and regional groups on stormwater-related programs and projects.
SWMP-7	Receive and evaluate community input regarding the City’s SWMP and SWMP Plan.

Section 3

STORMWATER PLANNING

3.1 Permit Requirements

Phase II Permit section S5.C.1 requires the City to complete the following tasks:

- Convene an inter-disciplinary team to inform and assist in the development, progress, and influence of this program (due by August 1, 2020).
- Describe how stormwater management needs and protection/improvement of receiving water health are informing the planning update processes and implementation strategies. The report shall describe the water quality and watershed protection policies, strategies, codes, and other measures intended to protect and improve local receiving water health through planning or considering stormwater management needs or limitations.
 - Respond to annual report questions describing how anticipated stormwater impacts on water quality were addressed during the 2013-2019 permit cycle (due on or before March 31, 2021) and the current permit term (due on or before January 1, 2023).
- Continue to require LID Principles and LID BMPs when updating, revising, and developing new local development-related codes, rules, standards, or other enforceable documents, as needed. LID shall be the preferred and commonly-used approach to site development.
- Assess and document any newly identified administrative or regulatory barriers to implementation of LID Principles or LID BMPs and the measures to address the barriers.
- Document and assess existing information related to their local receiving waters and contributing area conditions to identify which receiving waters are most likely to benefit from stormwater management planning. Permittees shall submit a watershed inventory and include a brief description of the relative conditions of the receiving waters and the contributing areas (due March 31, 2022).
- Informed by the assessment of receiving water conditions, Permittees shall develop and implement a prioritization method and process to determine which receiving waters will benefit the most from implementation of stormwater facility retrofits, tailored implementation of SWMP actions, and other land/development management actions (prioritized and ranked list of receiving waters is due June 30, 2022).
- Develop a Stormwater Management Action Plan (SMAP) for at least one high priority catchment area that includes a description of stormwater retrofits needed for the area, land management/development strategies for water quality management, target implementation of stormwater management actions, identification of changes needed to local long-range plans to address SMAP priorities, a proposed implementation schedule and budget sources, and a process and schedule to provide future assessment and feedback to improve the planning process and implementation of procedures or projects (due March 31, 2023).

3.2 City's Stormwater Planning

The City of Anacortes has regular interdepartmental meetings on stormwater topics and stormwater planning is a City-wide effort. In 2019, the City of Anacortes passed an ordinance updating stormwater management standards, including Low Impact Development (LID), illicit discharge detection and elimination, operations and maintenance of private and public stormwater facilities, and clearing and grading standards. In 2022, the City of

Anacortes passed two ordinances updating the City’s stormwater management manual and amending the code to support the Source Control Program for Existing Businesses.

3.3 Planned 2023 Compliance Activities

The City’s planned compliance activities for 2023 are included in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. 2023 Stormwater Planning Work Plan	
Activity ID	Activity Description
SP-1	Coordinate with interdisciplinary team in the development, progress, and influence of the stormwater program.
SP-2	Provide opportunities for community input on the stormwater planning process.
SP-3	Submit report to Ecology regarding stormwater management policies and how they protect and improve local receiving waters.
SP-4	Continue to require LID Principles and LID BMPs in local development-related codes, rules, standards, and other enforceable documents.
SP-5	Assess and document any newly identified administrative or regulatory barriers to implementation of LID Principles of LID BMPs and mechanisms adopted to encourage or require implementation of LID principles or LID BMPs.
SP-6	Finalize SMAP for one high priority catchment basin and submit to Ecology.

Section 4

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

4.1 Permit Requirements

Section S5.C.2 of the Phase II Permit requires the City to implement an education and outreach program designed to:

- Build general awareness about methods to address and reduce impacts from stormwater runoff.
- Effect behavior change to reduce or eliminate behaviors and practices that cause or contribute to adverse stormwater impacts.
- Create stewardship opportunities that encourage community engagement in addressing the impacts from stormwater runoff.
- Conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of an ongoing behavior change campaign.

4.2 City's Public Education and Outreach Activities

The City's SWMP currently includes a variety of activities and educational opportunities for public education and outreach. The City provides a wide range of brochures for the public, as well as brochures directed towards specific industries. These brochures are available at City Hall and many are also available on the City of Anacortes stormwater website. Additional information regarding the City's SWMP is also available on the City's stormwater website, including information on:

- Public education and outreach opportunities
- Best management practices to protect water quality in the storm system
- Low impact development
- Illicit discharge detection and elimination, including reporting options
- Stormwater utility billing
- Municipal stormwater permit
- Source control program for existing businesses
- Useful links to outside stormwater resources

The City's public education and outreach activities are designed to reduce or eliminate behaviors and practices that cause or contribute to adverse stormwater impacts and encourage the public to participate.

The City is part of a partnership with the Skagit Conservation District (SCD), Skagit County, City of Mount Vernon, City of Burlington, and City of Sedro-Woolley to provide workshops and classes for public education and outreach that comply with the City's Phase II Permit, including:

- Skagit Stream Team
- Backyard Conservation Stewardship Short Course Program
- Watershed Masters Program
- Private Stormwater Facility Maintenance Workshop

Program offerings were affected by coronavirus restrictions in 2021, however in 2022 the full range of programs were offered (often with hybrid virtual and in-person offerings). Watershed Masters volunteers participated in

socially distanced outdoor activities to continue volunteer activities in 2022. The Private Stormwater Facility Maintenance Workshop was held in-person on September 29, 2022 and Skagit Stream Team was able to continue with water quality monitoring activities. A full roster of programs is planned for 2023, with continued virtual and in-person offerings.

The regional partnership is working together on a behavior change campaign across the county focused on a reduction in pet waste reaching local waterways. The program includes signage at local parks as well as a scoop the poop pledge program.

Web addresses for City of Anacortes and Skagit Conservation District websites, as well as the associated programs and handouts, are contained in Appendix C.

In 2020, Friends of Skagit Beaches, in partnership with the City of Anacortes, launched a citizen science program aimed at monitoring water quality at City stormwater outfalls. The Stormwater Program Manager worked with Friends of Skagit Beaches to train volunteers and continues to communicate with the volunteers about sampling results and educate them on stormwater issues. The Stormwater Program Manager has continued to work with the Friends of Skagit Beaches citizen science program to address water quality concerns and provide additional information on water quality issues.

The City traditionally provides outreach at a variety of community events to engage the public on matters of stormwater and pollution prevention. Due to the coronavirus epidemic, in-person events and festivals were cancelled for most of 2021. In 2022 the City was able to resume outreach at community events, including the Energy Fair, the Anacortes Waterfront Festival, and Fidalgo Bay Day. In-person outreach will continue in 2023.

4.3 Planned 2023 Compliance Activities

The City of Anacortes, along with our regional partners, contract with the Skagit Conservation District (SCD) to conduct education and outreach activities. The City will continue to partner with the SCD in 2023, as well as conduct education and outreach activities independently. The City’s planned activities for public education and outreach for this calendar year are included in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. 2023 Public Education and Outreach Work Plan	
Activity ID	Activity Description
EDUC-1	Coordinate with SCD, Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities (STORM) and other regional groups to promote education and outreach programs.
EDUC-2	Continue to implement education and outreach strategy with SCD, including the Stormwater Facility Maintenance Workshop, Skagit Stream Team, Watershed Masters Program, and Backyard Conservation Stewardship Program.
EDUC-3	Continue to implement the regional pet waste campaign.
EDUC-4	Create stewardship opportunities to encourage residents to participate in activities such as stream team, outfall water quality monitoring, storm drain marking, riparian plantings and education activities.
EDUC-5	Educate select City staff and elected officials to develop a common level of knowledge related to Low Impact Development stormwater management principles and techniques.

EDUC-6	Educate the general public and developers to develop a common level of knowledge related to Low Impact Development stormwater management principles and techniques.
EDUC-7	Provide outreach materials regarding stormwater pollution prevention, natural yard care, and best management practices for preventing improper waste disposal to the public at City Hall, the library and community events.
EDUC-8	Review and revise the City of Anacortes Stormwater website to increase the information provided to the public regarding stormwater pollution prevention, educational opportunities, and hazards associated with stormwater pollution, illicit discharges, and improper waste disposal.
EDUC-9	Place ads in the Anacortes American Weekly and A-Town is Our Town regarding the City's spill hotline and procedures and requirements for reporting and responding to spills.
EDUC-10	Submit articles to A-Town is Our Town on Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination.
EDUC-11	Work with Skagit Conservation District to administer an Anacortes-specific outreach curriculum to be presented to elementary school aged youth.
EDUC-12	Organize and put on a presentation for students at Anacortes High School on stormwater pollution and prevention.

Section 5

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

5.1 Permit Requirements

Phase II Permit Section S5.C.3 requires the City to provide ongoing opportunities for public involvement and participation through advisory councils, public hearings, watershed committees, participation in developing rate-structures or other similar activities. The following are the minimum performance measures contained in the Permit:

- Create opportunities for the public, including overburdened communities, to participate in the decision-making processes involving the development, implementation, and update of the Permittee’s SMAP and SWMP.
- Post online the SWMP Plan and Annual Report no later than May 31 each year.

5.2 Opportunities for Public Involvement and Participation

Public involvement and participation are important to the development and implementation of a stormwater management program. The City solicits public participation by making stormwater information available for review and providing opportunities for public input. For example, the City actively reaches out to partnering organizations for input and comments to its SWMP Plans, invites public input to the SWMP, and posts the SWMP Plan on its stormwater website. The City held a public discussion and gathered public input to the draft of the 2023 SWMP Plan during a City Council meeting on March 13, 2023, as posted on the City’s website. Web addresses for City of Anacortes websites are contained in Appendix C.

5.3 Planned 2023 Compliance Activities

The City’s SWMP involves the public in decision making and provides opportunities for increased participation. The City’s planned SWMP activities for public involvement and participation for this calendar year are included in Table 5-1.

Activity ID	Activity Description
PI-1	Provide public involvement opportunities for annual SWMP update.
PI-2	Provide public involvement opportunities for SMAP development.
PI-3	Present SWMP Plan at a City Council meeting and provide an opportunity for public comment.
PI-4	Present Stormwater Management Action Plan at a City Council meeting and provide an opportunity for public comment.
PI-5	Make SWMP and Annual Report available to public by posting on the City website.
PI-6	Participate in community events as they are offered to promote awareness of stormwater pollution prevention best management practices and the City’s SWMP.
PI-7	Summarize annual activities for the Public Involvement and Participation component of the Annual Report.

Section 6

MS4 MAPPING AND DOCUMENTATION

6.1 Permit Requirements

Section S5.C.4 of the Phase II Permit requires Permittees to include an ongoing program for mapping and documenting the MS4. The minimum performance measures include:

- Each Permittee shall maintain mapping data for the features listed below:
 - Known MS4 outfalls and known MS4 discharge points.
 - Receiving waters, other than groundwater.
 - Stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities owned or operated by the Permittee.
 - Geographic areas served by the Permittee's MS4 that do not discharge stormwater to surface waters.
 - Tributary conveyances to all known outfalls and discharge points with a 24-inch nominal diameter or larger, or an equivalent cross-sectional area for non-pipe systems.
 - Connections between the MS4 owned or operated by the Permittee and other municipalities or public entities.
 - All connections to the MS4 authorized or allowed by the Permittee after February 16, 2007.
- Collect size and material for all known MS4 outfalls and update records.
- Map all known connections from the MS4 to privately owned stormwater system.
- Map format is required to be electronic, with fully described mapping standards.

6.2 City Mapping

Anacortes has implemented a comprehensive program to map the MS4, including stormwater conveyance infrastructure, treatment and flow control BMPs, outfalls, receiving waters, drainage areas, land uses, wetlands, and other components. The mapping program began prior to 2007 when the Permit went into effect. It has evolved as technology for mapping and data gathering has improved. The City's primary mapping system currently resides in a central geographic information system geodatabase (ArcGIS), which is managed by the GIS Coordinator.

The City began using ArcGIS for utility mapping in 2006. The mapping inventory is built by using GPS equipment in the field to collect spatial and attributional information on drainage assets. Mapping consists of uploading GPS point data, processing data and producing individual asset layers in ArcGIS.

The City's MS4 map is updated on a continuous basis in a cooperative effort between the Street/Sewer Department, the Stormwater Division, and the GIS Division. ArcGIS provides current mapping of the system and a database containing information related to stormwater infrastructure. Staff investigating an illicit discharge report can quickly access a detailed map of the section of the storm system in question, including information on homes and businesses in the drainage basin.

The City has also implemented the Cartegraph asset management system for Public Works, including the Stormwater Division, which allows staff to access detailed information on the storm system in real time. While in the field, staff can verify information on stormwater assets such as catch basins, pipes, storm ponds, outfalls, etc., as well as upload information on current inspection and maintenance activities. With the implementation

of Cartegraph, Public Works employees can update storm drain maps as discrepancies are discovered, or forward them to the GIS Division or Stormwater Program Manager.

All known MS4 outfalls have been mapped. A process has been implemented to add new stormwater system features into the mapping system after they are constructed.

Mapping and documentation of the stormwater system is vital to many City functions. It aids the City in managing resources, assists in planning for development and redevelopment, improves communication, helps trace stormwater pollution from sources to receiving waters, provides relevant information to staff conducting investigations, and enhances educational opportunities. By identifying connections within the stormwater system and understanding the relationship to overlaying drainage basins, analyses can be performed on the entire system. This information also assists in providing service to underserved areas and development of solutions to capacity problems.

6.3 Planned 2023 Compliance Activities

The City’s planned compliance activities for MS4 Mapping and Documentation are included in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1. 2023 MS4 Mapping and Documentation Work Plan	
Activity ID	Activity Description
MD-1	Maintain mapping data for known MS4 outfalls, receiving waters, stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities, geographic areas served by the MS4 that do not discharge stormwater to surface waters, tributary conveyances to all known outfalls and discharge points with a 24-inch diameter or larger, connections between the MS4 and other municipalities, public entities or privately owned stormwater systems.
MD-2	Make available to Ecology, upon request, available maps depicting information required by the Phase II Permit.
MD-3	Provide, upon request, mapping information to federally recognized Indian Tribes, municipalities, and other Permittees.

Section 7

ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION (IDDE)

7.1 Permit Requirements

Section S5.C.5 of the Phase II Permit requires the City to include an ongoing program designed to prevent, detect, characterize, trace, and eliminate illicit connections and illicit discharges into the City's MS4. The minimum performance measures include:

- Procedures for reporting and correcting or removing illicit connections, spills and other illicit discharges when they are suspected or identified.
- Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste.
- Implement an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to effectively prohibit non-stormwater, illicit discharges into the MS4.
- Implement an ongoing program designed to detect and identify non-stormwater discharges and illicit connections into the MS4.
- Implement an ongoing program to address illicit discharges to the MS4 that includes procedures to characterize, trace and eliminate illicit discharges.
- Develop procedures for and complete field screening as directed by the Phase II Permit.
- Publicly list and publicize a hotline or other telephone number for reporting spills and other illicit discharges.
- Maintain a training program for all municipal field staff who might come into contact with or observe an illicit discharge or illicit connection. Training shall include procedures for illicit discharge characterization, tracing, and elimination, as well as notification of appropriate authorities.
- Train staff responsible for identification, investigation, termination, cleanup, and reporting of illicit discharges and illicit connections to conduct these activities.
- Track and maintain records of the activities conducted to meet the requirements of this section.

7.2 City's IDDE Program

The IDDE Program regulates illicit connections and illicit discharges. An 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 Section S5.C.5 of the Permit. Examples of illicit connections include sanitary sewer connections, floor drains, pipelines, inlets, or outlets that are connected directly to the MS4. An illicit discharge means any discharge to a MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater or of non-stormwater discharges allowed as specified in Section S5.C.5 of the Permit. Illicit discharges may originate from a variety of sources, including illegal dumping, sanitary sewer overflow, and incidental spills such as oil or gas.

The City's IDDE Program implements a variety of activities to detect, identify, address, and eliminate spills and other illicit discharges and connections to the MS4, including field screening, stormwater monitoring, spills and complaint response, and construction inspections. Test results from sampling outfalls within the MS4 are used to screen for illicit discharges to the MS4. In 2023, the City will continue to partner with Friends of Skagit Beaches to monitor water quality at stormwater outfalls within City limits. The City will continue to coordinate with the

Samish Indian Nation regarding sampling results and illicit discharge investigations. The City will follow established procedures to trace and identify the source of any potential illicit discharges in the drainage basin.

The City's IDDE program also includes procedures for conducting investigations and ongoing training programs for municipal field staff on IDDE. The City conducts outfall screening and has conducted sampling of stormwater outfalls to search for cross connections within the City's MS4. Other components of the City's IDDE program are explained below and are more fully described in the City's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program document (IDDE Program Manual), which is posted on the City's stormwater website and is incorporated into this SWMP Plan by reference. Web addresses for City of Anacortes websites and IDDE Program Manual are contained in Appendix C.

Reporting of Illicit Discharges and Connections

The City carries out activities to increase the frequency that spills and other illicit discharges are reported. The Anacortes community has been a good source of reports regarding illicit discharges to the MS4. The City maintains a hotline where citizens can report spills or other illicit discharges, as well as online reporting option. Additionally, the City provides information regarding how to report illicit discharges on the City website and in other educational materials. The City's Stormwater Program Manager and Public Works Department, Street, Sewer, and Stormwater Crew (Street Crew) respond to incidents, investigate, determine the appropriate response, document details of the incident and response, and log and track the information.

Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.: **Call hotline # (360) 293-1921**
All other times: **Call 911**

Online reporting: <https://www.anacorteswa.gov/FormCenter/PW-Stormwater-31/Spill-Reporting-105>

From Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., the City hotline number above is supported by the City's Operations and Maintenance Division. The call is logged in and a "Maintenance Division Service Request" is generated and forwarded to the Supervisor of the Street Crew. If any unauthorized substance reaches the MS4, the Street Crew follows an Illicit Discharge protocol and notifies the Stormwater Program Manager and other required agencies, including the Department of Ecology and Department of Health. During all other times, the 911 dispatch operator answers and directs calls to the Anacortes Water Treatment Plant, which is staffed twenty-four hours a day. The Anacortes Water Treatment Plant Operator evaluates the nature of the call received and contacts the appropriate supervisor on a "call out" list. In any incident involving the MS4, the Street Crew Supervisor is called. If it is determined that an unauthorized substance reached the MS4, the Street Crew Supervisor follows an Illicit Discharge protocol and notifies the Stormwater Program Manager and other required agencies, including the Department of Ecology and Department of Health.

If City Public Works Department staff, Parks Department staff, or administration staff become aware of an illicit discharge to the MS4, they call the City's Operations and Maintenance Division during regular hotline hours or call the Stormwater Program Manager directly. During heavy rain events, the City Street Crew and WWTP staff examine sewer collection systems and sewer storage capacity closely in order to monitor the potential for a sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) event. If sewer storage is nearing capacity, the Stormwater Program Manager is alerted in order to prepare for a potential SSO event.

If the Waste Water Treatment plant (WWTP) becomes aware of a sanitary sewer discharge to the MS4, the WWTP follows an overflow checklist with reporting requirements under the WWTP's NPDES permit, which includes notifying the City's Stormwater Program Manager. The Police Department and Fire Department are often first

responders to the scene of many events in the City, and they are trained to report any discharge to the MS4 to 911. The dispatch operator for 911 would then follow the same procedure described above.

Municipal Code Sections Addressing IDDE

Anacortes municipal code includes provisions that prohibit non-stormwater, illicit discharges into the City’s MS4. The main illicit discharge regulations are contained in Chapter 18.30 *Illicit Discharges and Connections to the Stormwater Drainage System*. Chapter 18.30 prohibits illicit discharges to the storm system, clarifies allowable discharges, and creates an enforcement process for violations of the chapter. In 2022, the City adopted Ordinance 4023, which updated Chapter 18.30 to support the Source Control Program for Existing Development that is discussed in Section 10 of this SWMP Plan.

SSO Events

Since 2015, the City has increased its effort to address sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) events. The City’s IDDE Program Manual describes some of these efforts to eliminate future SSO events, which include incorporating BMPs to mitigate possible future SSO events, training staff, and conducting various investigations, including those in partnership with Friends of Skagit Beaches and the Samish Indian Nation. Anacortes has miles of sanitary sewer pipe installed over the past 100 years. Some sections of the sanitary sewer have significant inflow and infiltration. During a heavy rainfall event, a significant volume of stormwater enters the sanitary sewer, which increases the volume of water in the collection system and rapidly fills existing storage capacity. Once the collection system fills to capacity, the system is subject to combined sewer overflow (CSO) events and SSO events through manholes overtopping.

The City is actively working toward the goal of reducing CSO and SSO events. In 2019 the City completed a study to determine the best options to eliminate and/or reduce CSO and SSO events. The preferred option is to build a new high capacity outfall from the WWTP and move the existing CSO outfall to the WWTP outfall. This ensures that if a CSO were to occur, the overflow would mix with the WWTP effluent. The overflow will be diluted by the WWTP effluent and enter the Guemes Channel in a better mixing zone than the current outfall. The location of the new CSO outfall is expected to eliminate SSOs along the Q Avenue corridor. Construction will begin once permits are obtained and the City has completed the protocols for identified cultural artifacts.

7.3 Planned 2023 Compliance Activities

The City’s planned SWMP activities for illicit discharge detection and elimination for this calendar year are included in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1. 2023 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Work Plan	
Activity ID	Activity Description
IDDE-1	Continue to implement City-wide IDDE program and develop any necessary supplemental activities.
IDDE-2	Revise and update IDDE educational materials and IDDE Program Manual as needed.
IDDE-3	Maintain a training program for municipal field staff, who, as part of their normal job responsibilities, might come into contact with or otherwise observe an illicit discharge or connection to the MS4. Schedule, conduct, and track IDDE training for new City field staff, and refresher training for other City field staff, regarding the identification of and

	proper procedures for reporting and responding to illicit discharges and connections to the MS4.
IDDE-4	Hold regular meetings with City department representatives to discuss coordination of IDDE program.
IDDE-5	Continue coordinating and holding quarterly meetings with the Port of Anacortes regarding investigating concerns about the storm drainage system, tracing stormwater pollutants, and conducting water quality sampling.
IDDE-6	Continue coordinating with the Samish Indian Nation to investigate and address illicit discharges and connections.
IDDE-7	Continue partnering with Friends of Skagit Beaches to monitor stormwater outfalls.
IDDE-8	Continue to publicize and educate the public about the hotline and how to report spills and other illicit discharges. Maintain hotline information and instructions on City stormwater and other City websites.
IDDE-9	Distribute IDDE magnets to the public to educate on proper procedures for illicit discharge reporting, including at Spring Clean-Up, Kids-R-Best Fest, Anacortes Waterfront Festival, Public Works Open House, Fidalgo Bay Day, and the Energy Fair.
IDDE-10	Maintain record-keeping system for all calls received and resulting actions for reported illicit discharge and connection incidents.
IDDE-11	Perform field screening of at least 12% of the MS4 annually.

Section 8

CONTROLLING RUNOFF FROM NEW DEVELOPMENT, REDEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION SITES

8.1 Permit Requirements

Permit section S5.C.6 requires the City to fulfill the following actions:

- Implement and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff to the MS4 from new development, redevelopment and construction site activities. The program shall apply to private and public development, including transportation projects.
- Adopt an ordinance that addresses runoff from new development, redevelopment, and construction site projects. The ordinance shall include Minimum Requirements, thresholds, and definitions that are described in Appendix I of the Phase II Permit and the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW).
- Implement a program that includes a permitting process with site plan review, inspection and enforcement capability to meet the standards in the Phase II Permit using qualified personnel, where the program is to be applied to all sites that meet the minimum thresholds adopted by the City pursuant to the Phase II Permit. As part of this program, the City is to perform various tasks in the Permit (see Table 8-2, Activity IDs 3a-g), including:
 - Review all stormwater site plans for proposed development activities.
 - Inspect, prior to clearing and construction, all permitted development sites that have a high potential for sediment transport.
 - Inspect all permitted development sites during construction to verify proper installation and maintenance of required erosion and sediment controls.
 - Inspect all 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 when construction has stopped and the site is fully stabilized), to identify maintenance needs.
 - Inspect all permitted development sites upon completion of construction and prior to final approval or occupancy to ensure proper installation of permanent stormwater facilities. Verify that a maintenance plan is completed and responsibility for maintenance is assigned for stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities.
 - Keep records of inspections and enforcement actions by staff, including inspection reports, warning letters, notice of violations, and other enforcement activities.
- Provide copies of the “Notice of Intent” for construction or industrial activities to representatives of the proposed new development and redevelopment. Continue to enforce local ordinances controlling runoff from sites that are also covered by stormwater permits issued by Ecology.
- Provide training to staff on updated codes, standards, and procedures, and create public education and outreach materials.
- Maintain records of all inspections and enforcement actions by staff, as well as maintenance inspections and maintenance activities.

8.2 City’s Development Activities Summary

The City’s SWMP implements a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from new development, redevelopment, and construction site activities. The City Planning Department and Public Works Department are responsible for permitting, site plan review, inspections, and code enforcement actions, and work with the Stormwater Division for coordination and tracking of Permit compliance. This includes the permitting, site plan review, inspections, and enforcement for residential and commercial projects.

Development Site Plan Review and Inspections

The City’s program integrates the requirements of the Permit with the various stages of development. Compliance with Permit requirements for site plan review and inspections prior to, during, and post construction are required before certain stages of permitting are approved. For projects that meet the applicable thresholds, the City requires compliance with the Minimum Requirements found in Appendix I of the Permit. The complete Minimum Requirements are included in Table 8-1.

#	Description
1	Preparation of Stormwater Site Plan
2	Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (or, if the project does not meet the thresholds, develop controls for the 13 elements in section 4.2 of Appendix I of the Permit that pertain to the project site)
3	Source Control of Pollution
4	Preservation of Natural Drainage Systems and Outfalls
5	On-site Stormwater Management
6	Runoff Treatment
7	Flow Control
8	Wetlands Protection
9	Operation and Maintenance

The City Planning and Public Works Departments review all applications for permits that are subject to the thresholds and Minimum Requirements in Appendix I of the Permit. Applicants are provided with checklists, forms, flow charts, and other information regarding the site plan and inspection process, many of which are on the City’s website. Appendix D to this SWMP Plan contains Ecology flowcharts the City provides to project applicants regarding determining the applicability of various Minimum Requirements to a project. The web addresses for the City’s Stormwater Minimum Requirements #1 to #5/9 form and Minimum Requirement #2 form are found in Appendix C. The City requires every applicant to complete a Minimum Requirement #2 form, which requests information for determining construction site sediment damage potential in compliance with Permit Appendix 7. Applicants are also directed to the Department of Ecology website to file a “Notice of Intent” for construction or industrial activity.

For site plan review, the Planning and Public Works Departments review project thresholds to determine the applicability of the Minimum Requirements in Appendix I of the Permit. This includes using the information and

flow charts found in Appendix D. Applicants are also given checklists and templates for determining the applicability of Minimum Requirements and for preparing site plans. After determining whether an applicant is required to comply with Minimum Requirements #1-5 (possibly including Minimum Requirement #7) or Minimum Requirements #1-9, the Planning and Public Works Departments review the site plan and approve those in compliance with the Permit and that use site-appropriate development principles prepared in accordance with the SWMMWW. The City has developed a Minimum Requirements submission format to streamline the submission and review process. Commercial projects generally meet the thresholds applicable for Minimum Requirements #1-9. Site plan review for projects that meet the thresholds for Minimum Requirements #1-9 are completed in conjunction with third party review.

Construction sites are required to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent erosion and the discharge of sediment and other pollutants into receiving waters, and to comply with requirements related to construction stormwater pollution prevention depending on the thresholds met by the project. Prior to the start of construction, the City inspects sites to verify that BMPs are properly installed and are in compliance with the Permit. No work is approved to begin until the site has passed the pre-construction BMP inspection. The City tracks inspection results and compliance electronically.

Additional inspections are conducted during construction to review whether BMPs are functioning as designed and that projects are complying with construction stormwater pollution prevention requirements. Contractors are required to submit weekly Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) inspection reports, as well as inspect construction sites following rain events that cause runoff to discharge from the site. Among other things, the inspector reviews all areas disturbed by the construction activities, all BMPs, and all stormwater discharge points. The inspector also evaluates the effectiveness of BMPs and determines whether it is necessary to install, maintain, or repair BMPs. During Planning Department inspections, a correction notice is issued when a site is found to be out of compliance or a BMP is not functioning properly. Escalation clauses are included if compliance is not obtained as indicated in the correction notice, which can escalate to a stop work order or administrative order and fines under Anacortes Municipal Code Title 20, Civil Enforcement and Penalties. The City tracks inspection results and compliance electronically.

At the close of a project, an inspection is required to review whether permanent stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs have been correctly installed and meet City requirements. The Public Works Inspector must approve stormwater facilities before a site will pass its final City inspection and receive a Certificate of Occupancy. All permanent stormwater facilities that will be privately owned and maintained are required to have a maintenance plan that has been approved by the Director of the City Planning Department and filed with the Skagit County Auditor against the title of all properties using the stormwater facility. The maintenance plan must be consistent with the SWMMWW. The City tracks permanent stormwater facilities electronically.

Anacortes Municipal Code Revisions

The City passed Ordinance 2991 on November 28, 2016, Ordinance 2992 on December 16, 2016, Ordinance 3040 on July 22, 2019, and Ordinance 4022 on June 6, 2022 in compliance with Permit requirements to maintain municipal code that addresses runoff from new development, redevelopment, and construction site activities.

Ordinance 2991 included the Minimum Requirements, thresholds, and definitions that are described in Appendix I of the Phase II Permit and the SWMMWW, as well as site planning requirements, criteria for BMP selection, design, and infeasibility criteria, LID competing needs criteria, and BMP limitations. The ordinance integrated the specifications and guidance in the 2012 Puget Sound Partnership Low Impact Development (LID) Technical

Guidance Manual, and also made LID the preferred and commonly used approach to site development. It expressly prohibited illicit discharges and illicit connections to the MS4 and provided enforcement and penalty provisions. It also included provisions regarding the operation and maintenance of private and municipal stormwater facilities.

Ordinance 2992 mainly introduced Title 19, the new Unified Development Code, which clarified and consolidated the City’s development and permit process regulations and procedures in a single title of the code. It also addressed standards for stormwater management in compliance with the Permit.

The City passed Ordinance 3040 on July 22, 2019. Ordinance 3040 reinforced LID as the preferred and commonly used approach to site development and further consolidated development regulations into Title 19.

The 2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington was officially adopted under Ordinance 4022 on June 6, 2022.

8.3 Planned 2023 Compliance Activities

The City’s planned SWMP activities for controlling runoff from new development, redevelopment, and construction sites for this calendar year are included in Table 8-2.

Activity ID	Activity Description
CTRL-1	Hold refresher training for City field staff and training for new staff with Department of Ecology regarding site plan review and the 2019 SWMMWW. Schedule additional training sessions, including those that coincide with internal coordination meetings to provide refresher training and train new staff regarding coordination mechanisms between City Departments.
CTRL-2	Review City process and procedures and revise as necessary; train City staff on any updates and changes.
CTRL-3a	Track and report new development, redevelopment and construction permits, inspections and enforcement actions. Use Permit Appendix 1 to review and apply technical thresholds and determine the applicable Minimum Requirements for stormwater management at new development and redevelopment sites.
CTRL-3b	Review all stormwater site plans for proposed development activities in accordance with the SWMMWW.
CTRL-3c	Prior to clearing and construction, inspect all construction sites or permitted development sites that have a high potential for sediment transport as determined through plan review based on requirements described in Permit Appendix 7 regarding construction site sediment damage potential.
CTRL-3d	Inspect all permitted development sites during construction to verify proper installation and maintenance of required erosion and sediment controls.
CTRL-3e	Inspect all 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 when construction has stopped and the site is fully stabilized), to identify maintenance needs and enforce compliance with maintenance standards as needed.

CTRL-3f	Inspect all permitted development sites upon completion of construction and prior to final approval or occupancy to review whether proper installation of permanent stormwater facilities.
CTRL-3g	Verify that a maintenance agreement is on file for all newly constructed, privately owned permanent stormwater facilities.
CTRL-4	Maintain records of the City's inspection and enforcement activities.
CTRL-5	Make available the link to the electronic Construction Stormwater General Permit Notice of Intent form for construction activity and the electronic Industrial Stormwater General Permit Notice of Intent for industrial activity.

Section 9

MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

9.1 Permit Requirements

Phase II Permit Section S5.C.7 requires the City to perform the following tasks:

- Implement and document an operations and maintenance program, with training, that has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing stormwater impacts from municipal operations.
- Implement maintenance standards for the MS4 that are at least as protective as those specified in the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW).
- Include provisions to verify adequate long-term operations and maintenance of privately owned stormwater treatment and flow BMPs/facilities, including:
 - Adopt an ordinance or enforceable mechanism that clearly identifies the party responsible for maintenance in accordance with maintenance standards established under S5.C.7.a., requires inspection of facilities in accordance with the requirements, and establishes enforcement procedures.
 - Annually inspect stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities that discharge to the MS4 and were permitted according to S5.C.6, including those permitted in accordance the 2007-2019 Ecology municipal stormwater permits, achieving at least 80% of required inspections.
 - Include a procedure for keeping records of inspections and enforcement actions by staff.
- Conduct annual inspection of all municipally owned or operated permanent stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities. Maintain an inspection program designed to inspect all sites that achieves at least 95% of inspections.
- When there is an exceedance of maintenance standards, perform maintenance: within 1 year for typical maintenance facilities (except catch basins), within 6 months for catch basins, and within 2 years for capital construction projects of less than \$25,000.
- Inspect all catch basins and inlets owned or operated by the City every two years. Clean the catch basins if inspections indicate cleaning is needed to comply with maintenance standards. Maintain an inspection program designed to inspect all sites that achieves at least 95% of inspections.
- Spot check potentially damaged treatment and flow control facilities after major storm events (24-hour storm event with a 10-year or greater recurrence interval). If spot checks indicate widespread damage or maintenance needs, inspect all facilities. Conduct repairs as needed in accordance with adopted maintenance standards.
- Implement practices, policies, and procedures to reduce stormwater impacts associated with runoff from road maintenance activities and all lands owned or maintained by the City, which includes City streets, parking lots, roads, or highways.
- Maintain and document an ongoing training program for staff, including follow up training as needed to address, among other things, the importance of protecting water quality, operation and maintenance standards, inspection procedures, relevant SWPPPs, selecting appropriate BMPs, ways to perform job activities to prevent or minimize impacts to water quality, maintenance and repair procedures, and procedures for reporting water quality concerns.

- Implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for all heavy equipment maintenance or storage yards, and material storage facilities owned or operated by the City that are not subject to another NPDES stormwater permit.
- Maintain records of the City's inspections, maintenance, or repair activities.

9.2 Municipal Operations and Maintenance

The City's Operations and Maintenance Division (housed within Public Works) oversees stormwater system inspection and maintenance. Their responsibilities include catch basin inspections and cleanings, street sweeping, facility cleaning and maintenance, spill response and control, and flood response and repair where applicable. The City storm system includes catch basins, storm drain pipes, ditches, storm ponds, storm vaults, and other associated structures. The City's code includes maintenance standards contained in the SWMMWW. The City inspects and cleans all catch basins owned and operated by the City every two years. Records are maintained and inspections are scheduled and tracked for all stormwater BMP/facilities owned or operated by the City in the City's asset management software program.

Long-term Operation and Maintenance

The City requires that a maintenance agreement is on file for all newly constructed, privately owned permanent stormwater facilities for the operation and maintenance of permanent stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities. The City conducts annual inspections of all treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities that discharge to the MS4 and that were permitted pursuant to the City's process for permitting, site plan review, and inspections. In new residential developments, the City conducts inspections of permanent stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities and catch basins to identify maintenance needs based on whether there are exceedances of maintenance standards. When there is an exceedance of maintenance standards, the City performs maintenance within timeframes provided in the Permit. The City maintains records of the City's inspection, maintenance, and enforcement activities.

Existing, permanent stormwater facilities are inspected to review whether ongoing maintenance is being completed. The City tracks permanent stormwater facilities electronically.

9.3 Planned 2023 Compliance Activities

The City’s planned SWMP activities for municipal operations and maintenance for this calendar year are included in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1. 2023 Municipal Operations and Maintenance Work Plan	
Activity ID	Activity Description
MOM-1	Schedule and conduct City staff training and refresher training to address, among other things, the importance of protecting water quality, operation and maintenance standards, inspection procedures, maintenance and repair procedures, the City’s SWPPPs, methods to minimize impacts to stormwater, and procedures for reporting water quality concerns.
MOM-2	For long-term operation and maintenance, conduct annual inspection of all treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities that discharge to the MS4 and were permitted pursuant to the City’s process for permitting, site plan review, and inspections.
MOM-3	Conduct annual inspections of all treatment and flow control facilities owned or operated by the City and perform maintenance as triggered by the maintenance standards.
MOM-4	Continue catch basin inspections at a rate that will achieve all catch basins being inspected every two years.
MOM-5	Clean catch basins as needed based on inspection results.
MOM-6	Perform street sweeping to reduce the amount of street waste that enters the storm drainage conveyance system.
MOM-7	Implement SWPPPs at required City facilities. Review and update SWPPPs as needed.
MOM-8	Review and maintain records in the City’s asset management software program as to inspections and maintenance.
MOM-9	Schedule regular internal coordination meetings with various City staff involved in the inspection, maintenance, and repair of treatment and flow control facilities owned or operated by the City to review the scheduling of inspections and maintenance of the City’s operation and maintenance program, determine whether the City is meeting its timing targets for inspections and maintenance, discuss tracking and records keeping, and gauge the need for any additional training or review of maintenance standards.

Section 10

SOURCE CONTROL PROGRAM FOR EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

10.1 Permit Requirements

Under Phase II Permit section S5.C.8 the City is required to implement a program to prevent and reduce pollutants in runoff from areas that discharge to the MS4. The program shall include:

- Application of operational source control BMPs, and if necessary, structural source control BMPs or treatment BMPs/facilities, or both, to pollution generating sources associated with existing land uses and activities.
- Inspections of pollutant generating sources at publicly and privately owned institutional, commercial and industrial sites to enforce implementation of required BMPs to control pollution discharging into the MS4.
- Application and enforcement of local ordinances at sites, identified pursuant to S5.C.8.b.ii, including sites with discharges authorized by a separate NPDES permit. Permittees that are in compliance with the terms of this Permit will not be held liable by Ecology for water quality standard violations or receiving water impacts caused by industries and other Permittees covered, or which should be covered under and NPDES permit issued by Ecology.
- Practices to reduce polluted runoff from the application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers from the sites identified in the inventory.

The minimum performance measures for the Source Control Program includes:

- Permittees shall adopt and make effective an ordinance or other enforceable document requiring the application of source control BMPs for pollutant generating sources associated with existing land uses and activities (due August 1, 2022).
- Permittees shall establish an inventory that identifies publicly and privately owned institutional, commercial, and industrial sites which have the potential to generate pollutants to the MS4. The inventory shall include businesses and/or sites identified based on the presence of activities that are pollutant generating and other pollutant generating sources, based on complaint response, such as home-based businesses and multi-family sites (due August 1, 2022).
- Permittees shall implement an inspection program for sites identified pursuant to S5.C.8.b.ii (due January 1, 2023). All identified sites with a business address shall be provided information about activities that may generate pollutants and the source control requirements applicable to those activities. The Permittee shall annually complete the number of inspections equal to 20% of the businesses and/or sites listed in their source control inventory to assess BMP effectiveness and compliance with source control. Permittees shall inspect 100% of sites identified through credible complaints.
- Permittee shall implement a progressive enforcement policy that requires sites to comply with stormwater requirements within a reasonable time period (due January 1, 2023).
- Permittees shall train staff who are responsible for implementing the source control program to conduct these activities. The ongoing training program shall cover the legal authority for source

control, source control BMPs and their proper application, inspection protocols, lessons learned, typical cases, and enforcement procedures.

10.2 City’s Source Control Program Development

The City passed Ordinance 4023 on July 18, 2022, which amended Chapter 18.30 Illicit Discharges and Connections to the Stormwater Drainage System. The ordinance provided the regulatory requirements for implementation of source control BMPs for pollutant generating sources at businesses.

An inventory was completed that includes businesses that have the potential to generate pollutants in the City stormwater drainage system.

Inspections of existing businesses will begin in 2023, with the number of inspections completed being equal to or greater than 20% of the number of businesses in the inventory.

10.3 Planned 2023 Compliance Activities

The City’s planned SWMP activities for the Source Control Program for this calendar year are included in Table 10-1.

Table 10.1 2023 Source Control Program Work Plan	
Activity ID	Activity Description
SC-1	Implement inspection program and progressive enforcement policy for sites identified in the Source Control business inventory.
SC-2	Complete the number of inspections equal to 20% of the sites listed in the inventory.
SC-3	Inspect all sites identified through credible complaints.
SC-4	Train all staff who are responsible for implementing the Source Control program.

Section 11

MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

11.1 Permit Requirements

Section S8 of the Phase II Permit offers two options to meet monitoring and assessment requirements of the Permit regarding regional status and trends monitoring, SWMP effectiveness and source identification studies. Option #1 requires the City to pay annually into a collective fund to implement regional receiving water status and trends monitoring of small streams and marine nearshore areas. Option #1 Permittees are required to provide a brief description of the type of information gathered or received with their Annual Report. Option #2 requires a Permittee to conduct the required monitoring and other studies independently, and to provide a description of stormwater monitoring or studies conducted during the reporting period.

11.2 City's Monitoring and Assessment Program under Option #1

The City of Anacortes has implemented Option #1 to meet monitoring and assessment requirements regarding status and trends monitoring, and SWMP effectiveness and source identification studies. By implementing Option #1, the City is required to pay into a collective fund to implement a regional monitoring program for each of the monitoring and assessment requirements in the Phase II Permit. Annual payments to Ecology are due by August 15 of each year.

The City participates in the Stormwater Action Monitoring (SAM) program. The program aims to improve stormwater management, reduce pollution, improve water quality, and reduce flooding. SAM does this by measuring stormwater impacts on the environment and evaluating the effectiveness of efforts to manage stormwater. SAM targets three categories: effectiveness studies, status and trends studies, and source identification. Effectiveness studies look at how well the required or proposed stormwater management practices are working. Status and trends studies document water quality trends in the region. Source identification focuses on the common sources of illicit discharges and regional solutions and elimination methods. More information on SAM may be found on the Ecology website. Information for the SAM website is provided in Appendix C.

In 2020, Friends of Skagit Beaches, in partnership with the City of Anacortes, launched a citizen science program aimed at monitoring water quality at City stormwater outfalls. Outfall samples were analyzed for temperature, dissolved oxygen, specific conductivity, pH, and turbidity. The program added e. coli sampling in 2022. The Stormwater Program Manager is in regular contact with program participants and volunteers are trained to report any suspicions of illicit discharges. The program will continue sampling in 2023.

11.3 Planned 2023 Compliance Activities

The City’s SWMP has a Water Quality Monitoring Program component. The City’s planned SWMP activities for monitoring and assessment for this calendar year are included in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1. 2023 Monitoring and Assessment Work Plan	
Activity ID	Activity Description
MA-1	Continue annual payment for small streams and marine nearshore status trends by August 15.
MA-2	Continue annual payment for SWMP effectiveness and source identification studies by August 15.
MA-3	Continue coordination with Friends of Skagit Beaches citizen science outfall monitoring program.

Section 12

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

12.1 Permit Requirements

Section S9 of the Phase II Permit requires the City to:

- Submit an Annual Report to Ecology by March 31 of the following year (the reporting period for the annual report is the previous calendar year). The Annual Report shall include a submittal of the Annual Report form and attachments, which includes a copy of the Permittee’s SWMP Plan and summaries, descriptions, reports, or other information as required.
- Retain all records related to the Phase II Permit and SWMP for at least five years and submit records to Ecology upon request.
- Make all records related to the Phase II Permit and the City’s SWMP available to the public at reasonable times during business hours. A reasonable charge may be assessed by the Permittee for making photocopies of records.

12.2 Planned 2023 Compliance Activities

This SWMP Plan has been prepared in compliance with the NPDES Phase II Permit and describes planned activities for this calendar year. This SWMP Plan will be updated at least annually. The Annual Report and SWMP Plan will be posted to the City of Anacortes Stormwater website as required by the Permit. The web address for the City of Anacortes Stormwater website is contained in Appendix C. The City’s planned SWMP activities for reporting requirements for this calendar year are included in Table 12-1.

Activity ID	Activity Description
RR-1	Submit Annual Report and SWMP Plan to Ecology.
RR-2	Retain records related to Phase II Permit and SWMP for at least five years.
RR-3	Make all records related to the Phase II Permit and SWMP available to the public.
RR-4	Post the Annual Report and SWMP Plan to the City of Anacortes Stormwater website as required by the Permit.

Appendix A

ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AKART – All Known, Available, and Reasonable Methods of Prevention, Control, and Treatment

BMP – Best Management Practice

CWA – Clean Water Act of 1972

Ecology – Department of Ecology

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

FBARCSC – Fidalgo Bay Aquatic Reserve Citizen Stewardship Committee

IDDE – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

IS – Information Services

MEP – Maximum Extent Practicable

MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

O&M – Operations and Maintenance

Parks – City of Anacortes Parks Department

Phase II Permit – Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit

Public Works or PW – City of Anacortes Public Works Department

RSMP – Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program

SAM – Stormwater Action Monitoring

SCD – Skagit Conservation District

SIDIR – Source Identification Information Repository

SOP – Standard Operating Procedure

STORM – Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities

SWMMWW – Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (2012, amended 2014)

SWMP – Stormwater Management Plan

SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load

Definitions

The following definitions 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 (AKART) 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.

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, or S7 – Compliance with Total Maximum Daily Load Requirements, or S8 – Monitoring and Assessment, of this Permit.

Community-based social marketing is a social marketing methodology. It employs a systematic approach intended to change the behavior of communities to reduce their impact on the environment. Realizing that providing information is usually not sufficient to initiate behavior change, community-based social marketing uses tools and findings from social psychology to discover the perceived barriers to behavior change and ways of overcoming these barriers.

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.

Fully Stabilized means the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as riprap, gabions or geotextiles) which prevents erosion.

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.

Groundwater 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.5 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 no stormwater discharges allowed as specified in this Permit (S5.C.5 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 (LID) 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 (LID BMP) 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 July 1, 2019.

New Secondary Permittee means a Secondary Permittee that is covered under a municipal stormwater general permit

NOI means Notice of Intent.

Notice of Intent (NOI) 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 Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

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).

Overburdened Community means minority, low-income, tribal, or indigenous populations or geographic locations in Washington State that potentially experience disproportionate environmental harms and risks. This disproportionality can be as a result of greater vulnerability to environmental hazards, lack of opportunity for public participation, or other factors. Increased vulnerability may be attributable to an accumulation of negative or lack of positive environmental, health, economic, or social conditions within these populations or places. The term describes situations where multiple factors, including both environmental and socio-economic stressors, may act cumulatively to affect health and the environment and contribute to persistent environmental health disparities.

Permittee unless otherwise noted, the term “Permittee” includes city, town, or county Permittee, CoPermittee, 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 rights-of-way 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 groundwater, to which a MS4 discharges.

Redevelopment means, on a site that is already substantially developed (i.e., has 35% or more of existing hard surface coverage), the creation or addition of hard surfaces; the expansion of a 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.

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.

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.”

SAM means Stormwater Action Monitoring

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 Damage 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.

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.

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

Stormwater Action Monitoring (SAM) is the regional stormwater monitoring program for Western Washington. This 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 source identification projects. The priorities and scope for SAM are set by a formal stakeholder group that selects the studies and oversees the program’s administration.

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 facility retrofits means both: projects that retrofit existing treatment and/or flow control facilities; and new flow control or treatment facilities or BMPs that will address impacts from existing development.

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) 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, permanent treatment BMPs/facilities; and bioretention, vegetated roofs, and permeable pavements that help meet Appendix 1 Minimum Requirements #6 (treatment), #7 (flow control), or both.

Surface Waters includes lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

SWMMWW or Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington means Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (2019).

SWMP means Stormwater Management Program.

TMDL means Total Maximum Daily Load.

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 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 (UGA) 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, Groundwater 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.

Appendix B

ANACORTES MUNICIPAL CODE

The following includes the many of the sections in the City of Anacortes Municipal Code that relate to the City's Stormwater Management Program:

Title 13 Public Services

Chapter 13.10 Storm and Sewer Surface Water Utility

Chapter 13.18 Elimination of Storm or Surface Drainage Water from Sewerage System

Title 16 Tree Preservation

Chapter 16.50 Tree Preservation

Title 17 Critical Areas and Essential Public Facilities

Chapter 17.70 Critical Area Regulations

Title 18 Environmental Protection

Chapter 18.04 State Environmental Policy Act

Chapter 18.16 Shoreline Master Plan

Chapter 18.30 Illicit Discharges and Connections to the Stormwater Drainage System

Chapter 18.40 Operations and Maintenance of Private and Municipal Stormwater Facilities

Title 19 Unified Development Code

Chapter 19.12 Definitions and Interpretation

Chapter 19.22 Concurrency

Chapter 19.30 Site Plan Review

Chapter 19.32 Land Divisions

Chapter 19.42 Form and Intensity Standards

Chapter 19.43 Residential Uses

Chapter 19.51 Public Street Improvements Required

Chapter 19.52 Public Street Design

Chapter 19.53 Private Driveways and Access

Chapter 19.54 Subdivision Design and Block Structure

Chapter 19.61 Block Frontage Standards

Chapter 19.62 Site Planning

Chapter 19.64 Parking

Chapter 19.65 Landscaping

Chapter 19.76 Stormwater

Chapter 19.78 Clearing and Grading

Chapter 19.82 Development Agreement for Port-Owned Property

Title 20 Civil Enforcement and Penalties

Appendix C

USEFUL WEBSITES

City of Anacortes website: <https://www.anacorteswa.gov/>

City of Anacortes stormwater website: <https://www.anacorteswa.gov/493/Stormwater>

City of Anacortes Stormwater Resources:
<https://www.anacorteswa.gov/269/Stormwater>

City of Anacortes Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program Manual:
<https://www.cityofanacortes.org/DocumentCenter/View/13588/IDDE-Manual-with-Appendix-A-F-October-2018-PDF>

City of Anacortes GIS Mapping: <https://www.anacorteswa.gov/635/GIS-Mapping>

City of Anacortes IDDE Program Manual:
<https://www.anacorteswa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/13588/IDDE-Manual-with-Appendix-A-F-October-2018-PDF>

City of Anacortes Minimum Requirements #1 to # 5/9 Form:
<https://www.anacorteswa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/99/Stormwater-Minimum-Requirements-1-9--PDF>

City of Anacortes Minimum Requirements #2 Form:
<https://www.anacorteswa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/13743/Stormwater-Minimum-Requirement-2-PDF>

City of Anacortes Planning, Community, and Economic Development website:
<https://www.cityofanacortes.org/161/Planning-Community-Economic-Development>

Skagit Conservation District: <http://www.skagitcd.org/>

Department of Ecology: <https://ecology.wa.gov/>

NPDES Phase II Permit: <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Stormwater-general-permits/Municipal-stormwater-general-permits/Western-Washington-Phase-II-Municipal-Stormwater>

Stormwater Action Monitoring: <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Reporting-requirements/Stormwater-monitoring/Stormwater-Action-Monitoring>

Skagit Conservation District Programs in partnership with the City of Anacortes:

Skagit Stream Team: http://skagitcd.org/stream_team

Backyard Conservation Stewardship Program: http://skagitcd.org/backyard_wildlife

Watershed Masters Volunteer Training Program: http://skagitcd.org/watershed_masters

Brochures available on the City of Anacortes website:

Charity Car Wash Kits: <https://www.anacorteswa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4584/Charity-Car-Wash-Kits-PDF>

Five Steps to Natural Yard Care: <https://www.anacorteswa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4585/Five-Steps-to-Natural-Yard-Care-PDF>

Food and Restaurant Good Cleaning Practices:
<https://www.anacorteswa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4586/Food-and-Restaurant-Good-Cleaning-Practices-PDF>

Industry Automobile Good Cleaning Practices:
<https://www.anacorteswa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4587/Industry-Automobile-Good-Cleaning-Practices-PDF>

Low Impact Development (LID) Fact Sheet:
<https://www.anacorteswa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4588/Low-Impact-Development-LID-Fact-Sheet-PDF>

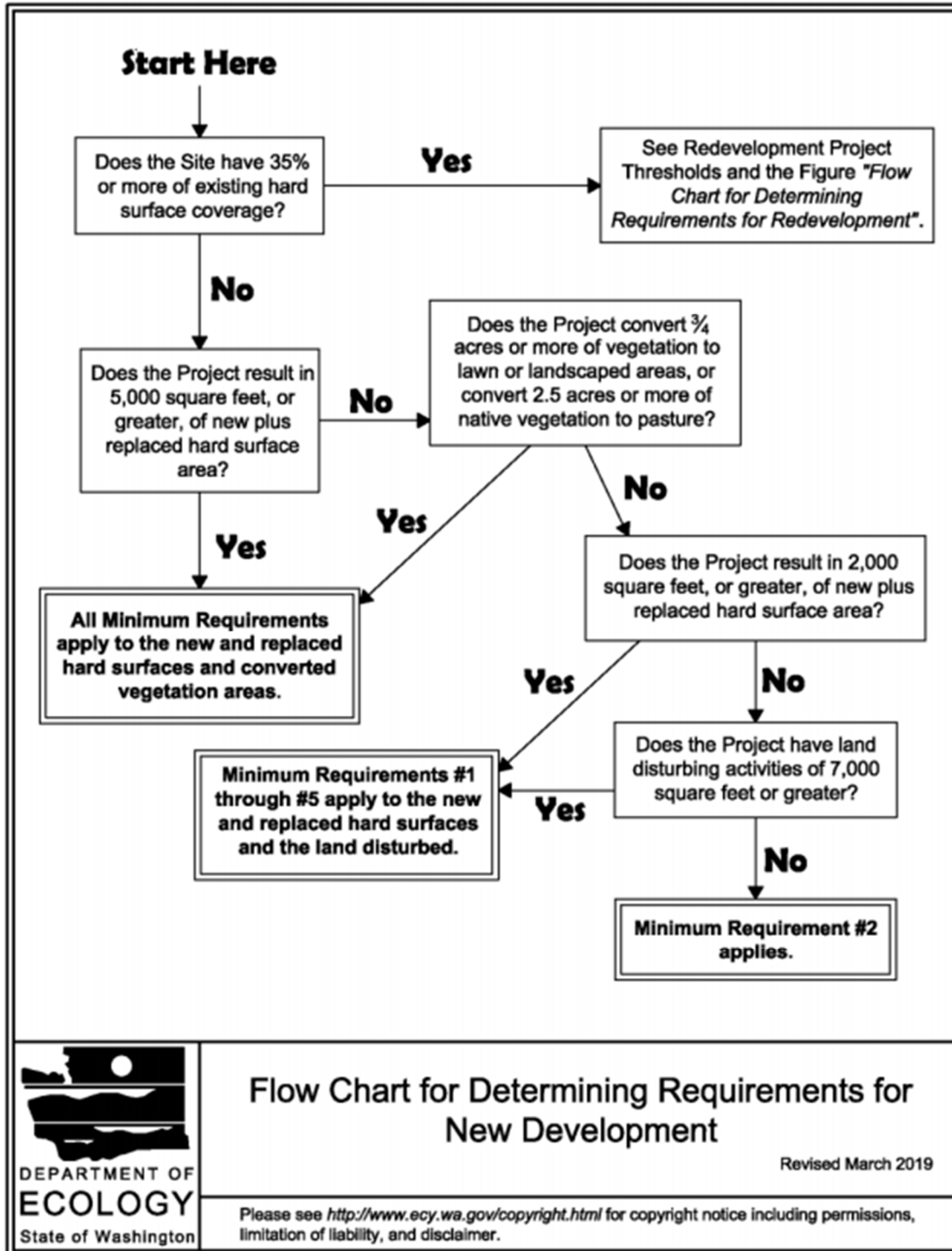
Mobile Carpet Cleaning Practices:
<https://www.anacorteswa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4589/Mobile-Carpet-Cleaning-Practices-PDF>

Power Washing Practices:
<https://www.anacorteswa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4590/Power-Washing-Practices-PDF>

Appendix D

ECOLOGY FLOW CHARTS

Flow Chart for Determining Requirements for New Development



Flow Chart for Determining Requirements for New Development

Revised March 2019

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Flow Chart for Determining Requirements for Redevelopment

