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# Stormwater Management Program Plan 2024

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Updated February 26, 2024



**King County**

Department of Natural Resources and Parks  
Water and Land Resources Division

**Stormwater Services Section**

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206-477-4800 TTY Relay: 711

**PERMIT NO. WAR044501**

The current permit took effect on August 1, 2019, and will expire on July 31, 2024

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# List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

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AKART	All Known, Available Reasonable methods of Treatment
BMP	Best management practice
CBIMP	Catch Basin Inspection and Maintenance Program
CESCL	Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead
CSP	Conveyance Screening Program
DES	Department of Executive Services
DNRP	Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FMD	Facilities Management Division
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
GIS	Geographic Information System
IC	Illicit connection
IC/IDDE	Illicit Connection / Illicit Discharges Detection and Elimination
ID	Illicit discharges
KCC	King County Code
KCD	King Conservation District
KCIA	King County International Airport
DLS Permits	King County, Division of Local Services – Permits
LID	Low impact development
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MIS	Maintenance Information System
MS4	Municipal separate storm sewer system
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Parks	Parks and Recreation Division
Permit	NPDES Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit
PGIS	Pollution Generating Impervious Surface
PGPS	Pollution Generating Pervious Surface
PHSKC	Public Health - Seattle & King County
PSSH	Puget Sound Starts Here
PSP	Puget Sound Partnership
ROADMAP	Regional Operations and Maintenance Program

Roads	Road Services Division
ROW	Right-of-Way
RSMP	Regional Stormwater Monitoring Program
SIMPLA	Site Management Plan
SIP	Stormwater Investment Plan
SMAP	Stormwater Management Action Plan
SMED	Stormwater Management for Existing Development
SPPM	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual
SPP	Stormwater Planning Program
SPPU	Strategy Policy and Performance Unit
STORM	Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities
SWD	Solid Waste Division
SWDM	Surface Water Design Manual
SWG	Stormwater Work Group
SWMP	Stormwater Management Program
SWMP Plan	The documentation of the SWMP
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWSS	Stormwater Services Section
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
Transit	Metro Transit Department.
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WLRD	Water and Land Resources Division
WQCU	Water Quality Compliance Unit
WRIA	Water Resource Inventory Area
WTD	Wastewater Treatment Division

# King County Stormwater Program Overview

## Stormwater Program Plan (SWMP) Overview

### Update:

The County currently operates under the permit that was reissued on July 1, 2019, and became effective on August 1, 2019.

The current permit coverage expires on July 31, 2024. King County has submitted the notice of intent (NOI) for coverage under the next permit with a presumed effective date of August 1, 2024.

The Permit requires King County to develop and implement a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) designed to minimize impacts caused by stormwater runoff. It also requires the County to document its stormwater management program in the Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMP Plan).

This SWMP explains how King County plans to comply with the Phase I permit in 2024 through implementation of the permit *components*.

King County invests significant time, resources, and budget into the county's permit-required Stormwater Management Program (SWMP). This document demonstrates compliance with King County's Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit (Permit No. WAR044501) section S5. Stormwater Management Program requirement S5. A.

The specific requirement S5A. states:

*King County shall implement a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) during the term of this Permit. A SWMP is a set of actions and activities comprising the components listed in S5, and additional actions necessary, to meet the requirements of applicable TMDLs pursuant to S7 – Compliance with TMDL Requirements and S8 – Monitoring and Assessment.*

1. *The SWMP Plan shall be written to inform the public of the **planned SWMP activities for the upcoming calendar year**, and include a description of:
  - a. *Planned activities for each of the **program components** included in S5.C.*
  - b. *Any additional planned actions to meet the requirements of applicable **TMDLs** pursuant to S7 – Compliance with TMDL Requirements.*
  - c. *Any additional planned actions to meet the requirements of **S8 – Monitoring and Assessment**.**
2. *Each Permittee shall track the cost or estimated cost of development and implementation of each component of the SWMP. This information shall be provided to Ecology upon request.*
3. *Each Permittee shall 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 component. This information shall be included in the Annual Report.*

King County's implementation of the SWMP covers discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) that is owned and operated by King County. The SWMP describes how King County will comply with the Phase I Municipal Stormwater NPDES Permit.





## SWMP Reporting Requirements

The section below describes the various reports to be submitted to Ecology to meet permit requirements:

<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Due</b>
<i>S5. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM A.1. SWMP Plan</i>	6	March 31 <sup>st</sup> - Annual Report
<i>S5.C.4. Public Involvement and Participation b. Each Permittee shall post on their website their SWMP Plan, and the Annual Report required under S9.A no later than May 31 each year.</i>	10	May 31 - Website
<i>S9. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS D. The Annual Report for Permittees listed in S1.B shall include the following: 1. A copy of the Permittee's current SWMP Plan as required by S5. A.1.</i>	48	March 31 <sup>st</sup> - Annual Report

In most areas of King County, stormwater and wastewater are conveyed separately. Wastewater is routed to a treatment plant and stormwater typically flows directly into receiving waters. Receiving waters can include stream, lakes, groundwater, wetlands, rivers and Puget Sound. While the *municipal* stormwater permit applies to most of unincorporated King County, some King County sites are covered by other types of NPDES permits.

**Table - Other King County NPDES Permits**

KC Agency	NPDES Permits Held	Location
<b>Solid Waste Division (SWD)</b>	Industrial Stormwater General Permit  Construction Stormwater General Permit	Cedar Hills Regional Landfill and six separate recycling & transfer stations  South County Recycling & Transfer Station (under construction)
<b>King County International Airport</b>	Industrial Stormwater Permit	Portions of KCIA are covered by KC or KC tenant ISGP. Areas covered by the ISGP are typically operations and maintenance areas and generally covers the entire airport.
<b>Parks Division</b>	Sand and Gravel General Permit (Inactive Site)	Maury Island Natural Area (formerly CalPortland Glacier Pit)
<b>Road Services Division (Roads)</b>	Sand and Gravel General Permits  Construction Stormwater General Permit	17 King County gravel pits  These permits are obtained if a construction site is expected to disturb an area of 1 acre or more.
<b>Metro Transit Department (Transit)</b>	Industrial Stormwater General Permit	Transit South Operating Base, Transit North Operating Base, Transit East Operating Base, Transit Bellevue Operating Base, Transit South Base Annex
<b>Wastewater Treatment Division (WTD)</b>	Individual NPDES Waste Discharge Permits  Industrial Stormwater General Permit (ISGP)	WTD owns and operates five treatment plants. Stormwater on all of these plants is primarily managed under Individual Waste Discharge permits.  ISGPs are in place for portions of two of the plants, and for a separate material processing facility.  King County is implementing actions under the Nutrient General Permit (issued December 2021)..
<b>Multiple Agencies</b>	Construction Stormwater Permit	Construction projects that disturb one or more acres of land.

# National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Overview

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In 1995, coverage began for King County under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase I Municipal Stormwater permits. The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) issues and administers these permits in Washington State as a result of a delegation of Clean Water Act Authority from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Municipal Stormwater Permits are issued to address the harmful effects of stormwater runoff from developed lands that is collected by and discharged from storm drain systems.

# SWMP Plan Organization

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This SWMP Plan documents our compliance actions proposed for 2024. As required by the Permit, the SWMP Plan is updated annually to reflect changes in programs. It addresses the following permit requirements:

The SWMP Plan is organized to demonstrate compliance with the Permit requirements, with current and proposed actions into the following program components required by the Permit:

- Training
- Section 1 - S5.C1. Legal Authority
- Section 2 - S5.C2. MS4 Mapping and Documentation
- Section 3 - S5.C3. Coordination
- Section 4 - S5.C4. Public Involvement and Participation
- Section 5 - S5.C5. Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites
- Section 6 - S5.C6. Stormwater Planning
- Section 7 - S5.C7. Structural Stormwater Controls
- Section 8 - S5.C8. Source Control Program for Existing Development
- Section 9 - S5.C9. Illicit Connections and Illicit Discharges Detection and Elimination
- Section 10 - S5.C10. Operation and Maintenance Program
- Section 11 - S5.C11. Education and Outreach Program
- S7. Compliance with TMDL Requirements
- S8. Monitoring and Assessment
- S9. Reporting Requirements
- Conclusion
- Appendix

Each section includes a table that summarizes the relevant Permit requirements and the corresponding planned and ongoing compliance activities for the upcoming calendar year.

## Training Program

King County training program is outlined below and contains all the requirements for training. These requirements are spread throughout the permit and have been consolidated into this section. Each county agency is responsible for ensuring that requisite training has been done by the required staff. See [Executive Order for Implementing the County's Program for Compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System \(NPDES\) Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit](#).

The table is organized by each responsible agency and its approach to training.

Permit Section	Requirement	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><a href="#">S5.C.5 Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites</a>  <a href="#">b. Site and subdivision scale requirements</a></p>	<p><i>viii. Each Permittee shall ensure that all staff whose primary job duties are implementing the program to Control Stormwater Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites, including permitting, plan review, construction site inspections, and enforcement, are trained to conduct these activities. As determined necessary by the Permittee, follow-up training shall be provided to address changes in procedures, techniques or staffing.</i></p> <p><i>Permittees shall document and maintain records of the training provided and the staff trained.</i></p>	<p>Training records are currently managed by <b>each agency</b>. These records are then uploaded to the stormwater classroom or maintained by the individual agency to ensure appropriate staff members are trained.</p> <p>This training also meets the requirements of S5.C.9.e. Illicit Connections and Illicit Discharges Detection and Elimination training.</p> <p><b>DLS Permits</b>                      Select positions in DLS Permits require CESCL training. This training is available through qualified vendors. Records are kept by DLS Permits.</p> <p><b>All other agencies</b>                      Select positions in all agencies require CESCL training. This training is available through qualified vendors. Records are kept by individual agencies. Public health does not conduct any construction projects and therefore this training requirements do not apply to them.</p>
<p><a href="#">S5.C.8 Source Control Program for Existing Development</a>  <a href="#">b. Minimum performance measures</a></p>	<p><i>v. 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. Follow-up training shall be provided as needed to address changes in procedures, techniques, requirements, or staff.</i></p>	<p>King County has an ongoing training program for employees conducting source control work. SWSS, the primary agency implementing the source control program, trains staff and updates staff training as needed using both in-house training and field job shadowing.</p>

Permit Section	Requirement	Planned and Ongoing Activities
	<i>Permittees shall document and maintain records of the training provided and the staff trained.</i>	
Permit Section	Requirement	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><a href="#">S5.C.9 Illicit Connections and Illicit Discharges Detection and Elimination</a></p> <p>- Field personnel training</p>	<p>c. Each Permittee shall implement an ongoing program designed to detect and identify non-stormwater discharges and illicit connections into the Permittee’s MS4.</p> <p><i>Permittees shall document and maintain records of the training provided and the staff trained.</i></p>	<p>King County trains field personnel and first responders on the identification, investigation, termination, cleanup, and reporting of illicit discharges and illicit connections, as appropriate for their job duties.</p> <p>Training records are maintained by the individual agency unless they use the Self-Certification process for Phase I permit required training.</p> <p>In 2021, King County instituted a Self-Certification process for Phase I permit required training. County employees receive a survey requiring that they self-identify their need for training by answering the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do you, as part of your job, conduct construction plan review or construction inspections? (Phase I permit reference S5.C.5.b.viii)</li> <li>• Do you work in the field or manage field staff? (Phase I permit reference S5.C.9.c.iii)</li> </ul> <p>The survey then self populates the training required to meet permit requirements. The survey collects information of who was trained and what training they completed. Self-Certification will be done every other year to ensure that new employees are trained.</p> <p>Agencies that will be using the Self-Certification process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMD</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KCIA</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DLSP</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Parks</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHSKC</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> ROADS</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> SWD</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Metro Transit Department</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WLRD</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> WTD</li> </ul>

Permit Section	Requirement	Planned and Ongoing Activities
	<p>c. Each Permittee shall implement an ongoing program designed to detect and identify non-stormwater discharges and illicit connections into the Permittee’s MS4.</p> <p><i>Permittees shall document and maintain records of the training provided and the staff trained.</i></p>	<p><b>KCIA</b>                      In addition to King County IC/IDDE training for employees; employees, tenants and operators at the King County International Airport (KCIA) receive annual spill response policy training, including procedures for notification, response and reporting, as well as preventative measures. Training records are maintained in the agency’s training files.</p> <hr/> <p><b>DLS Permits</b>                      This agency conducts its own training to meet this requirement. Training records are maintained in the agency’s training files.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Parks</b>                      This agency conducts its own training to meet this requirement. Training records are maintained in the agency’s training files.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Roads</b>                      Roads provides “first responder” spill response and participates actively in spill cleanup by Roads staff. Roads has developed customized hazardous waste and spill response (“first responder”) training for personnel responding to spilled or illegally dumped materials. The training also includes guidelines for when an outside spill response contractor should be called in. Roads also provides IC/IDEE training to field staff conducting catch basin inspections.                      Training records are maintained in Roads’ training files.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Sheriff</b>                      Trains field personnel on IC/IDDE using the Sherriff’s department on-line training program. This system also maintains records for the Sherriff’s department. Training records are maintained in the agency’s training files.</p> <hr/> <p><b>SWD</b>                      Trains field personnel on IC/IDDE using vendor provided training. Training records are maintained in the agency’s training files.</p>

Permit Section	Requirement	Planned and Ongoing Activities
		<p><b>Transit</b>                      Transit has developed customized hazardous waste and spill response training for personnel responding to spilled or illegally dumped materials. The training also includes guidelines for when an outside spill response contractor should be called in. Training records are maintained in the agency’s training files.</p> <hr/> <p><b>WTD</b>                      Trains field personnel on IC/IDDE using the KC web-based stormwater classroom. Training records are maintained in the agency’s training files.</p>
<p>- First Responders Training</p>	<p><i>e. Permittees shall train staff who are responsible for identification, investigation, termination, cleanup, and reporting of illicit discharges, including spills and illicit connections, to conduct these activities.</i></p> <p><i>Permittees shall document and maintain records of the training provided and the staff trained.</i></p>	<p><b>KCIA</b>                      In addition to King County IC/IDDE training for employees; employees, tenants and operators at the King County International Airport (KCIA) receive annual spill response policy training, including procedures for notification, response and reporting, as well as preventative measures. Training records are maintained in KCIA training files.</p> <p><b>Roads</b>                      Roads has developed customized hazardous waste and spill response training for personnel responding to spilled or illegally dumped materials. The training also includes guidelines for when an outside spill response contractor should be called in. Select Roads staff receive Hazwoper and RCRA training as well as hazardous waste handling requirements. Training records are maintained in Roads’ training files.</p> <p><b>Transit</b>                      Transit has developed customized hazardous waste and spill response training for personnel responding to spilled or illegally dumped materials. The training also includes guidelines for when an outside spill response contractor should be called in. Training records are maintained in Transit training files.</p>



<p><b><u>S5.C.10</u></b> <b><u>Operation and Maintenance Program</u></b></p>	<p><i>f. Implement an ongoing training program for employees of the Permittee who have primary construction, operations, or maintenance job functions that may impact stormwater quality. The training program shall address the importance of protecting water quality, operation and maintenance standards, inspection procedures, relevant SWPPPs, selecting appropriate BMPs, ways to perform their job activities to prevent or minimize impacts to water quality, and procedures for reporting water quality concerns. Follow-up training shall be provided as needed to address changes in procedures, techniques, requirements, or staffing. Permittees shall document and maintain records of the training provided. The staff training records to be kept include dates, activities or course descriptions, names and positions of staff in attendance.</i></p> <p><i>g. Implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)..</i></p> <p><i>vi. A training plan for all personnel responsible for implementing any components of the SWPPP.</i></p> <p><i>Permittees shall document and maintain records of the training provided and the staff trained.</i></p>	<p>In 2021, King County instituted a Self-Certification process for Phase I permit required training. County employees receive a survey requiring that they self-identify their need for training by answering the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do you, as part of your job, conduct construction plan review or construction inspections? (Phase I permit reference S5.C.5.b.viii)</li> <li>• Do you work in the field or manage field staff? (Phase I permit reference S5.C.9.c.iii)</li> </ul> <p>The survey then self populates the training required to meet permit requirements. The survey collects information of who was trained and what training they completed. Self-Certification will be done every other year to ensure that new employees are trained.</p> <p>See previous section S5.C.9 for Agencies that will participate in Self-Certification.</p> <p><b>KCIA</b> In addition to King County IC/IDDE training for employees; employees, tenants and operators at the King County International Airport (KCIA) receive annual spill response policy training, including procedures for notification, response and reporting, as well as preventative measures. Training records are maintained in KCIA training files.</p> <p><b>Roads</b> Training is tailored specifically for the operations and maintenance staff at Roads and addresses, among other subjects, stormwater pollution prevention, spill response, hazardous and solid waste management, and aquifer protection. Training records are maintained in Roads training files. In addition, Roads field crews participate in the Regional Road Maintenance ESA Program (RRMEP) training. This training focuses on BMP practices, and addresses maintenance guidelines, water quality, sediment and erosion control, and fish habitat requirements. These RRMEP training records are recorded in Peoplesoft.</p> <p><b>SWD</b></p>
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		Trains field personnel on IC/IDDE using vendor provided training and maintained in SWD training files.
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## Section 1 - Legal Authority (S5.C1.)

### Legal Authority Program (S5.C1.)

Table 1 Legal Authority summarizes the requirements of Permit Special Condition S5.C1., and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

**Table 1. Legal Authority Program**

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>1. Legal Authority</i>  <i>Minimum performance measures:</i>  <i>a. Each Permittee shall be able to demonstrate that they can operate pursuant to legal authority which authorizes or enables the Permittee to control discharges to and from MS4s owned or operated by the Permittee.</i>   <i>b. This legal authority, which may be a combination of statute, ordinance, permit, contracts, orders, interagency agreements, or similar means, shall authorize or enable the Permittee</i></p>	<p>King County Code (KCC) Title 9.12 has been the code used for the County’s water quality compliance program since 1992 and addresses S5.C.1.b.i through iii by prohibiting the discharge of contaminants into surface water, stormwater, or groundwater. The intent of this code is the: minimization or elimination of water quality degradation; preservation and enhancement of waters for recreation, fishing, and other beneficial uses; and preservation and enhancement of the aesthetic quality and biotic integrity of the water. The current code may be found at <a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/12_Title_9.aspx">http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/12_Title_9.aspx</a>.</p> <p>KCC Title 9.12.045 through .080 authorizes implementation and enforcement of Title 9.12. KCC Title 23 provides supplementary authority for the implementation and enforcement of code. Title 23 may be found at <a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/32_Title_23.aspx">http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/32_Title_23.aspx</a>.</p> <p>King County employees are authorized to carry out inspections, surveillance, and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance and non-compliance with permit conditions through KCC Title 9.12 and King County Board of Health code. These codes may be found at the following URLs:   <a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/12_Title_9.aspx">http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/12_Title_9.aspx</a>  <a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/health/BOH/code.aspx">http://www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/health/BOH/code.aspx</a></p> <p>King County Code (KCC) Title 16 contains KC’s building and construction standards which includes clearing and grading permit requirements contained in the Phase I permit with the purpose of minimizing impacts of construction projects on the environment.   <a href="https://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/19_Title_16.aspx">https://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/19_Title_16.aspx</a></p>

## Section 2 - Mapping (S5.C2.)

### MS4 Mapping and Documentation Program (S5.C2.)

Table 2 MS4 Mapping and Documentation Program summarizes the requirements of Permit Special Condition S5.C2. and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

**Table 2. MS4 Mapping and Documentation Program**

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>The SWMP shall include an ongoing program for mapping and documenting the MS4.</i></p> <p><b>Minimum performance measures:</b></p> <p><i>a. Ongoing Mapping. Each Permittee shall maintain mapping data for the features listed below.</i></p>	<p>King County ongoing-mapping updates and maintain all i. – viii. features listed under 2. <i>MS4 Mapping and Documentation a. Ongoing Mapping</i> including outfalls, known discharge point, receiving waters, stormwater treatment / flow control BMPs/facilities, connections and tributary conveyance as described in this section of the permit.</p> <p>King County has mapped tributary conveyances to, and including, all known outfalls and discharge points within the urban/higher density rural sub-basins. A map of these basins appears in Appendix A. Ongoing mapping continues in the rural subbasins to improve spatial coverage and data review improves overall data quality. King County also performs CCTV inspections to better understand the integrity of its MS4 system and to reduce related risks.</p> <p>King County runs a program that identifies new connections to the MS4 through the building permit records process at DLS Permits. The permit review requires submittal of electronic copies of newly constructed drainage systems that will be turned over to King County post-construction. Private connections allowed under new permits are manually added to the County’s MS4 mapping data set by SWSS personnel.</p> <p>KC has centralized its mapping information into on a single database. Any capital or maintenance activities conducted by county agencies that change the character of the MS4 are reported to SWSS to be included in the central database.</p>
<p><i>b. New Mapping.</i></p> <p><i>i. No later than January 1, 2020, begin to collect size and material for all known MS4 outfalls during normal course of business (e.g., during field screening, inspection, or maintenance) and update records.</i></p> <p><i>ii. No later than August 1, 2023,</i></p>	<p>i. King County has had a program that will collect size and material for all known MS4 outfalls during normal course of business since before January 1, 2020.</p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>complete mapping of all known connections from the MS4 to a privately-owned stormwater system.</i></p> <p><i>iii. No later than December 31, 2023, counties shall complete mapping tributary conveyances, as described in S5.C.2.a.v, for 50% of the areas outside the previously mapped urban/higher density rural sub-basins.</i></p>	<p>ii. Discharges to private systems have been mapped during the mapping of the MS4. King County completed mapping all known connections from the MS4 to a privately-owned stormwater system prior to August 1, 2023.</p> <p>iii. King County has mapped more than 50% of the rural subbasins that had not been previously mapped to meet the December 31, 2023 deadline for 50% of the areas outside the previously mapped urban/higher density rural sub-basins. The approach used to map the remaining rural subbasins will be a combination of office analysis and field mapping.</p>
<p><i>c. The required format for mapping is electronic with fully described mapping standards</i></p> <p><i>d. To the extent consistent with national security laws and directives, each Permittee shall make available to Ecology, upon request, available maps ...</i></p> <p><i>e. Upon request, and to the extent appropriate, Permittees shall provide mapping information to federally recognized Indian Tribes, municipalities, and other Permittees.</i></p>	<p>The County completes mapping in the required format and is prepared to respond appropriately to any mapping requests. Requests should be addressed to:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">King County NPDES Phase I Coordinator, Stormwater Services Environmental Programs Managing Supervisor, Water and Land Resources Division, 201 South Jackson Street, Suite 600, Seattle, WA 98104-3855,</p> <p>or by e-mail at <a href="mailto:stormwater@kingcounty.gov">stormwater@kingcounty.gov</a>.</p>

## Section 3 - Coordination (S5.C3.)

### Coordination (S5.C3.)

Table 3 Legal Authority summarizes the requirements of Permit Special Condition S5.C3 and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

**Table 3. Coordination Program**

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>The SWMP shall include coordination mechanisms among departments within each jurisdiction to eliminate barriers to compliance with the terms of this Permit. The SWMP shall also include coordination mechanisms among entities covered under a municipal stormwater NPDES permit to encourage coordinated stormwater-related policies, programs, and projects within a watershed. Permittees shall document their efforts to establish the required coordination mechanisms.</i></p> <p><i>a. Update, if needed, and implement an intra-governmental (internal) coordination agreement(s) or Executive Directive(s) to facilitate compliance with the terms of this Permit.</i></p> <p><i>Due no later than March 31, 2020</i></p>	<p>An order, signed by County Executive Dow Constantine, establishes the mechanism by which the various entities of County government participate in permit compliance. The order that originally took effect November 20, 2007 was superseded by a new order on June 10, 2014, which is still in effect, and may be read at the following website:</p> <p><a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/about/policies/executive/utilitiesaeo/put8191aeo.aspx">http://www.kingcounty.gov/about/policies/executive/utilitiesaeo/put8191aeo.aspx</a>.</p> <p>As directed by Executive Order, King County designated a Municipal Permit Coordinator for the County and a Municipal Permit Lead in each agency subject to the requirements of the Permit. The Coordinator and Leads coordinate compliance activities, and together ensure that each agency understands the implications of the Permit requirements on their operations.</p> <p>The Coordinator and Leads collaborate on development of standardized approaches to permit compliance. Permit deliverables, such as the Annual Report and SWMP Plan, are prepared by the Coordinator and includes information provided by Permit Leads to ensure accuracy and understanding of permit requirements as well as how Permit and Program Leads / Managers implement their programs. The Permit Leads, Program Managers and the permit coordinator meet regularly to discuss, train, schedule, implement and resolve impediments to permit requirements.</p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>b. The SWMP shall include, when needed, coordination mechanisms among entities covered under a municipal stormwater NPDES permit to encourage coordinated stormwater-related policies, programs and projects within adjoining or shared areas</i></p>	<p>King County is instrumental in convening, supporting, and participating in numerous regional forums that develop and implement collaborative stormwater management programs. King County plays an important role in the following forums:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional Operations and Maintenance Program (ROADMAP)</li> <li>2. The Regional Phase I and II Permit Coordinators Forums</li> <li>3. Stormwater Managers Committee of the Washington State Chapter of the American Public Works Association (APWA)</li> <li>4. Ecology’s Water Quality Partnership</li> <li>5. Stormwater Work Group (SWG)/ Stormwater Action Monitoring (SAM)</li> <li>6. Salmon Recovery forums in Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) 7, 8 and 9, and 10.</li> <li>7. Inter-Agency Team (TMDL implementation)</li> <li>8. Issue specific committees such as the Nutrient Forum</li> <li>9. Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities (STORM)</li> <li>10. Puget Sound Partnership</li> <li>11. Business Inspection Group (BIG), a consortium of Phase I and Phase II Source Control Programs.</li> <li>12. Regional Road Maintenance ESA Program</li> <li>13. 6-PPDQ work groups</li> </ol> <p>The participation and relationships established within these groups form the basis for the timely coordination mechanisms and coordinated activities required by the Permit.</p>

## Section 4 - Public Involvement and Participation (S5.C4.)

### Public Involvement and Participation (S5.C4.)

Table 4 Public Involvement and Participation summarizes the requirements of Permit Special Condition S5.C4. and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

**Table 4. Public Involvement and Participation Program**

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>Permittees shall provide ongoing opportunities for public involvement and participation in the Permittee’s SWMP and implementation priorities.</i></p> <p><i>a. Permittees shall 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 SWMP and SMAP (SMAP applies to counties).</i></p>	<p>As part of the annual update process, King County invites public comment on the contents of the SWMP Plan. King County will advertise the comment period through its website at <a href="https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dnrp/nature-recreation/environment-ecology-conservation/stormwater-surface-water-management/stormwater-management-program">https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dnrp/nature-recreation/environment-ecology-conservation/stormwater-surface-water-management/stormwater-management-program</a>, and through social media. All feedback received during the public comment period will be reviewed and considered prior to finalization of the SWMP Plan.</p> <p>In addition to input received during the SWMP Plan public comment period, King County welcomes feedback year-round. Comments may be emailed to <a href="mailto:stormwater@kingcounty.gov">stormwater@kingcounty.gov</a> or mailed to:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stormwater Management Team, King County Dept. of Natural Resources and Parks, 601 S. Jackson St., Suite 600, Seattle, WA 98104.</p> <p>King County also engages the public in decision-making processes when it comes to siting, construction, and maintenance of County-initiated capital projects and in stormwater related updates to the 2024 Comprehensive Plan and Critical Areas Ordinance.</p>
<p><i>b. Each Permittee shall post on their website their SWMP Plan, and the Annual Report required under S9.A no later than May 31 each year.</i></p>	<p>King County will post on the King County website the Final SWMP Plan, and the Annual Report required under S9.A no later than May 31<sup>st</sup> each year at <a href="https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dnrp/nature-recreation/environment-ecology-conservation/stormwater-surface-water-management/stormwater-management-program/stormwater-management-program-plan">https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dnrp/nature-recreation/environment-ecology-conservation/stormwater-surface-water-management/stormwater-management-program/stormwater-management-program-plan</a>.</p> <p>Other submittals related to the Municipal Permit are available upon request by sending an email to <a href="mailto:stormwater@kingcounty.gov">stormwater@kingcounty.gov</a>.</p>



## Section 5 - Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites (S5.C5.)

### Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites (S5.C5.)

Table 5 Legal Authority summarizes the requirements of Permit Special Condition S5.C5., and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

**Table 5. Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites Program**

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>The SWMP shall include a program to prevent and control the impacts of runoff from new development, redevelopment, and construction activities. The program shall apply to private and public development, including transportation projects.</i></p> <p><b>Minimum performance measures:</b></p> <p><i>a. Each Permittee shall continue to implement existing programs approved under the 2013 Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit until the program required in S5.C5.b.iv applies. The program required in S5.C5.b.iv applies to applications submitted prior to <b>July 1, 2021</b>, which have not started construction by July 1, 2026 ...</i></p> <p><i>iii. For King County, applications submitted prior to <b>April 24, 2016</b>, which have not started construction by <b>July 1, 2021</b>.</i></p>	<p>Current codes and rules are set forth in the following list:</p> <p>KCC 9.04 Surface Water Runoff Policy  <a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/12_Title_9.aspx">http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/12_Title_9.aspx</a></p> <p>KCC 9.08 Water Quality  <a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/12_Title_9.aspx">http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/12_Title_9.aspx</a></p> <p>KCC 16.82 Clearing and grading  <a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/19_Title_16.aspx">http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/19_Title_16.aspx</a></p> <p>KCC 21A.24 Critical Areas  <a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/24_30_Title_21A.aspx">http://www.kingcounty.gov/council/legislation/kc_code/24_30_Title_21A.aspx</a></p> <p>2021 King County SWDM  <a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/stormwater/documents/surface-water-design-manual.aspx">http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/stormwater/documents/surface-water-design-manual.aspx</a>  <a href="https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dnrp/nature-recreation/environment-ecology-conservation/stormwater-surface-water-management/surface-water-design-manual/surface-water-design-manual-2021">https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dnrp/nature-recreation/environment-ecology-conservation/stormwater-surface-water-management/surface-water-design-manual/surface-water-design-manual-2021</a></p> <p>2021 King County SPPM:  <a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/stormwater/documents/pollution-prevention-manual.aspx">http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/stormwater/documents/pollution-prevention-manual.aspx</a></p> <p>To meet the requirements of the 2019 Permit, modifications were made to the SWDM, SPPM and relevant documents. These enforceable requirements, technical standards and manuals were determined to be equivalent to the Stormwater Management Manuals for Western Washington by Ecology.</p> <p>King County will continue the implementation of existing programs as required in S5. C.5. and implement application requirements identified in S5. C.5. a. iii.</p>
<p><i>b. Site and subdivision scale requirements</i></p>	<p>See section above and <a href="#">2021 Surface Water Design Manual</a>.</p>

<p><i>iv. No later <b>than July 1, 2021</b>, each Permittee shall adopt and make effective a local program that meets the requirements in S5.C.5.b.i through ii, above. Manuals and ordinances approved under this Section will be listed in Appendix 10, Part 3, following a permit modification.</i></p>	<p>KC has updated its manual, codes and rules for implementation. King County has adopted and made effective a local program that meets the requirements in S5.C.5.b.i through ii, above. Manuals and ordinances approved under this Section will be listed in Appendix 10, Part 3, following a permit modification.</p> <p>See <a href="#">2021 Surface Water Design Manual</a></p>
<p><i>vi. The program shall include a permitting process with site plan review, inspection, and enforcement capability to meet the following standards for both private and public projects,...</i></p>	<p>King County continues to maintain this permitting process. See King County’s Annual Report for specific information regarding stormwater site plan review, inspects prior to clearing and construction, inspections during construction and prior to final approval and other activities required in this section.</p>
<p><i>viii. Each Permittee shall ensure that all staff whose primary job duties are implementing the program to Control Stormwater Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites, including permitting, plan review, construction site inspections, and enforcement, are trained ...</i></p>	<p><b>DLS Permits</b> See <a href="#">Training Program</a> - Page 12</p>

## Section 6 - Stormwater Planning (S5.C6.)

### Stormwater Planning Program (S5.C6.)

Table 6 Legal Authority summarizes the requirements of Permit Special Condition S5.C6., and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

**Table 6. Stormwater Planning Program**

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>Each Permittee shall implement a Stormwater Planning program to inform and assist in the development of policies and strategies as water quality management tools to protect receiving waters.</i></p> <p><i>a. By August 1, 2020, each Permittee shall convene an inter-disciplinary team to inform and assist in the development, progress, and influence of this program.</i></p>	<p>King County has created an <i>interdisciplinary team</i> that includes a permit lead for each agency that has responsibilities under this permit within the county. This team works together to ensure countywide permit compliance goals and future needs are met. The team also collaborates in looking for opportunities to improve receiving water quality throughout the county. The participants include subject matter experts from Wastewater, Transit, Roads, Parks, Facilities Maintenance, Health, Solid Waste, Permitting, the Sheriff's office, and the King County International Airport. Additionally, Stormwater Services works closely with other sections in the Water and Land Resources Division.</p>
<p><i>b. Coordination with long-range plan updates.</i></p> <p><i>i. Each Permittee shall describe how stormwater management needs and protection / improvement of receiving water health are (or are not) informing the planning update processes and influencing policies and implementation strategies in their jurisdiction. The reporting shall describe the water quality and watershed protection policies, strategies, codes, and other measures intended</i></p>	<p>King County's SWSS coordinates with long-range plan updates including how stormwater management is needed for protection and improvement of receiving water health. SWSS also influences policies and implementation strategies in King County. Through this coordination, water quality and watershed protection policies, strategies, codes, and other measures intended to protect and improve local receiving water health are reviewed and updated as needed.</p> <p><i>SWSS continues to work closely with a team updating the King County Critical Areas Ordinance and the Comprehensive Plan. Through this collaboration, we ensure consistency with the Surface Water Design Manual and review for impacts to various stormwater programs and goals.</i></p> <p>As required King County will respond to the series of Stormwater Planning Annual Report questions by March 31, 2024.</p>

<p><i>c. Low impact development code-related requirements</i></p>	<p>KC will continue to require LID Principles and LID BMPs when updating, revising, and developing new King County codes, rules, standards, or other enforceable documents, as needed.</p> <p>The KCSWDM requires projects that trigger Core R 9 (LID Flow Control BMPs) to provide flow control LID BMPs for targeted surfaces to the maximum extent feasible and to document feasibility determinations.</p> <p>In addition to requiring LID BMPs be implemented to the maximum extent feasible, the KCSWDM also requires minimum levels of LID BMP implementation and provides alternative BMPs that are not dependent on-site feasibility to use if minimums can't be achieved by standard BMPs due to site conditions. These alternative BMPs for use in meeting KC's minimum implementation levels where standard BMPs are not feasible, include native vegetation preservation, reduced impervious footprints, and in lieu fees (program under development). These minimum LID BMP requirement goes above and beyond what the Ecology Stormwater manual. Recently, additional guidance was developed to include high performance bioretention media in the KCSWDM. This update will go through a public comment period in early 2024.</p> <p>King County's development-related codes, rules, standards, or other enforceable documents are be designed to minimize impervious surfaces, native vegetation loss, and stormwater runoff in all types of development situations, where feasible.</p> <p>Annually, King County will assess and document any newly identified administrative or regulatory barriers to implementation of LID Principles or LID BMPs.</p> <p>As part of Ecology's required review and approval of the local manuals and ordinances no later than July 1, 2020, King County reviewed its Surface Water Design Manual for barriers to LID and found no barriers that would otherwise result in additional LID BMP implementation.</p>
<p><i>d. Stormwater Management Action Planning Due no later than December 31, 2022</i></p>	<p>King County has developed a <a href="#">Stormwater Management Action Plan (SMAP)</a> <a href="#">See Appendix C: C.6 Stormwater Planning</a> for a single sub-basin or catchment area located within the geographic areas for which watershed-scale stormwater plans were developed in the 2013 Permit. It is considered to be a living document and will be attached to the 2023 Annual Report submitted March 31, 2024. The SMAP will also be hosted on King County's Stormwater Services website - <a href="#">King County Stormwater Management Action Plan - King County, Washington</a> [Link to new Stormwater Landing Page].</p> <p><i>KC's SMAP for a single sub-basin identifies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(a) Specific short-term actions (i.e., actions or projects to be accomplished within six years).</i></li> <li><i>(b) Specific long-term actions (i.e., actions or projects to be accomplished within seven to 20 years).</i></li> </ul>

	<p><i>(c) Land management/development strategies and/or actions needed for water quality management, if these were not articulated in the watershed-scale stormwater plans. Include these in (a) and (b).</i></p> <p><i>(d) Targeted, enhanced, or customized implementation of stormwater management actions related to permit sections within S5, including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>• IDDE field screening,</i></li><li><i>• Prioritization of Source Control inspections,</i></li><li><i>• O&amp;M inspections or enhanced maintenance, or</i></li><li><i>• Public Education and Outreach behavior change programs</i></li></ul> <p><i>Identified actions shall support other specifically identified stormwater management strategies and actions for the basin overall, or for the catchment area in particular.</i></p> <p><i>(a) A revised and updated implementation schedule and budget sources.<sup>1</sup></i></p>
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<sup>1</sup> From SMAP Guidance

## Section 7 - Structural Stormwater Controls (S5.C7.)

### Structural Stormwater Controls Program (S5.C7.)

Table 7. Structural Stormwater Controls Program summarizes the requirements of Permit Special Condition S5.C7. and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

**Table 7. Structural Stormwater Controls Program**

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>Each Permittee shall implement a Structural Stormwater Control Program to prevent or reduce impacts to waters of the State caused by discharges from the MS4. Impacts that shall be addressed include disturbances to watershed hydrology and stormwater pollutant discharges.</i></p> <p><i>a. The program shall address impacts that are not adequately controlled by the other required actions of the SWMP.</i></p>	<p>King County is implementing a Structural Stormwater Control Program to prevent or reduce impacts to waters of the State caused by discharges from the MS4. Impacts that will be addressed include disturbances to watershed hydrology and stormwater pollutant discharges. King County’s program considers impacts caused by stormwater discharges from areas of existing development; including runoff from highways, streets and roads owned or operated by KC; and areas of new development, where impacts are anticipated as development occurs.</p> <p>a. The program is addressing impacts that are not adequately controlled by the other required actions of the SWMP. The program includes evaluating new flow control facilities, new treatment (or treatment and flow control) facilities, new LID BMPs, retrofit of existing treatment and/or flow control facilities, property acquisition for water quality and/or flow control benefits, maintenance with capital construction costs ≥ \$25,000 as well as restoration of riparian buffers, restoration of forest cover, floodplain reconnection projects on water bodies that are not flow control exempt per Appendix 1 and permanent removal of impervious surfaces.</p>
<p><i>b. Each Permittee’s SWMP Plan shall describe the Structural Stormwater Control Program</i></p>	<p>See <a href="#">Appendix D: C.7 Structural Stormwater Control Program</a> for a program description that addresses each of the components listed above.</p>
<p><i>c. With each Annual Report, each Permittee shall provide a list of planned, individual projects scheduled for implementation during this Permit term for the purpose of meeting S5.C.7.d. per Appendix 12.</i></p>	<p><a href="#">Appendix D: C.7 Structural Stormwater Control Program</a> of King County’s SWMP Plan contains King County’s list of projects scheduled for implementation during the current Permit term. The list is formatted consistent with Appendix 12 of the Permit. This list is updated annually, and updates will be submitted to Ecology as part of the County’s Annual Report.</p>

## Section 8 - Source Control Program for Existing Development (S5.C8.)

### Source Control Program for Existing Development Program (S5.C8.)

Table 8 Source Control Program for Existing Development Program summarizes the requirements of Permit Special Condition S5.C8. and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

**Table 8. Source Control Program for Existing Development Program**

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>a. The Permittee shall implement a program to reduce pollutants in runoff from areas that discharge to the MS4.</i></p>	<p>King County identifies multifamily, commercial, and industrial sites that are potentially pollutant generating. On identified sites, the Source Control Program inspects structural and operational BMPs and onsite conveyance systems to ensure that the appropriate operational and structural source control BMPs are employed and properly maintained. If BMPs are lacking and/or inadequate, verbal and/or written notice is provided along with technical assistance, detailing what must be done to achieve compliance. Failure to comply will trigger progressive enforcement. The authority to issue written notices and enforce their contents is found in KCC Chapter 9.12.</p> <p>The <a href="#">County's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual (SPPM)</a>, various King County websites, and King County public outreach efforts all encourage the elimination or reduction of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers. The SPPM was updated in 2021.</p>
<p><i>b. Minimum performance measures:</i></p> <p><i>i. Permittees shall enforce ordinance(s), or other enforceable documents, requiring the application of source control BMPs for pollutant generating sources associated with existing land uses and activities.</i></p> <p><i>Permittees shall update and make effective the ordinance(s), or other enforceable documents, as necessary to meet the requirements of this Section no later than August 1, 2021.</i></p>	<p>King County uses KCC Chapter 9 and the <a href="#">SPPM</a> to enforce the application of source control BMPs. The SPPM identifies potentially polluting activities at residential, commercial and industrial sites and the operational, structural, and/or treatment BMPs required to prevent pollutants from entering surface water, stormwater, and/or groundwater.</p> <p>The update to the Source Control enforcement program was implemented in 2018 and included changes to the King County Code and a Public Rule (<a href="#">PUT-8-23</a>) describing how penalties are calculated.</p> <p>The <a href="#">County's SPPM</a>, various King County websites, and King County public outreach efforts all encourage the elimination or reduction of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers. The SPPM was updated in July 2021.</p> <p><b>2021 SPPM</b></p> <p>In 2021 the Source Control team updated and adopted the 2021 SPPM. The manual provides BMPs for managing stormwater and potential pollutants on commercial, multifamily and residential properties. The SPPM describes the actions we are all required to take (KCC 9.12) to reduce the contamination of stormwater, surface water, and groundwater. The SPPM is updated a minimum of once every five years in order to maintain functionally equivalency with the Department of Ecology's <i>Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington</i>, which was last updated in 2019. Revisions to the SPPM included new BMPs for the application of pesticides and</p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
	<p>fertilizers; building repair and construction; in-water and over-water fueling; nurseries and greenhouses; and pet and goose waste.</p>
<p><i>ii. Permittees shall implement a program to identify publicly and privately owned institutional, commercial, and industrial sites which have the potential to generate pollutants to the MS4. The Permittee shall update the inventory at least once every 5 years.</i></p>	<p>SWSS developed an inventory of the land uses/businesses using the categories found in Appendix 8 of the Permit. King County has implemented an approach to develop the inventory list to meet this permit requirement. This approach is detailed in <a href="#">Appendix E NPDES Source Control Inspection Program</a>.</p> <p>King County uses a combination of historical inspection and complaint records, information available through the King County Department of Assessments, map review, and field inspections to determine potential pollutant generating sites within unincorporated King County. Properties within the unincorporated area that are owned by the County and have the potential to produce pollutants are included in this inventory. The inventory is updated annually.</p> <p>With the implementation of new software, CityWorks, in 2019, as the inventory is entered into the system, businesses have been rated according to compliance history and potential to pollute. This rating is used to determine inspection frequency, resulting in businesses with a higher risk and/or poor compliance history being inspected on a more frequent basis.</p>
<p><i>iii. Permittees shall implement an inspection program for sites identified pursuant to S5. C.8.b.ii, above.</i></p> <p><i>(a) All identified sites with a business address shall be provided, by mail, telephone, electronic communications, or in-person information about activities that may generate pollutants and the source control requirements applicable to those activities. This information may be provided all at one time or spread out over the permit term to allow for some tailoring and distribution of the</i></p>	<p>a) Information about activities that may generate pollutants and the source control requirements applicable to those activities are provided in person during a site inspection, or if no one is present, by mail. This provides the benefit of customizing the information provided to the needs of each particular site. Identified sites with a business address that do not get inspected during the permit will receive information in the mail about activities that may generate pollutants and the source control requirements applicable to those activities. This information is also available on King County’s website at <a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/sppm">www.kingcounty.gov/sppm</a>.</p>



Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>information during site inspections.</i></p> <p><i>(b) 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 requirements. The Permittee may count follow up compliance inspections at the same site toward the 20% inspection rate. The Permittee may select which sites to inspect each year and is not required to inspect 100% of sites over a 5-year period. Sites may be prioritized for inspection based on their land use category, potential for pollution generation, proximity to receiving waters, or to address an identified pollution problem within a specific geographic area or sub-basin.</i></p> <p><i>(c) Each Permittee shall inspect 100% of sites identified through credible complaints.</i></p> <p><i>(d) Permittees may count inspections conducted based on complaints, or when the property owner denies entry, to the 20% inspection rate.</i></p>	<p>b) The business inventory for 2024 is approximately 1,860 businesses and/or sites. King County will complete the number of inspections (372) equal to 20% of the businesses and/or sites listed in the source control inventory (1,860 x 20%).</p> <p>Annexations may occur within King County over the next few years. Combined with the addition of new businesses and the closing of other businesses, there is some uncertainty about the number of businesses in unincorporated King County from year to year. The number of sites under this program will be in constant flux, requiring annual analysis to determine the 20 percent inspection goal.</p> <p>(c) King County inspects 100% of sites identified through credible complaints received and responds as appropriate. All complaints and associated responses are recorded in King County’s Cityworks data base. King County uses Cityworks to track responses and ensure that follow up is completed until the complaint is resolved.</p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>iv. Each Permittee shall implement a progressive enforcement policy to require sites to come into compliance with stormwater requirements within a reasonable time period ...</i></p>	<p>The procedures for progressive enforcement include the issuance of a detailed Corrective Action Letter that specifies both what must be done to come into compliance and the deadline for doing it. King County personnel work with property owners, tenants, and business operators to help them achieve compliance. The assistance may include additional site visits, bringing in outside resources such as vouchers for hazardous waste disposal and storage, facilitating conversations between property owners and tenants, providing written materials, posting BMP signs, or phone calls and emails. When compliance is achieved, a Compliance Letter is sent if requested.</p> <p>King County makes every effort to bring facilities into compliance using site audits and technical assistance but in the very rare instance where compliance is not achieved, Notice and Orders can be issued, and additional enforcement action taken. Additionally, commercial sites are denied a discount on their SWM fee if source control BMPs are not implemented and if the onsite stormwater system is not properly maintained.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Appendix E: C8. NPDES Source Control Inspection Program – Site List Development and Modification and Progressive Enforcement Process</a> for an overview of King County’s approach to progressive enforcement.</p> <p>Records of inspection results, site photos, correspondence, etc., are all kept in electronic formats. There are activity logs for each site, which document inspections dates, contacts, illicit connections, referrals to other agencies, etc.</p>
<p><i>v. Permittees shall train staff who are responsible for implementing the Source Control Program to conduct these activities.</i></p>	<p>See <a href="#">Training Program</a> - Page 12</p>

## Section 9 - Illicit Connections and Illicit Discharges Detection and Elimination (S5.C9.)

### Illicit Connections and Illicit Discharges Detection and Elimination Program (S5.C9.)

Table 9 Illicit Connection and Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program summarizes the requirements of Permit Special Condition S5.C1. and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

**Table 9. Illicit Connection and Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program**

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>The SWMP shall include an ongoing program designed to prevent, detect, characterize, trace, and eliminate illicit connections and illicit discharges into the MS4. Minimum performance measures:</i></p> <p><i>a. The program shall include procedures for reporting and correcting or removing illicit connections, spills, and other illicit discharges when they are suspected or identified.</i></p>	<p>King County achieves compliance with S5.C.9 through implementation of the programs described in this section.</p> <p>KC has an ongoing program designed to prevent, detect, characterize, trace, and eliminate illicit connections and illicit discharges into the MS4.</p> <p>a. In late 2020, King County Stormwater Services finalized its IC/IDDE Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) document, which is tailored to the geographic, institutional and other specific characteristics of King County. This SOP is based on both lessons learned over the near decade of conducting IC/IDDE, as well as on the statewide <a href="#">Illicit Connection and Illicit Discharge Field Screening and Source Tracing Guidance Manual – May 2020</a> Revision. The link to this latter document is here: Link - <a href="https://www.wastormwatercenter.org/permit-assistance/municipal/permit-assistance-2/ic-id/">https://www.wastormwatercenter.org/permit-assistance/municipal/permit-assistance-2/ic-id/</a></p>
<p><i>b. Permittees shall continue to implement an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to effectively prohibit non-stormwater, illicit discharges, including spills, into the Permittee’s MS4.</i></p>	<p>b. KC Title 9 continue to implement an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to effectively prohibit non-stormwater, illicit discharges, including spills, into the Permittee’s MS4.</p> <p>King County is meeting permit requirements S5. C.5.a.i. and S5.C.5.a.ii, and achieves equivalency with Ecology’s 2012 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington as Amended in December 2014 by adopting and implementing the regulations and rules listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="#">King County Code Chapter 9.04 and Chapter 9.12</a> as amended by Ordinance 18257, adopted on March 15, 2016.</li> <li>2. <a href="#">King County Code Chapter 16.82</a></li> <li>3. <a href="#">King County's Surface Water Design Manual</a>.</li> <li>4. <a href="#">King County's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual</a></li> </ol>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p>c. <i>Each Permittee shall implement an ongoing program designed to detect and identify non-stormwater discharges and illicit connections into the Permittee’s MS4.</i></p> <p>d. Each Permittee shall implement an ongoing program designed to address illicit discharges, including spills and illicit connections, into the Permittee’s MS4.</p>	<p>c. / d. SWSS Each year, <b>King County</b> implements a Conveyance Screening Program (CSP) to inspect known stormwater outfalls and other locations where stormwater leaves the MS4. These locations will be checked for illicit discharge indicators, including dry weather flow and other evidence of non-permitted substances. Every year the goal is to inspect at least 12 percent of these locations, which are used as proxies for the entire MS4, which is comprised of thousands of catch basins and other features, and hundreds of miles of ditches and pipes. MS4 locations identified for further investigation—based on the presence of dry weather flow or other indicators-- will trigger follow-up <i>in situ</i> water quality field screening and lab analyses, to further assess the likelihood of illicit connections or illicit discharges.</p> <p>In 2024, the CSP will continue to have particular emphasis in the Puyallup-White River, Bear/Evans Creek and Issaquah Creek FC TMDL drainage basins, folding into SWSS’s planned work in these FC TMDL basins, based on our FC TMDL Standard Operating Procedures document and associated basin-specific annual work plans.</p> <p><b>KCIA</b> KCIA has an annual inspection program during the summer of each year to deal with illicit connections and illicit discharges. Training is provided and detailed in KCIA policy. KCIA documents activities in permit records and eventually in CityWorks.</p> <p><b>Parks</b> Parks inspects all of its stormwater catch basins and stormwater conveyance systems on an annual basis. Part of this inspection process involves checking for signs of recent construction activity, unwarranted flow through the stormwater system, and other signs of possible illicit connections. If any such items are discovered, further investigations are performed.</p> <p><b>Roads</b> Will conduct its annual Catch Basin Inspection and Maintenance Program (CBIMP). Roads plans to inspect 100 percent of known, mapped catch basins on an annual basis. However, Roads staff is currently reviewing four years of asset management data to evaluate the feasibility of adopting a reduced frequency catch basin inspection program per S5.C.10.d.i.(a). That alternative program may be implemented in 2024. While implementing CBIMP, Roads staff will actively look for evidence of IC/ID and will record whether or not such evidence is observed. Catch basins identified for further investigation will trigger follow-up in situ field screening to assess further the likelihood of IC/ID.</p> <p><b>SWD</b> Routine inspections of SWD stormwater infrastructure note any unusual observations that suggest a possible illicit connection. Further investigations</p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
	<p>are performed, as appropriate. Illicit discharges are addressed as they are identified.</p> <p><b>Transit</b>                      Transit inspects all stormwater catch basins and stormwater conveyance systems on an annual basis. Part of this inspection process involves checking for signs of recent construction activity, unwarranted flow through the stormwater system, and other signs of possible illicit connections. If any such items are discovered, further investigations are performed to visually check for new connections into the MS4 and, if any are discovered, to conduct testing and further source-tracing to identify where the connection is coming from and what type of water (i.e.- foundation dewatering, potable, industrial, sewer, etc.) might be getting discharged.</p> <p><b>WTD</b>                      WTD has a relatively small number of properties with stormwater conveyances in their facility inventory. WTD uses in-house capacity and training to conduct spill response activities for most commonly occurring spills (for example, vehicular fluids or paint). WTD requires its contractors to provide construction stormwater management.</p> <p>Citizen reports are received by the County in a number of ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roads 24-hour hotline at 477-8100 or 800-KCROADS</li> <li>• SWSS Water Quality hotline at 206-477-4811</li> <li>• Illegal Dumping Hotline 206-296-SITE or 866-431-7483</li> <li>• DLS Permits inspector contact information posted on signage at each development/redevelopment project site in unincorporated King County that is permitted by DLS Permits.</li> <li>• Illegal Dumping web form at <a href="http://your.kingcounty.gov/solidwaste/cleanup/report-dumping.asp">http://your.kingcounty.gov/solidwaste/cleanup/report-dumping.asp</a></li> <li>• Online report form for drainage and water quality problems at <a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/stormwater/problem-investigation-line/report-form.aspx">http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/stormwater/problem-investigation-line/report-form.aspx</a></li> <li>• Direct contact between King County staff and a member of the public.</li> <li>• Referrals from other King County Departments/Divisions/Agencies.</li> </ul>
<p><i>e. Permittees shall train staff who are responsible for identification, investigation, termination, cleanup, and reporting of illicit discharges, including spills and illicit connections, to conduct these activities. ....</i></p>	<p>See <a href="#">Training Program</a> - Page 12</p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>f. Each Permittee shall either participate in a regional emergency response program or develop and implement procedures to investigate and respond to spills and improper disposal into the MS4 owned or operated by the Permittee.</i></p> <p><i>g. Recordkeeping: Each Permittee shall track and maintain records of the activities conducted to meet the requirements of this Section.</i></p>	<p>King County will continue ongoing awareness and coordination among King County agencies around proper response, tracking, and reporting of spills and improper disposal into King County’s MS4.</p> <p>As appropriate, spills and other select Incidents are reported to Ecology’s Environmental Report Tracking System database.</p> <p><b>KCIA</b> Airport tracks and maintains spill and IC/ID records for incidents occurring at the KCIA.</p> <p><b>PHSKC</b> Maintains a proprietary database designed for public health agencies that maintains records of inspections, complaints, responses and enforcement actions.</p> <p><b>Roads</b> Tracks and maintains electronic and/or paper copies of IDDE records. Electronic IDDE records are compiled in an asset management database linked to Roadworks; paper records and other electronic records are compiled in various internal tracking forms or on servers maintained by Environmental Unit staff. These include forms and records specific to the spill response program, catch basin inspection records, and drainage evaluation records.</p> <p><b>SWD</b> Solid Waste Division maintains paper and/or electronic records of incidents, including spills.</p> <p><b>SWSS</b> SWSS uses the Report drainage and water quality problems to initiate responses, findings, and enforcement actions. CityWorks maintains information for each issue or problem through resolution.</p> <p><a href="https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/water-and-land/stormwater/problem-investigation-line/report-form.aspx">https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/water-and-land/stormwater/problem-investigation-line/report-form.aspx</a></p> <p><b>Transit</b> Transit’s Environmental Compliance Office maintains electronic spreadsheets detailing fleet-related spills, conveyance system IDDE inspections, and employee training. See <a href="#">Training Program</a> - Page 12</p>
	<p><b>WTD</b> The Wastewater Treatment Division maintains paper and/or electronic records of incidents, including spills, through resolution.</p>

## Section 10 - Operation and Maintenance Program (\$5.C10.)

### Operation and Maintenance Program (\$5.C10.)

Table 10 Operation and Maintenance Program summarizes the requirements of Permit Special Condition S5.C10. and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

Table 10. Operation and Maintenance Program

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>Each Permittee shall implement and document a program to regulate maintenance activities and to conduct maintenance activities by the Permittee to prevent or reduce stormwater impacts.</i></p> <p><i>a. Maintenance Standards. Each Permittee shall implement maintenance standards that are as protective, or more protective, of facility function ...</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>i. The purpose of the maintenance standard is to determine if maintenance is required.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>ii. Unless there are circumstances beyond the Permittee’s control, ... maintenance shall be performed:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(a) Within 1 year for typical maintenance of facilities, except catch basins.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(b) Within 6 months for catch basins.</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(c) Within 2 years for maintenance that requires capital construction of less than \$25,000.</i></p>	<p><a href="#">King County's Surface Water Design Manual</a> sets forth the maintenance standards for stormwater facilities in King County per KCC 9.04. To comply with S5.C.10.a, King County updated the SWDM and related codes to include maintenance standards for LID BMPs. KC updated its manual codes and rules in 2021.</p> <p>King County implements maintenance standards that are as protective, or more protective, of facility function per permit time frames:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) Within 1 year for typical maintenance of facilities, except catch basins.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) Within 6 months for catch basins.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) Within 2 years for maintenance that requires capital construction of less than \$25,000.</p> <p><u>Maintenance</u> of stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities (facilities) is typically initiated by one of the following inspections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspections of facilities <b>regulated</b> by King County are conducted according to the description under S5.C.10.b, below.</li> <li>• Inspections of facilities <b>owned or operated</b> by King County are conducted according to the description under S5.C.10.c, below.</li> </ul>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>b. Maintenance of stormwater facilities regulated by the Permittee</i></p> <p><i>i. Each Permittee shall evaluate and, if necessary, update existing ordinances or other enforceable documents requiring maintenance of all stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities regulated ...</i></p> <p><i>ii. Each Permittee shall implement an on-going <b>inspection</b> program to annually inspect all stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities regulated ...</i></p> <p><i>iii. Compliance with the inspection requirements of S5. C.10.b.ii, above, shall be determined by the</i></p>	<p><b>i. King County evaluates and, if necessary, updates existing ordinances or other enforceable documents requiring maintenance of all stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities regulated by King County.</b></p> <p><b>ii. SWSS – Inspection and required maintenance of Regulated facilities</b> The following King County Codes authorize King County personnel to inspect and require maintenance of stormwater facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KCC 9.04.050 states that “Maintenance of all drainage facilities in compliance with King County maintenance standards is the responsibility of the applicant or property owner as described in the Surface Water Design Manual, except those facilities for which King County assumes maintenance and operation as described in K.C.C 9.04.115 and 9.04.120 and the Surface Water Design Manual”.</li> <li>• KCC 9.12.140 gives the director authorization to “make such inspections and take all actions that may be required to enforce this chapter”.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, developers are required to record easements and covenants providing the County with right-of-entry and inspection of private drainage and stormwater control systems.</p> <p><b>Reduced Inspection Frequency:</b> Private facilities regulated by King County are inspected per Permit requirements. SWSS uses a reduced inspection frequency based on maintenance records of every other year inspection frequency. The maintenance records are kept in Cityworks, a data management system, and the inspection schedule is developed from this database.</p> <p>Stormwater facilities <b>regulated</b> by King County are <b>inspected</b> for maintenance in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Half of the private commercial facility inventory is visited by an inspector to confirm full compliance based on the maintenance standards in the SWDM.</li> <li>• The other half of the private commercial facilities regulated by King County complete a self-certified inspection in which they confirm full functionality of all facilities and catch basins on their property.</li> </ul> <p>For those properties with a history of consistent compliance, the inspection frequency may be reduced based on maintenance records.</p> <p>Catch basins regulated by the permittee are inspected and determined if maintenance is required.</p> <p><b>iii. King County achieves at least 80% of required <b>inspections</b> for <b>regulated</b> facilities.</b></p>



Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>presence of an established <b>inspection program</b> ... and achieving at least <b>80%</b> of required inspections.</i></p> <p><i>iv. The Permittee shall require cleaning of catch basins <b>regulated</b> by the Permittee .. if out of compliance ...</i></p>	<p>iv. If any deficiencies are discovered, a Maintenance Correction Letter is sent, giving the property owner sufficient time to correct the problem before the end of the year. The property owner notifies SWSS when the work has been completed. Extensions may be granted if circumstances warrant, and permit timelines can accommodate the extension. Progressive enforcement will be used when maintenance is not completed within the timelines specified by the County. See <a href="#">Appendix E: Progressive Enforcement Process</a> for an overview of King County’s approach to progressive enforcement.</p>
<p><i>c. Maintenance of <b>stormwater facilities owned or operated</b> by the Permittee</i></p> <p><i>i. Each Permittee shall implement a program to annually inspect all stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs / facilities owned or operated by the Permittee.</i></p>	<p><b>i. SWSS</b> is responsible for inspecting and maintaining approximately 1,100 county-owned facilities in unincorporated King County and cities with which the County contracts. County-owned facilities with consistent compliance may be eligible for a phased inspection (reduced inspection) schedule.</p> <p><b>Reduced inspection frequency:</b> The maximum duration between inspections has been updated from three years to two in 2023. Problem sites may require annual inspections and maintenance. The two-year inspection frequency is based on maintenance records. The maintenance records are kept in Cityworks, a data management system, and the inspection schedule is developed from this database.</p> <p>When inspections of these owned and operated facilities identify an exceedance of a maintenance standard that is protective of facility function (aka. a “function-critical” maintenance standard), maintenance is conducted within the one-year timeline required by the Permit.</p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>ii. Each Permittee shall implement a program to conduct spot checks of potentially damaged stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities after major storm events</i></p> <p><i>iii. Compliance with the inspection requirements of S5.C.10.c.i, and ii, above, shall be determined by ... achieving at least 95% of required inspections.</i></p>	<p>ii. Spot inspections conducted after large rain events are performed by SWSS for private and public facilities. The respective <b>custodial agencies</b> conduct spot inspections and focus on the areas of greatest rainfall intensity based on rain gauge data.</p> <p>iii.</p> <p><b>SWSS</b></p> <p>Regional facilities are facilities accepted through capital projects or other processes than plat development. Regional facilities were originally a designation for sites that required specialized inspections often due to design elements outside the Surface Water Design manual but have come to include Shared Facilities for private and ROW runoff, sites covered by DOE Dam Safety Reporting, HDPE overland pipelines, and facilities constructed by WLRD Capital Services which have completely retrofitted existing residential facilities. King County Conveyance Only facilities are properties with conveyance-only MS4. Both types of facilities are generally inspected annually.</p> <p>Water &amp; Land Resources Division Tracts are facilities that were either not accepted by the county for maintenance, or not correctly transferred to cities during annexation. These facilities are inspected on a case-by-case basis as requested by a complainant.</p> <p>SWSS implements phased inspections in the following way:</p> <p>Residential facilities, facilities built through a plat development process, undergo a maintenance and defect bond (M&amp;D), and are accepted at the end of the M&amp;D period into King County ownership:</p> <p>Residential facilities added to inventory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inspected quarterly for a minimum of 2 years under M&amp;D until all M&amp;D are addressed by the developer and the facility is accepted into county ownership and stormwater maintenance</li> <li>2. Subsequently inspected annually and consecutively for 2 additional years</li> <li>3. Starting in year 4, if supported by inspection data, inspections are scheduled every two years.</li> </ol>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
	<p>a. When a facility is identified as problem site, it moves to annual inspections until otherwise resolved.</p> <p>In 2024, SWSS will continue implementing this inspection schedule.</p> <p>At least 95 percent of required inspections are completed annually.</p> <p><b>FMD</b> each has a relatively small number of facilities in their facility inventory. The agency inspects 100 % of their inventory at least annually and conduct maintenance on those that fail to meet the maintenance standards.</p> <p><b>Parks</b> each has a relatively small number of facilities in their facility inventory. The agency inspects 100 % of their inventory at least annually and conduct maintenance on those that fail to meet the maintenance standards.</p> <p><b>SWD</b> stores and tracks compliance maintenance actions in an electronic work order system. The agency inspects 100 % of their inventory at least annually and conducts maintenance on those that fail to meet the maintenance standards.</p> <p><b>Transit</b> All facilities are covered by other permit requirements and maintained per requirements.</p> <p><b>WTD</b> All facilities are covered by other permit requirements and maintained per requirements.</p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>d. Maintenance of Catch Basins Owned or Operated by the Permittee</i></p> <p><i>i. Each Permittee shall annually inspect all catch basins and inlets owned or operated by the Permittee</i></p> <p><i>(c) The Permittee may clean all pipes, ditches, catch basins, and inlets within a circuit once during the permit term. Circuits selected for this alternative shall drain to a single point.</i></p> <p><i>iii. Compliance with the inspection requirements of 55.C.10.d.i, above, shall be determined by ... achieving at least 95% of required inspections.</i></p>	<p><b>Each custodial agency</b> within King County is responsible for the inspection and maintenance of their respective properties and associated stormwater assets.</p> <p>All maintenance needs identified through inspections are addressed within the timelines established in this section.</p> <p><b>SWSS</b> When inspections of these <b>owned and operated</b> catch basins identify an exceedance of a maintenance standard that is protective of facility function (aka. a “function-critical” maintenance standard), maintenance is conducted within the six-month timeline required by the Permit.</p> <p>See 10c.                  Since 2023, SWSS has been implementing phased inspections for catch basins in the following way:1. If inspection of catch basin indicates that a maintenance standard has NOT been exceeded this information is captured in CityWorks.                  2. If a maintenance standard has NOT been exceeded for 4 years, the inspection frequency can be reduced to every 2 years. If a maintenance standard has NOT been exceeded for 6 years, the inspection frequency can be reduced to every 3 years. This information is tracked in CityWorks, and inspection frequencies are tracked and implement based on the completed inspections.                  3. As soon as the maintenance standard is exceeded for a catch basin, inspection frequency reverts to annually. If a maintenance standard is NOT exceeded for the next 4 years, the inspection frequency can be reduced to every 2 years. And so on.</p> <p><b>FMD</b> has a relatively small number of catch basins (typically less than 500) in their facility inventory. The agency inspects 100 % of their catch basin inventory at least annually and conduct maintenance on those that fail to meet the maintenance standards found in the SWDM.</p> <p><b>KCIA</b> To address maintenance challenges related to operating an airport, <b>KCIA</b> uses an alternative approach due to several airport operation challenges, which is in accordance with the requirements in this section. <b>KCIA</b> performs enhanced daily mechanical sweeping of paved areas. It has established east, west, and central catch basin cleaning activity circuits and cleans all pipes, ditches, catch basins, and inlets in each circuit once during the permit term. The alternative cleaning schedule repeats every three years. Each circuit drains to a single point. Results of annual stormwater facility inspections, annual IC/IDDE inspections, stormwater line/facility cleaning, and daily pavement sweeping show that this frequency is optimal.</p> <p><b>KCIA</b> also performs these activities in compliance with its Industrial Stormwater General Permit (ISGP) requirements. ISGP SWPPP requirements include monthly facility inspections, quarterly stormwater discharge monitoring and reporting, corrective actions, training, and annual reporting.</p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
	<p>Catch basins are also cleaned on an as-needed basis in accordance with the Airport's Spill Response Policy and the occurrence of construction activities. The <b>KCIA</b> tenants are required to clean their catch basins and sweep as well.</p> <p><b>Parks</b>                      Parks has a relatively small number of catch basins (typically less than 700) in their facility inventory. The agency inspects 100 % of their catch basin inventory at least annually, with a very limited number on a more frequent modified schedule, and conduct maintenance on those that fail to meet the maintenance standards found in the SWDM.</p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
	<p><b>Roads</b> Roads carries the largest catch basin inventory. Roads inspects 100% of the mapped catch basins within Roads’ ownership with a minimum requirement of achieving 95% inspections. This program is implementing via an electronic asset management database linked to Cityworks. The program includes annual staff training, completion of inspection checklists, data input into a geospatial database, data quality assurance/quality control, work order generation, requisite maintenance, and documentation of maintenance activities.</p> <p><b>SWD</b> has a relatively small number of catch basins in their facility inventory. SWD inspects 100% of their catch basin inventory at least annually, and conduct maintenance on those that fail to meet the maintenance standards found in the SWDM.</p> <p><b>Transit</b> 100 % inspection is the annual goal for catch basin cleaning. Where line cleaning has been done per ISGP requirements, inspection may be less frequent. Cleaning per inspection and within 6 months.</p> <p><b>WTD</b> WTD has a relatively small number of catch basins (about 200) in their facility inventory. <b>WTD</b> inspects the majority of the catch basins annually, with a very limited number on a more frequent modified schedule. Catch basin cleaning and maintenance are conducted on those that fail to meet the maintenance standards found in the SWDM.</p>

<p><i>d. ii. The disposal of decant water shall be in accordance with the requirements in Appendix 6 – Street Waste Disposal.</i></p>	<p><b>Roads</b> operates a regional stormwater decant station in Renton and satellite decant stations at three other maintenance facilities run by Roads. Decant solids and liquids are transferred to the Renton facility for proper disposal.</p> <p><b>Transit</b> operates its own decant station at one of its Tukwila properties. These decant stations are a key element in the disposal of stormwater removed from the County’s MS4 during catch basin cleaning activities. All stormwater accepted at these decant stations is disposed of through the sanitary sewer.</p>
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<p><i>e. Each Permittee shall implement practices, policies, and procedures to reduce stormwater impacts associated with runoff from all lands owned or maintained by the Permittee, and road maintenance activities under the functional control of the Permittee. No later than December 31, 2022, document the practices, policies, and procedures. Lands owned or maintained by the Permittee include, but are not limited to parking lots, streets, roads, highways, buildings, parks, open space, road right-of-way, maintenance yards, and stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities.</i></p>	<p>The County has established practices for reducing stormwater impacts associated with runoff from parking lots, streets, roads, and highways owned, maintained, or operated by the County.</p> <p><b>Custodial agencies (FMD, KCIA, Parks, Roads, Sheriff</b> (using FMD leased properties), <b>SWD, Transit and WTD</b>) are responsible for developing an inventory of their properties and developing and implementing an inspection and maintenance program.</p> <p>The 2021 SiMPla (Site Management Plan), SPPM or other agency developed facility specific manuals by <b>County’s custodial agencies</b>, is used as the minimum standard for operations and maintenance of properties owned or maintained by King County.</p> <p>SiMPla website was developed at <a href="http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/stormwater/documents/site-management-plan.aspx">http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/waterandland/stormwater/documents/site-management-plan.aspx</a> to allow for easy navigation and access to the document and its contents. The 2021 document includes sections of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://wsdot.wa.gov/construction-planning/protecting-environment/regional-roadside-maintenance">Regional Road Maintenance Program</a> - <a href="https://wsdot.wa.gov/construction-planning/protecting-environment/regional-roadside-maintenance">https://wsdot.wa.gov/construction-planning/protecting-environment/regional-roadside-maintenance</a>,</li> <li>• 2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington</li> <li>• <a href="#">King County’s Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual</a>, and</li> <li>• Integrated Pest Management Program guidelines (Current version can be found in <a href="#">King County’s SiMPla</a>).</li> </ul> <p>Note: King County properties under other NPDES stormwater permits have SWPPPs (see <a href="#">S5.C10.g. SWPPPS</a> and <a href="#">Table - Other King County NPDES Permits</a>), which are used instead of the SiMPla.</p>
<p><i>f. Implement an ongoing training program for employees of the Permittee who have primary construction, operations, or maintenance job functions that may impact stormwater quality.</i></p>	<p>See <a href="#">Training Program</a> - Page 12</p>

<p><i>g. Implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for all <b>heavy equipment maintenance or storage yards, and material storage facilities</b> owned or operated by the Permittee in areas subject to this Permit that are not required to have coverage under ... another NPDES permit that authorizes stormwater discharges associated with the activity.</i></p>	<p>Properties owned by King County are evaluated and those that required municipal SWPPPs have SWPPPs. Properties that have existing SWPPPs continued to implement these SWPPPs. SWPPPs will be updated according to new requirements in section i. through vi. as listed below by December 31, 2022 by the individual <b>Agencies</b> who manage the properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A detailed description of the operational and structural BMPs in use at the facility and a schedule for implementation of additional BMPs ...</li> <li>ii. Annual inspections of the facility ...</li> <li>iii. An inventory of the materials and equipment stored on-site, and the activities conducted at the facility, which may be exposed to precipitation or runoff and could result in stormwater pollution.</li> <li>iv. A site map showing the facility’s stormwater drainage, discharge points, and areas of potential pollutant exposure.</li> <li>v. A plan for preventing and responding to spills at the facility ...</li> </ul> <p>The need for SWPPPs at King County properties will continue to be evaluated by the individual <b>Agencies</b> who manage the properties and by SWSS.</p> <p>The following agencies do <b>NOT</b> own or operate any <b>heavy equipment maintenance or storage yards, and material storage facilities</b> – FMD, SWD, Transit or WTD.</p> <p><b>Roads</b> maintains Phase I Municipal SWPPPs for all Roads heavy equipment maintenance or storage yards (Skykomish, Fall City, Lake Youngs and Vashon), and material storage facilities that they own or operate.</p>
<p><i>h. Maintain records of the activities conducted to meet the requirements of this Section.</i></p>	<p>Stormwater-related inspection and maintenance programs exist in several <b>King County agencies</b>, each with their own record-keeping systems. <b>All agencies</b> conducting inspections or maintenance activities per permit requirements will continue to track those actions and maintain those records for a period of no less than five years.</p>



## Section 11 - Education and Outreach Program (S5.C11.)

### Education and Outreach Program (S5.C11.)

Table 11 Education and Outreach Program summarizes the requirements of Permit Special Condition S5.C11. and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

**Table 11. Education and Outreach Program**

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>S5.C11. The SWMP shall include an education and outreach program designed to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Build general <b>awareness</b> about methods to address and reduce stormwater runoff.</i></li> <li>• <i>Effect <b>behavior change</b> to reduce or eliminate behaviors and practices that cause or contribute to adverse stormwater impacts.</i></li> <li>• <i>Create <b>stewardship opportunities</b> that encourages community engagement in addressing the impacts from stormwater runoff.</i></li> </ul>	<p>S5.C11. General Awareness / Behavior Change and Stewardship Opportunities for 2022</p> <p><b>General Awareness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Dumpster Outreach Campaign</b></li> <li>• <b>Pet Waste Campaign</b></li> </ul> <p>King County will continue to participate in STORM (Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities), the regional consortium that supports outreach projects in response to permit <b>awareness</b> requirements. King County will serve on STORM’s Steering, Campaign, and Measurement committees and support work teams addressing outreach projects. Regional NPDES Phase I and Phase II and King County partner on outreach to share resources, build programs and deliver <b>awareness/behavior change</b> efforts with other Puget Sound partners.</p> <p>STORM’s reach beyond jurisdictional boundaries provides greater impact in delivering consistent information to new and mobile audiences. King County will continue to host, update, and maintain online assets, investing in web development, design, testing and translation. These websites offer <b>general awareness</b> and information that supports <b>behavior change</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puget Sound Starts Here continues research, design and delivery of an annual awareness program using lessons from past efforts. There will be an annual appeal for partners and funding by the STORM collaborative. Besides a regional advertising or other outreach effort, two key elements need funding: support to nonprofit partners and hiring a social media manager. The results from the 2023 efforts on organic social media emphasize the usefulness in engaging new audiences online. The team will expand on the tested messages and advertising about pollutants especially lessons learned about multi language audiences. In 2021, the team introduced 6PPD and its fatal effect on coho salmon and keeping tires properly inflated to reduce the amount of tire fragments in stormwater. 2024 we will continue to share research results from green driving practices that shows tire inflation does help reduce tire fragments and reinforce the 2022 campaign information. The campaign tested audience interest in the English, Spanish, Korean and Vietnamese language audiences and will use those lessons in 2024.</li> </ul>



Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Puget Sound Starts Here team will continue to build on the strategic content calendar of seasonal environmental actions and sharing stewardship events using 2023 lessons from social media and the blog.</li> <li>• The web site has over 60K users during the annual <b>awareness</b> campaign period. Social media interactions total over 350K with many of the interactions related to the Don't Wait to Inflate campaign, environmental messages and actions, and stewardship events (see summary report for details). Users from the English, Spanish, Korean and Vietnamese communities, as well as low income, vehicle owners, regional geographic areas will continue to be the 2024 focus audiences as we apply lessons learned from 2023. Investment in the Spanish, Korean and Vietnamese language audiences will also be a focus.</li> <li>• King County will continue to partner on STORM Fest – educational outreach to Highline school district 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> graders. That event will also raise <b>awareness</b> of with educators, families and the community through multi-language engagement, paid interpreters, and community volunteers as educators. The curricula include translated take-home information that helps students describe what they learned to their families.</li> <li>• King County SWS communications will fund a Climate Action Intern to work with partners on research and design of clean water climate messaging and strategy. This will include English, Spanish, Korean and Vietnamese language audiences.</li> <li>• STORM will continue to develop outreach materials and toolkits. These materials support <b>awareness and behavior change</b> and are shared on the Resource Reservoir at <a href="http://www.pugetsoundstormgroup.org/">www.pugetsoundstormgroup.org/</a>. This site allows members to add vetted engagement research, strategies, and products to share with permittees, nonprofit groups, and educators. Nonmembers may download PDFs but not access editing, uploading, or reporting tools. A summary of the total documents, downloads and search terms is in the Resource Reservoir Data summary.</li> </ul> <p><b>Behavior Change</b>            King County continues to work with partners on the Dumpster Outreach program. That program will combine source control outreach, <b>awareness building, and behavior change</b> and will continue that effort.</p> <p>King County will continue to partner, coordinate, and invest in capacity building trainings on social marketing, equity, multi-cultural project design and other skills to improve the effectiveness of awareness and behavior change efforts among stormwater managers and nonprofits. This includes helping build a roster of community contractors that can support engagement projects.</p> <p><b>Stewardship Opportunities</b></p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
	<p>King County continues to support the ECO Net partner’s activities (<a href="http://www.kingcoeconet.org/">www.kingcoeconet.org/</a>) that help provide <b>stewardship opportunities</b> and share clean water messaging like Puget Sound Starts Here.</p> <p>King County stormwater services will continue to promote regional and county agency stewardship opportunities. Participation in outreach and stewardship events will be done through partnership with other county agencies such as the King County Parks, Wastewater Treatment Division, Department of Local Services, STORM Fest and others.</p>
<p><b>Minimum performance measures:</b></p> <p><i>a. Each Permittee shall implement an education and outreach program for the area served by the MS4.</i></p> <p><b>i. General awareness</b>  <i>(a) Target</i>  <b>Audiences:</b> <i>General Public (including school age children and overburdened communities), and businesses (including home-based and mobile business)...</i></p> <p><i>(b) Target audiences:</i> <b>Engineers, contractors, developers, and land use planners.</b>  <i>Subject areas:</i> <b>Technical standards for stormwater site and erosion control plans.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>LID principles and LID BMPs.</i></li> <li>• <i>Stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>(c) Permittees shall provide subject area</i></p>	<p><b>a.i. General awareness</b></p> <p>(a) Key Audiences:            To improve and share best practices on engaging overburdened communities, residents and businesses, King County plans and hosts trainings to build regional capacity and awareness in outreach, communication, and environmental and racial justice best practices serving overburdened communities.            SWSS will continue sharing how to apply Equity and Social Justice practices to project planning and outreach and offering resources and training to STORM and ECO Net partners.</p> <p>Projects for those audiences include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dumpster Outreach (businesses),</li> <li>• Puget Sound Starts Here,</li> <li>• Natural Yard Care: Neighborhoods, pet waste, general water quality tips (overburdened communities),</li> <li>• STORM Fest and K-12 Education Guides (students and educators, overburdened communities),</li> <li>• Hazardous waste information (businesses and residents, overburdened communities), and</li> <li>• Green stormwater information (businesses and residents).</li> </ul> <p>(c) Ongoing or strategic schedule            Projects have individual timelines. That information is available online and shared through campaigns and project partners. In addition, regional social media has a strategic content calendar to deliver messaging depending on the project cycle (e.g. Natural Yard Care Neighborhood and green stormwater tips <a href="https://www.naturalyardcare.org/docs/Natural-Yard-Care-Seasonal-Calendar.pdf">https://www.naturalyardcare.org/docs/Natural-Yard-Care-Seasonal-Calendar.pdf</a>).</p> <p>Using social media is the replacement effort for the event tools on the Natural Yard Care Neighborhoods and <a href="#">Puget Sound Starts Here websites</a>. The benefits are more up to date regional information and the ability to build partnerships through social media sharing. This is a labor focused effort and needs a social media manager.</p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>information to the target audience on an ongoing or strategic schedule.</i></p>	<p>Other clean water environmental events by King County agencies are posted in various websites. There are several online King County tools that share stewardship options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://kingcounty.gov/services/parks-recreation/parks/get-involved/volunteer.aspx">https://kingcounty.gov/services/parks-recreation/parks/get-involved/volunteer.aspx</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/stewardship/volunteer.aspx">https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/stewardship/volunteer.aspx</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/animals-and-plants/noxious-weeds/classes.aspx">https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/animals-and-plants/noxious-weeds/classes.aspx</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/wastewater/cso/ra-inwise.aspx">https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/wastewater/cso/ra-inwise.aspx</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://kingcountyhazwastewa.gov/en/news-and-events?type=events#ne-nav">https://kingcountyhazwastewa.gov/en/news-and-events?type=events#ne-nav</a></li> </ul>
<p><i>ii. Behavior change</i>  <i>To effect behavior change, Permittees shall select, at a minimum, one target audience and one BMP:</i>  <i>(a) Target audiences: Residents, landscapers, and property managers/owners, school-age children, and businesses (including homebased and mobile businesses).</i></p> <p><i>iii. No later than July 1, 2020, each Permittee shall conduct a new evaluation of the effectiveness of the ongoing behavior change program</i>  <i>Permittees shall document lessons learned and recommendations for which option to select from S5.</i>  <i>C.11.a.iv</i></p>	<p><i>ii. Behavior change and</i></p> <p><i>iii. No later than July 1, 2020, each Permittee shall conduct a new evaluation.</i></p> <p>Prior to July 1, 2020, King County participated, and will continue to participate, in a <b>behavior change</b> pilot project in partnership with the STORM Regional Dumpster Lid Social Marketing Campaign. Conducting a pilot campaign is a recommended step in traditional Social Marketing (Implementation) and community-based social marketing (Step 4). Piloting the campaign provides an opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of social marketing strategies and adapt them before implementing a campaign broadly.</p> <p><b>Lessons Learned / Evaluation Results</b></p> <p>The Regional Dumpster Lid Campaign evaluation results show significant improvement in dumpster lid closure as a result of the campaign. The percentage of lids closed rose from 49% during the baseline evaluation to 77% during the final evaluation. The final lid closure rate for businesses participating in the pilot rose 57% over baseline observations.</p> <p><b>Top Recommendations</b></p> <p>The future broadscale implementation, timing, and level of effort for this campaign are now up to the discretion of each jurisdiction. The top recommendations based on the pilot campaign evaluation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing the Sticker + Sign + In-Person Visits as the minimum strategies to begin broadscale implementation.</li> <li>• Continued tracking during broadscale implementation to compare to the pilot campaign’s success.</li> <li>• Transcreation of materials to better meet business needs.</li> </ul>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listening to businesses about their needs, additional recommendations for increasing lid closures, adapting the campaign, and learning from others to continue to expand and improve upon this campaign.</li> </ul> <p>See 2021 Regional Dumpster Lid SMC Pilot Survey in King County 2022 Stormwater Management Program Plan - Appendix F: C11. Education and Outreach Topics by Program.</p>
<p><i>a.iv. Based on the recommendation from S5.C.11.a.iii, by <b>February 1, 2021</b>, each Permittee shall follow social marketing practices and methods, similar to Community-Based Social Marketing, and develop a campaign that is tailored to the community, including the development of a program evaluation plan.</i></p>	<p>iv. King County will implement a minimum of two social marketing-based campaigns by:</p> <p>(a) Developing a strategy and scheduling implementation of the existing campaign more effectively, or Dumpster Outreach project will continue to apply the strategy, lessons, and recommendations from the pilot, complete a schedule and track the outcomes.</p> <p>(b) Developing a strategy and expanding the existing campaign to a new audience and a new BMP, the Puget Sound Starts Here campaign did fulfill the NEP grant. The 2023 campaign included digital advertising and organic social media to deliver an awareness campaign. The campaign was based on audience research of English, Spanish, Korean and Vietnamese speakers about tire care barriers and incentives. Tire inflation was chosen as the clean water action because proper tire inflation might reduce tire fragments in stormwater and the release of 6PPD, which has been directly connected to coho salmon death. The 2024 campaign will use the lessons learned from the 2023 campaign to continue to try and reach the key audiences, in particular the Korean and Vietnamese, using different strategies. The 2023 campaign also revealed that the most popular messaging differed between the English and Spanish speaking audiences and that will be an area to investigate. In addition, it will be helpful to design a behavior change impact element to the 2024 campaign with partners, if budget and time allows. Engagement of overburdened communities on the tire crumb and 6PPD topic will be attempted by investing in ethnic media.</p>
<p><i>a.v. No later than April 1, 2021, begin to implement the strategy developed in S5. C.11.a.iv.</i></p>	<p>v. Prior to April 1, 2021, and ongoing King County implemented and will continue to implement the Dumpster Outreach and the Puget Sound Starts Here Campaign. See <a href="#">Appendix F: C11. Education and Outreach Topics by Program</a> which includes 2021 Regional Dumpster Lid SMC Pilot Survey in King County 2022 Stormwater Management Program Plan and the timeline in Appendix H 2021 Regional Dumpster Lid SMC Pilot Survey</p>
<p><i>a.vi. No later than March 31, 2024, evaluate and report on:</i></p>	

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p>(a) The changes in understanding and adoption of targeted behaviors resulting from the implementation of the strategy; and</p> <p>(b) Any changes to the campaign in order to be more effective; describe the strategies and process to achieve the results.:</p>	<p>(a) By March 31, 2024, King County will provide the changes in understanding and adoption of targeted behaviors resulting from the implementation of the strategy; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. King County has been investigating the awareness and action around pet waste management. The project has taken different approaches to uncovering incentives and barriers to pet waste disposal using different strategies and working with different partners since 2019. A report, King County Pet Waste Program 2023 is included as an attachment.</li> </ul> <p>(b) These changes will be captured in 2022 – 2024 as outreach and education respond to COVID regulations. The strategies and process to achieve the results will be described in the final report.</p>
<p><i>b. Each Permittee shall provide and advertise <b>stewardship opportunities</b> and/or partner with existing organizations (including non-permittees) to encourage residents to participate ...</i></p>	<p>b. King County used social media channels to advertise and engage with nonprofits and city and county partners to share and promote regional stewardship opportunities.</p> <p>From the Puget Sound Starts Here 2023 Social Media Report:</p> <p><b>f Facebook (Stewardship vs. Awareness)</b> <span style="float: right; font-size: small;">PSSH 2023 Social Media Review (Jan – Dec)</span></p> <div style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; padding: 10px; background-color: #0070C0; color: white;"> <p><b>Most PSSH Facebook content promotes <u>stewardship opportunities</u> or <u>BMP awareness</u>.</b></p> <p>Almost half of the 2023 posts were related to stewardship: regional in-person or virtual events, programs, or resources.</p> <p>The PSSH FB feed is embedded onto the pugetsoundstartshere.org website homepage, so it acts as a live calendar for viewers not on FB when posts from local organizations and jurisdictions are shared to it.</p> <p>The following slides show the county and city breakout of stewardship posts shared to the PSSH FB feed. Many more events were held than what was shared; this is to demonstrate the range, coverage, and potential.</p> <p>Also, many events and awareness posts were shared on IG as Stories (live 24 hours), and saved in Highlights on the PSSH IG profile page, but that data is not included in this report.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;">  <div style="text-align: right;"> <div style="border: 2px solid white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> <span style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">527</span>  <small>2023 FB total posts</small> </div> <div style="border: 2px solid white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> <span style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">246</span>  <small>FB stewardship posts</small> </div> <div style="border: 2px solid white; padding: 5px; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> <span style="font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">281</span>  <small>FB awareness / other posts</small> </div> </div> </div> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 10px;">  <span style="float: right;">14</span> </p> <p>And recommendations for improvements:</p> </div>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
	<div data-bbox="509 226 1419 262">  <h3>Key Takeaways &amp; Recommendations</h3> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">PSSH Q1 2023 Social Media Review (Jan – Apr)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="522 296 959 663" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Continue to grow reach and followers on IG in 2024.</b></p> <p><b>The Instagram algorithm currently favors Reels</b> (short, fun vertical-format videos) to compete with TikTok. Reels can be useful to grow audience reach and engagement.</p> <p><b>Consider audience goals.</b> Currently PSSH social media audiences skew heavily female and older. Do we want to reach more men?</p> <p><b>Consider paid promotion</b> for micro campaigns (and co-branded efforts) to ensure content is seen throughout the year.</p> <p><b>Continue to explore best ways to share and amplify stewardship events on and off social.</b> Social media works great for sharing events because it is timely, fast, and low-effort, but downside is audience must be on the platform or go to the PSSH website to see it.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="979 296 1414 663" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Increase pre-planned collaboration and amplification efforts</b> with partners to increase earned, organic exposure (free), such as stewardship opportunities around MLK Day of Service, Earth Day, Orca/Salmon, PSSH month, Salish Sea-son, etc. Use PSSH blog posts as resource landing pages connect and cross-promote.</p> <p><b>Create goals and priorities for non-English content strategy,</b> such as aligning with partners like ECOSS or publishing directly.</p> <p><b>Consider funding full-year social media manager,</b> since 2023 reflects pauses and intermittent dedication to planning, designing, coordinating, and nurturing social, which stunts growth.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="516 678 1409 716" style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <span style="float: right; font-size: x-small;">22</span> </div> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">For a complete list of the stewardship opportunities posts, a breakdown of the city, county and nonprofit events, demographics of the different social media site visitors, and how the posts reinforced the strategic content calendar, etc., please see the Puget Sound Starts Here 2023 Social Media Report in the attachments.</p> <p>This effort also includes promoting nonprofit events regionally and sharing events and resources through the King County ECO Net listserv, and King County e-newsletters (e.g., WRIA8, Snoqualmie Watershed, King County Employee News).</p> <p>A partial list of events from the event tool and social media posts (is included in the attachments). This does not include the extensive ECO Net email notifications.</p>

## S7. Compliance with TMDLs

### S7. Compliance with TMDL Program (S7.)

Table S7. Compliance with the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program summarizes the requirements of Permit section S7. Compliance with TMDLs and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

**Table S7. Compliance with TMDLs Program**

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>The following requirements apply if an applicable Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is approved for stormwater discharges from MS4s owned or operated by the Permittee.</i></p> <p><i>A. For applicable TMDLs listed in Appendix 2, affected Permittees shall comply with the specific requirements identified in Appendix 2. Each Permittee shall keep records of all actions ...</i></p> <p><i>B. For applicable TMDLs not listed in Appendix 2, compliance with this Permit shall constitute compliance with those TMDLs.</i></p>	<p>The King County S7. Compliance with TMDL Program will implement this section by:</p> <p>A. King County has kept and continues to keep records of all actions required by this Permit that are relevant to applicable TMDLs within their jurisdiction. The status of the TMDL implementation shall be included as part of the Annual Report submitted to Ecology. Each Annual Report shall include a summary of relevant SWMP, and Appendix 2 activities conducted in the TMDL area to address the applicable TMDL parameter(s). See Specific Actions below for a summary of actions.</p> <p>B. For applicable TMDLs not listed in Appendix 2, compliance with this Permit shall constitute compliance with those TMDLs. See Specific Actions below for a summary of actions.</p>
<b>Specific Actions</b>	
<p><b>WRIA 8 - Bear-Evans Watershed Action Required</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Install and maintain animal waste education and/or collection stations at municipal parks and other Permittee owned and operated lands reasonably expected to have substantial domestic animal (dog and horse) use and the potential for pollution of stormwater.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The Bear-Evans FC TMDL requirements include identifying if there are municipally owned or operated properties which could benefit water quality by installing animal waste education and/or collection stations. For the most part this requirement was previously met under the 2013-2019 permit.</p> <p>IDDE Field Screening for Bacteria Sources: SWSS is implementing a 5-year “micro-basin”-oriented FC TMDL approach, as presented in our fecal coliform TMDL standard operating procedures (SOP) document. This SOP was written in late 2019 by SWSS staff and approved for implementation by SWSS management. Under this 2019 SOP, a 5-year work plan was developed specifically for the Bear-Evans basin and will be updated each successive year to add new work areas, comprised of sets of micro-basins not previously visited. The 5-year approach necessitates planning be done each year for that part of the basin which will be focused on in that particular year. SWSS plans to conduct this work beyond the imposed permit</p>



Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Designate previously unscreened areas discharging via the MS4 to the TMDL area as high priority areas for illicit discharge detection and elimination. Complete IDDE field screening for bacteria sources in these areas, including rural MS4 sub-basins, by January 1, 2022, and implement the schedules and activities identified in S5.C.9 of the Phase I Permit for response to any illicit discharges found.</li> </ul>	<p>requirement deadline of January 1, 2022, in the interest of increasing the probability of finding illicit discharges.</p>
<p><b>WRIA 8 - Cottage Lake Action Required</b>  <i>King County shall apply phosphorus control treatment requirements to new and redevelopment projects, as applicable, throughout the Cottage Lake watershed, including all tributaries to Cottage Lake. King County's Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DLS-PD) shall not rely on the quarter mile/15 percent distance downstream clause in King County's Surface Water Design Manual.</i></p>	<p>Cottage Lake and areas draining to it are part of a Sensitive Lake Treatment Area. These areas are designated by King County in the watersheds of lakes that have a combination of water quality characteristics and watershed development potential that makes them particularly prone to eutrophication induced by development. New and redevelopment projects in these Sensitive Areas trigger a Core 8 (water quality) requirement and must provide a water quality facility for target surfaces defined on page 1-68 of the 2016 SWDM from the Sensitive Lake Treatment Menu with a goal of 50 percent annual average total phosphorus removal, assuming typical concentrations in urban runoff. Some projects in the basin, even if they need a permit, could be exempt from Core 8 if certain Pollution Generating Impervious Surface/Pollution Generating Pervious Surface (PGIS/PGPS) thresholds are not met (see Exemption from Core 8 on page 1-69 of the 2016 SWDM).</p>
<p><b>WRIA 8 - Issaquah Creek Basin Water Cleanup Plan for Fecal Coliform Bacteria Action Required</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install and maintain animal waste education and/or collection stations at municipal parks and other Permittee owned and operated lands reasonably expected to have substantial</li> </ul>	<p>The Issaquah Creek FC TMDL requirements include identifying if there are municipally owned or operated properties which could benefit water quality by installing animal waste education and/or collection stations. For the most part this requirement was previously met under the 2013-2019 permit.</p> <p>IDDE Field Screening for Bacteria Sources:                      SWSS is implementing a 5-year "micro-basin"-oriented FC TMDL approach, as presented in our fecal coliform TMDL standard operating procedures (SOP) document. This SOP was written in late 2019 by SWSS staff and approved for implementation by SWSS management. Under this SOP, a 5-year work plan was developed for the Issaquah Creek basin and will be updated each successive year for a set of micro-basins not previously visited. The 5-year approach necessitates planning be done each year for that part of the basin which will be focused on in that particular year. SWSS has conducted this</p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>domestic animal (dog and horse) use and the potential for pollution of stormwater.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Designate previously unscreened areas discharging via MS4 to the TMDL area as high priority areas for illicit discharge detection and elimination. Complete IDDE field screening for bacteria sources in these areas, including rural MS4 sub-basins, by January 1, 2023, and implement the schedules and activities identified in S5.C.9 of the Phase I Permit for response to any illicit discharges found.</i></li> </ul>	<p>work beyond the imposed permit requirement deadline of January 1, 2023, in the interest of increasing the probability of finding illicit discharges such as failing septic systems.</p>
<p><b>WRIA 10 - Puyallup Watershed Water Quality Improvement Project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>When conducting IDDE-related field screening under S5.C.9 of the Phase I Permit, King County shall screen for bacteria sources in any MS4 sub-basins which discharge to surface waters in the TMDL area. Implement the schedules and activities identified in S5.C.9 of the Phase I Permit for response to any illicit discharges found.</i></li> <li>• <i>King County shall inspect commercial animal handling areas and commercial composting facilities to ensure implementation of source control BMPs for bacteria. Commercial animal handling areas are associated with Standard Industrial</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>IDDE Field Screening for Bacteria Sources:</b>                      SWSS is implementing its 5-year “micro-basin”-oriented FC TMDL approach, as presented in our fecal coliform TMDL standard operating procedures (SOP) document. This SOP was written in late 2019 by SWSS staff and approved for implementation by SWSS management. Under this SOP, a 5-year work plan was developed for the Puyallup-White basin and will be updated each successive year to include a set of micro-basins not previously visited. The 5-year approach necessitates planning be done each year for that part of the basin which will be focused on in that particular year. It is noted here that the geographic area of the Puyallup-White FC TMDL in the 2019-2024 Permit was expanded beyond the geographic area identified in the 2013-2019 Permit.</p> <p>It is noted that SWSS staff have been communicating and collaborating with multiple outside agencies on this fecal coliform reduction effort. SWSS has convened working meetings over the last decade with these following agencies, specifically to fine-tune and improve our bacterial screening: Washington State Departments of Ecology and Agriculture; King Conservation District; the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe; the City of Enumclaw; and the Department of Public Health-Seattle &amp; King County. Additionally, SWSS has regularly communicated with and have coordinated efforts as needed with staff from the King County Agriculture Program (Livestock Ordinance Program), the King County Environmental Laboratory, and the King County Science and Technical Support Section. As in past years, SWSS staff plan to continue to leverage our FC TMDL efforts to find sources of excessive bacterial pollution from failing septic systems and inadequate livestock manure handling practices. Lessons learned over the previous years have been valuable, and SWSS continues to improve our field and analytical practices.</p>

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<i>Code (SIC) 074 and 075 and include veterinary and pet care/boarding services, animal slaughtering, and support activities for animal production. Facilities</i>	King County's Source Control Program has been inspecting commercial animal handling facilities in the Puyallup-White basin. Commercial operations with bacteria source control problems will be reinspected within three years. Commercial animal handling facilities that do not allow access to inspect will receive information in the mail on activities that may generate pollutants and the source control requirements applicable to those activities. There are no known commercial composting operations in unincorporated King County in the Puyallup-White basin.

## S8. Monitoring and Assessment

### Monitoring and Assessment (S8.)

Table S8. Monitoring and Assessment Program summarizes the requirements of Permit section S8. Monitoring and Assessment and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

#### S8. Monitoring and Assessment Program

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>A. Regional Status and Trends Monitoring</i></p> <p><i>B. Stormwater Management Program Effectiveness and Source Identification Studies</i></p>	<p>King County’s chosen options for compliance with Phase I Permit requirement S8. Monitoring and Assessment due no later than December 1, 2019.</p> <p>Options chosen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Regional Status and Trends Monitoring</b> - Option #a. (S8.A.2.a)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a. Make annual payments into a collective fund to implement regional receiving water status and trends monitoring of small streams and marine nearshore areas in Puget Sound. The annual payments into the collective fund are due on or before August 15 each year beginning in 2020. Submit payments according to Section S8.D.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Stormwater Management Program Effectiveness and Source Identification Studies</b> – Option # a. (S8.B.2.a)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a. Make annual payments into a collective fund to implement effectiveness and source identification studies. The annual payments into the collective fund are due on or before August 15 each year beginning in 2020. Submit payments according to Section S8.D.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>As such, King County is agreeing to pay into a collective fund to implement the above programs.</p>

## S9. Reporting Requirements

### Reporting Requirements (S9.)

Table S9. Reporting Requirements summarizes the requirements of this Permit section and outlines the corresponding activities for the Program.

#### S9. Reporting Requirements

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>A. No later than March 31 of each year, each Permittee shall submit an Annual Report. The reporting period for the first Annual Report will be from January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2019. The reporting period for all subsequent Annual Reports shall be the previous calendar year unless otherwise specified.</i></p>	<p>Please find <a href="#">King County's Annual Report</a> at Annual reports to Ecology for the NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit.</p> <p>Link: <a href="https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/water-and-land/stormwater/npdes-annual-reports.aspx">https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/water-and-land/stormwater/npdes-annual-reports.aspx</a></p>

## Conclusion and Contact Information

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The SWMP Plan describes the actions and activities that King County plans to implement over the coming year to manage stormwater to protect the land and waterscapes it affects. Central to that effort is internal coordination among all King County agencies subject to Permit requirements (see [Section 3 - Coordination \(S5.C3.\)](#)). This coordination mechanism successfully engages staff from several agencies and minimizes barriers to achieving Permit compliance.

King County is committed to implementing the programs described herein and recognizes that doing so contributes to two very important objectives:

- Protection of King County's waters and lands so its citizens can enjoy them safely today and for generations to come; and,
- Compliance with the County's NPDES Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit.

The SWMP Plan is a living document that will be updated continually as circumstances change. The SWMP plan will be updated annually throughout the Permit term to reflect changes in the County's approach to stormwater management and Permit compliance. King County will continue to invite the public to participate in the decision-making processes regarding the County's SWMP. For more information on participation opportunities, see [Section 4 - Public Involvement and Participation \(S5.C4.\)](#) of this plan.

Questions about the County's SWMP should be directed to the:

Stormwater Management Team

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

201 South Jackson Street, Suite 600 Seattle, WA 98104

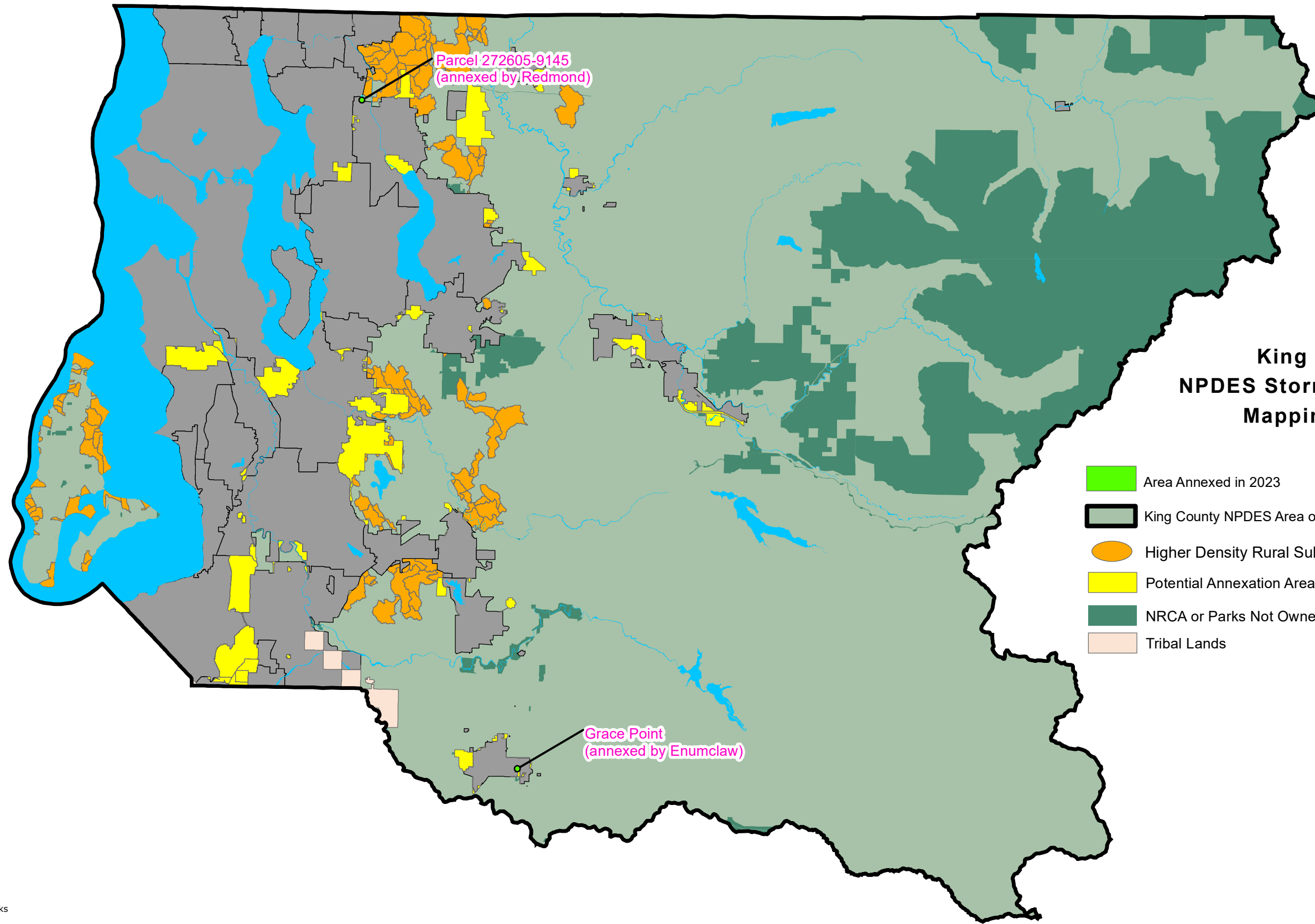
[stormwater@kingcounty.gov](mailto:stormwater@kingcounty.gov)

# **Appendices**

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# Appendix A: Map of King County Urban/Higher Density Rural Subbasins





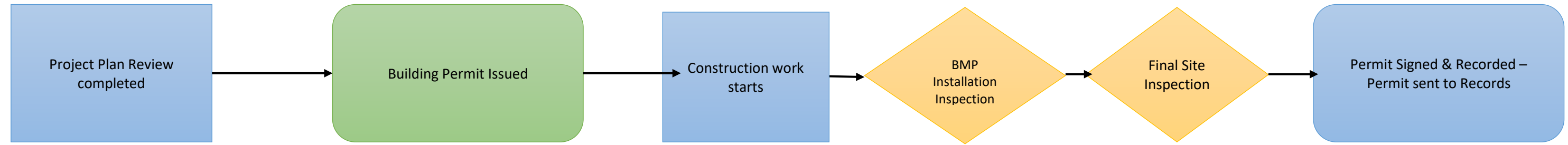
### King County NPDES Stormwater Permit Mapping Areas

- Area Annexed in 2023
- King County NPDES Area of Responsibility
- Higher Density Rural Subbasin (HDRS)
- Potential Annexation Area (Urban Area)
- NRCA or Parks Not Owned or Maintained by King County
- Tribal Lands

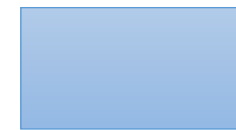


## Appendix B: King County DLS-PD Process flow charts

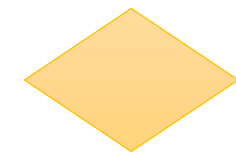
Residential



Legend:



Process



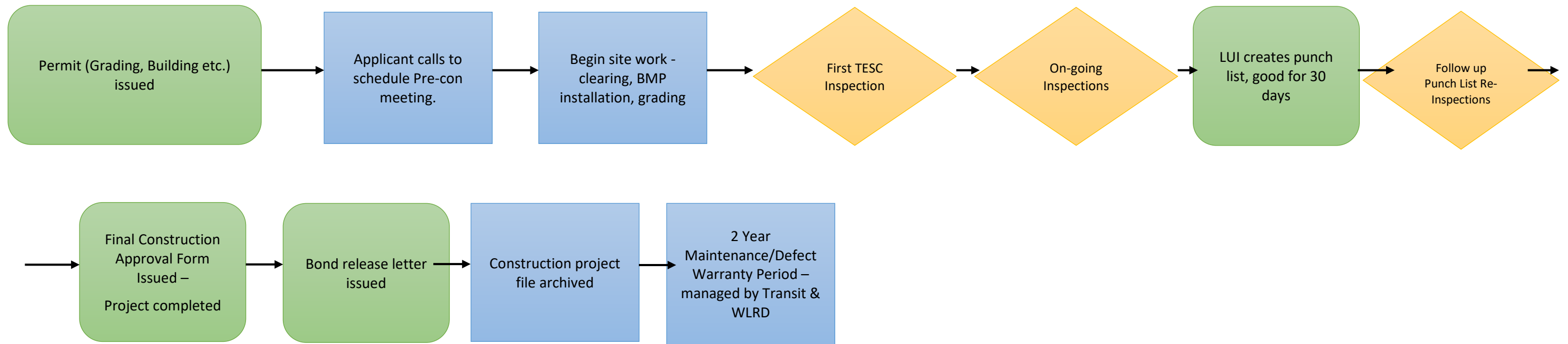
Inspection



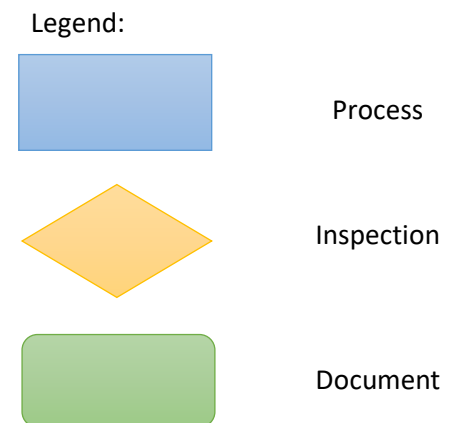
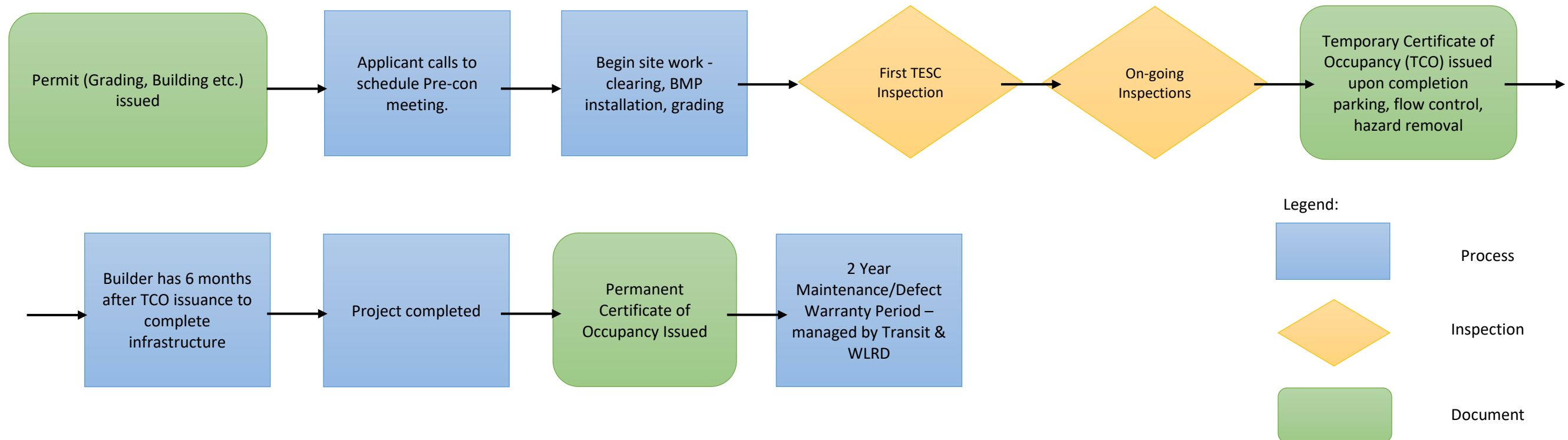
Document

\*Process outlined above reflects only those steps of residential development process related to site conditions inspection process.  
[https://kc1-my.sharepoint.com/personal/blair\\_scott\\_kingcounty\\_gov/Documents/Blair's Docs/Permit Reporting/SWMP/2024/King County\\_2024\\_SWMP.docx](https://kc1-my.sharepoint.com/personal/blair_scott_kingcounty_gov/Documents/Blair's Docs/Permit Reporting/SWMP/2024/King County_2024_SWMP.docx)

Infrastructure Construction



Commercial Construction



\*Process outlined above reflects only those steps of residential development process related to site conditions inspection process.  
[https://kc1-my.sharepoint.com/personal/blair\\_scott\\_kingcounty\\_gov/Documents/Blair's Docs/Permit Reporting/SWMP/2024/King County\\_2024\\_SWMP.docx](https://kc1-my.sharepoint.com/personal/blair_scott_kingcounty_gov/Documents/Blair's Docs/Permit Reporting/SWMP/2024/King County_2024_SWMP.docx)

## Appendix C: C.6 Stormwater Planning

Please see King County's Stormwater Management Action Plan

(<https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/water-and-land/stormwater/stormwater-management-action-plan.aspx>) for the latest version of this plan.

## Appendix D: C.7 Structural Stormwater Control Program and SSC List of Planned / Individual Project for Permit Term

The Stormwater Services Section (SWS) is developing the Structural Stormwater Controls (SSC) Program required by the 2019 Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit. The SSC Program is required to include the following:

- i. King County's Structural Stormwater Control Program goals meet 2019 Permit requirements.
- ii. King County's planning process used to develop the Structural Stormwater Control Program, includes:
  - (a) The geographic scale of the planning process.
  - (b) Issues and regulations addressed.
  - (c) Steps in the planning process.
  - (d) Types of characterization information considered.
  - (e) Amount budgeted for implementation.
  - (f) The public involvement processes.
  - (g) A description of the prioritization process, procedures and criteria used to select the Structural Stormwater Control projects.

The watershed-scale stormwater plans (developed in the 2013-2019 Permit) are being used to help inform S5.C.7 project prioritization and selection. The County has and will continue to participate in larger basin planning efforts to identify stormwater control projects and other actions to mitigate the stormwater impacts of past, present, and future development. The County has led multi-jurisdictional planning efforts that have or will identify stormwater retrofit needs. These include the WRIA 9 Stormwater Retrofit Plan, the Miller/Walker Creeks Stormwater Retrofit Plan, and the Bear Creek Study. Public outreach and involvement has been a component of all these planning efforts.

The Bear Creek stormwater basin planning effort is estimated to cost over \$2 million and is a multi-jurisdictional effort being performed by King County to comply with the Permit's watershed-scale stormwater planning requirement. Because the Bear Creek basin is largely developed, a major focus of the effort will be to identify a conceptual list of retrofit projects for future implementation. Further planning will be needed after the basin plan to develop pre-designs for these projects to seek local funding and state/federal grant funding for implementation. For the most part the order of projects implementation has been prioritized based on cost vs. Benefit, although we are currently working on a stormwater retrofit planner which includes a broader set of criteria for consideration during prioritization. This decision support framework includes metrics to track progress on how we are advancing Equity and Social Justice (ESJ) and climate change preparedness goals in addition to water quality benefits with stormwater retrofit projects .

King County's program is aimed toward retrofitting existing developed areas; and promotes planning and prioritization of these projects to reduce impacts to watershed hydrology and pollutant discharges from MS4s. This program also addresses regional stormwater facilities and stormwater impacts inadequately controlled by other Permit requirements.

## Timing

No later than December 31, 2022, King County achieved 300 SSC Program Points, calculated per Appendix 12, as follows:

- i. 225 design-stage retrofit incentive points, and
- ii. 75 complete or maintenance stage incentive points.

## Qualifying Project Types:

1. New flow control facility	1.0 times Flow Control Equivalent area
2. New runoff treatment facility (or treatment and flow control facility)	1.5 times Flow Control Equivalent area
3. New LID BMPs	1.5 times Flow Control Equivalent area
4. Retrofit of existing treatment and/or flow control facility	
5. Property acquisition	0.50 times acres acquired
6. Maintenance with capital construction costs $\geq$ \$25,000	0.25 times the area served by the maintenance activity, or 0.25 times (curb miles swept x (# events/year 1)), or 0.025 times the linear feet of lines cleaned.
7. Restoration of riparian buffer	0.35 times acres restored
8. Restoration of forest cover	0.25 times acres restored
9. Floodplain reconnection projects	0.10 times acres reconnected, with a maximum of 200 points
10. Removal of impervious surfaces	1.0 times the sq. ft. of impervious surface removed
11. Other actions to address stormwater runoff into or from the MS4 not otherwise required in S5.C.	





Appendix E: C8. NPDES Source Control Inspection Program – Site List Development and Modification and Progressive Enforcement Process

## **Introduction**

This document has been developed in collaboration with other Phase I jurisdictions and describes the program by which King County will prepare, and annually modify, a list of potentially pollution generating sites that meets the requirements of NPDES Phase 1 municipal stormwater permit section S5.C.8. Permittees must annually complete the number of inspections equal to 20% of the sites listed in the source control inventory. Follow-up inspections count towards the required number of inspections. Permittees are not required to inspect 100% of sites over a 5-year period. Consequently, the list must contain a well-defined set of guidelines to identify appropriate sites and processes to include or remove these sites from a central database.

## **Business License and Parcels**

Depending on the permittee (City or County), the basic elements in compiling the initial list is either the business license (for Cities) or the legal land parcel (for Counties). The difference is because most Cities have local business licenses, whereas Counties do not. However, due to the complexities and limitations of each method, the initial list may contain elements generated by both office records and fieldsurveys.

Through time, the list will be refined to maximize the number of elements that should be regulated as “sites” in the context of the source control program of the NPDES permit.

## **Official date of list**

Permittees must annually complete the number of inspections equal to 20% of the businesses and/or sites listed in the source control inventory in any given calendar year. To determine compliance with this requirement, the number of sites must be fixed for that year. The permit does not define a date upon which the official list for the year will be fixed. For the purposes of establishing the official number of sites by which to determine compliance metrics for any given calendar year, an “official” list will be established at a date within the jurisdiction’s budget preparation schedule, with the understanding that as businesses are identified through field survey or other methods cited in this paper, they will be added (or dropped) from the list, as appropriate. Although the total number of businesses will remain constant, it is anticipated that the specific named businesses will shift as businesses relocate or additional businesses missed in records are found in the field. Thus, the final list of inspected businesses at the end of the year may include some businesses not originally on the “official” list.

## **Initial site list development**

King County developed its’ list for the 2013 program using the current list of developed parcels located in the current stormwater audit program inventory. King County will modify the inventory for use in future years by the following methods.

### **Step 1 – assemble list of sites based on office records**

**Developed parcels with commercial or industrial zoning:** King County has used the current commercial or similar stormwater fee classification in the drainage utility database for commercial and industrial zoned parcels. This list will be supplemented using the current municipal business licenses and any other sets of municipal records.

Developed parcels with multifamily zoning (includes both apartments and condominiums): King County has defined properties with 3 or more residential units and current multifamily or similar stormwater fee classification for inclusion in the drainage utility database based on potential impact.

**Step 2 – Add any sites identified by field or database surveys**

These databases are both internal to the County and external from other agencies. The databases include the following:

1. The existing database of business/commercial sites that have approved flow control and/or water quality treatment facilities, which are maintained King County.
2. The existing database of business/commercial sites with simple drainage conveyance systems, which may be maintained by King County.
3. The existing database of all properties owned/operated by King County, which is maintained by King County Real Estate Services and the Department of Executive Services Facility Management section; and

These databases and their respective updates will be used to modify the current list of addresses, and winnow out those already listed via commercial, industrial, or multifamily zoning. These datasets will be verified by a combination of telephone, database and field verifications of the businesses existence, and relevance for inclusion in this program.

An additional step in the program will be to identify businesses by conducting field surveys of targeted roads or geographic areas with potential high density of businesses of interest. The program will select target roads or geographic areas and conduct “windshield surveys” to field identify business sites based on visible evidence of commercial activity such as advertising signs or commercial-scale or type of material storage or activities. These businesses will be verified by comparing them to the current database.

**Modification of initial site list**

King County will modify the initial list by the following methods:

- Modifying multiple legal parcels that should be dealt with as onsite.
- Modifying single parcels with multiple businesses (e.g., shopping malls) that should be dealt with as multiple sites.
- Correcting database as occupant records change.
- Adding developed sites shown as undeveloped in office records.
- Identifying the presence of pollutant generating activities using citizen reports, field investigations, or other methods.

**Counting Inspections**

For the purpose of complying with the permit conditions to annually complete the number of inspections equal to 20% of the businesses and/or sites listed in the source control inventory, the following shall be counted:

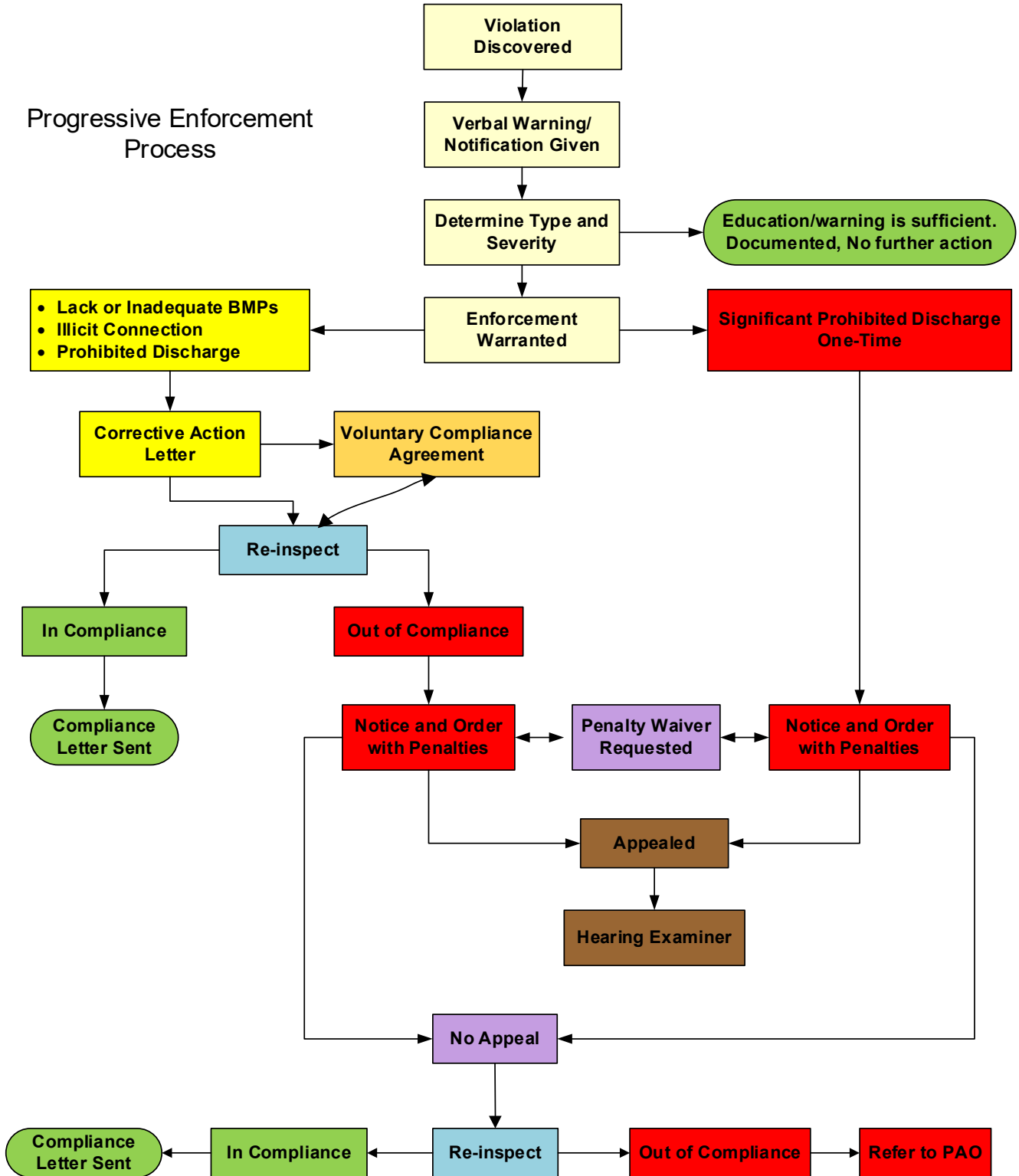
1. Inspections performed by staff of the permittee.
2. Inspections performed by contractors representing the permittee and for which the permittee performs any needed follow-up enforcement activity.

Appendix E - C8. NPDES Source Control Inspection Program – Site List Development and Modification and Progressive Enforcement Process

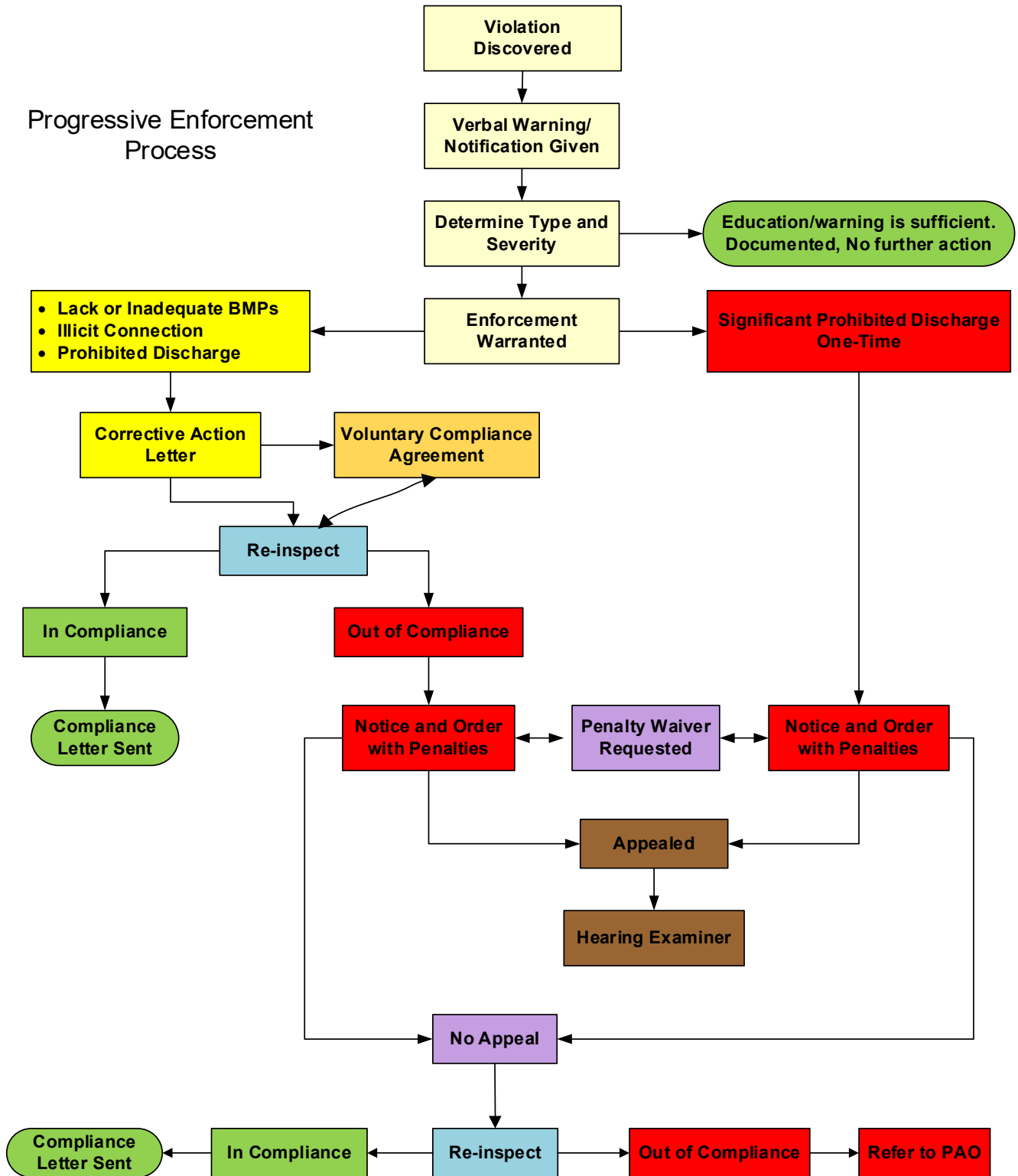
*Stormwater Management Program Plan*

3. Inspections performed by staff from other jurisdictions under an MOA or MOU with the permittee (e.g., inspections performed by King County in the Densmore basin under an MOA).
4. Inspection performed by Source Control Specialists funded by Ecology as part of the Pollution Prevention Assistance Program or the Urban Waters Initiative.

Progressive Enforcement Process



- 
4. Inspection performed by Source Control Specialists funded by Ecology as part of the Pollution Prevention Assistance Program or the Urban Waters Initiative.



## Appendix F: C11. Education and Outreach Topics by Program



## Education and Outreach Summary

S5.C11. General Awareness / Behavior Change and Stewardship Opportunities for 2024

### General Awareness

- Dumpster Outreach Campaign
- STORM
- Puget Sound Starts Here

### Behavior Change

- Dumpster Outreach Campaign
- Pet waste Campaign

### Stewardship Opportunities

- Support the ECO Net partner's activities ([www.kingcoeconet.org/](http://www.kingcoeconet.org/))
- Organic Social Media Outreach through [pugetsoundstartshere.org](http://pugetsoundstartshere.org)

### General awareness

#### (a. & b.) Target Audiences:

To improve and share best practices on engaging overburdened communities, residents and businesses, King County plans and hosts trainings to build regional capacity in outreach, communication, and environmental and racial justice best practices serving overburdened communities.

SWSS will continue sharing how to apply Equity and Social Justice practices to project planning and outreach and offering resources and training to STORM partners.

Projects for those **audiences** include:

- Dumpster Outreach (businesses),
- Puget Sound Starts Here,
- Natural Yard Care: Neighborhoods, pet waste, general water quality tips (overburdened communities),
- STORM Fest and K-12 Education Guides (students and educators, overburdened communities),
- Hazardous waste information (businesses and residents, overburdened communities), and
- Green stormwater development (businesses and residents).

### 2020 New Evaluation

*ii. Behavior change and iii. No later than July 1, 2020, each Permittee shall conduct a new evaluation*

Prior to July 1, 2020, King County participated, and will continue to participate, in a **behavior change** pilot project in partnership with the STORM Regional Dumpster Lid Social Marketing Campaign . Conducting a pilot campaign is a recommended step in traditional Social Marketing (Implementation) and community-based social marketing (Step 4). Piloting the campaign provides an opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of social marketing strategies and adapt them before implementing a campaign broadly.

### Lessons Learned / Evaluation Results

The Regional Dumpster Lid Campaign evaluation results show significant improvement in dumpster lid closure as a result of the campaign. The percentage of lids closed rose from 49% during the baseline evaluation to 77% during the final evaluation. The final lid closure rate for businesses participating in the pilot rose 57% over baseline observations.

### Top Recommendations

The future broadscale implementation, timing, and level of effort for this campaign are now up to the

discretion of each jurisdiction. The top recommendations based on the pilot campaign evaluation include:

- Implementing the Sticker + Sign + In-Person Visits as the minimum strategies to begin broadscale implementation.
- Continued tracking during broadscale implementation to compare to the pilot campaign's success.
- Transcreation of materials to better meet business needs.
- Listening to businesses about their needs, additional recommendations for increasing lid closures, adapting the campaign, and learning from others to continue to expand and improve upon this campaign.



			Public: English language, school age children, overburdened communities	Public: Other languages than English, school-age children, overburdened communities	School Age Children (English, other languages)	Businesses (including home-based and mobile businesses)	General impacts of stormwater on surface waters	Impervious surfaces impacts	Hazards associated with illicit discharges	Hazards associated with improper disposal of waste	Low Impact Development, LID Best Practices	Engineers	Contractors	Developers	Land Use Planners	Property Managers/Owners	General impacts of stormwater on surface waters	Impervious surfaces impacts	Hazards associated with illicit discharges	Hazards associated with improper disposal of waste	Low Impact Development, LID Best Practices	Provide subject area information to the target audience on an ongoing or strategic schedule	Residents	Landscapers	Property Managers/Owners	School-age children	Businesses (including homebased and mobile businesses)	Use and storage of automotive chemicals, hazardous cleaning supplies, car washes, and other hazardous materials	Prevention of illicit discharges.	Yard care techniques protective of water quality	Use and storage of pesticides and fertilizers and other household chemicals	Carpet cleaning	Repair and maintenance BMPs for vehicles, equipment, and/or home buildings	Pet waste management and disposal	LID principles and LID BMPs	Stormwater facility maintenance, including LID facilities	Dumpster and trash compactor maintenance	Litter and debris prevention	(Audience specific) Source Control BMPs	(Audience specific) Locally important, stormwater-related subject area	Each Permittee shall provide and advertise stewardship opportunities and/or partner with existing organizations (including non-permittees) to encourage				
STORM (Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities)	Mary Rabourn	Over 85 regional participating permittees. King County is a member of the core team. The team assists members in planning, grant applications, outreach campaigns, development of BMPs and capacity building. The goal is to coordinate regional outreach and education for the best efficiency and effectiveness.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Natural Yard Care classes	Kristin Covey	WTD hosts a series of classes surrounding sustainable landscape practices, including watering wisely and reducing stormwater runoff.				X	X	X								X	X	X				X	X	X																		X	X	X	
Stormwater Presentations for Elementary / Middle School	Susan Tallarico	Educators provide a 1-hour stormwater presentation in elementary and middle school classrooms for teachers who would like an outside professional to provide a real-world perspective. Presentations are hands-on and interactive. Students learn how they can help prevent stormwater issues.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X													X					X	X	X														X	
Illicit Connection/Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination	Cameron Chapman	Public outreach events related to programs and projects run by King County Stormwater Services to seek and eliminate pollutant discharges to the stormwater conveyance system (storm drains, stormwater pipes and ditches).	X	X	X		X		X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Source Control	Bob Bernhard	Inspect commercial and multifamily properties to ensure best management practices are being followed to protect rainwater and ultimately surface and groundwaters.	X	X		X	X		X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water Quality Compliant Investigation	Bob Bernhard	Respond to, investigate and resolve complaints regarding stormwater and surface water problems. Refer to other agencies as necessary. Provide technical education.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PHSKC, OSS Operation & Maintenance and Water Quality	Henry Doan	The OSS O&M and water quality program promotes healthy communities and healthy environments by optimizing the long-term performance of OSS through proper operation and maintenance and supporting communities in improving water quality.	X	X				X								X	X		X			X						X	X													X	X		



## Appendix G: Funding

Many permit compliance activities are conducted by WLR and financed through the County's Surface Water Management (SWM) Fee. Due to increased Permit requirements, increases to the SWM Fee have been implemented.

The Metropolitan King County Council has also approved an increase to the Surface SWM fee of approximately 40 percent in 2017-2018, from the current fee of \$258 per year to [\\$289 per year for a single family residence](#).

The top program priorities for these fee increases include:

- Funds contractor work to maintain WLRD-owned stormwater facilities, including stormwater ponds, vaults, and swales.
- Implement recommendations of the 2018 Bear Creek Watershed Management Study, including implementing stormwater controls and habitat improvement projects requiring the acquisition of land and easements and stakeholder engagement.
- Our Green Duwamish Initiative + Water Quality Planner/Project Manager.
- Strategic Plan for Stormwater Services Section. Design and manage a strategic plan for the Stormwater Services Section. Includes a repurposed staff position and consultant work for stakeholder engagement.

For further information about the SWM fee, visit <http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/wlr/surface-water-mgt-fee.aspx>.

Potential future cost increases have not yet been estimated or budgeted. The cost of compliance is expected to rise as new and expanded Permit requirements take effect during the Permit term and the rate payer base shrinks with annexations of urban areas.

The County's remaining unincorporated urban areas will continue to include higher-density areas (more than one dwelling unit/acre), which require suburban levels of service and significant traditional stormwater management. Consequently, the County will continue to fund the full range of stormwater management services required by the Permit.

As single-lot and lower-density subdivision development continues in the rural area, there will be an increase in nontraditional stormwater controls. These include forest retention, reduced impervious surface footprints and other LID techniques such as flow dispersion and infiltration, rain gardens, and the use of pervious surfaces. Where stormwater in a subdivision may have traditionally been managed by a few large stormwater ponds or vaults, a similar subdivision built considering LID principles would incorporate many small treatment and flow control devices distributed throughout the neighborhood. Therefore, LID features will require additional construction and maintenance inspections by the County to ensure new types of controls are properly installed and maintained. This will add to the challenges for Permit compliance and public funding.

Increasingly, the stormwater management program will be addressing a landscape made up of agricultural and forest lands interspersed with rural residential and rural town centers with concentrations of suburban service areas. The stormwater and water quality service needs of these diverse landscapes will be quite different but often not less expensive than those defined in more urban areas.

## Appendix H: IDDE Reporting Data and Format

Ecology has added required information for spills. This Appendix is a copy of **Appendix 14 of the Phase I Municipal permit**. This appendix lays out the required information needed for each incident including G3 reporting.

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Permittees are required to submit the following information with the online annual report form, pursuant to Special Condition S9.A.

This is the complete list of information that all Permittees are required to report for each IDDE incident found, reported to, or investigated by the Permittee. Each Permittee may use either their own system or the WQWebIDDE form for recording this data.

Permittees may begin using the form to report as soon as March 31, 2020. The form is required for reporting by March 31, 2021, unless you are using your own tracking system. If using your own tracking system, this information must be provided in an electronic format that follows the data schema provided at the end of this document and is easily transferred to a database. For the March 31, 2020 annual report, permittees are required to submit as much of this information as possible, and in a format that is as close to this as feasible. For the March 31, 2021 annual report, Ecology would prefer a zipped .xml file that follows the schema, but it is acceptable to submit an Excel spreadsheet, .csv, or tab-delimited (.txt) file that includes all of this information. For annual reports due on March 31, 2022 and beyond, a zipped .xml that follows the schema is required.

A complete report will include a separate entry (even if left blank) for every line below and must use the precise verbiage and spelling below. For all incidents where the answer to #6 is no, #7-12 are not required. All dates are in MM/DD/YYYY format.

1. Jurisdiction name and permit number
2. Date incident discovered or reported to you
3. Date of beginning your response
4. Date of end of your response
5. How was the incident discovered or reported to you? (select all that apply)
  - Pollution hotline (phone, web, app)
  - Direct report to your staff
  - Staff referral
  - Another agency referral
  - ERTS referral
  - Business inspection
  - Construction inspection
  - MS4 inspection or screening
  - Other (Explanation required)
6. Discharge to MS4? (select one)
  - Yes – notified Ecology
  - Yes – notified DOH and Ecology
  - Yes – did not notify
  - Yes – allowable or conditionally allowable
  - No – none found
  - No – cleaned up before reached MS4
  - No – discharge to Underground Injection Control (UIC) well
  - Unknown

- Other (Explanation required)

7. Incident Location

- Address/Intersection
- City
- Zip (optional)

And / Or

- Latitude
- Longitude

8. Pollutants Identified (select all that apply)

- Unconfirmed, unspecified, or not identified
- Fuel and/or vehicle related fluids
- Food-related oil/grease
- Sediment/soil
- Solid waste/trash
- Sewage/septage/pet waste/human waste
- Other wastewater
- Paint
- Firefighting foam
- Soap or cleaning chemicals
- Other (Explanation required)

9. Source or Cause (select all that apply)

- Unconfirmed, unspecified, or not identified
- Vehicle-related business
- Food-related business
- Landscape-related business
- Mobile business
- Construction activity
- Other commercial/industrial activity
- Vehicle collision
- Other accident/spill
- Intentional dumping
- Illicit connection
- Other (Explanation required)

10. Source tracing approach(es) used (select all that apply)

- Not applicable
- Observation (color/sheen/turbidity/floatables/odor)
- Map analysis
- Dye, smoke, or pressure testing
- Field indicator measurements
- Analytical laboratory indicators
- Other (Explanation required)

11. Correction/elimination methods used (select all that apply)

- Clean-up
- Education/technical assistance



- Add or modify operational source control BMP
- Add or modify structural source control BMP
- Add or modify treatment BMP
- Enforcement
- Referred to other agency or department
- Other (Explanation required)

12. Field notes, explanations, and/or other comments

## Appendix I: Underground Injection Control Program

Ecology has added requirements for Underground Injection Control (UIC) wells. This appendix lays out the reference material for installation, operation and maintenance, education and outreach, illicit discharge and elimination, and annual reporting of changes.

Permit Requirements	Planned and Ongoing Activities
<p><i>S2.A.1 Discharges to groundwaters of the State through facilities regulated under the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program, Chapter 173-218 WAC, are not authorized under this Permit.</i></p>	<p>The Underground Injection Control Program (UIC) administered by WA Ecology protects groundwater quality by regulating discharges to UIC wells.</p> <p>UIC wells are manmade structures used to discharge fluids into the subsurface. Examples are drywells, infiltration trenches with perforated pipe, and any structure deeper than the widest surface dimension (see Reference 6 or Chapter I-4 UIC Program in the 2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW) <a href="http://2019SWMMWW.wa.gov">2019SWMMWW (wa.gov)</a>). For single family projects, drywells that are located immediately adjacent to buildings and infiltrate roof runoff directly from the gutters and downspouts do not need Ecology registration. Open ponds are not considered injection wells.</p> <p>King County uses the presumptive approach to meet UIC Program rule authorization as allowed by Ecology. The County has a single Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) across unincorporated King County that combines requirements for both the municipal UIC wells and the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4).</p> <p>The King County Surface Design Manual requires permit applicants to provide proof of UIC registration if it is required by Ecology prior to plan approval or permit issuance (see Section 2.3.1.1 Technical Information Report (TIR), TIR Section 7 Other Permits and Section 5.2.1). Ecology approved the King County Surface Design Manual as an equivalent to the SWMMWW.</p> <p>Note that existing UIC wells that are unable to obtain Ecology rule authorization and UIC Site ID number without modification may require design review and permit approval per King County requirements for such</p> <p>Operation and maintenance, Illicit discharge detection and elimination, and education and outreach programs are provided as part of the County’s SWMP.</p>

	<p><a href="#">2021-kcswdm-full-manual.pdf (kingcounty.gov)</a></p> <p>See <a href="#">2021-kcswdm-full-manual.pdf (kingcounty.gov)</a> for a program description that addresses UIC well registration.</p>
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