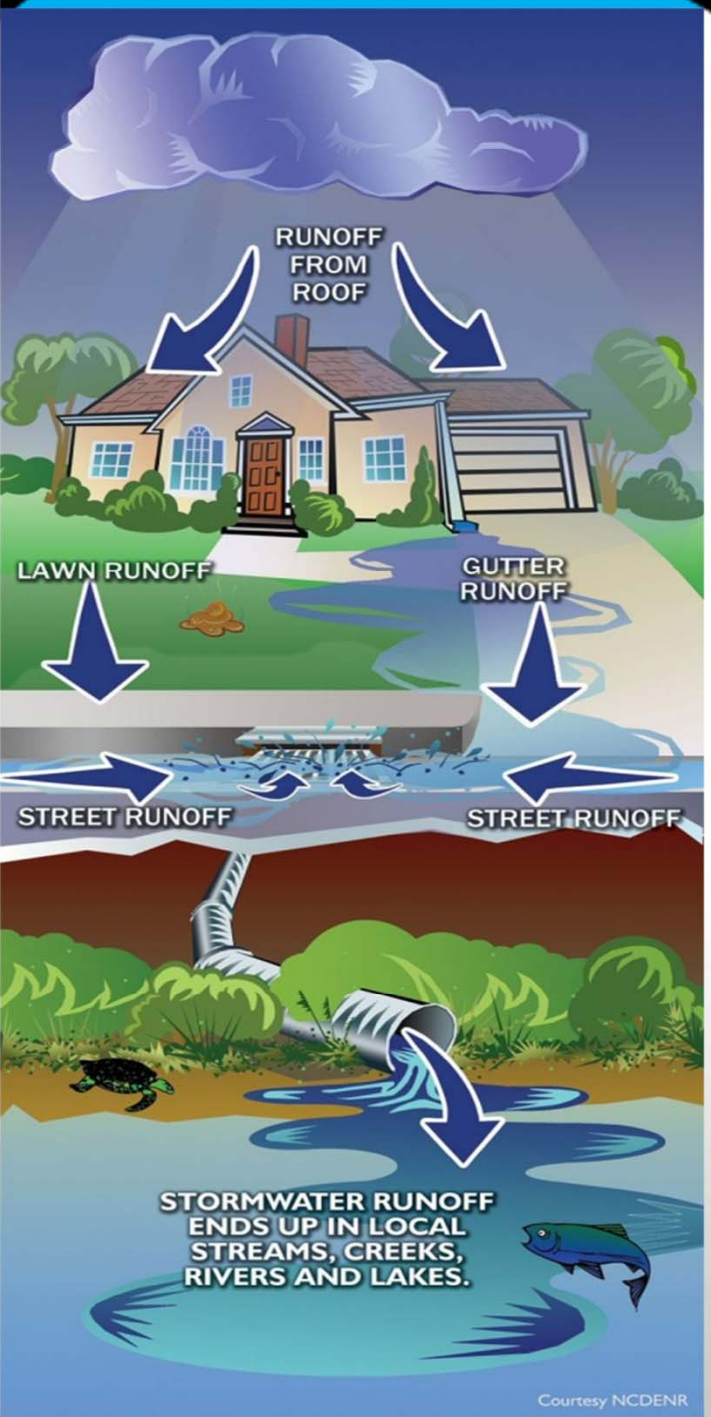
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

2014



Washington Military Department

Camp Murray WA 98430

Permit No. WAR04-4203

Prepared by:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

As a requirement of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase I regulations were prepared and issued by the Environmental Protection Agency. This program requires permittees to use storm water best management practices for the purpose of controlling and minimizing waterborne pollutant discharges from point sources such as wastewater and storm water. Under the CWA, a discharge permit is required for certain stormwater systems operated by public entities. In addition to stormwater systems operated by cities and counties, other public entities such as public schools, colleges and universities, parks and recreation districts, ports, drainage and flood control districts, and state military facilities also need a discharge permit.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated the NPDES permit authority to state environmental agencies. In Washington State, the Department of Ecology (Ecology) has jurisdiction for implementing the NPDES permits program. Ecology issues a general NPDES permits that meets the federal minimum requirements to individual facilities or multiple entities with common activities. For cities and counties that include Pierce, the first Phase I MS4 permit was issued by Ecology in July 1995. On January 17, 2007 Ecology issued a new Phase I MS4 permit that became effective on February 16, 2007. It was modified on June 17, 2009 and September 1, 2010. In response to the direction from the Legislature, Ecology issued a new NPDES Stormwater Permit for Phase I municipalities on August 1, 2012, effective September 1, 2012 and expired on July 31, 2012. Ecology also issued the new 2013-2018 Phase 1 MS4 permit on August 1, 2012, effective August 1, 2013 and expiring on July 31, 2018.

This document describes the efforts of the Washington Military Department (WMD) to comply with the NPDES MS4 permit that is associated with Camp Murray as a secondary permittee to Pierce County.

2.0 SECONDARY PERMITTEE REQUIREMENT

Camp Murray facilities are owned and operated by the Washington Military Department (WMD) . WMD is a Phase I Secondary permittee of Pierce County under permit number WAR04-4203. Secondary Permittees are defined by Ecology as “a public entity or special purpose district such as a sewer district, flood control district, port, public university or college, prison complex, drainage district or parks and recreation district.” The new Phase I MS4 permit is available to be viewed online at Ecology’s website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/municipal/phaseIpermit/phipermit.html.

Section S6 of the Stormwater Management Program for Secondary Permittees requires each permittee to develop and implement a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP). Also, the permittee must prepare written documentation for annual submittal to Ecology. The purpose of the SWMP is to reduce polluted water discharge from the municipal stormwater system to the maximum extent practicable thereby protecting surface and ground water quality. The program includes actions and activities described in Sections 3 through 11 of this SWMP document.

WMD’s first SWMP was submitted to Ecology in March 2011. Since then, the SWMP has not been modified due to staffing issues. This version of the SWMP has been updated to incorporate modifications to or additional sets of actions, that would be implemented to comply with the required components listed in S6 of the permit.

The permit also requires each permittee to submit annual compliance reports to Ecology by March 31st for activities covering the previous calendar year. These reports summarize SWMP implementation status and present information from assessment and evaluation activities conducted during the reporting period.

The content of this document is based upon the requirements in the permit as well as resources that are available on Ecology's website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/tech.html#Stormwater_Permit_Implementation.

The remainder of this SWMP document is organized similar to the Permit:

Section 3.0 – Permit Requirements for Public Education and Outreach.
Section 4.0 – Permit Requirements for Public Involvement and Participation.
Section 5.0 – Permit Requirements for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination.
Section 6.0 – Permit Requirements for Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control.
Section 7.0 – Permit Requirements for Post-construction Stormwater Management for New Development and Redevelopment.
Section 8.0 – Permit Requirements for Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping.
Section 9.0 – Permit requirements for Compliance with Total Maximum Daily Load.
Section 10.0 – Permit requirements for Water Monitoring.
Section 11.0 – Permit requirements for Annual Reporting and Records.

Each section includes a summary of the relevant permit requirements completed to date and a description of current and planned compliance activities undertaken by WMD.

2.1 Coordination of Permit Coverage Activities

The Military Department facility requiring Phase I municipal NPDES permit is Camp Murray located in Pierce County, Washington.

2.2 Facility Description

Camp Murray is located near South Puget Sound and adjacent to American Lake and Murray Creek. Camp Murray was established around 1903. The State military installation provides facilities for the Washington State Military Department, which consists of Washington Army National Guard (WAARNG), Washington Air National Guard (WAANG), and other state services such as Emergency Management Division (EMD). It is situated on approximately 240 acres of developed and undeveloped woodlands with a mix of structures dating back to 1916 (Fig. 1).

The installation lies on the eastern edge of American Lake, which is a regional recreational area used for boating, fishing, and camping. Camp Murray Beach RV Park and Campground is also located along the east shores of American Lake.

Murray Creek, a perennial stream, flows through the installation. The creek begins on the adjacent Joint Base Lewis McChord (JBLM) Military installation and ends at American Lake. The topography of the site is relatively flat with some slopes in southern areas and along the lake.

Figure 1. Map of Camp Murray

3.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

This Section describes the permit requirements related to Public Education and Outreach, including current and planned compliance activities.

The permit does not require WMD to implement a public stormwater education program. However, Camp Murray interacts directly with the public in so far as stormwater management is concerned due to the public's use of American Lake shorelines and activities of individual contractors retained by WMD. WMD state and federal employees could also benefit from stormwater education and contribute to the implementation of the program.

In cooperation with Pierce County Water Program, WMD provides literature aimed at educating the public, state, and federal employees on the impact of stormwater discharges to receiving waters, and the importance of maintaining our stormwater infrastructure. Compliance with environmental regulations and policies is WMD's priority and educating the public, state, and federal employees is part of this effort. It is WMD's intent to carry the same level of environmental concern and education into the stormwater and wastewater management programs as with other programs within the agency.

3.1 Public Education

Beginning in 2014, WMD's stormwater manager will, on an annual basis, distribute educational information materials to agency staff regarding the importance of storm water pollution prevention and strategies to reduce pollutants that go with the stormwater runoff. Educational materials may be in the form of a newsletter article, one-page flyer (see sample in Appendix A), or e-mail message(s). Below are the topics that would be addressed every year, where relevant:

1. What is stormwater and how does it affect water bodies
2. What are the impacts of stormwater pollution
3. What practices contribute to stormwater pollution
4. What are the benefits of protecting storm drains and waterbodies
5. What steps can be taken to minimize water pollution

3.2 Storm Drain Labeling

In 2009, WMD commissioned TEC Inc. to conduct an inspection and labeling of storm drains and water features at Camp Murray. The study also identified catchbasins that need to be cleaned out or that have deficiencies or damage. All storm drain inlets operated and maintained under this permit were labeled with the message "Dump No Waste" along with the point of discharge. By September 15, 2009, ninety five percent of the storms drains owned and operated by WMD are labeled.Those that needed cleaning were cleaned out. In accordance with the requirement to have identified drains labeled no later than August 2011 deadline, the WMD has complied and drains have been labeled. Due to weather, wear, and natural conditions the drains are to be re-inspected and re-marked as necessary to sustain and maintain compliance. An example of the drain label is presented below (Fig. 2).

Figure 2. Storm drain label used at Camp Murray.

As part of the maintenance for these storm drains and as required by this permit, any storm drains where the label has faded, is removed, or is unreadable will be re-labeled within 90 days of discovery.

4.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

This section describes the permit requirements related to Public Involvement and Participation, including current and planned compliance activities and public notices.

As required by this permit, the Secondary Permittee shall no later than 180 days before the expiration date of this permit, publish a public notice soliciting a public review of the SWMP. The latest updated version of the SWMP will be made available to the public by posting the SWMP on their website.

4.1 Public Notice

A Public Notice to invite the public to review this SWMP was issued that contains the following language:
Washington State Department of Ecology issued a Phase I Permit – "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and State Waste Discharge General Permit for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems" to Washington State Military Department (WMD).

The permit regulates stormwater discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system located at Camp Murray, in Pierce County, Washington. The permit requires WMD to develop and implement a Stormwater Management Program that:

- Reduces the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable;
- Protects water quality;
- Satisfies appropriate requirements of the Clean Water Act.

The WMD's Stormwater Management Program for Camp Murray can be viewed at http://mil.wa.gov/Environmental/Army.shtml. Contact WMD at (253) 512-8704 to request a time to review a hard copy of the document. Views or comments concerning this Stormwater Management Program document may be submitted to WMD in writing within 30 days from the last date of publication of this notice (March 23, 2014). Submit comments to:

Washington Military Department Environmental Program
Water Quality Program Manager
Bldg 36 Quartermaster Rd
Camp Murray, WA 98430
Tel: (253)-512-8704; Fax: (253) 512-8904

4.2 URL for WMD's website where SWMP will be posted

The web site address for posting the SWMP on WMD website is:
http://mil.wa.gov/Environmental/Army.shtml

5.0 ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION (IDDE)

This section describes the permit requirements related to illicit discharge detection and elimination, including current and planned compliance activities and policy changes.

5.1 Compliance with local jurisdiction

From the date of this permit, the Secondary Permittee will comply with all relevant ordinances, rules, and regulations of the local jurisdictions in which they are located.

As a state agency, WMD is obligated to abide by all relevant federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations.

5.2 Policies and Enforcement Plan

From the date of this permit, policies prohibiting illicit discharges and illegal dumping will be developed and adopted. Enforcement plans and mechanisms will be identified to ensure compliance with illicit discharge policies.

The Military Department maintains and manages secure facilities. All hazardous material, pollutants, and products used are tracked and monitored. Nothing is to be dumped or disposed of without prior approval. WAARNG) and WAANG have policies that specifically address stormwater issues and protection of natural resources in compliance with all Federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding health, and environmental protection (CFR title 32, chapter 5, part 650, Army regulations AR 200-1, 194 Regional Support Wing (RSW), April 2008). Some of these policies are reviewed periodically by WMD and will be amended as necessary to meet stormwater regulations, or a new policy may be drafted specifically addressing the requirements of this permit. Existing policies include information on the reporting of spills and other illicit discharges to WMD, local government, or Ecology as appropriate.

5.3 Stormwater System Mapping

No later than 180 days prior to the expiration of this permit, each Secondary Permittee will develop a storm sewer system map showing the locations of all known storm drain outfalls, labeled receiving waters, and delineated areas contributing runoff to each outfall. These maps must be available upon request to the Department of Ecology.

In 2011, the Military Department manually mapped the stormwater infrastructure and outfalls for Camp Murray. The map is being reviewed periodically and will be updated as necessary to include the receiving waters and delineated areas contributing runoff to each outfall. The map is available for review upon request.

In 2014, the stormwater manager plans to migrate the existing stormwater map into a GIS format. New catchbasins, storm drains and outfalls that have been added during new construction, and some of the features that have been removed due to demolition projects, will also be included in the updated map.

5.4 IDDE Inspection Program

The SWMP requires that each facility conduct field inspections and visually inspect each outfall for illicit discharges.

WMD has developed inspection procedures for accomplishing these assessments on a regular basis. In addition, procedures to correct and report illicit discharges will be continually monitored and updated by WMD. All catch basins and storm drains are to be inspected and cleaned by September/October annually. All water features on Air National Guard leased property are inspected annually during the months of August and September.

Inspection of Camp Murray catch basins, storm drains, and outfalls is performed annually and after heavy storm events for visible pollutant discharges leaving the site. Should there be illicit discharge observed in any of the storm water features, the staff involved in inspection normally conducts an investigation to determine the source of the pollutant. A corrective action is then developed to eliminate the discharge. The appropriate local agency or Ecology is notified immediately when there is a discharge to waters of the state. Trained WMD military and state staff currently inspects one third (on average) of all water features annually.

Annual inspection of catch basins, storm drains, outfall, and other stormwater features include sediment depth measurements (if necessary) as well as documenting the general condition of the structures. Inspection criteria include the grate or lid cover, sheen or other foul odors, inlet and outlet pipes, flow line, erosion, trash and/or debris, overgrown vegetation, obstructions, and gravel or rip rap conditions.

As of March 2014, all of WAARNG's oil/water separators at Camp Murray had been decommissioned. WAANG still operates three oil/water separators at Camp Murray. WAANG's inspection process of OWS includes visually inspecting oil/water separators during weekly inspections of the compound. The information is recorded on the inspection sheet and filed with WMD stormwater program manager. Oil/water separators will be inspected monthly during the wet season of October1-April 30 to ensure proper operation. The oil water separators will be inspected during and immediately after a large storm event of greater than or equal to one inch in 24-hour period.

The oil/water separators are to be cleaned regularly to keep accumulated oil from escaping during storms. They must be cleaned by October 15 to remove material that has accumulated during the dry season, after spills, and after a significant storm. Coalescing plates may be cleaned *in situ* or after removal from the separator. An eductor (vacuum) truck may be used for oil, sludge, and wash water removal. Replace wash water in the separator with clean water before returning it to service. The accumulated oil will be removed when the thickness reaches one inch. Also, sludge deposits are to be removed when the thickness reaches six inches.

In addition to the requirements of this paragraph, the WMD has established additional inspection requirements to ensure compliance and monitoring.

5.5 Spill Response Plan

No later than 180 days prior to the expiration of this permit, a spill response plan must be developed and implemented which includes coordination with a qualified spill responder.

WMD completed the spill response plan requirement in August 2011. Currently, WMD trains staff and Army National Guard Environmental Compliance Officers on spill response procedures annually. Spill response training has also been incorporated in new employee orientation for new federal and state employees. This spill response training complies with 40 CFR 112 and WAC 173-180C-050. In addition to the spill response plan, WMD hired a contractor to write a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the Camp Murray site that was completed on May 15, 2012. This SWPPP is currently being revised to reflect the changes in stormwater features resulting from the demolition of the old Combined Support Maintenance Shop, decommissioning of three OWS owned and operated by the WAARNG, and the construction of the New Main Gate.

The Air National Guard's spill response planning and training is conducted in accordance with current Federal (CFR), Air Force and Air National Guard (AFI), State (WAC), local , and the 194th RSW Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan emergency spill response criteria. Training is conducted, at a minimum of annually in addition to at least one Field Training Exercise (FTX) or Major Accident Response Exercise (MARE) to assess and evaluate the current training objectives.

5.6 Staff training

Provide staff training by coordinating with existing training efforts to educate relevant staff on proper best management practices for preventing spills and illicit discharges.

Army National Guard Environmental Compliance Officers are trained every two years in accordance with 40 CFR 122.34 and AR 200-1. Designated employees are trained on appropriate oil/water separator operation, inspection, record keeping, and maintenance procedures.
Army policy is to integrate environmental stewardship with the mission in accordance with AR 200-1, AR 200-2, AR 200-3, AR 200-4, AR 200-5, and AR 350-4. This includes reduction or elimination of pollution at the source, conservation and protection of natural and cultural resources, integration of environmental consideration into all activities, conducting operations that are environmentally acceptable and that enhance the soldier's and the civilian's quality of life, complying with all applicable environmental laws, restoring previously contaminated sites, and allocating resources and training to protect the environment. The Army environmental program has four areas of concentration: compliance with all federal and state environmental regulations, pollution prevention, conservation and restoration.

WMD staff and military personnel involved in industrial operations or maintenance projects are trained in industrial stormwater awareness. This training includes topics such as sustainability, stormwater pollution prevention, water quality management, oil water separator sampling, spill response, waste management, disposal of dangerous and hazardous waste, pest control best management practices, natural and cultural resources, and record keeping.

The Air National Guard's spill response planning and training is conducted in accordance with current Federal (CFR), Air Force and Air National Guard (AFI), State (WAC), local , and the 194th RSW Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan emergency spill response criteria, dated April 2008, Section 8.1. Training is conducted at least annually. Air National Guard Unit Environmental Coordinators are provided additional training information and updates, as necessary. The Unit Environmental Coordinators are responsible to provide unit members with sustainment and additional training throughout the year in addition to the annual requirements.

6.0 CONSTRUCTION SITE STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL

6.1 Compliance with Requirements of Local Jurisdictions

From the date of this permit, the Secondary Permittee will comply with all relevant ordinances, rules, and regulations of the local jurisdictions in which they are located.

As a state agency, WMD is obligated to abide by all rules and regulations of all jurisdictions where they reside including 40 CFR 122.26 and RCW 90.48.

6.2 NPDES Construction Permitting Requirement

For construction projects one acre or larger, the Secondary Permittee is required to obtain coverage under the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities.

WMD requests NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit for construction and demolition projects that impacts one acre or more in accordance with Washington State Water Pollution Control Law (RCW 90.48) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Title 33 USC Section 1251 et seq.). Latest NPDES CSWGP obtained/to be obtained are for the demolition of the Combined Support Maintenance Shop as well as the construction of Pierce County Readiness Center.

The Washington Air National Guard has applied for and received the appropriate NPDES Construction Storm-water General Permits for approved construction project(s).

6.3 Coordination with Local Jurisdictions on Outside Projects

Coordinate with local jurisdictions regarding projects owned and operated by other entities which discharge in to the Secondary Permittee's municipal stormwater system.

WMD's new main gate is the only project that is owned and operated by another entity (the City of Lakewood) that discharge stormwater runoff into Camp Murray's municipal separate stormwater system. The new main gate for Camp Murray was constructed on the northwest side of the installation that was completed in January 2013. As part of the terms and conditions in the Right of Way permit issued to WMD by the City of Lakewood, WMD constructed a traffic circle in front of the main gate with two catch basins collecting storm water and discharges it to WMD's storm water collection pond. Although an agreement has been proposed by the City of Lakewood regarding the maintenance and pollution control of the storm water system in the circle, WMD will report to the City of Lakewood, by using stormwater management data from WMD's annual report to Ecology.

WMD, in coordination with Pierce County Public Works and Utilities Department, have entered into a memorandum of understanding in order to clarify the roles and responsibilities between interconnected Municipal Storm Sewers. This memorandum of understanding will meet the requirement to 'establish coordination mechanisms' contained in condition S.6.B (Stormwater Management Program for Copermittees and Secondary Permittees-Coordination).

6.4 Construction Staff Training Requirements

Provide training or coordinate with existing training efforts to educate relevant staff in erosion and sediment control BMP's and requirements, or hire trained contractors.

WMD requires all contractors for construction projects to have a trained staff (CESCL certified) in stormwater management and best management practices (BMP's) during project implementation. In addition, WMD has an Environmental Specialist who is trained and certified (Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead) to monitor the construction sites to ensure that the BMP's are followed.

6.5 Coordination with Ecology and Local Jurisdictions for Inspection

Coordinate as requested with Ecology or the local jurisdiction to provide access for inspection of construction sites or other land disturbances, which are under the control of the Secondary Permittee.

Any Federal, state, and local agency inspector will be allowed access to WMD facilities when requested for the purpose of conducting state business, after proper security clearances have been obtained.

7.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT

7.1 Compliance with Local, Post-Construction Requirements

From the date of this permit, the Secondary Permittee will comply with all relevant ordinances, rules, and regulations of the local jurisdictions in which they are located.
As a state agency, WMD is obligated to abide by all rules and regulations of all jurisdictions where they reside.

7.2 Coordination with Local Jurisdictions on Outside Projects

Coordinate with local jurisdictions regarding projects owned and operated by other entities which discharge in to the Secondary Permittee's municipal stormwater system.

Camp Murray's new main gate is the only project that has storm water features (catch basins at the traffic circle just outside the gate) owned and operated by other entities that discharge stormwater runoff into Camp Murray's municipal stormwater system. WMD coordinates with the City of Lakewood in the maintenance and pollution control at the traffic circle.

WMD, in coordination with Pierce County Public Works and Utilities Department, have entered into a memorandum of understanding in order to clarify the roles and responsibilities between interconnected Municipal Storm Sewers. This memorandum of understanding will meet the requirement to 'establish coordination mechanisms' contained in condition S.6.B (Stormwater Management Program for Copermittees and Secondary Permittees-Coordination).

8.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

8.1 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plans

No later than three years from the issuance of this permit, the Secondary Permittee will develop and implement a municipal operation and maintenance plan to minimize stormwater pollution from activities conducted by the Secondary Permittee.

This section of the permit requires WMD to evaluate day-to-day activities and evaluate which Best Management Practices (BMPs) can be implemented in order to reduce stormwater pollution from those activities. The permit also requires preparation of an O&M plan that establishes maintenance standards. Inspections, maintenance actions, training, and record keeping are required to ensure implementation of the maintenance standards.

A visual inspection of one third of the drainage facilities, outfalls, storm drains, and catch basins will be conducted on an annual basis. The structures will be visually inspected for cracks, broken pieces, trash or debris, sedimentation, sheen, or odor that would signify that maintenance is required.

A visual inspection of Army National Guard operated oil/water separators will be conducted during regularly scheduled weekly inspections. The inspection information will be reported on an inspection sheet and e-mailed to WMD program manager. Inspections of the oil/water separators will occur monthly during the wet season of October 1-April 30 to ensure proper operation.

Inspections during and immediately after a large storm event of greater than or equal to one inch in 24- hour period will be conducted and recorded. The information will be sent to WMD program manager.

Cleaning of oil/water separators (by WAANG) will be done regularly to keep accumulated oil and sediments from escaping during storms. They must be cleaned by October 15 annually to remove material that has accumulated during the dry season, after spills, and after a significant storm.

Maintenance will be conducted when inspection reveals that the accumulated oil reaches a thickness of one inch. Also, cleaning will remove sludge deposits when those materials reaches a thickness of six inches.

Coalescing plates or baffles may be cleaned *in situ* or after removal from the separator. An eductor (vacuum) truck may be used for oil, sludge, and wash water removal. Any waste will be properly contained and disposed of by the contractor. Replace wash water in the separator with clean water before returning it to service.

Air National Guard's operations and maintenance for oil water separators follows the current 194th RSW Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan, dated April 2008 and the OWS manufacture's recommended maintenance program(s). The Camp Murray Air National Guard oil water separator is inspected and maintained on a monthly schedule. Cleaning of the oil water separator is based on the frequency of the oil water separator use and any significant findings uncovered during the routine inspection. Because of the limited use and no significant inspection findings, the last cleaning was conducted in October 2010. The Camp Murray Air National Guard continues to conduct monthly checks and maintenance to ensure compliance and assess when cleaning of the OWS is required.

8.2 Compliance with NPDES Industrial Stormwater Permit Requirements

From the date of coverage, the Secondary Permittee shall have permit coverage for all facilities owned or operated by the Secondary Permittee, which require coverage under the General NPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities.

Under current State regulations, Camp Murray is not required to apply for coverage under the NPDES Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

8.3 Staff Training

Train all employees whose construction, operations, or maintenance job functions may impact stormwater quality.

WMD staff and WA Army National Guard personnel involved in any industrial operation or maintenance project are trained in industrial stormwater awareness every two years and spill response annually. This training includes sustainability, stormwater pollution prevention, water quality management, oil water separator sampling, spill response, waste management, disposal of dangerous and hazardous waste, pest management best management practices, natural and cultural resources, and record keeping.

The Air National Guard personnel involved in operations and maintenance, receive training in accordance with the current 194 RSW Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan, dated April 2008, Oil Water Separators.

9.0 COMPLIANCE WITH TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD REQUIREMENTS

9.1 EPA requirements applicable TMDL list

All permittees shall be in compliance with the requirements of applicable TMDLs as identified by the permit.

At present, Camp Murray is not within the EPA approved TMDL list in Western Washington. No monitoring or reporting of TMDL is required at this time.

10.0 MONITORING

10.1 Water sampling

Water sampling is not required except for compliance with TMDL and to characterize illicit discharges for the term of the permit.

Camp Murray is not required to conduct TMDL monitoring or reporting. Characterizations of illicit discharges, if any, will be included in the annual report as per section 10.2.

10.2 Annual report

Annual reports shall include a description of any stormwater monitoring or studies conducted during the reporting period. An assessment of the appropriateness of BMPs identified for each component of the SWMP, any changes made and why.

11.0 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

11.1 Annual reports and records

WMD has prepared and adopted additional policies to prohibit illicit discharges and identifying enforcement mechanisms.

WMD staff will visually inspect one third of the outfalls annually, at which time the procedure to correct illicit discharges will be established. As of August 2009, catch basins, storm drains, outfalls, and oil water separators have been identified, inspected, cleaned, and mapped for annual inspections.

Air National Guard annually inspects, and cleans as necessary, the stormwater features within the confines of their leased property at Camp Murray.

Operation and maintenance (O&M) plan and training for system inspections and maintenance was adopted and implemented. Air National Guard's operations and maintenance of stormwater features is conducted in accordance with the current 194 RSW Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan, dated April 2008.

A map of the storm sewer system, including contributing areas and receiving waters was completed in August 2011. This map will be compared to historical maps that were created by past contractors hired by WMD. This map is also being updated to reflect changes in stormwater features due to new constructions and demolition activities. Updates will include preparing the map in a GIS format.

Spill response plan and training was adopted and implemented in 2011. Spill response training has also been incorporated in new employee orientations for both new federal and state employees. In September 2008, WMD hired a contractor to update the training curriculum for Army National Guard facilities. The Air National Guard's operations spill response plan and training is conducted in accordance with the current 194 RSW Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan, dated April 2008.

No later than March 31st of each year an annual report will be submitted on Department of Ecology's (Ecology) *Annual Report Form for Secondary Permittees*. No annual report is due in 2014. An updated SWMP will be submitted annually. These documents will be made available to the public and the records related to this permit will be kept for five years.

Two printed signed copies and a PDF electronic copy shall be submitted to Ecology no later than March 31. All submittals shall be delivered to:

Department of Ecology Water Quality Program
Municipal Stormwater Permits
PO Box 47696
Olympia, WA 98504-7696

Appendix A
Sample Storm Water Education Flyer for Distribution to WMD Staff

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

by Rowena Valencia-Gica

Did you know…

….that stormwater can pollute surface waters?
….that you can help reduce stormwater pollution?

When it rains, it drains

When it rains or snow melts, water on the ground and everything it carries either seeps into our drinking water or goes into street drains. Not a problem, right? Well, not really….this stormwater and all pollutants with it eventually lead to our streams, lakes, seas and other bodies of water. Oils, detergents, pet wastes, plastics, pesticides…you name it and it all ends up in the water.

Stormwater pollution is a problem. A lot of our everyday routines can pollute the environment. Washing car, changing oil, filling gas, walking pets, building a structure, growing plants, and the list goes on. Many of these activities occur at our neighborhood as well as here at Camp Murray and other WMD facilities. We may not be aware, but these actions can cause pollutants to go to stormwater. This polluted water then flows to our streets, storm drains, waterways and oceans. The result? Contaminated drinking water, closed beaches, diseased or dead marine life, and sick people. But don't despair…

You can be a solution to stormwater pollution!

By sharing the responsibility and taking some simple actions, we can keep pollutants out of the stormwater and waterbodies.

Just remember this:

How can we help?

Pick up pet wastes.

Don't litter. Put trash in garbage bins.

Prevent spills of hazardous wastes. If a spill happens, clean it up right away.

Remove dirt and debris from sidewalks and drainage structures.

Stabilize bare or stockpiled soil—hydroseed or cover it.

Do not dump waste or chemicals to storm drains.

Oil and water do not mix. Fix vehicle leaks.

Be a champion of stormwater pollution prevention…now.