

CITY OF STANWOOD



2015 STORMWATER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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2015 Stormwater Comprehensive Plan
City of Stanwood, Washington

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PREFACE

The City of Stanwood (City) is faced with a number of significant stormwater management (SWM) challenges, including an undersized, aging infrastructure and numerous regional and local flooding problems. To assist the City in addressing these challenges, PACE Engineers, Inc., (PACE) has been retained to review the City's existing Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) and develop a Stormwater Comprehensive Plan (SCP). The purpose of this SCP is to provide the City with a planning document that anticipates the need for compliance with various local, state, and federal stormwater regulatory requirements, most specifically the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Western Washington Phase II Permit (Permit), and allows the City to plan for, add, upgrade, and/or replace critical parts of the City's system of natural and manmade stormwater facilities. One of the primary products of this stormwater planning will be the development of an updated, prioritized list of stormwater Capital Improvement Program (CIP) projects that reduces flooding and property damage throughout the City.

This SCP evaluates the City's existing SWMP, including facility infrastructure and programmatic activities such as annual maintenance, and provides recommendations to improve the capacity of the City's stormwater collection, conveyance, and disposal/discharge system. It also includes an implementation plan with annual costs to satisfy the future requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Western Washington Phase II Permit (Permit) and initiate the City's CIP projects. The City is not currently under an NPDES Permit; however, it is anticipating the need for compliance over the next several years. It is using compliance with the Permit as a measure of the adequacy and effectiveness of its existing Stormwater Management Program and supporting capital facilities.

The resulting SCP defines the City's SWMP needs by setting priorities and identifying corresponding stormwater related activities, staffing, equipment, capital improvements, and annual revenue needs, including Stormwater Utility fees. A long-term implementation plan, in the form of annualized budgets for staffing, capital projects, and future regulatory compliance activities has been developed to help guide the process.

This stormwater planning process is being complimented by a corresponding financial review and Drainage Utility rate study that is being conducted by another consultant. This stormwater planning process and resulting infrastructure management plan is part of a citywide land use and infrastructure planning process. The broader citywide process also involves water, sewer, and transportation infrastructure planning and is part of a unified effort to formulate an updated Growth Management Plan for the City by the end of the year.

This final report summarizes the technical information and memoranda that were prepared during the SWMP planning process. Technical information, geodatabase mapping, and supporting studies and analyses are presented in the following technical Appendices:

- Appendix A – Supporting Technical Documents
 - A.1: City of Stanwood SWMP Mission and Vision
 - A.2: City of Stanwood SWMP Policies
 - A.3: 2012 List of Detention Facilities
 - A.4: WRIA 5 Ecology Publication #11-11-010, August 2012
 - A.5: Memorandum of Understanding between City of Stanwood and Diking District 7
 - A.6: Snohomish County R/D Pond Maintenance Agreement
 - A.7: Memorandum of Understanding between City of Stanwood and Stillaguamish Tribe for Watershed Improvements, May 2013
 - A.8: NHC Technical Memorandum to PACE Engineers, Inc., “Modeling Needs Recommendations,” March 2014
 - A.9: SWM Data List Request to City, December 2013
 - A.10: SWM Questionnaire, March 2014
 - A.11: SWM Public Survey, January 2014
 - A.12: Public Survey Selection of Mailed Responses, January 2014
 - A.13: Public Survey Electronic Forms
 - A.14: Public Survey Response Compilation
 - A.15: 2004 Budget Summary, Drainage Fund
 - A.16: Drainage Concerns Summary
- Appendix B – SWMP and NPDES Permit II Regulatory Gap Analysis Results

To assist in the reading of the document, *lists of abbreviations and definitions* have been provided in the front of the document.

This project was funded and managed through the City’s Drainage Utility, and is annually administered by the Public Works Department. Input and direction were also periodically received from the City’s Public Works Committee.



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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – SUPPORTING TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS

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- A.2: City of Stanwood SWMP Policies
- A.3: 2012 List of Regional Detention Facilities
- A.4: WRIA 5 Ecology Publication #11-11-010, August 2012
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- A.15: 2004 Budget Summary, Drainage Fund
- A.16: Drainage Concerns Summary

APPENDIX B – SWM PROGRAM AND NPDES PERMIT II REGULATORY GAP ANALYSIS RESULTS

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AKART	All Known, Available, and Reasonable Methods of Prevention, Control, and Treatment
BMP	Best Management Practices
CESCL	Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead
CESCP	Contractor's Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
CFHMP	Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
City	City of Stanwood
County	Snohomish County
CWA	Federal Clean Water Act
CWD	Stillaguamish River Clean Water District
DI	Ductile Iron
Ecology	Department of Ecology
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Control
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FC	Fecal Coliform
FTE	Full Time Equivalents
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Growth Management Act
HPA	Hydraulic Project Approval
IDDE	Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
ILA	Interlocal Agreement
LID	Low Impact Development
Manual	Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NOI	Notice of Intent
OFM	Office of Financial Management
PACE	PACE Engineers, Inc.
Partnership	Puget Sound Partnership
Permit	NPDES Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit for Western Washington
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SCP	Stormwater Comprehensive Plan

SMC	Stanwood Municipal Code
SMMWW	Department of Ecology's 2005 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington
SWM	Stormwater Management
SWMP	Stormwater Management Program
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TESC	Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
UGA	Urban Growth Area
UIC	Underground Injection Control (Rule)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WRIA	Water Resource Inventory Area 5



DEFINITIONS¹

Annual Flood

The highest peak discharge on average which can be expected in any given year.

Applicable BMPs

Applicable BMPs are those source control BMPs that are expected to be required by local governments at new development and redevelopment sites. Applicable BMPs will also be required if they are incorporated into NPDES permits, or if they are included by local governments in a stormwater program for existing facilities.

As-built Drawings

Engineering plans which have been revised to reflect all changes to the plans which occurred during construction.

Bankfill Discharge

A flow condition where stream flow completely fills the stream channel up to the top of the bank. In undisturbed watersheds, the discharge conditions occur on average every 1.5 to 2 years and controls the shape and form of natural channels.

Base Flood

A flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. This is also referred to as the 100-year flood.

Base Flood Elevation

The water surface elevation of the base flood. It shall be referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD).

Best Management Practice (BMP)

The schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and structural and/or managerial practices, that when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce the release of pollutants and other adverse impacts to waters of Washington State.

Biofilter

A designed treatment facility using a combined soil and vegetation system for filtration, infiltration, adsorption, and biological uptake of pollutants in stormwater when runoff flows over and through the facility. Vegetation growing in these facilities acts as both a physical filter which causes gravity settling of particulates by regulating velocity of flow, and also as a biological sink when direct uptake of dissolved pollutants occurs. The former mechanism is probably the most important in western Washington where the period of major runoff coincides with the period of lowest biological activity.

¹ The majority of these definitions are sourced from the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit (Phase II Permit). Definitions not provided from the Phase II Permit were taken from other sources, including Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington and Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) NPDES website glossary.

Bioswale

A shallow drainage conveyance with relatively gentle side slopes, generally manmade that provides water quality treatment, and is usually vegetated.

Catch Basin

A drainage structure which collects water. May be either a structure where water enters from the side or through a grate.

Conveyance System

The drainage facilities, both natural and manmade, which collect and carry surface and stormwater flow. Conveyance systems can include one or more of the following: gutters, drainage inlets, pipes, catch basins, manholes, channels, swales, ditches, small drainage courses, streams, and rivers.

Critical Areas

At a minimum, areas which include wetlands, areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, including unstable slopes, and associated areas and ecosystems.

Critical Drainage Area

An area with such severe flooding, water quality, drainage and/or erosion/sedimentation conditions that the area has been formally adopted as a Critical Drainage Area by rule under the procedures specified in an ordinance.

Detention

The release of stormwater runoff from the site at a slower rate than it is collected by the stormwater facility system, the difference being held in temporary storage and released slowly over time as the flow decreases.

Dry Weather Flow

The combination of groundwater seepage and allowed non-stormwater flows found in storm sewers during dry weather. Also that flow in streams during the dry season.

Floodway

The channel of the river or stream and those portions of the adjoining floodplains that are reasonably required to carry and discharge the base flood flow. The portions of the adjoining floodplains which are considered to be “reasonably required,” as defined by flood hazard regulations.

Groundwater

Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the land surface or a surface water body.

Impervious

A surface which cannot be easily penetrated. For instance, rain does not readily penetrate paved surfaces.

Infiltration

Means the downward movement of water from the surface through the subsoil.

Low Impact Development (LID)

Low Impact Development (LID) is a stormwater management approach with a basic principle that is modeled after nature: manage rainfall at the source using uniformly distributed, decentralized



micro-scale controls. The goal of LID is to mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to its source. Techniques are based on the premise that stormwater management should not be seen as stormwater disposal.

Maintenance

Activities conducted to extend the life and ensure proper operation of existing facilities. Maintenance should not expand the use or capacity of a facility beyond the existing or designed use and results in no significant adverse hydrologic impact.

Maintenance Standard

Describes the type and frequency of cleaning, repair, or other maintenance that is required to sustain the design functions of a given facility.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

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

Overflow

A pipeline or conduit device, together with an outlet pipe, that provides for the discharge of portions of combined sewer flows into receiving waters, usually associated with elevated flows or other points of disposal, after a regular device has allowed the portion of the flow which can be handled by interceptor sewer lines and pumping and treatment facilities to be carried by and to such water pollution control structures.

Permit

NPDES Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit, issued by the Department of Ecology on January 17, 2007 and modified June 17, 2009. A new Permit was issued on August 1, 2013.

Pollutant

A waste material that pollutes wind, water, or soil. A non-stormwater discharge that enters the stormwater collection and conveyance system.

Receiving Waters

Any water body receiving stormwater runoff, including surface water, groundwater, and the stormwater collection and conveyance system.

Retention/Detention Facility (R/D)

A type of drainage facility designed either to hold water for a considerable length of time and then release it by evaporation, plant transpiration, and/or infiltration into the ground; or to hold surface and stormwater runoff for a short period of time and then release it to the surface and stormwater management system.

Runoff

Water originating from rainfall and other precipitation that is found in drainage facilities, rivers, streams, springs, seeps, ponds, lakes, and wetlands, as well as shallow groundwater. As applied in this

manual, it also means the portion of rainfall or other precipitation that becomes surface flow and interflow.

Stormwater

That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes and other features of a stormwater drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

Underground Injection Control Wells

UIC wells are manmade structures used to discharge fluids into the subsurface. Examples include drywells, infiltration trenches with perforated pipe, and any structure deeper than the widest surface dimension. The majority of UIC wells in Washington are used to manage stormwater (i.e., drywells) and sanitary waste (large on-site systems), return water to the ground, and help clean up/dispose of contaminated sites. The potential for groundwater contamination from injection wells depends upon well construction and location; quality of the fluids injected; and the geographic and hydrologic settings in which the injection occurs.

Water Quality

The chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water, usually with respect to its suitability for a particular purpose.



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