

Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Plan

Kitsap County, Washington

March 2024



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1	Overview and Background	3
1.2	Department Implementation Responsibility	4
1.3	Kitsap County Stormwater Management Program	5
1.4	Stormwater Utility Rate Structure	6
1.5	Document Organization	7

2. STORMWATER PLANNING

2.1	Permit Requirements	8
2.2	Current Activities	8
2.3	Planned Activities	9

3. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

3.1	Permit Requirements	10
3.2	Current Activities	10
3.3	Planned Activities	20

4. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

4.1	Permit Requirements	21
4.2	Current Activities	21
4.3	Planned Activities	22

5. MS4 Mapping and Documentation

5.1	Permit Requirements	23
5.2	Current Activities	23
5.3	Planned Activities	23

6. ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

6.1	Permit Requirements	24
6.2	Current Activities	24
6.3	Planned Activities	29

7. CONTROLLING RUNOFF FROM NEW DEVELOPMENT, REDEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION SITES

7.1	Permit Requirements	30
7.2	Current Activities	30
7.3	Planned Activities	31

8. MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

8.1	Permit Requirements	32
8.2	Current Activities	32
8.3	Planned Activities	35

9. SOURCE CONTROL PROGRAM FOR EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

9.1	Permit Requirements	36
9.2	Current Activities	36
9.3	Planned Activities	37

10. TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD REQUIREMENTS

10.1	Permit Requirements	38
10.2	Current Activities	38
10.3	Planned Activities	39

11. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

11.1	Permit Requirements	40
11.2	Current Activities	40
11.3	Planned Activities	41

12. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

12.1	Permit Requirements	42
12.2	Current Activities	42
12.3	Planned Activities	42

13. COMPLIANCE WITH UNDERGROUND INJECTION WELL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

13.1	Permit Requirements	43
13.2	Current Activities	43
13.3	Planned Activities	44

KITSAP COUNTY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview and Background

The *Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit or National Pollution Discharge Elimination System and State Waste Discharge General Permit for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewers in Western Washington*, hereafter referred to as the Permit, outlines stormwater program activities and implementation milestones that permittees must follow to comply with the federal Clean Water Act. All Phase II communities are expected to develop a Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) that includes all the required activities, implement those activities within the required timeframes of the permit term, and submit annual reports to the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) each year to document progress toward completing program implementation.

Municipal Stormwater General Permit

The 2007 Permit (modified in 2009) was in effect for the initial reporting period until February 15, 2012. By Engrossed Substitute House Bill 1478 (2011), the legislature directed Ecology to reissue the 2007 Permit without changes, to be effective for one year until a new permit could be established. A revised permit was issued by Ecology on August 1, 2012, became effective on September 1, 2012, and expired on July 31, 2013. On August 1, 2013, the new permit became effective. The 2013-2018 Permit implements actions required by the Pollution Control Hearings Board, including low impact development implementation. In 2019, Ecology issued the [most recent iteration of the Permit](#) with an expiration date of July 31, 2024.

The current Permit applies to cities and counties in Western Washington operating a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) that is located within, or partially within, an urbanized area and that discharges to a surface water of Washington State. Urbanized areas are defined as population centers with at least 50,000 people and densities of at least 1,000 people per square mile based on the most recent federal census data. Kitsap County has been designated by Ecology as a Phase II permittee. The Permit pertains to the MS4 contained within the census urbanized areas and the urban growth areas, including those adjacent to the cities of Poulsbo, Bremerton, and Port Orchard.

Kitsap County

Founded in 1857, Kitsap County's population (2020) is 275,600 making it one of the most densely populated counties in the state. Kitsap County occupies a unique position in the central Puget Sound region of the State of Washington, located directly between the urban areas of Seattle and Tacoma

and the largely undeveloped Olympic Peninsula. It is bounded by the Hood Canal on the west, Puget Sound on the east, and Mason and Pierce Counties to the south. The county has a total landmass of 396 square miles, ranking 36th in size among all counties in Washington State.

In the first half of the twentieth century, dairy farming dominated land use. During the subsequent 50 years, many farms were subdivided into one- and five-acre parcels. The density of domesticated animals and people have grown, resulting in increasing pollution flowing into Kitsap County's bays, streams, lakes and marine waters. Some of the county's major waterbodies, Dyes Inlet, Sinclair Inlet and Liberty Bay, are located among the more densely developed and populated areas in the County.

With no large rivers or mountains containing snowpack, Kitsap County is like an island and relies on groundwater for its drinking water. The county's streams are relatively short in length and carry surface pollutants from stormwater runoff rapidly to its surface waters, making stormwater management a critical task.

1.2 Implementation Responsibilities

Kitsap County residents are represented by three elected County Commissioners and are served by a variety of agencies and government departments. The Board of County Commissioners is responsible for establishing public policy and local public laws within unincorporated Kitsap County. Recognizing the importance of protecting Kitsap's valuable natural waters, the Board adopted by Resolution 109-2009 (amended and revised in 2016 as Resolution 134- 2016) the Water as a Resource Policy which recognizes that storm and surface water runoff is the leading transport of pollution into Puget Sound and its associated wetlands, creeks and rivers. Some of the guiding principles of this Policy include reducing pollutant loading and preserving the natural low-energy flow regime of ground and surface waters, managing assets, and refining management tools to incorporate the latest technology and innovations. This Policy guides staff in developing and implementing goals that include water resource protection and restoration as foundational elements. Within the County organization, many staff contribute toward meeting the Permit requirements, as well as implementing the principles of the Water as a Resource Policy.

The Kitsap County Department of Public Works (KCPW or Public Works) is responsible for building, operating and maintaining public facilities and utilities within unincorporated Kitsap County, including traffic engineering and maintenance, stormwater management, road maintenance, solid waste disposal, recycling and waste reduction programs, wastewater management and flood



control. Permit-required activities and the implementation of Water as a Resource policy goals are also important functions of KCPW.

Managing the Permit and developing and implementing the SWMP is primarily the responsibility of the Stormwater Division, with support from the other Public Works Divisions and County Departments. The Stormwater Division is also responsible for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of all County closed conveyances within the right of way, water quality devices, and other drainage facilities outside the right of way.

The Roads Division maintains over 900 miles of roadway and all structures within the right of way that support the roadway such as ditches, culverts, sidewalks, bulkheads, seawalls and bridges. The Roads Division also implements the snow and ice removal program and conducts all street-sweeping.

The Department of Community Development (DCD) provides review for new and existing development projects, and code review and enforcement.

1.3 Kitsap County Stormwater Management Program

To address the challenge of managing stormwater runoff and protecting water quality, the Surface and Stormwater Management program was formed in the early 1990s. Kitsap County and other local government agencies began working together to design a coordinated partnership to meet multiple needs:



KCPW needed to develop a stormwater management program in response to US EPA's development of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit Program for communities with populations of more than 100,000.



The Kitsap Conservation District, in 1989, needed to seek legislative approval for a fee to fund programs for landowner assistance.



The Kitsap Public Health District needed stable funding to address public health issues related to shellfish bed closures, failing septic systems and other water quality complaints.



Kitsap County Department of Community Development needed funding for state mandated watershed planning efforts.

The Kitsap County Board of Commissioners adopted Ordinance 156-1993 establishing the Surface and Stormwater Management (SSWM) program and the stormwater utility pursuant to [Chapter 36.89 RCW](#), as codified in [Chapter 12.36 KCC](#) in 1993. Key features of the ordinance were the link between surface and stormwater and the formation of the partnership between KCPW and other agencies with the common vision for stormwater management and the protection/restoration of water quality.

In 2014, SSWM was rebranded to Clean Water Kitsap (CWK). The [CWK program](#) is a collaborative partnership between Kitsap County Public Works (led by the Stormwater Division), Kitsap Conservation District (KCD), Kitsap Public Health District (KPHD), Washington State University Kitsap Extension (WSU) and Kitsap Public Utility District (KPUD). The program is administered via interlocal agreements which are updated annually with each budget cycle. Many of the elements within the CWK program satisfy the requirements of the Permit.

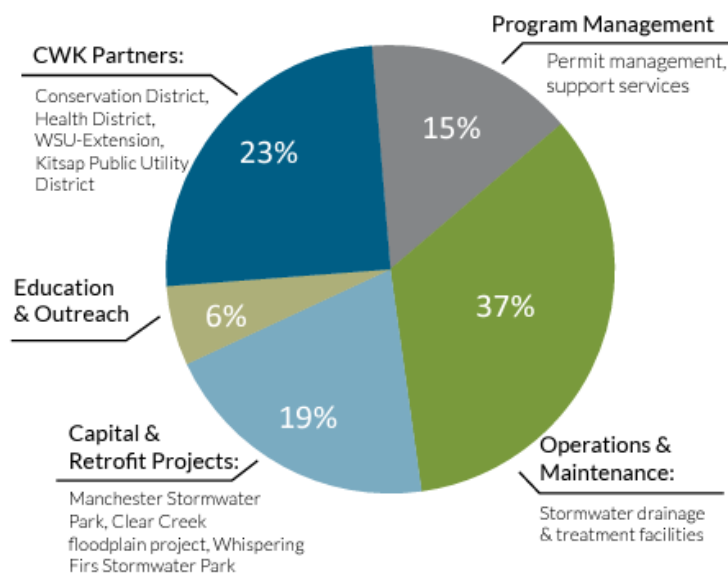


1.4 Stormwater Utility Rate Structure

The stormwater programs are funded through an annual utility fee assessed to each developed property and road located within unincorporated Kitsap County. The programs may also be funded through grants. The funds are managed in a Stormwater Enterprise Fund under the authority of [Chapters 12.36](#) and [12.40](#) of the Kitsap County Code (KCC) and [Chapter 36.89](#) of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW).

In 2023, the Kitsap County Board of Commissioners formally adopted the 2024-2028 stormwater fee rates (Resolution 194-2023). The rate structure is designed to step up incrementally over the span of five years to fund a multitude of different programmatic areas. Kitsap County contracted with a consulting firm to conduct a stormwater utility fee study which was used to determine its future budget needs. The County also gathered feedback on the 2024-2028 stormwater fee structure through a variety of mechanisms, including a virtual open house, public comment form and a public hearing.

2023 Kitsap County Public Works Stormwater Division Operations Budget



Stormwater Fee Rates (Resolution 194-2023)	
2024	\$133
2025	\$136
2026	\$139
2026	\$142
2028	\$146

This report comprises the written documentation of the Kitsap County SWMP that is required to be submitted with the Permit annual report. In accordance with the Permit terms, the SWMP has been designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable per federal regulations and meet the State of Washington criteria of using all known, available and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment requirements to protect water quality. The following sections describe the actions that Kitsap County has taken to comply with the requirements of the Permit. In addition, the SWMP outlines the future steps Kitsap County plans to take to further improve water quality and stormwater management.

To aid in tracking permit requirements, this document has been organized into sections that correspond to the Special Conditions in the Permit and are outlined as follows:

- Section 1.0 – Introduction (see above)
- Section 2.0 – Stormwater Planning, Special Condition S5.C.1
- Section 3.0 – Public Education and Outreach, Special Condition S5.C.2
- Section 4.0 - Public Involvement and Participation, Special Condition S5.C.3
- Section 5.0 – MS4 Mapping and Documentation, Special Condition S5.C.4
- Section 6.0 – Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE), Special Condition S5.C.5
- Section 7.0 – Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites, Special Condition S5.C.6
- Section 8.0 – Municipal Operations and Maintenance, Special Condition S5.C.7
- Section 9.0 – Source Control Program for Existing Development, Special Condition S5.C.8
- Section 10.0 – Total Maximum Daily Load Requirements, Special Condition S7
- Section 11.0 – Monitoring and Assessment, Special Condition S8
- Section 12.0 – Reporting Requirements, Special Condition S9
- Section 13.0 – Compliance with Underground Injection Well Program Requirements

Although compliance activities associated with Special Conditions S7, S8 and S9 are not required in the SWMP, they are documented here for thoroughness. Compliance activities with Special Conditions S7 and S8 must be and are still included as part of the annual report, provided separately. Additional Permit conditions, such as Special Conditions S1 through S4 and General Conditions G1 through G20, still apply to permittees, though they do not result in specific program activities, nor is the SWMP Plan required to document compliance with these activities. These additional conditions cover topics such as the entities covered by the Permit and the discharges authorized under the Permit, as well as legal guidelines for transferring, revoking, and appealing the Permit. Penalties for non-compliance are also included in these conditions.

2. STORMWATER PLANNING

2.1 Permit Requirements

Section S5.C.1 requires Kitsap County to 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.

The program includes:

- Coordination with long-range planning updates.
- Low impact development code-related requirements.
- Stormwater Management Action Planning (SMAP).

2.2 Current Activities

Kitsap County's Stormwater and Roads Divisions are responsible for the operation of the County's storm drainage system under the regulatory framework of the Permit. The County carried out this responsibility in part by having a SWMP that establishes policy and service level standards, and a 6-year Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) designed to meet the goals and objectives of the County's Stormwater Division. These plans are updated on an annual basis. Kitsap County convened an interdisciplinary team of Clean Water Kitsap Partners and Water as a Resource Committee members to inform and assist in the development, progress, and influence of the stormwater management program in 2020.

This new team formalized efforts and coordination that were already occurring. The team reviewed the SMAP, SWCP, and results of the prioritization and took the results back to develop work plans that incorporated these tools into their next set of short- and long-range goals. In addition to the County's Comprehensive Plan adopted under the Growth Management Act, chapter 36.70A RCW, the County adopted a Stormwater Comprehensive Plan (SWCP) in December 2020. This SWCP describes how the County will manage, operate, and finance stormwater-related activities within unincorporated Kitsap County, and guides how the County will address surface water and stormwater management needs and requirements from 2020-2026, including program management, operation, and maintenance (O&M), climate change, capital facilities, and financial elements, while also balancing rates and the financial resources available to the County. These documents also provide coordination with long-range planning needs and forecasts contained in the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan. The County's Comprehensive Plan is currently undergoing an update.

In summary, the Stormwater Comprehensive Plan:

- Reviewed previous studies, plans, and other information associated with current and proposed stormwater systems. Useful information was compiled and incorporated into the SWCP.
- Provides the County with a prioritized list of projects from the current capital facilities plan (CFP).
- Evaluated County resources relating to current and future needs for NPDES compliance, including staffing, equipment, and funding.
- Developed actions for anticipated sea level rise, increased storm intensities, and other issues related to climate change.

As part of the ongoing effort to remove barriers and encourage wider implementation of Green Stormwater Solutions (GSS), also known as Low Impact Development (LID), Kitsap County updated its current Stormwater Code and Stormwater Design Manual (SDM) in 2021 to continue to make LID the preferred approach to stormwater management for new development.

2.3 Planned Activities

As part of the County's ongoing Water as a Resource Policy implementation, the Stormwater Division will continue to coordinate between all departments for long-range planning related to stormwater management, water resource management, and other related activities such as road network planning, facilities development, and other Kitsap County land-use activities. The SWCP specifically addresses how Kitsap County will accomplish this Permit requirement.

In addition, as part of the overall Water as a Resource Policy, the County will continue to look for opportunities to expand GSS/LID as part of our retrofit activities that address existing development.

The County will continue to implement the SMAP results and recommendations by applying them to the Capital Facilities Plan, Retrofit Plan and this SWMP plan. In addition, the SMAP recommendations will be utilized in implementing the water quality monitoring and education and outreach programs. The CWK partner organizations will also utilize the results of the SMAP by focusing their work in the top priority watersheds.

Finally, in 2024, the Stormwater Division's leadership team plans to develop a 5-year Stormwater Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan serves as a roadmap for the Division's decision makers to use to enact a proactive, compliant, and sustainable stormwater management philosophy. The goals and objectives in this plan guide annual work plans that focus on maintaining compliance and implementing policies that will not only protect our natural resources but also enhance Kitsap residents' quality of life.

3. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

This section describes the programs and partnerships that the Stormwater Division implements to build general awareness about methods to address and reduce impacts from stormwater runoff, effect behaviors of target audiences to reduce or eliminate practices that cause or contribute to adverse stormwater impacts and create stewardship opportunities that encourage community engagement in addressing the impacts of stormwater runoff. Program implementation is done on an ongoing annual basis or strategic schedule.

3.1 Permit Requirements

Section S5.C.2 requires Kitsap County to develop and administer a Public Education and Outreach Program for the area served by the MS4.

The program components include:

- General Awareness
- Behavior Change
- Stewardship

3.2 Partnerships

Internal, Local and Regional Partnerships

The Stormwater Division utilizes partnerships at a multitude of levels, from internal to local and regional groups to maximize our reach and programmatic efficiency.

Kitsap County Education and Outreach staff from a variety of departments meet every other month as a community of practice, to share information, coordinate efforts, synchronize messaging, and improve program efficiency, especially regarding external communications and education and outreach activities. This community of practice includes staff from the Public Works Department (Stormwater, Sewer, Roads and Solid Waste Divisions) and the Public Information Department. The group produces *Everyday Kitsap*, an annual Public Works magazine that is provided to every household in Kitsap County. The magazine contains utilities-focused articles and information including stormwater issues and solutions.

On the local scale, our CWK partnership plays an integral role in Kitsap County's ability to meet all Permit requirements. CWK is a unique, nationally recognized multi-agency partnership created to reduce flooding, prevent pollution and restore fish habitat through stormwater management activities. CWK is managed by KCPW and includes Kitsap Public Health District, Kitsap Conservation District, Kitsap Public Utility District, and Washington State University Kitsap Extension. The structure, trust and collaboration of this group has made it a model framework for regional partnerships that innovate and continue to raise the bar for collective actions on water quality. CWK partner agency programs are summarized below.

Kitsap Conservation District provides several programs that work to protect and restore surface water quality, and provide stewardship opportunities for the public including the Agricultural Program, Backyard Habitat Program and the Rain Gardens and More Program.

The Agricultural Assistance program works with farmers and livestock owners to manage their land and animals to prevent pollution and protect surface water quality. KCD assists farmers with well-designed conservation practices that include pasture, crop, manure and mud management. They provide technical assistance for the implementation of best management practices as well as providing funds for cost sharing to support these best management practices. KCD also conducts workshops and farm tours.

The Backyard Habitat program helps with planning, design and funding on the ground projects to restore backyard stream habitat on private property. Projects are selected based on a scoring criterion. Staff assist with permitting, engineering, design, and construction. These projects remove barriers to improve fish passage, habitat, and water quality, as well as remove noxious weeds.

The Rain Gardens and More Program provides technical assistance and cost incentives for installing rain gardens and other green stormwater solutions on private and commercial properties in unincorporated Kitsap County. Benefits from these practices include reducing flooding and erosion in streams, filtering pollutants such as oil and grease from roads, and increasing the amount of water that soaks into the ground to recharge local groundwater. The cost share incentive provides up to \$1,500 per project, and the popularity of the program continues to grow.

Kitsap Public Health District addresses public health issues related to shellfish bed closures, failing septic systems and other water quality complaints. KPHD's activities include:

- Collecting water and shellfish samples from streams and shoreline areas to identify potential sources of bacterial pollution.
- Investigating potential pollution sources and working with property owners to correct them.
- Conducting septic system inspections and educational visits, investigating citizen complaints, and supporting regional efforts to provide financial solutions for property owners faced with septic system replacement.
- Responding to sewage spills and issuing public health advisories.

Under the CWK umbrella, KPHD is the primary agency responsible for investigating and identifying impaired waters and prioritizing nonpoint fecal pollution identification and correction. To address this need, KPHD implements the Pollution Identification and Correction (PIC) program, which focuses on education, prevention, and enforcement of local health regulations. Inspectors prioritize, assess, and investigate streams with elevated fecal pollution using all available data and door-to-door inspections focused on preventative and corrective actions like septic maintenance and animal waste management. Pollution sources are corrected through education and enforcement as necessary.

KPHD has routinely monitored major streams and marine waters for fecal bacteria since 1996, with monthly water quality monitoring of 66 streams. Popular recreational lakes are sampled regularly during heavy use. This monitoring reveals polluted areas that need cleanup and provides the information necessary to post health advisories and shellfish closures and restrictions. In addition, this monitoring can also demonstrate where water quality efforts have succeeded, providing the evidence needed to remove health advisory warning signs and upgrade shellfish harvest areas.

Washington State University Kitsap Extension provides top notch education and volunteer opportunities for stewardship projects that raise awareness about Kitsap streams to support the protection and restoration of water quality. This includes the Stream Stewards, Salmon Docents and Green Stormwater Solutions programs.

The Stream Stewards and Salmon Docents programs provide Kitsap residents with educational training, volunteer opportunities and events to help turn environmental knowledge into action.

The Green Stormwater Solutions program coordinates Master Gardener volunteers to perform outreach to homeowners about natural yard care which supports the overall goal of reducing water pollution while enhancing landscape management practices. In addition, the program coordinates a self-guided tour for residents to visit local rain gardens and learn of the many benefits of installing a rain garden on their property.

Kitsap Public Utilities District provides streamflow gauging, stream temperature logging, rainfall gauging, maintenance of the gauging network, and hydrologic analysis for streams throughout the County.

On a regional scale, Kitsap County leads the regional **West Sound Stormwater Outreach Group** (WSSOG) of NPDES permittees in and around the Kitsap peninsula (formed in 2008) who work collaboratively on water quality education and outreach. This partnership provides residents of Kitsap County with consistent education and outreach, maximizing regional reach and synchronizing messaging while providing smaller jurisdiction permittees with programming opportunities that they may otherwise not have access to.

Kitsap County also connects to broader regional outreach efforts with a high level of participation in the **Puget Sound Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities** (STORM) partnership. Kitsap County represents themselves and the WSSOG group on the STORM Steering Committee and “Puget Sound Starts Here” (PSSH) Committee, attends quarterly meetings and the annual Symposium, provides local implementation of the PSSH campaign, and participates in specialized workgroups and subcommittees.

3.3 Current Activities

General Awareness

Puget Sound Starts Here

Kitsap County works in collaboration with regional partners to create opportunities to increase public awareness. Puget Sound Starts Here (PSSH) is a regional effort which includes a communications campaign and participation or coordination of dozens of events. PSSH raises awareness about the harm to Puget Sound from polluted stormwater runoff as well as simple actions residents can take to reduce their impact. Local implementation of the program includes a variety of outreach approaches, including the promotion of “Puget Sound Starts Here Month” in September.

The County, in partnership with WSSOG, participated in a two-month digital advertising campaign during PSSH Month. The campaign was coordinated by the PSSH Committee and focused on vehicle maintenance behaviors. Local jurisdictions were invited to “buy in” to the regional campaign, helping to maximize limited dollars and create a more impactful campaign. The “Don’t Wait to Inflate” tire car campaign helps drivers make a difference by taking a simple action – check your tire pressure monthly and add air as soon as possible if needed. Ads appeared on digital channels and included paid digital display ads, digital native ads, animated video ads and social media ads as well as organic social posts.

The County’s outreach in support of PSSH typically includes distribution of branded items that feature water quality best management practices (BMP). In 2023, the County continued to partner with the Kitsap Humane Society to place PSSH-branded pet waste bag leash dispensers in goodie bags going home with each adopted dog. Additionally, 2,250 branded beverage coasters were distributed to eight local restaurants during PSSH Month.

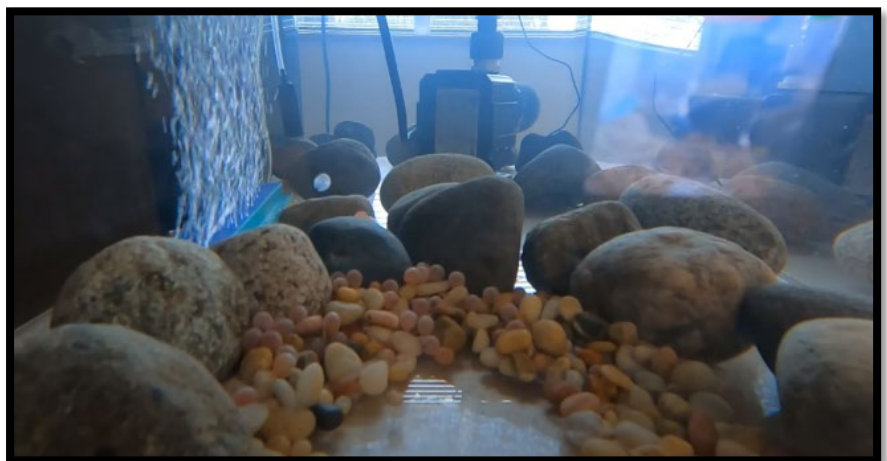
Lastly, the PSSH messaging is featured on storm drain curb markers installed around the County, making the connection between storm drains, stormwater pollutants, and the receiving waters.

Youth Education Programs

The youth education program supports local schools and the community by providing in-class lessons, field trips, and popular events such as Salmon in the Classroom, Storm Drain Detectives, Kitsap Water Festival, National Public Works Week and StoryWalks®. Stormwater Division staff provided lessons and programming to an estimated 4,800 students in 2023.

The Salmon in the Classroom Program encompasses two main activities: raising salmon in classroom tanks and organizing field trips to Clear Creek for salmon fry release. In the raising salmon activity, classroom tanks are prepared in December and eggs arrive in January. Students care for the tanks as the salmon progress from eggs to alevin to fry. The field trips, conducted each March, involve students cycling through four stations—salmon release, stream bugs, water quality, and habitat. Students are provided a booklet to use as a guide and to write down notes at the field trip.

Salmon are also raised in a Kitsap County-sponsored tank located at the Public Works Annex. This provides access for classrooms that are unable to host a tank themselves. A live-stream video feed shows students the salmon in real time as they hatch and develop into fry. A series of prerecorded videos focused on each aspect of salmon development are also available to students and teachers via YouTube.



Kitsap Water Festival is a whole day of learning about and celebrating water. Education experts, environmental professionals, storytellers, entertainers and members of the community make this a fun event. Students, teachers, and chaperones arrive at the Kitsap County Fairgrounds and receive a schedule for the day. They attend presentations, free time exhibits and a magic show. The day's events include discovering the hydrologic cycle; how to use our water resources wisely; fish and wildlife habitat; streams and wetlands; marine science; and pollution prevention. Kitsap County participates in the planning team which handles various tasks, including budget management, scheduling, and securing presenters and exhibitors from environmental-focused organizations. This year, Kitsap County's Board of Commissioners signed Resolution 048-2023, encouraging *"each attendee of the 25th Kitsap Water Festival to make the event the beginning of a lifetime of learning about water and natural resources and becoming good stewards of our environment."*

Kitsap County continued its partnership with Kitsap Regional Library to offer StoryWalks® at several county locations including Clear Creek Floodplain, Salmon Haven, and Manchester Stormwater Park. StoryWalks® provide an opportunity for families to explore stormwater parks and restoration sites while reading a children's book along a trail.

Beaver Walks

Beavers are a common sight along the Clear Creek Trail. Kitsap County has been facilitating four beaver walks per year since 2021 - two in the spring and two in the fall. Nearly 100 people attended the walks in 2023. The walks are an opportunity to share information about beavers and to share the story of the Clear Creek floodplain restoration project and stormwater impacts in general. After each walk, participants are asked to fill out an evaluation. While the number of responses vary, usually about half the attendees respond. Of those responding, most indicate they learn more than expected about beavers and the floodplain restoration project. It has helped that attendees have been able to see at least one active beaver at each walk.

Agents of Discovery

Kitsap County's launch of Agents of Discovery was a huge success in 2023. Agents of Discovery is an augmented reality activity that participants play outside on their mobile devices. As they walk along a specified area, where there is a mission, interactive challenges pop up on their screen. These challenges can vary from answering questions to interactive activities. Two missions were developed in 2023. One along the Clear Creek Trail near the floodplain improvement project and another focusing on salmon at Chico Salmon Park. Over 250 people played *Discover Clear Creek* and over 115 played *Salmon at Chico Salmon Park*, which was only available for two months during the salmon return season. The *Discover Clear Creek* mission was also part of the Puget Sound Explorers campaign which takes place in over 10 partner locations around Puget Sound and participants compete to complete the most missions and win prizes. In this first year of participation, Kitsap County's *Discover Clear Creek* mission had 189 total plays, the fifth highest of the 28 missions in the Campaign.



Communications Campaigns

Kitsap County employed various communication channels to enhance general awareness among its target audiences regarding the impacts of stormwater on surface waters. This included addressing issues such as the effects of impervious surfaces, the principles of low impact development (LID), and the best management practices associated with LID.

The [CWK website](#) is one way that this information is provided. This site consists of 41 different pages devoted to a wide range of topics such as green stormwater solutions for the home and business. In addition, Kitsap County manages several pages on the county's website (kitsapgov.com) related to stormwater. Some of the topics on this site include the identification and reporting of spills, as well as pages dedicated to publicizing the stormwater source control program ([business pollution prevention](#)).

Kitsap County also utilizes an email distribution list to provide information on general awareness topics through GovDelivery (Granicus). A total of 12 bulletins on various topics such as information about the new source control ordinance, public meetings for a proposed new stormwater park, best management practices, and event promotions were sent out in 2023. The County also manages multiple social media channels and regularly promotes stormwater programs and projects utilizing these channels.

Kitsap County Stormwater Education and Outreach Program staff continue to develop innovative outreach materials and initiatives related to stormwater capital construction projects. Each project is viewed as a unique opportunity to tell the "stormwater story" to those affected by and who live near these projects. Kitsap County primarily relies on the Kitsap County Public Works Project Pages and online [ArcGIS map](#) to communicate about capital projects. In 2023, Stormwater capital projects included the [Suquamish Regional Stormwater Facility](#) project, the [Kingston Regional Stormwater Facility](#) project, and the proposed [Bucklin/Tracyton Stormwater Park](#).

Lastly, Kitsap County continues to maintain a [Story Map](#) to showcase water quality improvements generated from CWK projects in the Dyes Inlet watershed. This allows a high volume of information to be presented in an easy, engaging and more visible format.

Stormwater Parks and Restoration Sites

Kitsap County owns and maintains several multi-use properties, including educational sites at Salmon Haven (based at the Dickerson Creek Restoration Project site); the Clear Creek Interpretive Trail (based at the Clear Creek Floodplain Restoration Project site); and the Manchester and Whispering Firs Stormwater Parks. These sites provide locations for education and outreach events such as Story Walks, Salmon Tours, Salmon in the Classroom fish releases and community science opportunities.

Kitsap County began developing a suite of native plant interpretive signs in 2021. Six signs were placed along the Clear Creek Trail. In 2022, Kitsap County expanded the signs to include six additional species of plants. The County conducted visitor research to include an online survey and intercept surveys at the Clear Creek Trail. This qualitative research provided valuable insight into enhancing the content and design of the new native plant signage. The signs were printed and delivered in 2022 and were installed at both Whispering Firs Stormwater Park and along the Clear Creek Trail in 2023.

Behavior Change

Behavior change success is most likely when the campaign is integrated regionally. Presenting a consistent message from multiple sources increases the likelihood of action. KCPW has chosen to partner with either the CWK or WSSOG on each of our stormwater behavior change campaigns to garner the most success possible.

Septic Sense Workshops

The Septic Sense Workshops are a CWK collaborative effort between KCPW, KPHD and WSU. The goal of these workshops is to inform septic system owners on proper operation and maintenance of their systems and to effect behavior change in the areas of proper septic maintenance and pumping. The workshops address topics such as septic maintenance, how to identify a failing septic system, landscaping near the septic field and in-depth information on how the system operates. Three workshops were held in September/October 2023 including two live virtual webinars and one in-person workshop.

In addition to the webinars, the team produced a short video to share both during the webinar as well as on the County YouTube channel. The topic addresses one of the most popular questions that has come up at past webinars – “which toilet paper should I use with my septic system?” Using humor, the video demonstrates the differing properties of toilet paper and how people can test their own toilet paper at home to see if it is ideal for their septic system.



Mutt Mitt Program

The WSSOG identified pet waste pick-up and proper disposal as a key behavior for driving behavior change. WSSOG adopted the campaign, targeting pet waste in public areas (Mutt Mitt program), in 2009. Efforts related to this key behavior have continued annually since that time and the program continues to be the primary behavior change campaign for the County and the WSSOG.

In 2014, the County surveyed and provided a report that focused on two target audiences: Mutt Mitt station sponsors and Mutt Mitt station users. The report identified strategies to improve the Mutt Mitt program, which were implemented in 2016.

The Mutt Mitt program continues to grow steadily, and currently comprises 668 stations that have been distributed throughout the county and WSSOG partner cities. On average between 20-40 stations are added annually.

In 2023, the cities, county and residents that participate in the program distributed a total of 1,351,098 pet waste disposal bags. This effort represents 223 tons of dog waste diverted from the natural surface waters of Kitsap County.

Natural Yard Care program

Per the requirements of the 2019-2024 Permit, the County and the WSSOG looked at their current behavior change campaign and based on trends and the Backyard Pet Waste campaign evaluation, elected to develop a behavior change campaign focused on a new target audience and BMP. The group selected nutrient reduction as the goal, and improper/combination fertilizer use as the new BMP, targeting homeowners who do DIY-yard care. The group hired a consultant in 2019 and developed a new social marketing campaign to target this BMP.

The new campaign (Natural Yard Care) was set to pilot in 2020, however due to COVID-19 the pilot was postponed. Instead, the group researched the priority audience, barriers and potential ways to address these barriers in 2020. The consultant recruited respondents to participate in a paid research study to learn what barriers are discouraging people from choosing natural yard care over conventional methods. The barriers identified were cost of organic fertilizers, knowledge of whether they work and knowledge of where to purchase the product. The study also found that Kitsap residents are interested and receptive to online Master Gardener events. Lastly, the study found that the target audience is concerned about the safety of chemical fertilizers on their kids and pets. To address these concerns, the campaign marketing and advertisements were designed containing photos and language that reinforce the message that organic products are safer for families and pets.

The Natural Yard Care behavior change campaign was piloted in Poulsbo in 2021 and expanded to the rest of the County in 2022. In 2023, the campaign ran during peak fertilizer season (spring/summer) and included three natural lawn care webinars hosted by WSU Kitsap Extension Master Gardeners; a tabling event at Bremerton City Nursery; an organic fertilizer discount offered through a partnership with six retailers; and campaign communications including a Facebook ad campaign, a postcard, and government delivery channels such as e-newsletters, organic social media, and utility bill messaging. In accordance with the Permit, Kitsap worked with a consultant to evaluate the effectiveness of the campaign and identify successes or develop recommended changes to the program to be more effective.



In partnership with the WSU Master Gardeners, Kitsap Public Works hosts a booth at the popular Kitsap Home and Garden Expo at the Kitsap Fairgrounds. The booth which originally featured low impact development, was redesigned in 2023 to feature the Natural Yard Care campaign. The booth now showcases and promotes natural yard care techniques for homeowners. It also included a new game of natural yard care cornhole that gave booth volunteers a fun way to engage with the public.

Stewardship

Kitsap County provides stewardship opportunities for residents in conjunction with our regional partners. These in-depth trainings, events and programs provide residents with opportunities to participate in activities and events which protect and restore surface waters, stream and riparian corridors and cultivate community connection.

Stream Stewards Training

In this WSU Kitsap Extension course, local and regional experts teach potential environmental volunteers about topics like stormwater impacts on local streams and forests, stream health, water quality, forest ecology, wildlife biology, and ecological restoration. The training is a hybrid learning opportunity with both in-person field trips and virtual classroom settings. Upon completion, volunteers are required to commit to 20 hours of ecosystem-based volunteer service in the next year. Volunteer hours can be applied to a wide range of opportunities that work toward the larger goal of improving Kitsap ecosystem health. From getting involved in a [citizen science](#) project or watershed health monitoring (benthic sampling or habitat surveys) to engaging in public outreach, volunteers can connect with opportunities that fit their skills and interests.

Salmon Docent Training

Salmon hold ecological, commercial, and cultural significance in the Pacific Northwest. WSU offers this 3-day fall training, in which regional experts teach about how salmon survive their epic migrations and the challenges that they face in today's changing world. Attendees engage with material through field trips and hands-on activities. Local organizations share current research findings and provide tangible volunteer opportunities on salmon-focused projects across Kitsap County. The training culminates with the opportunity to become a docent at the annual Kitsap Salmon Tours event, giving trainees the chance to share what they've learned with the public.



Salmon Tours

Kitsap Salmon Tours is a CWK funded program led by WSU. It is an annual event, held in November, involving staff and volunteers from seventeen different organizations. The event is open to the public. This event is an opportunity to build awareness about the sources and impacts of stormwater pollution, as well as providing stewardship opportunities for volunteers and program participants in the Stream Stewards and Salmon Docent programs.

In 2023, Kitsap Salmon Tours was held at seven locations around Kitsap County. Booths were setup by community partners at most sites, sharing information with attendees about salmon, stream bugs, beavers, orcas, parks, trees, restoration projects and many other topics pertaining to salmon. Planning team members joined salmon docents at all locations to share knowledge about salmon behavior being observed, the site, and to answer any questions raised by attendees. This year, over 1,200 people visited at least one salmon viewing site, many visiting multiple sites. The event was publicized via a website (kitsapsalmon tours.org), a flyer, social media, and Peachjar flyer distribution to schools. Kitsap County Parks Department sponsored a salmon Walk and Talk as well as a viewing event for Kitsap County employees and their families the week before Kitsap Salmon Tours, giving newly trained salmon docents an opportunity to practice and hone their knowledge with a smaller group. A salmon themed StoryWalk was set up at Salmon Haven in partnership with Kitsap Regional Library and an Agents of Discovery augmented reality game was setup at Chico Salmon Park in partnership with Kitsap County Parks. In person and virtual field trips were held for both high school and elementary schools, with over 800 students in attendance.

Agricultural Assistance

The Agricultural Assistance program collaborates with farmers and livestock owners, offering support in land and animal management to prevent pollution and safeguard surface water quality. This involves well-designed conservation practices for pasture, crops, manure, and mud management, with technical assistance and funding provided by Clean Water Kitsap. Each year KCD contacts at least 500 landowners, schedules at least 100 site visits and works alongside landowners to install about 50 farm management BMPs.

Backyard Habitats

The Backyard Habitat program focuses on planning, designing, and funding projects to restore backyard stream habitat on private property. Projects are selected based on criteria, addressing fish passage, habitat improvement, and water quality. These projects remove barriers and encourage residents get involved and improve fish passage, habitat, and water quality, as well as remove trash and noxious weeds. Each year KCD allocates at least 5 backyard habitat grants – depending on size



and scope. Larger projects can span 2 or 3 years for design, permitting, and construction and require multiple grant funding sources. KCD also coordinates with landowners, volunteers and work crews on planting and restoration projects resulting in a minimum of 2 acres of restored habitat and 500 ft of stream improved.

Rain Gardens and More

The Rain Gardens and More Program provides technical assistance and cost incentives for installing green stormwater solutions, like rain gardens, on private and commercial properties in unincorporated Kitsap County. The incentives can reach up to \$1,500 per project, aiming to reduce flooding, filter pollutants, and promote groundwater recharge. The program's popularity is on the rise. Each year KCD aims to install a minimum of 50 rain gardens, underground outlets, cisterns, landscape amendments or other GSS aiming to treat at least 60,000 square feet of impervious surface / stormwater runoff.

Adopt A Spot – storm drain!

Kitsap County Stormwater Division partnered with the Solid Waste Division to include clearing trash and debris around storm drains in the popular Adopt A Spot program. The program gives anyone the opportunity to help keep Kitsap clean and ultimately keep trash and debris out of our waterways. In 2023 Kitsap residents adopted sites that contained 1,528 storm drains preventing potential flooding in addition to keeping our communities trash free.

3.3 Planned Activities

Kitsap County has implemented all required actions under this section of the Permit. Activities planned for 2024 will include maintaining and improving the programs outlined above and adapting them as necessary to meet permit and program objectives.

Kitsap County plans to conduct the following new activities in 2024:

- Continue the Natural Yard Care behavior change campaign with WSSOG and WSU Extension throughout the county in 2024.
- Create a couple more Septic Sense short videos to enrich and expand on the Septic Sense Workshops.
- Implement a Storm Drain Art event.
- Celebrate National Public Works Week (NPWW) with an Elementary Tour Day where second and third grade students come to the Public Works Annex and learn about the different types of work done by Kitsap Public Works.
- Expand Agents of Discovery missions to promote stormwater messaging at various events and strategic locations.
- Roll out a new Mutt Mitt station mini trash can pilot and design new MM station signs that promote proper pet waste disposal.

4. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

This Section describes the Permit requirements for current and planned compliance activities for public involvement and participation.

4.1 Permit Requirements

Section S5.C.3 requires Kitsap County to:

- Provide ongoing opportunities for public involvement and participation through advisory councils, public hearings, watershed committees, participation in developing rate structures, or other similar activities. Comply with applicable state and local public notice requirements.
- Create opportunities for the public, including overburdened communities, to participate in the decision-making process involving the development, implementation and update of the SMAP and SWMP.
- Post the SWMP Plan and the annual report on the County's website, no later than May 31 each year. All other submittals shall be available to the public upon request.

4.2 Current Activities

Kitsap County supports various public involvement and participation opportunities that exceed the minimum measures required by this element. Public involvement activities are included through the Departments of Public Works, Parks, and Community Development, as well as through our Clean Water Kitsap partnerships with WSU Kitsap Extension, Kitsap Conservation District, Kitsap Public Health District and Kitsap Public Utility District. Public involvement is based upon opportunities for in-depth and meaningful conversations about stormwater challenges and solutions, including the County's projects and planning.

The County makes the SWMP, Stormwater Comprehensive Plan, SMAP, and NPDES annual reports available to the public on the County's website and provides contact information and an intake form for any public feedback. The public is also invited to provide input on stormwater activities or issues via Kitsap1 and the SeeClickFix app.

Kitsap County utilizes a community-based outreach and feedback program designed to provide a place-based and project-based approach to engaging with the public. When the Stormwater Division is performing operation and maintenance, construction, retrofits or education and outreach activities in the community, these actions provide an excellent engagement opportunity, and the public contact is more meaningful. Members of the public who are not also members of these communities may contact staff and programs through information provided on the Kitsap County Stormwater Division and Clean Water Kitsap webpages.

In addition, Kitsap County sponsors several Community Advisory Councils in the communities of Manchester, Kingston, and Suquamish as well as the Central Kitsap Community Council. These community connections provide opportunities for the public to provide input on specific stormwater projects located in their communities, as well as the various programs and services offered to communities through the CWK partnership.

4.3 Planned Activities

Kitsap County has implemented all required actions under this section of the Permit. Activities planned for 2024 will include maintaining and improving the existing programs in addition to the activities outlined above.

Kitsap County plans to conduct the following new activities in 2024:

- Solicit input from the public regarding the update of the SWMP, SMAP, SWCP, and Stormwater Design Manual through the website intake form, Kitsap1 and SeeClickFix app, as well as other avenues such as public meetings and Community Advisory Councils.
- Find new ways to connect with communities (especially overburdened communities) to gather feedback, concerns, requests for information, project ideas, community needs, etc.

5. MS4 MAPPING AND DOCUMENTATION

This section describes the Permit requirements and planned activities related to MS4 Mapping and Documentation.

5.1 Permit Requirements

Section S5.C.4 of the Permit requires the County to maintain mapping data for the following features:

- Known MS4 outfalls and known MS4 discharge points.
- Receiving waters, other than groundwater.
- County-owned or operated stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities.
- Geographic areas served by the MS4 that do not discharge stormwater to surface waters.
- Tributary conveyances to all known outfalls and discharge points 24-inches or larger.

5.2 Current Activities

Kitsap County utilizes the Cartegraph© Software system to manage all stormwater infrastructure inventory. This database system links to the Kitsap County Geographical Information System (GIS) and stores information for each asset (size, type, as-built date, condition, inspection and maintenance history, etc.). The system is updated to reflect public and private system changes, additions, and upgrades based on as-built documents received upon project completion. The system is combined with other GIS information to create maps showing land use, topography or other features to aid in illicit discharge detection and elimination or spill prevention.

Kitsap County also maintains written agreements (memorandum of understanding) with the cities of Bremerton, Poulsbo and Port Orchard for collaboration, data sharing and mapping information across shared jurisdictional boundaries.

5.3 Planned Activities

Kitsap County plans to conduct the following activities in 2024:

- Continue to share information related to stormwater connections across jurisdictional boundaries, as well as mapping information with CWK partners, Bremerton, Poulsbo and Port Orchard.
- Update database with any corrections or changes to asset information (discrepancies found during inspections, maintenance activities, retrofit projects, and completed CIP construction projects).
- GPS and map the location of all components of the stormwater drainage system and add new assets into database as necessary.

6. ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

This section describes the Permit requirements and planned activities related to Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE).

6.1 Permit Requirements

Section S5.C.5 requires Kitsap County to:

- Implement an ongoing program to prevent, detect, characterize, trace, and eliminate illicit connections and discharges into the MS4.
- Have procedures for reporting and correcting or removing illicit connections, spills, and other illicit discharges when they are suspected or identified.
- Inform public employees, businesses and the public of hazards associated with illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste.
- Implement an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to effectively prohibit illicit discharges into the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable under the state and federal law.
- Train staff who are responsible for identification, investigation, termination cleanup and reporting of illicit discharges including spills and illicit connections to conduct these activities.
- Maintain records of the activities conducted to meet the requirement of this section.
- Address pollutants entering the municipal storm sewer system from interconnected, adjoining systems.
- Publicize a hotline or other local telephone number for reporting of spills or other illicit discharges. Track illicit discharge reports and actions taken in response to calls.
- Adopt and implement procedures for IDDE program evaluation and assessment.
- Summarize all illicit discharges and connections reported to the County and response actions taken in the annual report, including updates to the SWMP document.

6.2 Current Activities

Kitsap County maintains and operates a comprehensive program to prevent, identify and correct illicit discharges into the MS4. Highlights of the major elements are described below.

Detecting, Identifying and Addressing Illicit Discharges and Illicit Connections

KCPW has conducted IDDE activities described by the Permit since 1995. All known municipal stormwater outfalls have been screened for potential pollution sources, and the County regularly screens over half of the MS4 annually, well beyond the 12% required by Permit.

Many IDDE efforts are carried out via the CWK partnership interlocal agreement between KCPW and KPHD. Together KCPW and KPHD conduct a comprehensive county-wide IDDE Program. Specific geographic areas are targeted based on existing water quality concerns and monitoring trends. Staff follow up on screenings through field investigations and interaction with residents and business owners. Successful efforts to date have been made through the KPHD PIC program that targets human-derived pathogens found in aquatic systems.

Water Quality Monitoring – Recreational Uses

KPHD staff sample dozens of streams and swimming beaches across the county for fecal bacteria, an indicator of pollution caused by human or animal waste. Fecal pollution can carry viruses and harmful bacteria that make people sick. Water quality bacteria trends in Kitsap County have generally been improving over time.

In February 2019, the Washington State Department of Ecology adopted new water quality criteria to better protect swimming and other recreational uses. The recreational use criteria rule adopted *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) as the bacterial indicator for freshwaters and *Enterococci* for marine waters. Ecology established a two-year transition period for the rule. This rule did not change the criteria that protect shellfish harvesting uses, which continue to be protected by the fecal coliform criteria.

The previous recreational uses were split into three categories: extraordinary, primary, and secondary use. The updated rule now protects all waters at the same level, primary contact, for both freshwater and marine waters. KPHD began implementing these new standards in the 2021 water year (beginning October 1, 2020).

The Freshwater Standard

Part 1: Annual GMV <100 EC per 100 ml
Part 2: Not more than 10% of all samples collected for calculating geometric mean > 320 EC/100 ml

This report notes how each stream performed under the state standard based on bacteria levels:

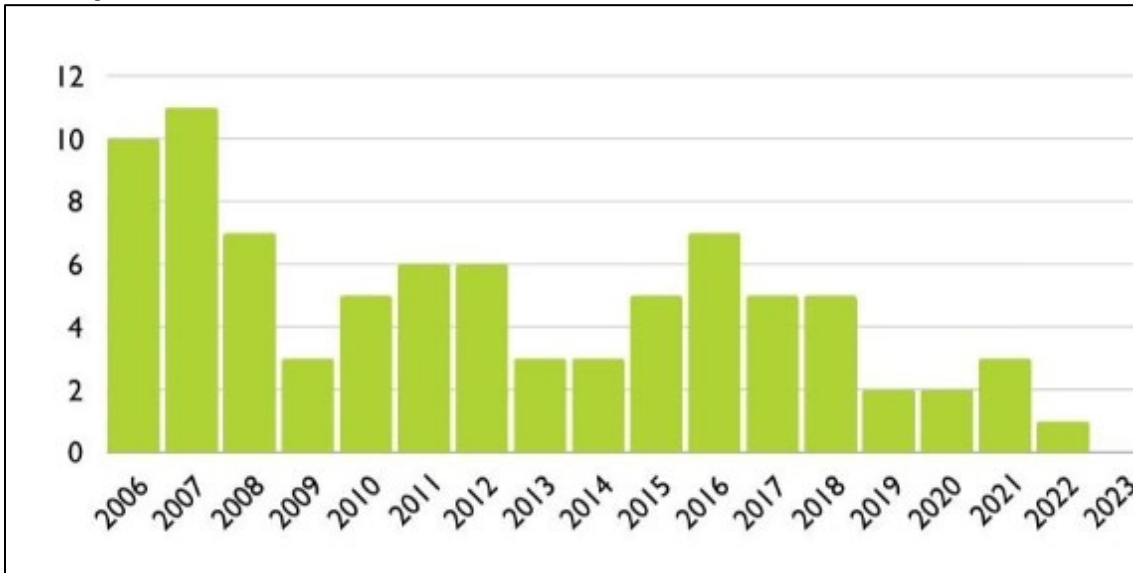
- Met standard:** The stream had **low bacteria** levels and met both parts of the standard.
- Met part 1 of standard:** The stream had **periodic high bacteria** levels and failed part 2 of the standard.
- Failed standard:** The stream had **high bacteria** levels and failed both parts of the standard.



Water sampling results are used to notify the public of potential health risks, and to find and fix fecal pollution problems. This helps keep our streams, swimming beaches and shellfish beds safe and healthy for the public to enjoy. KPDH adopted a new advisory threshold to incorporate changes to the state water standard. The advisory threshold is now based on sampling for E. coli bacteria instead of fecal coliform bacteria. Beginning in 2022, advisories are issued when E. coli bacteria in water samples collected over a one-year period exceeds a geometric mean value (GMV) of 320 EC per 100 milliliters.

No streams exceeded the new advisory threshold based on sampling results for water year 2023.

Kitsap Public Health District Stream Advisories 2006 - 2023



Cumulative Acres of Shellfish Beds Approved 1995 - 2023



Shellfish Harvesting Areas Approved

KPHD staff collect shellfish for testing at 12 locations during the summer and fall, and at nine locations year-round. Samples, usually mussels, are collected for and sent to the Washington State Department of Health lab, where they are tested for marine biotoxins. Shorelines are closed to harvesting when toxin levels exceed safe levels. Shorelines are re-opened for harvesting once two consecutive samples are obtained and toxin levels are safe. By reducing pollution in surface waters, the KPHD's PIC Program improves water quality in shellfish growing areas. Since PIC work began a quarter-century ago, there has been a net increase of more than 5,000 acres of shellfish beds approved for harvest around Kitsap County.

Mapping and Jurisdictional Coordination

Kitsap County utilizes the Cartegraph© Software system (as described in Section 5) to manage all storm sewer system infrastructure inventory. Kitsap County maintains written agreements (memorandum of understanding) with Bremerton, Poulsbo and Port Orchard for collaboration and data sharing related to stormwater connections across jurisdictional boundaries, as well as mapping information. This has allowed for the seamless coordination of illicit discharge detection, elimination and spill response where the municipal storm sewer systems are interconnected.

Spills Hotline

There are several ways that spills can be reported in Kitsap County. This includes the Kitsap1, online through the Kitsap County website, and through the SeeClickFix mobile device application.

Kitsap1 is Kitsap County's regional hotline (360-337-5777) for County services and questions including reporting spills. It was implemented in 2009 and continues to be marketed both internally and externally. Kitsap1 is promoted via a variety of means, including internal newsletters, hotline-branded products, and "Spills Happen" branding including the hotline number on vehicle graphics and other visible locations. Kitsap1 also has an email option (help@kitsap1.com) as well as an online request form at <https://www.kitsapgov.com/dis/Pages/callkitsap1.aspx>. The Kitsap1 spills reporting system and call flows are continuously updated based on feedback from the Kitsap1 call center, Department of Community Development, Kitsap Public Health District and KCPW staff.

Kitsap County launched the SeeClickFix app in 2018 which provides a convenient way for the public to report spills, as well as other County related issues/concerns, (via smart phone/tablet). The cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Poulsbo and Port Orchard are also using SeeClickFix, and the County continues to promote the use of this app.

In general, emergency calls (unknown substance, unmanageable, or acutely hazardous to environmental or human health) are referred to 9-1-1 where their standard operating procedures are aligned with the Permit requirements for notifying State Agencies.

Non-emergency spills (manageable quantity of known substance such as oil, gas, diesel, soap, paint or mud/dirt) are routinely managed by trained Kitsap County IDDE and field staff. Kitsap County maintains three spills response trailers stocked with a variety of spill response and clean up supplies as a resource for field staff responding to spills. The trailers are located at each of the three regional Road Shops, providing coverage to the entire county.

IDDE Education and Outreach

Public Education plays a strong role in identifying and preventing illicit discharges. The initial step is raising awareness that storm drains flow to surface waters and then informing target audiences of the proper practices to prevent illicit discharges.

Kitsap County informs the public about the hazards associated with illicit discharges and improper disposal of waste through a variety of partnerships and programs including:

- The Spills Happen campaign, which is promoted locally with banners at local events and distribution of paint sticks to hardware stores and coasters and coffee sleeves to restaurants.
- The Puget Sound Starts Here campaign, connects pollution entering our storm drains to Puget Sound and the industry, recreation, economy and ecosystem it supports.
- Youth education programs focusing on where water goes and effects of pollution on salmon.
- Septic Workshops teach about the adverse environmental effects of leaking septic systems.
- Kitsap County's "Report Water Pollution and Spills" website, a central place for information on how to report a spill via Kitsap1 or SeeClickFix. This webpage also provides information on types of activities that are a potential for polluted water discharge, and examples of common types of spill situations. <https://www.kitsapgov.com/pw/Pages/Report-Spills.aspx>.
- The "At Your Business" page on the [CWK website](#) provides information for businesses based on specific practices including storm system maintenance and the use of proper BMPs, carpet cleaning, painting, pressure washing, automotive shops, and food service establishments.
- KCPW staff continued to provide education to business owners about leaking dumpsters and other source control issues on a complaint basis.

Ordinance to Prohibit Illicit Discharges

Kitsap County Code [Title 12](#) has prohibited illicit discharges to the stormwater drainage system since at least 1996. The code was updated in September 2016 to reflect the specific requirements of the Permit regarding definitions and enforcement mechanisms.

IDDE Staff Training

IDDE training is provided by the Spill Prevention and Response Coordinator to staff who are responsible for responding to spills, as well as those who may encounter them during their normal course of business. Training emphasizes that the reporting of spills and illicit discharges allows us to ensure Permit compliance and reduce environmental impacts.

Training is offered either in-person at a group's work site or shop, or available online via computer-based training, and targeted to the following groups of municipal field staff:

- **IDDE staff** are responsible for responding to reports of spills or illicit connections and perform source tracing, enforcement, education, and complete reporting to State Agencies. IDDE field staff are the most involved and must have a good working knowledge of the notification process and spill response procedures. These staff receive intensive training on each the above activities and continue their learning while on the job conducting investigations and working unique cases.

- **County field staff** may encounter an illicit discharge or connection during the normal course of their work. These groups receive training on how to identify a spill, as well as how to report and respond. Stormwater Division inspectors and O&M crews, Sewer Utility Division crews, Roads Division Shop crews, and the Traffic Division staff receive annual training. Roads Division Construction crews, Parks Department field staff and Facilities Maintenance field staff receive training every 2 years. Kitsap County Sheriff officers are trained every 3 years.
- **South, Central, and North Kitsap Fire and Rescue staff** are trained externally on how to report and respond to a spill, and the results and records are available to us upon request.

Typical trainings cover subjects such as: how to determine if a spill is considered an emergency or not, how to identify non-emergency illicit discharges, how to report a spill, where and how to obtain spill response supplies, using personal protective equipment when containing spills, which spill response supplies are best utilized in different situations, and how and when to implement the use of the spill response trailer that is fully stocked in case of a larger spill. Training is documented, and records are maintained of the specific training provided and staff trained.

Record Keeping

Kitsap County maintains records of all activities conducted to meet the requirements of the IDDE section of the Permit and provide data on program and spill-response activities in the NPDES Annual Report and SWMP. All records will be made available upon request.

6.3 Planned Activities

Kitsap County has implemented all required actions under this section of the Permit, including publication of the Kitsap County IDDE Program Plan and full implementation of all IDDE program elements. Activities in 2024 will consist of maintaining and improving the programs and adapting them as necessary to meet Permit and program objectives.

Kitsap County plans to conduct the following activities in 2024:

- Continue to conduct IDDE training for Kitsap County IDDE staff and field crews.
- Continue to refine the spill call system with greater field staff involvement in how calls are managed, documented and resolved.
- Update IDDE educational materials as needed.
- Perform targeted outfall screening for illicit discharges in priority watersheds.

7. CONTROLLING RUNOFF FROM NEW DEVELOPMENT, REDEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION SITES

This section describes the Permit requirements, programs, and planned activities related to Controlling Runoff from New Development, Redevelopment, and Construction Sites.

7.1 Permit Requirements

Section S5.C.6 of the Permit requires the County to:

- Develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff that enter the municipal separate storm sewer system from new development, redevelopment and construction site activities. The program must apply to both private and public projects.
- Adopt and implement a regulatory process with the necessary legal authority for site plan review, inspection, and escalating enforcement procedures necessary to implement the program in accordance with Permit conditions, including the minimum technical requirements in the 2019 Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.
- Provide options to allow non-structural preventive actions and source reduction approaches such as LID and measures to minimize the creation of impervious surfaces and the disturbance of native soils and vegetation.
- Adopt regulations that include provisions to verify adequate long-term operations and maintenance of new post-construction permanent stormwater facilities and BMP in accordance with Permit conditions, including an annual inspection frequency and/or approved alternative inspection frequency and maintenance standards for private drainage systems that are as protective as those in the 2019 Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.
- Train staff on the new codes, standards, processes and procedures.
- Develop a process to record and track all inspections, maintenance and enforcement actions by staff for inclusion in the annual report.
- Make available appropriate information to Permit applicants regarding NDPES Stormwater Construction and Industrial General Permits and their notices of intent (NOI).
- Summarize annual activities for the annual report and identify any necessary update to SWMP document.

7.2 Current Activities

Kitsap County's Department Community Development (DCD) has a comprehensive land-use and development Permit program. This program includes a Permit review and inspection process that addresses the areas required by the Permit as follows:

- Implementation of all existing stormwater codes and programs in compliance with Section S5.C.6 of the Permit.
- Inspection of all new development for Permit compliance.
- Provision of stormwater training for Kitsap County staff and external partners in the development community.

- Provision of information to applicants for sites that may require the Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSGP) or the Industrial Stormwater General Permit (ISGP), including links to application.
- Updated the Stormwater Design Manual and Kitsap County Code Title 12 to reflect changes to the Ecology Manual.

7.3 Planned Activities

Kitsap County has implemented all required actions under this section of the Permit and plans to conduct the following activities in 2024:

- Maintain, improve and adapt programs as necessary to meet Permit and program objectives.
- Continue to implement the enforcement process for KCPW staff to align with the updated stormwater code.
- DCD staff will provide site plan review of all submitted new development, redevelopment and construction permit applications and conduct site plan inspections of issued permits to ensure construction is in accordance with the approved plan.
- DCD staff will provide applicants with requirements (either in writing or during live consultation) for coverage under the ISGP and CSGP.
- When required, applicants must show proof of coverage under the NPDES SW General permits prior to project approval.
- DCD staff will provide NOI information to all property owners within 800 feet of the applicant within 14 days of the permit application being submitted.

8. MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

This section describes the Permit requirements, programs, and planned activities related to Operation and Maintenance (O&M) for Municipal Operations.

8.1 Permit Requirements

Section S5.C.7 requires Kitsap County to develop and implement a stormwater system O&M program with the goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations and to ensure the program includes provisions to verify adequate long-term O&M of stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities for both private and public projects that were permitted by the County. This includes:

- Establish maintenance standards for the municipal separate stormwater system that are at least as protective as those specified in the most current [Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington](#).
- Inspect all municipally owned or operated permanent stormwater treatment and flow control facilities at frequencies required in the permit.
- Establish and implement procedures to reduce stormwater impacts associated with runoff from municipal operations and maintenance activities, including but not limited to buildings/structures, parks, streets, parking lots, roads, or highways owned or maintained by the County, and to reduce pollutants in discharges from all lands owned or maintained by the County.
- Develop and implement an ongoing training program for staff whose job functions may impact stormwater quality and document the training program.
- Prepare Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for all heavy equipment maintenance or storage yards and material storage facilities owned or operated by the County that are not covered by the NPDES Stormwater Industrial General Permit.
- Track and maintain records of inspections, maintenance and repair activities, and summarize them in the annual report.

8.2 Current Activities

Kitsap County operates a robust O&M program that maintains County-owned facilities in a manner that is protective of water quality. In spring of 2022, the County partnered with a consultant to update its O&M Manual and document all practices, policies and procedures implemented to reduce stormwater impacts associated with runoff from all lands and roads owned or maintained by the County. This was completed in June 2022.

A SWPPP is a required component of this section of the Permit and is a document designed to prevent and reduce pollutant runoff from pollution generating sources. Kitsap County has created SWPPPs to meet the requirements to control pollution runoff from all County-owned and maintained facilities, where heavy equipment and potentially pollution generating materials are stored, and that are not covered by the Industrial Stormwater General Permit (ISGP). These include the Randy W. Casteel Public Works Annex, Central Kitsap Laydown Yard, Wildcat Lake County Park,

and Kitsap County Fairgrounds. All SWPPP's are reviewed annually and updated at least every four years based on the Permit (last revision in December 2023). The North, Central and South Road Maintenance Facilities are covered under the ISGP.

The Parks Department and Facilities Maintenance Division have separate policies and procedures to address the applicable compliance areas related to property maintenance. These policies and procedures are based on the latest available best management practices to protect water quality and direct the routine maintenance activities on parks, buildings, and associated areas.

Kitsap County Public Works, Parks, and Facilities Maintenance have programs that use a common integrated pest management plan and fertilizer management plan. These plans employ the latest best management practices to avoid the use of pesticides where possible. All applicators are licensed through the Washington State Department of Agriculture.

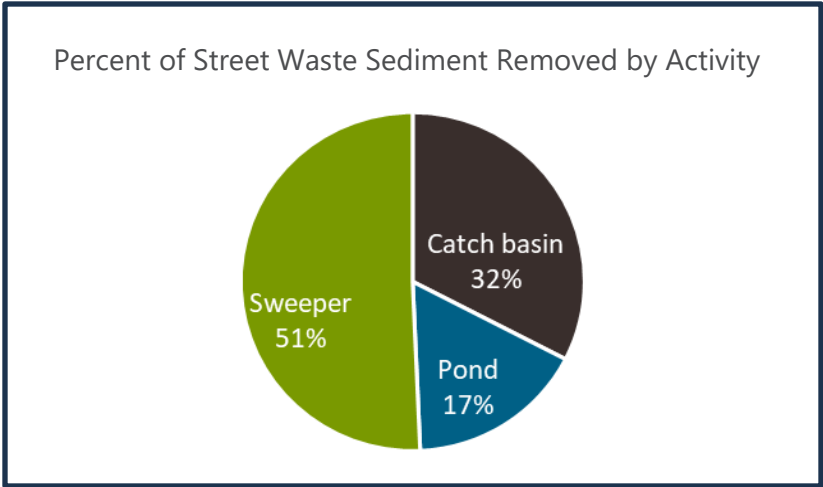
Kitsap County is one of the agencies participating in the Western Washington Regional Road Maintenance Endangered Species Act (ESA) Program. Since December 12, 2001, Kitsap County has been officially committed to implement the Regional Road Maintenance ESA program. This program includes all the activities listed under S5.C.5.f and has a training element at: <http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/maintenance/roadside/esa.htm>.

The Road Maintenance Division operates a water-quality street-sweeping program utilizing three high-efficiency street sweepers (purchased in-part with Ecology Grant funds). This program results in the removal of a significant amount of street grit and debris and intercepts this waste prior to being washed into our stormwater system or receiving waters.

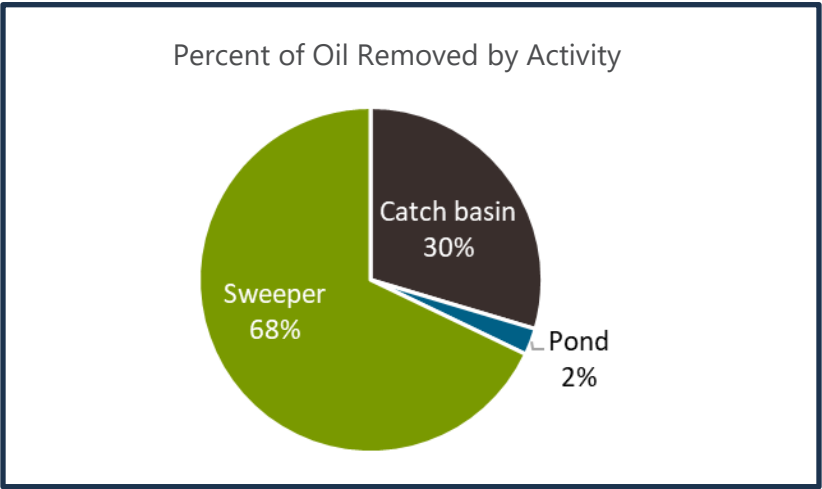
Kitsap County maintains an inspection schedule including privately and county-owned/maintained stormwater facilities per Kitsap County Code Title 12.24. Enforcement procedures are established in Title 12.32. The County maintains over 600 stormwater facilities to standards consistent with the Permit and cleans or inspects over 11,000 catch basins at least biannually. All catch basin and stormwater facility inspection and maintenance activities are planned and tracked in the Cartegraph© asset management system. Street waste removed from these systems are taken to the County-owned decant facility located adjacent to the Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant. The decant facility is operated under a solid waste handling permit issued by Kitsap Public Health District.

The amount and quality of street waste solids removed from roads and the stormwater system is closely tracked. These solids come from several activities, including soil removal during ditch maintenance or pond maintenance, sediment removed from catch basins and vaults, and solids removed from streets by street sweepers. All these solids, if allowed to accumulate in the stormwater system, have the potential to carry the associated contaminants to surface waters during runoff events. All stormwater and street solids are tested and disposed of in accordance with local and state requirements. These waste removal activities have a large impact on water quality, removing oils and heavy metals that would otherwise make their way to our natural waterways.

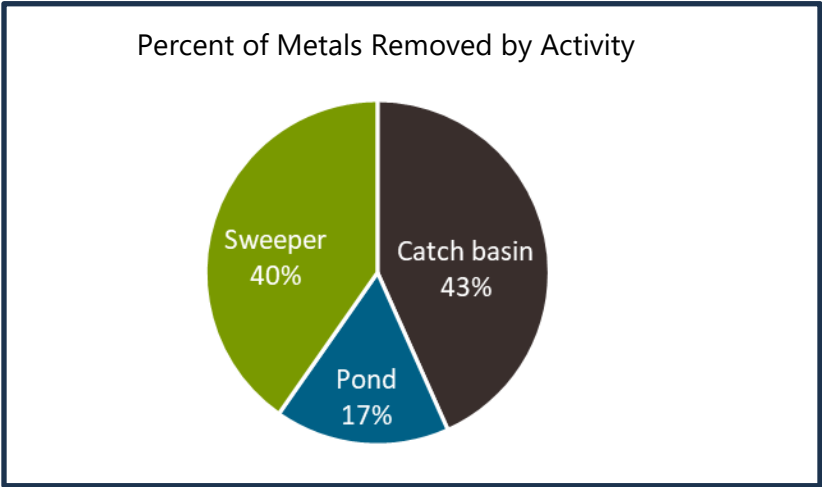
On average, 2,000 tons of street waste sediments are removed from the storm system each year. The figure below shows the percent of street waste sediment removed from the storm system by street sweeping (1,020 tons), catch basin cleaning (640 tons) and pond dredging (340 tons).



Each year approximately 500 gallons of oil are removed from the storm system. The figure below shows the percent of oil removed street sweeping (340 gal.), catch basin cleaning (150 gal) and pond dredging (10 gal).



Over 500 pounds of metals (copper, lead, and zinc) are removed annually from the storm system. The figure below shows the percent of metals removed by street sweeping (200 lbs.), catch basin cleaning (215 lbs.) and pond dredging (85 lbs.).



Kitsap County has implemented all required actions under this section of the Permit.

Kitsap County plans to conduct the following activities in 2024:

- Maintain, improve and adapt programs as necessary to meet Permit and program objectives.
- Continue annual inspection of all privately-owned stormwater facilities.
- Continue to maintain stormwater management facilities to enhance water quality, reduce local flooding and improve stormwater runoff flow-control.
- Expand asset management program to:
 - Maximize the efficiency of stormwater projects by coordinating water quality retrofits with road and sewer projects.
 - Track inspection, maintenance, condition and life cycle of assets to ensure replacements occur before failures.
 - Ensure adequate funding for all applicable requirements of the Permit.
- Kitsap County plans to partner with a consultant in 2024 to create a Strategic Asset Management Plan for the Stormwater Division. The proposed project will create a plan that will define how the County manages and enhances maintenance and replacement of assets, establish individual Asset Management Plans for all stormwater assets owned or maintained by the County, work in concert with the County's SMAP and overburdened communities plan, and provide a long-term view that supports enhanced maintenance, project prioritization, and inform future needs. This project will be a multi-year project, with an anticipated completion in 2026.

9. SOURCE CONTROL PROGRAM

This section describes the Permit requirements and planned activities related to the Source Control Program for Existing Development.

9.1 Permit Requirements

Section S5.C.8 requires the County to develop a program to prevent and reduce pollutants in runoff from areas that discharge to the MS4. The program must include:

- Application of operational source control BMPs, and if necessary, structural source control BMPs or treatment BMPs/facilities, or both to pollution generating sources associated with existing land uses and activities.
- Inspections of pollutant generating sources at publicly and privately owned institutional, commercial and industrial sites to enforce implementation of required BMPs to control pollution discharging into the MS4.
- Application and enforcement of local ordinances at sites discharging into the MS4, including sites with discharges authorized by a separate NPDES permit.
- Practices to reduce polluted runoff from the application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers from the sites identified in the inventory.
- Adopt and implement an ordinance that requires the application of source control BMPs for pollution generating sources as outlined in Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.
- Establish an inventory that identifies pollutant generating businesses and/or sites.
- Update the inventory at least once every five years.
- Implement an inspection program:
 - All identified sites with a business address shall be provided with information about activities that may generate pollutants and the source control requirements applicable to those activities.
 - Inspect 20% of all pollution generating businesses and/or sites on the inventory annually (including follow-up inspections, complaints and denied entry).
 - Inspect 100% of credible source control complaints.
- Implement a progressive enforcement policy that requires pollution generating sites to comply with stormwater requirements.
- Train source control inspection staff.

9.2 Current Activities

Kitsap County fully implemented a comprehensive Source Control program in 2023. Highlights of the major program elements are described below.

- Kitsap County Code 12.20.030 Source control of existing development was approved by the Kitsap County Board of Commissioners and adopted into code on August 7, 2022.
- Kitsap County hired a new full time Source Control Program Analyst in March 2023.

- A source control inventory has been established using data collected from the Department of Revenue and Kitsap County parcel GIS data. There are currently 726 applicable businesses/sites on the inventory.
- A source control inspection tracking GIS database has been created in Cartegraph.
- 100% of source control complaints are inspected.
- A finalized Source Control Program Plan has been created including a section detailing a progressive enforcement policy and includes an enforcement flow chart, which considers environmental harm, responsiveness in correction and repeat violations. This will also include inspection prioritization and modification information.

9.3 Planned Activities

Kitsap County plans to conduct the following activities in 2024:

- Update the Source Control Program Plan. This will include an inspection prioritization plan and notify all identified sites with a business address about activities that may generate pollutants and the source control requirements applicable to those activities.
- Update and maintain the source control inventory.
- Inspect 20% of all pollution generating businesses and/or sites on the inventory and 100% of all credible source control complaints.
- Document all inspections and implement the source control progressive enforcement policy.
- Train any new Kitsap County Source Control Program staff.

10. TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOAD REQUIREMENTS

This section describes the Permit requirements, programs, and planned activities related to TMDLs that are listed in Appendix 2 of the Permit. For all other applicable TMDLs, compliance with the Permit constitutes compliance with those TMDLs and no additional SWMP documentation is required.

10.1 Permit Requirements

Section S7 outlines the requirements for applicable TMDLs that are approved for stormwater discharges from the County's MS4:

- For applicable TMDLs listed in Appendix 2 of the Permit, comply with the specific requirements identified and maintain records of all required actions.
 - Designate any previously unscreened areas discharging via the MS4 to the TMDL areas the highest priority for illicit discharge detection and elimination routine field screening.
 - Screen for bacteria sources when conducting illicit discharge detection and elimination field screening activities in these areas.
 - Implement the schedules and activities identified in the IDDE section of the Permit for response to any illicit discharges found.
 - Install and maintain pet waste education and collection stations at municipal parks and other Permittee owned and operated lands adjacent to stream and marine shorelines. Focus on locations where people commonly walk their dogs.
- The status of the TMDL implementation shall be included as part of the annual report and each annual report shall include a summary of relevant SWMP and Appendix 2 activities conducted in the TMDL area to address the applicable TMDL parameters.

10.2 Current Activities

Currently, Kitsap County is affected by two fecal coliform TMDLs. The Sinclair and Dyes Inlets Fecal Coliform Bacteria TMDL was approved by EPA in 2012 and is listed in Appendix 2 of the Permit. The Liberty Bay Watershed Fecal Coliform Bacteria TMDL was approved by EPA in 2013 but is not included in Appendix 2 of the Permit.

Kitsap County has been working with Ecology on the development of these TMDLs and has implemented numerous projects to meet the water quality goals of the TMDLs.

Kitsap County implements an ongoing program to prevent, detect, characterize, trace, and eliminate illicit connections and discharges into the MS4. The TMDL areas have been screened and continue to be prioritized for illicit discharge detection and elimination routine field screening.

Kitsap County staff respond to all complaints from credible sources related to illicit discharges, illicit connections, and other stormwater source control issues. As needed, a coordinated response is made with KPHD's PIC program for follow-up site visits, educational and technical assistance, as well as enforcement when necessary. Sites with chronic problems, such as leaking dumpsters and grease containers are managed with progressive enforcement to ensure a timely and complete resolution.

Through the PIC program, KPHD locates and corrects failing home (onsite) septic systems; conducts shoreline surveys to identify other sources of bacteria; and works with KCD to make sure livestock owners are using best management practices to prevent animal waste from contributing bacteria to streams. KPHD and KCD continue to prioritize the TMDL areas in their CWK program work.

Catch basin inspection and cleanout is performed on a regular basis by trained KCPW Stormwater M&O staff. Fecal coliform bacteria levels have decreased since increased maintenance was established in 2008 and the current maintenance appears effective.

Kitsap County implements a robust Mutt Mitt Behavior Change Program to encourage pet waste pickup in public places such as parks and trails. Fecal bacteria in pet waste poses a significant threat to water quality. The Mutt Mitt stations are reliably stocked with bags to help people remember to pick up after their pets. Annually this program keeps over 200 tons of pet waste out from entering local waterways.

Kitsap County, together with the CWK partners, has provided updated information regarding actions taken for the Liberty Bay TMDL to the Department of Ecology per their request. Ecology is considering next steps for delisting of streams in Liberty based on improvements in water quality, source corrections and stormwater related improvements.

10.3 Planned Activities

Kitsap County has implemented all required actions under this section of the Permit. Future actions will consist of maintaining and improving the programs and adapting them as necessary to meet permit and program objectives.

Kitsap County plans to conduct the following activities in 2024:

- Continue to implement IDDE Program Plan including routine field screening of fecal sources in applicable TMDL watersheds.
- Continue to visit non-compliant dumpster sites and provide technical assistance.
- Continue to go above and beyond with catch basin cleanouts.
- Continue funding CWK efforts (KPHD PIC Program and KCD Agricultural Program) in applicable TMDL watersheds.
- Continue to implement the Mutt Mitt Program by installing and maintaining pet waste education and collection stations around Kitsap County prioritizing TMDL watersheds and areas adjacent to stream and marine shorelines where people commonly walk their dogs.

11. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

This section describes the Permit requirements and planned activities related to water quality monitoring.

11.1 Permit Requirements

In the previous Permit term (2013-2019), Section S8 of the Permit required the County choose one of two options for Section S8.B - Status and Trends Monitoring and Section S8.C - Effectiveness Studies: Option 1 - pay into a collective fund or Option 2 - conduct stormwater discharge monitoring. The County provided notification to Ecology by December 1, 2013, that they elected to pay into the collective fund for both options.

11.2 Current Activities

Kitsap County pays into the collective fund for Status and Trends Monitoring and for Effectiveness Studies. Payments have been made annually.

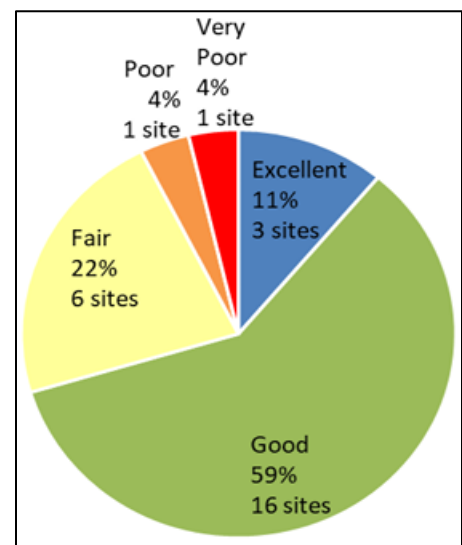
In addition to paying into the collective fund, KCPW also conducts several activities as part of the county-wide Stormwater Facility Effectiveness Program and Watershed Health Monitoring Program. KCPW collects stream flow data from two stormwater drainage basins (Manchester and Suquamish) to evaluate the effectiveness of stormwater management actions. Other effectiveness studies include tracking the removal of pollutants contained in solids from the storm system (catch basins, street sweeping and pond maintenance).

KCPW participates in the Stormwater Work Group and Source Identification subgroup. The group's work directs the [Stormwater Action Monitoring](#) (SAM) program implementation and other stormwater-related monitoring and assessment.

KCPW monitors stream health by collecting benthic macroinvertebrate samples from 60 sites on 42 streams. Benthic macroinvertebrates, also known as stream bugs, are animals that can be seen with the naked eye, do not have backbones and live in the stream benthos (in or near the streambed). They include insects, crustaceans, worms, snails, clams, etc. Benthic macroinvertebrates are monitored because they are good indicators of the biological health of stream systems and play a crucial role in the stream ecosystem. Sites are monitored on a rotational basis with most sites visited every other year.

The Benthic Index of Biotic Integrity (B-IBI) is a standardized scoring system describing stream health. The greater the types (diversity) of insects and number of insects represented in the sample result in a higher score. Ten metrics are calculated, then added together to provide a score up to 100 points

2022 Percentage of sites within each biological condition category



which is broken down into biological condition categories ranging from “excellent” to “very poor.” This standardized scoring system allows Kitsap County stream health comparisons to the greater Puget Sound streams. Kitsap has been conducting macroinvertebrate sampling since 2010. In 2022, most sites were in the “good” to “fair” category. Benthic monitoring was conducted in fall of 2023 with results expected in summer 2024.

Kitsap County provided opportunities for the public to engage in community science by offering benthic macroinvertebrate volunteer training and monitoring at 32 sites on 23 streams. Volunteers, partner organization staff, and Olympic College students joined Kitsap County staff to collect stream bugs and perform habitat assessments. This work allows volunteers to see first-hand the role B-IBI scores play as an important indicator of a stream’s health.

11.3 Planned Activities

Kitsap County plans to conduct the following activities in 2024:

- Continue to participate in the Stormwater Action Monitoring program.
- Continue to implement the watershed health monitoring program to demonstrate protection, improvement or decline in watershed health related to stormwater management actions.
- Continue to implement the Stormwater Effectiveness Program targeting stormwater restoration sites, stormwater capital facilities projects and stormwater retrofit project sites.

12. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

This section describes the Permit requirements and planned activities related to reporting activities required under the Permit.

12.1 Permit Requirements

Section S9 of the Permit requires the following:

- Submit an annual report to Ecology by March 31 of the following year. The reporting period for annual reports will be the previous calendar year. The annual report shall include the SWMP, annual report form, and notification of jurisdictional boundary changes that affect the geographic area of Permit coverage, together with any implications for the SWMP.
- Retain all records related to the Permit and SWMP for at least five years and submit records to Ecology upon request.
- Make records related to the Permit and SWMP available to the public at reasonable times during business hours. The County must also provide a copy of the most recent annual report to any individual or entity upon request. The SWMP and annual reports will be posted to the website.

12.2 Current Activities

Kitsap County submitted an NPDES annual report and SWMP Plan as required by the Permit, and both are posted on the [Kitsap County website](#). The County also submitted a supplementary memo describing coordination with the Comprehensive Plan and other long-range land use planning efforts by January 1, 2023, per S5.C.1.b.i(b).

12.3 Planned Activities

This SWMP Plan has been prepared to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Permit and to describe future planned activities. This SWMP will be updated annually to reflect progress with implementing all elements of the stormwater management program required for compliance with the Permit and posted to the Kitsap County website.

13. COMPLIANCE WITH UNDERGROUND INJECTION WELL (UIC) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The UIC Program rule, chapter 173-218 WAC, is the regulatory authority for underground injection control wells in Washington. This section describes the requirements of the UIC well program.

13.1 UIC Program Requirements

To use the presumptive approach to meet UIC program rule authorization for municipal Class V UIC wells, jurisdictions have the option of applying their SWMP to the areas served by their municipal UIC wells.

The requirements include:

- Register all UIC wells, existing (in use before 2/3/2006) and new, with Ecology.
- Complete well assessment for all existing wells in use prior to 2/3/2006.
- Site, design, construct, operate, and maintain new UIC wells according to the specifications throughout the 2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW) Section I-4 Underground Injection Wells.
- Fulfill source control and O&M requirements for both new and existing UIC wells by:
 - O&M according to the specifications of SWMMWW Section I-4.
 - Source control activities (including targeted education and outreach) that are well-suited for land uses associated with the UIC wells and to the specifications in the SWMMWW.
 - Provide IDDE programs in areas served by the UIC wells to prevent pet waste and control other sources of pathogens.

13.2 Current Activities

Kitsap County currently operates 22 municipal Class V UIC wells and meets the requirements of the UIC Program by applying the SWMP to the entire MS4, including areas served by UIC facilities.

- KCPW has registered and completed well assessments for all existing UIC wells with Ecology.
- For new UIC wells, registration forms are submitted 60 days prior to construction to allow for a full review of the application by Ecology and Kitsap County Department of Community Development. All UIC wells will comply with all the siting design, and treatment requirements through either the presumptive approach or the demonstrative approach.
- KCPW provides operations and maintenance of all UIC wells per the specifications in WMMWW I-4.11.
- KCPW Source Control Program targets pollution generating sources that potentially contribute storm runoff to the UIC wells. KCPW inspects 100% of source control complaints utilizing BMP educational materials and illicit discharge violations as needed.
- Kitsap County Code, Title 12 outlines storm water management regulations and provides a mechanism to take enforcement actions for any code violations.

- KCPW implements a robust IDDE program to ensure all UIC wells do not receive any fluids other than stormwater and to reduce potential pollutants in stormwater.
- Through the Clean Water Kitsap interlocal agency partnership, KCPW sponsors the KPHD Water PIC Program to identify and correct sources of fecal pollution expected to reach ground water.
- KPHD staff sample dozens of streams across the county for fecal bacteria, an indicator of fecal pollution caused by human or animal waste. Sampling results are used to identify and eliminate the sources of pollution. Staff also investigate public sewage complaints, agricultural complaints, and on-site sewage deficient pump reports from certified septic pumpers.
- Public education and outreach efforts such as the Mutt Mitt Program encourage pet waste pickup in public places. This program works to divert pathogens from reaching ground water through UIC wells.

13.3 Planned Activities

Kitsap County has implemented all required actions under the UIC Program regarding existing UIC wells. Future actions will consist of continuing to meet the requirements for any new UIC wells, as well as maintaining and improving the programs and adapting as necessary to meet program objectives.

Kitsap County plans to conduct the following activities in 2024, including areas served by UIC wells:

- Submit all registration forms, for any new UIC wells, 60 days prior to construction to allow for a full review of the application by Ecology and Kitsap County Department of Community Development. All UIC wells will comply with all the siting design, and treatment requirements through either the presumptive approach or the demonstrative approach.
- Continue to maintain facilities to enhance water quality and meet UIC program requirements.
- Enhance the Mutt Mitt program with new information from station sponsor surveys and continue to build and support the program in these areas.
- Continue funding KPHD PIC program efforts.
- Adopt and implement an ordinance that requires the use of source control BMPs for pollution generating sources.
- Continue to implement Source Control and IDDE programs to identify and correct any potential sources of pollution.
- Continue to implement Kitsap1 and SeeClickFix, the regional spills reporting hotline and mobile app.