ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA

November 14, 2013 - North Conference Room

21630 11th Avenue South – Des Moines 98198

5:30P – 6:50P

1. Approve minutes 10/10/13 meeting

2. Comprehensive SWM Plan

   (Discussion Item – 25 min)

   The consultant, Parametrix, will provide an overview of the Draft Scope of Work for the 2014 Comprehensive SWM Plan. Staff is seeking feedback from the Committee before the scope of work is finalized and brought forward to the Council for approval.

3. Tree Trimming/Tree Clearing Discussion

   (Discussion Item – 25 min)

   Staff will proved an overview and interdiction to the issue of tree trimming/removal and outline several policy questions related to trees on private property, public property and in critical areas.

4. Draft 2014 Work Program

   (Discussion Item – 20 min)

   Preliminary discussion of the Draft 2014 Environment Work Program

5. NPDES Permit Monitoring and Assessment

   (Directional Item – 10 min)

   Staff is requesting approval for opting in Ecology's Regional Stormwater Management Program in lieu of conducting stream monitoring and outfall discharge monitoring as required under Section 8 – Monitoring & Assessment of the City's NPDES Permit.

DRAFT MINUTES - ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL COMMITTEE MEETING 07/11/2013

The meeting was called to order @ 6:10 PM, Thursday, October 10, 2013, in the North Conference Room @ 21630 11th Avenue South, Des Moines with the following in attendance:

Council Members
Dave Kaplan, Chair
Melissa Musser
Jeremy Nutting

City Staff
Tony Piasecki, City Manager
Dan Brewer, Planning, Building & PW Director
Loren Reinhold, SWM Utility Manager
Pat Bosmans, City Attorney
Peggy Volin, Admin Asst II

AGENDA:

1. Approve minutes of June 13, 2013
2. SWM Capital Improvement Budget
3. Project Updates
4. NPDES Litigation Update

MEETING:

1. Minutes of June 13, 2013, were unanimously approved.

2. SWM Capital Improvement Budget: Loren Reinhold went through the proposed 2014 SWM CIP Budget. He started by explaining a transfer from Operations to CIP is reduced by $250,000 in order to provide funding for the SWM Comprehensive Plan effort. Then went on to outline the three construction projects scheduled for next year which include the 216th Place Pipe Replacement; the Des Moines Memorial Drive Pipeline from S 212th to S 213th Streets; and the 24th Avenue Pipeline project from S 224th to S 230th Streets in conjunction with the 24th Street Sidewalk Safety Improvement Project. Design and permitting to be completed for the Lower Massey Creek Channel project in preparation for construction in 2015. Pipe Replacement Program funds for 2015 have been moved forward to this year to cover the cost of the 216th Street "Sinkhole" pipe repair. Because of high costs, the Barnes Creek/Kent-Des Moines Road Culvert Replacement needs to go through a feasibility analysis to determine the most cost effective means to build the project. CIP proposes to do the analysis in 2014 with construction in 2016.

3. Project Updates: Loren gave a brief update SWM's projects which included:
    - Lower Des Moines Creek, Barnes Creek 223rd Street Culvert Project, Redondo Heights Culvert completed.
    - Detention Pond Safety Improvements (chain link fencing), currently soliciting quotes and will be installed by end of year.

- 216th Street sinkhole/pipe repair – 10 contractors were solicited but only one quote received which was high. Looking to get another quote before proceeding. Budget amendment will be required to add this urgent repair project to 2013.
- Lower Massey Creek Channel Project – the initial hydraulic modeling is complete and preliminary engineering will start soon. Recommended approach is now to install a sheet pile wall on the south side of the creek rather than the north side to achieve a higher channel capacity.

4. NPDES Litigation Update: Loren provided information to the Committee describing the history of our municipal stormwater permit (NPDES). City Attorney Pat Bosmans, then briefed the Committee on the new NPDES Phase II 2013-2018 Permit and gave a brief update on the litigation involving small cities and said we have completed our interrogatories and the preliminary hearings (Pollution Control Hearings Board) are scheduled for October. The Board is expected to issue a decision within 60-90 days following the conclusion of the hearings.

Meeting Adjourned @ 6:52 pm
Submitted by: Peggy Volin, Admin Asst II

2014 Stormwater Comprehensive Plan - Scope of Work

1. Understanding and categorizing the City's current storm water assets.
    a. Known physical assets such as storm sewers, ditches, ponds, swales, etc.
    b. Known drainage basins and basin related stormwater assets
    c. Known stormwater and surface water operations and maintenance practices
    d. Existing modeling data, if available
    e. Background on the City's current stormwater utility fees and financial policies
2. Regulatory Compliance
    a. Ensure compliance with City codes and ordinances
    b. Ensure ongoing compliance with the NPDES Phase II Permit
    c. Ensure legal sufficiency for fee and rate collection as well as position the City for potential grants and loans
3. Evaluating existing problems and future needs to arrive at an effective CIP
    a. Leverage City Staff's knowledge base of existing stormwater issues and potential solutions
    b. Assess problem areas, understand the cause and develop potential solutions
    c. Prioritize CIP projects to allow the City to maximize the utility of limited funding
4. Public Involvement
    a. Leverage and incorporate the public knowledge base to build a more comprehensive "known problem" database
    b. Encourage public input to build support for a successful utility
    c. Provide transparency regarding the purpose and need of the utility and the associated fees/rates
5. Fiscal Analysis
    a. Prepare a sound fiscal analysis that is consistent and accurate to fund a reasonable level of investment in the City's storm water infrastructure and that provides for ongoing maintenance.

Memo

Date: November 7, 2013

To: City Council Environment Committee

Cc: Tony Piasecki, Dan Brewer, Pat Bosmans

From: Denise E. Lathrop, AICP - Community Development Manager

RE: *Tree Trimming, Topping and Removal*

Introduction:

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide the Council Environment Committee with an overview of how the Community Development Division interprets the Des Moines Municipal Code requirements related to requests by citizens/others to prune, top or remove trees within the City of Des Moines. It is intended to facilitate the Committee's policy discussion regarding how the City regulates the cutting of trees.

Tree cutting requests typically relate to view preservation, vegetation maintenance, and tree hazards on the following categories of sites:

- Trees on private developed sites,
- Trees on private undeveloped sites,
- Trees on public properties/utility corridors, and
- Trees on city-owned property and right of way
- Trees within environmentally critical areas (private/public properties).

Policy Questions for Committee:

How does the City want to regulate the cutting of trees?

- Tree trimming on private property
    - By ordinance or Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO) interpretation
    - Critical Areas only
    - Permission by property owner
    - Permit for clearing and/or topping outside of other development
- Tree trimming on Public Property
    - By Executive order/ ordinance/ CAO interpretation
    - Critical areas only
    - To preserve views
    - Permit for clearing and/or topping

Regulatory Framework:

Federal

The Endangered Species Act, the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act provide for the protection of habitat.

State

Washington State's Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A) identifies 14 goals that are to be used by local governments to "guide" the development of comprehensive plans and development regulations, including critical areas ordinances, to meet its intent and requirements. One of the planning goals of the GMA is to "Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water." Cities and Counties subject to planning under the GMA must also designate critical areas and develop policies and development regulations to protect the functions and values of critical areas using "best available science" (BAS).

In addition to the GMA, the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) is intended to ensure that environmental values are considered during decision-making by state and local agencies. When SEPA was adopted, the legislature identified four primary purposes:

1. "To declare a state policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment;
2. To promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere;
3. To stimulate the health and welfare of man; and
4. To enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the state and nation" [RCW 43.21C.010]."

The state shoreline guidelines (WAC 173-26), emphasize the protection and restoration of shoreline natural resources. The guidelines refer to the protection of shoreline ecological processes (such as hydrology and sediment transport) and shoreline ecological functions (provided by water quality, vegetation, and habitat). A major concept in the protection of ecological functions is termed "no net loss."

- **"No Net Loss"** – means the maintenance of the aggregate total of the City's shoreline ecological functions. The no net loss standard requires that the impacts of each shoreline development and/or use, whether permitted or exempt, be identified and mitigated such that there are no resulting adverse impacts on ecological functions or processes. The concept of "net" as used herein, recognizes that any development has potential or actual, short-term or long-term impacts and that by applying appropriate development standards and mitigation measures (including avoiding impacts), implementing the SMP will not diminish the shoreline resources and values as they currently exist.

Local

The Conservation Element of the Des Moines Comprehensive Plan sets forth the policy direction "To protect, improve, and sustain environmental quality through best management practices and the use of best available science."

Tree cutting and removal as well as tree retention are regulated pursuant to the Land Filing, Clearing and Grading Code (Chapter 14.24 DMMC), Landscaping and Screening Requirements (Chapter 18.41

DMMC) and Environmentally Critical Areas Code (Chapter 18.86) and Shoreline Master Program (Chapter 18.90 DMMC). Tree cutting is interpreted as a "development activity" which is defined in DMMC 18.04.221 as "any work, condition, or activity which requires a permit or approval under Titles 11, 14, 16, or 18 DMMC or under chapter 2.22 DMMC."

Title 17 Subdivisions as well as specific land use zones (e.g., Business Park zone and Institutional Campus zone) address trees as it relates to new required landscaping areas. Des Moines does not have a view protection ordinance; however, view preservation is addressed in *DMMC 18.41.110 Scenic view preservation* as it relates to the establishment of new landscaped areas. There are no city-wide view covenants but there may be covenants recorded on specific properties. Excerpts from relevant code sections are provided as Attachment 1.

The Environmentally Critical Areas Code (CAO) and Shoreline Master Program (SMP) provide additional protection measures for activities located in critical areas and shoreline environments. Critical areas that are of special concern to the city include geologically hazardous areas, hillsides, wetlands, areas of special flood hazard, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, aquifer recharge areas and streams, and the buffers of these areas as defined in chapter 18.04 DMMC. The shoreline jurisdiction includes all water areas of the state, the lands underlying them, and areas that are 200 feet landward of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) of waters that have been designated as "shorelines of statewide significance" or "shorelines of the state."

The following activities are exempt from permit requirements pursuant to *DMMC 14.24.170 Exemptions*, provided the activity complies with other sections of the code such as the environmentally critical areas regulations:

- Removal of trees and ground cover in emergency situations involving immediate danger to life or property or substantial fire hazards;
- Removal of trees or ground cover or dumping of fill on partially developed lots for the purpose of general property and utility maintenance, landscaping, or gardening; provided, that this exemption shall not apply to land clearing, grading, or filling for the purpose of developing the property with substantial permanent improvements such as roads, driveways, utilities, or buildings; and
- Removal of dead or diseased ground cover or trees.

DMMC 17.36.160 through 180 contain requirements to retain portions of existing significant vegetation that would be rendered ineffective if we allow alteration of vegetation on vacant or partially developed lots.

Areas of Ambiguity

While criteria established in DMMC 14.24.170, Chapter 18.86 and the SMP provide some guidance for removal of trees, there is no clear policy or development criteria regarding routine pruning or removal of trees for view preservation. In addition, there is no clarity regarding "best management practices" related to the cutting of trees.

The terms pruning and topping are often used synonymously when in fact they represent two different approaches to tree cutting. The following provides an overview of these practices and their effects:

- ***Pruning*** involves removing branches (or occasionally roots) from a tree or other plant using approved practices, to achieve a specified objective. Specific types of pruning may be necessary to maintain a mature tree in a healthy, safe, and attractive condition.

- ***Topping*** is an inappropriate pruning technique to reduce tree size that involves the drastic removal or cutting back of large branches in mature trees. Best Available Science does not support tree topping as a best management practice for tree care. Other names for topping include "heading," "tipping," "hat-racking," and "rounding over." Topping causes immediate injury to the tree, leaving large, open wounds that subject the tree to starvation and disease and decay and can ultimately result in early failure or death of the tree. Other effects include sunburn, rapid new growth, weak limbs and disfigured trees (Department of Natural Resources).

Options for Clarifying Policy and Regulations Pertaining to Trees:

The following additions/changes to the code are suggested as a means to provide staff and property owners with greater clarity on how the City regulates the cutting and maintenance of trees in the City:

- Add specific definition indicating what tree cutting and pruning entails.
- Add language indicating that tree topping in critical areas (and other areas?) is not an approved pruning technique.

- Further clarify in when a permit is not required per *DMMC 14.24.170 Exemptions* and define the criteria (examples provided below):
    - Normal pruning and maintenance – e.g., does not require a permit provided the pruning is limited to not more than 25% of a tree's total leaf area and the pruning conforms to the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) standards.
    - Small Trees (e.g., six inches (6") or less diameter measured at 4 ½ feet above the ground.)
    - Residential lots (e.g., provide criteria that would trigger a permit such as location in a critical area)
    - Emergency
- Further clarify when a permit is required per *Chapter 14.24 DMMC* and define criteria:
    - Construction work
    - Environmentally critical areas
    - Commercial zone
    - Landmark tree/grove (currently none identified in City)
- Establish criteria for granting a tree permit (examples follow):
    - The tree is hazardous, diseased, or dead
    - The tree removal is to enable construction work
    - The tree cutting is to satisfy a covenant recorded on the property

- Identify seasonal restrictions that may apply
- Replacement ratios that may apply (currently defined per Title 17 Subdivision Code)

- Identify federal or state requirements that people should be aware of (i.e., Endangered Species Act, Bald Eagle Protection Act, and Migratory Bird Treaty Act) and provide links to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitat and Species maps.

ATTACHMENT 1
Relevant Code Sections Related to Trees

Land Filing, Clearing and Grading Code (Chapter 14.24 DMMC):

14.24.020 Purposes.

(1) These regulations are adopted for the following purposes:

(a) To promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens;

(b) To preserve and enhance the city's physical and aesthetic character by preventing indiscriminate removal or destruction of trees, soils, or ground cover on undeveloped and partially developed property;

(c) To promote land development practices that result in a minimal disturbance to the city's vegetation and soils;

(d) To minimize surface and subsurface water runoff volumes and to prevent erosion-sedimentation and reduce the risk of slides and other unstable conditions;

(e) To minimize the need for additional storm drainage facilities;

(f) To retain clusters of trees for the abatement of noise and wind protection as well as site stability maintenance;

(g) To acknowledge that trees and ground cover reduce air pollution by producing pure oxygen from carbon dioxide;

(h) To minimize devaluation of property values due to unnecessary destruction of trees and ground cover;

(i) To promote building and site planning practices that are consistent with the city's natural topographical and vegetational features while at the same time recognizing that certain factors such as condition (e.g., disease, danger of falling, etc.), proximity to existing and proposed structures and improvements, interference with utility services, and the realization of a reasonable enjoyment of property may require the removal of certain trees and ground cover;

(j) To ensure prompt development, restoration and replanting, and effective erosion and sedimentation control of property during and after land clearing, grading, or filling through the use of phase development, performance bonds, and other reasonable controls;

(k) To reduce degradation of streams and other water bodies located in and adjacent to the city via scouring, siltation, and water pollution;

(l) To implement the goals and objectives of the State Environmental Policy Act and the water quality standards set forth by the State Department of Ecology; and

(m) To implement and further the city's comprehensive plan.

(2) It is not the intent or purpose of this chapter to prevent the reasonable development of land in the city. [Ord. 1407 § 105, 2007.]

14.24.030 Definitions – Use of words and phrases.

(11) "Ground cover" means land plants growing on the earth's surface and/or their remains and includes trees less than four inches in diameter measured at 24 inches above the ground level.

(12) "Land clearing" means the act of removing or destroying trees, topsoil, or ground cover from any undeveloped or partially developed lot, public lands, or public right-of-way.

(17) "Site alteration" means grading, excavating, filling, or other alterations of the earth's surface where material or manmade ground cover is destroyed and which may result in or contribute to erosion and sedimentation.

(21) "Tree" means a living woody plant characterized by one main stem or trunk and many branches, and having a diameter of four inches or more measured at 24 inches above ground level.

(22) "Undeveloped lot" means a lot or parcel of land upon which no usable structure exists.

14.24.170 Exemptions.

Applicants must receive a written letter of exemption from the code official before commencing with the exempted work. Exemption from the permit requirements of this section shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction.

(1) A grading or land clearing permit shall not be required for any of the following activities; provided that the clearing and grading activity shall be subject to the minimum requirements specified in this chapter:

(a) The installation and maintenance of fire hydrants, water meters, and pumping stations, and street furniture by the city or its contractors;

(b) Removal of trees and ground cover in emergency situations involving immediate danger to life or property or substantial fire hazards;

(c) Removal of trees or ground cover or dumping of fill on partially developed lots for the purpose of general property and utility maintenance, landscaping, or gardening; provided, that this exemption shall not apply to land clearing, grading, or filling for the purpose of developing the property with substantial permanent improvements such as roads, driveways, utilities, or buildings;

(d) Removal of dead or diseased ground cover or trees;

(e) A grading and filling activity not less than a total of 50 cubic yards which does not obstruct a drainage course;

(f) Grading and filling activity to place a building foundation approved under a city building permit and involves less than 120 cubic yards of grading and filling;

(g) Clearing less than 200 square feet;

(h) Cemetery graves;

(i) Refuse disposal sites controlled by other regulations;

(j) Exploratory excavations performed under the direction of a registered design professional. Exploratory excavation is not to begin construction of a building prior to receiving a permit (the sole purpose for preparing a soils report).

(2) Exemption from the permit requirements of this section shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this code or any other laws or ordinances of the city. [Ord. 1407 § 120, 2007.]

Landscaping and Screening Requirements (Chapter 18.41 DMMC)

18.41.090 Tree retention.

(1) All existing healthy evergreen trees six inches DBH (diameter at breast height) or greater and all existing healthy deciduous trees (excluding alders, European ashes, cottonwoods and willows) eight inches DBH or greater, shall be retained to the extent feasible within landscape areas. The community development department shall designate trees to be retained prior to issuance of a land clearing, grading, and filling permit.

(2) All clearing and grading shall take place outside the drip line of those trees to be retained; provided, that the community development department may approve hand clearing within the drip line if it can be demonstrated that such grading can occur without damaging the tree. If the roots are damaged, the community development department may require restoration measures such as the application of phosphate or potash.

(3) Any tree identified to be retained that is destroyed or damaged during construction shall be replaced by the applicant with five trees on the subject property or within a street planting strip near the subject property. Replacement trees shall be a minimum size of eight feet in height for evergreen trees, and two inches in caliper for deciduous, and shall be approved by the community development department. The community development department may approve smaller trees if he/she determines they are of specimen quality. These trees shall be provided in addition to any street trees required under chapter 12.28 DMMC. The exact type and location of street trees shall be determined by the community development department. [Ord. 937 § 2(part), 1992.]

18.41.110 Scenic view preservation.

Landscaping shall be designed, installed, and thereinafter maintained in such a manner which preserves scenic views and vistas of neighborhood and upland properties. Under no circumstances shall species of trees be planted which by virtue of their height and/or breadth at maturity impinge upon the views of other properties. [Ord. 937 § 2(part), 1992: Ord. 594 § 3(G), 1984.]

18.41.130 Landscaping adjacent to single-family residential and R-SE zones.

Care shall be exercised in the design of buffering landscaping and in the placement of trees adjacent to single-family residential or R-SE zoned properties in order to minimize maintenance problems stemming from branches overhanging property lines when such trees reach maturity. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to remove or trim boughs which overhang onto single-family residential and R-SE zoned properties when maintenance problems arise for the owner of the single-family residential or R-SE zoned property. [Ord. 1237 §§ 2, 4, 1999; Ord. 937 § 2(part), 1992: Ord. 594 § 3(I), 1984.]

Environmentally Critical Areas (Chapter 18.86 DMMC):

18.86.070 Best management practices required.

All allowed activities under this chapter shall be conducted using the best management practices, adopted pursuant to the King County Surface Water Design Manual, that result in the least amount of impact to the critical areas. Best management practices shall be used for tree and vegetation protection, construction management, erosion and sedimentation control, water quality protection, and regulation of chemical applications. The city shall observe the use of best management practices to ensure that the activity does not result in degradation to the critical area. Any incidental damage to, or alteration of, a critical area shall be restored, rehabilitated, or replaced at the responsible party's expense.

Subdivision Code (Title 17):

17.36.160 Natural features – General.

(1) General. The proposed subdivision shall demonstrate sensitivity to the natural features of the property including, but not limited to, topography, streams, lakes, wetlands, habitat, geologic features, and vegetation. Any division of land shall be designed to preserve and enhance as many of these valuable features as possible. In addition to the specific provisions of this chapter, the subdivision shall comply with all applicable provisions of Title 18 DMMC and other specific requirements regarding development restrictions due to natural features.

(2) Tracts Required. All wetlands, streams, and required buffers, pursuant to Title 18 DMMC, shall be located in separate tracts which limit development activity. The area dedicated under this section shall become the property of the city, which shall thereafter assume all maintenance and other ownership responsibilities.

(3) Lot Area. The area of the open space tracts shall not be included in the computation of lot area for any lot area. [Ord. 931 § 68, 1992.]

17.36.170 Natural features – Land adjacent to Puget Sound.

Subdivisions adjacent to Puget Sound shall comply with the provisions of the Des Moines shoreline master program (chapter 18.90 DMMC) regarding open space and public access. [Ord. 931 § 69, 1992.]

17.36.180 Natural features – Significant vegetation.

(1) Buffers. Significant trees or other natural vegetation located along the boundary of a subdivision shall be retained if the city determines that retention will provide beneficial buffering for or from abutting properties or rights-of-way. Vegetation which is retained shall be protected by establishing open space easements or tracts.

(2) Rights-of-Way and Tracts. Following preliminary subdivision approval, the applicant shall be allowed, pursuant to the provisions of Title 14 DMMC, to clear all vegetation which the community development director determines is necessary to install required improvements within rights-of-way and access or utility tracts shown on the approved preliminary subdivision.

(3) Lots. Removal of vegetation in the remainder of the subdivision shall occur on a lot-by-lot basis. No vegetation removal shall occur on any lot until and unless a complete building permit application has been submitted and a land grading, clearing, and filling permit has been issued for that lot in compliance with chapter 14.60 DMMC. On each lot, all significant trees as defined in chapter 17.04 DMMC, shall be retained except:

> (a) Those trees which are located in areas where structures or improvements are proposed or areas which, in the judgment of the planning official, must be cleared to allow construction of proposed structures or improvements; and
>
> (b) Those trees which, in the judgment of the planning official would constitute a danger to public safety; and
>
> (c) No more than one tree for each 2,400 square feet of lot area shall be required to be preserved on any lot. On lots which contain more than three significant trees, the planning official shall indicate which of the trees shall be retained. In making this decision, the planning official shall give preference to retaining large healthy trees or trees which are of an unusual species.

(4) Replacement. Any tree identified to be retained that is destroyed or damaged during construction shall be replaced by the applicant with five trees on the subject property or within a street planting strip near the subject property. Replacement trees shall be a minimum size of eight feet in height for evergreen trees and two inches in caliper for deciduous and shall be approved by the planning official. These street trees shall be provided in addition

to any street trees required under chapter 12.28 DMMC. The exact location for and type of street trees shall be determined by the planning official. [Ord. 931 § 70, 1992.]

2014 Environment Committee
Work Program
(November 14, 2013)

January 9, 2014
Tree Trimming/Tree Clearing Discussion (continued)

February 13, 2014
Stormwater Comprehensive Plan Elements

March 13, 2014
City Comprehensive Plan Update – Conservation Element
Southwest Suburban Sewer District Comprehensive Sewer System Plan – Tentative

April 10, 2014
Stormwater Comprehensive Plan Elements

May 8, 2014
Project Updates.
NPDES Program Update
Flood Hazard Code – FEMA

June 12, 2014
Stormwater Comprehensive Plan Elements

July 10, 2014
No meeting scheduled.

August 14, 2014
Stormwater Comprehensive Plan Elements

September 11, 2014
SWM Capital Improvement Budget
Budget Discussions
Project Updates

October 9, 2014
Lakehaven Utility District Comprehensive Water System Plan - Tentative
Stormwater Comprehensive Plan Elements

November 13, 2014
No meeting scheduled.

December 11, 2014
No meeting scheduled.

DRAFT

City of Des Moines

#5

PLANNING, BUILDING AND PUBLIC WORKS
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November 6, 2013

Rachel McCrea
MS4 Permit Manager
Department of Ecology, NWRO
3190 160th Avenue SE
Bellevue WA 98008-5452

Re: 2013-2018 MS4 Permit Section 8 Opt-In Notification

Dear Ms. McCrea:

The City of Des Moines, as a Phase II permittee, has chosen to opt in the Regional Stormwater Management Program under S8 of the 2013-2018 Municipal Permit. Specifically regarding S8.B Status and Trends, the City has chosen to carry out option #1 during this permit cycle. Also under S8.C Effectiveness, the City has chosen to carry out option #1 during this permit cycle. Upon entering this option the City shall pay into the collective fund beginning annually August 15, 2014, understanding the required payment for S8.B is $7,152 and $11,916 for S8.C.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please call Tyler Beekley at 206.870.6869, or tbeekley@desmoineswa.gov

Sincerely,

Anthony A. Piasecki
City Manager

cc: Loren Reinhold, SWM Utility Manager
Tyler Beekley, Water quality Specialist
Permit File

DRAFT