APPENDIX 3: APPLICABLE TMDL REQUIREMENTS

This appendix identifies the action items for WSDOT associated with the applicable TMDLs. Where TMDLs have determined Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for WSDOT stormwater discharges, compliance with the action items listed below constitutes compliance with the WLAs. This appendix lists the applicable TMDLs in two parts. Part 1 includes TMDLs that require action items above and beyond those required in the permit. Part 2 lists TMDLs that require WSDOT to implement the permit obligations that address the TMDL-listed pollutant in the TMDL areas.

Part 1 – For TMDLs listed in this part, in addition to applying the Highway Runoff Manual (HRM), compliance with the action items identified below shall constitute compliance with the TMDL WLAs.

1. Hangman Creek Fecal Coliform, Temperature and TSS/Turbidity TMDL (Ecology publication #11-10-012 and #09-10-030):

   - Prepare addendum to the initial inventory findings report. Include updates on potential TMDL concerns, and follow-up actions taken and/or notification to others where a concern has been identified but occurred outside WSDOT's right-of-way and control.

   (Submit 6 months after initial inventory findings report)

   - If stormwater discharges that transport bacteria over natural background levels to listed receiving waters are found from sources within WSDOT's right-of-way and control, WSDOT will apply BMPs from their SWMPP or perform remediation to correct bacteria discharges. For run-on sources of bacteria identified by WSDOT that are from outside of WSDOT's right-of-way, WSDOT will notify Ecology and work cooperatively with Ecology, the local jurisdiction, and other parties involved for their resolution.

   (As needed)

   - To address TSS/turbidity, WSDOT will work to prevent sediment from entering area waterways along SR 27 (in upper watershed) and SR 195 right-of-ways. WSDOT will prioritize problem areas and work with individual property owners to prevent sediment from entering area waterways via WSDOT's MS4.

   (On-going)

2. Henderson Inlet Watershed Fecal Coliform TMDL (Ecology publication #08-10-040 and #06-10-058):

   - Update WSDOT stormwater facilities on Southbound I-5 at milepost 110 by June 30, 2017.

3. Issaquah Creek Basin Fecal Coliform TMDL (Ecology publication #04-10-055):

   - If stormwater discharges that transport bacteria over natural background levels to listed receiving waters are found from sources within WSDOT's right-of-way and control, WSDOT will apply BMPs from their SWMPP or perform remediation to correct bacteria discharges. For run-on sources of bacteria identified by WSDOT that

are from outside of WSDOT's right-of-way, WSDOT will notify Ecology and work cooperatively with Ecology, the local jurisdiction, and other parties involved for their resolution.

(As needed)

4. Little Bear Creek Watershed Fecal Coliform TMDL (Ecology publication #05-10-024):

   - If stormwater discharges that transport bacteria over natural background levels to listed receiving waters are found from sources within WSDOT's right-of-way and control, WSDOT will apply BMPs from their SWMPP or perform remediation to correct bacteria discharges. For run-on sources of bacteria identified by WSDOT that are from outside of WSDOT's right-of-way, WSDOT will notify Ecology and work cooperatively with Ecology, the local jurisdiction, and other parties involved for their resolution.

   (As needed)

5. Nisqually River Tributaries Fecal Coliform and Dissolved Oxygen TMDL (Ecology publication #07-10-016 and #05-10-040):

   - Provide replacement bags at pet waste station on the dike at McAllister Creek or close public access to the dike.

   (As needed)

   - Participate in adaptive management meetings.

   (As needed)

6. Oakland Bay Tributaries/Hammersley Inlet Fecal Coliform and Temperature TMDL (Ecology publication No. 11-10-039, http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/1110039.html):

   - WSDOT will work with Ecology, Squaxin Island Tribe, and Mason County to determine potential sources of fecal coliform within WSDOT's right-of-way and control on a limited number of high priority Highway 3 stormwater discharge locations to Oakland bay. This work may include but is not limited to site visits, data review, and collaborative problem solving. If sources are identified within WSDOT's control, WSDOT will develop a plan and initiate efforts to apply best management practices from their SWMPP or perform remediation to correct the situations.

   (On-going)

   - WSDOT will inventory highway stormwater discharge locations, implement pollutant source identification, and identification of illicit sources of bacteria to WSDOT's stormwater conveyance system at the following locations within the TMDL boundary:

     - SR 3 stormwater discharge locations to Oakland Bay and the stormwater conveyance system directly discharging to this receiving water.

     - SR 3 stream crossings and the stormwater conveyance system directly discharging to these receiving waters.

- US 101 stream crossings and the stormwater conveyance system directly discharging to these receiving waters.

(Complete implementation by December 2015)

- Prepare inventory findings report.

(Submit by December 2015)

- Prepare addendum to the initial inventory findings report. Include updates on potential TMDL concerns, and follow-up actions taken and/or notification to others where a concern has been identified but occurred outside WSDOT's right-of-way and control.

(Submit 6 months after initial inventory findings report)

- If stormwater discharges that transport bacteria over natural background levels to listed receiving waters are found from sources within WSDOT's right-of-way and control, WSDOT will apply BMPs from their SWMPP or perform remediation to correct bacteria discharges. For run-on sources of bacteria identified by WSDOT that are from outside of WSDOT's right-of-way, WSDOT will notify Ecology and work cooperatively with Ecology, the local jurisdiction, and other parties involved for their resolution.

(As needed)

7. Palouse River Watershed Fecal Coliform TMDL (Ecology publication #10-10-067):

- WSDOT will implement its programmatic approach (see flow chart at the end of Appendix 3) within the Palouse River fecal coliform bacteria TMDL boundary. These efforts will focus identification of illicit sources of bacteria and sediment discharges to WSDOT's stormwater conveyance system. Prioritization of inventory, illicit discharge detection, and source identification efforts will occur in the following order:
  - Highway 26 and Highway 195 stormwater discharge locations to the Palouse River near Colfax and the stormwater conveyance ditches discharging to this receiving water.
  - Highway 26 stream crossing and stormwater discharges to the Palouse River at the Adams/Whitman County line.
  - Highway 195 stormwater discharge locations to Dry Creek and the stormwater conveyance ditches discharging to this receiving water.
  - Highway 26 steam crossings and stormwater discharge locations to Rebel Flat, Union Flat, and Willow creeks.
  - Highway 23 stormwater discharge locations and stormwater conveyance ditches discharging into receiving waters.

(Complete by March 2015)

- Prepare inventory findings report.

(Submit by March 2015)

- Prepare addendum to the initial inventory findings report. Include updates on potential TMDL concerns, and follow-up actions taken and/or notification to others where a concern has been identified but occurred outside WSDOT's right-of-way and control.

(Submit 6 months after initial inventory findings report)

- If stormwater discharges that transport bacteria over natural background levels to listed receiving waters are found from sources within WSDOT's right-of-way and control, WSDOT will apply BMPs from their SWMPP or perform remediation to correct bacteria discharges. For run-on sources of bacteria identified by WSDOT that are from outside of WSDOT's right-of-way, WSDOT will notify Ecology and work cooperatively with Ecology, the local jurisdiction, and other parties involved for their resolution.

(As needed)

8. Samish Bay Watershed Fecal Coliform TMDL (Ecology publication #09-10-019):

- Participate in TMDL adaptive management process.

(On-going)

9. South Fork Palouse River Fecal Coliform TMDL (Ecology publication #11-10-074 and #09-10-060):

- Prepare addendum to the initial inventory findings report. Include updates on potential TMDL concerns, and follow-up actions taken and/or notification to others where a concern has been identified but occurred outside WSDOT's right-of-way and control.

(Submit 6 months after initial inventory findings report)

- If stormwater discharges that transport bacteria over natural background levels to listed receiving waters are found from sources within WSDOT's right-of-way and control, WSDOT will apply BMPs from their SWMPP or perform remediation to correct bacteria discharges. For run-on sources of bacteria identified by WSDOT that are from outside of WSDOT's right-of-way, WSDOT will notify Ecology and work cooperatively with Ecology, the local jurisdiction, and other parties involved for their resolution.

(As needed)

- WSDOT will annually inspect under the Highway 195 Bridge in Colfax and take any necessary action to prevent pigeons from roosting there.

(Within 90 days of the annual inspection)

- WSDOT will implement its programmatic approach at Highway 195 stormwater discharge locations and stormwater conveyance ditches discharging into Dry Fork Creek south of Pullman, WA.

(Complete by March 2015)

10. South Prairie Creek Watershed Fecal Coliform and Temperature TMDL (Ecology publication #06-10-018 and #03-10-055):

    - If stormwater discharges that transport bacteria over natural background levels to listed receiving waters are found from sources within WSDOT's right-of-way and control, WSDOT will apply BMPs from their SWMPP or perform remediation to correct bacteria discharges. For run-on sources of bacteria identified by WSDOT that are from outside of WSDOT's right-of-way, WSDOT will notify Ecology and work cooperatively with Ecology, the local jurisdiction, and other parties involved for their resolution.

    (As needed)

    - Participate in adaptive management meetings.

    (As needed)

11. Spokane River Watershed Dissolved Oxygen TMDL (Ecology publication #07-10-073):

    - Prepare addendum to the initial inventory findings report. Include updates on potential TMDL concerns, and follow-up actions taken and/or notification to others where a concern has been identified but occurred outside WSDOT's right-of-way and control.

    (Submit 6 months after initial inventory findings report)

    - If stormwater discharges that transport phosphorus and ammonia over natural background levels to listed receiving waters are found from sources within WSDOT's right-of-way and control, WSDOT will apply BMPs from their SWMPP or perform remediation to correct the situation. For run-on sources of phosphorus and ammonia identified by WSDOT that are from outside of WSDOT's right-of-way, WSDOT will notify Ecology and work cooperatively with Ecology, the local jurisdiction, and other parties involved for their resolution.

    (As needed)

12. Stillaguamish River Watershed Fecal Coliform, Dissolved Oxygen, Turbidity, pH, Mercury, Arsenic and Temperature TMDL (Ecology publication #06-10-057):

    - If stormwater discharges that transport bacteria over natural background levels to listed receiving waters are found from sources within WSDOT's right-of-way and control, WSDOT will apply BMPs from their SWMPP or perform remediation to correct bacteria discharges. For run-on sources of bacteria identified by WSDOT that are from outside of WSDOT's right-of-way, WSDOT will notify Ecology and work cooperatively with Ecology, the local jurisdiction, and other parties involved for their resolution.

    (As needed)

    - Provide replacement bags and maintain educational signage at pet waste management stations at I-5 rest areas.

    (As needed)

13. Swamp Creek Basin Fecal Coliform TMDL (Ecology publication #06-10-021):

    - If stormwater discharges that transport bacteria over natural background levels to listed receiving waters are found from sources within WSDOT's right-of-way and control, WSDOT will apply BMPs from their SWMPP or perform remediation to correct bacteria discharges. For run-on sources of bacteria identified by WSDOT that are from outside of WSDOT's right-of-way, WSDOT will notify Ecology and work cooperatively with Ecology, the local jurisdiction, and other parties involved for their resolution.

    (As needed)

14. Teanaway River Temperature TMDL (Ecology publication #03-10-025 and #01-10-019

    - Maintain roads and roadside stormwater conveyance ditches to prevent entry of sediment into area waterways.

    (On-going)

15. Totten, Eld, and Skookum Inlets Tributaries Fecal Coliform and Temperature TMDL (Ecology publication #06-03-007):

    - If stormwater discharges that transport bacteria over natural background levels to listed receiving waters are found from sources within WSDOT's right-of-way and control, WSDOT will apply BMPs from their SWMPP or perform remediation to correct bacteria discharges. For run-on sources of bacteria identified by WSDOT that are from outside of WSDOT's right-of-way, WSDOT will notify Ecology and work cooperatively with Ecology, the local jurisdiction, and other parties involved for their resolution.

    (As needed)

16. Tucannon River Watershed Temperature TMDL (Ecology publication #10-10-019):

    - Maintain roads and roadside stormwater conveyance ditches to prevent entry of sediment into area waterways.

    (On-going)

17. Upper Yakima River Basin Suspended Sediment, Turbidity and Organochlorine Pesticide TMDL (Ecology publication #02-10-047 and #03-10-058):

    - Maintain roads and roadside stormwater conveyance ditches to prevent sediment from entering area waterways.

    (On-going)

18. Walla Walla River Watershed Fecal Coliform, PCBs, Chlorinated Pesticide, Temperature, pH and Dissolved Oxygen TMDL (Ecology publication #06-10-074 (Bacteria), #05-10-079 (Toxics), #07-10-030 (Temperature), and #07-03-010 (DO and pH)):

    - The US 12 project will re-route 97 percent of the highway's traffic volume to the plateau located well above the Walla Walla River.

    (Dependent on funding)

- WSDOT will implement infiltration and/or dispersion to address the pollutants covered under this TMDL, where feasible.

(On-going)

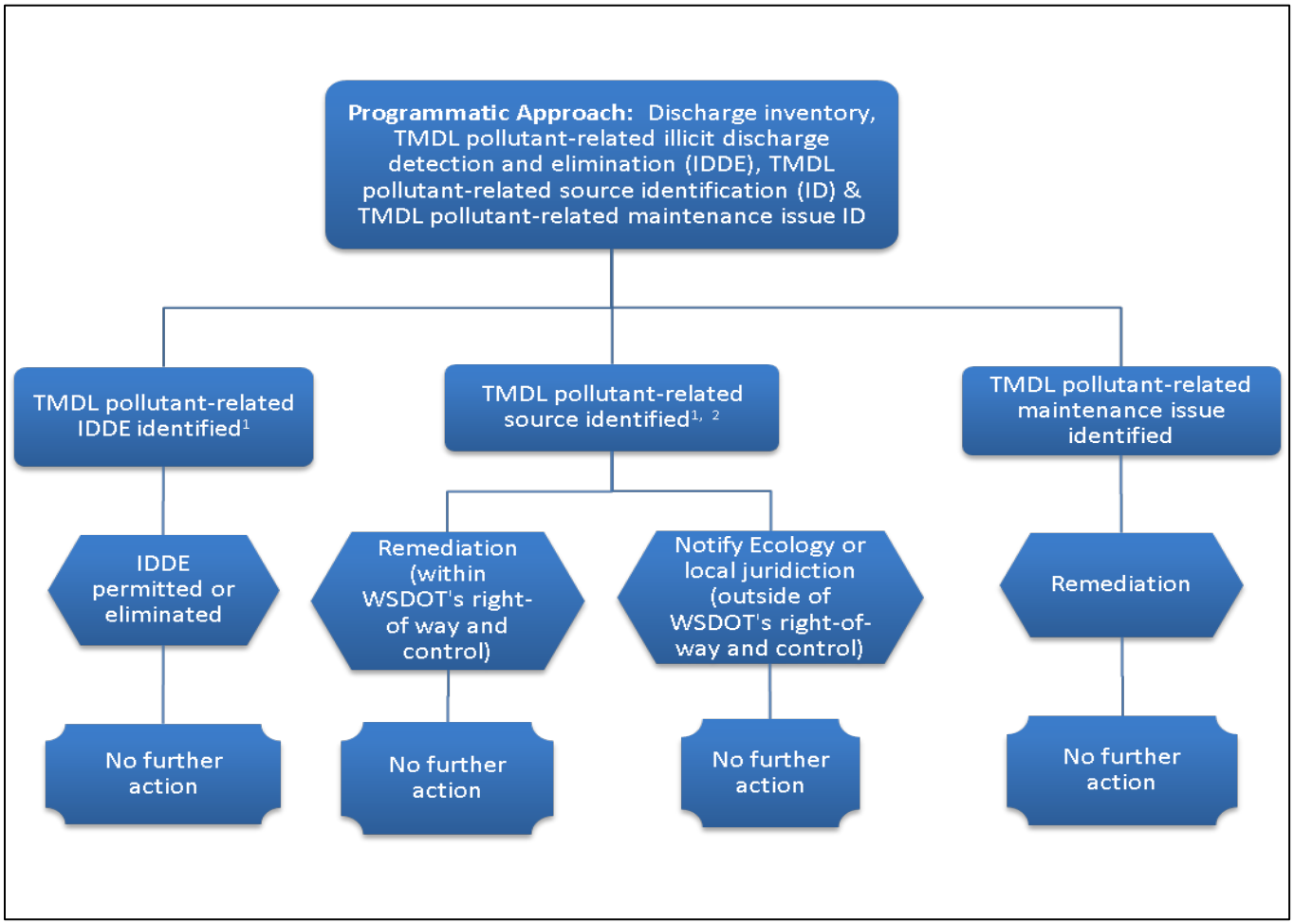
- WSDOT will follow the current Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management Plan (South Central Region, Area 4) within the Walla Walla TMDL boundary.

(On-going)

Part 2 – For the TMDLs listed in this part, in addition to applying the Highway Runoff Manual (HRM), compliance with permit obligations that address the TMDL-listed pollutants shall constitute compliance with these TMDLs and prescribed WLAs.

1. Bear-Evans Fecal Coliform, Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature TMDL (Ecology publication #08-10-026 and 08-10-058)
2. Green River Temperature TMDL (Ecology publication #11-10-046)
3. Liberty Bay Watershed Fecal Coliform Bacteria TMDL (Ecology publication # 13-10-014)
   - WSDOT's obligations apply to Phase II municipal stormwater permit areas only.
4. Newaukum Creek Temperature TMDL (Ecology publication #11-10-047)
5. Puyallup River Watershed Fecal Coliform TMDL (Ecology publication #11-10-040)
6. Salmon Creek Watershed Temperature TMDL (Ecology publication #11-10-044)
7. Sinclair and Dyes Inlets Fecal Coliform Bacteria TMDL (Ecology publication #11-10-051)
8. Snoqualmie River Temperature TMDL (Ecology publication #11-10-041)
9. Upper Naches River and Cowiche Creek Temperature TMDL(publication #10-10-068):
   - WSDOT's obligations apply to Phase II municipal stormwater permit areas only.
10. Whatcom, Squalicum, and Padden Creeks Temperature TMDL (Ecology publication #11-10-019)

WSDOT's Programmatic Approach flow chart



[1] Based on visual observation
[2] Only sources that enter a WSDOT conveyance and discharge to a surface water body included in the TMDL.