

## Potential MS4 Outfall Reporting Standard Attribute Information (February 2017)

This handout was created as part of the MS4 Outfall Reporting Standard presentation and illustrates our initial thinking on what a MS4 outfall reporting standard might look like. Please let us know what you think.

Stormwater Attributes	Description	Required/Suggested-Optional
ID	A unique ID assigned by the municipality for each outfall	Required
Permittee	Permittee name	Required
Permit No.	Permit number	Required
Latitude	decimal degrees coordinate value	Required
Longitude	decimal degrees coordinate value	Required
Location Collection Method	Indicates how the feature was collected. Various office- and field-based data collection methods may apply. E.g., Field: mapping grade GPS <sup>1</sup> , Field: recreational grade GPS <sup>2</sup> , Office: other <sup>3</sup>	Required
GCS/Datum	The Geographic Coordinate System (GCS) in which the tabular data are provided (typically, either WGS84 or NAD83)	Required for tabular submissions where the data have meter or sub-meter accuracy (i.e., mapping grade GPS).
NHD Reach Code	14 character text field storing the 14-digit value	Recommended-Optional
NHD Measure	decimal value representing a percentage along a given Reach Code's extent, from 0 (downstream) to 100 (upstream)	Recommended-Optional
Receiving Waterbody Name	This is the name of the water body receiving the discharge.	Optional
Pipe or Ditch Size	The internal diameter of the pipe, etc.	Optional
Pipe Material	The material the pipe is made of.	Optional

<sup>1</sup> Field: mapping grade GPS - Feature geometry was determined by device that is accurate to within 1 meter, often post processed or real-time corrected against a static base station. This field indicates whether or not a feature collected via GPS has been differentially corrected.

<sup>2</sup> Field: recreational grade GPS - Feature geometry was determined by device that is accurate to within 10 meters.

<sup>3</sup> Office: other – For example, features may have been digitized in the office using a desktop-based GIS using geo-referenced as-built plan sheets. If a different office based method was used, please include a description of your method with your tabular data submission.

**Definition of Outfall:** As defined in the Phase I and Western Washington (WWA) Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permits, an “outfall” is a “point source” as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a discharge leaves the permittee’s MS4 and enters a “surface” receiving waterbody or “surface” receiving waters. “Outfall” does not include pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other “surface” waters and are used to convey primarily “surface” waters (i.e., culverts).

Furthermore, a “receiving waterbody” or “receiving waters” means “naturally and/or reconstructed naturally occurring “surface” water bodies, such as creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, and marine waters, or ground water, to which a MS4 discharges” (Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit, Modified August 19, 2016; and WWA Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit, Modified January 16, 2015). Points of connection between jurisdictions and between MS4s and private stormwater conveyance systems are not outfalls.

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