

# KING COUNTY

1200 King County Courthouse 516 Third Avenue Seattle, WA 98104

## **Signature Report**

### October 1, 2004

### **Ordinance**

**Proposed No.** 2004-0123.2 **Sponsors** Constantine

1	AN ORDINANCE related to surface water; and amending
2	Ordinance 9163, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C.
3	9.04.020, Ordinance 9163, Section 3, as amended, and
4	K.C.C. 9.04.030, Ordinance 2281, Section 5, as amended,
5	and K.C.C. 9.04.050, Ordinance 2281, Section 6, as
6	amended, and K.C.C. 9.04.070, Ordinance 4938, Section 7,
7	as amended, and K.C.C. 9.04.090, Ordinance. 10636,
8	Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.12.015, Ordinance
9	10636, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.12.025 and
10	Ordinance 10636, Section 5, as amended, and K.C.C.
11	9.12.035.
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14	BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING COUNTY:
15	SECTION 1. Ordinance 9163, Section 2, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.04.020 are
16	each hereby amended to read as follows:

17	<b>Definitions</b> . The (( $\frac{\text{following}}{\text{one}}$ )) definitions (( $\frac{\text{shall}}{\text{one}}$ )) in this section apply (( $\frac{\text{in the}}{\text{one}}$ )
18	interpretation and enforcement of)) throughout this chapter((÷)) unless the context clearly
19	requires otherwise.
20	A. "Adjustment" means a department-approved variation in the application of the
21	requirements of K.C.C. 9.04.050 and the Surface Water Design Manual to a particular
22	project in accordance with K.C.C. 9.04.050C. ((The term)) "((a))Adjustment" replaces
23	"variance," which ((had been)) was used in prior editions of the Surface Water Design
24	Manual.
25	B. "Applicant" means a property owner or a public agency or public or private
26	utility ((which)) that owns a right-of-way or other easement or has been adjudicated the
27	right to such an easement ((pursuant to)) under RCW 8.12.090, or any person or entity
28	designated or named in writing by the property or easement owner to be the applicant, in an
29	application for a development proposal, permit or approval.
30	C. "Basin" means a ((drainage)) geographic area ((which)) that contains and drains
31	to a stream named and noted on common maps or a geographic area that drains ((either)) to
32	((the Cedar, Green, Snoqualmie, Skykomish or White rivers, or the drainage areas which
33	drain directly to Puget Sound)) a nonflowing water body, such as a lake or marine area,
34	named and noted on common maps.
35	D. "Basin $((P))\underline{p}$ lan" means a plan and all implementing regulations and procedures
36	including, but not limited to, capital projects, public education activities and land use
37	management adopted by ordinance for managing surface and storm water ((management

facilities and features)) within ((individual subbasins)) the basin.

39	E. "Closed depression" means an area ((which)) greater than five thousand square
40	feet at overflow elevation that is low-lying and ((either)) that has no((5)) or such a
41	limited((;)) surface water outlet that ((during storm events)) the area acts as a stormwater
12	retention ((basin, with more than five thousand square feet at overflow elevation)) facility.
43	F. "Construct or modify" means to install a new drainage pipe or ditch or make
14	improvements to an existing drainage pipe or ditch ((()), for purposes other than ((routine))
45	maintenance, ((repair or emergency modifications, excluding driveway culverts installed as
46	part of single-family residential building permits)) that either serves to concentrate
<del>1</del> 7	previously unconcentrated surface and storm water $\operatorname{runoff}((\cdot, \cdot))$ or serves to increase,
48	decrease ((and/))or redirect the conveyance of surface and storm water runoff. "Construct
19	or modify" does not include installation or maintenance of a driveway culvert installed as
50	part of a single-family residential building permit.
51	G. "Conveyance system" means the drainage facilities and features, both natural
52	and constructed, ((which)) that collect, contain and provide for the flow of surface and
53	storm water from the highest points on the land down to a receiving water. The natural
54	elements of the conveyance system include swales and small drainage courses, streams,
55	rivers, lakes and wetlands. The constructed elements of the conveyance system include
56	gutters, ditches, pipes, channels and most flow control and water quality treatment
57	facilities.
58	H. "Department" means the department of natural resources and parks or its
59	successor (( <del>organization</del> )).
50	I. "Development" means any activity that requires a permit or approval, including,

but not limited to, a building permit, grading permit, shoreline substantial development

62	permit, conditional use permit, special use permit, zoning variance or reclassification,
63	subdivision, short subdivision, urban planned development, binding site plan, site
64	development permit or right-of-way use permit. "Development" does not include a Class I,
65	II, III or IV-S forest practice conducted in accordance with chapter 76.09 RCW and Title
66	222 WAC or a class IV-G nonconversion forest practice, as defined in K.C.C. chapter
67	21A.06, conducted in accordance with chapter 76.09 RCW and Title 222 WAC and a
68	county-approved forest management plan.
69	J. "Director" means the director of the department of natural resources and parks,
70	or any duly authorized representative of ((such)) the director.
71	K. "Drainage" means the collection, conveyance, containment ((and/))or discharge.
72	or any combination thereof, of surface and storm water runoff.
73	L. "Drainage facility" means a constructed or engineered feature that collects,
74	conveys, stores or treats surface and storm water runoff. " <u>Drainage ((facilities shall))</u>
75	$\underline{\text{facility"}}$ includes, but $\underline{\text{is}}$ not ((be)) limited to, $\underline{\text{a}}$ constructed or engineered stream((s)),
76	pipeline((s)),  channel((s)),  ditch((es)),  gutter((s)),  lake((s)),  wetland((s)),  closed
77	depression((s)), flow control or water quality treatment (( $\frac{\text{facilities}}{\text{facility}}$ ) $\frac{\text{facility}}{\text{facility}}$ , erosion and
78	sediment control (( $\frac{\text{facilities}}{\text{facility}}$ ) and other structure(( $\frac{\text{s}}{\text{s}}$ )) and appurtenance(( $\frac{\text{s}}{\text{s}}$ )) that
79	provides for drainage.
80	M. "Drainage review" means an evaluation by King County staff of a proposed
81	project's compliance with the drainage requirements in the Surface Water Design Manual.
82	The types of drainage review include: small project drainage review, targeted drainage

review, full drainage review and large project drainage review.

106

84	N. "Erosion and sediment control" means any temporary or permanent measures
85	taken to reduce erosion, control siltation and sedimentation and ensure that sediment-laden
86	water does not leave the site or enter into wetlands or aquatic areas.
87	O. "Financial guarantee" means a form of financial security posted to do one or
88	more of the following: ensure timely and proper completion of improvements((, to));
89	ensure compliance with the King County Code((, and/)); or ((to)) provide secured warranty
90	of materials, workmanship of improvements and design. "Financial guarantees" include
91	assignments of funds, cash deposit, surety bonds ((and/))or other forms of financial security
92	acceptable to the director of the department of development and environmental services.
93	$((For the purposes of this chapter, the terms)) \ \underline{\ "}((p))\underline{P}erformance guarantee,\underline{\ "}\ "maintenance$
94	guarantee" and "defect guarantee" are considered sub((-))categories of financial guarantee.
95	P. "Flood hazard reduction plan" means a plan and all implementing programs,
96	regulations and procedures including, but not limited to, capital projects, public education
97	activities and enforcement programs for reduction of flood hazards and prepared in
98	accordance with RCW 86.12.200.
99	Q. "Flow control best management practice" means a method or design for
100	dispersing, infiltrating or otherwise reducing or preventing development-related increases
101	in surface and storm water runoff at, or near, the sources of those increases. "Flow
102	control best management practice" includes the methods and designs specified in the
103	Surface Water Design Manual.
104	R. "Flow control facility" means a drainage facility designed to mitigate the

 $((\frac{\text{pursuant to}}{\text{pursuant to}}))$  in accordance with the drainage requirements in this chapter.  $\underline{A}$  " $((F))\underline{f}$ low

impacts of increased surface and storm water runoff generated by site development

control ((facilities are)) facility" is designed either to hold water for a considerable length
of time and then release it by evaporation, plant transpiration ((and/))or infiltration into the
ground or to hold runoff for a short period of time and then release it to the conveyance
system.

- ((Q.)) <u>S.</u> "Full drainage review" means the ((basic)) evaluation required by K.C.C. 9.04.030 for any proposed project, unless the project is subject to small project drainage review, targeted drainage review or large project drainage review, that:
- 1. ((Adds five)) Would result in two thousand square feet or more of new impervious surface;
- 2. ((Is located in a landslide hazard drainage area as mapped in the Surface Water

  Design Manual and adds two thousand square feet or more of new impervious surface))

  Would result in thirty-five thousand square feet or more of new pervious surface; or
- 3. Is a redevelopment project ((proposing five hundred thousand dollars or more of site improvements which creates five thousand square feet or more of contiguous pollutant-generating impervious surface through any combination of new and/or replaced impervious surface)) on one or more parcels where the total of new and replaced impervious surface is five thousand square feet or more and when the valuation of proposed improvements exceeds fifty percent of the assessed value of the existing site improvements, including interior improvements and excluding required mitigation and frontage improvements.
- ((R.)) <u>T.</u> "High-use site" means a commercial, industrial or road intersection site that generates a higher than average number of vehicle turnovers or has other

129	characteristics that generate the potential for chronic oil accumulation. "High use site( $(s)$ )"
130	includes:
131	1. $\underline{A}((C))\underline{c}$ ommercial or industrial site( $(s)$ ) subject to:
132	a. an expected daily traffic count greater than one hundred vehicles per one
133	thousand square feet of gross building area;
134	b. petroleum storage or transfer in excess of one thousand gallons per year, not
135	including routine fuel oil storage or transfer; or
136	c. use, storage or maintenance of a fleet of twenty-five or more diesel vehicles
137	each weighing over ten tons; or
138	2. $\underline{A}((R))\underline{r}$ oad intersection((s)) with average daily traffic counts of twenty-five
139	thousand vehicles or more on the main roadway and fifteen thousand or more vehicles on
140	any intersecting roadway ((()), excluding pedestrian or bicycle use improvement
141	projects(( <del>)</del> )).
142	((S-)) <u>U.</u> "Hydraulically connected" means connected through surface flow or
143	water features such as wetlands or lakes.
144	$((T_{-}))$ <u>V.</u> "Impervious surface" means a hard surface area $((which))$ <u>that</u> either
145	prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions ((prior
146	to)) before development((, and/))or ((a hard surface area which)) that causes water to run
147	off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present
148	under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but
149	are not limited to, roofs, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, areas
150	((which)) that are paved, graveled or made of packed or oiled earthen materials or other
151	surfaces ((which)) that similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface and storm water.

152	$\underline{An}$ (( $\underline{O}$ )) $\underline{o}$ pen uncovered flow control or water quality treatment (( $\underline{facilities\ shall}$ )) $\underline{facility}$
153	is not ((be considered as)) an "impervious surface((s))."
154	(( <del>U.</del> )) <u>W.</u> "Improvement" means <u>a permanent, human-made, physical change to</u>
155	land or real property including, but not limited to, buildings, streets (((with or without curbs
156	or gutters))), driveways, sidewalks, crosswalks, parking lots, water mains, sanitary and
157	storm sewers, drainage facilities(( <del>, street trees</del> )) and (( <del>other appropriate items</del> ))
158	landscaping.
159	X. "Land disturbing activity" means an activity that results in a change in the
160	existing soil cover, both vegetative and nonvegetative, or to the existing soil topography.
161	"Land disturbing activity" includes, but is not limited to, demolition, construction,
162	clearing, grading, filling, excavation and compaction. "Land disturbing activity" does not
163	include tilling conducted as part of agricultural practices, landscape maintenance or
164	gardening.
165	$((V_{-}))$ Y. "Lake management plan" means a plan describing the lake management
166	recommendations and requirements adopted by public rule for managing water quality
167	within individual lake basins.
168	((W.)) Z. "Large $((site))$ project drainage review" means the evaluation required by
169	K.C.C. 9.04.030 for any proposed project that:
170	1. Has an urban plan development (( <del>((UPD), as defined in K.C.C. 21A.06.1340)</del> ))
171	land use designation in the King County Comprehensive Plan land use map;
172	2. Would, at full buildout of the project site, result in fifty acres or more of new
173	impervious surface within a drainage subbasin or a number of subbasins hydraulically
174	connected across subbasin boundaries; or

175	3. (( <del>Is on</del> )) <u>Has</u> a <u>project</u> site of fifty acres or more within (( <del>the recharge area of a</del>
176	sole source aquifer designated by the federal Environmental Protection Agency and
177	depicted as such on the areas highly susceptible to groundwater contamination map
178	adopted as part of the King County Comprehensive Plan)) a critical aquifer recharge area,
179	as defined in K.C.C. Title 21A.
180	$((X_{-}))$ AA. "Licensed civil engineer" means a person registered with the $((S))$ state
181	of Washington as a professional engineer in civil engineering.
182	BB. "Maintenance" means those usual activities taken to prevent a decline, lapse
183	or cessation in the use of currently serviceable structures, facilities, equipment or
184	systems, if there is no expansion of the structure, facilities, equipment or system and
185	there are no significant hydrologic impacts. "Maintenance" includes the repair or
186	replacement of nonfunctional facilities or the replacement of existing structures with
187	different types of structures, if the repair or replacement is required by one or more
188	environmental permits or to meet current engineering standards and the functioning
189	characteristics of the original facility or structure are not changed.
190	(( <del>Y.</del> )) <u>CC.</u> "Master drainage plan" means a comprehensive drainage control plan
191	intended to prevent significant adverse impacts to the natural and constructed drainage
192	system, both on- and off-site.
193	DD.1. "Native vegetated surface" means a surface in which the soil conditions,
194	ground cover and species of vegetation are like those of the original native condition for
195	the site, as more specifically set forth in the Surface Water Design Manual.
196	EE. "Natural discharge location" means the location where runoff leaves the
197	project site under existing site conditions as defined in the Surface Water Design Manual.

FF. "New impervious surface" means the creation of a hard or compacted surface
such as roofs, pavement, gravel or dirt or the addition of a more compacted surface such
as the paving of existing dirt or gravel.

GG. "New pervious surface" means the conversion of a native vegetated surface or other native surface to a nonnative pervious surface, including, but not limited to, pasture land, grassland, cultivated land, lawn, landscaping or bare soil or any alteration of existing nonnative pervious surface that results in increased surface and storm water runoff as defined in the Surface Water Design Manual.

((Z<sub>r</sub>)) <u>HH.</u> "Pollution-generating impervious surface" means an impervious surface considered to be a significant source of pollutants in surface and storm water runoff.

((Such)) "Pollution-generating impervious surface((s)) includes those <u>surfaces</u> subject to vehicular use or storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes or chemicals and ((which)) that receive direct rainfall or the run-on or blow-in of rainfall. ((Thus, a)) A covered parking area would be included if runoff from uphill could regularly run through it or if rainfall could regularly blow in and wet the pavement surface. Metal roofs are also considered pollution-generating impervious surface unless they are treated to prevent leaching.

((with vegetative ground cover)) considered to be a significant source of pollutants in surface and storm water runoff. "Pollution-generating pervious surfaces" include surfaces subject to the use of pesticides and fertilizers, to the use or storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes or chemicals or to the loss of soil. ((Such)) "Pollution-generating pervious surface((s)) includes, but ((are)) not limited to, the lawn and landscaped areas of a

221	residential or commercial $site((s))$ , $golf course((s))$ , $park((s))$ , $((and))$ sports $field((s))$ and
222	county-standard grassed modular grid pavement.
223	((BB. "Preapplication" means either the meeting or meetings or form or forms, or
224	both, used by applicants for some development permits to present initial project intentions
225	to the department of development and environmental services or its successor agency.
226	Preapplication does not mean application.
227	CC.)) JJ. "Project" means any proposed action to alter or develop a site ((which))
228	that may also require drainage review.
229	(( <del>DD.</del> )) <u>KK.</u> "Project site" means the portion of a site <u>and any offsite areas</u> subject
230	to proposed project activities, alterations and improvements including those required by
231	this chapter.
232	((EE.)) LL. "Redevelopment project" means a project that proposes to add, replace
233	$((and/or\ alter))$ or modify impervious surface for purposes other than $((routine))$ a
234	residential subdivision or maintenance((, resurfacing, regrading, or repair)) on a site that:
235	$\underline{1}$ . $((i))\underline{I}$ s already substantially developed in a manner that is consistent with its
236	current zoning or with a legal nonconforming use; or
237	2. Has an existing impervious surface coverage of ((())thirty-five percent or
238	more ((existing impervious surface coverage))).
239	MM. "Replaced impervious surface" means an existing impervious surface
240	proposed to be removed and reestablished as impervious surface, excluding impervious
241	surface removed for the sole purpose of installing utilities or performing maintenance.
242	For purposes of this definition, "removed" includes the removal of buildings down to

243	bare soil or the removal of Portland cement concrete slabs or pavement or asphaltic
244	concrete pavement together with any asphalt-treated base.
245	((FF.)) NN. "Runoff" means that portion of water originating from rainfall and
246	other precipitation that <u>flows over the surface or just below the surface from where it fell</u>
247	and is found in drainage facilities, rivers, streams, springs, seeps, ponds, lakes ((and)),
248	wetlands <u>and shallow groundwater</u> as well as ((shallow)) <u>on</u> ground ((water)) <u>surfaces</u> .
249	OO. "Salmon conservation plan" means a plan and all implementing regulations
250	and procedures including, but not limited to, land use management adopted by ordinance,
251	capital projects, public education activities and enforcement programs for conservation and
252	recovery of salmon within a water resource inventory area designated by the state under
253	WAC 173-500-040.
254	((GG.)) PP. "Shared facility" means a drainage facility designed to meet one or
255	more of the requirements of K.C.C. 9.04.050 for two or more separate projects contained
256	within a basin ((as defined in K.C.C. 9.04.020)). Shared facilities usually include shared
257	financial commitments for those drainage facilities.
258	((HH.)) QQ. "Site" means a single parcel, or two or more contiguous parcels that
259	are under common ownership or documented legal control, used as a single parcel for a
260	proposed project for purposes of applying for authority from King County to carry out a
261	proposed project. For projects located primarily within dedicated rights-of-way, "site"
262	includes the entire width of right-of-way subject to improvements proposed by the project.
263	RR. "Small ((site)) project drainage review" means ((a simplified alternative to
264	full)) the drainage review ((required by K.C.C. 9.04.030 allowed)) for a proposed single-
265	family residential project((s)) or agricultural project that ((adds)):

266	1. Would result in:
267	<u>a.</u> ten thousand square feet or less of ((new)) total impervious surface added on
268	or after January 8, 2001; or
269	b. four percent or less of total impervious surface on a site as specified in the
270	Surface Water Design Manual; and
271	2. Meets the small project drainage requirements specified in the Surface Water
272	Design Manual, including flow control best management practices, erosion and sediment
273	control measures and drainage plan submittal requirements; and
274	3. Limits new pervious surface as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual.
275	((II. "Site" means the legal boundaries of the parcel or parcels of land for which an
276	applicant has or should have applied for authority from King County to carry out a
277	development activity including any drainage improvements required by this chapter.))
278	SS. "Stormwater compliance plan" means a plan or study and all regulations and
279	procedures that have been adopted by the county to implement the plan or study, including,
280	but not limited to, capital projects, public education activities and enforcement programs
281	for managing stormwater quantity and quality discharged from the county's municipal
282	separate storm sewer system in compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge
283	Elimination System permit program under the Clean Water Act.
284	((JJ.)) TT. "Subbasin" means a ((drainage)) geographic area ((which)) that:
285	$\underline{1.} \ ((\underline{d}))\underline{D}$ rains to a $((\underline{water\ course}))$ <u>stream</u> or water body named and noted on
286	common maps; and ((which))
287	$\underline{2.} \ ((i))\underline{Is} \ contained \ within \ ((a)) \ \underline{the} \ basin \ ((as \ defined \ in \ K.C.C. \ 9.04.020)) \ \underline{of \ the}$
288	stream or water body.

289	((KK.)) <u>UU.</u> "Surface and storm water" means water originating from rainfall and
290	other precipitation that is found on ground surfaces and in drainage facilities, rivers,
291	streams, springs, seeps, ponds, lakes ((and)), wetlands and shallow ground water.
292	((LL.)) <u>VV.</u> "Surface Water Design Manual" means the manual ((()), and
293	supporting ((document as appropriate))) documentation referenced or incorporated in the
294	manual, describing surface and storm water design and analysis requirements, procedures
295	and guidance ((which)) that has been formally adopted by rule under the procedures
296	((specified)) in K.C.C. chapter 2.98. The Surface Water Design Manual is available from
297	the department of development and environmental services or the department of natural
298	resources and parks, water and land resources division, or their successor agencies.
299	((MM.)) WW. "Targeted drainage review" means an abbreviated evaluation
300	required by K.C.C. 9.04.030 for certain types of proposed projects ((which)) that are not
301	subject to full or large ((site)) project drainage review. Targeted drainage review may be
302	required for some projects in small ((site)) project drainage review.
303	((NN.)) XX. "Water quality treatment facility" means a drainage facility designed
304	to reduce pollutants once they are already contained in surface and storm water runoff. A
305	((W)) water quality treatment ((facilities are)) facility is the structural component of best
306	management practices(( $\frac{(BMPs)}{(BMPs)}$ )). When used singly or in combination, $\underline{a}$ water quality
307	((facilities)) treatment facility reduces the potential for contamination of both surface
308	and(( <del>/or</del> )) ground waters.
309	SECTION 2. Ordinance 9163, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.04.030 are
310	each hereby amended to read as follows:
311	Drainage review <u>when required</u> type.

312	A. ((When required. A d)) Drainage review is required when any proposed project
313	is subject to a King County development permit or approval and:
314	1. Would ((add five)) result in two thousand square feet or more of new
315	impervious surface;
316	2. Would involve seven thousand square feet or more of land disturbing activity;
317	3. Would construct or modify a drainage pipe((/)) or ditch that is twelve inches
318	or more in size or depth or receives surface and storm water runoff from a drainage
319	pipe((+)) or ditch that is twelve inches or more in size or depth;
320	((3.)) 4. Contains or ((be)) is adjacent to a ((floodplain, stream, lake, wetland or
321	elosed depression, or)) a ((sensitive)) flood hazard area as defined in K.C.C. chapter
322	21A.24(( <u>excluding a seismic, coal mines and volcanic hazard areas.</u> ));
323	((4. Is located within a landslide hazard drainage area as mapped in the Surface
324	Water Design Manual and would add two thousand square feet or more of new
325	impervious surface;))
326	5. Is located within a critical drainage area;
327	6. ((Is located within a rural zoned area subject to area clearing limits under
328	K.C.C. 16.82.150C and would clear more than seven thousand square feet or thirty-five
329	percent of the site, whichever is greater;
330	7.)) Is a redevelopment project proposing one hundred thousand dollars or more
331	of improvements to an existing high-use site; or
332	((8.)) 7. Is a redevelopment project ((proposing five hundred thousand dollars or
333	more of site improvements and would create five thousand square feet or more of
334	contiguous pollution-generating impervious surface through any combination of new

357

335	and/or replaced impervious surface)) on a site in which the total of new plus replaced
336	impervious surface is five thousand square feet or more and whose valuation of proposed
337	improvements, including interior improvements and excluding required mitigation and
338	frontage improvements, exceeds fifty percent of the assessed value of the existing site
339	improvements.
340	B. ((Type of drainage review.)) The drainage review for any proposed project
341	shall be ((targeted)) scaled to the scope of the project's size, type of development and
342	potential for impacts to the regional surface water system to facilitate preparation and
343	review of project applications. If drainage review for a proposed project is required ((by
344	K.C.C. 9.04.030A)) under subsection A. of this section, the department of development
345	and environmental services shall determine which of the following drainage reviews
346	apply as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual:
347	1. Small ((site)) project drainage review;
348	2. Targeted drainage review;
349	3. Full drainage review; or
350	4. Large ((site)) project drainage review.
351	SECTION 3. Ordinance 2281, Section 5, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.04.050 are
352	each hereby amended to read as follows:
353	Drainage review – requirements.
354	A. ((Core requirements. Every permit or approval application with)) A proposed
355	project required to have drainage review ((required)) by K.C.C. 9.04.030 must meet each

of the following core requirements, which are described in detail in the Surface Water

Design Manual. Projects subject only to small project drainage review that meet the

small project drainage requirements specified in the Surface Water Design Manual, including flow control best management practices, erosion and sediment control measures and drainage plan submittal requirements are deemed to comply with the following core requirements:

- 1. Core requirement ((#))1: Discharge at the natural location. All surface and storm water runoff from a project shall be discharged at the natural location so as not to be diverted onto, or away from, downstream properties. The manner in which runoff is discharged from the project site shall not create a significant adverse impact to downhill properties or drainage systems as specified in the discharge requirements of the Surface Water Design Manual((-));
- 2. Core requirement ((#))2: Offsite analysis. The initial application submittal for proposed projects shall include an offsite analysis report that assesses potential offsite drainage impacts associated with development of the proposed site and proposes appropriate mitigations to those impacts. This initial submittal shall include, at minimum, a Level One downstream analysis as described in the Surface Water Design Manual. If impacts are identified, the proposed projects shall meet any applicable problem-specific requirements as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual((-)):
- 3. Core Requirement ((#))3: Flow control. Proposed projects that would result in two thousand square feet or more of new impervious surface or thirty-five thousand square feet or more of new pervious surface, or that are redevelopment projects that would result in a total of five thousand square feet or more of new and replaced impervious surface, shall provide flow control facilities or flow control BMPs, or both, to ((mitigate the increased)) control surface and storm water runoff generated by ((the

addition of five thousand square feet or more of)) new impervious surface ((and any
related land cover conversion)), new pervious surface, replaced impervious surface and
any existing impervious surface added on or after January 8, 2001, as specified in the
$\underline{Surface\ Water\ Design\ Manual}.\ ((\overline{These}))\ \underline{Flow\ control}\ ((F))\underline{f}acilities\ shall\ meet\ the\ area-$
specific flow control <u>facility</u> requirements and the flow control <u>facility</u> implementation
requirements applicable to the project site as specified in the Surface Water Design
Manual. Flow control BMPs shall also be applied as specified in the Surface Water
<u>Design Manual.</u> Projects subject to area-specific flow control <u>facility</u> requirements shall
meet one of the $\underline{\text{flow control facility}}$ performance criteria listed (( $\underline{\text{below}}$ )) $\underline{\text{in a. through c.}}$
of this subsection A.3., as directed by the Surface Water Design Manual:

- a. Level One((:)) <u>shall</u> match the predeveloped site's peak discharge rates for the two-year and ten-year return periods;
- b. Level Two((÷)) <u>shall meet Level One criteria and also</u> match the predeveloped site's discharge durations for the predeveloped peak discharge rates between the fifty percent of the two-year peak flow through the fifty-year peak flow; or
- c. Level Three((\ddots)) shall meet Level Two criteria and also match the predeveloped site's peak discharge rate for the one hundred-year return period((\dots));
- 4. Core requirement ((#))4: Conveyance system. All engineered conveyance system elements for proposed projects shall be analyzed, designed and constructed to provide the minimum level of protection against overtopping, flooding, erosion and structural failure as specified by the conveyance requirements for new and existing systems and conveyance implementation requirements described in the Surface Water Design Manual((-));

404	5. Core requirement ((#))5: Erosion and sediment (( <del>plan</del> )) <u>control</u> . All
405	proposed projects that will clear, grade((5)) or otherwise disturb the site shall provide
406	erosion and sediment control (((ESC))) that prevents, to the maximum extent ((possible))
407	<u>practicable</u> , the transport of sediment from the site to drainage facilities, water resources
408	and adjacent properties. Erosion and sediment controls shall be applied in accordance
409	with K.C.C. chapter 16.82 as specified by the temporary ((ESC)) erosion and sediment
410	control measures and performance criteria and implementation requirements in the King
411	County ((erosion and sediment control standards.)) Surface Water Design Manual;
412	6. Core requirement ((#))6: Maintenance and operation. Maintenance of all
413	drainage facilities in compliance with King County maintenance standards is the
414	responsibility of the applicant( $(f)$ ) or property owner as described in the Surface Water
415	Design Manual, except those facilities for which King County ((is granted an easement or
416	covenant and)) assumes maintenance and operation as described in K.C.C. 9.04.115 and
417	9.04.120 and the Surface Water Design Manual((-));
418	7. Core requirement ((#))7: Financial guarantees and liability. All drainage
419	facilities constructed or modified for projects, except downspout infiltration and
420	dispersion systems for single family residential lots, must comply with the liability
421	requirements of K.C.C. 9.04.100 and the financial guarantee requirements of K.C.C. Title
422	27A((-)); and
423	8. Core requirement ((#))8: Water quality. Proposed projects that would result
424	in five thousand square feet or more of new pollution generating impervious surface or
425	thirty-five thousand square feet or more of new pollution-generating pervious surface, or

that are redevelopment projects that would result in a total of five thousand square feet or

more of new and replaced pollution-generating impervious surface, shall provide water
quality treatment facilities to treat polluted surface and storm water runoff generated by
((the addition and/or replacement of five thousand square feet or more of)) new or
replaced pollution-generating impervious surface, ((or one acre or more of pollutant-))
new pollution-generating pervious surface and any existing pollution-generating
impervious surface added on or after January 8, 2001, as specified in the Surface Water
$\underline{Design\ Manual.}\ ((;\underline{h}))\underline{H}owever,\ pervious\ surfaces\ are\ specifically\ excluded\ if\ there\ is\ a$
good faith agreement with the King Conservation District to implement a farm
management plan for agricultural uses, and pervious areas for other uses are specifically
excluded if King County department of development and environmental services
approves a landscape management plan that controls pesticides and fertilizers leaving the
site. ((These)) Water quality treatment facilities shall meet the area-specific water quality
treatment requirements and the water quality implementation requirements applicable to
the project site as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual. $((At \ a \ minimum, \ t))\underline{T}$ he
facilities ((shall reduce)) specified by these requirements are designed to reduce pollutant
loads ((by meeting)) according to the applicable annual average performance goals listed
((below)) in a. through d. of this subsection A.8. for ninety-five percent of the annual
average runoff volume:
a. for basic water quality: remove eighty percent of the total suspended solids;
b. ((sensitive lake protection)) for enhanced basic water quality: remove fifty

- percent of the total ((phosphorus)) zinc;
- c. for ((resource stream)) sensitive lake protection: remove fifty percent of the total ((zinc)) phosphorus; and

d. for sphagnum bog protection: remove fifty percent of the total phosphorus
and forty percent of the total nitrate plus nitrite. The discharge shall maintain a pH of
less than 6.5 and an alkalinity of less than ten milligrams per liter.

- B. ((Special Requirements. Every)) A proposed project required by K.C.C. 9.04.030 to have drainage review shall meet any of the following special requirements, which apply to the site and which are described in detail in the Surface Water Design Manual. The department of development and environmental services shall verify if a proposed project is subject to and must meet((s)) any of the following special requirements.
- 1. Special Requirement ((#))1: Other adopted area-specific requirements. If a proposed project is in a designated critical drainage area, or is in an area included in an adopted master drainage plan, basin plan, salmon conservation plan, stormwater compliance plan, flood hazard reduction plan, lake management plan or shared facility plan, then the proposed project shall meet the applicable drainage requirements of the critical drainage area, master drainage plan, basin plan, salmon conservation plan, stormwater compliance plan, flood hazard reduction plan, lake management plan or shared facility plan((-));
- 2. Special Requirement ((#))2: Floodplain/floodway delineation. If a proposed project contains or is adjacent to a stream, lake, wetland or closed depression, or if other King County regulations require study of flood hazards relating to the proposed project, ((then)) the one hundred year floodplain boundaries ((())) and floodway ((if available or if improvements are proposed within the one hundred year floodplain), based on an approved)) shall be determined and delineated on the site improvement plans and profiles

and any final maps prepared for the proposed project. The flood hazard study ((as
described)) shall be prepared for as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual((, shall
be delineated on the site improvement plans and profiles, and on any final subdivision
maps prepared for the proposed project.));

- 3. Special Requirement ((#))3: Flood protection facilities. If a proposed project contains or is adjacent to a ((Class 1 or 2)) stream that has an existing flood protection facility (((+)), such as a levee((s)), revetment((s and)) or berm((s))), or proposes to either construct a new((-,-)) or modify an existing((-,-)) flood protection facility, then the flood protection facilities shall be analyzed and((+OF)) designed as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual to conform with the Federal Emergency Management ((Administration)) Agency regulations as found in ((+))44 C.F.R.((+)-));
- 4. Special Requirement ((#))4: Source Control. If a proposed project requires a commercial building or commercial site development permit, then water quality source controls shall be applied to prevent rainfall and runoff from coming into contact with pollutants to the maximum extent ((possible)) practicable. Water quality source controls shall be applied in accordance with K.C.C. chapter 9.12, ((and)) the King County stormwater pollution ((control)) prevention manual and the Surface Water Design

  Manual. All structural source controls shall be identified on the site improvement plans and profiles or final maps prepared for the proposed project((-)); and
- 5. Special Requirement ((#))5: Oil control. If a proposed project is a high-use site or is a redevelopment project proposing ((\$100,000)) one hundred thousand dollars or more of improvements to an existing high-use site, then oil control shall be applied to

all runoff from the high-use portion	of the site as specified in the S	Surface Water Design
Manual.		

C. ((Adjustment.)) 1. An adjustment to the requirements contained in this section ((and/))or other requirements in the Surface Water Design Manual may be proposed ((provided that)). ((t))The resulting development shall be subject to all of the remaining terms and conditions of this chapter and ((provided that granting)) the ((variance)) adjustment shall:

- a. produce a compensating or comparable result in the public interest, and
- b. meet this chapter's objectives of safety, function, appearance, environmental protection and maintainability based upon sound engineering judgment.
- 2. If ((meeting the provisions of)) complying with ((K.C.C. 9.04.050C.1.a)) subsection C.1.a. of this section will deny all reasonable use of a property, the best practicable alternative shall be obtained as determined by the director of the department of development and environmental services according to the adjustment process defined in the Surface Water Design Manual.
- 3. Requests for adjustments ((which)) that may ((be in)) conflict with the requirements of any other King County division shall require review and concurrence with that division.
- 4. <u>A</u> ((<del>R</del>))request((s)) for an adjustment((s)) is a Type 1 land use decision as provided for in K.C.C. 20.20.060 and shall be processed in accordance with the procedures specified in the Surface Water Design Manual. (((Note that the adjustment concept has been termed "variance" in earlier editions of the Surface Water Design Manual.))

process.

518	5. The county may require monitoring of experimental designs and technology
519	or untested applications proposed by the applicant in order to determine compliance with
520	((K.C.C. 9.04.050C.1)) subsection C.1. of this section and the approved plans and
521	conditions.
522	6. The applicant may appeal an adjustment decision by following the appeal
523	procedures as specified in the Surface Water Design Manual.
524	SECTION 4. Ordinance 2281, Section 6, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.04.070 are
525	each hereby amended to read as follows:
526	Engineering plans for the purposes of drainage review.
527	A. ((Where to submit.)) 1. All engineering plans shall be submitted to the
528	department of development and environmental services for review in accordance with the
529	Surface Water Design Manual except those drainage plans developed by, or under the
530	review of, the department of natural resources and parks for either surface and storm
531	water capital improvement, repair, maintenance or restoration projects or other <u>linear</u>
532	government agency projects((that are linear in shape)), such as roadways, railways,
533	pipelines, utility lines and trails.
534	2. If engineering plans are returned for any reason, they shall be returned to the
535	applicant.
536	((2.)) 3. All master drainage plans, if required, shall be submitted to the
537	department of development and environmental services for review in accordance with the
538	specifications in the Surface Water Design Manual. The master drainage plan process
539	should commence at the same time as the $((S))$ state Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

541	((3.)) <u>4.</u> $((All d))$ <u>D</u> rainage plans not subject to review by the department of
542	development and environmental services ((pursuant to)) under subsection A.1. of this
543	section shall be reviewed by the department of natural resources and parks in accordance
544	with K.C.C. 9.04.050. Project applicability and compliance with K.C.C. 9.04.050 shall
545	be documented in writing and available for review.
546	B. ((Expiration.)) The expiration time frames as specified in the Surface Water
547	Design Manual shall apply to all permit and approval applications.
548	C. ((Processing.)) All plans shall be processed in accordance with the review
549	procedures specified in the Surface Water Design Manual.
550	D. ((Contents.)) All submittal procedures, definitions and specifications for the
551	required contents of engineering plans are presented in the Surface Water Design
552	Manual.
553	SECTION 5. Ordinance 4938, Section 7, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.04.090 are
554	each hereby amended to read as follows:
555	Construction timing and final approval.
556	A. No work related to permanent or temporary storm drainage control for a
557	permitted development may proceed without the approval of the director of the
558	department of development and environmental services.
559	B. Erosion and sediment control measures associated with both the interim and
560	permanent drainage systems shall be:
561	1. Constructed in accordance with the approved plan prior to any grading or
562	land clearing other than that associated with an approved erosion and sediment control
563	plan; and

564	2. Satisfactorily sequenced and maintained until all improvements, restoration,		
565	and landscaping associated with the permit and approvals for the project are completed		
566	and the potential for onsite erosion has passed.		
567	C. ((Prior to)) The applicant shall have constructed and have in operation those		
568	portions of the drainage facilities necessary to accommodate the control of surface and		
569	storm water runoff discharging from the site before the construction of any other		
570	improvements or buildings on the site, or to final recording of a plat or short plat, ((those		
571	portions of the drainage facilities necessary to accommodate the control of surface and		
572	stormwater runoff discharging from the site shall be constructed and in operation, but,		
573	after receipt of a)) unless upon written request of the applicant, the development engineer		
574	((may)) authorizes recording before construction of facilities in order to minimize		
575	impacts that may result from construction of facilities during inappropriate times of the		
576	year.		
577	SECTION 6. Ordinance. 10636, Section 3, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.12.015 are		
578	each hereby amended to read as follows:		
579	<b>Definitions</b> . The (( $\frac{\text{following}}{\text{on the section}}$ ) definitions (( $\frac{\text{shall}}{\text{on the section}}$ ) apply (( $\frac{\text{in the section}}{\text{on the section}}$ )		
580	interpretation and enforcement of)) throughout this chapter((÷)) unless the context clearly		
581	requires otherwise.		
582	A. "AKART" means ((an acronym for)) "all known, available((5)) and reasonable		
583	methods of prevention, control((5)) and treatment." "AKART" ((shall)) represents the		
584	most current methodology that can be reasonably required for preventing, controlling( $(\frac{1}{2})$ )		
585	or abating the pollutants associated with a discharge. ((The concept of)) _AKART_		

applies to both point and nonpoint sources of pollution.

as in K.C.C. 9.04.020.

587	B. "Best management practices" or "BMPs" mean the best available and	
588	reasonable physical, structural, managerial((5)) or behavioral activities, that, when used	
589	singly or in combination, eliminate or reduce the contamination of <u>both</u> surface and(( <del>/or</del> )	
590	ground waters.	
591	C. "Chapter" means this chapter and any administrative rules and regulations	
592	adopted to implement this chapter.	
593	D. "Clean Water Act" means 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq., as amended.	
594	E. (("County" means the municipality of King County.	
595	F.)) "Director" means the director of the King County department of natural	
596	resources and parks, other department directors specified in enforcement procedures	
597	established ((pursuant to)) in accordance with this chapter, or any ((duly authorized	
598	representatives)) designee of ((such)) those directors.	
599	$((G_{-}))$ <u>F.</u> "Discharge" means $((to))$ throw, drain, release, dump, spill, empty,	
600	$\operatorname{emit}(({}_{\bar{1}}))$ or pour forth any matter or $(({}_{\bar{1}}))$ cause or allow matter to flow, $\operatorname{run}(({}_{\bar{1}}))$ or seep	
601	from land or be thrown, drained, released, dumped, spilled, emptied, emitted or poured	
602	into water.	
603	((H.)) G. "Drainage facility" ((means the system that collects, conveys, and stores	
604	surface and storm water runoff. Drainage facilities shall include but not be limited to all	
605	surface and storm water conveyance and containment facilities including streams,	
606	pipelines, channels, ditches, swamps, lakes, wetlands, closed depressions, infiltration	
607	facilities, retention/detention facilities, erosion/sedimentation control facilities and other	
608	drainage structures and appurtenances, both natural and artificial)) has the same meaning	

610	$((\underline{I}.))$ $\underline{H}.$ "Farm management plan" means a comprehensive site-specific plan	
611	developed by the farm owner in cooperation with the King ((County)) Conservation	
612	District taking into consideration the land owners objectives while protecting water	
613	quality and related natural resources.	
614	$((J_{-}))$ <u>I.</u> "Forest practices" means any activity conducted on or directly pertaining	
615	to forest land and relating to growing, harvesting, or processing timber, as defined in	
616	((C))chapter 222-16 ((Washington Administrative Code)) WAC.	
617	$((K_{-}))$ <u>J.</u> "Ground water" means all waters that exist beneath the land surface or	
618	beneath the bed of any stream, lake or $\operatorname{reservoir}(({}_{\bar{5}}))$ or other body of surface water,	
619	whatever may be the geological formation or structure in which such water stands or	
620	flows, percolates or otherwise moves.	
621	$((\underbrace{L.}))$ $\underline{K.}$ "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" or "NPDES" means	
622	the national program for controlling pollutants from point source discharges directly into	
623	waters of the United States under the Clean Water Act.	
624	((M.)) <u>L.</u> "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit" means an	
625	authorization, license((5)) or equivalent control document issued by the Environmental	
626	Protection Agency or the Washington $((S))$ state Department of Ecology to implement the	
627	requirements of the NPDES program.	
628	$((N_{-}))$ M. "Person" means an individual $((, their))$ and his or her agent $((s))$ or	
629	assign((s;)), municipality((;)), political subdivision((;)), government agency((;)),	
630	partnership( $(\frac{1}{2})$ ), corporation( $(\frac{1}{2})$ ), business( $(\frac{1}{2})$ ) or any other entity.	
631	$((\Theta_{-}))$ N. "Source control BMP" means a BMP intended to prevent contaminants	
632	from entering surface and storm water ((and/))or ground water including the modification	

of processes to eliminate the production or use of contaminants. <u>"Source control BMPs"</u>		
can be either structural or nonstructural. Structural source control BMPs involve the		
construction of a physical structure on site, or other type of physical modification to a		
site((; for)). An example((,)) of a structural source control BMP is building a covered		
storage area. A non((-))structural source control BMP involves the modification or		
addition of managerial or behavioral practices(( $\frac{1}{2}$ , for)). An example(( $\frac{1}{2}$ )) of a nonstructural		
source control BMP is using less toxic alternatives to current products or sweeping		
parking lots.		
((P.)) O. "State Waste Discharge Permit" means an authorization, license, or		
equivalent control document issued by the Washington $((S))$ state Department of Ecology		
in accordance with $((C))\underline{c}$ hapter 173-216 $((Washington\ Administrative\ Code))\ \underline{WAC}$ .		
((Q.)) P. "((Storm Water BMP)) Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual" ((or		
"manual")) means the manual adopted in accordance with K.C.C. chapter 2.98, ((()) and		
supporting ((documents as appropriate)) documentation referenced or incorporated in the		
manual, describing best management practices((, design, maintenance,)) and		
procedures((, and guidance which has been approved by the King County council)) for		
existing facilities and existing and new activities not covered by the Surface Water		
Design Manual.		
((R.)) Q. "Surface and storm water" ((means water originating from rainfall and		
other precipitation that is found in drainage facilities, rivers, streams, springs, seeps,		
ponds, lakes and wetlands as well as shallow ground water)) has the same meaning as in		
<u>K.C.C. 9.04.020</u> .		

655	$((S_{-}))$ <u>R.</u> "Treatment BMP" means a BMP intended to remove contaminants once
656	they are already contained in storm water. Examples of treatment BMPs include((÷))
657	oil/water separators, biofiltration swales( $(5)$ ) and ( $(wet-settling basins)$ ) wetponds.
658	SECTION 7. Ordinance. 10636, Section 4, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.12.025 are
659	each hereby amended to read as follows:
660	Discharges into King County waters.
661	A. ((Prohibited discharges.)) 1. It is unlawful for any person to discharge any
662	contaminants into surface and storm water, ground water((,)) or Puget Sound.
663	Contaminants include, but are not limited, to the following:
664	a. trash or debris;
665	b. construction materials;
666	c. petroleum products including but not limited to oil, gasoline, grease, fuel oil,
667	and heating oil;
668	d. antifreeze and other automotive products;
669	e. metals in either particulate or dissolved form;
670	f. flammable or explosive materials;
671	g. radioactive material;
672	h. batteries;
673	i. acids, alkalis, or bases;
674	j. paints, stains, resins, lacquers((5)) or varnishes;
675	k. degreasers and(( <del>/or</del> )) solvents;
676	1. drain cleaners;
677	m. pesticides, herbicides( $(\frac{1}{2})$ ) or fertilizers;

678	n. steam cleaning wastes;
679	o. soaps, detergents((5)) or ammonia;
680	p. swimming pool backwash;
681	q. chlorine, bromine((5)) and other disinfectants;
682	r. heated water;
683	s. domestic animal wastes;
684	t. sewage;
685	u. recreational vehicle waste;
686	v. animal carcasses;
687	w. food wastes;
688	x. bark and other fibrous materials;
689	y. collected lawn clippings, leaves((5)) or branches;
690	z. silt, sediment( $(\frac{1}{2})$ ) or gravel;
691	aa. dyes, $(((\cdot))$ ) except as stated in subsection C.1. of this section $((\cdot))$ ;
692	bb. chemicals((5)) not normally found in uncontaminated water;
693	cc. any hazardous material or waste( $(\frac{1}{2})$ ) not listed above.
694	2. Illicit connections. Any connection( $(5)$ ) identified by the director( $(5)$ ) that
695	could convey anything not composed entirely of surface and storm water directly to
696	surface and storm water or ground water is considered an illicit connection and is
697	prohibited with the following exceptions:
698	<u>a.</u> connections conveying allowable discharges((,));
699	b. connections conveying discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, ((()))other
700	than an NPDES storm water permit((+)), or a State Waste Discharge Permit((+,)); and

701	c. connections conveying effluent from onsite sewage disposal systems to		
702	subsurface soils.		
703	B. ((Allowable discharges.)) The following types of discharges shall not be		
704	considered prohibited discharges for the purpose of this chapter unless the director		
705	determines that the type of discharge, whether singly or in combination with other((s))		
706	discharges, is causing significant contamination of surface and storm water or ground		
707	water:		
708	1. Potable water;		
709	2. ((Potable water line flushing;		
710	3.)) Uncontaminated water from crawl space pumps or footing drains;		
711	((4.)) 3. Lawn watering with potable water or collected rainwater;		
712	((5. Residential car and boat washing;		
713	6. Dechlorinated swimming pool water;		
714	7.)) 4. Materials placed as part of an approved habitat restoration or bank		
715	stabilization project;		
716	((8.)) 5. Natural uncontaminated surface water or ground water;		
717	((9.)) 6. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;		
718	((10.)) 7. The following discharges from boats: engine exhaust $((5))$ ; cooling		
719	waters((,)); effluent from sinks((,)); showers and laundry facilities; and treated sewage		
720	from Type I and Type II marine sanitation devices;		
721	((11. Common practices for water well disinfection)) 8. Prohibited discharges		
722	to which BMPs are applied as specified in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual		
723	or as determined necessary by the director. Activities that might result in prohibited		

724	discharges to which BMPs may be applied include, but are not limited to, residential auto
725	repair and maintenance, residential auto washing, residential hazardous waste handling,
726	residential maintenance and repair, residential solid and food waste handling and
727	residential swimming pool and hot tub maintenance; and
728	((12.)) 9. Other types of discharges as determined by the director.
729	C. ((Exceptions.)) 1. Dye testing is allowable but requires verbal notification to
730	the King County water and land resources division at least one day prior to the date of
731	test. The King County ((health)) department of public health is exempt from this
732	requirement.
733	2. A person does not violate subsection A. of this section ((I))if ((a)):
734	a. That person has properly designed, constructed, implemented and is
735	maintaining BMPs( $(5)$ ) and is carrying out AKART as required by this chapter, ( $(4nd)$ )
736	<u>but</u> contaminants continue to enter surface and storm water or ground water; or ((the))
737	b. That person can demonstrate that there ((is)) are no additional contaminants
738	being discharged from the site above the background conditions of the water entering the
739	site((; that person shall not be in violation of subsection A. of this section)).
740	3. ((Such)) A person who, under subsection C.2. of this section, is not in
741	violation of subsection A. of this section ((, however,)) is ((still)) liable for any prohibited
742	discharges through illicit connections, dumping, spills, improper maintenance of
743	BMPs((5)) or other discharges that allow contaminants to enter surface and storm water or
744	ground water.
745	((3.)) 4. Emergency response activities or other actions that must be undertaken
746	immediately or within a time too short to allow full compliance with this chapter( $(\frac{1}{2})$ ) <u>in</u>

order to avoid an imminent threat to public health or safety, shall be exempt from this section. The director <u>by public rule</u> may specify actions that qualify for this exception in county procedures. ((The)) A person ((responsible for)) <u>undertaking</u> emergency response activities ((should)) <u>shall</u> take steps to ensure that the discharges resulting from such activities are minimized ((to the greatest extent possible)). In addition, this person shall evaluate BMPs and the site plan, where applicable, to restrict recurrence.

<u>SECTION 8.</u> Ordinance. 10636, Section 5, as amended, and K.C.C. 9.12.035 are each hereby amended to read as follows:

#### ((Best management practices)) Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual.

- A. ((Best management practices.
- 1. The King County water and land resources division shall develop a Storm Water Best Management Practices Manual and present this manual to the King County council for approval. The manual shall present BMPs and procedures for existing facilities and activities and for new development activities not covered by the King County surface water design manual. At a minimum, the manual shall describe the types of regulated activities; the types of contaminants generated by each activity, and the contaminant's effect on water quality; the required source control BMPs and available treatment BMPs, including information on design and maintenance; allowable use of alternative BMPs; and a schedule for BMP implementation.
- 2.)) Compliance with this chapter shall be achieved through the use of the best management practices described in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual. In applying the ((BMP)) Stormwater Pollution Prevention ((m))Manual, the director shall first require the implementation of source control BMPs. If these are not sufficient to

prevent contaminants from entering surface and storm water or ground water, the director may require implementation of treatment BMPs((, according to)) as set forth in AKART. The King County water and land resources division will provide, upon reasonable request, available technical assistance materials and information, and information on outside financial assistance options to persons required to comply with this chapter.

#### B. ((Exemptions.

4.)) In applying the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual to prohibited discharges from normal residential activities, the director shall use public education and warnings as the primary method of gaining compliance with this chapter and shall not use citations, notice and orders, assessment of civil penalties and fines, or other compliance actions as authorized in K.C.C. 23.02.040, unless the director determines:

a. the discharge from a normal residential activity, whether singly or combination with other discharges, is causing a significant contribution of contaminants to surface and storm water or ground water; or

b. the discharge from a normal residential activity poses a hazard to the public health, safety or welfare, endangers any property or adversely affects the safety and operation of county right-of-way, utilities or other county-owned or maintained property.

<u>C.</u> Persons implementing BMPs through another federal, state((5)) or local program will not be required to implement the BMPs prescribed in the county's <u>Stormwater Pollution Prevention</u> ((m))Manual, unless the director determines the alternative BMPs ((to be)) <u>are</u> ineffective at reducing the discharge or contaminants. If the other program requires the development of a <u>stormwater pollution prevention plan or</u> other best management practices plan, the person shall make ((their)) the plan available to

793	King County upon request. Persons who qualify for exemptions include, but are not	
794	limited to, persons ((who are)):	
795	((a.)) 1. $((f))$ Required to obtain a general or individual NPDES permit for	
796	storm water discharges from the Washington $((S))$ state Department of Ecology;	
797	((b.)) 2. ((i)) Implementing and maintaining, as scheduled, a King Conservation	
798	District-approved farm management plan;	
799	((c <sub>-</sub> )) 3. ((permitted)) Who have received a permit under a Washington	
800	((S))state Department of Ecology NPDES general or individual permit for commercial	
801	dairy operations;	
802	((d.)) 4. ((i))Implementing BMPs in compliance with K.C.C. chapter 21A.30((	
803	- Development Standards: Animals, Home Occupation, Home Industry));	
804	((e.)) 5. $((i))$ Implementing BMPs in compliance with the management program	
805	of the county's municipal NPDES permit;	
806	$((f_{-}))$ <u>6.</u> $((e))$ Engaged in forest practices, with the exception of forest practices	
807	occurring on lands platted after January 1, 1960, or on lands being converted to another	
808	use((5)) or $((where))$ when regulatory authority is otherwise provided to local government	
809	by RCW 76.09.240; or	
810	((g.)) 7. $((i))$ Identified by the director as being exempt from this section.	
811	((2. Persons conducting normal single family residential activities will not be	
812	required to implement the BMPs prescribed in the county's manual, unless the director	
813	determines that these activities pose a hazard to public health, safety, or welfare;	
814	endanger any property; or adversely affect the safety and operation of county right-of-	
815	way, utilities, and/or other property owned or maintained by the county. The county	

816	council intends to consider the application of BMPs to single family residential activities	
817	after completion of the Storm Water Best Management Practices Manual.))	
818	SECTION 9. Effective date. This ordinance takes effect January 1, 2005.	
819	SECTION 10. Severability. If any provision of this ordinance or its application	
820	to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance or the	
821	application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.	
822	SECTION 11. Pursuant to K.C.C. 20.44.080, the metropolitan King County	
823	council finds that the requirements for environmental analysis, protections and mitigation	
824	measures in the chapter of K.C.C. Title 21A amended by this ordinance, provide	

### Ordinance

825	adequate analysis of and mitigation for the specific adverse environmental impacts to	
826	which the requirements apply.	
827		
		KING COUNTY COUNCIL KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON
	ATTEST:	
	APPROVED this,,	·
	Attachments None	