

Table 10.2 – Enforceable Snohomish County Document Updates Beyond Ecology's List of Significant Changes

#	Brief Description of the Change	Rationale for the Change (attach supporting documents if necessary)	Enforceable Document Being Updated	Section Within the Enforceable Document Being Updated	Text as Written in the 2019 Functionally Equivalent Enforceable Document	Proposed Text for Ecology Review and Approval
1	Washington State Department of Transportation Highway Runoff Manual equivalency	Update is needed to reference the most up to date manual and modified appendix 10	Snohomish County Code	30.63A.140	The Washington State Department of Transportation Highway Runoff Manual, as determined by the Washington State Department of Ecology to be equivalent to the 2014 Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, may be used to meet the requirements of chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC for public road construction projects, subject to approval by the applicable director.	The Washington State Department of Transportation Highway Runoff Manual, as determined by the Washington State Department of Ecology to be equivalent to the ((2014)) <u>2024</u> Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, may be used to meet the requirements of chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC for public road construction projects <u>as permitted by the County's applicable NPDES permit</u> , subject to approval by the applicable director.
2	Update to agriculture activities exemption.	Council adopted amendments to chapter 30.62A SCC, part of the County's critical area regulations (CAR), amend existing exemptions related to wetlands. The proposal is to modify SCC 30.63A.200(9) for consistency with the amendment in the County's CAR ordinance.	Snohomish County Code	30.63A.200(9)(c)(ii)	The wetland is an area of no greater than 5,000 square feet of nonriparian wetland Categories II or III or 10,000 square feet of nonriparian Category IV wetlands, pursuant to SCC 30.62A.230(2).	The wetland is an area of no greater than 5,000 square feet of nonriparian wetland ((Categories II or III)) <u>Category III</u> and meets the criteria of SCC 30.62A.510(4) or 10,000 square feet of nonriparian Category IV wetlands ((, pursuant to SCC 30.62A.230(2))) <u>and that meets the criteria of SCC 30.62A.510(5).</u>
3	Minor amendments to MR #2	To ensure consistency with updates to MR #2 general requirements within Appendix 1.	Snohomish County Code	30.63A.450	<p>(4) All new development and redevelopment shall be designed to prevent erosion and discharge of sediment and other pollutants into receiving waters.</p> <p>(5) To control sediment transport and erosion during the wet season from October 1st through April 30th, seasonal work limitations shall apply, except as otherwise exempt per SCC 30.63A.450(6). Based on information provided by the applicant or local weather conditions, the department may expand or restrict the seasonal limitation on site disturbance. Land disturbing activities may only be authorized if silt-laden runoff will be prevented from leaving the site through any combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Site conditions including existing vegetative coverage, slope, soil type and proximity to receiving waters; (b) Limitations on activities and the extent of disturbed areas; and (c) Proposed erosion and sediment control measures. <p>(6) The following conditions or development activities are exempt from the seasonal clearing and grading limitations required per SCC 30.63A.450(5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Where there is 100 percent infiltration of surface water runoff within the site into approved and installed stormwater facilities; 	<p>(4) All new development and redevelopment shall be designed to prevent erosion and discharge of sediment and other pollutants into receiving waters. <u>If erosion and sediment control requirements are not met (i.e. turbid water is leaving the site), then the department shall require that the contractor maintain the existing BMPs or implement other BMPs as appropriate.</u></p> <p>(5) To control sediment transport and erosion during the wet season from October 1st through April 30th, seasonal work limitations shall apply, except as otherwise exempt per SCC 30.63A.450(6). Based on information provided by the applicant or local weather conditions, the department may expand or restrict the seasonal limitation on site disturbance. Land disturbing activities ((may)) <u>shall</u> only be ((authorized)) <u>permitted</u> if ((silt-laden runoff)) <u>shown to the satisfaction of the department that turbid water will be prevented from leaving the site through any combination of the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Site conditions including existing vegetative coverage, slope, soil type and proximity to receiving waters; (b) Limitations on activities and the extent of disturbed areas; and (c) Proposed erosion and sediment control measures. <p>(6) The following conditions or development activities are exempt from the seasonal ((clearing and grading)) <u>work</u> limitations required per SCC 30.63A.450(5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Where there is 100 percent infiltration of ((surface water)) <u>stormwater</u> runoff within the site into approved and installed stormwater facilities; (b) Routine maintenance and necessary repair of erosion and sediment control BMPs; and

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					(b) Routine maintenance and necessary repair of erosion and sediment control BMPs; and (c) Routine maintenance of public facilities or existing utility structures that do not expose the soil or result in the removal of the vegetative cover to soil.	(c) Routine maintenance of public facilities or existing utility structures that do not expose the soil or result in the removal of the vegetative cover to soil.
4	Minor amendments to MR #3.	To ensure consistency with updates to MR #3 made within Appendix 1.	Snohomish County Code	30.63A.515	When minimum requirement 3 applies pursuant to part 300 of this chapter and no exemption under SCC 30.63A.200 applies, source control shall be provided through the application of source control BMPs during construction and on the developed site following construction. BMPs shall be appropriate for the proposed construction activities, buildings, facilities and intended post-development site uses in accordance with volume IV of the Drainage Manual. All known, available, and reasonable source control BMPs shall be required as follows: (1) Source control BMPs in accordance with volume IV, chapters 3 and 4 of the Drainage Manual shall be applied during construction if any pollution-generating activities described in volume IV, chapters 3 and 4 are performed on the site during construction; and (2) Source control BMPs in accordance with volume IV, chapter 5 of the Drainage Manual shall be selected, designed, and constructed if any pollution-generating activities or uses described in volume IV, chapter 5 are proposed for the developed site following construction.	When minimum requirement 3 applies pursuant to part 300 of this chapter and no exemption under SCC 30.63A.200 applies, source control shall be provided through the application of source control BMPs during construction and on the developed site following construction. BMPs shall be appropriate for the proposed construction activities, buildings, facilities and intended post-development site uses in accordance with volume IV of the Drainage Manual. All <u>new development and redevelopment projects shall apply all</u> known, available, and reasonable source control BMPs (shall be required) as follows: (1) Source control BMPs in accordance with volume IV, (chapters) <u>chapter 3</u> (and 4) of the Drainage Manual shall be applied during construction if any pollution-generating activities described in volume IV, (chapters) <u>chapter 3</u> (and 4) are performed on the site during construction; and (2) Source control BMPs in accordance with volume IV, chapter 5 of the Drainage Manual shall be selected, designed, (and) <u>constructed, and maintained</u> if any pollution-generating activities or uses described in volume IV, chapter 5 are proposed for the developed site following construction.
5	Minor amendments to MR #4	To ensure consistency with updates to MR #4 made within Appendix 1.	Snohomish County Code	30.63A.520	When minimum requirement 4 applies pursuant to part 300 of this chapter and no exemption under SCC 30.63A.200 applies, the requirements of this section shall be met. (1) Natural drainage patterns identified in the stormwater site plan and determined by the currently functioning drainage pattern and patterns occurring over the past 10 consecutive years shall be maintained. Discharges from the project site shall occur at natural locations, to the maximum extent practicable. (2) The manner by which runoff is discharged from the project site shall not cause off-site drainage impacts, as defined in volume I, chapter 3 of the Drainage Manual. Mitigation of off-site drainage impacts shall be provided pursuant to the requirements of volume I, chapter 3 of	When minimum requirement 4 applies pursuant to part 300 of this chapter and no exemption under SCC 30.63A.200 applies, the requirements of this section shall be met. (1) Natural drainage patterns identified in the stormwater site plan and determined by the currently functioning drainage pattern and patterns occurring over the past 10 consecutive years shall be <u>preserved and maintained to the maximum extent practicable</u> . Discharges from the project site shall occur at natural locations, to the maximum extent practicable. (2) The manner by which runoff is discharged from the project site shall not cause off-site drainage impacts, as defined in volume I, chapter 3 of the Drainage Manual. Mitigation of off-site drainage impacts shall be provided pursuant to the requirements of volume I, chapter 3 of the Drainage Manual. In addition, appropriate energy dissipation shall be provided for all (outfalls) <u>concentrated discharge locations, including discharges from pipe systems, culverts, and ditches</u> , in accordance with the requirements of the EDDS and volumes III and V of the

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					the Drainage Manual. In addition, appropriate energy dissipation shall be provided for all outfalls in accordance with the requirements of the EDDS and volumes III and V of the Drainage Manual.	Drainage Manual. An applicant shall provide justification in the stormwater site plan that energy dissipation is not warranted, subject to department review and approval.
6	Updating review process for land development proposals with drainage components	Updating code to clarify processes	Snohomish County Code	30.63A.800	<p>(1) Stormwater drainage review conducted pursuant to this chapter shall be completed in conjunction with, and shall be a condition of, approval of the underlying permit for a proposed development or redevelopment activity. Construction shall not commence until a required permit or plan for new development or redevelopment is issued or approved and until required reviews or inspections are completed.</p> <p>(2) Whenever a development or redevelopment requires submittal of a targeted or full stormwater site plan under this chapter, the stormwater site plan shall be submitted at the time of application for the underlying permit for a proposed project, except that phased submittal of a full stormwater site plan is permitted pursuant to SCC 30.63A.820.</p> <p>(3) An application for a new development or redevelopment which requires a stormwater site plan to be submitted at the time of application for the underlying permit shall not be deemed complete until a complete stormwater site plan is submitted together with the application for the permit or approval. The department shall use the provisions of SCC 30.63A.400 to determine if the stormwater site plan is complete.</p> <p>(4) When a full stormwater site plan is required for new development or redevelopment and the drainage review is phased, the full stormwater plan shall be submitted at the time construction plans are submitted.</p> <p>(5) Upon finding any deficiencies in the stormwater site plan submittal, the department shall notify the applicant of the deficiencies and return the stormwater site plan to the applicant for revision and resubmittal.</p> <p>(6) Once a stormwater site plan has been determined complete, the department shall review the plan for compliance. This review shall include site inspections pursuant to SCC 30.63A.860.</p> <p>(7) Stormwater site plan resubmissions after two reviews by the department, or the submittal of a revised</p>	<p>(1) Stormwater drainage review conducted pursuant to this chapter shall be ((completed)) in conjunction with, and shall be a condition of, approval of the underlying permit for a proposed development or redevelopment activity. Construction shall not commence until a required permit or plan for new development or redevelopment is issued or approved and until required reviews or inspections are completed.</p> <p>(2) Whenever a development or redevelopment requires submittal of a targeted or full stormwater site plan under this chapter, the stormwater site plan shall be submitted at the time of application for the underlying permit for a proposed project, except that phased submittal of a full stormwater site plan is permitted pursuant to SCC 30.63A.820.</p> <p>((3) An application for a new development or redevelopment which requires a stormwater site plan to be submitted at the time of application for the underlying permit shall not be deemed complete until a complete stormwater site plan is submitted together with the application for the permit or approval. The department shall use the provisions of SCC 30.63A.400 to determine if the stormwater site plan is complete.))</p> <p>((4)) (3) When a full stormwater site plan is required for new development or redevelopment and the drainage review is phased, the full stormwater plan shall be submitted at the time construction plans are submitted.</p> <p>((5)) (4) Upon finding any deficiencies in the stormwater site plan submittal, the department shall notify the applicant of the deficiencies and return the stormwater site plan to the applicant for revision and resubmittal.</p> <p><u>(5) Stormwater site plan resubmissions after two reviews by the department, or the submittal of a revised stormwater site plan, shall be subject to the resubmittal and revision fee requirement in SCC 30.86.510(2).</u></p> <p>(6) Once a stormwater site plan has been determined <u>procedurally</u> complete pursuant to SCC 30.70.040 and addresses all necessary provisions from SCC <u>30.63A.400</u>, the department shall review the plan for compliance. This review shall include site inspections pursuant to SCC 30.63A.860.</p> <p>((7) Stormwater site plan resubmissions after two reviews by the department, or the submittal of a revised stormwater site plan, shall be subject to the resubmittal and revision fee requirement in SCC 30.86.510(2).))</p> <p>((8)) (7) The department shall notify the applicant upon approval of the stormwater site plan.</p>

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					stormwater site plan, shall be subject to the resubmittal and revision fee requirement in SCC 30.86.510(2). (8) The department shall notify the applicant upon approval of the stormwater site plan.	
7	Updating review process for land development proposals with drainage components	Updating code to clarify processes	Snohomish County Code	30.63A.820	<p>An applicant may phase the submittal of a full stormwater site plan pursuant to this section.</p> <p>(1) When a project requires a full stormwater site plan, and the proposed development activity is subject to a public hearing where the hearing examiner has original jurisdiction, an applicant may submit a targeted stormwater site plan pursuant to SCC 30.63A.805, along with the underlying permit application, to initiate review.</p> <p>(2) As part of a phased submittal, in addition to compliance with minimum requirements 1 through 5 (SCC 30.63A.400 through 30.63A.525), the targeted stormwater site plan shall comply with additional requirements as follows:</p> <p>(a) If the site analysis required by minimum requirement 1 identifies site conditions that require compliance with minimum requirement 6, 7 or 8, the targeted stormwater site plan shall address water quality treatment, flow control, and wetlands protection pursuant to SCC 30.63A.530 through SCC 30.63A.570, when applicable.</p> <p>(b) Detailed engineering and design information shall be provided when required by the director for site-specific conditions, development in the public right-of-way, or compliance with any required conveyance sizing, on-site stormwater management BMPs, LID design or detention or treatment design, as needed to protect the public health, safety and welfare.</p> <p>(3) The department shall review the targeted stormwater site plan and make written findings regarding whether it adequately assesses the LID feasibility for the project as proposed and whether the proposed new development or redevelopment will:</p> <p>(a) Adversely affect existing water quality conditions of any surface or ground water;</p> <p>(b) Alter the existing surface or subsurface drainage patterns or flow rates on or off the site;</p>	<p>An applicant may phase the submittal of a full stormwater site plan pursuant to this section.</p> <p>(1) When a project requires a full stormwater site plan, and the proposed development activity ((is subject to a public hearing where the hearing examiner has original jurisdiction)) <u>requires an underlying Type 1 or Type 2 land use approval</u>, an applicant may submit a targeted stormwater site plan pursuant to SCC 30.63A.805, along with the underlying permit application, to initiate review.</p> <p>(2) As part of a phased submittal, in addition to compliance with minimum requirements 1 through 5 (SCC 30.63A.400 through 30.63A.525), the targeted stormwater site plan shall comply with additional requirements as follows:</p> <p>(a) If the site analysis required by minimum requirement 1 identifies site conditions that require compliance with minimum requirement 6, 7 ((or)) <u>8, or 9</u>, the targeted stormwater site plan shall address water quality treatment, flow control, ((and)) <u>wetlands protection, and inspection, operations, and maintenance</u> pursuant to SCC 30.63A.530 through ((SCC 30.63A.570)) <u>SCC 30.63A.605</u>, when applicable.</p> <p>(b) Detailed engineering and design information shall be provided when required by the director for site-specific conditions, development in the public right-of-way, or compliance with any required conveyance sizing, on-site stormwater management BMPs, LID design or detention or treatment design, as needed to protect the public health, safety and welfare.</p> <p>(3) The department shall review the targeted stormwater site plan and make written findings regarding whether it adequately assesses ((the LID feasibility)) <u>compliance with minimum requirements 1 through 5 (SCC 30.63A.400 through SCC 30.63A.525) for the project as proposed and ((whether)) the feasibility of the proposed new development or redevelopment to comply with minimum requirements 6 through 9 (SCC 30.63A.530 through SCC 30.63A.605) including whether the project will:</u></p> <p>(a) Adversely affect existing water quality conditions of any surface or ground water;</p> <p>(b) Alter the existing surface or subsurface drainage patterns or flow rates on or off the site;</p> <p>(c) Increase peak discharge or stormwater runoff volume sufficiently to cause adverse impacts downstream; or</p> <p>(d) Cause erosion, sedimentation or flooding on upstream or downstream properties.</p>

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					<p>(c) Increase peak discharge or stormwater runoff volume sufficiently to cause adverse impacts downstream; or</p> <p>(d) Cause erosion, sedimentation or flooding on upstream or downstream properties.</p> <p>(4) The department shall provide a written recommendation regarding the targeted stormwater site plan to the hearing examiner. If the department recommends conditional approval of the targeted stormwater site plan, the recommendation shall include a statement requiring the submittal and approval of a full stormwater site plan, which must be found by the department to comply with the requirements of this chapter prior to any construction plan approval.</p> <p>(5) If the hearing examiner approves the new development or redevelopment, the approval shall be conditioned upon submittal of a full stormwater site plan to the department which complies with minimum requirements 1 through 9 (SCC 30.63A.400 through SCC 30.63A.605).</p> <p>(6) The applicant shall not initiate construction until the department approves a full stormwater site plan and issues construction permits.</p>	<p>(4) ((The department shall provide a written recommendation regarding the targeted stormwater site plan to the hearing examiner. If the department recommends conditional approval of the targeted stormwater site plan, the recommendation shall include a statement requiring the submittal and approval of a full stormwater site plan, which must be found by the department to comply with the requirements of this chapter prior to any construction plan approval.))</p> <p><u>The underlying land use decision for the proposed development or redevelopment activity shall include findings addressing the feasibility of the project to comply with minimum requirements 1 through 9 (SCC 30.63A.400 through SCC 30.63A.605).</u></p> <p>(5) If the ((hearing examiner approves the new)) <u>underlying land use decision for the proposed development or redevelopment activity is approved</u>, the approval shall be conditioned upon submittal of a full stormwater site plan to the department which complies with minimum requirements 1 through 9 (SCC 30.63A.400 through SCC 30.63A.605).</p> <p>(6) The applicant shall not initiate construction until the department approves a full stormwater site plan and issues construction permits.</p>
8	Consistency updates	The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources was created since the last 2019 update.	Snohomish County Code	30.63A.830	<p>(1) The county may approve project-specific modifications of the regulations and standards in chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC, the Drainage Manual and the stormwater-applicable requirements of the EDDS pursuant to the requirements of this section. The department shall have decision-making authority for modifications of this title and the department of public works shall have decision-making authority for modifications of the Drainage Manual and the stormwater-applicable requirements of the EDDS. The director of the department of public works may delegate the authority granted to them under this subsection (1) to the director of the department of planning and development services and/or the director of the department of conservation and natural resources.</p> <p>(2) Modifications shall be requested in writing on an application form approved by the department.</p> <p>(3) Modification requests shall be submitted as soon as the need for the modification is identified. Modifications</p>	<p>(1) The county may approve project-specific modifications of the regulations and standards in chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC, the Drainage Manual and the stormwater-applicable requirements of the EDDS pursuant to the requirements of this section. The department shall have decision-making authority for modifications of this title and the department of public works <u>or the department of conservation and natural resources</u> shall have decision-making authority for modifications of the Drainage Manual and the stormwater-applicable requirements of the EDDS. The director of the department of public works <u>or the department of conservation and natural resources</u> may delegate the authority granted to them under this subsection (1) to the director of the department of planning and development services ((and/or the director of the department of conservation and natural resources)).</p> <p>(2) Modifications shall be requested in writing on an application form approved by the department.</p> <p>(3) Modification requests shall be submitted as soon as the need for the modification is identified. Modifications that affect project lot yield, density or scope must be submitted prior to the SEPA threshold determination ((or)) <u>and the final ((administrative)) decision on the underlying project application.</u></p> <p>...</p>

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					<p>that affect project lot yield, density or scope must be submitted prior to the SEPA threshold determination or the final administrative decision on the application.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(10) The appropriate director’s modification decision shall be the county’s final decision on the modification request unless reconsideration is requested under SCC 30.63A.835. The hearing examiner may not review the director’s final decision on the modification request under either the hearing examiner’s original or appellate jurisdiction.</p>	<p>(10) The appropriate director’s modification decision shall be the county’s final decision on the modification request unless reconsideration is requested under SCC 30.63A.835. The hearing examiner may not review the director’s final decision on the modification request under either the hearing examiner’s original or appellate jurisdiction. <u>Any appeal shall be a judicial appeal filed in superior court pursuant to the Land Use Petition Act (chapter 36.70C RCW), provided that a modification decision issued prior to the underlying project permit decision must be appealed together with the county’s final decision on the underlying permit.</u></p>
9	Consistency updates	The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources was created since the last 2019 update.	Snohomish County Code	30.63A.840	<p>(1) The county may approve requests for project-specific waivers of the regulations and standards in chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC, the Drainage Manual, and the stormwater-applicable requirements of the EDDS pursuant to the requirements of this section. The department shall have decision-making authority for waivers from this title and the department of public works shall have decision-making authority for waivers from the Drainage Manual and the stormwater-applicable requirements of the EDDS. The director of the department of public works may delegate the authority granted to them under this subsection (1) to the director of the department of planning and development services and/or the director of the department of conservation and natural resources.</p> <p>(2) Waivers shall be requested in writing on an application form approved by the department.</p> <p>(3) Waiver requests shall be submitted as soon as the need for the waiver is identified. Waivers that affect project lot yield, density or scope must be submitted prior to the SEPA threshold determination or the final administrative decision on the application. The waiver fees established in SCC 30.86.510 shall be paid at the time the waiver request is submitted to the department.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(10) The appropriate director’s waiver decision shall be the county’s final decision on the waiver request unless reconsideration is requested under SCC 30.63A.842. The hearing examiner may not review the director’s final decision on the waiver request under either the hearing examiner’s original or appellate jurisdiction.</p>	<p>(1) The county may approve requests for project-specific waivers of the regulations and standards in chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC, the Drainage Manual, and the stormwater-applicable requirements of the EDDS pursuant to the requirements of this section. The department shall have decision-making authority for waivers from this title and the department of public works <u>or the department of conservation and natural resources</u> shall have decision-making authority for waivers from the Drainage Manual and the stormwater-applicable requirements of the EDDS. The director of the department of public works <u>or department of conservation and natural resources</u> may delegate the authority granted to them under this subsection (1) to the director of the department of planning and development services ((and/or the director of the department of conservation and natural resources)).</p> <p>(2) Waivers shall be requested in writing on an application form approved by the department.</p> <p>(3) Waiver requests shall be submitted as soon as the need for the waiver is identified. Waivers that affect project lot yield, density or scope must be submitted prior to the SEPA threshold determination ((or)) <u>and</u> the final ((administrative)) decision on the <u>underlying project</u> application. The waiver fees established in SCC 30.86.510 shall be paid at the time the waiver request is submitted to the department.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(10) The appropriate director’s waiver decision shall be the county’s final decision on the waiver request unless reconsideration is requested under SCC 30.63A.842. The hearing examiner may not review the director’s final decision on the waiver request under either the hearing examiner’s original or appellate jurisdiction. <u>Any appeal shall be a judicial appeal filed in superior court pursuant to the Land Use Petition Act (chapter 36.70C RCW), provided that a waiver decision issued prior to the underlying project permit decision must be appealed together with the county’s final decision on the underlying permit.</u></p>

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10	Housekeeping amendments	Updating code to clarify processes	Snohomish County Code	30.63A.865	<p>Submittal of record drawings.</p> <p>Upon completion of the construction of conveyance systems, treatment facilities, flow control facilities and structural source control BMPs (excluding the construction of on-site stormwater management BMPs) and prior to final inspection approval, the applicant shall submit record drawings of the full stormwater site plan prepared by a civil engineer or registered surveyor. The engineering drawings shall accurately represent the project as constructed. They shall depict the actual vertical and horizontal locations of roads and drainage facilities constructed on and off the site. Record drawings shall be stamped, signed and dated by a civil engineer licensed in Washington State and shall meet the standards contained in the EDDS.</p>	<p>Submittal of <u>engineering</u> record drawings.</p> <p>Upon completion of the construction of conveyance systems, treatment facilities, flow control facilities and structural source control BMPs (excluding the construction of on-site stormwater management BMPs) and prior to final inspection approval, the applicant shall submit record drawings of the full stormwater site plan prepared by a civil engineer or registered surveyor. The <u>complete set of engineering record</u> drawings shall accurately represent the project as constructed. They shall depict the actual vertical and horizontal locations of roads and drainage facilities constructed on and off the site. Record drawings shall be stamped, signed and dated by a civil engineer licensed in Washington State and shall meet the standards contained in the EDDS.</p>
11	Update to agriculture activities exemption.	Council adopted amendments to chapter 30.62A SCC, part of the County's critical area regulations (CAR), amend existing exemptions related to wetlands. The proposal is to modify SCC 30.63A.200(9) for consistency with the amendment in the County's CAR ordinance.	Snohomish County Code	30.63B.070(5)	<p>(5) Agricultural activities defined in chapter 30.32B SCC or SCC 30.91A.090 are exempt from obtaining a land disturbing activity permit, provided that:</p> <p>(a) The activity occurs on property on which agriculture is a legal use of the property;</p> <p>(b) The activity requires no other permit or project approval from Snohomish County except for a flood hazard permit under chapter 30.43C SCC; and</p> <p>(c) The activity does not occur in a wetland as defined by state law, unless:</p> <p>(i) The activity is exempt from wetlands regulations under section 404(f) of the federal Clean Water Act; or</p> <p>(ii) The wetland is an area of no greater than 5,000 square feet of nonriparian wetland Categories II or III or 10,000 square feet of nonriparian Category IV wetlands, pursuant to SCC 30.62A.230(2).</p>	<p>(5) Agricultural activities defined in chapter 30.32B SCC or SCC 30.91A.090 are exempt from obtaining a land disturbing activity permit, provided that:</p> <p>(a) The activity occurs on property on which agriculture is a legal use of the property;</p> <p>(b) The activity requires no other permit or project approval from Snohomish County except for a flood hazard permit under chapter 30.43C SCC; and</p> <p>(c) The activity does not occur in a wetland as defined by state law, unless:</p> <p>(i) The activity is exempt from wetlands regulations under section 404(f) of the federal Clean Water Act; or</p> <p>(ii) The wetland is an area of no greater than 5,000 square feet of nonriparian wetland ((Categories II or III)) <u>Category III and meets the criteria of SCC 30.62A.510(4) or 10,000 square feet of nonriparian Category IV wetlands ((, pursuant to SCC 30.62A.230(2))) and meets the criteria of SCC 30.62A.510(5).</u></p>
12	Start of construction update	Updating the dates for start of construction vesting to be in line with updated Ecology permit language. The county is keeping the January 22, 2016, date as that is the date the 2016 code was adopted.	Snohomish County Code	30.70.310	<p>(1) The purpose of this section is to implement the requirement in the county's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit (Permit) that certain permits and permit applications must comply with updated stormwater drainage regulations, per the schedule and standards mandated by the Washington State Department of Ecology in the Permit. In the event this section conflicts</p>	<p>(1) The purpose of this section is to implement the requirement in the county's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit (Permit) that certain permits and permit applications must comply with updated stormwater drainage regulations, per the schedule and standards mandated by the Washington State Department of Ecology in the Permit. In the event this section conflicts with any other provision of Snohomish County Code, this section prevails.</p>

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					<p>with any other provision of Snohomish County Code, this section prevails.</p> <p>(2) Approved permits and permit applications subject to pre-January 22, 2016, stormwater drainage regulations that have not started construction by July 1, 2021, must be revised by the project proponent to comply with updated stormwater drainage regulations that will be made effective by the county on July 1, 2021. For projects with a phasing plan, compliance with the started construction requirement will be assessed separately for each phase.</p> <p>(3) Approved permits and permit applications subject to pre-July 1, 2021, stormwater drainage regulations in effect between January 22, 2016, and June 30, 2021, that have not started construction by July 1, 2026, must be revised by the project proponent to comply with updated stormwater drainage regulations that will be made effective by the county on July 1, 2021. For projects with a phasing plan, compliance with the started construction requirement will be assessed separately for each phase.</p> <p>(4) For purposes of this section, "started construction" means either:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) the site work associated with, and directly related to the approved project is at a stage where rough grading is complete or utilities are installed. For rough grading to be considered complete, elevations are within one foot of final design elevations; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) for public works projects performed under the authority of the director of public works or the county engineer which are subject to public bid laws, the project has been advertised per public bids laws, legislatively approved for construction, awarded to contractor, site work has begun, and the contractor has a schedule for completion.</p> <p>(5) For purposes of this section, "stormwater drainage regulations" are as described in SCC 30.63A.100.</p>	<p>(2) Approved permits and permit applications subject to pre-January 22, 2016, stormwater drainage regulations that have not started construction by July 1, 2021, must be revised by the project proponent to comply with updated stormwater drainage regulations that will be made effective by the county on July 1, ((2021)) <u>2026</u>. For projects with a phasing plan, compliance with the started construction requirement will be assessed separately for each phase.</p> <p>(3) Approved permits and permit applications subject to pre-July 1, 2021, stormwater drainage regulations in effect between January 22, 2016, and June 30, 2021, that have not started construction by July 1, 2026, must be revised by the project proponent to comply with updated stormwater drainage regulations that will be made effective by the county on July 1, ((2021)) <u>2026</u>. For projects with a phasing plan, compliance with the started construction requirement will be assessed separately for each phase.</p> <p><u>(4) Approved permits and permit applications subject to pre-July 1, 2026, stormwater drainage regulations in effect between July 1, 2021, and June 30, 2026, that have not started construction by July 1, 2031, must be revised by the project proponent to comply with updated stormwater drainage regulations that will be made effective by the county on July 1, 2026. For projects with a phasing plan, compliance with the started construction requirement will be assessed separately for each phase.</u></p> <p>((4)) <u>(5)</u> For purposes of this section, "started construction" means either:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) the site work associated with, and directly related to the approved project is at a stage where rough grading is complete or utilities are installed. For rough grading to be considered complete, elevations are within one foot of final design elevations; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) for public works projects performed under the authority of the director of public works or the county engineer which are subject to public bid laws, the project has been advertised per public bids laws, legislatively approved for construction, awarded to contractor, site work has begun, and the contractor has a schedule for completion.</p> <p>((5)) <u>(6)</u> For purposes of this section, "stormwater drainage regulations" are as described in SCC 30.63A.100.</p>
13	Consistency update for definition of conveyance system	Staff requested amendments to the conveyance system definition to match the definition within the Snohomish County drainage manual.	Snohomish County Code	30.91C.300	"Conveyance system" means a constructed system of drainage facilities which collects, contains and conducts the flow of stormwater runoff. The elements of a conveyance system include, but are not limited to, gutters, ditches, pipes, constructed open channels and	"Conveyance system" means a constructed <u>(artificial)</u> or <u>natural</u> system of drainage facilities which collects, contains, and conducts the flow of stormwater runoff. The elements of a <u>constructed</u> conveyance system include, but are not limited to, gutters, ditches, pipes, constructed open channels and detention facilities. <u>The</u>

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					detention facilities.	<u>elements of a natural conveyance system include, but are not limited to, swales, wetlands, drainage courses, streams, and rivers.</u>
14	Update definition to modern day application	Not directly stormwater related. Minor change but to be included in this document update	EDDS	1-17 Definitions	A vehicle propelled solely by human power upon which a person may ride, having two tandem wheels, except scooters and similar devices. "Bicycle" in this document may also be a three or four-wheeled, human-powered vehicle, but not a tricycle for children. A bicycle is considered a "vehicle" under Washington State Law.	A vehicle propelled (solely) by human <u>and/or electric</u> power upon which a person may ride, having two tandem wheels, except scooters and similar devices. "Bicycle" in this document may also be a three or four-wheeled, human <u>and/or electric</u> -powered vehicle, but not a tricycle for children. A bicycle is considered a "vehicle" under Washington State Law.
15	Washington State Department of Transportation Highway Runoff Manual equivalency	Change to match SCC 30.63A.140	EDDS	Chapter 11 Low Impact Development (LID) Section 11-02.D Use of WSDOT Highway Runoff Manual	The Washington State Department of Transportation Highway Runoff Manual (HRM), as determined by the Washington State Department of Ecology to be equivalent to the 2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, may be used to meet the requirements of Chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC for public road construction projects, subject to approval by the Engineer. HRM equivalency is limited to its minimum design requirements and BMPs for public road projects only.	<u>In accordance with SCC 30.63A.140, ((the))</u> the Washington State Department of Transportation Highway Runoff Manual (HRM), as determined by the Washington State Department of Ecology to be equivalent to the <u>((2014))2024</u> Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, may be used to meet the requirements of Chapters 30.63A and 30.63B SCC for public road construction projects <u>as permitted by the County's applicable NPDES permit</u> , subject to approval by the Engineer. <u>((HRM equivalency is limited to its minimum design requirements and BMPs for public road projects only.))</u>
16	Minor clarification amendment	Minor change to provide more general direction on location of webpage as opposed to a specific page due to the fact the page may be moved or updated in the future	EDDS	Chapter 11 Low Impact Development (LID) Section 11-02.E Future Technologies and BMPs	The use of new technologies and BMPs approved by DOE is described in Volume V, Chapter 12 of the Drainage Manual. Information on approved systems and technologies is provided on the DOE "SW Treatment Technologies" webpage.	The use of new technologies and BMPs approved by DOE is described in Volume V, Chapter 12 of the Drainage Manual. Information on approved systems and technologies <u>((is))</u> <u>are</u> provided on <u>((the))</u> DOE <u>(("SW Treatment Technologies"))</u> webpages.
17	Minor clarification amendment	Minor change that adds applicable EDDS section	EDDS	Chapter 11 Low Impact Development (LID) Section 11-02.F.2 BMP Implementation	2. The Engineer is responsible for regulating use of the public right-of-way per RCW 36.75. To ensure that public priority is maintained, the right-of-way shall not be used for placement of stormwater facilities serving private property.	2. The Engineer is responsible for regulating use of the public right-of-way per RCW 36.75. To ensure that public priority is maintained, the right-of-way shall not be used for placement of stormwater facilities serving private property <u>per EDDS Section 5-02.</u>
18	Minor clarification amendment	Minor change that adds as approved by Engineer for LID BMPs installed in public R/W	EDDS	Chapter 11 Low Impact Development (LID) Section 11-02.F.3 BMP Implementation	LID BMPs may be installed in the right-of-way for treatment or flow control of stormwater runoff from public roads.	LID BMPs may be installed in the right-of-way for treatment or flow control of stormwater runoff from public roads <u>as approved by the Engineer.</u>
19	Minor clarification amendment	Minor change that corrects applicable EDDS section	EDDS	Chapter 11 Low Impact Development (LID) Section 11-02.I.3 Bioretention	Plantings in bioretention systems in the right-of-way must be low-growing species that can be mowed by County maintenance equipment, unless approved otherwise by the Engineer. No plantings that require individual maintenance will be approved in the right-of-way. A recommended list of seed mixes is provided in Appendix D.	Plantings in bioretention systems in the right-of-way must be low-growing species that can be mowed by County maintenance equipment, unless approved otherwise by the Engineer. No plantings that require individual maintenance will be approved in the right-of-way. A recommended list of seed mixes is provided in <u>((Appendix D))Appendix B Vegetative Seed Mixes for Use in Public Right-of-Way.</u>

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20	Minor clarification amendment	Minor change that corrects applicable EDDS section	EDDS	Chapter 11 Low Impact Development (LID) Section 11-02.J.3 Permeable Pavement Design	Road projects proposing to use permeable pavement should be designed with adequate drainage conveyance facilities as if the road surface was impermeable. Road design should balance the storage capacity of the base materials and the infiltration rate of the surrounding native materials so that infiltrated water does not compromise the structural integrity of the road prism. Roads with base courses that extend below the surrounding grade should have a designed drainage flow path to move water away from the road prism and into the roadside drainage facilities. Note that if the design requires use of a perforated storm drain to collect and transport infiltrated water from under the road surface, the design will be less effective and the flow reduction benefit reduced. See Subsection 4.g below for “Underdrains.	Road projects proposing to use permeable pavement should be designed with adequate drainage conveyance facilities as if the road surface was impermeable. Road design should balance the storage capacity of the base materials and the infiltration rate of the surrounding native materials so that infiltrated water does not compromise the structural integrity of the road prism. Roads with base courses that extend below the surrounding grade should have a designed drainage flow path to move water away from the road prism and into the roadside drainage facilities. Note that if the design requires use of a perforated storm drain to collect and transport infiltrated water from under the road surface, the design will be less effective and the flow reduction benefit reduced. See Subsection 4.(g))vii below for “Underdrains.
21	Minor clarification amendment	Minor change that corrects applicable EDDS section	EDDS	Chapter 11 Low Impact Development (LID) Section 11-02.J.4 Pavement Structure and Specifications	The base layer shall be designed with sufficient depth to meet flow control requirements, taking infiltration into account. If the infiltration rate and the base layer’s storage do not meet flow control requirements, then an underdrain system may be required.	The base layer shall be designed with sufficient depth to meet flow control requirements, taking infiltration into account. If the infiltration rate and the base layer’s storage do not meet flow control requirements, then an underdrain system <u>per subsection 4.vii</u> may be required.
22	Design requirement update	Added requirement for downspout infiltration trench designs	Drainage Manual	Volume III	N/A	<u>4. The minimum spacing between trench centerlines shall be 6 feet.</u>
23	Design requirement update	Added requirement for downspout infiltration drywells	Drainage Manual	Volume III	N/A	<u>6. Spacing between drywells must be a minimum of 10 feet.</u>
24	Formatting change	Combine required and recommended Source Control BMPs into one chapter, for clarity and consistency with SWMMWW	Drainage Manual	Vol IV	Vol IV, Ch.3 has required BMPs, segregated by business action or industry segment. Ch.4 has optional/discretionary/recommended BMPs, segregated by the same criteria. Ch. 5 contains structural Source Control BMPs.	<i>Required and recommended</i> BMPs will be presented under separate headings in Ch. 3. Structural Source Control BMPs will be moved to Chapter 4.
25	New Source Control BMP	Added BMP for Washing Light Rail Guideways	Drainage Manual	Volume IV	N/A	<p><u>3.50 BMPs for Washing Light Rail Elevated Guideways</u></p> <p><u>Description of Pollutant Sources</u></p> <p><u>Pollutant sources are from the light rail electrical and mechanical components which may include metals, dust, and hydrocarbons. The pollutants have the ability to fall and collect on the elevated guideways.</u></p> <p><u>Applicable Operational Source Control BMPs</u></p> <p><u>Conduct elevated guideway washing with a dedicated vector truck that collects and contains water sprayed onto the elevated guideway. All elevated guideway washing activities shall only take place during track downtimes.</u></p>

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						<p><u>Elevated guideway washing BMP components include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Frequency: Due to limited service down time, frequency is determined by light rail operational performance needs to clean the elevated guideway. With this BMP, pollutants accumulated on the elevated guideway are removed, which provides stormwater benefit by reducing contributions to the environment.</u>• <u>Areas of Focus: The entire elevated guideway area shall be washed with additional emphasis placed on the rail and rail seat.</u>• <u>Vactor Truck: A vactor truck shall be used for all elevated guideway washing activities. The truck shall be designed to vacuum up water sprayed during the cleaning process. The water will be properly discharged to the wastewater collection system, with approval from the owner, when the truck returns to the maintenance facility. Upon return to the maintenance facility, discharge timing shall be determined in coordination with washing and rinsing flushing intervals for compliance will all permits.</u>• <u>Elevated guideway Drains: All runoff from elevated guideway washing will be contained, collected, and disposed of with the vactor truck water.</u>
26	New Source Control BMP	Added BMP for Washing Light Rail Vehicles	Drainage Manual	Volume IV	N/A	<p><u>3.51 BMPs for Washing Light Rail Vehicles</u></p> <p><u>Description of Pollutant Sources</u></p> <p><u>Potential pollutant sources are from the light rail vehicle (LRV) electrical and mechanical components which may include metals, dust, and hydrocarbons. Materials tend to accumulate on the tops and sides of light rail vehicles.</u></p> <p><u>Applicable Operational Source Control BMPs</u></p> <p><u>Conduct LRV washing in a dedicated LRV washing facility in which the washing occurs in an enclosure and drains to the sanitary sewer.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Dedicated Light Rail Vehicle Washing Facility</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <u>LRVs should go through the following steps during a wash cycle: pre-rinse, detergent, brush/scrub, final rinse, and then blowers. LRVs are targeted for washing one time per week.</u>1. <u>Pre-Rinse: Vehicles are sprayed with water (either reused or fresh) upon entering the facility. Sprayers should be placed to maximize the surface area of the vehicle to be washed.</u>2. <u>Detergent: Vehicles will next be sprayed with an approved detergent. Sprayers should be placed to maximize the surface area of the vehicle to be washed.</u>3. <u>Brush/Scrub: Brushes will be placed along the wash track to scrub the vehicle to remove accumulated materials. Brushes should be placed to maximize the surface area of the vehicle to be washed.</u>

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						<p>4. <u>Final Rinse: Vehicles will be sprayed with a final rinse. Sprayers should be placed to maximize the surface area of the vehicle to be washed. Vehicles will be rinsed at least once.</u></p> <p>5. <u>Blowers: After the final rinse, the LRV will travel through a set of blowers to dry the vehicle, reducing potentially contaminated wash water from leaving the facility.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Detergent Selection</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <u>Minimize the use of water and detergents in washing operations when practicable.</u>○ <u>Use phosphate-free biodegradable detergents when practicable.</u>○ <u>Use the least hazardous effective cleaning products available.</u>○ <u>The selected detergent should meet requirements of the local county’s Certified Industrial Hygienists to protect wash facility operators and shall go through the approval process for the local jurisdiction associated with the washing facility’s wastewater discharge permit.</u>
27	Add Structural BMP requirements	Update BMPs for Commercial Composting for Consistency with SWMMWW	Drainage Manual	Volume IV	<p>5.2.2 BMPs for Commercial Composting</p> <p>Description of Pollutant Sources</p> <p>Commercial compost facilities, operating outside without cover, require large areas to decompose wastes and other feedstocks. These facilities should be designed to separate stormwater from leachate (i.e., industrial wastewater) to the greatest extent possible. When stormwater is allowed to contact any active composting areas, including waste receiving and processing areas, it becomes leachate. Pollutants in leachate include nutrients, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), organics, coliform bacteria, acidic pH, color, and suspended solids. Stormwater at a compost facility consists of runoff from areas at the facility that are not associated with active processing and curing, such as product storage areas, vehicle maintenance areas, and access roads.</p> <p>NOTE: Leachate is a wastewater and is considered a prohibited discharge under Chapter 7.53 SCC. Discharge of leachate from a compost facility will require a State Waste Discharge Permit or NPDES permit from Ecology, depending on the disposal method chosen for managing leachate at the facility (See Chapter 2 in “Compost Facility Resource Handbook, Guidance for Washington State”, November 1998, Publication # 97-502.) An additional alternative, zero discharge, is possible by containing all leachate from the facility (in tanks or ponds) or preventing</p>	<p>((5.2.2)) 4.2.2 BMPs for Commercial Composting</p> <p>Description of Pollutant Sources</p> <p>Commercial compost facilities, operating outside without cover, require large areas to decompose wastes and other feedstocks. These facilities should be designed to separate stormwater from leachate (i.e., industrial wastewater) to the greatest extent possible. When stormwater is allowed to contact any active composting areas, including waste receiving and processing areas, it becomes leachate. Pollutants in leachate include nutrients, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), organics, coliform bacteria, acidic pH, color, and suspended solids. Stormwater at a compost facility consists of runoff from areas at the facility that are not associated with active processing and curing, such as product storage areas, vehicle maintenance areas, and access roads.</p> <p>NOTE: Leachate is a wastewater and is considered a prohibited discharge under Chapter 7.53 SCC. Discharge of leachate from a compost facility will require a State Waste Discharge Permit or NPDES permit from Ecology, depending on the disposal method chosen for managing leachate at the facility (See Chapter 2 in “Compost Facility Resource Handbook, Guidance for Washington State”, November 1998, Publication # 97-502.) An additional alternative, zero discharge, is possible by containing all leachate from the facility (in tanks or ponds) or preventing production of leachate (by composting under a roof or in an enclosed building). Chapter 7.53 SCC states that full implementation of all BMPs required by an NPDES industrial stormwater permit or State Waste Discharge Permit shall constitute compliance with that code chapter.</p> <p>Source Control BMPs required for new development and redevelopment</p>

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					<p>production of leachate (by composting under a roof or in an enclosed building). Chapter 7.53 SCC states that full implementation of all BMPs required by an NPDES industrial stormwater permit or State Waste Discharge Permit shall constitute compliance with that code chapter.</p> <p>Source Control BMPs required for new development and redevelopment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Construct a cover or structure to prevent rainwater from falling on outdoor composting activities, or construct an impervious compost pad that is bermed or curbed to prevent stormwater run-on and leachate runoff.Slope compost pads and construct leachate drainage systems as needed to direct leachate to the required leachate collection device.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">See WAC 173-350-220, Composting FacilitiesSee Siting and Operating Composting Facilities in Washington State: Good Management Practices (Ecology publication number 11-07-005).See Ecology’s Organic Materials Management page for at the following web address for the most up-to-date information: https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-recycling-waste/Organic-materialsAll composting facilities shall obtain the appropriate state and local permits. <u>Contact your local permitting authority and jurisdictional health department or district for more information.</u><u>Apply for coverage under the Industrial Stormwater General Permit (ISGP) if the facility discharges stormwater to surface water or a municipal stormwater system. If all stormwater from the facility properly infiltrates to groundwater, the ISGP may not be required. There are some cases where an Individual State Waste Discharge permit is required. Check with your local Ecology office and jurisdictional health department or district to discuss your permitting options.</u><u>Locate composting areas on impervious surfaces that are bermed or curbed to prevent stormwater run-on and leachate runoff. Construct a cover or structure to prevent rainwater from falling on outdoor composting activities ((or construct an impervious compost pad that is bermed or curbed to prevent stormwater run-on and leachate runoff)).</u>Slope compost pads and construct leachate drainage systems as needed to direct leachate to <u>((the required leachate collection device)) a sanitary sewer, holding tank, or on-site treatment system. Leachate may not go to the storm drain or groundwater.</u>
28	Add BMP requirements	Add Preventative Maintenance and Good Housekeeping to Prohibited Discharge Elimination; consistency with SWMMWW	Drainage Manual	Volume IV	N/A	<p><u>Preventive Maintenance and Good Housekeeping</u></p> <p><u>Preventive maintenance and good housekeeping practices reduce the potential for stormwater to come into contact with pollutants and can reduce maintenance intervals for the drainage system and sewer system.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Prevent the discharge of unpermitted liquid or solid wastes, process wastewater, and sewage to groundwater or surface water, or to storm drains that discharge to surface water, or to the ground. Conduct all oily parts cleaning, steam cleaning, or pressure washing of equipment or containers inside a building, or on an impervious contained area, such as a concrete pad. Direct contaminated stormwater from such an area to a sanitary sewer where allowed by local sewer authority, or to other approved treatment.</u><u>Promptly contain and clean up solid and liquid pollutant leaks and spills including oils, solvents, fuels, and dust from manufacturing operations on any exposed soil, vegetation, or paved area.</u>

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>If a contaminated surface must be pressure washed, collect the resulting washwater for proper disposal (usually involves plugging storm drains or otherwise preventing discharge, and pumping or vactoring up washwater for discharge to sanitary sewer or for vactor truck transport to a wastewater treatment plant for disposal).</u>• <u>Do not hose down pollutants from any area to the ground, storm drains, conveyance ditches, or receiving water. Convey pollutants before discharge to a treatment system approved by the local jurisdiction.</u>• <u>Sweep all appropriate surfaces with vacuum sweepers quarterly, or more frequently as needed, for the collection and disposal of dust and debris that could contaminate stormwater. Use mechanical sweepers, and manual sweeping as necessary to access areas that a vacuum sweeper can't reach to ensure that all surface contaminants are routinely removed.</u>• <u>Do not pave over contaminated soil unless it has been determined that groundwater has not been and will not be contaminated by the soil. Call Ecology for assistance.</u>• <u>Construct impervious areas that are compatible with the materials handled. Portland cement concrete, asphalt, or equivalent material may be considered.</u>• <u>Use drip pans to collect leaks and spills from industrial/commercial equipment such as cranes at ship/boat building and repair facilities, log stackers, industrial parts, and trucks and other vehicles stored outside.</u>• <u>At industrial and commercial facilities, drain oil and fuel filters before disposal. Discard empty oil and fuel filters, oily rags, and other oily solid waste into appropriately closed and properly labeled containers, and in compliance with the Uniform Fire Code or International Building Code.</u>• <u>For the storage of liquids, use containers such as steel and plastic drums, that are rigid and durable, corrosion resistant to the weather and fluid content, non-absorbent, watertight, rodent-proof, and equipped with a close-fitting cover.</u>• <u>For the temporary storage of solid wastes contaminated with liquids or other potential polluted materials use dumpsters, garbage cans, drums, and comparable containers, which are durable, corrosion resistant, non-absorbent, non-leaking, and equipped with either a solid cover or screen cover to prevent littering. If covered with a screen, the container must be stored under a roof or other form of adequate cover.</u>• <u>Where exposed to stormwater, use containers, piping, tubing, pumps, fittings, and valves that are appropriate for their intended use and for the contained liquid.</u>

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Clean oils, debris, sludge, etc. from all stormwater BMPs regularly, including catch basins, settling/detention basins, oil/water separators, boomed areas, and conveyance systems, to prevent the contamination of stormwater. Promptly repair or replace all substantially cracked or otherwise damaged paved secondary containment, high-intensity parking, and any other contributing drainage areas, subjected to pollutant material leaks or spills. Promptly repair or replace all leaking connections, pipes, hoses, valves, etc., that can contaminate stormwater.</u>• <u>Do not connect floor drains in potential pollutant source areas to storm drains, receiving waters, or to the ground.</u>
29	Add BMP requirements	Add “Correcting illicit discharges to storm drains”; consistency with SWMMWW	Drainage Manual	Volume IV	Identify prohibited plumbing and sewer connections and disconnect them from the storm sewer. Reroute the connection so that discharges are legal or cease the discharge.	<p><u>Correcting Illicit Discharges to Storm Drains</u></p> <p><u>Description of Pollutant Sources: Illicit discharges are unpermitted sanitary or process wastewater discharges to a storm sewer or to surface water, rather than to a sanitary sewer, industrial process wastewater, or other appropriate treatment. They can also include swimming pool water, filter backwash, cleaning solutions/washwaters, cooling water, etc. Experience has shown that illicit discharges are common, particularly in older buildings.</u></p> <p><u>Applicable Operational BMPs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>For all real properties, responsible parties must examine their plumbing systems to identify any potential illicit discharges. Review site plans, engineering drawings, or other sources of information for the plumbing systems on the property.</u>• <u>If an illicit discharge is suspected, trace the source using an appropriate method such as visual reconnaissance, smoke test, flow test, dye test with a nontoxic dye, or closed circuit television (CCTV) inspection. These tests are to be performed by qualified personnel such as a plumbing contractor. Note: Contact Ecology prior to performing a dye test which may result in a discharge to a receiving water.</u>• <u>If illicit connections are found, permanently plug or disconnect the connections.</u>• <u>Eliminate prohibited discharges to storm sewer(s), groundwater, or surface water(s).</u>• <u>Convey unpermitted discharges to a sanitary sewer if allowed by the local sewer authority, or to other approved treatment.</u>• <u>Obtain all necessary permits for altering or repairing side sewers and plumbing fixtures. Restrictions on certain types of discharges, particularly industrial process waters, may require pretreatment of discharges before they enter the sanitary sewer. It is the responsibility of the property owner or business operator to obtain the necessary permits and to replace the connection.</u>

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none">Obtain appropriate state and local permits for these discharges. <p><u>Recommended Operational BMPs</u></p> <p><u>At commercial and industrial facilities, conduct a survey of wastewater discharge connections to storm drains and to surface water as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Conduct a field survey of buildings, particularly older buildings, and other industrial areas to locate storm drains from buildings and paved surfaces. Note where these discharge.</u><u>During non-stormwater conditions, inspect each storm drain for non-stormwater discharges. Record the locations of all non-stormwater discharges. Include all permitted discharges.</u><u>If useful, prepare a map of each area. Show on the map the known location of storm sewers, sanitary sewers, and permitted and unpermitted discharges. Aerial photos may be useful. Check records such as piping schematics to identify known side sewer connections and show these on the map. Consider using smoke, dye, or chemical analysis tests to detect connections between two conveyance systems (e.g. process water and stormwater). If desirable, conduct Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) inspections of the storm drains and record the footage.</u><u>Compare the observed locations of connections with the information on the map and revise the map accordingly. Note suspect connections that are inconsistent with the field survey.</u><u>Identify all connections to storm sewers or to surface water and take the actions specified above as applicable BMPs.</u>
30	Amend BMP requirements	Update “Spill Prevention and Cleanup”; consistency with SWMMWW	Drainage Manual	Volume IV	<p>2.2 Spill Response and Reporting</p> <p>Required BMPs for spill response and reporting</p> <p>Businesses and public agencies located at nonresidential properties are required to prepare and implement a spill containment, response, and reporting plan. Spill response plans are not required for noncommercial activities performed at residential properties.</p>	<p>2.2 Spill ((Response) Prevention and ((Reporting) Cleanup</p> <p>((Required BMPs for spill response and reporting</p> <p>Businesses and public agencies located at nonresidential properties are required to prepare and implement a spill containment, response, and reporting plan. Spill response plans are not required for noncommercial activities performed at residential properties.))</p> <p><u>Spills and leaks can damage public infrastructure, interfere with sewage treatment, and cause a threat to human health or the environment. Spills are often preventable if appropriate chemical and waste handling techniques are practiced effectively, and the spill response plan is immediately implemented. Additional spill control measures may be required based on the specific activity occurring on site.</u></p> <p><u>Applicable BMPs</u></p> <p><u>Spill Prevention</u></p>

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Clearly label or mark all containers that contain potential pollutants.</u>• <u>Store and transport liquid materials in appropriate containers with tight-fitting lids.</u>• <u>Place drip pans underneath all containers, fittings, valves, and where materials are likely to spill or leak.</u>• <u>Use tarpaulins, ground cloths, or drip pans in areas where materials are mixed, carried, and applied to capture any spilled materials.</u>• <u>Train employees on the safe techniques for handling materials used on the site and to check for leaks and spills.</u>
31	Amend BMP requirements	Update “Source Control BMP Inspection / Maintenance”; consistency with SWMMWW	Drainage Manual	Volume IV	<p>Conduct and document site inspections monthly to collect information adequate to answer the questions or information requirements in the form below.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Spill kits<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ spill control kits available and stocked○ spill plans posted2. Storage area BMPs<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ polluting materials covered or stored indoors○ drip pans in use○ drip pans emptied and waste properly disposed of○ containment systems (berms, dikes, etc.) functional and structurally intact○ paved containment areas structurally intact3. Work area BMPs<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ polluting materials covered or stored indoors○ drip pans in use○ drip pans emptied and waste properly disposed of○ containment systems (berms, dikes, etc.) functional and structurally intact○ paved containment areas structurally intact4. Site map<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ site map accurately and completely depicts all information set forth in site map requirements in Chapter 2.1	<p>((Conduct and document site inspections monthly to collect information adequate to answer the questions or information requirements in the form below.</p> <p>6. Spill kits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ spill control kits available and stocked○ spill plans posted <p>7. Storage area BMPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ polluting materials covered or stored indoors○ drip pans in use○ drip pans emptied and waste properly disposed of○ containment systems (berms, dikes, etc.) functional and structurally intact○ paved containment areas structurally intact <p>8. Work area BMPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ polluting materials covered or stored indoors○ drip pans in use○ drip pans emptied and waste properly disposed of○ containment systems (berms, dikes, etc.) functional and structurally intact○ paved containment areas structurally intact <p>9. Site map</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ site map accurately and completely depicts all information set forth in site map requirements in Chapter 2.1 <p>10. Pollution source observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ evidence of polluted discharges: polluted material in catch basins, stains or corrosion on pavement or other ground surfaces, and odors.))

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					<p>5. Pollution source observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ evidence of polluted discharges: polluted material in catch basins, stains or corrosion on pavement or other ground surfaces, and odors.	<p><u>Qualified personnel shall conduct inspections monthly. Make and maintain a record of each inspection on-site. The following requirements apply to inspections:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Be conducted by someone familiar with the facility's site, operations, and BMPs.</u>• <u>Verify the accuracy of the pollutant source descriptions in the SWPPP.</u>• <u>Assess all BMPs that have been implemented for effectiveness and needed maintenance and locate areas where additional BMPs are needed. I Reflect current conditions on the site</u>• <u>Include written observations of the presence of floating materials, suspended solids, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity and odor in the stormwater discharges; in outside vehicle maintenance/repair; and liquid handling, and storage areas. In areas where acid or alkaline materials are handled or stored use a simple litmus or pH paper to identify those types of stormwater contaminants where needed.</u>• <u>Eliminate or obtain a permit for unpermitted non-stormwater discharges to storm drains or receiving waters, such as process wastewater and vehicle/equipment washwater.</u>• <u>Identify actions to address inspection deficiencies.</u>
32	Amend BMP requirements	Add “Pollution Prevention Team” to Management requirements; consistency with SWMMWW	Drainage Manual	Volume IV	N/A	<p>Required management BMPs</p> <p><u>Pollution Prevention Team</u></p> <p><u>The pollution prevention team should be responsible for implementing and maintaining all BMPs and treatment for the site. This team should be able to address any corrective actions needed on site to mitigate potential stormwater contamination. The team members should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Consist of those people who are familiar with the facility and its operations.</u>• <u>Possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at your facility, and who can evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.</u>• <u>Assign pollution prevention team staff to be on duty on a daily basis to cover applicable permittee facilities when those facilities are in operation.</u>• <u>Have the primary responsibility for developing and overseeing facility activities necessary to comply with stormwater requirements.</u>• <u>Have access to all applicable permit, monitoring, SWPPP, and other records.</u>• <u>Be trained in the operation, maintenance and inspections of all BMPs and reporting procedures.</u>• <u>Establish responsibilities for inspections, operation, maintenance, and emergencies.</u>

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Regularly meet to review overall facility operations and BMP effectiveness.</u>
33	Amend BMP requirements	Update recordkeeping guidance in management requirements; consistency with SWMMWW	Drainage Manual	Volume IV	<p>The following records of BMPs implemented in order to comply with Chapter 7.53 SCC shall be kept:</p> <p><i>Spill reports</i></p> <p>Reports on spills of oil or hazardous substances in greater than Reportable Quantities (Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Parts 302.4 and 117), including the following: oil, gasoline, or diesel fuel, that causes a violation of the State of Washington's Water Quality Standards, or, that causes a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the waters of the State or adjoining shorelines or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.</p> <p><i>Site inspections</i></p> <p>Site inspection reports including time and date of inspection, summary of site conditions and remedial actions taken, and a signature by the owner or manager certifying accuracy of the information.</p> <p><i>Training</i></p> <p>At a minimum, for each type of training, documentation shall consist of a list of staff trained, type of training, date training was given, and a signature by the owner or manager certifying accuracy of the information.</p> <p><i>Materials and equipment purchased related to pollution source control</i></p> <p>Records should include spill kit contents, spill control materials, pollution control equipment, etc.</p> <p><i>Material use and disposal</i></p> <p>Records related to spill cleanup or other pollution prevention actions.</p> <p><i>Maintenance</i></p> <p>Maintenance of storm drainage system and equipment or facilities related to spill control or pollution prevention</p> <p><i>Records retention</i></p> <p>Records shall be made available to Snohomish County upon request and shall be retained for three years.</p>	<p>((The following records of BMPs implemented in order to comply with Chapter 7.53 SCC shall be kept:</p> <p><i>Spill reports</i></p> <p>Reports on spills of oil or hazardous substances in greater than Reportable Quantities (Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Parts 302.4 and 117), including the following: oil, gasoline, or diesel fuel, that causes a violation of the State of Washington's Water Quality Standards, or, that causes a film or sheen upon or discoloration of the waters of the State or adjoining shorelines or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.</p> <p><i>Site inspections</i></p> <p>Site inspection reports including time and date of inspection, summary of site conditions and remedial actions taken, and a signature by the owner or manager certifying accuracy of the information.</p> <p><i>Training</i></p> <p>At a minimum, for each type of training, documentation shall consist of a list of staff trained, type of training, date training was given, and a signature by the owner or manager certifying accuracy of the information.</p> <p><i>Materials and equipment purchased related to pollution source control</i></p> <p>Records should include spill kit contents, spill control materials, pollution control equipment, etc.</p> <p><i>Material use and disposal</i></p> <p>Records related to spill cleanup or other pollution prevention actions.</p> <p><i>Maintenance</i></p> <p>Maintenance of storm drainage system and equipment or facilities related to spill control or pollution prevention</p> <p><i>Records retention</i></p> <p>Records shall be made available to Snohomish County upon request and shall be retained for three years.))</p> <p><u>At a minimum, retain the following reports for five years:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Inspection reports which should include:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Time and date of the inspection</u><u>Locations inspected</u><u>Statement on status of compliance with the permit</u>

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <u>Summary report of any remediation activities required</u>○ <u>Name, title, and signature of person conducting the inspection</u>● <u>Reports on spills of oil or hazardous substances in greater than reportable quantities (Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Parts 302.4 and 117). Report spills of the following: antifreeze, oil, gasoline, or diesel fuel, that cause:</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <u>A violation of the State of Washington's Water Quality Standards.</u>○ <u>A film or sheen upon or discoloration of the waters of the State or adjoining shorelines.</u>○ <u>A sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.</u> <p><u>To report a spill or to determine if a spill is a substance of a reportable quantity, call the Ecology regional office and ask for an oil spill operations or a dangerous waste specialist:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <u>Northwest Region: (206) 594-0000</u>○ <u>Southwest Region: (360) 407-6300</u>○ <u>Eastern Region: (509) 329-3400</u>○ <u>Central Region: (509) 575-2490</u> <p><u>In addition, call the Washington Emergency Management Division at 1-800-258-5990 or 1- 800-OILS-911 AND the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802.</u></p> <p><u>Also, refer to Focus on Emergency Spill Response (Publication number 97-1165-CP, Ecology, 2013).</u></p>
34	Added new BMP	Addition of Light Rail Elevated Guideway Dispersion BMP	Drainage Manual	Volume V	N/A	<p><u>BMP T5.31 Light Rail Elevated Guideway Dispersion</u></p> <p><u>Purpose and definition</u></p> <p><u>This BMP is a dispersion style BMP that provides Flow Control to elevated light rail guideways. It allows stormwater runoff to sheet flow off the edge of elevated guideway and over a drip edge through a dispersal device that deflects and spreads the flow. Air currents can assist in breaking up vertical flow paths, allowing the water to fall naturally to the ground (similar to rainfall). Flows are then dispersed through a dispersion area consisting of existing natural vegetation or designed landscaping under and adjacent to the elevated guideway.</u></p> <p><u>Applications and Limitations</u></p> <p><u>This BMP provides some amount of Flow Control. Modeling is required to determine if the Flow Control provided by this BMP will be enough to meet the Flow Control based performance standards for the project.</u></p> <p><u>This BMP is not presumed to provide a level of Runoff Treatment that meets Ecology's Runoff Treatment performance goals (i.e. basic, oils, phosphorus, and/or metals treatment).</u></p>

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						<p>This BMP must be approved by a geotechnical engineer or engineering geologist if the dispersion area is placed on slopes steeper than 15% or within 50 feet of a geologically hazardous area.</p> <p>This BMP shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Not be placed in sections of the track that cross or run over roadways, sidewalk, or multiuse paths. This BMP is not feasible for sections of track that run over hard surfaces such as roadways, sidewalks, and multi-use paths. These sections of track must collect and convey the runoff to an appropriate stormwater BMP to meet the project requirements. Alternative solutions may include use of regional facilities and/or treating equivalent areas, with local jurisdiction approval.</u>• <u>Not be placed in areas where the drip line would lie above impervious surfaces.</u>• <u>Only be used on elevated guideway portions of a light rail track with a resultant grade less than 9%</u> <p>Design Guidelines</p> <p><u>Protection of Dispersion Area as a Flow Control BMP</u></p> <p><u>Upon acquisition of elevated guideway easements in which Sound Transit intends to implement this BMP, the extent of the dispersion area will be reflected in the easement document, which shall restrict the uses of the underlying property so as not to interfere with the BMP.</u></p> <p><u>Upon acquisition of fee simple property in which Sound Transit intends to implement this BMP, the extent of the dispersion area will be reflected in a covenant, which shall restrict the uses of the underlying property so as not to interfere with the BMP.</u></p> <p><u>BMP Components</u></p> <p><u>A site (or an area of a site) that applies guideway dispersion per this BMP consists of the following elements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Overhead guideway area. The travel surface on which the light rail tracks are installed which intercepts stormwater.</u>• <u>Dispersal device. Runoff from the elevated guideway area shall flow through a dispersal device as further described below.</u>• <u>Dispersion area. The guideway area must disperse into this preserved dispersion area. The extents of this area define the limits of the elevated guideway dispersion BMP.</u> <p><u>Components shall be designed per the criteria listed below.</u></p> <p><u>Dispersal Device</u></p>

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						<p>The dispersal device shall be placed on the downslope edge or edges (if crowned) of the elevated guideway for the full limits of the designated dispersion areas (see Figure 5.6: Elevated Guideway Dispersion and Figure 5.7: Elevated Guideway Dispersion Area). All runoff from these areas shall be designed to reach the device prior to discharging from the guideway. Segments shall be placed and trimmed as needed to continuously cover the length of the guideway dispersion area with a maximum gap between segments of 0.5 inch.</p> <p>Special care should be taken at gaps in the dispersal device, at expansion joints, or other locations on the guideway surface that could bypass or concentrate sheet flow from the guideway to the dispersal device.</p> <p><u>Dispersion Area</u></p> <p>Where the dispersal device is installed along the guideway, a dispersion area must be established below to receive the dispersed runoff. Runoff must flow through the entire dispersion area before being intercepted by pipes and ditches.</p> <p>The surface subject to direct runoff from the dispersal device must be stabilized to withstand the erosive effects of the runoff. It may consist of forest or native vegetation or be densely planted as shown in Figure 5.7: Elevated Guideway Dispersion Area.</p> <p>Plantings and associated disturbed areas shall be placed to minimize the clearing of existing forest cover and environmentally sensitive areas.</p> <p>Dispersion areas shall be located within an air space lease or agency right-of-way.</p> <p>The average lateral and longitudinal slopes of the dispersion area should be less than or equal to 15%.</p> <p><u>Landscaping Restoration of Dispersion Area</u></p> <p>Where established forested areas or plantings are not within the guideway driplines, permanent vegetation shall be installed along the existing ground under all sections of guideway dispersion. An area a minimum of 6 feet wide shall be cleared, soil tilled to a depth of 8 inches, amended to meet the specifications in BMP T5.13: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth, and topped with jute matting. The upper edge of the dispersion area shall be in line with the dispersal device. The dispersion area shall extend 6 feet downslope. See Figure 5.6: Elevated Guideway Dispersion and Figure 5.7: Elevated Guideway Dispersion Area for further details.</p> <p>Established plantings shall be spaced within the dispersion area to provide dense coverage that will dissipate energy and provide Flow Control benefits through plant uptake and evapotranspiration. Native plants shall be used in environmentally sensitive areas. Leaf canopy during the winter months should be considered when selecting plant species to aid dispersion during the wet season. The exact spacing and plant species shall be determined by a qualified professional licensed landscape architect.</p>

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						<p><u>Construction Criteria</u></p> <p><u>The dispersal device shall be screwed onto a metal plate which is bolted onto the handrail stanchion. All mounting components and hardware shall be corrosion resistant. See Figure 5.8: Elevated Guideway Dispersion System Details. The dispersal device shall not be put into operation until all construction debris has been cleared from the track. If any debris accumulates in the device during construction, the debris shall be removed prior to project completion.</u></p> <p><u>Inspection and Maintenance Criteria</u></p> <p><u>Dispersion devices shall be inspected per the operation and maintenance plan. Debris shall be removed from the dispersion device to restore full dispersion capabilities, and any loose or damaged components shall be repaired or replaced.</u></p> <p><u>Plants selected for the dispersion area should be drought tolerant and not require watering after establishment (2 to 3 years). If planted vegetation does not take hold and establish, additional plantings shall be added until a dense leaf canopy is achieved.</u></p> <p><u>Weeding for invasive or nuisance plants should be done regularly until plants have established. Over time the selected plants should capture the site, and the dense leaf canopy should limit new weed growth.</u></p> <p><u>Runoff Model Representation</u></p> <p><u>Where this BMP is designed per the guidance above, the impervious area should be modeled as a lateral flow impervious area. Do this in WWHM on the Mitigated Scenario screen by connecting the lateral flow impervious area element (representing the area that is dispersed) to the lawn/- landscape lateral flow soil basin element (representing the area that will be used for dispersion).</u></p> <p><u>[Figures omitted here]</u></p>
35	Added new element inspection & maintenance	Addition of Pump Systems inspection and maintenance criteria	Drainage Manual	Volume VI	N/A	<p><u>Chapter 2 - 7. Pump Systems</u></p> <p><u>Stormwater Facility Pump Systems</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Many stormwater facilities have pumps as integral and critical parts of the outlet system.</u><u>Pumps must function to the specifications dictated by the original design (typically found in the Drainage Report for the development). Pumps must be rated for continuous duty.</u> <p><u>Common Maintenance Considerations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Regularly service the pump.</u><u>Keep the pump and surrounding area clean and free of debris.</u><u>Inspect the pump for any signs of wear or damage.</u>

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						<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Service or replace common parts like the check valve, float switches, impeller, and electrical connections.</u>• <u>Check function of electrical service and overflow alarm.</u><p>Refer to the table below titled No. 7 – Pump Systems for specific maintenance standards.</p><p>Maintenance Standards</p><table><tr><th colspan="4">No. 7 – Pump Systems</th></tr><tr><th><u>Component</u></th><th><u>Potential Defect</u></th><th><u>Condition When Maintenance is Needed</u></th><th><u>Maintenance Action and Expected Results</u></th></tr><tr><td><u>Pump</u></td><td><u>Failure to turn on</u></td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>System overfull or in overflow despite lack of recent rainfall</u></td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Repair or replace pump to restore proper function</u>• <u>Maintenance may require both entry into confined spaces and working with high-voltage electrical supply; work should only be performed by properly trained persons.</u></td></tr></table></div>	No. 7 – Pump Systems				<u>Component</u>	<u>Potential Defect</u>	<u>Condition When Maintenance is Needed</u>	<u>Maintenance Action and Expected Results</u>	<u>Pump</u>	<u>Failure to turn on</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>System overfull or in overflow despite lack of recent rainfall</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Repair or replace pump to restore proper function</u>• <u>Maintenance may require both entry into confined spaces and working with high-voltage electrical supply; work should only be performed by properly trained persons.</u>
No. 7 – Pump Systems																		
<u>Component</u>	<u>Potential Defect</u>	<u>Condition When Maintenance is Needed</u>	<u>Maintenance Action and Expected Results</u>															
<u>Pump</u>	<u>Failure to turn on</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>System overfull or in overflow despite lack of recent rainfall</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Repair or replace pump to restore proper function</u>• <u>Maintenance may require both entry into confined spaces and working with high-voltage electrical supply; work should only be performed by properly trained persons.</u>															

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							<u>Constant vibrating or unusual noises</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Debris in pump; bearing failure; damaged impeller</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Repair or replace pump to restore proper function</u>• <u>Maintenance may require both entry into confined spaces and working with high-voltage electrical supply; work should only be performed by properly trained persons.</u>
							<u>Damaged, visible wear</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Observable indications of physical damage or wear</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Repair or replace pump to restore proper function</u>• <u>Maintenance may require both entry into confined spaces and working with high-voltage electrical supply; work should only be performed by properly trained persons.</u>

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							<u>Pump running continuously</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Blocked outlet pipe reducing flow</u>• <u>Worn pump/impeller reducing capacity</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Inspect pump and outlet system</u>• <u>Repair or replace pump to restore proper function</u>• <u>Maintenance may require both entry into confined spaces and working with high-voltage electrical supply; work should only be performed by properly trained persons.</u>
						<u>Discharge pipe</u>	<u>Plugged</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Blocked outlet pipe reducing flow</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Inspect and clear or replace pipe to restore proper function</u>• <u>Maintenance may require both entry into confined spaces and working with high-voltage electrical supply; work should only be performed by properly trained persons.</u>

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						Float switches	Not operating correctly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Failure to switch power based on specified water surface elevations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repair or replace float switch to restore proper function• Maintenance may require both entry into confined spaces and working with high-voltage electrical supply; work should only be performed by properly trained persons.
						Electrical service & control panel	No power	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of service power to control panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inspect and repair power source• Maintenance may require working with high-voltage electrical supply; work should only be performed by properly trained persons.
							Overflow alarm malfunctioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overflow alarm constantly on or failure to alarm during overflow	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inspect and repair alarm, control panel and/or level sensor• Maintenance may require both entry into confined spaces and working with high-voltage electrical supply; work should only be performed by properly trained persons.

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36	Added new element inspection & maintenance	Addition of Light Rail runoff dispersion systems inspection and maintenance criteria	Drainage Manual	Volume VI	N/A	<div><div><h3>30. Light Rail Elevated Guideway Runoff Dispersion Systems</h3><h4>Light Rail Elevated Guideways</h4><p>Specific structural BMPs are required along Light Rail guideways in order to disperse runoff in areas with underlying permeable surfaces. Dispersal devices are mounted to the elevated guideway to intercept and disperse the runoff, preventing concentrated discharge points. Dispersion areas are vegetated areas below the guideway that allow runoff to infiltrate into the surrounding soil. See BMP T5.31 in Volume V of this manual for more information.</p><h4>Common Maintenance Considerations</h4><p>The dispersal device should be checked to ensure that it is securely mounted and free of debris. Dispersion areas should be checked for signs of erosion or invasive plant species. If the dispersion area is to be planted, plantings should be monitored for viability during the first 2-3 years to ensure they establish.</p><p>Refer to the table below titled No. 30 – Light Rail Elevated Guideway BMPs for specific maintenance standards.</p><h4>Maintenance Standards</h4><table><tr><th colspan="4">No. 30 – Light Rail Elevated Guideway Runoff Dispersion Systems</th></tr><tr><th>Component</th><th>Potential Defect</th><th>Condition When Maintenance is Needed</th><th>Maintenance Action and Expected Results</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Dispersal device</td><td>Broken or loose</td><td>Any section of the dispersal rail is missing, damaged, or attached loosely</td><td>Damaged sections should be replaced and/or mounted securely to ensure proper dispersal function.</td></tr><tr><td>Debris</td><td>Any debris in the dispersal device that reduces the dispersion function</td><td>Remove debris to ensure full function.</td></tr></table></div></div>	No. 30 – Light Rail Elevated Guideway Runoff Dispersion Systems				Component	Potential Defect	Condition When Maintenance is Needed	Maintenance Action and Expected Results	Dispersal device	Broken or loose	Any section of the dispersal rail is missing, damaged, or attached loosely	Damaged sections should be replaced and/or mounted securely to ensure proper dispersal function.	Debris	Any debris in the dispersal device that reduces the dispersion function	Remove debris to ensure full function.
No. 30 – Light Rail Elevated Guideway Runoff Dispersion Systems																					
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						<u>Dispersion Area</u>	<u>Soil Erosion</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Visible disturbance of soil due to concentrated runoff from guideway</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Check the dispersal device for damage, debris, or other failure that creates a concentrated discharge. Repair as necessary.</u>• <u>Assess the vegetation to determine if insufficient canopy is contributing to erosion. If necessary, additional plantings shall be added to create a dense leaf canopy.</u>
							<u>Dead/dying plants</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Vegetation failing to establish dense leaf canopy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Newly planted vegetation may require a temporary watering system in order to fully establish.</u>• <u>If established plantings do not adequately protect the soil from the direct path of water from the dispersal device, additional plantings shall be added to create a dense leaf canopy.</u>
							<u>Invasive or nuisance plants</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Invasive or nuisance plants inhibiting growth of the native or planted vegetation</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Remove undesired plants regularly until native or prescribed plants sufficiently establish a leaf canopy that inhibits new weed growth.</u>
37	Housekeeping and edits	Edits for readability and consistency with SWMMWW	Drainage Manual	Volume IV	Miscellaneous	Multiple minor updates throughout Volume IV to ensure consistency with SWMMWW			

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38	Housekeeping and edits	Edits for readability and consistency with SWMMWW	Drainage Manual	Volume VI	Miscellaneous	Minor updates to inspection and maintenance criteria for various BMPs