



CITY OF SNOQUALMIE

ADDENDUM

TO THE

2021

KING COUNTY SURFACE WATER DESIGN MANUAL



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2021**

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**City of Snoqualmie
Department of Public Works
38624 Southeast River Street
Snoqualmie, Washington 98065**

June 8, 2022

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Introduction..... | 1 |
| Addendum Organization..... | 2 |
| 2. Terminology..... | 3 |
| 3. Definitions and Abbreviations..... | 5 |
| 4. Key Revisions to the KCSWDM | 11 |
| Chapter 1: Drainage Review and Requirements..... | 11 |
| Section 1.1: Drainage Review..... | 11 |
| Section 1.2: Core Requirements | 11 |
| Section 1.4: Adjustment Process | 15 |
| Chapter 2: Drainage Plan Submittals..... | 15 |
| Section 2.3: Drainage Review Plan Specifications..... | 15 |
| Chapter 3: Hydrologic Analysis & Design..... | 15 |
| Chapter 4: Conveyance System Analysis & Design..... | 15 |
| Section 4.2.1: Pipe Systems | 15 |
| Chapter 5: Flow Control Design..... | 17 |
| Section 5.1: Detention Facilities..... | 17 |
| Section 5.2: Infiltration Facilities | 17 |
| Chapter 6: Water Quality Design..... | 19 |
| Section 6.1: Water Quality Menus..... | 19 |
| Section 6.8: Bioretention Facility Designs (new section) | 19 |
| Appendix A: Maintenance Requirements for Flow Control, Conveyance, and WQ Facilities..... | 20 |
| Appendix B: Master Drainage Plan Objective, Criteria and Components, and Review Process | 20 |
| Appendix C: Simplified Drainage Requirements | 21 |
| Section C.1: Simplified Drainage Review Requirements..... | 21 |
| Section C.2: Flow Control BMPs..... | 21 |
| Section C.3 Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention (CSWPP) Measures..... | 23 |
| Appendix D: Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention..... | 24 |
| Section D.2 General CSWPP Requirements..... | 24 |
| 5. Code Reference Table | 25 |
| 6. Reference Materials..... | 31 |

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| 7. Mapping | 33 |
| 8. References..... | 35 |

APPENDICES

| | |
|------------|--|
| Appendix A | Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth Requirements |
| Appendix B | Flow Control BMP Design and Hydrologic Modeling Requirements |
| Appendix C | Potential Direct Discharge Areas Map |

TABLES

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 1. King County Terminology and City of Snoqualmie Equivalents..... | 3 |
| Table 2. Allowable Pipe Materials and Minimum Cover..... | 16 |
| Table 3. Stormwater Tract Seed Mix..... | 17 |
| Table 4. Underdrain Aggregate Bedding..... | 18 |
| Table 5. Water Tolerant Plants..... | 22 |
| Table 6. Landscaping Seed Mix..... | 23 |
| Table 7. Low-Growing Turf Seed Mix..... | 24 |
| Table 8. King County Code Reference and Snoqualmie Municipal Code Equivalent..... | 25 |
| Table 9. King County Reference Material and City of Snoqualmie Equivalent..... | 31 |
| Table 10. City of Snoqualmie Map Equivalents Referenced by KCSWDM..... | 33 |

FIGURES

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1. Flow Chart for Determining Type of Drainage Review Required (modification of KCSWDM Figure 1.1.2.A)..... | 12 |
|--|----|

1. INTRODUCTION

The City of Snoqualmie (City) has adopted Surface Water and Stormwater Management regulations in Chapter 15.18 of the Snoqualmie Municipal Code (SMC) that establish a hierarchy of controlling documents, which are (from highest to lowest) as follows:

- Appendix 1 of the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit;
- Appendix I-A, Flow Control Exempt Receiving Waters, of the Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, 2019;
- This City of Snoqualmie Addendum to the 2021 King County Surface Water Design Manual; and
- The 2021 King County Surface Water Design Manual (KCSWDM).

The purpose of this addendum is to guide applicants and City reviewers in harmonizing the various requirements of the controlling documents. The fundamental principle is that if a project meets the thresholds, definitions, core requirements and variance/exception criteria of a higher priority controlling document, any conflicting thresholds, definitions, minimum requirements and variance/exception criteria of a lower priority document shall not apply. Furthermore, if any provision of the 2021 KCSWDM is in conflict with a requirement of Appendix 1 of the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit, either directly or by implication, it shall not apply.

In addition, the controlling documents use different terminology, and the 2021 KCSWDM contains many references to King County code sections, maps, and other references. Therefore, this addendum also provides tables identifying the equivalent City code provision, reference, or map where applicable. If there is no equivalent City code provision, reference, or map, the provisions citing King County code provisions, references, or maps do not apply within the City.

ADDENDUM ORGANIZATION

The information presented in this addendum is organized as follows:

1. **Introduction:** This section, which describes the background and purpose of this document.
2. **Terminology:** At times King County and the City use different terminology to describe or to refer to equivalent subject matter. This section identifies these terms and the City's equivalent terminology.
3. **Definitions:** This section provides the definitions for the key terms used in this addendum. Additional terms are defined in the KCSWDM and the SMC.
4. **Key Revisions:** This section specifically identifies the revisions the City has made to the KCSWDM.
5. **Code Reference Table:** King County code is referenced in many places throughout the KCSWDM. This section identifies these code references and equivalent City code where applicable.
6. **Reference Materials:** This section identifies which reference materials provided in the KCSWDM are applicable and which are not. It also identifies if equivalent City reference materials are available.
7. **Mapping:** City equivalents to the maps referenced in the KCSWDM are included in this section.
8. **References:** Key references from this addendum are provided.
9. **Appendix A:** This appendix includes guidelines for implementing the post-construction soil quality and depth best management practice (BMP).
10. **Appendix B:** This appendix includes a table summarizing the applicable requirements for flow control BMP design and hydrologic modeling requirements for each flow control BMP in the KCSWDM and/or allowed by the City.
11. **Appendix C:** This appendix includes a map showing potential direct discharge areas. It is the City equivalent of the Flow Control Applications Map in the KCSWDM.

2. TERMINOLOGY

Certain terminology in the 2021 KCSWDM is specific to King County. Table 1 lists King County terminology and the City equivalent.

| Table 1. King County Terminology and City of Snoqualmie Equivalents. | |
|--|---|
| 2021 King County Surface Water Design Manual | City of Snoqualmie Equivalent |
| 2019-2024 NPDES Phase I Permit | 2019-2024 NPDES Phase II Permit |
| Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs) | No direct equivalent; not applicable in the City |
| Department of Local Services, Permitting Division (DLS-Permitting) | City of Snoqualmie Community Development Department |
| Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) [including the Water and Land Resources (WLR) Division] | City of Snoqualmie Community Development Department |
| Department of Permitting and Environmental Review (DPER) | City of Snoqualmie Community Development Department |
| Director | City of Snoqualmie Director of Community Development |
| Drainage facilities restoration and site stabilization guarantee and drainage defect and maintenance guarantee | Performance bond and maintenance/guarantee bond (per SMC 15.18.100) |
| King County | City of Snoqualmie |
| King County Code (KCC) | Snoqualmie Municipal Code (SMC) |
| King County Designated/Identified Water Quality Problem | This determination is made on a case-by-case basis in the City |
| King County Road Standards | Chapter 12.16 SMC – Street Design Standards |
| Sensitive Areas [Map] Folio | City of Snoqualmie Critical Areas Map |
| Urban Planned Development (UPD) | Any project that involves preparation of a Master Drainage Plan (MDP) |

3. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following terminology is used in this addendum. Several definitions listed below are identical to the KCSWDM definitions, but are provided here for ease of use when applying the requirements of this addendum.

“Agricultural project” means any project located on, and proposing improvements consistent with, the permitted uses of land zoned for Agriculture (A zoned lands).

“APWA” means American Public Works Association.

“ASTM” means American Society for Testing and Materials.

“Bioretention” means a stormwater best management practice consisting of a shallow landscaped depression designed to temporarily store and promote infiltration of stormwater runoff. Standards for bioretention design, including soil mix, plants, storage volume and feasibility criteria, are specified in Appendix C of the KCSWDM.

“Critical aquifer recharge area” means the recharge areas of aquifers which serve as a source of drinking water for which there is no feasible alternative source and which, due to prevailing geologic conditions characterized by high infiltration rates, are susceptible to contamination from activities on the surface as defined in SMC 19.12.200.

“CULD” means Conditional Use Level Designation, which is assigned to a new stormwater treatment technology through Ecology’s TAPE program. Technologies that have a CULD typically have field monitoring performance data from another part of the country; however, the data was not collected per the TAPE protocol, so additional monitoring is needed in Washington.

“Ecology Appendix 1” means Appendix 1 of the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit.

“Enhanced Basic” means the menu of water quality treatment with the goal to accomplish better removal of heavy metals and potentially other toxic materials than can be achieved by basic treatment, while still meeting the basic treatment goal of 80% total suspended solids (TSS) removal. The specific target performance is > 30% reduction of dissolved copper and > 60% removal of dissolved zinc.

“ESC” means erosion and sediment control.

“FEMA” means Federal Emergency Management Agency.

“FIRM” means Flood Insurance Rate Map.

“Flow control BMP” means a small-scale drainage facility or feature that is part of a development site strategy to use processes such as infiltration, dispersion, storage, evaporation, transpiration, forest retention, and reduced impervious surface footprint to mimic predeveloped hydrology and minimize stormwater runoff.

“Flow control facility” means a drainage facility designed to mitigate the impacts of increased stormwater runoff generated by site development in accordance with the drainage requirements in SMC Chapter 15.18. Flow control facilities are designed either, to hold water for a considerable length of time and then release it by evaporation, plant transpiration, or infiltration into the ground, or to hold runoff for a short period of time and then release it to the conveyance system.

“GULD” means General Use Level Designation, which is a general acceptance of a new stormwater treatment technology through Ecology’s TAPE program. Technologies that have received a GULD can be installed as part of a new development, redevelopment, or retrofit project, subject to conditions that Ecology places within the Use Designation document.

“High-use site” means that area within a commercial or industrial site that typically generates or is subject to runoff containing high concentrations of oil due to high traffic turnover, onsite vehicle or heavy or stationary equipment use, or the frequent transfer of liquid petroleum or coal derivative products.

High-use sites include:

1. The area of a commercial or industrial site that:
 - a. Has an expected average daily traffic (ADT) count equal to or greater than 100 vehicles per 1,000 square feet of gross building area; or
 - b. Is subject to petroleum storage or transfer in excess of 1,500 gallons per year, not including heating oil storage or transfer at the end-user point of delivery; or
 - c. Is subject to use, storage, or maintenance of a fleet of 25 or more diesel or jet fuel vehicles that are over 10 tons net weight (trucks, buses, trains, airplanes, tugs, mobile and fuel-driven or hydraulic stationary heavy equipment, etc.); or
2. The interior of any road intersection and that portion of lanes leading into the intersection subject to braking, turning, or stopping, with a measured ADT count of 25,000 vehicles or more on the main roadway and 15,000 vehicles or more on any intersecting roadway. Projects proposing primarily pedestrian or bicycle use improvements are excluded.

“Impervious surface” means a hard surface area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions before development; or that causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow compared to the flow present under natural conditions prior to development (see also “new impervious surface”). Common

impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, or storage areas, areas that are paved, graveled or made of packed or oiled earthen materials or other surfaces that similarly impede the natural infiltration of surface water or stormwater. For the purposes of applying the impervious surface thresholds and exemptions contained in this manual, permeable pavement, vegetated roofs, and pervious surfaces with underdrains designed to collect stormwater runoff are considered impervious surface while an open uncovered flow control or water quality facility is not. However, for the purposes of computing runoff, uncovered flow control or water quality facilities shall be modeled as impervious surfaces as specified in the KCSWDM.

“KCSWDM” means the King County Surface Water Design Manual.

“Land disturbing activity” means any activity that results in a change in the existing soil cover (both vegetative and non-vegetative and/or the existing soil topography). Land disturbing activities include, but are not limited to demolition, construction, clearing, grading, filling, excavation, and compaction. Land disturbing activity does not include tilling conducted as part of agricultural practices, landscape maintenance, or gardening.

“Landscape Management Plan” means an approved plan for defining the layout and long-term maintenance of landscaping features to minimize the use of pesticides and fertilizers, and to reduce the discharge of suspended solids and other pollutants.

“Low Impact Development (LID)” means a stormwater and land use management strategy that strives to mimic pre-disturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation and transpiration by emphasizing conservation, use of onsite natural features, site planning, and distributed stormwater management practices that are integrated into a project design.

“LID Best Management Practices” means distributed stormwater management practices, integrated into a project design, that emphasize pre-disturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation and transpiration. LID BMPs are referred to as flow control BMPs in this manual and include, but are not limited to, bioretention, permeable pavements, roof downspout controls, dispersion, soil quality and depth, and minimal excavation foundations.

“New impervious surface” means the addition of a hard or compacted surface like roofs, pavement, gravel, or dirt; or the addition of a more compacted surface, like paving over pre-existing dirt or gravel. Permeable pavement and vegetated roofs are considered new impervious surface for purposes of determining whether the thresholds for application of core requirements are exceeded, as are lawns, landscaping, sports fields, golf courses, and other areas that have modified runoff characteristics resulting from the addition of underdrains designed to collect stormwater runoff. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities shall not be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of determining whether the thresholds for application of core requirements are exceeded. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities shall be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of runoff modeling.

“Pollution generating impervious surface (PGIS)” means an impervious surface considered to be a significant source of pollutants in stormwater runoff. Such surfaces include those that are subject to: vehicular use, industrial activities, or storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes, or chemicals; and that receive direct rainfall or the run-on or blow-in of rainfall. A covered parking area would be included if runoff from uphill could regularly run through it or if rainfall could regularly blow in and wet the pavement surface. PGIS includes metal roofs unless they are coated with an inert, non-leachable material (see Reference 11-E of the KCSWDM). PGIS includes roofs that are exposed to the venting of significant amounts of dusts, mists, or fumes from manufacturing, commercial, or other indoor activities. PGIS includes vegetated roofs exposed to pesticides, fertilizers, or loss of soil. Other roofing types that may pose risk but are not currently regulated are listed in Reference 11-E of the KCSWDM. Lawns, landscaping, sports fields, golf courses, and other areas that have modified runoff characteristics resulting from the addition of underdrains that have the pollution generating characteristics described under the “pollution-generating pervious surface” definition are also considered PGIS.

“Pollution generating pervious surface (PGPS)” means a non-impervious surface considered to be a significant source of pollutants in surface and stormwater runoff. Such surfaces include those that are subject to vehicular use, industrial activities, storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes, or chemicals, and that receive direct rainfall or the run-on or blow-in of rainfall; or subject to use of pesticides and fertilizers, or loss of soil. Such surfaces include, but are not limited to, the lawn and landscaped areas of a residential, commercial, or industrial site or land use, golf courses, parks, sports fields (natural and artificial turf), cemeteries, and grassed modular grid pavement.

“Project site” means that portion of a site and any offsite areas subject to proposed project activities, alterations, and improvements.

“Rain garden” means a non-engineered shallow, landscaped depression, with compost-amended native soils and adapted plants. The depression is designed to pond and temporarily store stormwater runoff from adjacent areas, and to allow stormwater to pass through the amended soil profile.

“Redevelopment project” means a project that proposes to add, replace, or modify impervious surface (for purposes other than a residential subdivision or maintenance) on a site that is already substantially developed in a manner consistent with its current zoning or with a legal non-conforming use or has an existing impervious surface coverage of 35 percent or more.

“Replaced impervious surface” means any existing impervious surface on the project site that is proposed to be removed and re-established as impervious surface, excluding impervious surface removed for the sole purpose of installing utilities or performing maintenance on underground infrastructure. For structures, removed means the removal of buildings down to the foundation. For other impervious surfaces, removed means the removal down to base course or bare soil. It does not include the removal of pavement material through grinding or other surface modification unless the entire layer of Portland cement concrete (PCC) or asphalt concrete (AC)

is removed. Replaced impervious surface also includes impervious surface that is moved from one location to another on the project site where the following two conditions are met:

- a. The area from which the impervious surface is moved from will be restored to the same or better runoff discharge characteristics as the area being covered by the moved impervious surface, and
- b. Impervious surface at the new location is either designated as non-pollution generating or the pollution generating characteristics remain unchanged compared to that of the original location

“Single family residential project” means any project that:

- a. Constructs or modifies a single-family dwelling unit,
- b. Makes improvements (e.g., driveways, roads, outbuildings, play courts, etc.) or clears native vegetation on a lot that contains or will contain a single-family dwelling unit, or
- c. Is a plat, short plat, or boundary line adjustment that creates or adjusts lots that will contain single family dwelling units.

“SWMMWW” means the Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.

“TAPE” means Technology Assessment Protocol – Ecology, a program developed by Ecology that provides protocols for monitoring the performance of new stormwater treatment technologies and a process for reviewing manufacturer performance data and assigning a use level designation.

“Target impervious surface” means that portion of a site's existing, new, and replaced impervious surface from which runoff impacts are required to be mitigated by a particular set of drainage requirements.

“Urban Planned Development (UPD)” means any project that involves preparation of a Master Drainage Plan (MDP).

“Water quality facility” means a drainage facility designed to mitigate the impacts of increased pollutants in stormwater runoff generated by site development. A water quality facility uses processes that include but are not limited to settling, filtration, adsorption, and absorption to decrease pollutant concentrations and loadings in stormwater runoff.

“WSDOT” means the Washington State Department of Transportation.

4. KEY REVISIONS TO THE KCSWDM

This section summarizes key revisions to the KCSWDM to address the differences between King County's and the City's organization and processes, as well as to ensure equivalency with Ecology Appendix 1.

CHAPTER 1: DRAINAGE REVIEW AND REQUIREMENTS

Section 1.1: Drainage Review

1.1.2 Drainage Review Types and Requirements

Modifications to Figure 1.1.2.A in the KCSWDM are presented with modifications as Figure 1 below. This figure provides a flow chart for determining what type of drainage review is required. The revised requirements are intended to be consistent with Ecology Appendix 1 and for applicability in the city (which does not have any areas that are located outside of the Urban Growth Area).

Section 1.2: Core Requirements

1.2.1 Core Requirement #1: Discharge at the Natural Location

No changes to this Core Requirement from the KCSWDM.

1.2.2 Core Requirement #2: Offsite Analysis

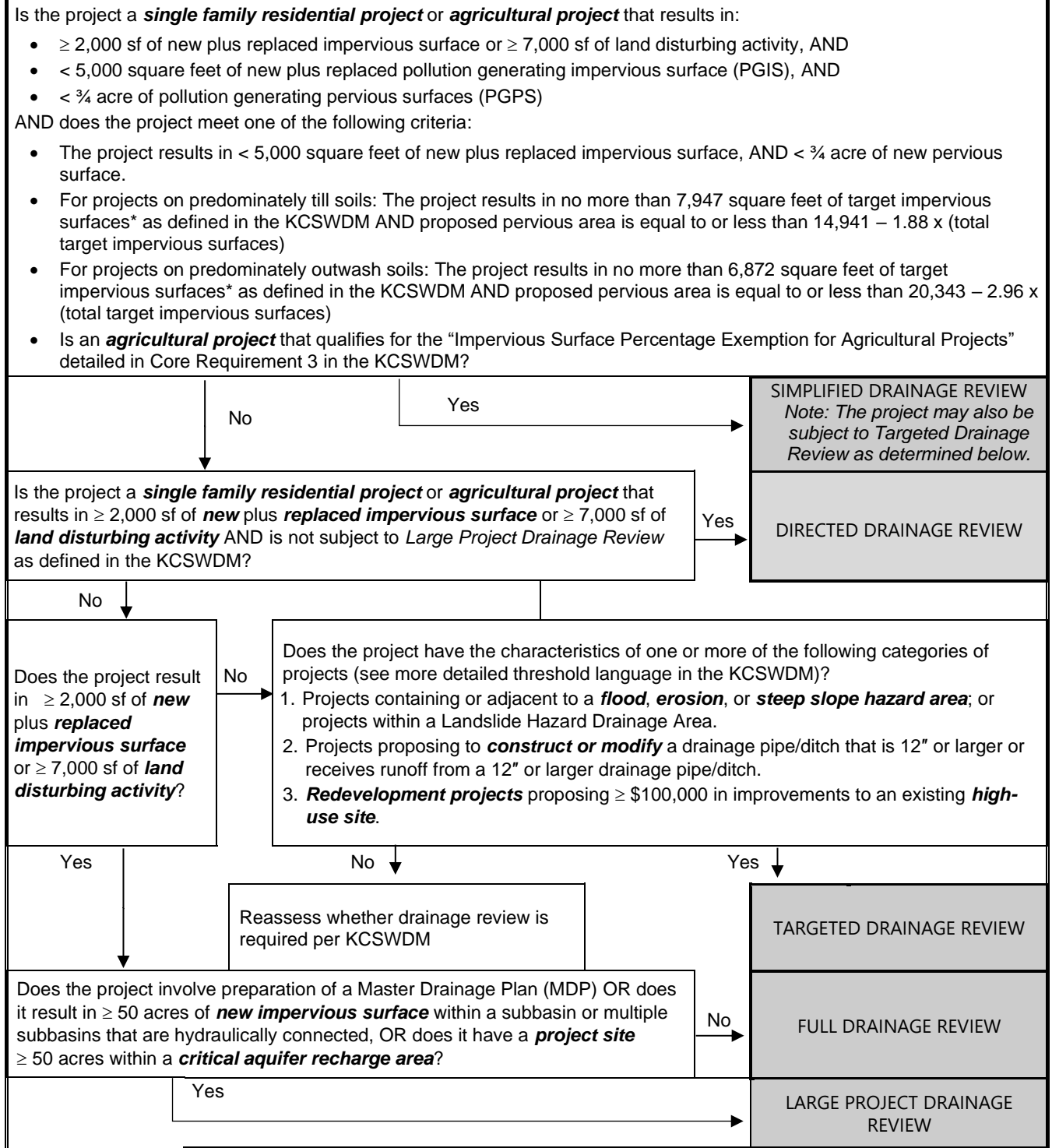
1.2.2.1.2 Downstream Water Quality Problems Requiring Special Attention

Exclude the section titled Downstream Water Quality Problems Requiring Special Attention.

1.2.2.3 Water Quality Problem Impact Mitigation

Exclude the section titled Water Quality Problem Impact Mitigation.

**Figure 1. Flow Chart for Determining Type of Drainage Review Required
(modification of KCSWDM Figure 1.1.2.A).**



1.2.3 Core Requirement #3: Flow Control Facilities

1.2.3.2 B. Methods of Analysis and Design

The approved models for hydrologic analysis are HSPF and the Western Washington Hydrology Model (WWHM). Use of MGSFlood may be approved by the City on a case-by-case basis.

1.2.4 Core Requirement #4: Conveyance System

No changes to this Core Requirement from the KCSWDM.

1.2.5 Core Requirement #5: Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention

1.2.5.1 CSWPP Measures

Post-construction soil quality and depth (see Appendix A) is required for all projects that:

1. Create 2,000 square feet or more of new impervious surface.
2. Result in 7,000 square feet or more of land disturbing activity.

1.2.6 Core Requirement #6: Maintenance and Operations

The maintenance and operations procedures in the KCSWDM should be used for guidance, but City specific requirements may be applied on a case-by-case basis.

1.2.7 Core Requirement #7: Financial Guarantees and Liability

In addition to the KCSWDM requirements under Core Requirement #7, City specific requirements for financial guarantees and liability are included in SMC 15.18.100 and 15.18.170.

1.2.8 Core Requirement #8: Water Quality Facilities

1.2.8.1 A. Basic WQ Treatment Areas

The City does NOT require Enhanced Basic WQ for the following:

- Residential subdivision development in which the density of single-family units is equal to or greater than 8 units per acre of developed area.

1.2.8.1 B. Sensitive Lake WQ Treatment Areas

These areas are not currently mapped within the City, so requirements will be applied on a case-by-case basis.

1.2.8.1 C. Sphagnum Bog WQ Treatment Areas

These areas are not currently mapped within the City, so requirements will be applied on a case-by-case basis.

1.2.9 Core Requirement #9: Flow Control BMPs

The KCSWDM does not fully address continuous modeling for sizing Flow Control (i.e., Low Impact Development [LID]) BMPs. To address this, the design of selected Flow Control (LID) BMPs included in the KCSWDM have been superseded by alternative design and continuous hydrologic modeling requirements. Table B-1 in Appendix B should be used to identify the applicable requirements for each Flow Control BMP based on the type of drainage review applicable to a project. The manual and handbook names used in Table B-1 in Appendix B and in this section include:

- “Rain Garden Handbook.” The “Rain Garden Handbook for Western Washington: A Guide for Design, Installation, and Maintenance” by Washington State University Extension and Kitsap County, 2013, or most recent version. The Rain Garden Handbook applies to rain garden designs in projects subject only to Simplified Drainage Review with less than 5,000 square feet of new or replaced impervious surface area.
- “Puget Sound LID Manual.” The “Low Impact Development Technical Guidance Manual for Puget Sound” by the Puget Sound Partnership, December 2012, or most recent version. This document applies to projects subject to Full Drainage Review or Large Project Drainage Review. The 2012 version of the Puget Sound LID Manual should be used where specific section references exist in Table B-1 in Appendix B.
- “SWMMWW.” Some sections of the Puget Sound LID manual reference the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW). The 2019 version of the SWMMWW should be used where specific section references exist in Table B-1 in Appendix B.

Clarification: The terms bioretention and rain garden are sometimes used interchangeably. However, for the manuals listed above, the term bioretention is used to describe an engineered facility that includes designed soil mixes and perhaps underdrains and control structures. The term, rain garden, is used to describe a landscape feature to capture stormwater on small project sites. Rain gardens have less restrictive design criteria for the soil mix and usually do not include underdrains and other control structures.

Flow control (LID) BMPs from the most recent version of the SWMMWW and the Puget Sound LID Manual are acceptable for use within the City. Applicable requirements for continuous modeling of Flow Control (LID) BMPs are shown in Table B-1 in Appendix B. The approved models for hydrologic analysis are HSPF and WWHM. Use of MGSFlood may be approved by the City of on a case-by-case basis. Flow control BMP sizing credits in the KCSWDM are still allowed for projects qualifying for Simplified Drainage Review.

Section 1.4: Adjustment Process

An adjustment process specific to the City can be obtained through coordination with the Community Development Director.

CHAPTER 2: DRAINAGE PLAN SUBMITTALS

Section 2.3: Drainage Review Plan Specifications

2.3.1 Engineering Plan Specifications

2.3.1.5 Landscape Management Plans (if applicable)

A landscape management plan is an approved plan for defining the layout and long-term maintenance of landscaping features to minimize the use of pesticides and fertilizers, and reduce the discharge of suspended solids and other pollutants. The City of Snoqualmie does not currently allow landscape management plans to be used as an alternative to the requirement to formally treat (with a facility) the runoff from pollution generating pervious surfaces (PGPS) subject to Core Requirement #8.

CHAPTER 3: HYDROLOGIC ANALYSIS & DESIGN

No changes.

CHAPTER 4: CONVEYANCE SYSTEM ANALYSIS & DESIGN

Section 4.2.1: Pipe Systems

4.2.1.1 Design Criteria

The City has the following specific requirements for storm drain pipe:

1. Publicly maintained underdrains shall be polyvinyl chloride (PVC), minimum diameter of 4 inches.
2. Privately maintained underdrains may be acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), minimum diameter of 3 inches.
3. Pipe bends shall be a minimum of 3-foot radius to allow use of jet rodding or cleaning equipment.

4. Minimum storm drain pipe size shall be 12-inch diameter. Eight-inch-diameter pipe may be permitted on cross street laterals less than 66 feet long to avoid utility conflict or meet shallow gradient.
5. All pipe joints shall be rubber gasketed. Joints for high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe shall be either heat-fusion butt-joint or flanged joint.
6. In general, minimum cover shall be 2 feet from top of pipe to finish grade and shall be increased as required to provide protection from construction traffic. In all cases, a minimum of 1 foot of cover shall be provided to construction subgrade.
7. Minimum cover for PVC pipe shall be 3 feet from top of pipe to finish grade.
8. The pipe materials included in Table 2 are allowed for use in meeting the requirements of this manual. Refer to the current edition of the Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction (WSDOT/APWA) for detailed specifications.
9. Proposed developments should conform to Chapter 3 (Storm Drainage) of the Snoqualmie Ridge II Development Standards.

| Pipe Type | Pipe Specifications | Minimum Cover (feet) | Minimum Diameter (inches) | Ownership | |
|---|--|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | | | | Public | Private |
| ABS | Not specified | 2.0 | 3.0 | No | Yes |
| Corrugated HDPE pipe with smooth interior | AASHTO M-294 S | 2.0 | 12.0 | Yes | Yes |
| Ductile Iron | AWWA C151 | 2.0 | 12.0 | Yes | Yes |
| HDPE | AWWA C906 | 2.0 | 12.0 | Yes | Yes |
| PCP | AASHTO M86, Class 2 | 2.0 | 12.0 | Yes | Yes |
| PVC | ASTM D-3034 SDR 35 (up to 15-inch diameter) ASTM F-789 Type 1 (18- to 27-inch diameter) | 3.0 | 4.0 | Yes | Yes |
| Profile Wall PVC (Ribbed PVC) | ASTM F-794 and AASHTO M304 | 2.0 | 12.0 | Yes | Yes |
| Slotted PVC | ASTM D1785 SCH 40 | 2.0 | 3.0 (private) 4.0 (public) | Yes | Yes |
| RCP | AASHTO M170 | 2.0 | 12.0 | Yes | Yes |

ABS = Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene

AASHTO = American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials

AWWA = American Water Works Association

HDPE = high density polyethylene

PCP = plain concrete pipe

PVC = polyvinyl chloride

RCP = reinforced concrete pipe

CHAPTER 5: FLOW CONTROL DESIGN

Note: The City will accept all flow control facilities identified in the most recent version of the SWMMWW. Design and sizing guidance provided in the SWMMWW should be implemented for flow control facilities that are included in the SWMMWW, but are not included in the KCSWDM.

Section 5.1: Detention Facilities

5.1.1 Detention Ponds

5.1.1.1 Design Criteria

Table 3 specifies a mix for stormwater tracts and other intermittently wet areas that replaces the Stormwater Tract “Low-Grow” Seed Mix provided in the KCSWDM. The City’s stormwater tract seed mix should be applied at a rate of 31 pounds of pure live seed per acre.

| Common Name | Species | Percent Species Composition |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| American sloughgrass | <i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i> | 15% |
| Tufted hairgrass | <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> | 20% |
| Blue wildrye | <i>Elymus glaucus</i> | 18% |
| Native red fescue | <i>Festuca rubra var. rubra</i> | 20% |
| Meadow barley | <i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i> | 12% |
| Northwestern mannagrass | <i>Glyceria occidentalis</i> | 15% |

5.1.4 Control Structures

5.1.4.1 Design Criteria

The minimum allowable orifice diameter has been increased from 0.25 to 0.5 inches.

Section 5.2: Infiltration Facilities

5.2.8 Permeable Pavement (new section)

5.2.8.1 Design Criteria

Underdrain systems will be allowed for permeable pavement designed to meet Core Requirements #3, 8, and/or 9. Requirements associated with the underdrain design, as modified from bioretention underdrain design requirements of the SWMMWW, include:

1. The underdrain should be elevated within the aggregate base course.
2. Slotted subsurface drain PVC per ASTM D1785 SCH 40.

3. Slots should be cut perpendicular to the long axis of the pipe and be 0.04 to 0.069 inches by 1 inch long and be spaced 0.25 inches apart (spaced longitudinally). Slots should be arranged in four rows spaced on 45-degree centers and cover ½ of the circumference of the pipe.
4. Underdrain pipe should have a minimum diameter of 4 inches in the public ROW and 3 inches for private property.
5. Underdrain pipe slope should be no less than 0.5 percent unless otherwise specified by an engineer.
6. Pipe should be placed in aggregate bedding and have a minimum cover depth of 12 inches and bedding depth of 6 inches. Cover depth may be reduced up to 6 inches in order to discharge stormwater from the facility under gravity flow conditions while meeting the applicable engineering standards, if approved by the City.
7. Underdrain aggregate bedding should meet the specifications in Table 4.
8. Underdrains should have a maintenance access point (e.g., cleanout, observation port, overflow structure) at each end of a facility and a minimum of every 100 feet along the pipe. Cleanouts and observation ports should have locking cast iron caps and should be constructed of non-perforated pipe (sized to match the underdrain diameter).
9. If an orifice is included in the design, the minimum diameter should be 0.5 inches to minimize clogging and maintenance requirements.

| Table 4. Underdrain Aggregate Bedding. | |
|---|------------------------|
| Sieve Size | Percent Passing |
| 3/4 inch | 100 percent |
| 1/4 inch | 30 to 60 percent |
| U.S. No. 8 | 20 to 50 percent |
| U.S. No. 50 | 3 to 12 percent |
| U.S. No. 200 | 0 to 1 percent |

CHAPTER 6: WATER QUALITY DESIGN

Section 6.1: Water Quality Menus

The City will accept all water quality treatment facilities identified in the most recent version of the SWMMWW with the following additions and alterations:

- They City will allow all emerging technologies that have received a General Use Level Designation (GULD) from Ecology's Technology Assessment Protocol Ecology (TAPE) program: (<https://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Emerging-stormwater-treatment-technologies>)
- Emerging technologies that have received a Conditional Use Level Designation (CULD) from Ecology's TAPE program will be considered on a case-by-case basis: (<https://www.ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Emerging-stormwater-treatment-technologies>)
- Rain gardens are allowed for small projects with less than 5,000 square feet of new or replaced impervious surface area. However, for a rain garden to meet Enhanced Basic WQ treatment, it must be designed, using an approved continuous runoff model, to infiltrate 91 percent of the influent runoff.

Design and sizing guidance provided in the SWMMWW should be implemented for water quality treatment facilities that are included in the SWMMWW, but are not included in the KCSWDM.

Section 6.8: Bioretention Facility Designs (new section)

6.8.1 Design Criteria

Underdrain systems will be allowed for bioretention facilities designed to meet Core Requirement #8. Requirements associated with the underdrain design, as modified from bioretention underdrain design requirements of the SWMMWW, include:

1. Slotted subsurface drain PVC per ASTM D1785 SCH 40.
2. Slots should be cut perpendicular to the long axis of the pipe and be 0.04 to 0.069 inches by 1 inch long and be spaced 0.25 inches apart (spaced longitudinally). Slots should be arranged in four rows spaced on 45-degree centers and cover 1/2 of the circumference of the pipe.

3. Underdrain pipe should have a minimum diameter of 4 inches in the public ROW and 3 inches for private property.
4. Underdrain pipe slope should be no less than 0.5 percent unless otherwise specified by an engineer.
5. Pipe should be placed in aggregate bedding and have a minimum cover depth of 12 inches and bedding depth of 6 inches. Cover depth may be reduced up to 6 inches in order to discharge stormwater from the facility under gravity flow conditions while meeting the applicable engineering standards, if approved by the City.
6. Underdrain aggregate bedding should meet the specifications in Table 4.
7. Underdrains should have a maintenance access point (e.g., cleanout, observation port, overflow structure) at each end of a facility and a minimum of every 100 feet along the pipe. Cleanouts and observation ports should have locking cast iron caps and should be constructed of non-perforated pipe (sized to match the underdrain diameter).
8. When bioretention facilities with underdrains drain to a retention or detention facility, the subsurface gravel reservoir beneath the underdrain pipe should be widened to extend across the entire facility bottom.
9. If an orifice is included in the design, the minimum diameter should be 0.5 inches to minimize clogging and maintenance requirements.

APPENDIX A: MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR FLOW CONTROL, CONVEYANCE, AND WQ FACILITIES

The City will accept maintenance criteria from the most recent version of the SWMMWW for additional water quality treatment facilities, flow control facilities, or flow control BMPs that are included in the SWMMWW, but are not included in the KCSWDM.

APPENDIX B: MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN OBJECTIVE, CRITERIA AND COMPONENTS, AND REVIEW PROCESS

No changes.

APPENDIX C: SIMPLIFIED DRAINAGE REQUIREMENTS

Section C.1: Simplified Drainage Review Requirements

Section C.1.3: Application of Flow Control BMPs

Required Soil Report, Investigation, and Infiltration Rate Testing

A soils report, prepared by a professional engineer, geologist, hydrogeologist, or engineering geologist registered in the State of Washington, must be provided for all projects requiring flow control. One exception are those projects that qualify for full dispersion and do not use any other onsite Flow Control (LID) BMPs. In addition to the requirements in the KCSWDM, the soils report must meet the requirements of the Puget Sound LID Manual for projects subject to Simplified Drainage Review or Full (or Large Site) Drainage Review respectively.

The soils report requirements in the Puget Sound LID Manual are similar to those required as part of the TIR under the KCSWDM, but have the following additional requirements:

- Underlying soil texture and stratigraphy on the site
- Depth to hydraulic restriction layer

NOTE: Grain size analysis is not an allowable method for determining an infiltration rate for the LID Performance Standard and infiltration facility sizing.

Section C.2: Flow Control BMPs

See Table B-1 in Appendix B for guidance regarding modeling requirements for Flow Control (LID) BMPs.

Section C.2.6: Bioretention

C.2.7.1: Minimum Design Requirements

Underdrain systems will be allowed for bioretention designed to meet Core Requirement #8, but are not allowed for bioretention designed to meet Core Requirements #3 and/or #9.

Underdrains should meet the requirements specified under Section 6.8 (Bioretention Facility Designs) in this addendum if included in a bioretention system designed to meet Core Requirement #8.

Water tolerant plants such as those in Table 5 shall be planted in the bottom of the bioretention facility. Plants native to Western Washington are preferred. Trees outside of the saturated zone are allowed as part of bioretention facility designs.

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Spacing (on center) |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| California brome | <i>Bromus carinatus</i> | 12 inches |
| Common camas | <i>Camassia quamash</i> | 6 inches |
| Dagger-leaf rush | <i>Juncus ensifolius</i> | 12 inches |
| Dewey sedge | <i>Carex deweyanna</i> | 12 inches |
| Sawbeak sedge | <i>Carex stipata</i> | 12 inches |
| Sedge | <i>Carex</i> spp. | 12 inches |
| Slender rush | <i>Juncus tenuis</i> | 12 inches |
| Slough sedge | <i>Carex obnupta</i> | 24 inches |
| Small-fruited bulrush | <i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> | 24 inches |
| Spike rush | <i>Eleocharis</i> spp. | 12 inches |
| Spreading rush | <i>Juncus patens</i> | 12 inches |
| Tufted hair grass | <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> | 12 inches |
| Yellow-eyed grass | <i>Sisyrinchium californicum</i> | 12 inches |

Section C.2.7: Permeable Pavement

C.2.7.1: Minimum Design Requirements

Underdrain systems will be allowed for permeable pavement designed to meet Core Requirements #3, 8, and/or #9. Underdrains should meet the requirements specified under Section 5.2 (Infiltration Facilities) in this addendum if included in a permeable pavement design.

C.2.7.2: Porous Concrete

Test Panel

Production placement of pervious concrete shall not occur until the contractor has completed a test panel of porous concrete pavement that is accepted by the engineer. The contractor shall construct a test panel utilizing a minimum of 7 cubic yards of porous concrete. If multiple pavement section depths are shown on the plans, a test panel shall be constructed for each pavement section depth/thickness. The width of the test panel shall have a width no smaller than the greatest width to be used during the construction and installation of the porous concrete onsite. The test panel(s) shall include at least one joint and at the spacing specified on the plans and specifications. Test panels may be placed non-contiguously. The test panel(s) shall be equivalent and representative of the production porous concrete pavement in all aspects including subbase, depth, joints, method of placement, curing, and preparation. See the WSDOT General Special Provisions (GSPs) for additional criteria regarding the test panel.

Infiltration Rate Confirmation

The porous concrete pavement shall be permeable enough to absorb water at a minimum rate of 100 inches per hour immediately after the pavement surface has been wetted continuously for at least 10 minutes. Compliance with this minimum rate shall be checked prior to construction approval of the pavement. Compliance may be checked using a simple bucket test

in which 5 gallons of water are poured onto the pavement surface all at once from a 5-gallon bucket. If nothing but a scant amount of water puddles or runs off the surface, then the pavement is considered to meet the minimum rate of absorption. If this test is not conclusive, use of ASTM C1701 is recommended using a 12-inch ring sealed at the base to the pavement surface shall be used to measure the actual rate of absorption. At least one test should be conducted per 1,000 square feet of permeable pavement. As an alternative for large areas (e.g., parking areas), testing observation may be accomplished while walking behind a slowly moving water truck discharging water at an acceptable rate for the test (observable volume and rate of application similar, at least, to the bucket test).

C.2.7.3: Porous Asphaltic Concrete

Infiltration Rate Confirmation

A simple bucket test or ASTM C1701 is also required for post-construction infiltration rate verification of porous asphaltic concrete. Refer to the minimum infiltration rate and number of tests specified under porous concrete.

C.2.7.4: Permeable Pavers

Infiltration Rate Confirmation

A simple bucket test or ASTM C1781 is also required for post-construction infiltration rate verification of porous asphaltic concrete. Refer to the minimum infiltration rate and number of tests specified under porous concrete.

Section C.3 Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention (CSWPP) Measures

C.3.10: Seeding

Table 6 provides a recommended mix for landscaping seed that should replace the landscaping seed mix in the KCSWDM. The City’s seed mix should be applied at 19 pounds of pure live seed per acre.

| Common Name | Species | Percent Species Composition |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Sideoats grama | <i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> | 20% |
| California oatgrass | <i>Danthonia californica</i> | 20% |
| Native red fescue | <i>Festuca rubra var. rubra</i> | 30% |
| Prairie Junegrass | <i>Koeleria macrantha</i> | 30% |

APPENDIX D: CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

Section D.2 General CSWPP Requirements

D.2.1 ESC Measures

D.2.1.2.6: Temporary and Permanent Seeding

Table 6 (in Section C.3 above) provides a recommended mix for landscaping seed that should replace the landscaping seed mix in the KCSWDM. The City's seed mix should be applied at 19 pounds of pure live seed per acre.

Table 7 provides a recommended mix for low-growing turf seed that should replace the low-growing turf seed mix in the KCSWDM. The City's seed mix should be applied at a rate of 10 pounds of pure live seed per acre. This mix is for use in dry situations where there is no need for watering and requires very little maintenance.

| Table 7. Low-Growing Turf Seed Mix. | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Common Name | Species | Percent Species Composition |
| Hard fescue | <i>Festuca brevipila</i> | 25% |
| Sheep fescue | <i>Festuca ovina</i> | 30% |
| Native red fescue | <i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>rubra</i> | 25% |
| Prairie Junegrass | <i>Koeleria macrantha</i> | 20% |

5. CODE REFERENCE TABLE

The King County Code is referenced in many places throughout the KCSWDM. Table 8 identifies these code references and equivalent City code where applicable.

| Table 8. King County Code Reference and Snoqualmie Municipal Code Equivalent. | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| King County Code Reference | Subject of Reference | Snoqualmie Municipal Code Equivalent | Comment |
| KCC 2.98 | Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs) | No equivalent | There are no critical drainage areas within the City of Snoqualmie. |
| Title 9 | Surface Water Management | Chapter 15.18 | |
| KCC 9.04 | Surface Water Runoff Policy: Variances | Chapter 15.18 | |
| KCC 9.04 | Stormwater Runoff and Surface Water and Erosion Control | No equivalent | In the absence of equivalent SMC, the City will use the King County Code for all general references to Section 9.04 KCC. |
| KCC 9.04.030 | Definitions: Targeted Drainage Review/ abbreviated evaluation | No equivalent | In the absence of equivalent SMC, the City will use King County's definition. |
| KCC 9.04.030 | Drainage Review – when required – type | 15.18.050 | Thresholds are identified in Figure 1 above. |
| KCC 9.04.030 | Full Drainage Review | No equivalent | The SMC does not list additional drainage review requirements and relies on the KCSWDM. |
| KCC 9.04.050 | Drainage Review Requirements | No equivalent | See Figure 1 above and the KCSWDM for requirements specific to each type of drainage review. |
| KCC 9.04.070 | Engineering plans for the purposes of drainage review | No equivalent | See KCSWDM for description of engineering plans required for drainage review. |
| KCC 9.04.090 | Construction timing and final approval | 15.18.080 | |
| KCC 9.04.100 | Liability insurance required | 15.18.170 | |
| KCC 9.04.115 | Drainage facilities accepted by King County for maintenance | 15.18.110 | |
| KCC 9.04.120 | Drainage facilities not accepted by King County for maintenance | 15.18.120 | |

Table 8 (continued). King County Code Reference and Snoqualmie Municipal Code Equivalent.

| King County Code Reference | Subject of Reference | Snoqualmie Municipal Code Equivalent | Comment |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| KCC 9.05.050 | Drainage review requirements | Not applicable | King County Code section does not exist. Presumed typo. See KCC 9.04.05. |
| KCC 9.12.025 | Prohibited, allowable, and conditional discharges | 15.18.150 | |
| KCC 9.12 | Water Quality | No equivalent | Refer to the King County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual and SMC 15.18.150 for illicit discharge regulations. |
| KCC 9.12 | Stormwater Pollution Prevention Manual | 15.18.150 | |
| Title 10 | Seattle-King County Department of Public Health solid waste regulations | 8.14.010 | |
| KCC 16.62 | Erosion and Sediment Control | Not applicable | King County Code section does not exist. Presumed typo. See KCC 16.82 below. |
| KCC 16.82 | Clearing and Grading Code | 15.20 | |
| KCC 16.82 | Clearing and Grading Code: Bridge Design | No equivalent | In the absence of City standards for bridge design, the City will rely on King County Road Design and Construction standards and the WSDOT Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction. |
| KCC 16.82 | Clearing and Grading Code: Seasonal Limitations | No equivalent | In the absence of City standards for seasonal limitations on clearing and grading, the City will rely on King County standards. |
| KCC 16.82.095(A) | Erosion and sediment control standards | 15.20.070 | |
| KCC 16.82.100(F) | Retain duff layer of top soil | 15.20.060 (B.2.a) | |
| KCC 16.82.100(G) | Restore native soil moisture holding capacity | 15.20.060 (B.2.b) | |
| KCC 16.82.150 | Clearing standards for individual lots in the rural zone | No equivalent | Does not apply. |
| KCC 16.82.150(C) | Rural stewardship plan or the farm management plan | 19.12.040 | The City requires a Farm Plan for agricultural activities conducted in a critical area. The Farm Plan must be approved by the King Conservation District and the City. |
| KCC 16.85 | Clearing and Grading Code: Flood protection facilities | Not applicable | King County Code section does not exist. Presumed typo. See KCC 16.82 above. |

Table 8 (continued). King County Code Reference and Snoqualmie Municipal Code Equivalent.

| King County Code Reference | Subject of Reference | Snoqualmie Municipal Code Equivalent | Comment |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| KCC 20.20 or Title 20.20 | Land use review procedures | No equivalent | |
| KCC 20.70.020 | Critical aquifer recharge area | 19.12.200 | |
| KCC 21A or Title 21A | Critical Areas Requirements | Chapter 19.12 | |
| KCC 21A.06 | Definitions: Erosion Hazard Area | 19.12.020 | |
| KCC 21A.06 | Definitions: Flood Hazard Area | 15.12.040 | "Area of special flood hazard" the term used in the SMC. |
| KCC 21A.06 | Definitions: Landslide Hazard Area | 19.12.020 | |
| KCC 21A.06 | Definitions: Steep Slope Hazard Area | 19.12.020 | |
| KCC 21A.06 | Definitions: Structure | 15.12.040 | |
| KCC 21A.06 | Definitions: Critical Aquifer Recharge Area | 19.12.020 | |
| KCC 21A.06 | Definitions: (Nonconversion) Forest Practices | 19.12.100 | References a DNR-approved forest practice permit. |
| KCC 21A.06.1340 | Urban Planned Development (UPD) land use designation | No equivalent | The City does not currently have any UPD code language or UPD land use zoning, but would consider these requirements to apply to any project that involves preparation of a Master Drainage Plan (MDP). |
| KCC 21A.08 | Definitions: Land Zoned for Agriculture (A zoned lands) | 17.55.020 | The City does not currently contain an agricultural zone; however, agricultural uses such as commercial greenhouses, commercial farms/U-pick, and large animal veterinarian facilities are allowed in certain zones. |
| KCC 21A.12 | Definitions: Urban Residential Development | 17.15.020 | The City has a Planned Residential (PR) district. |
| KCC 21A.12.030 | Densities and dimensions – residential zones | 17.15.040 | |
| KCC 21A.14.180 | On site recreation – space required | 17.15.060 | |
| KCC 21A.14.180.D | Indoor recreation space requirements | 17.15.060 | |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code: 100-Year Floodplain | 15.12.040 | "Base flood" is used interchangeably with the term "100-year flood" in the SMC. |

Table 8 (continued). King County Code Reference and Snoqualmie Municipal Code Equivalent.

| King County Code Reference | Subject of Reference | Snoqualmie Municipal Code Equivalent | Comment |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code: Bridge Design | No equivalent | In the absence of City standards for bridge design, the City will rely on King County Road Design and Construction standards and the WSDOT Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction. |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code: Bridge pier and abutment locations | No equivalent | In the absence of City standards for bridge and pier location, the City will rely on King County Road Design and Construction standards and the WSDOT Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction. |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code: Critical Area Buffers | Chapter 19.12 | |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code: Building Setbacks | 19.12.090 | |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code: Channel Migration Zone | 19.12.140 | |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code Definition: Streams | 19.12.020 | |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code: Requirements of crossing streams | 19.12.160 | |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code Definition: Wetlands/ Wetland Soils | 19.12.020 | |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code: Fish Passage Requirements | No equivalent | |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code: Flood Hazard Area regulations | Chapter 15.12 | |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code: Floodplain/Floodway Delineation | 15.12.120 | The City relies on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) which absorbed the Federal Insurance Administration listed in the SMC. The SMC does refer to an appeals process for contested FIRM boundaries. |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code: Flood Protection Facility | 15.12.040 | The City uses the terminology "flood barrier." |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code: Notice on Title | 19.12.080 | |
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas Code: Regulation of Wetlands | 19.12.170 | |

Table 8 (continued). King County Code Reference and Snoqualmie Municipal Code Equivalent.

| King County Code Reference | Subject of Reference | Snoqualmie Municipal Code Equivalent | Comment |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| KCC 21A.24 | Critical Areas: zero-rise and compensatory storage provisions | 15.12.170 | The SMC does not use “zero-rise” or “compensatory storage” terminology, but does require “no increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.” |
| KCC 21A.24 | Definitions: Critical Area Ordinance (CAO) | No equivalent | |
| KCC 21A.24 | Farm Management Plans | 19.12.040 | The City requires a Farm Plan for agricultural activities conducted in a critical area. The Farm Plan must be approved by the King Conservation District and the City. |
| KCC 21A.24 | Floodplain Development Standards: Bridges | No equivalent | In the absence of City standards for bridge design, the City will rely on King County Road Design and Construction standards and the WSDOT <i>Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction</i> . |
| KCC 21A.24.100 | Critical area review | 19.12.060 | |
| KCC 21A.24.110 | Critical area report requirement | 19.12.060 | |
| KCC 21A.24.170 | Notice of critical areas | 19.12.080 | |
| KCC 21A.24.230 | Flood hazard areas – components | Chapter 15.12 | |
| KCC 21A.24.270 | Flood hazard areas – certification by land surveyor | 15.12.160 | |
| KCC 21A.24.275 | Channel migration zones – development standards and alterations | 19.12.160 | |
| KCC 21A.25 | Floodplain/Floodway Delineation | 15.12.120 | The City relies on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) which absorbed the Federal Insurance Administration listed in the SMC. The SMC does refer to an appeals process for contested FIRM boundaries. |
| Title 25 | Shoreline Management | Chapter 19.08 | |

6. REFERENCE MATERIALS

Table 9 identifies which reference materials in the KCSWDM are applicable and which are not.

| Table 9. King County Reference Material and City of Snoqualmie Equivalent. | | |
|---|---|--|
| King County Surface Water Design Manual Reference Material Document | King County Reference Document Applicability | Equivalent City of Snoqualmie Reference Document |
| 1. KCC 9.04 Surface Water Runoff Policy | No | Chapter 15.18 |
| 2. Adopted Critical Drainage Areas | No | Does not apply |
| 3. Other Adopted Area Specific Drainage Requirements | No | Does not apply |
| 4. Other Drainage Related Regulations and Guidelines | | |
| 4.A. Grading Code Soil Amendment Standard | No | Refer to Appendix A of this addendum |
| 4.B. Clearing and Grading Seasonal Limitations | Yes | |
| 4.C. Landscape Management Plan Guidelines | No | |
| 4.D. Shared Facility Maintenance Responsibility Guidance | Yes | |
| 5. Wetland Hydrology Protection Guidelines | Yes | |
| 6. Hydrologic/Hydraulic Design Methods | | |
| 6.A. Infiltration Rate Test Methods | Yes | |
| 6.B. Pond Geometry Equations | Yes | |
| 6.C. Introduction to Level Pool Routing | Yes | |
| 6.D. Supplemental Modeling Guidelines | Yes | |
| 7. Engineering Plan Support | | |
| 7.A. King County Standard Map Symbols | Yes | |
| 7.B. Standard Plan Notes and Example Construction Sequence | Yes | |
| 7.C. Stormfilter Facility Access and Cartridge Configuration | No | See Resource Tools at Vendor Website: www.conteches.com/products/stormwater-management/treatment/stormwater-management-stormfilter |
| 8. Forms and Worksheets | | |
| 8.A. Technical Information Report (TIR) Worksheet | Yes | |
| 8.B. Offsite Analysis Drainage System Table | Yes | |
| 8.C. Water Quality Facility Sizing Worksheets | Yes | |
| 8.D. Flow Control and Water Quality Facility Summary Sheet and Sketch | Yes | |

Table 9 (continued). King County Reference Material and City of Snoqualmie Equivalent.

| King County Surface Water Design Manual Reference Material Document | King County Reference Document Applicability | Equivalent City of Snoqualmie Reference Document |
|---|--|--|
| 8. Forms and Worksheets (continued) | | |
| 8.E. CSWPP Worksheet Forms | Yes | |
| 8.F. Adjustment Application and Process Guidelines | Yes | |
| 8.G. Dedication and Indemnification Clause – Final Reporting | No | |
| 8.H. Bond Quantities Worksheet | Yes | |
| 8.I. Maintenance and Defect Agreement | No | Case-by-case |
| 8.J. Drainage Facility Covenant | No | Case-by-case |
| 8.K. Drainage Release Covenant | No | Case-by-case |
| 8.L. Drainage Easement | No | Case-by-case |
| 8.M. Flow Control BMP Covenant and BMP Maintenance Instructions (recordable format) | No | Case-by-case |
| 8.N. Impervious Surface Limit Covenant | No | Case-by-case |
| 8.O. Clearing Limit Covenant | No | Case-by-case |
| 8.P. River Protection Easement | No | Case-by-case |
| 8.Q. Leachable Metals Covenant | No | Case-by-case |
| 9. Interim Changes to Requirements | | |
| 9.A. Blanket Adjustments | No | |
| 9.B. Administrative Changes | No | |
| 10. King County-Identified Water Quality Problems | No | |
| 11. Materials | | |
| 11.C. Bioretention Soil Media Standard Specifications | Yes | |
| 11.E. Roofing Erodible or Leachable Materials | Yes | |
| 14. Supplemental Approved Facilities | | |
| 14.A. Approved Proprietary Facilities | No | |
| 14.B. Approved Public Domain Facilities | No | |

7. MAPPING

City of Snoqualmie equivalents to the maps referenced in the KCSWDM are included in Table 10.

| Table 10. City of Snoqualmie Map Equivalents Referenced by KCSWDM. | |
|---|---|
| KCSWDM Maps | City of Snoqualmie Map Equivalent |
| Flow Control Applications Map | City of Snoqualmie Potential Direct Discharge Areas (included in Appendix C of this addendum) |
| Landslide Hazard Drainage Areas Map | City of Snoqualmie Landslide, Erosion, and Seismic Hazard Areas |
| Water Quality Applications Map | None available |
| Flood Hazard area as defined in KCC 21A.06 | See Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) |
| Erosion Hazard Area as defined in KCC 21A.06 | City of Snoqualmie Landslide, Erosion, and Seismic Hazard Areas |
| King County Critical Aquifer Recharge Area Map | Critical Aquifer Recharge Area shown on the City of Snoqualmie Sensitive Areas Map in the Snoqualmie Comprehensive Plan (Environment element) |
| King County Comprehensive Plan Land Use Map | City of Snoqualmie Official Zoning Map |

8. REFERENCES

Ecology. 2019 (or most recent version). Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and State Waste Discharge General Permit. Prepared by the Washington State Department of Ecology. Issued July 1, 2019; effective August 1, 2019.

Ecology. 2019 (or most recent version). Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington. Publication No. 19-10-021. Prepared by the Washington State Department of Ecology. July.

King County. 2021. Surface Water Design Manual. Prepared by the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks. July 23.

WSU and Kitsap County. 2013 (or most recent version). Rain Garden Handbook for Western Washington: A Guide for Design, Installation, and Maintenance. Prepared for the Washington State Department of Ecology by the Washington State University Extension and Kitsap County. June.

WSU and PSP. 2012 (or most recent version). Low Impact Development Technical Guidance Manual for Puget Sound. Prepared by the Washington State University Extension and Puget Sound Partnership. December.

APPENDIX A

Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth Requirements

APPENDIX B

Flow Control BMP Design and Hydrologic Modeling Requirements

APPENDIX C

Potential Direct Discharge Areas Map

