

Thurston County Drainage Design and Erosion Control Manual

Volume I Core Technical Requirements and Site Planning

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Department of Public Works

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Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1 Volume I Overview

Chapters in this volume will determine the applicable requirements for your project, your submittal requirements, and provide guidance on selection of BMPs. It also directs you to other volumes of the Manual for topics relevant to specific hydrologic design methods and infiltration testing (Volume III), BMP design guidance (Volumes IV and V), and construction stormwater management practices (Volume II).

- *Chapter 1: Introduction* describes the contents and organization of Volume I and where it applies.
- *Chapter 2: Core Requirements for New Development and Redevelopment* describes Core Requirements for stormwater management for all new development and redevelopment projects. There are eleven Core Requirements, and their applicability to a project varies depending on the type and size of the proposed project.
- *Chapter 3: Stormwater Submittal Requirements* describes the submittal process required to meet Thurston County requirements. Submittal requirements vary depending on the project size and type and which Core Requirements apply to the project.
- *Chapter 4: Stormwater BMP Selection Process* explains how to select BMPs for long-term management of stormwater flows and quality. BMP selection for construction stormwater management and source control of pollution are not included in Volume I but can be found in Volume II and Volume IV respectively.
- Appendices are included to support these topics.

1.2 Development of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Management

1.2.1 Best Management Practices (BMPs)

This Manual controls the adverse impacts of development and redevelopment through the application of Best Management Practices.

This Manual defines Best Management Practices as schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and structural and/or managerial practices, that when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce the release of pollutants and other adverse impacts to waters of Washington State. The types of BMPs include source control, treatment, and flow control. This Manual often refers to BMPs that

involve construction of engineered structures as "facilities". For instance, the menus of Chapters 5 through 8 in Volume V refers to BMPs as treatment facilities.

BMPs protect beneficial uses of water resources through the reduction of 1) pollutant loads and concentrations, 2) discharges (volumetric flow rates) causing stream channel erosion, and 3) deviations from natural hydrology. If beneficial uses remain threatened or impaired after the implementation of BMPs advocated in this Manual, then additional controls may be required.

1.2.2 Source Control BMPs

Source control BMPs typically **prevent** pollution, or other adverse effects of stormwater, from occurring. Ecology further classifies source control BMPs as operational or structural. Examples of source control BMPs include methods as various as using mulches and covers on disturbed soil, putting roofs over outside storage areas, and berming areas to prevent stormwater run-on and pollutant runoff.

It is generally more cost effective to use source control to **prevent** pollutants from entering runoff, than to treat runoff to remove pollutants in the runoff. However, since source controls cannot prevent all impacts, some combination of preventative and treatment measures will always be needed.

1.2.3 Treatment BMPs

Treatment BMPs include facilities that remove pollutants by gravity settling of particulate pollutants, centrifugal separation, filtration, biological uptake, and media or soil adsorption. Treatment BMPs can accomplish significant levels of pollutant load reductions if properly designed and maintained.

1.2.4 Flow Control BMPs

Flow control BMPs typically control the volume, rate, frequency, and flow duration of stormwater surface runoff. The need to provide flow control BMPs depends on whether a development site discharges to a stream system or wetland, either directly or indirectly. Stream channel erosion control can be accomplished by BMPs that detain runoff flows and also by those which physically stabilize eroding streambanks. Urban watersheds may require both types of measures. This Manual only covers the former.

Construction of a detention pond is the most common means of meeting flow control requirements. Construction of an infiltration facility is the preferred option but is feasible only where more porous soils exist.

Detention accomplishes its objective by collecting runoff from a developed area and releasing it at a slower rate than it enters the collection system. The reduced release rate requires temporary storage of the excess amounts in a pond with release occurring over a few hours or days. The volume of storage needed depends on:

1. The size of the drainage area.

2. The extent of disturbance of the natural vegetation, topography, and soils and creation of effective impervious surfaces (surfaces that drain to a stormwater collection system).
3. How rapidly the water leaves the detention pond (i.e., the target release rates).

The earliest versions of the Thurston County Drainage Design and Erosion Control Manual (DDECM) (1994) focused primarily on controlling the peak flow release rates for recurrence intervals of concern – the 2, 10, and 100-year rates. This level of control did not adequately address the increased duration at which those high flows occur because of the increased volume of water from the developed condition as compared to the pre-developed conditions.

To protect stream channels from increased erosion, requires controlling the durations over which a stream channel experiences geomorphically significant flows such that the energy imparted to the stream channel does not increase significantly. Geomorphically significant flows are those capable of moving sediments. This target will translate into lower release rates and significantly larger detention ponds than the 1994 DDECM standard. The size of such a facility can be reduced by changing the extent to which a site is disturbed. In addition, the County encourages project proponents to look for means to improve or restore natural conditions to compliment, or in lieu of, traditional flow control measures. The on-site stormwater management BMPs presented in Volume V will help accomplish this goal.

In regard to wetlands, the goal is to not alter the natural hydroperiod. This requires the control of input flows such that the wetland falls within certain elevations at different times of the year and short-term elevation changes fall within the desired limits. Increases in the amount of surface runoff draining to a wetland due to land conversion from forested to impervious areas may require bypassing some water around the wetland in the wet season. (Bypassed stormwater must still meet flow control and treatment requirements applicable to the receiving water.) If, however, the wetland was fed by local groundwater elevations during the dry season, the impervious surface additions and the bypassing practice may cause variations from the dry season elevations.

Because of the difficulty in modeling water surface elevation changes, especially for riverine and slope wetlands, the new regulatory strategy involves trying to match the pre-project surface and groundwater inputs that drive the water surface elevations in wetlands. An estimate of what should be done to match inputs requires the use of a continuous runoff model. The Western Washington Hydrologic Model (WWHM), 2012 version has been modified to include a wetlands analysis. See Section 2.4.9 for more information.

1.2.5 Construction Stormwater BMPs and On-Site Stormwater Management BMPs.

Construction stormwater BMPs include source control, treatment, or flow control BMPs. Examples include stabilized construction entrances, silt fences, check dams, and sediment traps. Volume II of this Manual contains construction stormwater BMPs.

On-site stormwater management BMPs, also known as low impact development (LID) BMPs, can provide treatment or flow control. BMPs in this category serve to infiltrate, disperse, and retain stormwater on-site. Examples include bioretention, rain gardens, and permeable pavements. Other examples include downspout infiltration, downspout dispersion, and perforated stub-out connection. All these on-site BMPs can be found in Chapter 2 of Volume V.

Chapter 2 - Core Requirements for New Development and Redevelopment

2.1 Overview

Section 2.2 of this chapter provides a list of projects which are exempt from the Core Requirements. If you are unsure whether your project is exempt or not, check with the Drainage Manual Administrator. The next section, Section 2.3, identifies which Core Requirements apply to your project, and Section 2.4 describes each of the Core Requirements in more detail and how to apply those requirements to your project. The remaining sections of this Chapter address special circumstances such as deeds, easements, exceptions and adjustments

The eleven Core Requirements for stormwater management applicable to new development and redevelopment sites are:

1. Stormwater Site Planning
2. Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention
3. Source Control of Pollution
4. Preservation of Natural Drainage Systems and Outfalls
5. On-site Stormwater Management
6. Runoff Treatment
7. Flow Control
8. Wetlands Protection
9. Operation and Maintenance
10. Financial Liability
11. Offsite Analysis and Mitigation

Depending on the type and size of the proposed project, different combinations of these Core Requirements apply. In general, small sites are required to control erosion and sedimentation from construction activities and to apply simpler approaches to treatment and flow control of stormwater runoff from the developed site. Controlling flows from small sites is important because of the cumulative effect of uncontrolled flows from many small sites can be as damaging as those from a single large site. Section 2.3 provides additional information on the applicability of the Core Requirements to different types of sites and projects.

After determining that your project is not exempt from the Core Requirements, you can use this chapter to determine the Core Requirements that apply to your project. You

will need to know the following for your overall project and for each threshold discharge area within the project:

- Area of existing and new hard surfaces
- Area of replaced hard surfaces
- Area of pervious surface converted to hard surfaces (i.e., landscape converted to pavement)
- Total disturbed area (logged, cleared, graded, or otherwise disturbed as part of the project)
- Area converted from native vegetation to landscape or hard surfaces
- Area converted from native vegetation to pasture.

The glossary defines each of the terms used above and should be referred to in calculating the applicable areas.

Applicants for development and redevelopment projects are to demonstrate compliance with the applicable Core Requirement through preparation of a Drainage Design and Erosion Control Plan. The plan contents are described in detail in Chapter 3. Two major components of this plan are a Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a Permanent Stormwater Control Plan (PSCP). Applicants must submit these plans for review by Thurston County if they add or replace 2,000 square feet or more of hard surface or disturb 7,000 square feet or more of land.

2.1.1 Roadway Frontage Improvements

If your property abuts a public roadway, roadway frontage improvements may be required for development and redevelopment projects. This may include roadway widening, right-of-way dedication, and/or upgrade to urban features. Check with the Thurston County Permit Assistance Center to determine the requirements for your project. The abutting property is responsible for the management of stormwater drainage from the public right-of-way. This may include construction of treatment and flow control facilities or allowance for dispersion areas in accordance with this Manual.

Any land disturbing activity or addition of impervious surfaces associated with frontage improvements shall be included in the area calculations for determining the Core Requirements. Plans and reports prepared in accordance with this Manual shall include management of runoff from the roadway frontage abutting the project site. See the Thurston County Road Standards for more information on frontage improvements and road drainage requirements.

2.1.2 Cumulative Impact Mitigation Requirement

The determination of thresholds for a project site shall be based on the total new, replaced, or new plus replaced hard surfaces, and the conversion of native vegetation to lawn, landscape area, or pasture that have occurred within the previous five years. The County will consider the cumulative impacts of all permits issued within the previous five years from the date of project submittal by the applicant.

The purpose of this Cumulative Impact Mitigation Requirement is to adequately mitigate the stormwater from improvements on a project site that are submitted under separate permits. The separate submittals could have project areas that do not meet thresholds but would meet the thresholds if the projects were combined as one project. While all projects in the past five years are used to establish project thresholds, the thresholds and associated Core Requirement only apply to the new or replaced hard surfaces or converted pervious surfaces for the current project.

2.2 Exemptions

Unless otherwise indicated, the practices described in this section are exempt from the Core Requirements, even if such practices meet the definition of new development or redevelopment:

2.2.1 Forest Practices

Forest practices regulated under Title 222 WAC, except for Class IV General Forest practices that are conversions from timber land to other uses, are exempt from the Core Requirement.

2.2.2 Commercial Agriculture

Commercial agriculture practices involving working the land for production are generally exempt. However, conversion from timberland to agriculture and construction of impervious surfaces are NOT exempt.

2.2.3 Pavement Maintenance Practices

The following pavement maintenance practices are exempt but should use appropriate BMPs to minimize erosion and sediment transport:

- Pothole and square cut patching
- Road projects completely within the right-of-way which do not add impervious surface, such as overlaying existing asphalt or concrete pavement without expanding the area of coverage (Note: this does not include paving over existing gravel surfaces)
- Shoulder grading

- Reshaping or regrading drainage systems to restore as-built conditions
- Crack sealing or resurfacing with in-kind material without expanding the road prism
- Pavement preservation activities that do not expand the road prism
- Vegetation maintenance¹

The following pavement maintenance practices are considered redevelopment, and therefore are not categorically exempt:

- **Removing and replacing a paved surface to base course or lower or repairing the roadway base: These are considered replaced hard surfaces.** If hard surfaces are not expanded, Core Requirements #1 through #5 apply. Where appropriate, for privately maintained roads, project proponents are encouraged to use permeable and porous pavements if feasible.
- **Extending the pavement edge without increasing the size of the road prism or paving graveled shoulders.** These are considered new hard surfaces and are subject to the Core Requirement that apply when the project reaches identified thresholds for new or redevelopment.
- **Resurfacing by upgrading from dirt to gravel, a bituminous surface treatment (“chip seal”), asphalt, or concrete; upgrading from gravel to chip seal, asphalt, or concrete; or upgrading from chip seal to asphalt or concrete.** These are considered new impervious surfaces and are subject to the Core Requirement that apply when the project meets or exceeds identified thresholds for new or redevelopment.

2.2.4 Underground Utility Projects

Underground utility projects that replace the ground surface with in-kind material or materials with similar runoff characteristics are only subject to Core Requirement #2: Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention.

All other development is subject to one or more of the Core Requirement.

2.2.5 Public Drainage Facilities

The County shall be exempted from the submittal and permitting requirements of this Manual for County projects within the County Rights-of-Way or easements that are designed or administered by County staff, contingent upon internal review by Public Works Water Resources staff. The County shall meet the intent and specific

¹ Vegetation may be an integral element to the functioning of a stormwater BMP. Call 360-754-4681 before performing vegetation maintenance in a stormwater BMP.

requirements of this Manual on all projects relative to drainage or incorporating drainage components and shall maintain records adequate to reflect such compliance. These records shall be available upon request per the State Public Disclosure of Information Act, RCW 42.17.

The County shall incorporate the provisions of this Manual into the design calculations, drawings, and specifications of all projects released for public bid. These provisions shall also apply to projects constructed by County staff.

This exclusion from submittal and permitting requirements only applies to this Manual and does not relax any requirements of other applicable ordinances, regulations, or legislation except that superseded by this Manual.

2.3 Applying Core Requirements

If your project is not exempt, you must determine which Core Requirement apply to it. Not all of the Core Requirements apply to every new development or redevelopment project. The applicability varies depending on the project type and size. This section identifies thresholds that determine the applicability of the Core Requirements to projects. Use the flowcharts in Figure I – 2.1 and Figure I - 2.2 and the discussion in this section to help determine which Core Requirements apply to your project. The Core Requirements themselves are presented in Section 2.4.

Use the thresholds in Figure I - 2.1 and Figure I - 2.2 at the time of application for a subdivision, plat, short plat, building permit, or other construction permit. The plat or short plat approval shall identify all stormwater BMPs that are required for each lot. For projects involving only land disturbing activities, (e.g., clearing or grading), the thresholds apply at the time of application for the permit allowing or authorizing that activity.

Core Requirement Thresholds

Follow the steps below to ensure the project complies with the applicable Core Requirements:

1. First, determine if all runoff is infiltrating into a UIC well (i.e. approved continuous runoff modeling methods indicate the entire runoff file is infiltrated). If it is, refer to the requirements of Ecology's UIC Program found in Appendix I-4 of the 2019 SWMMWW. If not, continue with the steps below.
2. Determine the Core Requirements that apply to the entire project using the Project Thresholds for new development and redevelopment listed below.
3. Delineate the Threshold Discharge Areas (TDAs) within the Site. See the definition of TDA in the glossary for guidance on how to delineate a TDA.
4. For each Core Requirement that is applicable to the project (per step 2), use the TDA Thresholds to determine which, if any, BMP(s) must be constructed

within each TDA to satisfy that Core Requirement. The TDA thresholds are given within the text of each Core Requirement.

Core Requirements #1, #2, #3, #5, #9, #10, and #11 do not have separate TDA Thresholds, and must be applied to the entire project if they are applicable to the project. Core Requirements #6, #7, and #8 have TDA Thresholds that describe when and/or what type(s) of BMP(s) must be constructed within each TDA, if they are applicable to the project.

It is possible for a project to require Core Requirements #6, #7, and #8 per the Project Thresholds, but then not require construction of BMPs in individual TDAs to comply with Core Requirement #6, #7, and/or #8. By documenting that the TDA Thresholds that would require construction of a BMP have not been triggered for an individual TDA, the project proponent is in compliance with that Core Requirement for that TDA.

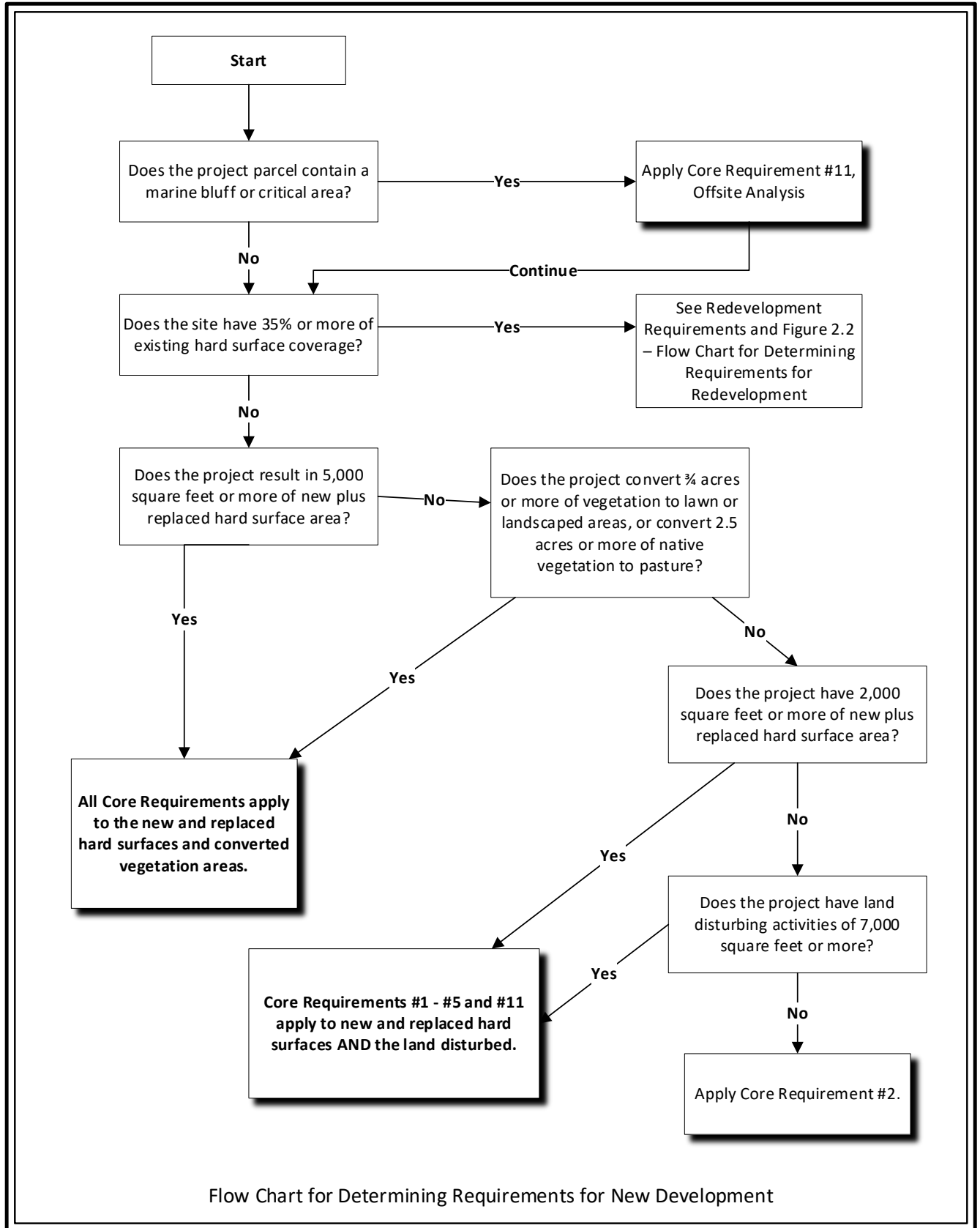


Figure I - 2.1 Flow Chart for Determining Requirements for New Development.

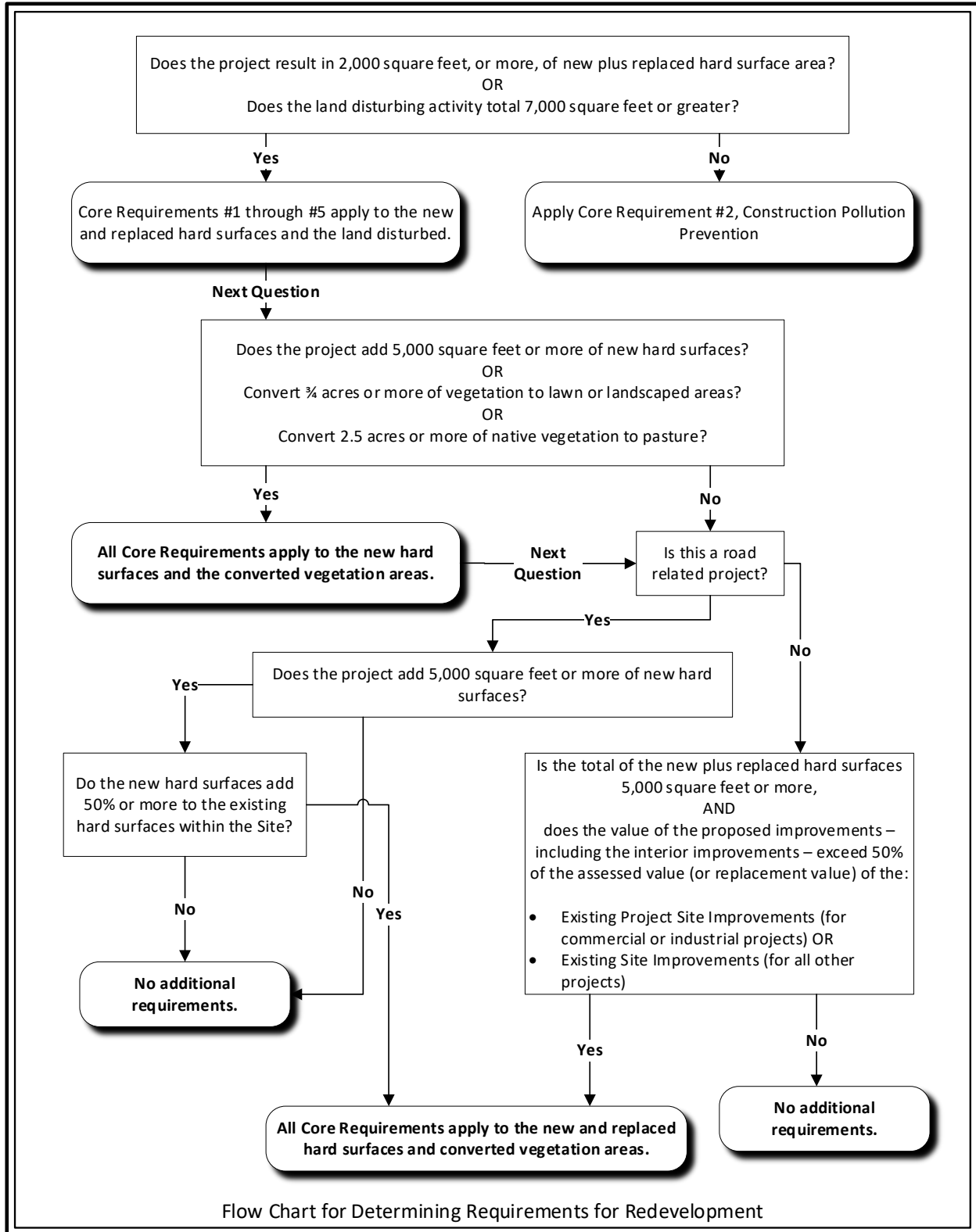


Figure I - 2.2 Flow Chart for Determining Requirements for Redevelopment

2.3.1 New Development

Figure I - 2.1 illustrates the process for determining the applicable Core Requirements for new development. In calculating project areas to determine thresholds, any required public roadway frontage improvements shall be included in the total for determining the thresholds.

All new development shall comply with Core Requirement #2, Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention, and implement to the maximum extent practicable, the following BMPs:

- Restore native vegetation (BMP LID.01)
- Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth (BMP LID.02) – All disturbed areas of the project to be landscaped shall implement BMP LID.02 to restore soil quality and depth
- Downspout infiltration systems (BMP LID.04)
- Dispersion of roof and driveway runoff (BMP LID.05; LID.06; LID.07)
- Bioretention (BMP LID.08).

In rural areas only, if the total of all new plus replaced hard surface areas is less than 5 percent of the parcel², AND proposed land disturbing activity is less than 10% of the parcel, AND proposed grading is less than 5,000 cubic yard, AND all stormwater is infiltrated on site, then the project requires only a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Site Plan Checklist.

New development that does either of the following shall comply with Core Requirements #1 through #5 and Core Requirement #11 (off-site analysis and mitigation) for new and replaced hard surfaces and the land disturbed:

- Results in 2,000 square feet or greater of new, replaced, or new plus replaced hard surface area, or
- Has land-disturbing activity of 7,000 square feet or greater.

New development that does any of the following shall comply with Core Requirements #1 through #11 for new and replaced hard surfaces and the converted vegetation areas:

- Results in 5,000 square feet or more of new plus replaced hard surface area, or

² If the property abuts a public roadway frontage, the area of the roadway frontage contributing to the site shall be included in the hard surface area computation.

- Converts 3/4 of an acre or more of vegetation to lawn or landscaped areas, or
- Converts 2.5 acres or more of native vegetation to pasture.

2.3.1.1 Supplemental Guidelines – Residential Subdivisions

For purposes of applying the above thresholds to a proposed single family residential subdivision (i.e. a plat, short plat, or large lot plat), assume the following for each newly created lot, unless other values have otherwise been formally declared for each lot in the corresponding complete land division application:

- For each lot less than less than 5 acres, assume 4,000 square feet of hard surface,
- For each lot 5 acres or greater, assume 8,000 square feet of hard surface or the maximum impervious (or hard) coverage permitted by Thurston County code, whichever is less.

Pervious surface coverage for proposed residential subdivision projects shall be estimated for each specific project as follows:

- Pervious surface coverage within proposed rights-of-way, private street tracts, other dedicated tracts, and other common use areas shall be assumed to be the entire area of the right-of-way, private street tract, dedicated tract or common area, except the assumed impervious portion and any portion in which native conditions are preserved by covenant, tract, or easement. New pervious surface shall be assumed to be 100% lawn or landscaped areas.
- The area of a subdivision project assumed to be forest shall only be those areas of on-site forest/shrub cover, irrespective of age planted at densities sufficient to ensure 80% canopy cover within 5 years and that are permanently protected by covenant, tract, or easement.
- For individual lots within residential subdivisions, the extent of new pervious surface shall be assumed to be the entire lot area, except the assumed impervious portion and any portion in which native or forested conditions are preserved by covenant, tract, or easement.
- New pervious surface on individual lots shall be assumed to be 100% lawn or landscape within the Urban Growth Area (UGA) and 50% grass/50% pasture if located outside the UGA and Thurston County's NPDES municipal permit boundary.

A lower hard surface area, or pervious surface coverage than required above may be assumed per lot, or for selected lots within a proposed subdivision, if the lower hard surface coverage or pervious surface coverage is set as the maximum allowed through a declaration of covenant recorded for the lot and this is noted on the face of the final plat. The declaration of covenant shall be prepared by the applicant and recorded against each lot for which a hard surface or converted pervious surface limit less than the standard amount is used in designing stormwater facilities for the project. The declaration of covenant shall be submitted to Thurston County for acceptance as to form prior to being recorded.

All surfaces from individual lots shall be assumed to contribute runoff to the subdivision's stormwater management system unless flow control and/or runoff treatment BMPs are stipulated to be installed on individual lots. To receive credit for stipulated on-lot BMPs, the following requirements must be met:

1. Demonstrate through a lot-specific assessment that the BMPs stipulated for each lot are feasible and applicable according to the requirements of the DDECM for that BMP. This lot specific assessment shall be included in the Drainage Plan and engineering plans submitted for the subdivision. The assessment shall include any soils reports, calculations, or other information necessary to select and properly apply the BMP(s).
2. The proposed BMPs may be conceptual showing only the information necessary to stipulate the type or types of BMP being proposed. For example, if the BMP is full dispersion, the approximate location of future hard surface areas and the limits of the dispersion area would be shown.
3. The final plat map shall include necessary design information for the proposed BMPs on individual lots to include the dimensions or proposed devices, features, flow paths, volumes, and/or areas expressed as unit amounts per square foot of hard surface area served or as a percentage of the lot size or hard surface area created. For example, the sizing of drywells or infiltration trenches shall be specified per square foot of contributing hard surface area for downspout infiltration.
4. The following note, or an acceptable equivalent must be placed on the recorded documents for the subdivision:

"Single family residences and other improvements constructed on the lots created by this subdivision must implement the best management practices (BMPs) stipulated on the plat for that lot. Compliance with this stipulation must be addressed in the drainage plan submitted for review when application is made for a single family residential building permit for the lot. Alternative BMPs that provide equivalent performance may be proposed at the time of permit application for proposed lot improvements."

Final plat submittals for final recording of subdivisions, short plats, or large lot plats must include information documenting land area assumptions and/or conditions used in complying with stormwater management requirements for the project including the following:

1. State the assumed amount of new plus replaced hard surface area per lot as determined through engineering review and in accordance with this section. The assumed hard surface area may be expressed in terms of a percentage of lot coverage or square feet.
2. State the maximum amount of new plus replaced hard surface area allowed for lots where the standard hard surface area assumptions are not used as described above.
3. Include pertinent restrictions and stipulations as they relate to individual lot BMPs proposed for the subdivision.
4. Include pertinent restrictions as they apply to any stormwater related tracts, easements, or setbacks.

A subdivision project, including construction of homes on each lot is considered a single project with respect to applicable stormwater Core Requirement such as flow control and runoff treatment. Once the threshold is exceeded for a Core Requirement, then all future development of the plat must also demonstrate compliance with that Core Requirement.

2.3.1.2 Supplemental Guidelines – Other Considerations

Regional stormwater facilities may be used as an alternative method of meeting Core Requirements #6, #7, and #8, through documented engineering reports detailing how the proposed facilities meet these requirements for the sites that drain to them. Such facilities must be operational prior to and must have capacity for new development.

Where new development projects require improvements (e.g. frontage improvements) that are not within the same threshold discharge area, the Core Requirement may be met for an equivalent (flow and pollution characteristics) area that drains to the same receiving water.

For special basin considerations see Section 2.3.3 below.

2.3.2 Redevelopment

Figure I - 2.2 illustrates the process for determining the applicable Core Requirements for redevelopment.

All redevelopment shall comply with Core Requirement #2 and implement, to the maximum extent practicable the following BMPs:

- Restore native vegetation (BMP LID.01)
 - Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth (BMP LID.02) – All disturbed areas of the project to be landscaped shall implement BMP LID.02 to restore soil quality and depth
- Downspout infiltration systems (BMP LID.04)
 - Dispersion of roof and driveway runoff (BMP LID.05; LID.06; LID.07)
- Bioretention (BMP LID.08).

The following redevelopment shall comply with Core Requirements #1 through #5 and #11 for the new and replaced hard surfaces and the land disturbed:

- The *new plus replaced* hard surface area results in 2,000 square feet or more, or
- There is 7,000 square feet or more of land disturbing activities.

Redevelopment that does any of the following shall comply with Core Requirements #1 through #11 for the *new* hard surfaces and converted vegetated areas:

- Adds 5,000 square feet or more of new hard surfaces or,
- Converts 3/4 acres, or more, of vegetation to lawn or landscaped areas, or
- Converts 2.5 acres, or more, of native vegetation to pasture.

If runoff from new hard surfaces and converted pervious surfaces is not separated from other surface runoff on the project site, stormwater treatment facilities must be sized for the entire flow directed to them. The Thurston County Drainage Manual Administrator may allow the Core Requirement to be met for an equivalent area within the same site and the same threshold discharge area. For public roadway projects, the equivalent area does not have to be within the project limits but must drain to the same receiving water (public roadway projects performed by Thurston County may use the most recent version of WSDOT's Highway Runoff Manual, for redevelopment guidance.)

2.3.2.1 Additional Requirements for Redevelopment Project Sites

2.3.2.1.1 Treatment of Replaced Hard Surfaces

For road-related projects, runoff from the replaced and new hard surfaces (including pavement, shoulders, curbs, and sidewalks) and the converted vegetated areas shall meet all the Core Requirements if the new hard surfaces total 5,000 square feet or more and total 50% or more of the existing hard surfaces within the project limits. The project limits shall be defined by the length of the project and the width of the right-of-way.

For other types of redevelopment projects, runoff from the new and replaced hard surfaces and the converted vegetated areas shall meet all the Core Requirements if the total of new plus replaced hard surfaces is 5,000 square feet or more, and the valuation of proposed improvements – including interior improvements – exceeds 50% of the assessed value of the existing project site improvements (for commercial or industrial projects) or existing site improvements (for all other projects) as determined by the County Building Official.

2.3.3 Basin Planning

Thurston County basin plans may have additional requirements for projects located within the basin. If your project is located within a basin subject to an adopted basin plan additional runoff treatment (Core Requirement #6), flow control (Core Requirement #7), or wetlands protection (Core Requirement #8) restrictions may apply.

As of October 2021, the following basins in Thurston County have adopted basin plans:

- Green Cove Creek Basin (North of Olympia, Cooper Point)
- Salmon Creek Basin (South of Tumwater, Vicinity I-5 and 93rd)
- Chambers/Ward/Hewitt Creek Basin (South of Olympia, Vicinity Yelm Highway & Rich Road)
- Indian/Moxlie Creek Basin (East side of City of Olympia and along South Bay Road)
- McCallister/Eaton Creek Basin (East of Lacey paralleling the Nisqually River)
- Percival Creek Basin (Southwest of Olympia from Black Lake to Capitol Lake)
- Woodland/Woodard Creek Basin (City of Lacey / north, south, and east of Lacey).
- Nisqually River Basin (East and Southeast of Lacey, along the Nisqually River and its tributaries)
- Chehalis River Basin (Southwest of Olympia, along the Chehalis River and its tributaries)

Information on Thurston County's basin planning process and links to current basin plans may be found on Thurston County's web site:

<https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/sw/Pages/basin-plans.aspx>

2.3.3.1 TMDL's

Total Maximum Daily Load Studies (TMDL, also known as water cleanup plans) have been and are being developed for selected basins within Thurston County. In some cases, additional requirements may be imposed on new development and redevelopment based on a completed and approved TMDL.

As of October 2021, the following areas in Thurston County have an EPA approved TMDL in place:

- Henderson Inlet Watershed
- Nisqually Watershed
- Upper Chehalis River Basin
- Deschutes River and its Tributaries
- Totten/Eld Inlets Tributaries

2.4 Core Requirements

This section describes Core Requirement for stormwater management at development and redevelopment sites. See Section 2.3 of this Volume to determine which requirements apply. Volumes II through V of this Manual describe BMPs and sizing criteria for use in meeting Core Requirement.

2.4.1 About Threshold Discharge Areas

Core Requirements #6 and #7 refer to *threshold discharge areas*. A threshold discharge area is an on-site area draining to one or more natural discharge locations that combine within one-quarter mile downstream (as determined by the shortest flowpath). For a detailed description and example of mapping threshold discharge areas, see the Ecology TDA Delineation Example below (Figure I - 2.3) or Section 4-2.5 of the Highway Runoff Manual (WSDOT 2019)

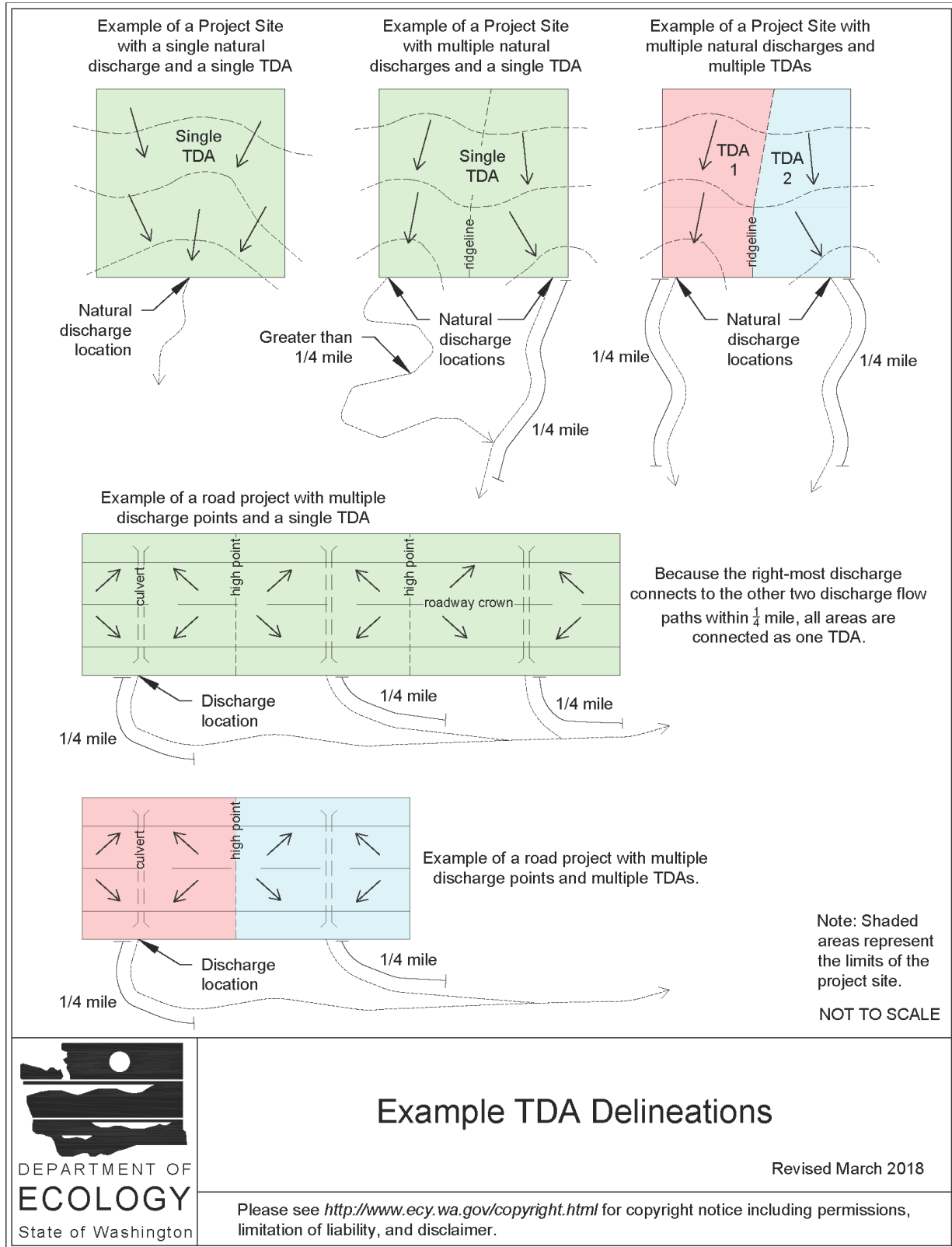


Figure I - 2.3 Example TDA Delineations (Source: Ecology)

2.4.2 Core Requirement #1: Stormwater Site Planning

The main stormwater planning components of Core Requirement #1 are: (1) Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Planning, and (2) Permanent Stormwater Control Planning. Numerous documents are used to fulfill the objective of this requirement depending on the nature and location of the project.

All projects meeting the thresholds in Section 2.3 shall conduct stormwater site planning in accordance with this section. Stormwater site planning shall use site-appropriate development principles, as required and encouraged by Thurston County development codes, to retain native vegetation and minimize impervious surfaces to the extent feasible.

The following types of submittals, as applicable to the project, when prepared as described in Chapter 3, will satisfy Core Requirement #1:

- Abbreviated Drainage Plan
- Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plan
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Site Plan Checklist
- Drainage and Erosion Control Plan (includes a drainage report, permanent stormwater control plan (drawings and specifications) and a maintenance plan)
- Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (includes temporary erosion and sediment control drawings and a narrative).

All non-exempt projects are required to prepare one or more of the above submittals for County review. Projects that require public roadway frontage improvements will be required to demonstrate how the roadway runoff is accommodated.

The County may require a project to prepare a “scoping report” and the applicant or County may request a “scoping meeting” early in the project to discuss the development site’s conceptual stormwater approach. This process may also be used to identify potential problems and to outline submittal requirements, scope, and content. See Section 3.2.2 for more information on scoping reports contents and when a scoping report is required.

2.4.3 Core Requirement #2: Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

All new development and redevelopment projects are responsible for preventing erosion and discharge of sediment and other pollutants into receiving waters. Projects in which the new plus replaced hard surfaces total 2,000 square feet or more, or which disturb 7,000 square feet or more of land must prepare a Construction SWPPP (narrative and drawings) as part of Stormwater Site Planning (see Section 2.4.2 of Volume II)

The SWPPP shall include a narrative and drawings, as described in Volume II. All BMPs shall be clearly referenced in the narrative and marked on the drawings. The SWPPP narrative shall include documentation to explain and justify the pollution prevention decisions made for the project. Each of the 13 elements must be considered and included in the Construction SWPPP unless site conditions render the element unnecessary and exemption from that element is clearly justified in the SWPPP narrative.

The SWPPP shall be implemented beginning with initial land disturbance and until final stabilization. The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements Volume II and Sediment and Erosion control BMPs shall be consistent with the BMPs contained in Volume II.

Projects that add or replace less than 2,000 square feet of hard surface or disturb less than 7,000 square feet of land are not required to prepare a Construction SWPPP, but must consider all of the 13 elements of a Construction SWPPP listed below, and develop controls for all elements that pertain to the project site. This can be demonstrated through the submittals required of all non-exempt projects as outlined in Chapter 3 (for example, an abbreviated or engineered abbreviated drainage plan).

These elements address general water quality protection strategies for limiting site impacts, preventing erosion and sedimentation, and managing activities and pollutant sources during construction.

The elements of a Construction SWPPP are:

1. Mark clearing limits/preserve vegetation
2. Establish construction access
3. Control flow rates
4. Install sediment controls
5. Stabilize soils
6. Protect slopes
7. Protect drain inlets

8. Stabilize channels and outlets
9. Control pollutants
10. Control dewatering
11. Maintain BMPs
12. Manage the project
13. Protect Low Impact Development BMPs

Each of the above elements, and applicable requirements, are described in detail in Volume II. If the project is required to obtain coverage under Ecology's NPDES Stormwater Construction permit program, the applicant shall provide a copy of the Notice of Intent and the SWPPP prepared for the NPDES Construction stormwater permit to Thurston County.

Seasonal Work Limitations -- From October 1 through April 30, clearing, grading, and other soil disturbing activities will not be allowed unless it can be demonstrated that silt-laden runoff will be prevented from leaving the site through a combination of the following:

- Favorable site conditions such as vegetative coverage, no severe slopes, erosion-resistant soil types, and distance from receiving waters
- Limitations on activities and the extent of disturbed areas
- Proposed erosion and sediment control measures.

The County may expand or restrict the seasonal limitation on site disturbance based on site inspections, local weather conditions, or other information. If, during the course of any construction activity or soil disturbance during the seasonal limitation period, silt-laden runoff leaving the construction site causes a violation of the surface water quality standard or if clearing and grading limits or erosion and sediment control measures shown in the approved plan are not maintained, the County may take enforcement action, including but not limited to a notice of violation, administrative order, fine/penalty, stop-work order, or correction notice.

Activities and conditions exempt from seasonal controls are:

- Routine maintenance and repair of erosion and sediment control BMPs.
- Routine maintenance of public facilities or existing utility structures that do not expose bare soil.

- Activities where there is 100 percent infiltration of stormwater within the site in approved and installed erosion and sediment control (ESC) facilities.

2.4.4 Core Requirement #3: Source Control of Pollution

All known, available and reasonable source control BMPs shall be applied to all projects. Source control BMPs shall be selected, designed, and maintained according to this Manual.

Source control BMPs are used to prevent stormwater from contacting pollutants. They are a cost-effective means of reducing pollutants in stormwater and should be considered first in all projects, before applying treatment measures. Source control BMPs include operational and structural source control BMPs. See Volume IV for design details and the selection of source control BMPs. For construction sites, see Volume II.

Core Requirement #3 applies to all non-exempt projects that meet the thresholds described in Chapter 2. Source control of pollutants (sediment/erosion control and spill prevention) during construction applies to all projects per Core Requirement #2. Core Requirement #3 is not required for single family residential projects that are not subject to Core Requirement #9.

Depending on the project location, there may be an adopted basin plan or a TMDL plan (also known as a Water Cleanup Plan) with more stringent source control requirements for a specific basin.

Structural source control BMPs shall be identified on the permanent stormwater control plan, shown on other applicable plans submitted for review and approval, and the design shall be documented in the Drainage Report. Any required maintenance or operations required for a structural source control BMP shall be included in the Maintenance Plan.

Operational source control BMPs shall be included in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Source Control Plan prepared for the project. Templates for a commercial source control plan and a residential source control plan are available from Thurston County. The use of the source control plan template is optional; however, the source control plan describing operational source control BMPs shall be included with other submittals and upon acceptance by the County shall be recorded with the County auditor for the subject property.

2.4.5 Core Requirement #4: Preservation of Natural Drainage Systems and Outfalls

Natural drainage patterns shall be maintained, and discharges from the project site shall occur at the natural location, to the maximum extent practicable. The manner by which runoff is discharged from the Project Site must not cause a significant adverse impact to downstream receiving waters and downgradient properties. All outfalls require energy dissipation.

Core Requirement #4 applies to all non-exempt projects that meet the thresholds described in Chapter 2, to the maximum extent practicable.

Preserving natural drainage systems to the fullest extent provides multiple stormwater benefits and minimizes erosion and sediment problems at and downstream from the discharge location.

Creating new drainage patterns results in more site disturbance and more potential for erosion and sedimentation during and after construction. Creating new discharge points can create significant stream channel erosion problems as the receiving water body typically must adjust to the new flows. Diversions can cause greater impacts than would otherwise occur by discharging runoff at the natural location.

Where no conveyance system exists at the adjacent downstream property line and the discharge was previously unconcentrated flow or significantly lower concentrated flow, then measures must be taken to prevent downgradient impacts. Drainage easements from downstream property owners, if required, shall be obtained prior to approval of engineering plans. Offsite improvements proposed by the applicant may also require the applicant to obtain easements from the owners of any property where work occurs.

The following discharge requirements applies:

Where no conveyance system exists at the abutting downstream property line and the natural (existing) discharge is unconcentrated, any runoff concentrated by the proposed project must be discharged as follows:

- If the 100-year peak discharge, as estimated by using an approved continuous runoff model using 15-minute time steps, is less than or equal to 0.3 cfs under existing conditions and will remain less than or equal to 0.3cfs under developed conditions, then the concentrated runoff may be discharged onto a rock pad or to any other system that serves to disperse flows.
- If the 100-year peak discharge as estimated by using an approved continuous runoff model using 15-minute time steps, is less than or equal to 0.5 cfs under existing conditions and will remain less than or equal to 0.5 cfs under developed conditions, then the concentrated runoff may be discharged through a dispersal trench or other dispersal system, provided the applicant can demonstrate that

there will be no significant adverse impact to downgradient properties or drainage systems.

- If the 100-year peak discharge, as estimated using an approved continuous runoff model using 15-minute time steps, is greater than 0.5 cfs for either existing or developed conditions, or if a significant adverse impact to downgradient properties or drainage systems is likely, then a conveyance system must be provided to convey the concentrated runoff across then downstream properties to an acceptable discharge point (i.e., an enclosed drainage system or open drainage feature where concentrated runoff can be discharged without significant adverse impact).

In some instances, a diversion of flow from the existing (pre-development) discharge location may be beneficial to the downstream properties or receiving water bodies. Examples include situations where existing downstream flooding or channel erosion is occurring. If it is determined that a flow diversion may be warranted, the applicant should consult with Thurston County to confirm this conclusion and its application for the project.

As part of the project submittals, the applicant shall identify the location of natural drainage, topography, historic drainage information and any potential impacts. The discharge of stormwater from the project to adjacent properties may be subject to additional requirements (see Volume III, Chapter 3, *Conveyance Systems and Hydraulic Structures* and Core Requirement #11, *Offsite Analysis and Mitigation*).

Stormwater control or treatment structures shall not be located within the expected 25-year water level elevations for salmonid-bearing waters. Such areas may provide off-channel habitat for juvenile salmonids and salmonid fry. Designs for outfall systems to protect against adverse impacts from concentrated runoff are included in Volume III, Section 3.8.

2.4.6 Core Requirement #5: Onsite Stormwater Management

Projects shall employ stormwater management BMPs in accordance with the following project thresholds, standards, and lists to infiltrate, disperse, and retain stormwater runoff on-site to the maximum extent feasible without causing flooding or erosion impacts.

All projects that require Core Requirement #5 (as described in Chapter 2) must employ stormwater management BMPs as described below. The compliance options for the project depend on the amount of improvements proposed, the location of the project, the size of the parcel the project is on, and whether or not the project is flow control exempt. All projects, including those not meeting the thresholds of Chapter 2, shall use on-site measures to the maximum extent practicable for the control of stormwater.

Projects qualifying as flow control exempt in accordance with Section 2.4.8 Core Requirement #7: Flow Control, do not have to achieve the LID performance standard,

nor consider bioretention, rain gardens, permeable pavement, and full dispersion BMPs. However, these projects must implement the following LID BMPs if feasible:

- Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth (BMP LID.02) – All disturbed areas of the project to be landscaped shall implement BMP LID.02 to restore soil quality and depth.
- Downspout dispersion or infiltration, and/or perforated stub-out connections (BMP LID.05, LID.06, and/or LID.04A)
- Concentrated flow dispersion (BMP LID.07) or sheet flow dispersion (BMP LID.06)

The use of Low Impact Development BMPs is more effective in reducing disruptions to the site's natural hydrologic characteristics and preferable to more traditional BMPs such as detention ponds. In some cases, the application of on-site measures can result in reducing post-development flows or reducing the effective impervious surface and/or effective pollution generating impervious surface within a threshold discharge area to the extent that additional flow control or water quality treatment facilities (Core Requirements #6 and #7) are not required.

Use Figure I - 2.4 and the subsequent text to determine the project requirements for Core Requirement #5.

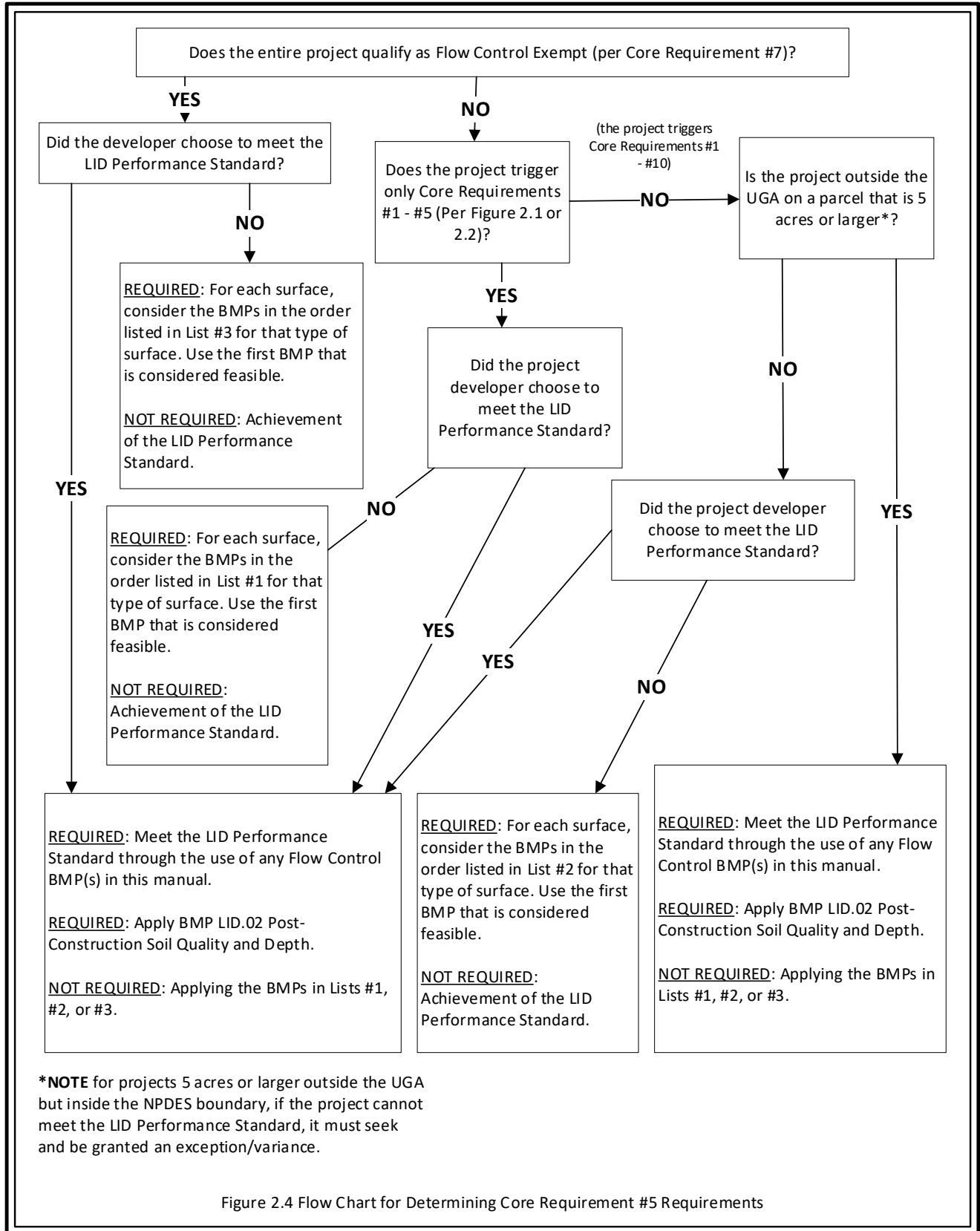


Figure I - 2.4 Flow Chart for Determining Core Requirement #5 Requirements

1. Projects that are not flow control exempt and only trigger Core Requirements #1 through #5 shall either:
 - a. Use On-site Stormwater Management BMPs from List #1 for all surfaces within each type of surface in List #1; or
 - b. Use any Flow Control BMP(s) desired to achieve the LID Performance Standard and apply BMP LID.02: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth. Projects selecting this option cannot use Rain Gardens; however, they may choose to use Bioretention BMPs as described in Chapter 2 of Volume V to achieve the LID Performance Standard.

1. Projects that are not flow control exempt that trigger Core Requirements #1 through #11, have the compliance options shown in Table I - 2.1: Core Requirement #5 Compliance Options for Projects Triggering Core Requirements #1 - #11.

Table I - 2.1 Core Requirement #5 Compliance Options for Projects Triggering Core Requirements #1- #11

Project Location and Parcel Size	Requirement
Projects inside the UGA, on any parcel size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the LID BMPs from List #2 for all surfaces within each type of surface in List #2;
Projects outside the UGA, on a parcel smaller than 5 acres	or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use any Flow Control BMPs desired to achieve the LID Performance Standard and apply BMP LID.02: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth.
Projects outside the UGA, on a parcel 5 acres or larger*	Use any Flow Control BMPs desired to achieve the LID Performance Standard and apply BMP LID.02: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth.
All projects where compliance with Core Requirement #5 is determined to be not feasible.	Off-site mitigation or payment of in-lieu fee in accordance with program requirements at such future time as an in-lieu fee program is developed by Thurston County. For off-site mitigation, applicant shall submit an off-site mitigation proposal demonstrating that an equivalent amount of mitigation is provided to off-set the impacts due to inability to meet the LID standard on the project site.

Note: This text refers to the Urban Growth Area (UGA) as designated under the Growth Management Act (GMA) (Chapter 36.07.A RCW) of the State of Washington.

*For projects 5 acres or larger outside the UGA but inside the NPDES boundary, if the project cannot meet the LID Performance Standard, it must seek and be granted an exception/variance by the Administrator or their designee.

Flow Control Exempt Projects:

Projects qualifying as Flow Control exempt in accordance with the TDA Exemption in 2.4.8 Core Requirement #7: Flow Control shall either:

- Use the LID BMPs from List #3 for all surfaces within each type of surface in List #3;
- or**
- Use any Flow Control BMP(s) desired to achieve the LID Performance Standard and apply BMP LID.02: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth.

If the project has multiple TDAs, all TDAs must be Flow Control exempt per the TDA Exemption in 2.4.8 Core Requirement #7: Flow Control for the project to use the options listed here.

2.4.6.1 Low Impact Development Performance Standard

The LID Performance Standard compliance method for Core Requirement #5 requires modeling the proposed Flow Control BMPs to demonstrate the flow reduction as described below. Note that in order to meet the LID Performance Standard, the chosen Flow Control BMPs will most likely need infiltration.

Stormwater discharges shall match developed discharge durations to pre-developed durations for the range of pre-developed discharge rates from 8% of the 2-year peak flow to 50% of the 2-year peak flow. Refer to the Standard Flow Control Requirement section in Core Requirement #7: Flow Control for information about the assignment of the pre-developed condition. Project sites that must also meet Core Requirement #7 must match flow durations between 8% of the 2-year flow through the full 50-year flow.

Rain Gardens cannot be used to achieve the LID Performance Standard. Bioretention (BMP LID.08) may be chosen to achieve the LID Performance Standard.

Designers may use any Flow Control BMP in this Manual to meet the LID Performance Standard. There are no specific Flow Control BMPs that must be used to meet the LID Performance Standards.

2.4.6.2 The List Approach

The List Approach compliance method for Core Requirement #5 requires evaluating the BMPs in Table I - 2-2: The List Approach for Core Requirement #5 Compliance.

For each surface, consider the BMP's in the order listed for that type of surface. Use the first BMP that is considered feasible. No other On-site Stormwater Management BMP is necessary for that surface. If all BMPs in the list are infeasible, then the designer must document the site conditions and infeasibility criteria used to deem each BMP infeasible.

Feasibility shall be determined by evaluation against:

1. Design criteria, limitations, and infeasibility criteria identified for each BMP in this Manual; and
2. Competing Needs Criteria listed below.
3. (See also Volume III, Appendix III-D for a summary of infeasibility criteria for all LID BMPs.)

Table I - 2.2 The List Approach for Core Requirement #5 Compliance

List #1 (For Core Requirement #1 - #5 Projects That Are Not Flow Control Exempt)	List #2 (For Core Requirement #1- #11 Projects That Are Not Flow Control Exempt)	List #3 (For Flow Control Exempt Projects)
Surface Type: Lawn and Landscaped Areas		
BMP LID.02: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth	BMP LID.02: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth	BMP LID.02: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth
Surface Type: Roofs		
1. BMP LID.11: Full Dispersion or BMP LID.04: Downspout Infiltration Systems	1. BMP LID.11: Full Dispersion or BMP LID.04: Downspout Infiltration Systems	1. BMP LID.04: Downspout Infiltration Systems
2. Raingarden BMP LID.08A	2. BMP LID.08: Bioretention	2. BMP LID.05: Downspout

or BMP LID.08: Bioretention		Dispersion Systems
3. BMP LID.04: Downspout Dispersion Systems	3. BMP LID.05: Downspout Dispersion Systems	3. Perforated Stub- out Connections
4. Perforated Stub- out Connections	4. Perforated Stub- out Connections	
Surface Type: Other Hard Surfaces		
1. BMP LID.11: Full Dispersion	1. BMP LID.11: Full Dispersion	BMP LID.06: Sheet Flow Dispersion or BMP LID.07: Concentrated Flow Dispersion
2. BMP LID.09: Permeable Paving or Raingardens BMP LID.08A or BMP LID.08: Bioretention	2. BMP LID.09: Permeable Paving	
3. BMP LID.06: Sheet Flow Dispersion or BMP LID.07: Concentrated Flow Dispersion	3. BMP LID.08: Bioretention 4. BMP LID.06: Sheet Flow Dispersion or BMP LID.07: Concentrated Flow Dispersion	
Notes for using the List Approach:		
1. Size BMP LID.08A: Rain Gardens and BMP LID.08: Bioretention used in the List Approach to have a minimum horizontal projected surface area below the overflow which is at least 5% of the area draining to it.		
2. When the designer encounters BMP LID.09: Permeable Paving in the List Approach, it is not a requirement to pave these surfaces. Where pavement is proposed, it must be permeable to the extent feasible unless BMP LID.11: Full Dispersion is employed.		

2.4.6.2.1 Competing Needs

LID BMPs can be superseded or restricted where they are in conflict with:

- Requirements of the following federal or state laws, rules, and standards: Historic Preservation Laws and Archaeology Laws as listed at <http://dahp.wa.gov/project-review/preservation-laws>, Federal Superfund or Washington State Model Toxics Control Act, Federal Aviation Administration requirements for airports, Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Where a LID requirement has been found to be in conflict with zoning design criteria found in TCC Title 18, 20, 21, 22, and 23, the existing local codes may supersede or reduce the LID requirement.
- Critical Area Ordinance – TCC Title 17 and 24 that provides protection of tree species, critical aquifer recharge areas and wellhead protection areas, geologic hazard areas, frequently flooded areas, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, and wetlands.
- Public health and safety standards.
- Transportation regulations to maintain the option for future expansion or multi-modal use of public rights-of-way.

Chapter 4 provides guidance on BMP selection, including on-site stormwater management BMPs required by this Core Requirement. Design guidelines and sizing tables for the BMPs listed above are provided in Volume V.

Compliance with the LID Performance Standard and/or List 1, List 2, or List 3 as applicable, for each threshold discharge area shall be included in the Drainage Report for the project. Onsite measures and Low Impact Development BMPs shall be shown on the project drawings and design calculations shall be included in the Drainage Report. Maintenance and operations requirements for these BMPs shall be included in the Maintenance Plan for the project. For projects in which a Maintenance Plan is not required, the operations and maintenance criteria for on-site measures shall be shown on and described in the other submittal documents required for the project.

2.4.7 Core Requirement #6: Runoff Treatment

Projects must provide runoff treatment to reduce the water quality impacts of stormwater runoff from pollution-generating surfaces.

2.4.7.1 TDA Thresholds

When assessing a TDA against the following thresholds, only consider the types of surfaces (e.g. new hard surfaces, replaced hard surfaces, converted vegetation areas) that are subject to this Core Requirement as determined in Section 2.3 of this Chapter.

Stormwater treatment facilities shall be constructed if the following criteria are met within a threshold discharge area TDA (see Table I - 2.2). The project proponent must demonstrate that the TDA does not meet either of the following thresholds for Runoff Treatment BMPs to not be required for that TDA.

- Total pollution-generating hard surface (PGHS) is 5,000 square feet or more, or
- Total pollution-generating pervious surfaces (PGPS) – not including permeable pavements – are three-quarters (3/4) of an acre or more, and from which there will be a surface water discharge in a natural or man-made conveyance system from the site.

Table I - 2.2 Treatment Requirements by Threshold Discharge Area

	< ³ / ₄ Acres of PGPS	≥ ³ / ₄ Acres PGPS	<5,000 sf PGHS	≥5,000 sf PGHS
Treatment Facilities		✓		✓
Onsite Stormwater BMPs	✓	✓	✓	✓

PGPS = pollution-generating pervious surfaces
PGHS = pollution-generating hard surfaces
sf = square feet

The above thresholds apply to both a project's on-site and off-site improvements. Once the project triggers this Core Requirement, all new and replaced pollution generating hard surfaces are required to receive runoff treatment. Note that it is possible for a project that requires Core Requirement #6 with multiple TDAs to not need Runoff Treatment BMP(s) in one or more individual TDAs. If a TDA does not trigger the TDA threshold for Runoff Treatment BMPs, then the designer must document the areas within the TDA used to determine that the TDA threshold was not met. This documentation will demonstrate compliance with Core Requirement #6 for the TDA.

2.4.7.2 Treatment Facility Sizing

Size stormwater treatment BMPs for the entire area that drains to them, even if some of those areas are not pollution-generating.

Runoff Treatment BMPs shall be sized using either a volume (the Water Quality Design Volume) or a flow rate (Water Quality Design Flow Rate), depending on the Runoff Treatment BMP selected. Refer to the selected Runoff Treatment BMP to determine

whether the BMP is sized based on a volume or flow rate. See Volume III, Chapter 2 for sizing criteria.

2.4.7.3 Treatment Facility Selection, Design, and Maintenance

Stormwater treatment facilities shall be selected using the process described in Chapter 4, designed in accordance with the design criteria in Volume V, and maintained in accordance with the maintenance schedule in Appendix V-C and the requirements of Core Requirement #9

Depending on the activities and likely pollutants at the project site, required BMPs may be basic, enhanced, phosphorus control, or oil control. Chapter 4, BMP Selection explains when each type is required.

2.4.7.4 Additional Requirements

Direct (or indirect) discharge of untreated stormwater from pollution-generating hard surfaces to groundwater is prohibited, except for the discharge achieved by infiltration or dispersion of runoff through use of On-site Stormwater Management BMPs, in accordance with Core Requirement #5 and applicable BMPs of Chapter 2 of Volume V; or by infiltration through soils meeting the soil suitability criteria in Chapter 2 of Volume III.

Impervious surfaces that are “fully dispersed” in accordance with BMP’s LID.11 (Full Dispersion), LID.12 (Rural Roads Natural Dispersion) or LID.13 (Rural Roads Engineered Dispersion) are not considered effective impervious surfaces. Impervious surfaces that are only “dispersed” in accordance with BMPs LID.05 (Downspout Dispersion Systems), LID.06 (Sheet Flow Dispersion) or LID.07 (Concentrated Flow Dispersion) are still considered effective surfaces though they may be modeled as pervious surfaces if flow path lengths meet the specified minima. See Volume III for a more complete description of hydrologic representation of On-site Stormwater Management BMPs.

Water quality treatment facilities shall be shown on the project drawings and include details and construction notes for their proper construction. Design calculations for each BMP shall be included in the Drainage Report along with any supporting documents (geotechnical reports, material specifications, soils testing, etc.). Maintenance and operations requirements for these BMPs shall be included in the Maintenance Plan for the project. If a justification for not providing treatment facilities for a threshold discharge area based on a reduction in effective impervious surfaces due to LID techniques, this justification shall be documented in the Drainage Report for acceptance by Thurston County.

Treatment facilities applied consistent with this Manual are presumed to meet the requirements of state law to provide all known available and reasonable methods of

treatment (RCW 90.52.040, RCW 90.48.010). This technology based treatment requirement does not excuse any discharge from the obligation to apply whatever technology is necessary to comply with state water quality standards, Chapter 173-200 WAC; state sediment management standards, Chapter 173-204 WAC; and the underground injection control program, Chapter 173-218 WAC. Additional treatment to meet those standards may be required by the County, state or federal government.

2.4.8 Core Requirement #7: Flow Control

Projects must provide flow control to reduce the impacts of stormwater runoff from hard surfaces and land cover conversions.

2.4.8.1 Applicability

Flow Control is not required for TDAs that discharge directly to the following waters of Thurston County:

- Skookumchuck River: 1 mile upstream of Bucoda at SR507 mile post 11.0
- Nisqually River: Downstream of confluence with Big Creek.
- Chehalis River: 1,500 feet downstream of confluence with Stowe Creek.
- Capital Lake / Deschutes River: Downstream of Tumwater Falls.
- Alder Lake
- All Saltwater Bodies

The requirements below apply to projects that discharge stormwater directly or indirectly through a conveyance system, into an exempt receiving water including a saltwater body:

- The direct discharge must not result in the diversion of drainage from any perennial stream classified as Types 1, 2, 3, or 4 in the State of Washington Interim Water Typing System, or Types “S”, “F”, or “Np” in the Permanent Water Typing System, or from any Category I, II, or III wetland; and
- If flow splitters or conveyance elements are applied to route the natural runoff volumes from the project site to any downstream Type 5 stream or Category IV wetland, then:
 - Design of flow splitters or conveyance elements must be based on approved continuous simulation modeling analysis. The design must assure that flows delivered to Type 5 stream reaches will approximate, but

in no case exceed, durations ranging from 50 percent of the 2-year to the 50-year peak flow.

- Flow splitters or conveyance elements that deliver flow to Category IV wetlands must also be designed using approved continuous simulation modeling to preserve pre-project wetland hydrologic conditions unless specifically waived or exempted by Thurston County.
- The TDA must be drained by a conveyance system that is comprised entirely of manmade conveyance elements (e.g., pipes, ditches, outfall protection, etc.) and extends to the ordinary high water line of the exempt receiving water.
- The conveyance system between the TDA and the exempt receiving water shall have sufficient hydraulic capacity to convey discharges from future build-out conditions (under current zoning) from contributing areas of the Site, and the existing condition from contributing off-site areas.
- Any erodible elements of the manmade conveyance system must be adequately stabilized to prevent erosion under the conditions noted above.

For discharges to a conveyance system discharging to saltwater see Core Requirement #11 for additional requirements. Flow control may be required if the conveyance system capacity is limited.

2.4.8.1.1 Other Freshwater Bodies

The standard flow control requirement below applies to projects that discharge stormwater directly or indirectly through a conveyance system, into a fresh waterbody.

- Stormwater discharges from a threshold discharge area shall match developed discharge durations to pre-developed durations for the range of pre-developed discharge rates from 50 percent of the 2-year peak flow up to the full 50-year peak flow and,
- The predevelopment condition to be matched shall be a forested land cover, unless reasonable historic information is available that indicates the site was prairie prior to settlement (modeled as “pasture” in the approved continuous simulation model).

The above discharge requirement is waived for sites that will reliably infiltrate all runoff from hard surfaces and converted vegetation areas.

2.4.8.2 TDA Thresholds

When assessing a project against the following thresholds, consider only those impervious, hard, and pervious surfaces that are subject to this core requirement as determined in Section 2.3 of this Chapter.

The following circumstances require achievement of the standard flow control requirement (see Table I - 2.3):

- TDAs in which the total of effective impervious surfaces is 10,000 square feet or more in a threshold discharge area, or
- Projects that convert 3/4 of an acre or more of native vegetation, pasture, scrub/shrub, or unmaintained non-native vegetation to lawn or landscape, or convert 2.5 acres or more of native vegetation to pasture in a threshold discharge area, and from which there is a surface discharge in a conveyance system (natural or man-made) from the TDA, or
- TDAs that through a combination of effective hard surfaces and converted vegetation areas cause a 0.15 cubic feet per second or greater increase in the 100-year flow frequency as estimated using the WWHM, or other approved continuous simulation model using 15-minute time steps. The 0.15 cfs increase should be a comparison of the post-project runoff to the existing condition runoff. For purposes of applying this threshold, the existing condition is either the pre-project land cover, or the land cover that existed at the site as of a date when the County first adopted Flow Control requirements into code or rules.

Note that it is possible for a project that requires Core Requirement #7 with multiple TDAs to not need Flow Control BMP(s) in one or more individual TDAs. If a TDA does not trigger the TDA thresholds for Flow Control BMPs, then the designer must document the areas within the TDA used to determine that the TDA thresholds were not met. This documentation will demonstrate compliance with Core Requirement #7 for the TDA.

Table I - 2.3 Flow Control Requirements by Threshold Discharge Area

	Flow Control Facilities	Onsite Stormwater Management BMPs
<3/4 acres conversion to lawn/landscape, or <2.5 acres to pasture		✓
≥3/4 acres conversion to lawn/landscape, or ≥2.5 acres to pasture	✓	✓
<10,000 square feet of effective impervious area		✓
≥10,000 square feet of effective impervious area	✓	✓
≥0.15 cubic feet per second increase in the 100-year flood frequency	✓	✓

2.4.8.3 Additional Requirements and Guidelines

If the discharge from the project site is to a stream that leads to a wetland, or to a wetland that has an outflow to a stream, both this flow control requirement and Core Requirement #8 apply.

Flow control facilities shall be selected using the process described in Chapter 4, designed in accordance with the design criteria in Volume V, and maintained in accordance with the maintenance schedule in Appendix V-C and the requirements of Core Requirement #9.

Application of sufficient types of On-site Stormwater Management BMPs can result in reducing the effective impervious area and the converted vegetation areas such that a flow control facility is not required. Application of “Full Dispersion” (BMP LID.11) also results in eliminating the flow control facility requirement for those areas that are “fully dispersed.”

2.4.9 Core Requirement #8: Wetlands Protection

Discharges to wetlands (directly or indirectly through conveyance systems) shall maintain the hydrologic conditions, hydrophytic vegetation, and substrate characteristics necessary to support existing and designated uses.

2.4.9.1 Applicability

This core requirement applies to all non-exempt projects that meet the thresholds of section 2.3 of this Chapter and where stormwater discharges into a wetland, either directly or indirectly, through a conveyance system.

2.4.9.2 TDA Thresholds

Each TDA within a project that requires Core Requirement #8 (as detailed in section 2.3 of this Chapter) must be reviewed to determine what Level(s) of Wetland Protection must be applied to the TDA to comply with Core Requirement #8. The Level(s) of Wetlands Protection that must be applied are depended upon:

- The category of wetland that the TDA is discharging to,
- Whether or not the TDA triggers the requirement for Flow Control BMPs per the TDA Thresholds in section 2.4.8 Core Requirement #7: Flow Control,
- Whether or not the wetland is a depressional or impounded wetland,
- Whether or not the project proponent has legal access to the wetland,
- The wetland habitat score,

- Whether or not the wetland provides habitat for rare, endangered, threatened, and/or sensitive species, and
- Presence of breeding populations of native amphibians.

Refer to Figure I - 2.5: Flow Chart for Determining Wetland Protection Level Requirements to determine what Level(s) of Wetland Protection must be applied to comply with Core Requirement #8.

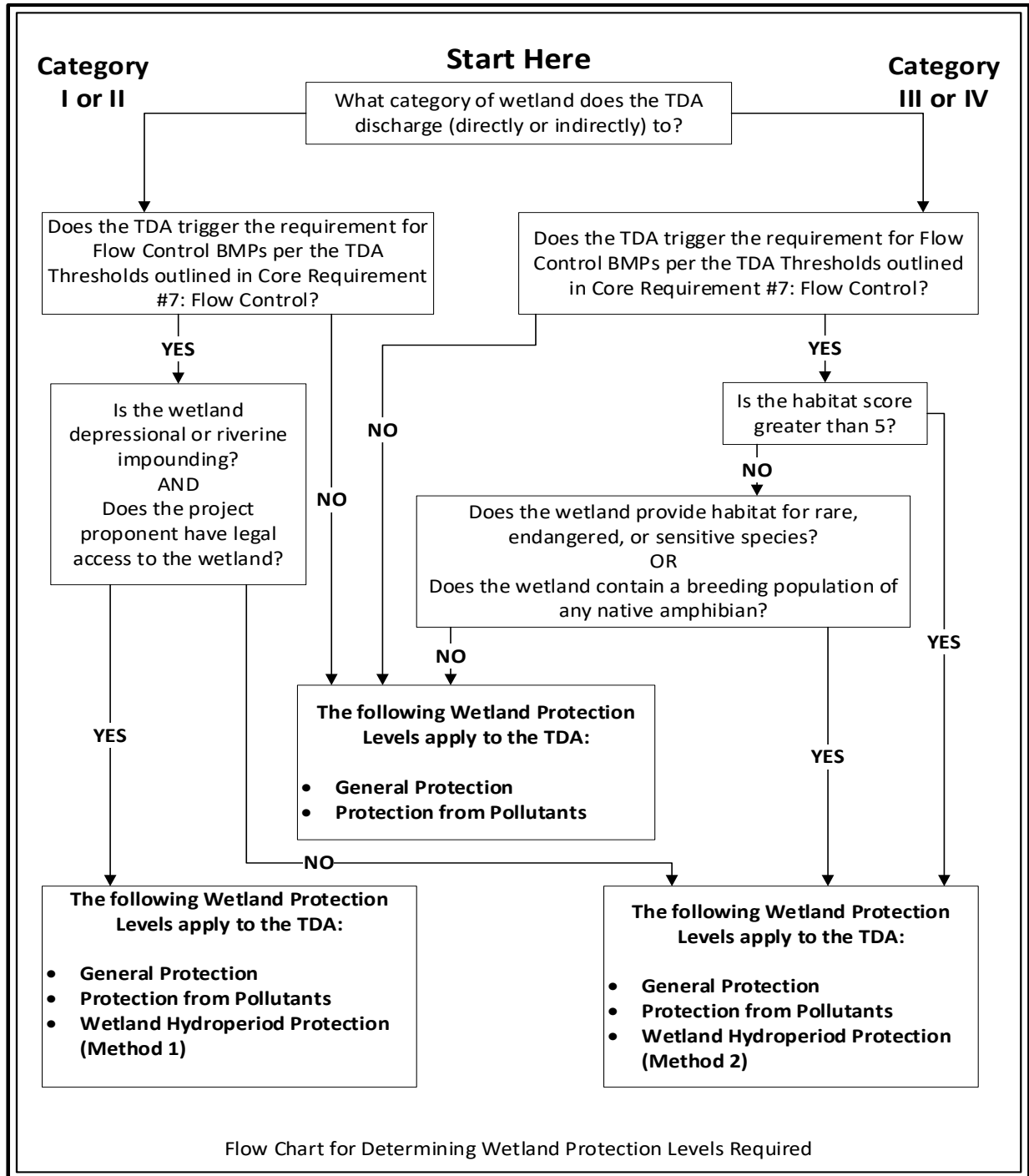


Figure I - 2.5 Flow Chart for Determining Wetland Protection Levels Required

2.4.9.3 Standard Requirement

Projects shall comply with Appendix I-C: Wetland Protection Guidelines of Ecology's 2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western (SWMMWW). Where Ecology's SWMMWW's Minimum Requirements or BMPs are referenced, refer to the equivalent

Core Requirements and BMPs of this Manual. In instances where no equivalent DDECM section exists, Ecology's Wetland Protection Guidelines apply.

2.4.9.4 Additional Requirements

Stormwater Management BMPs shall not be built within a wetland or its buffer, except for:

- Necessary conveyance systems as approved by the County; or,
- As allowed in Appendix I-C.6 Compensatory Mitigation of Wetlands of the 2019 Ecology SWMMWW.

2.4.9.5 Objective

To ensure that wetlands receive the same level of protection as any other waters of the state. Wetlands are extremely important natural resources which provide multiple functions and values, including groundwater recharge, flood control, and stream channel erosion protection. They are easily impacted by development unless careful planning and management are conducted. Wetlands can be severely degraded by stormwater discharges from urban development due to pollutants in the runoff and also due to disruption of the natural hydrologic pattern of the wetland.

2.4.9.6 Supplemental Guidelines

A wetland can be considered for hydrologic modification or stormwater treatment only in accordance with Thurston County Critical Areas Ordinance TCC Titles 17 or 24.

Appendix I-C of Ecology's 2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, *Wetland Protection Guidelines* shall be used for discharges to natural wetlands and mitigated wetlands. While it is always necessary to pre-treat stormwater prior to discharge to a wetland, there are limited circumstances where wetlands may be used for additional treatment and detention of stormwater. These situations are considered in Appendix I-C of Ecology's 2019 SWMMWW.

In most cases, if Wetland Hydroperiod Protection is required per Core Requirement #8: Wetlands Protection, then the Flow Control Performance Standard is also required per Core Requirement #7: Flow Control. In these cases, the designer must attempt to meet the requirements for both Core Requirements. This may prove to be feasible in many situations because Core Requirement #7: Flow Control will seek to adjust the flow in small time intervals and Core Requirement #8: Wetlands Protection looks to maintain daily flow volumes.

If the designer is unable to meet both requirements, then the requirement to maintain the hydroperiod of the wetland becomes the overriding concern and the designer must show compliance with Core Requirement #8: Wetlands Protection. If this is the case,

the designer must also provide documentation detailing why they are unable to meet both requirements.

2.4.10 Core Requirement #9: Operation and Maintenance

A Maintenance Plan that is consistent with the provisions in this Manual shall be provided for all proposed stormwater facilities and BMPs, and the party (or parties) responsible for maintenance and operation shall be identified.

For private facilities, a project-specific agreement to maintain stormwater facilities and implement a pollution source control plan consistent with the provisions in Appendix I-E, for a single family residence, residential subdivision or commercial/industrial project, shall be executed by the party (or parties) responsible for maintenance of stormwater facilities and BMPs. The agreement shall normally be signed by the property owner and recorded with the Thurston County Auditor's Office prior to final project acceptance by Thurston County. A draft copy of the agreement shall be included with the submittal of the Maintenance Plan for County review and acceptance. The maintenance agreement shall run with the land and be transferred automatically to all subsequent owners. Publicly owned facilities, such as those owned by Thurston County Public Works, Central Services, and Resource Stewardship departments, are not required to execute an agreement.

2.4.10.1 Property Owners' Association Required

If the project is a subdivision, the Proponent shall form a Property Owners' Association. The document creating the Property Owners' Association shall, at a minimum, make provision for the following:

- Members of the Property Owners' Association shall be responsible for maintenance of storm drainage facilities as described in the Maintenance Plan
- Inclusion by reference of the Maintenance Plan prepared by the Project Engineer in accordance with Chapter 3 of this volume
- Power to assess fees to maintain storm drainage facilities
- Sanctions in the event that Thurston County has to take action to maintain facilities. The following or substantially similar words shall appear in the document creating the Property Owner's Association:

In the event Project Proponent (or successors or the Property Owners' Association), in the judgment of Thurston County, fails to maintain drainage facilities within the plat, or if the Proponent or successors willfully or accidentally reduces the capacity of the drainage system or renders any part of the drainage system unusable, the Proponent or successors agree to the following remedy: After 30 days' notice by registered mail to the Proponent or successors, Thurston

County may correct the problem or maintain facilities as necessary to restore the full design capacity of the drainage system. Thurston County will bill the Proponent or successors for all costs associated with the engineering and construction of the remedial work. Thurston County may charge interest as allowed by law from the date of completion of construction. Thurston County will place a lien on the property and/or on lots in the Property Owners' Association for payments in arrears. Costs or fees incurred by Thurston County, should legal action be required to collect such payments, shall be borne by the Proponent or successors.

- A Maintenance Covenant stating the Property Owners' Association's specific maintenance responsibilities shall be recorded on the plat and recorded against each lot in the subdivision. The covenant shall include the following or substantially similar language:

MAINTENANCE COVENANT

Easements are hereby granted for the installation, inspection, and maintenance of utilities and drainage facilities as delineated on the plat for subdivision_____ including unrestricted access for Thurston County staff to any and all stormwater system features for the purpose of routine inspections and/or performing maintenance, repair and/or retrofit as may become necessary. No encroachment will be placed within the easements shown on the plat which may damage or interfere with the installation, inspection, and maintenance of utilities. Maintenance and expense thereof of the utilities and drainage facilities shall be the responsibility of the Property Owners' Association as established by covenant recorded under Auditor's file number _____.

2.4.10.2 Additional Requirements

Inadequate maintenance is a common cause of failure for stormwater control facilities. Volume V, Appendix C, provides detailed maintenance guidelines and standards for each BMP presented in this Manual. The applicable checklists from Volume V shall be included in the Maintenance Plan for the project.

At private facilities, a copy of the Maintenance Plan shall be retained on-site or be reasonably accessible from the site and shall be transferred with the property to the new owner. For public facilities, a copy of the Maintenance Plan shall be retained in the appropriate department. A log of maintenance activity shall be kept and be available for inspection by the County. An annual report on maintenance activities during the previous year is required to be submitted annually no later than August 31st. Chapter 3 describes Maintenance Plan submittal requirements, which are included as part of the Drainage and Erosion Control Plan for the project.

2.4.11 Core Requirement #10: Financial Liability

To ensure compliance with these standards, performance bonding or other appropriate financial instruments shall be required for all projects.

2.4.11.1 Financial Guarantees

In accordance with Thurston County Code Title 15.05.040, the project proponent/owner shall provide financial guarantees to insure that:

- The project will operate according to the design approved by the project engineer, and
- Operation of erosion control facilities will provide protection against siltation of surface water, erosion, and damage to adjacent properties.

The project proponent/owner shall provide a financial guarantee to the Administrator to ensure satisfactory maintenance of drainage facilities for a minimum of 2 years from final plat acceptance or acceptance of the project, whichever is later, in accordance with the Maintenance Plan submitted as part of the Drainage and Erosion Control Plan. The financial guarantee shall continue in effect until the drainage facilities are fully established, functioning per design and determined not to have substantial maintenance problems. Upon acceptance of the project by Thurston County and after minimum time requirements and other conditions have been met the project proponent shall request in writing that the financial guarantee be released. Said request shall document that the requirements for financial guarantee release have been met.

If the stormwater system is dependent on a property owners' association (POA) for maintenance, then the applicant shall present evidence of a POA being established and active before the financial guarantee is released. The holder of the financial guarantee shall establish a mechanism prior to sale of all or part of the project that ensures that the financial agreement holder has the legal right and ability to perform required stormwater system maintenance while the financial guarantee is in effect. Proof of same shall be provided to the Administrator prior to acceptance of the financial guarantee.

The mechanism may include a replacement of the financial guarantee by an identical guarantee from a third party (such as a POA) who takes responsibility for stormwater system maintenance. The original financial guarantee shall not be released until the replacement guarantee is accepted by the Administrator and legally recorded.

The amount of the guarantee shall be 25 percent of the construction cost of the drainage facilities. The applicant shall submit an itemized work sheet for the cost of facilities, acceptable to the Administrator before the financial guarantee amount is fixed. The bond quantities worksheet provided in Appendix I-D shall be used to prepare the cost estimate.

With County acceptance, and to the extent allowed by law, all project guarantees may be replaced by a single guarantee, provided that the total amount guaranteed shall at no time be less than the sum of the separate guarantees replaced. Furthermore, such guarantees shall clearly delineate those separate guarantees which they are intended to replace.

Subject to County acceptance, financial guarantees may be any of the following:

- Cash deposit escrow account
- Assignment of interest in a bank account
- Irrevocable letter of credit from a financial institution
- A bond.

All financial guarantees shall run continuously until released by the County.

2.4.12 Core Requirement #11: Offsite Analysis and Mitigation

An analysis consistent with the following guidelines shall be submitted with appropriate plan per Volume I, Chapter 3.

2.4.12.1 Applicability

Core Requirement #11 applies to those projects meeting the thresholds outlined in Chapter 2. The Project Engineer or applicant (for abbreviated plans) shall submit an off-site analysis report for projects that discharge stormwater off-site that assesses the potential off-site water quality, erosion, slope stability, and drainage impacts associated with the project, and proposed appropriate mitigation for those impacts. The report should also assess the amount of off-site run-on from upstream off-site areas that may affect the site design.

When downstream drainage courses are inadequate, systems are undersized, or when (in the opinion of the Administrator or designee) property may be adversely affected by existing or proposed stormwater release rates, additional stormwater flow control measures may be required. Such determination by the Administrator or designee may be based upon information submitted by the applicant, existing information indicating problem areas, information received from or statements from property owners or residents near the project site, or current or past drainage problem litigation near the project. Additional information, calculations, or studies may be required of the applicant to assist the Administrator in making this determination.

2.4.12.2 Requirements

The initial *qualitative analysis* shall extend along the flow path from the project site to the receiving water, for a distance up to one mile. If the receiving water is within one-quarter mile from the project site, the analysis shall extend within the receiving water to

one-quarter mile from the project site. The analysis shall extend one-quarter mile beyond any improvements proposed as mitigation. The analysis must extend upstream from the project site to a point where there are no backwater effects created by the project, and the designer can determine all areas contributing run-on to the project. The analysis shall meet the requirements in Chapter 3.

A *quantitative* analysis may be required for any project deemed to need additional downstream information or where the Project Engineer or the Administrator or designee determine that a quantitative analysis is necessary to evaluate the off-site impacts or the capacity of the conveyance system.

This quantitative analysis shall determine conveyance system performance for the appropriate design events (see Volume III), both with and without the proposed development and based on full development of the contributing basin based on land use zoning. The Administrator or designee shall have the discretion to specify the distance and level of detail to be provided by the Project Engineer. The Administrator or designee shall consider factors such as the relative size of the new development, availability of other hydrologic work for the drainage area, and results of the qualitative analysis in making this determination.

If downstream conveyance system capacity is determined to be inadequate or undersized based on an evaluation of the entire contributing area at full build-out based on the current zoning, the applicant has the following options:

- Provide additional flow control, LID, or infiltration measures as required by the County to reduce stormwater discharge rates and/or volumes to pre-development conditions, or
- Correct or improve downstream drainage conditions so that the capacity is adequate to convey drainage from all contributing properties, or
- At such time as the County establishes a program for payment in lieu of improvements, the applicant may contribute to a dedicated fund to provide the downstream improvements required per the provisions of the program.

Any off-site improvements proposed by the applicant will require the applicant to obtain easements from the owners of any property where work occurs.

The Administrator or designee may impose stricter discharge, infiltration or detention standards, or require off-site mitigation work to an existing conveyance system if the discharge from the Project is reasonably expected to result in any of the following:

- Flooding
- Loss of aquatic habitat due to either high or low flows
- Property damage

- Water quality problems such as violations of surface water quality standards as identified in a Basin Plan or TMDL (Water Clean-up Plan); or violations of groundwater standards in a wellhead protection area.
- Erosion (upland erosion impacts, including landslide hazards, or stream channel erosion at the outfall location).
- An unacceptable interruption of vital services
- Exceeding the capacity of a downstream conveyance system based on full basin development.

If the Project Engineer (or Administrator or designee) determines that greater treatment, infiltration or storage volumes, lower release rates, or downstream improvements are needed, he or she shall specify project design criteria or other means to relieve the downstream problems, providing that such a solution will not violate minimum standards established in this DDECM. The Administrator or designee shall have the final decision as to the scope and depth of the analysis.

Other means might include increases in downstream flow capacity or off-site detention and infiltration facilities. Plans and financing for these alternatives will be subject to the acceptance of the Administrator or designee.

The Offsite Analysis shall also include how the runoff from any public roadway frontage abutting the property is managed (qualitative at minimum, quantitative if meets above conditions). The project shall incorporate any runoff from public roadway frontage into the drainage system for the project.

2.4.12.3 Objective

To identify and evaluate off-site water quality, erosion, slope stability, and drainage impacts that may be caused or aggravated by a proposed project, and to determine measures for preventing impacts and for not aggravating existing impacts. Aggravated shall mean increasing the frequency of occurrence and/or severity of a problem.

2.5 Deeds and Easements

The following deeds and easements shall be used to convey property or rights to Thurston County:

- Statutory warranty deed (individual, partnership, or corporate): conveys real property to Thurston County
- Storm sewer easement: conveys to Thurston County the right to have and maintain a storm sewer system across a specific parcel of property

- Stormwater Maintenance Agreement: delineates responsibilities of party responsible for stormwater system maintenance and grants to Thurston County the right to have access to stormwater facilities for purposes of inspection, maintenance, or repair if the party responsible for maintenance fails to take required actions in accordance with the maintenance agreement.
- Slope and utility easement: conveys the right to have fill material or a cut slope and utilities on private property
- Quitclaim deed: conveys maintained but undocumented right-of-way to Thurston County
- Drainage Easement: conveys to Thurston County the right to access, use, and maintain a specific area of a parcel of property for purposes of storm drainage. This may include stormwater facilities for water quality treatment or flow control, dispersion, conveyance, or other purposes.

Prior to final project acceptance by Thurston County, all easements, dedicated tracts, buffers, or similar features associated with the stormwater facilities of a development, including a subdivision, shall be shown on the face of the recorded plat or project site plan. Easements or tracts providing access to stormwater facilities shall be delineated in the field with permanent markers to prevent encroachment. See Section 3.9.6.2 for signage requirements.

2.6 Acceptance of New Stormwater Facilities

The developer of a stormwater facility is responsible for construction and maintenance of the facility, which must be in compliance with this Manual.

2.6.1 Public Ownership

The County does not accept maintenance responsibility for private stormwater facilities constructed by private developers.

2.6.2 Private Ownership – Subdivision Projects

If the project is a subdivision or short subdivision, the project proponent/owner shall form a property owners' association (POA). The document creating the association shall provide for the following, at a minimum:

- The POA shall be responsible for maintenance of storm drainage facilities
- Inclusion by reference of the Maintenance Plan prepared by the project engineer in accordance with this Manual
- Power to assess fees to maintain storm drainage facilities

- Responsibility for payment of financial sanctions/repayments should the County have to conduct repairs due to hazardous conditions.

The maintenance covenant and statement of sanctions described under Core Requirement #9, Section 2.4.11 will be included in the document establishing the POA and shall be recorded with the Thurston County Auditor for the plat and recorded against each lot within the subdivision or short division.

2.6.3 Private Ownership – Other Projects

If the project is other than a subdivision, short subdivision, or large lot division, the applicant will describe the organization or persons that will own and maintain the facility and provide evidence that maintenance activities will be performed and are adequately financed.

2.7 Adjustments

Adjustments to the Core Requirement may be granted prior to permit acceptance and construction. The Administrator may grant an adjustment subject to a written finding of fact that documents the following:

- The adjustment provides substantially equivalent environmental protection.
- The objectives of safety, function, environmental protection, and facility maintenance are met, based on sound Engineering practices.

2.8 Exceptions/Variations

The Administrator may grant exceptions/variances to the Core Requirements, design standards, submittal requirements, or any other standards provided in the Manual provided that the applicant demonstrates their project will substantially meet flow control and water quality performance goals established by or implicit in these standards per the guidelines below.

2.8.1 Exceptions/Variations to Core Requirements

Exceptions to the Core Requirements shall only be granted after legal public notice of an application for an exception, legal public notice of the Administrator's decision on the application, and written findings of fact that document the Administrator's decision to grant an exception to the Core Requirements.

The Administrator may grant an exception to the Core Requirement if such application imposes a severe and unexpected economic hardship. To determine whether the application imposes a severe and unexpected economic hardship on the project applicant, the Administrator must consider and document – with written findings of fact – the following:

- The current (pre-project) use of the site, and
- How the application of the Core Requirement(s) restricts the proposed use of the site compared to the restrictions that existed prior to the adoption of the Core Requirement; and
- The possible remaining uses of the site if the exception were not granted; and
- The uses of the site that would have been allowed prior to the adoption of the Core Requirements; and
- A comparison of the estimated amount and percentage of value loss as a result of the Core Requirements versus the estimated amount and percentage of value loss as a result of requirements that existed prior to adoption of the Core Requirements; and
- The feasibility for the owner to alter the project to apply the Core Requirements.

2.8.2 Variances/Exceptions from Design Standards, Submittal Requirements, etc.

The Administrator may grant a variance to design standards, submittal requirements, or any other standards provided in the Manual, not including exceptions to the Core Requirement (addressed above) subject to a written finding of fact that documents the following:

- There are special physical circumstances or conditions peculiar to the land, such as size, shape, topography, or location, such that the strict application of these provisions would deprive the property owner of rights commonly enjoyed by other properties similarly situated, OR
- The site is being redeveloped and certain site investigations or installed stormwater facilities would require that existing structures be removed or damaged, OR
- The site is being redeveloped and the changes are either very small or configured in such a way that in the Administrator's or designee's opinion some requirements of the Manual cannot practically be met, OR
- The project is to be completed within an existing right-of-way which is of inadequate size to install required facilities and which cannot be expanded due to encroaching structures or setbacks.

Additional Criteria:

In addition, any exception/variance must meet the following criteria:

- That the granting of the exception/variance will not increase risk to the public health and welfare, nor be injurious to other properties in the vicinity and/or downstream, and to the quality of waters of the state; AND
- The exception is the least possible exception that could be granted to comply with the intent of the Manual; AND
- A fee-in-lieu, based on the avoided cost or value of the exception or variance, may be collected by the County subject to specific requirements regarding fee-in-lieu set by Thurston County at such time as a fee-in-lieu program is established.

2.8.3 Supplemental Guidelines

The adjustment, exception and variance provisions are important elements of the plan review and enforcement programs. They are intended to maintain a necessary flexible working relationship between the applicant and the County. The Administrator will consider these requests judiciously, keeping in mind both the need of the applicant to maximize cost-effectiveness and the need to protect off-site properties and resources from damage.

2.9 Interpretations and Appeals

Any person who disagrees with any decision of the Administrator or Thurston County regarding application of this Manual may request an interpretation. The request for an interpretation shall be submitted in writing to the Administrator or designee as defined herein. The Administrator or designee shall respond to that person in 30 days.

Appeals from an Administrative decision may be taken to the Hearings Examiner by any aggrieved person or by an officer, department, board, or commission of the jurisdiction affected by any order, requirement, permit, decision, or determination made by the Administrator or designee in the administration or enforcement of this Manual or any subsequent amendment thereto. The appeals procedure shall be identical to the appeal procedures of the Thurston County zoning code which requires the appeal to be in writing and made within 14 days of the administrative decision being appealed. A fee is required to be paid for an appeal.

2.10 Severability

If any provisions of this Manual or their application to any person or property are amended or held to be invalid, the remainder of the provisions in this Manual in their application to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

Chapter 3 - Stormwater Submittal Requirements

3.1 Introduction

Completion of submittals described in this chapter documents compliance with Core Requirement# 1 (Stormwater Site Planning) and Core Requirement #2 (Construction SWPPP), as described in Chapter 2. The following submittals, and their applicability to different types and sizes of projects, are described in this Chapter:

- Abbreviated Drainage Plan
- Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plan
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Site Plan Checklist
- Drainage and Erosion Control Plan --includes a Drainage and Erosion Control Report, Permanent Stormwater Control Plan (drawings and specifications) and a Maintenance Plan.
- Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (includes temporary erosion and sediment control drawings and a narrative).

All non-exempt projects are required to prepare one or more of the above submittals for County review and acceptance.

The County may require a project to prepare a “scoping report” and the applicant or County may request a “scoping meeting” early in the project to discuss the development site’s conceptual stormwater approach. This process may also be used to identify potential problems and to outline submittal requirements, scope, and content.

This chapter describes the submittal process for drainage review of projects submitted to Thurston County for permits. However, the site characterization and stormwater planning process should begin before submittal preparation.

3.1.1 Site Characterization

Site planning and design are integrated with stormwater management requirements. The manner in which a site is developed will impact the extent and cost of stormwater treatment and flow control. This section provides techniques that should be implemented to reduce both the impacts of projects on receiving waters and the overall cost of the stormwater management system.

Low impact development site design is intended to complement the predevelopment conditions on the site. However, not all sites are appropriate for a complete LID project, as site conditions determine the feasibility of using LID techniques. The development context shall be established by an initial site analysis consistent with the requirements of this section.

The initial inventory and analysis process will provide baseline information necessary to design strategies that utilize areas most appropriate to evaporate, transpire, and infiltrate stormwater, and achieve the goal of minimizing the pre- development natural hydrologic conditions on the site.

Take an inventory of the site prior to design activities and identify the following:

3.1.1.1 Soils Analysis

Use of many of the BMPs described in this Manual requires a detailed understanding of site soils. A preliminary soils analysis of the overall site to identify the locations of different soil types, the layering of soils, existence of hardpan, etc. should be conducted prior to major site planning. The objective of site planning should be to locate new impervious surfaces over soils that are less permeable and locate proposed stormwater facilities over soils that are more permeable to promote infiltration.

A preliminary assessment of infiltration rates of soils throughout the site should be considered early in the process for establishing potential BMP locations. More detailed infiltration evaluation as described in Volume III can occur once preliminary locations of infiltration facilities are established. Establishing an estimated overall site infiltration rate will also determine whether the minimum infiltration volume requirement of Core Requirement #7 will apply to the project.

A few strategically located test pits or borings are generally adequate for this preliminary soils assessment.

3.1.1.2 Critical Areas (e.g., wetlands, streams, or stream buffers)

Sites that have streams, wetlands, high groundwater, steep slopes, geologic hazard areas, well head protection areas or a number of other features are considered critical areas as defined by Thurston County Code Title 17 and Title 24. Many have been assigned buffer zones that restrict activities that can occur within them. These critical areas and associated buffers must be indicated on site plans and methods to protect them must be instituted from the start of development.

3.1.1.3 Natural Drainage Systems and Outfalls

Core Requirement #4 stipulates that natural drainage patterns shall be maintained, and discharges from the project site shall occur at the natural location, to the maximum extent practicable (see Chapter 2). By identifying natural drainage patterns at the start of the project, the designer can ensure that drainage routes are protected and that (where possible) the site is designed to minimize the conveyance facilities required to transport stormwater to natural drainage locations. Preserving natural drainage also decreases the likelihood of flooding or other problems downstream.

3.1.1.4 Significant Trees and Native Vegetation

By designing the site to protect significant trees and native vegetation, the designer will have more opportunities to use LID BMPs such as infiltration and dispersion for stormwater management. Native vegetation areas suitable for dispersion and where trees can be retained without risk of toppling should be mapped and included in the site plan.

3.1.1.5 Steep Slopes

Unless preventive measures are taken, stormwater runoff from development will cause additional erosion problems or even landslides on steep slopes. Many stormwater BMPs do not work well in areas with steep slopes, and their use is limited in those locations. Identify through topographic mapping and site visits the location of slopes greater than 10 to 15 percent and show these on the site maps. Special studies may be required for facilities located within setback distances to steep slopes. Marine bluffs are a special case of steep slopes for properties located along the marine waterfront. Thurston County Code, Title 17, includes specific requirements related to properties along marine bluffs.

3.1.1.6 Existing Topography

How does the undeveloped site deal with stormwater? If most stormwater currently infiltrates rather than running off the site, the finished site should use infiltration as the main method of stormwater management. This lessens the need for constructing new drainage channels or installing pipe, lessens the likelihood of downstream flooding, and protects downstream water quality.

If the topography provides large areas of surface storage through many small dips and hollows, consider providing on-site storage. If the existing topography already drains to a natural channel, designing the drainage system to follow this means less grading and less likelihood of erosion, if existing channel vegetation is preserved.

Design practices that consider and adapt to a site's characteristics, like the features listed above, are sometimes referred to as Low Impact Development. LID techniques are intended to more closely mimic predevelopment watershed hydrologic functions than traditional development practices.

LID techniques are emphasized throughout this Manual. These techniques include reducing impervious surfaces (described in BMP LID.03), preserving native vegetation (BMP LID.01), and protecting soils (BMP LID.02). They require advance planning, but will likely reduce costs associated with grading, stormwater treatment, flow control, stormwater conveyance, paving materials, curbs, and landscaping (if native vegetation is preserved). The County's NPDES Phase II permit also requires LID measures be given preferential consideration.

Preliminary sources of topographic information such as USGS maps and the Thurston County Geodata system can be used for preliminary evaluation of a site; however,

topographic surveying by licensed surveyors and site visits to verify conditions by the project engineer or designer should be conducted to support design and before construction.

3.1.2 Site Design – Smart Design and Low Impact Development

Knowing how the site processed stormwater historically is important in determining appropriate better site design strategies. The site analysis (see Section 3.1.1) will provide information on how the site and the surrounding areas process stormwater both currently and historically (before any land use changes had altered those processes). This information will aid the designer in determining preferred site layout options, and in deciding what appropriate site design BMPs will help either maintain or restore natural pre-developed stormwater processes.

As presented in Chapter 1, and as required by Core Requirement #5, to effectively protect critical areas and receiving waters while taking advantage of a site's overland and subsurface flow, infiltration, storage, and evapotranspiration characteristics, the applicant shall consider first the following Low Impact Development strategies:

- Minimize effective impervious area (EIA): By avoiding the use of curbs (where permitted), designing reverse slope sidewalks, and allowing impervious surfaces to drain overland to pervious areas, a site can be designed to avoid concentrating runoff allowing for a higher time of concentration and greater infiltration. When impervious surfaces drain onto lawn or gravel prior to being collected in the site stormwater system, peak flows and volumes of stormwater from the site are reduced, thereby reducing stormwater management costs.
- Onsite stormwater management: Many parts of Thurston County have soils with high infiltration rates. By designing your site so that small areas drain to localized facilities, such as bioretention facilities (BMP LID.08), you may be able to manage your runoff entirely on-site, using areas not much larger than those needed for traditional landscaping. This practice also assures compliance with Core Requirement #5.
- Alternative paving surfaces: For areas of private developments with low traffic volume and where allowed by Thurston County road standards for private roads, alternative paving surfaces (BMP LID.09) such as porous concrete or asphalt, permeable interlocking concrete pavers, or grid systems can be highly effective at reducing or eliminating stormwater runoff and associated stormwater treatment, flow control, and conveyance costs. Even with very low infiltration rates of underlying soils, alternative paving surfaces are highly effective at controlling stormwater runoff. Alternative paving surfaces are not allowed within the public right-of-way or for private roadways which may be dedicated to the County.

3.2 Submittal Review and Acceptance Process

This is a conceptual overview of a typical submittal review and acceptance process, shown in Figure I - 3.1. For the latest information on submittal requirements and the acceptance process, contact the Permit Assistance Center or see Thurston County's permit website at: <http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/permitting/>.

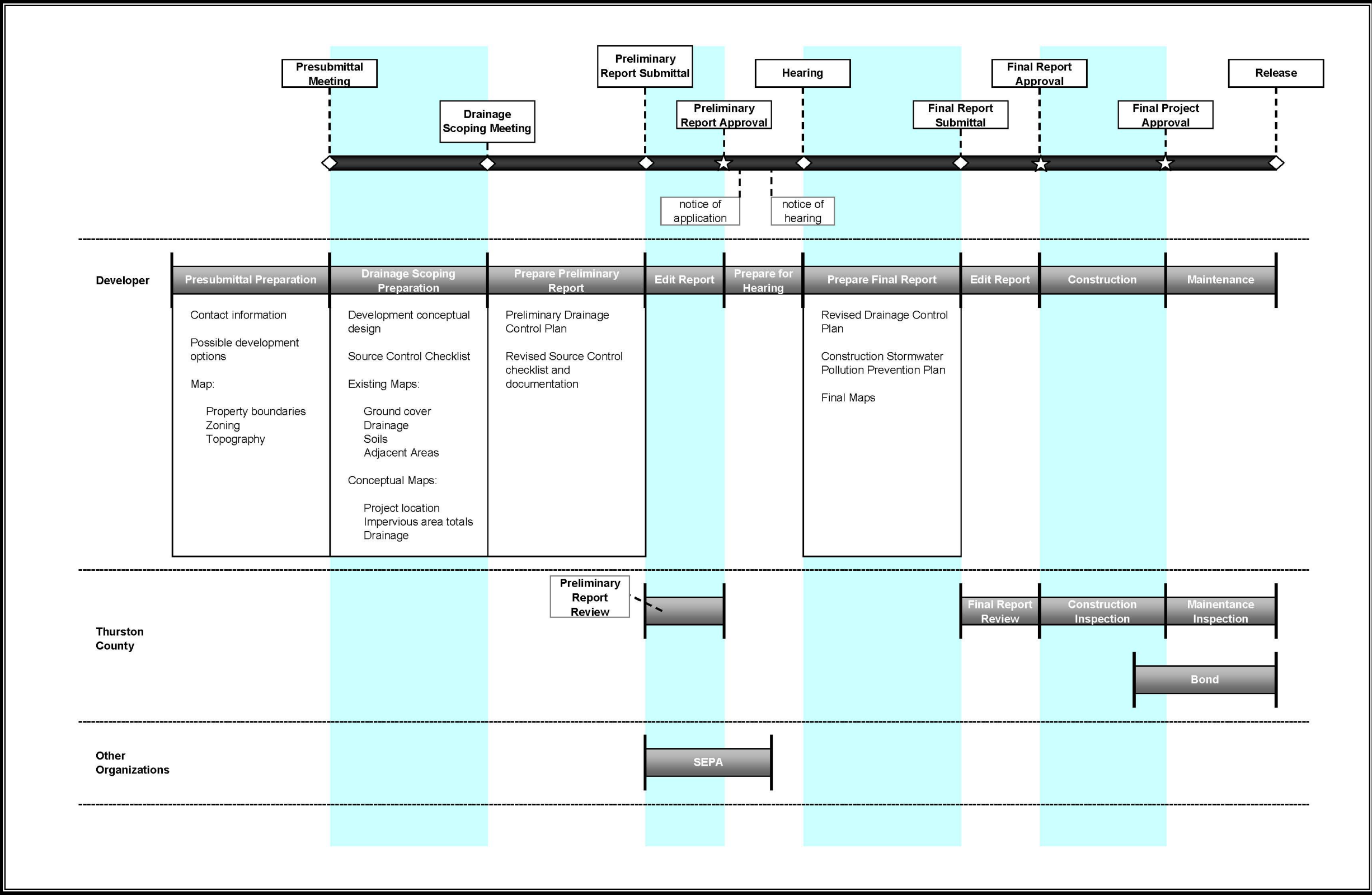


Figure I - 3.1 Submittal Review and Approval Process

3.2.1 Presubmittal Meeting

A presubmittal meeting is an informal meeting between a project applicant and County and local government staff who will review the proposal. The applicant may have advisors present (e.g., realtor, surveyor, and engineer). Since this is an informal meeting and no decisions will be made, public comment is limited to the applicant and their advisors.

The project applicant must provide contact information, possible development options, and a map showing the property boundaries, topography, and zoning.

Sometimes, a presubmittal meeting is a required first step in a land use or subdivision process. The meeting is also a good way to obtain important information before beginning your project. For more information about the presubmittal meeting, see Thurston County's permit website at: <http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/permitting/>.

3.2.2 Drainage Scoping Report/Meeting

For any project exceeding the thresholds of Chapter 2 for which Core Requirements #6 (Runoff Treatment), and/or #7 (Flow Control) apply, a Drainage Scoping Report shall be submitted prior to project application submittal. Based on the review of the Drainage Scoping Report, or at the request of the applicant, a drainage scoping meeting may be scheduled to assist the applicant in complying with stormwater requirements.

Note: Single Family Residential projects that exceed the thresholds in Chapter 2 and trigger Core Requirements #6: Runoff Treatment and #7: Flow Control, but do not reasonably expect to need to install these BMPs to meet those requirements, are exempt from the requirement to submit a Drainage Scoping Report. By adequately managing runoff in compliance with this Manual using on-site measures such as downspout infiltration, downspout and driveway dispersion, post-construction soils restoration, and other BMPs in accordance with Core Requirement #5: On-site Stormwater Management, these projects are still protective of water quality while reducing the administrative burden to staff and applicants. Although not required, the applicant may still submit a Drainage Scoping Report to get a preliminary review of their project as it relates to stormwater requirements. For the purposes of this guidance, single family residential projects refer to those projects in which a residential building containing only one dwelling unit is entirely surrounded by open space or yards on the same lot.

The Drainage Scoping Report shall include the following:

- A letter of transmittal requesting a Drainage Scoping Report review and including applicant, property owner, and parcel information required to identify the property and its location
- A written description of the project including overall stormwater management strategy proposed for the site including a strategy for

meeting Core Requirement #5, i.e., will the project use the List Approach, the LID Performance Standard, or LID is infeasible on the site

- The appropriate checklists as identified in the Project Review Flowchart for Projects Triggering Core Requirements #1 - #11. These checklists and flowchart can be found on the Drainage Manual website at: <https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/sw/Pages/dm.aspx>
- Maps of the site's existing conditions showing ground cover, existing drainage, topography, soils, and adjacent areas
- A general vicinity map showing surrounding properties including topography, downstream, and upstream areas of the project
- Results of preliminary geotechnical investigations, test pits, etc. as well as Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soils mapping information
- A completed conceptual site plan, including a scale drawing with topography of the site and showing conceptual lot and building locations, impervious area totals, proposed drainage facilities, zoning information including any limits on impervious surfaces, tree retention requirements, landscape buffers, etc.
- If the project is a redevelopment project, a preliminary estimate of project construction costs should be submitted.
- The applicant shall also submit a completed source control checklist (see Volume IV, Source Control).

Upon review of the Drainage Scoping Report, Thurston County will prepare a response letter accepting the report and providing any additional information, studies, recommendations, suggestions, or additional requirements that might apply to the project that should be included in the submittal documents. If the County determines that a drainage scoping meeting is required, this will be included in the response letter.

3.2.3 Preliminary Report Submittal

Based on comments received from the Drainage Scoping Report review and drainage scoping meeting, the applicant then produces a preliminary Drainage and Erosion Control Plan including a preliminary drainage report, Permanent Stormwater Control Plan, and a revised source control checklist for inclusion in the permit or land use application package.

3.2.4 Final Report Submittal

After receiving preliminary acceptance of the project (Preliminary Plat Approval, Site Plan Review Approval, etc.) the applicant shall submit a final Drainage and Erosion

Control Plan including a complete, Drainage Report, Maintenance Plan, Construction SWPPP, and final Permanent Stormwater Control Plan (construction drawings) for the project for County review.

Drainage and Erosion Control Plans submitted to the County will be routed to the Administrator or designee for review concurrently with other project plans (e.g., vegetation removal and clearing, final grading, landscaping, water and sewer, community on-site sanitary waste disposal system, roads, utilities plans). Incomplete Drainage and Erosion Control Plans will be returned to the applicant without being reviewed.

Until the Administrator or designee accepts the submittal and confirms that erosion control devices are in place as per the plan, the County will not:

- Grant any development, building, or other related permit except as needed to install erosion and sediment control facilities
- Allow project clearing, earthwork, demolition, site work, or construction to begin
- Allow construction of footings for structures.

3.2.5 Final Report Acceptance

After the applicant completes changes to the final report required by the County, the County shall issue a Final Report Acceptance, allowing construction to begin.

3.2.6 Final Project Acceptance

The following must be completed before the County will accept plats, grant certificates of occupancy, release financial securities related to drainage and erosion control, or accept final construction.

For those filing Drainage and Erosion Control Plans:

- Drainage and Erosion Control Plan accepted by the County.
- Stormwater Facilities Maintenance Plan accepted by the County.
- Construction Inspection Report and as-built drawings in electronic format (PDF and CAD). It is preferred that CAD files utilize Washington State Plane South, NAD83 HARN, U.S. Survey Feet coordinate system.
- Special requirements on the cover sheet of a plat, such as BMP volumes or other design criteria, and a general easement for protection and maintenance

- Filing of covenants on lots, the POA articles of incorporation and CC&R's, maintenance agreements, easements, agreements with adjacent property owners, conservation easements, and similar documents as required in the Drainage and Erosion Control Plan and Thurston County Code. Documents requiring recording shall meet the Washington State formatting requirements. Contact the Thurston County Auditor's Office at recording@co.thurston.wa.us for additional information about recording documents.
- Conditions of acceptance fulfilled
- Site permanently stabilized and restored, and temporary erosion control measures removed.

For Abbreviated Drainage Plan or Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plan projects:

- All conditions of the Abbreviated or Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plan must be met, except that replanting may be delayed with the concurrence of the County.

Abbreviated Drainage Plans must be submitted with the application for permit or preliminary project acceptance.

3.3 Submittal Format

Submittals shall be in accordance with submittal requirements of the Thurston County Code and Development Services appropriate for the project type. At least one copy of all submitted documents shall be in electronic (Adobe PDF) format. Where required, full size plans shall be 22" x 34" and all information and text shall be of sufficient size to be readable when reduced to 11" x 17" size. Where plot plans are required, such as for abbreviated plan submittals, they shall be 11" x 17". Examples are available from the County.

3.4 Submittal Types

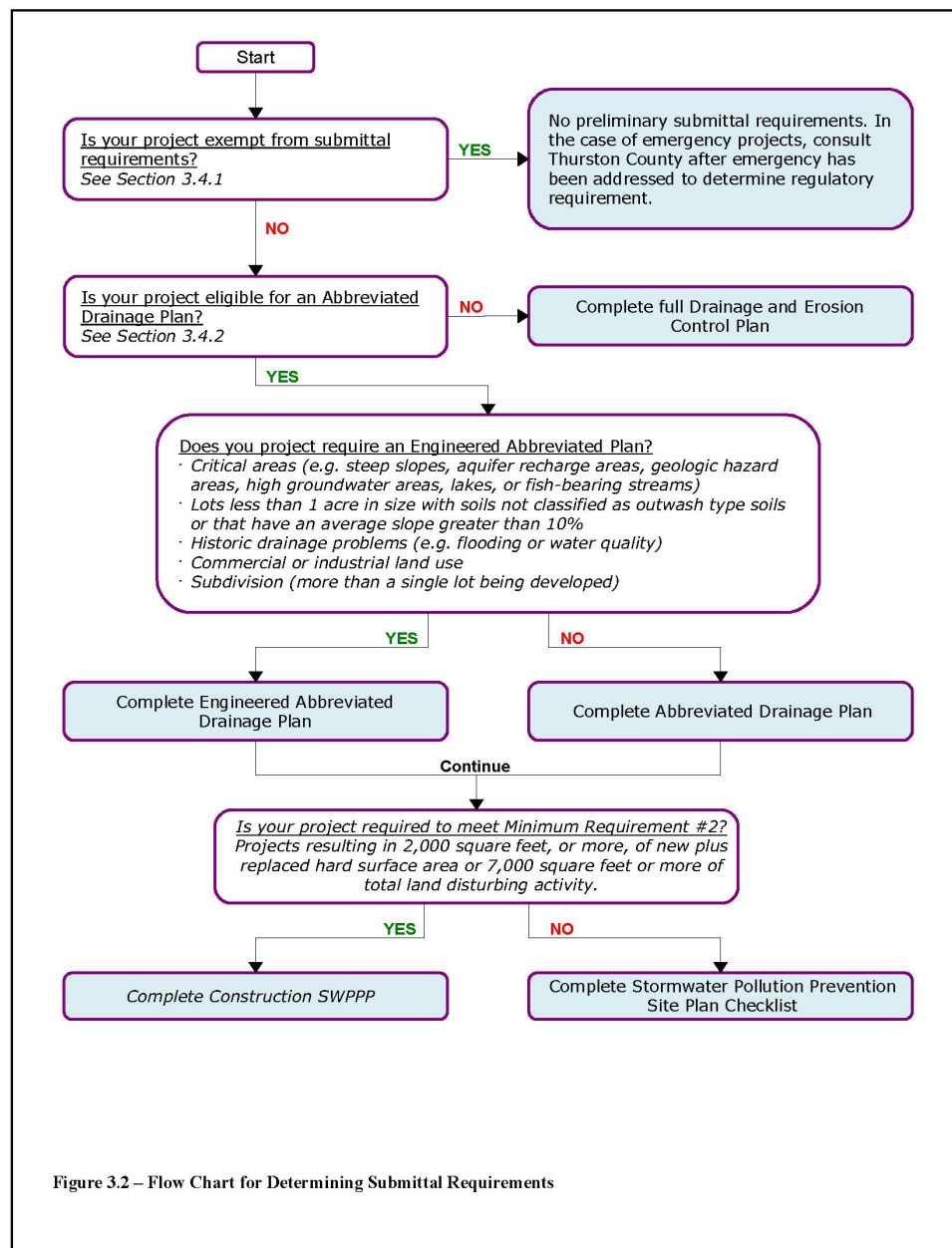
Submittals required for drainage review depend on the project's type, size, location, and proposed treatment. Figure I – 3.2 summarizes required submittals, depending on whether the project is 1) eligible for an Abbreviated Drainage Plan; 2) located within or near a critical area; and 3) subject to Core Requirement #2, Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Consult relevant sections of this Manual to determine whether these categories apply to the proposed project.

In terms of submittals, there are four categories of Thurston County projects:

1. Projects exempt from submittal requirements
2. Projects eligible for an Abbreviated Drainage Plan

3. Projects requiring an Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plan
4. Projects requiring a complete Drainage and Erosion Control Plan.

Projects that may submit an Abbreviated Drainage Plan or an Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plan may have additional submittal requirements (e.g., a Construction SWPPP and Source Control Plan) if they are subject to Core Requirement #2 or #3. These submittals are briefly described below.



Projects Exempt from Submittal Requirements

In addition to those projects that are categorically exempt from the requirements of this Manual (see Section 2.2) the following projects are exempt from the submittal requirements but shall be designed and constructed consistent with the requirements of this Manual:

- Emergency projects which if not performed immediately would substantially endanger life or property are exempt from submittal requirements. Upon resolution of the emergency, the property owner must either restore the site to its original condition or comply with the requirements of this Manual. Contact Thurston County to determine which regulatory requirements must still be met after the emergency situation has been addressed.
- Public works road projects completely within the right-of-way which do not add hard surface and for which previously dispersed flows are not concentrated (i.e., adding curb and gutter).
- Public works road widening projects including minor right-of-way acquisitions and for which no change in the type of conveyance system (i.e., from open channel to piped system) is proposed and for which previously dispersed flows are not concentrated (i.e., adding curb and gutter).
- Projects in rural areas (outside the NPDES boundary) which add or replace hard surfaces and the total of existing hard surfaces (including the replaced hard surfaces) plus the new hard surfaces is less than 5% of the parcel, and grading is less than 5,000 cubic yards, and land disturbing activity is less than 10% of the parcel—providing that there is no increase in runoff or sediment discharge to adjoining property or to waters of the United States. If the property abuts a public roadway frontage, the area of the roadway frontage contributing drainage to the site shall be included in the impervious area computation and runoff from the roadway shall be accounted for.

3.4.1 Abbreviated Drainage Plan

Abbreviated Drainage Plans are streamlined submittals allowed for projects on land zoned residential, agriculture, or forestry, where none of the special conditions requiring an Engineered Abbreviated Plan apply and the project meets one or a combination of the following criteria:

- Project on a single lot where less than 2,000 square feet of new plus replaced hard surface area is created, and less than 7,000 square feet of land is disturbed.
- Project on a single lot where greater than 85 percent of the lot area can be classified as Type A/B (outwash) soils and where less than 5,000 square feet of new plus replaced hard surface area is created, less than $\frac{3}{4}$ acre is converted to lawn/landscape, and less than 2.5 acres of native vegetation are converted to pasture.
- Project subject to a building permit on a single lot of any size, if the lot is within a development that has a previously accepted and currently functioning stormwater system that includes the future development of that lot.
- Project converting less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre from native vegetation to lawn or landscaped areas and creating less than 2,000 square feet of new plus replaced hard surface area or meeting one of the other conditions of this section related to limits on hard surface areas.
- Project converting less than 2.5 acres from native vegetation to pasture or timberland to commercial agriculture and creating less than 2,000 square feet of new plus replaced hard surface area or meeting one of the other conditions of this section related to limits on hard surface areas.
- Project on a parcel of greater than 1 acre outside the NPDES Phase II permit boundary where 85% of the parcel area can be classified as Type A/B (outwash) soils on which new, replaced, and existing hard surfaces including any public roadway frontages are less than 10 percent of the site, and total non-native pervious plus hard surfaces are less than 35 percent of the site, and no substantial (>0.15 cfs using a 15 minute time step) increase in runoff or sediment discharges to adjoining property or to waters of the United States occurs as a result of the project.
- Project on a parcel of greater than 2.5 acres outside the NPDES Phase II permit boundary with any soil type on which new plus replaced hard surfaces are less than 10 percent of the site, and total non-native pervious plus hard surfaces are less than 35 percent of the site, and no substantial (>0.15 cfs using a 15 minute time step in an approved continuous runoff model) increase in runoff or sediment discharges to adjoining property or to waters of the United States occurs as a result of the project
- Grading project requiring a permit, where total grading is less than 500 cubic yards with less than 2,000 square feet of new plus replaced hard surface area and less than 7,000 square feet of land disturbing activity occurs and no change to existing drainage occurs.

In computing the area thresholds above, if the project site abuts a public roadway and roadway frontage improvements are required, the hard surfaces and disturbed areas associated with the frontage improvements shall be included in the area calculations. In calculating existing hard surfaces, the area to the centerline of the public road fronting the property shall be included.

Additional submittals (such as a Construction SWPPP or Source Control Plan) may be required to comply with Core Requirements #2 and #3 or for projects with critical areas as described below.

3.4.2 Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plan

An Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plan is a streamlined submittal similar to an Abbreviated Drainage Plan that must be prepared by a civil engineer licensed in the State of Washington and includes additional design, calculations and specifications beyond those required by an Abbreviated Drainage Plan (see Section 3.7). An Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plan is allowed for the following project types:

- Project that meets the general requirements for an Abbreviated Drainage Plan, but has any of the following special conditions:
 - Any critical areas as defined by Thurston County Code, Title 17 (e.g., wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, geologic hazard areas, high groundwater areas, special management areas, flood hazard areas, shoreline protection areas, lakes, streams, etc.) exist within 200 feet of the boundaries of the disturbed area of the project site
 - Any project located within 200 feet of a Marine Bluff Hazard Area as defined by Thurston County Code, Title 17. (Note: Any project located within the Marine Bluff Hazard Area shall prepare a full Drainage and Erosion Control Report in accordance with Title 17, TCC)
 - For lots less than 1 acre in size with soils not classified as predominately Type A/B (outwash) soils, or where the average slope across the parcel is greater than 10 percent or any slope 15 percent or greater with 10 foot or greater height exists
 - Project is located in an area that has historically had drainage problems including flooding and/or water quality problems
 - Proposed or existing land use is commercial, industrial, or multi-family residential
 - Subdivision (more than a single lot being developed)

- Other Single Family Residential or Duplex projects on a single lot not meeting criteria for an Abbreviated Drainage Plan and not located within a Marine Bluff Hazard Area
- Grading projects requiring a permit, where total grading is less than 5,000 cubic yards with less than 5,000 square feet of new plus replaced hard surface area added and less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of native vegetation converted to lawn or landscape and no change to existing drainage occurs.

Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plans shall be stamped by and prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a civil engineer licensed in the State of Washington. All Core Requirement applicable to the project as described in Chapter 2 shall be addressed by the Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plan.

3.4.3 Drainage and Erosion Control Plan

Applicants with projects not eligible for an Abbreviated Drainage Plan or Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plan shall submit a Drainage and Erosion Control Plan. All such plans shall be stamped by and prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a civil engineer licensed to practice in the State of Washington (hereinafter referred to as the “Project Engineer”).

3.5 Abbreviated Drainage Plan

This section summarizes the requirements of an Abbreviated Drainage Plan. The Administrator or designee may increase plan submission and runoff control requirements for projects expected to have a significant impact on sensitive natural resources, or projects that could exacerbate existing flooding or water quality problems.

An Abbreviated Drainage Plan consists of a written project summary, a plot plan, and any other requirements set by the Administrator or designee. Abbreviated Drainage Plans need not be stamped with the seal of a licensed Professional Engineer.

For projects which are required to address more than Core Requirement #2 (Construction SWPPP), the Abbreviated Drainage Plan shall address all Core Requirement applicable to the project.

3.5.1 Plot Plan

The plot plan submitted for the Abbreviated Drainage Plan shall be sufficiently clear to see the footprint of structures and other features described below. Drawings shall be 11” x 17” in size. Lines shall be drawn with a straight edge and features shall be to scale.

The plot plan shall contain the following information:

- Name, address, and telephone of the applicant, project proponent and property owner (may be the same person)
- Name, address, and telephone of the person preparing the plot plan
- How disturbed areas will meet requirements for Post Construction Soil Quality and Depth (BMP LID.02)
- Parcel number(s)
- County Project/Permit number
- DDECM version, i.e., year published
- Scale and north arrow
- Legend, if symbols are used
- Vicinity map of sufficient clarity to locate the property and the receiving water body
- Property boundaries, dimensions, and area
- Contour lines from the best available source (specify datum used)
- Adjoining street names
- Existing and proposed structures and other impervious surfaces such as driveways, patios, green houses, barns, etc. Include the area of each impervious surface.
- Location of waste treatment systems
- Location of potable water infrastructure
- Utility easements
- Established buffers, significant trees, and natural vegetation easements
- Natural drainage channels, wetlands, canyons, gullies, water bodies, etc.
- Clearing limits and total area being cleared
- Areas to be graded, filled, excavated, or otherwise disturbed
- Location of known wells, underground storage tanks, septic tanks
- The location and type of erosion and sediment control measures.

- If the project triggers Core Requirement #5, the plan shall show how the project will meet the Core Requirement or indicate where and why LID is infeasible.

The plan shall be kept on the project site during construction and made available to the County's inspectors on demand. Any changes to the plot plan shall be submitted to Thurston County for review and acceptance prior to performing the work in the field.

3.5.2 Conditions

The Administrator or designee will attach conditions to the project as necessary to control erosion and runoff. These conditions shall include but not be limited to:

- An evaluation of the need for downspout infiltration systems (BMP LID.04), downspout dispersion systems (BMP LID.05), bioretention facilities (BMP LID.08), or other on-site facilities for disposal of runoff from roofs and other impervious surfaces. Size of facilities shall be determined through application of requirements specified in Volume V.
- Routing for storm drainage as necessary and appropriate for the size of project.
- Erosion control devices (e.g., construction entrances, filter fabric fences, stockpile protection, buffers for Critical Areas, and other measures).
- Easements and setbacks as required to ensure maintenance access, buffers, proper drainage, dispersion area protection, or other functions cited in this Manual
- Management of tributary runoff from private or public roadway frontages abutting the project site.

3.6 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Site Plan Checklist

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Site Plan Checklist is provided for projects with a disturbed area of less than 1 acre that are eligible for the Abbreviated Drainage Plan or Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plan, and are not required to meet Core Requirement #2, i.e., projects that result in less than 2,000 square feet of new plus replaced hard surface area or less than 7,000 square feet of land disturbing activity.

Projects not required to meet Core Requirement #2 must still consider each of the thirteen Construction SWPPP elements described in section 2.4.3 and develop controls for all elements that pertain to the project site. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Site Plan Checklist is provided to assist proponents of small projects to ensure prevention of erosion and discharge of sediment and other pollutants into receiving water bodies. Note the checklist does not include all potential BMPs that may be used to meet the thirteen elements and additional BMPs may be required. See Volume II: Construction

Pollution Prevention in this Manual for detailed guidance on the thirteen Construction SWPPP elements and construction stormwater BMPs. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Site Plan Checklist can be found on the Thurston County Drainage Design and Erosion Control website at <https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/sw/Pages/dm.aspx>.

3.7 Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plan

The Engineered Abbreviated Plan must consider the following in accordance with the hydrologic design criteria of Volume III for flow control, water quality treatment, and conveyance system design:

- Provision of adequate slope of surfaces toward drains
- Sizing of catch basins, drains, swales, ditches, pipes, and other conveyance facilities
- Bedding or anchoring of pipes
- Safe routing of runoff away from, over, or through critical areas including marine bluffs, geologic hazard areas, landslide hazard areas, wetlands, etc.
- Design of infiltration systems including drywells, bioretention areas, infiltration ponds, or trenches
- Design of flow control and runoff treatment facilities for stormwater released from the site, as required
- A map showing the location of newly planted and retained trees claimed for flow reduction credits
- Design of dispersion areas required to disperse concentrated or other runoff in accordance with the applicable BMP
- Other factors pertinent to safely convey runoff.

In addition to the requirements for submittal of an Abbreviated Drainage Plan, the Engineered Abbreviated Plan shall include narrative, calculations, drawings of facilities and specifications sufficient for construction.

The plan shall address all Core Requirement applicable to the project based on the criteria of Chapter 2.

For a project within a marine bluff hazard area or landslide hazard area Thurston County Code, Title 17, 17.15.630, has additional requirements that shall be addressed by the applicant.

3.8 Drainage and Erosion Control Plan

Drainage and Erosion Control Plans shall contain the following:

- A Drainage Report (described below)
- A Construction SWPPP (as described in Volume II)
- Drawings and Specifications
- A Maintenance Plan.

3.8.1 Drainage Report

The report shall be bound and 8-1/2" x 11" with map pockets for plan sheets (22" x 34" maximum size) and 11" x 17" drawings folded to 8-1/2" x 11" size unless the County approves another submittal format. The complete drainage report including appendices and drawings shall also be converted to PDF format and included in the submittal.

The report shall contain the following:

- Cover Sheet: Include the project name, applicant, owner and project proponent's name, address, and telephone number, project engineer's name, address and phone number, date of submittal, County project/permit number, contact's name, address, and telephone number, and the name, address and phone number of the contractor, if known.
- Table of Contents: Show the page number for each section of the report and appendices.
- Project Engineer's Certification: The Drainage Report must be developed by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Washington. For projects where a PE is required, all plans and specifications, calculations, certifications, "as-built" drawings, and all other submittals which will become part of the permanent record of the project must be dated and bear the project engineer's official seal and signature.

The Drainage Report shall contain a page with the project engineer's seal with the following statement:

"I hereby state that this Drainage and Erosion Control Plan/Construction SWPPP for (insert name of project) has been prepared by me or under my supervision and meets the requirements of the Thurston County Drainage Design and Erosion Control Manual and the standard of care and expertise which is usual and customary in this community for professional engineers. I understand that Thurston County does not and will not assume liability for the sufficiency, suitability, or performance of drainage facilities prepared by me."

- Facility Summary Form (see example in Appendix I-D)
- Bond Quantities Worksheet (use Thurston County's format, Appendix I-B)
- Drainage Report Narrative (10 sections, described below)
- Construction SWPPP (12 sections, summarized in Volume II, can be bound separately or together with the Drainage Report).

3.8.1.1 Drainage Report Section 1 – Proposed Project Description

The Drainage Report shall include the following information. Where appropriate, features should be shown on the drawings.

3.8.1.1.1 Permit

Describe the type of permit being applied for. Describe other permits required (e.g., hydraulic permits, 404 permit, marine bluff, etc.).

3.8.1.1.2 Project Location

Determine precise location of the construction site, adjacent roads and receiving waters:

- Indicate locations on Vicinity Map.
- Describe project including locations in Project Description.

3.8.1.1.3 Property Boundaries and Zoning

Determine the legal property boundaries and zoning requirements for the site:

- Indicate Legal Property Boundaries and Zoning on Site Map.
- Discuss zoning requirements in Existing Site Conditions.

3.8.1.1.4 Project Description

Provide a brief description of the development project, including the anticipated timing of the project.

3.8.1.1.5 Timing of the Project

An important consideration in selecting BMPs is the timing and duration of the project. Projects that will proceed during the wet season and projects that will last through several seasons must take all necessary precautions to remain in compliance with the water quality standards.

- Provide a timeline for the project based on applicant's best estimate of project start date.

- Describe and show design considerations based on project timing
- Include 13 elements of Construction SWPPP in timeline as applicable.

3.8.1.2 Drainage Report Section 2 – Existing Site Conditions

This section describes the existing conditions and what is required to be shown on the existing conditions scale drawing of the site to be included in a map pocket or an 11" x 17" drawing.

Low impact development site design in particular is intended to complement the existing conditions on the site. However, not all sites are appropriate for all LID and on-site stormwater management BMPs, as site conditions often determine the feasibility of using these techniques. The existing conditions site analysis, consistent with the requirements of this section, shall determine the feasibility of using these BMPs. The plan shall show areas where LID is infeasible.

3.8.1.2.1 Topography

Prepare a topographic drawing of the site to show existing contour elevations at intervals of 1 to 10 feet, depending upon the slope of the terrain (see Section 3.8.3 for drawing protocols). Evaluate topography for erosion potential. The primary topographic considerations are slope steepness and slope length. The longer and steeper the slope, the greater the erosion potential. Erosion potential should be determined by a qualified engineer, soil professional, or certified erosion control specialist. Site topography shall be based on field survey by a licensed professional surveyor for any area of the project disturbed or where structures, roadways, or stormwater facilities will be located including dispersion areas.

- Show Topography on Site Map
- Discuss site topography in Existing Site Conditions.

3.8.1.2.2 Ground Cover

Label existing vegetation on the drawing. Show features such as tree clusters, grassy areas, and unique or sensitive vegetation. Indicate existing denuded or exposed soil areas. Where available, provide the most recent aerial photograph of the site.

Ground cover is the most important factor in erosion prevention. Existing vegetation that can be saved will prevent erosion better than constructed BMPs. Trees and other vegetation protect the soil structure. If the existing vegetation cannot be saved, consider practices like phasing construction, temporary seeding, and mulching. Phasing of construction involves stabilizing one part of the site before disturbing another. In this way, the entire site is not disturbed at once.

- Show vegetation on Site Map

- Include aerial photograph in Drainage Report
- Discuss vegetation in Existing Site Conditions.

3.8.1.2.3 Drainage

Locate and clearly mark existing drainage ditches, closed depressions, and storm drain systems on the site map. Identify the point(s) of exit of drainage from the property. The drawings should distinguish between natural and constructed drainage. Identify off-site drainage contributing to the project site and characterize the quantity and quality of off-site water. Document existing erosion or flooding problems. Identify closed depressions, areas where stormwater appears to infiltrate, and potential sites for temporary stormwater retention and detention.

- Show existing Drainage on Site Map
- Discuss Drainage in Existing Site Conditions.

3.8.1.2.4 Soils

Identify and label soil type(s) and erodibility (slight, moderate, severe, very severe or an index value from the NRCS Manual) on the drawing. Soils information usually can be obtained from a county soil survey. If a soil survey is not available, a request can be made to a district Natural Resource Conservation Service Office. Show the location of any test pits or borings conducted for the project. Include description of the soils and the boring or test pit logs in the Drainage Report. Estimate the overall pre-development infiltration rate for the site based on preliminary soils data.

- Show soils information on Site Map and location of any borings or test pits
- Discuss in Soils section of drainage report
- Include boring or test pit logs in drainage report.

3.8.1.2.5 Critical Areas

Delineate critical areas adjacent to or within the site on the drawing. Show features such as steep slopes, streams, floodplains, lakes, wetlands, sole source aquifers, and geologic hazard areas. Delineate setbacks and buffer limits for these features on the drawings.

Other related jurisdictional boundaries such as Shorelines Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) base floodplain should also be shown on the drawings. Critical areas per Thurston County Code 17.15.100 may include but not be limited to critical aquifer recharge areas, geologic hazard areas, important habitats, flood and channel migration hazard areas, and wetlands. Critical areas and their

buffers shall be delineated on drawings and clearly flagged in the field. Fencing may be more useful than flagging to assure that equipment operators stay out of critical areas. Only unavoidable work should take place within critical areas and their buffers. Such unavoidable work will require special BMPs, permit restrictions, and mitigation plans.

- Show critical areas on Site Map
- Discuss critical areas in Critical Areas section.

3.8.1.2.6 Adjacent Areas

Identify existing buildings, roads, and facilities adjacent to and on the project site on the drawings. Identify existing utility locations on the drawings. An analysis of adjacent properties should focus on areas upslope and downslope from the construction project. Water bodies that will receive direct runoff from the site are a major concern. Evaluate the types, values, sensitivities of and risks to downstream resources, such as private property, stormwater facilities, public infrastructure, or aquatic systems.

- Show adjacent areas on Site Map
- Discuss adjacent areas in Adjacent Areas.

3.8.1.2.7 Precipitation Records

Refer to Volume III to determine the required rainfall records and the method of analysis for design of BMPs.

- Include rainfall data needed for sizing.

3.8.1.2.8 Reports and Studies

Include references to relevant reports such as basin plans, flood studies, groundwater studies, wetland designation, sensitive area designation, environmental impact statements, lake restoration plans, and water quality reports. When such reports impose additional conditions on the applicant, state these conditions.

3.8.1.3 Drainage Report Section 3 - Geotechnical Report

A geotechnical report may be required for grading or, where infiltration BMPs are proposed, a geotechnical report must be prepared in accordance with Section 2.3.2 of Volume III. Section 3 of the drainage report shall summarize soil types, geotechnical recommendations, infiltration testing methods and locations, and design infiltration rates. The entire report shall be included as an appendix.

If an infiltration or detention facility is near the top of a slope that is greater than 15 percent or otherwise regulated by Thurston County, then a geotechnical report addressing effects of seepage and the potential for slope failure during any precipitation

event through the 100-year, 24-hour event may be required as part of the Drainage and Erosion Control Plan.

Any assessment of the infiltration receptor and/or mounding analysis shall be included in the geotechnical report or in another report and included in the Drainage Report.

This section should address all suitability criteria for infiltration facilities as described in Volume III.

3.8.1.4 Drainage Report Section 4 – Wells and Septic Systems

The Project Engineer shall make a diligent search to identify wells and septic systems “of record”, on the site, and on adjacent property within the setback distance for stormwater retention/detention facilities identified in Volume V, Appendix E. The Project Engineer shall inquire with Thurston County Environmental Health and neighboring property owners as necessary to obtain the location of wells and septic systems that are not “of record.” Wells and septic systems thus found, both active and abandoned, shall also be called out on the plans or as-builts (if found during construction).

The Project Engineer shall also identify whether the project site is located within the designated Well Head Protection Area (WHPA) of any public (Group A) water system. Thurston County Code, Title 17 and this Drainage Manual imposes additional requirements for projects within a designated WHPA.

The proper abandonment of wells is a matter regulated by state law (WAC 173-160). If a well on the site has not been properly sealed, the applicant shall be responsible for contacting Thurston County Environmental Health and Ecology. Ecology’s procedure shall be followed for sealing the well. Proof of proper abandonment (e.g., copies of the well log and invoice from a firm qualified to perform such work) shall be supplied to the County at or prior to final project acceptance. Indicate if no wells or septic systems were found.

3.8.1.5 Drainage Report Section 5 – Fuel Tanks

The Project Engineer shall report after making a diligent search of records and project site the existence of fuel tanks, in-use or abandoned. Fuel tanks shall be shown on the plans or as-builts (if found during construction). If fuel tanks will be abandoned, contact Thurston County Environmental Health for specific instructions. If no fuel tanks were found, indicate so.

3.8.1.6 Drainage Report Section 6 – Analysis of the 100-Year Flood

If the project contains or abuts a stream, show the 100-year flood hazard zone on the plans. If the zone has not been established (or the Administrator or designee determines that it is in error), the County may require the applicant to establish the 100-year flood plain for the proposed Project to be submitted with the Drainage and Erosion Control Plan. Analysis will be for the 100-year flood for build out at maximum density allowed by zoning (making reasonable assumptions regarding future stormwater

management). The Project Engineer shall use the applicable program (HEC-HMS/RAS) for backwater analysis or another on acceptance of the Administrator or designee.

3.8.1.7 Drainage Report Section 7 – Aesthetic Considerations for Facilities

Describe the effort made to make the facilities aesthetically pleasing, how facilities will provide usable open space, and how the facilities will fit into the landscaping plan for the property.

Drainage facilities shall be made attractive features of the urban environment. Engineers are encouraged to be creative in shaping and landscaping facilities and to consider aesthetics when choosing design alternatives (e.g., parking lot paving, conveyance systems, detention facilities, weirs, check structures). See Volume V and Appendix V-E for aesthetic and landscaping criteria.

The applicant shall provide an informational sign for all aboveground stormwater facilities located within the development tract. Signs shall be constructed and worded as specified for each BMP and in Appendix V-E or as directed by the Administrator.

3.8.1.8 Drainage Report Section 8 – Facility Sizing and Offsite Analysis

3.8.1.8.1 Impervious and Pervious Area Tabulations

Include a tabulation of the pervious and hard surfaces by threshold discharge area, including the following (see Glossary in the Preface volume for definitions):

- Existing hard surfaces
- Effective impervious surfaces
- Converted vegetated areas
- Replaced pollution-generating hard surfaces
- New pollution-generating hard surfaces
- Disturbed areas (area subject to “land disturbing activities”)
- Undisturbed pervious surfaces
- Existing significant trees and native vegetation.

Basins and sub-basins shall be labeled on the work map(s) and descriptors assigned that match the basin and sub-basin descriptors included in any hydrologic modeling. The work maps shall be included in the Drainage Report in a map pocket.

3.8.1.8.2 Proposed BMP Design

Describe which on-site and LID BMPs have been incorporated into the design and include design calculations where applicable. For Core Requirement #5, indicate whether the project used the mandatory list option, or the LID performance standard option, and complete documentation demonstrating compliance with either approach.

For projects using the list option for Core Requirement #5, an explanation and documentation, including citation of site conditions identified in a soils report, for any determination that an on-site stormwater management BMP was considered infeasible for the site. Information obtained and documented in the Existing Conditions Description (Section 2, see below) shall be used to substantiate any BMP infeasibility determinations. (See also Volume III, Appendix III-D for a summary of infeasibility criteria for all BMPs.)

If natural drainage patterns have not been preserved, explain why not and how hydrologic impacts to receiving waters will be mitigated.

Discuss vegetation establishment and soils management plans for all BMPs. Provide a description of areas of disturbed soils to be amended. (Note: All lawn and landscaped areas to meet BMP LID.02: Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth. Use of compost is one way to meet the requirement.)

Provide calculations in an appendix documenting that conveyance facilities are sized in accordance with the standards in Volume III and runoff treatment and flow control facilities are designed to meet the design standards in Volumes III and V:

- All calculations shall be keyed to features shown on the work map.
- If hydrologic modeling is required, the Project Engineer shall state methods, assumptions, model parameters, data sources, and all other relevant information to the analysis. The input parameters to the model including basin characteristics, soil types, areas, etc. shall be tabulated within the drainage report and shall match the input parameters shown in any model output reports included as an appendix.
- If model parameters are used that are outside the recommended ranges discussed in Volume III or if parameters are different than those discussed in Volume III, justify parameters. Include an electronic copy of the computer model data file and the site plan in AutoCAD format.
- Include copies of all calculations for capacity of channels, culverts, drains, gutters, etc. If used, include nomographs and tables indicating how they were used. Show headwater and tailwater analysis for culverts when necessary. Provide details on references and sources of information used.
- Describe capacities, design flows, and velocities in each link.

- Projects taking an impervious surface reduction credit for newly planted or retained trees (see tree planting and tree retention in Volume V, Section 2.2.11) must provide those calculations and documentation on site plans for the locations of the trees.
- Projects using Full Dispersion or full downspout infiltration BMPs must provide information to confirm conformance with design requirements that allow removal of the associated drainage areas from computer model input.
- Describe required materials or specifications for the design (e.g., rock lining for channels when velocity is exceeded; high density polyethylene pipe needed for steep slope). Regardless of whether the calculations are made using computer software or by hand, all relevant work shall be submitted for review. Complete calculations, including hydrologic modeling analyses where required, must be included with the report. It is recommended that these be placed in appendices and be referenced where appropriate. At Thurston County's request, submit electronic data for computer work including associated data files and settings.

3.8.1.8.3 Off-site Analysis

Projects that discharge stormwater off-site shall submit an off-site analysis report as described by Core Requirement #11: Off-site Analysis and Mitigation.

The existing or potential impacts to be evaluated and mitigated should include:

- Conveyance system capacity problems;
- Localized flooding;
- Erosion, including landslide hazards and erosion along streambanks and at the outfall location; and
- Violations of surface water quality standards as identified in a Basin Plan or a TMDL; or violations of groundwater quality standards in a wellhead protection area.

Upon review of the qualitative off-site analysis report of each downstream system leaving a site, the Administrator may require that a quantitative analysis be performed. At a minimum, the quantitative off-site analysis report shall include the following:

- A map of the study area showing the study area's boundaries, the study area's topography, the site's property lines, the boundaries of proposed land disturbance, project limits, existing and proposed storm drains (including pipe diameter, length, materials and slopes where available), existing and proposed ditches (including slope, width, bank slope, and bed

materials), downstream flow path(s) to receiving water, and other tributary drainage areas to the downstream flow path(s), and up-stream and other off-site drainage entering or passing through the site.

- Review and provide summary in the off-site analysis report of available information on the study area, including but not limited to basin plans, record drawings, FEMA maps, drainage studies, critical areas maps, and Thurston County maintenance records.
- Field visit conducted by Project Engineer. The Project Engineer shall verify drainage basins, inspect on-site and off-site drainage systems, identify and document (with photographs and notations on site map) drainage problems (erosion, flooding, capacity problems, channel scour or incision). Results of the inspection should be detailed in the off-site analysis report.
- Describe the drainage system, and its existing and predicted problems. The off-site analysis report should include location, physical description, problems, and field observations. The descriptions should be used to determine whether adequate mitigation can be identified, or whether a more detailed analysis is necessary.

If a quantitative analysis is required by the Administrator or designee (see Chapter 2, Core Requirement #11), the quantitative downstream analysis will include modeling the hydraulics of the proposed project and all other sources of runoff tributary to the receiving water body for the appropriate Design Event. The Project Engineer shall include an analysis of the impact of the 24-hour, 100-year event (in addition to “Design Event” analysis) for each component of the system including pond spillway.

Describe the proposed approach for managing run-on from upstream properties including whether run-on will be diverted around the project or incorporated into the site’s stormwater system. The off-site analysis upstream of the property will include all properties located topographically uphill from the project that do, or may, contribute flow through the project site.

Describe how runoff from any public road frontage is managed. If runoff from the road is not collected in a roadway ditch or other public conveyance system, then the project shall incorporate any roadway runoff into the Permanent Stormwater Control Plans for the site.

Summarize measures that will be used to protect properties and waterways downstream from the development site from erosion due to increases in the velocity and peak volumetric flow rate of stormwater runoff from the project site. Describe how flow from the project site will be discharged to adjacent properties per the requirements of Volume III (i.e., easement, dispersion, spreader, etc.).

3.8.1.9 Drainage Report Section 9 – Utilities

Describe how utilities will be installed to ensure no conflicts with proposed stormwater quantity and quality control measures.

3.8.1.10 Drainage Report Section 10 — Covenants, Dedications, Easements

Describe legal instruments needed to guarantee preservation of drainage system and access for maintenance purposes (attach copies). Describe the organization or person which will be responsible for operation and maintenance of storm drainage facilities.

3.8.1.11 Drainage Report Section 11 – Property Owners Association Articles of Incorporation

Attach a copy of the Articles of Incorporation, if applicable.

3.8.1.12 Drainage Report Section 12 – Other Permits or Conditions Placed on the Project

Construction of road and drainage facilities may require additional permits from other agencies. These additional permits may contain more restrictive drainage control requirements. This section should provide the title of any other necessary permits, the agencies requiring the other permits, and identify the permit requirements that affect the project.

Other agencies including, but not limited to, those listed below may require drainage review for a proposed project's impact on surface and stormwater and conveyance systems. The applicant should take care to note that these other agency drainage requirements are separate from, and in addition to, Thurston County's drainage requirements. The applicant will be responsible to coordinate joint agency drainage review, including resolution of any conflicting requirements between agencies.

The additional agencies that may require permits for some projects are listed in Table I - 3.1. However, this is not a complete list of permits that may be required.

Table I - 3.1 Other Potential Permits

Agency	Permit/Approval
Thurston County Public Health and Social Services Department – Environmental Health Division	Onsite Sewage Disposal and Well Permits
Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT)	Developer/Local Agency Agreement
Washington State Department of Ecology	Short Term Water Quality Modification Approval
Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife	Hydraulic Project Approval
Washington State Department of Ecology	Dam Safety Permit
United States Army Corps of Engineers	Section 10 Permit
United States Army Corps of Engineers	Section 401 Certification
United States Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404 Permit
Thurston County	Shoreline Permit

Thurston County	ROW Permit
Thurston County	Wetlands Permit

3.8.2 Construction SWPPP Elements

The elements of a Construction SWPPP (below) are addressed in the Drainage and Erosion Control Report following the Drainage Report Sections:

1. Mark clearing limits/preserve vegetation
2. Establish construction access
3. Control flow rates
4. Install sediment controls
5. Stabilize soils
6. Protect slopes
7. Protect drain inlets
8. Stabilize channels and outlets
9. Control pollutants
10. Control dewatering
11. Maintain BMPs
12. Manage the project.
13. Protect LID BMPs

SWPPP elements are described in detail in Volume II.

3.8.3 Drawings and Specifications

It is the responsibility of the Project Engineer to ensure that engineering plans supporting the Drainage and Erosion Control Plan shall be sufficiently clear to construct the Project in proper sequence, using specified methods and materials, with sufficient dimensions to fulfill intent of drainage laws and ordinances and these design guidelines.

3.8.3.1 Required Drawing Size

Required sheet size is 22" x 34" and text and details shall be of such size as to be legible at ½ size (11" x 17"). Submittals shall include full size drawings, half size (11" x 17") drawings, as well as PDF files and AutoCAD drawing files.

3.8.3.2 Required Drawing Protocol

All drawings shall generally comply with the requirements of the Thurston County Road standards, Chapter 3, "Plan Format" and Thurston County CAD standards. These are available from Thurston County Department of Public Works. Where those standards conflict with the standards of this Manual this Manual shall govern.

3.8.3.3 Number of Sheets - Content

Plans will include sheets adequate to clearly display the following:

3.8.3.3.1 Vicinity Map

Show Project boundaries, sub-basin boundaries, and off-site area tributary to the project. Show contours, major drainage features (such as channels and detention facilities and floodways), and flow path to receiving waters. Identify existing buildings, roads, and facilities adjacent to or within the project site on the drawings. Identify existing and proposed utility locations, and construction clearing limits on the drawings.

3.8.3.3.2 Site Map

On a topographic map, show existing conditions and the proposed Project including (as applicable) but not limited to:

- Existing topography for the site and at least 50 feet beyond site boundaries
- Finished grades
- Existing structures within 100 feet of project boundaries
- Utilities
- Easements - both existing and proposed
- Environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., gullies, ravines, swales, wetlands, steep slopes, estuaries, springs, wetlands, creeks, lakes, etc). For natural drainage features, show direction of flow.
- 100-year flood plain boundary (if applicable)
- Existing and proposed wells on-site and on adjacent properties (both "of record" and not "of record") within setbacks as specified in Appendix V-E
- Existing and proposed fuel tanks
- Existing and proposed on-site sanitary systems within setbacks as specified in Appendix V-E

- Proposed structures including roads, parking surfaces
- Lot dimensions and areas
- Proposed drainage facilities and sufficient cross sections and details to build
- Standard stormwater plan notes. Example notes are found in Appendix G of this volume (Volume I). Provide only those notes that apply.

Topography must be field verified for all areas where site improvements are to be constructed including drainage easements and conveyance systems. Maximum contour intervals on the site plan shall be as follows:

- Up to 10 percent slopes: 2-foot contour intervals.
- Over 10 percent to less than 20 percent slopes: 5-foot contour intervals.
- 20 percent or greater slopes: 10-foot contour intervals.
- Elevations shall be at 25-foot intervals.

3.8.3.3.3 Permanent Stormwater Control Plan

Show the following information:

Plans or worksheets of open channel systems shall show water surface elevation for the design storm, invert elevations at breaks in grade, design discharge, design velocity, and any other data that facilitates plan review including:

- Schedule of catch basins with the following information:
 - Catch Basin/Manhole Identifier
 - Street Name
 - Cross Street
 - Stationing
 - Street side
 - Catch Basin diameter or size
 - Invert in/out
 - Pipe Diameter in/out.
 - Cover/rim elevation

- Detention/Infiltration/Wet Ponds to include:
 - Catch points for cuts and fills
 - Max design water level, water quality water level, overflow level
 - Clear path of overflow to downstream collection point
 - Outfalls and energy dissipation at outfalls
 - Inlet and outlet pipe invert elevations, slopes and pipe lengths.
- Drainage Details and Notes
 - Details of all BMPs, including plan and profile, materials used, and depths, i.e., soils, liners, pipes
 - Construction notes and specifications for all BMPs
 - Cross-sections (ponds, swales, roadways, etc.).
 - A map showing the location of newly planted and retained trees claimed for flow reduction credits.
 - Table showing which Core Requirements the BMP is designed for (CR's #5, #6, and/or #7)

3.8.3.3.4 Other Required Plans/Drawings

Include copies of other required plans such as:

- Soil Management Plan
- Landscape Plan
- Road profiles & roadway sections.
- Utility plans (sewer, water, septic).

3.8.3.3.5 Work Map (or maps) (bound into Drainage Report)

On a topographic map at the same scale and contour interval as the site map, show:

- Unit areas contributing to a reach of swale or to a catch basin including off-site area. Identify areas contributing to retention/detention facilities. Show the following on the work map (or on a schedule) for unit areas: area, percent impervious, average slope, and estimated ultimate infiltration rate.

- Conveyance data, identifier (for reference to model output), length, slope, inverts up and down
- Overland flow paths and distances
- Soil types
- Locations of soil pits and infiltration tests
- Spot water surface elevations discharges and velocities for the Design Event.

The SWPPP drawing shall show:

- Construction entrance detail
- Silt fences and traps
- Mulching and vegetation plan
- Clearing and grubbing limits
- Existing and finished grade
- Standard erosion control plan notes. Example notes are found in the individual BMP design guidelines in Volume II.

3.8.3.4 Plans and Specifications

The most recent editions of Standard Specifications and Standard Plans (see Appendix I-A, Glossary) shall be the standards for all design and construction of drainage facilities not explicitly described herein. In the event of a conflict between the Standard Specifications, Standard Plans, and this DDECM, this Manual shall prevail.

3.8.4 Maintenance Plan

The Maintenance Plan will be prepared as a standalone document, including all necessary figures, maps, and drawings. The Maintenance Plan should be bound separately and submitted for review and acceptance by Thurston County at the time of submittal of the Final Drainage and Erosion Control Plan for the project. Acceptance of the Maintenance Plan by Thurston County is required prior to final project acceptance.

3.8.4.1 Contents of Plan

The Project Engineer will prepare a Maintenance Plan including the following:

- A statement of where the Maintenance Plan will be kept and that it must be made available for inspection by Thurston County upon request

- A copy of the Maintenance Agreement (Commercial/Industrial or Residential) executed by the property owner and accepted as to form by Thurston County
- A maintenance activity log in a format that includes sufficient space to list maintenance activities completed as a result of inspections
- Facility Summary Forms prepared for each stormwater facility as part of final permitting
- A written description of each flow control and treatment facility and an overview of the stormwater system for the site explaining the principles of operations and general maintenance requirements and providing such information from the Drainage Report as might be necessary to the future maintenance of the stormwater facilities. This might include the design capacity of conveyance facilities, slope of pipes and swales, size and dimensions of infiltration and/or detention facilities and calculated release rates for various storm events.
- A drawing showing all stormwater facilities, drainage easements, access easements, etc., with a key referencing the applicable maintenance checklists required to be used in performing routine inspection and maintenance for the facility
- Engineering drawings of the stormwater facilities including details and specifications shall be included. Drawings may be 11" x 17" or 22" x 34" and included in a map pocket.
- All applicable maintenance checklists for facilities included in the project. The applicant shall only include those checklists that apply to the project.
- Vegetation Management Plan
- Identification of the responsible maintenance organization
- A description of the required maintenance frequency for each facility
- A description of required recordkeeping and reports and frequency of submittal of reports to Thurston County
- An estimate of the average annual cost of maintenance will be included. The annual cost shall include the annualized cost of major maintenance items such as sediment removal from ponds, etc.
- A pollution source control plan per Volume IV. Language that prohibits unauthorized modifications, unless approved by the County

- Language that provides for a county approval process and allows modification to the covenant, or to the Maintenance and Source Control Manual
- Language that provides for a county process (remedies) for situations where the responsible party fails to perform the required maintenance or fails to implement the pollution source control measures
- Language that provides access authority to the County for purposes of inspection, maintenance, and repair
- Language that provides for reimbursement to the County by the responsible party in the event that the County incurs costs related to maintenance or repair

See Appendix V-C and Appendix I-E for additional guidance.

3.8.4.2 Identify Organization Responsible for Maintenance

It is Thurston County's policy that the property owner(s) shall maintain storm drainage facilities, or in the case of a subdivision, the POA shall maintain drainage facilities. The Maintenance Plan shall be prepared to Thurston County's specifications and held by the property owner or for a subdivision, included by reference in the articles of incorporation of the Property Owners Association.

3.8.4.3 Vegetation Management Plan

A vegetation management plan shall be included in the Stormwater Facilities Maintenance Plan for the project and shall include recommended plantings for each stormwater facility and specifications for maintenance and replacement plantings. The effectiveness of many stormwater facilities will depend on the species planted in them and their proper maintenance. Consult Appendix V-E regarding proper species for the design condition and for their requirements for maintenance.

3.8.4.4 Pollution Source Control

Pollution source control is the application of pollution prevention practices on a developed site to reduce contamination of stormwater runoff **at its source**. Best management practices (BMPs) and resource management systems are designed to reduce the amount of contaminants used or discharged to the environment.

The Maintenance Plan shall contain language regarding pollution source control that is specifically developed for the type of site covered by the plan. The pollution source control section of the plan shall incorporate the relevant information found in Volume IV of this Manual, unless otherwise accepted by the Administrator or designee.

3.8.4.5 Annual Report Required

The owner shall submit an annual report to Thurston County by August 31st of each calendar year to include, at a minimum, the following:

- Name, address, and telephone number of the businesses, persons, or firms responsible for plan implementation, and the person completing the report
- Time period covered by the report
- A chronological summary of activities conducted to implement the programs required by the Maintenance Plan. A photocopy of the applicable section of the logbook, with any additional explanation needed, shall normally suffice. For any activities conducted by paid parties, include a copy of the invoice for services.
- An outline of planned activities for the next year.

The annual report shall be submitted to the Water Resources Division of the Thurston County Department of Resource Stewardship.

3.8.5 Project Completion Criteria

3.8.5.1 Inspection Report – Drainage and Erosion Control Plans

For Drainage and Erosion Control Plans, in addition to inspection performed by Thurston County, the applicant must retain a licensed Civil Engineer to inspect or oversee inspection of the project as directed by the Drainage and Erosion Control Plan and/or the Administrator or designee. (See inspection reporting requirements, Appendix I-C.) The Engineer must file a construction inspection report with Thurston County as shown in Appendix I-C before the project is made final. The report will consist of a completed form and sufficient additional text to describe all factors relating to the construction and operation of the system to meet treatment, erosion control, detention/retention, flow control, and conveyance requirements.

The Engineer or his/her designee shall keep records of inspections of drainage and erosion control facilities. Records of inspection shall be submitted to the County upon request at any time during the course of the project.

3.8.5.1.1 Closed-Circuit Television Inspection and Air Pressure Test

All new storm drain pipelines 8-inches diameter and greater shall be closed-circuit television (CCTV) inspected and air pressure tested (APT) by the developer, contractor, or applicant prior to final project acceptance. See Appendix I-H: Closed-Circuit Television Inspection and Air Pressure Test, for requirements.

3.8.5.2 As-Built Submittal – Drainage and Erosion Control Plans

For Drainage and Erosion Control Plans, the Project Engineer shall submit as-built drawings bearing the Project Engineer's seal showing all final locations and elevations, materials, and changes from the design. Final elevations, locations, slopes, grades, roadway alignments, etc. shall be based on a field survey conducted by a licensed professional surveyor and shall be stamped by the surveyor as a record of the final constructed location and elevation of facilities shown. The volume of any ponds, vaults, tanks, etc. included in the design shall be calculated based on the as-built survey and this information shall be noted on the as-built drawing. Changes from the approved plans shall be clearly identified using clouding, bold text or other methods to clearly identify those items that were changed during construction. Note that changes from the accepted plan will be reviewed by the County and may be subject to action by the Administrator or designee.

3.8.5.3 Phased Projects Submittals – Drainage and Erosion Control Plans

A plan showing the overall project, clearly delineating phase boundaries, and estimating dates of construction, shall be part of any initial submittal. Phased projects shall be completed in accordance with accepted plans and in accordance with standard phased development requirements for Thurston County. The thresholds of Chapter 2 shall apply to the entire development including all phases.

3.9 Additional Submittal Information

3.9.1 Qualifications of Project Engineers

The Project Engineer responsible for completion of Drainage and Erosion Control Plans and Engineered Abbreviated Drainage Plans shall be a Civil Engineer with a current State of Washington Professional Engineer's license. All plans and specifications, calculations, construction inspection reports, and all other submittals which will become part of the permanent record of the Project must bear the Project Engineer's official seal.

3.9.2 Review and Acceptance Does Not Confer Responsibility

Thurston County will review all drainage related submittals for general compliance with specific criteria. Acceptance by the County does not relieve the applicant or Project Engineer of responsibility for ensuring that all facilities are safe, and that calculations, plans, specifications, construction, and as-built drawings comply with normal engineering standards, this Manual, and applicable federal, state, and local laws and codes.

3.9.3 Time Limitations of Acceptance for Plans

Drainage and Erosion Control Plans and Abbreviated Drainage Plans shall expire when acceptance for the permitted activity (e.g., preliminary plat, clearing, grading, building

permit) expires. After expiration, a new Drainage and Erosion Control Plan must be completed subject to conditions and requirements applicable at that time.

3.9.4 Aesthetic Considerations

Drainage facilities shall be made attractive features of the urban environment. Engineers are encouraged to be creative in shaping and landscaping facilities and to consider aesthetics when choosing design alternatives (e.g., parking lot paving, conveyance systems, detention facilities, weirs, check structures). See Volume V and Appendix V-E for aesthetic and landscaping criteria.

The applicant shall provide an informational sign for all aboveground stormwater facilities located within the development tract. The sign for storm ponds shall be constructed and worded as specified in Appendix V-E. Other stormwater facilities including swales, rain gardens, dispersion areas, etc. shall also include signage and fencing identifying the area as a stormwater facility and not to disturb. Individual BMPs also include requirements for signage and fencing. See Volume V for more information.

3.9.5 Drainage Plans for Environmentally Sensitive Areas

3.9.5.1 Development in an Environmentally Sensitive Area

Where buffer zones have been established by the County to restrict development near an environmentally sensitive area or critical area, the applicant shall obtain and implement the requirements of those regulations in addition to any requirements of this Manual.

3.9.5.2 Acceptance of Dedication of Buffers

Buffers for natural drainage features can provide water quality benefits. Consult the jurisdiction regarding their policy on acceptance of buffers.

3.9.6 Easements and Access

3.9.6.1 Easements for Natural Channels and Stormwater Facilities

All man-made drainage facilities, conveyances, and all natural channels (including swales, stream channels, lake shores, wetlands, potholes, estuaries, gullies, ravines, etc.) shall be located within easements. Easements shall contain the natural features and facilities and shall allow jurisdiction access to them for purposes of inspection, maintenance, flood control, water quality monitoring, and other activities permitted by law.

3.9.6.2 Easements for Access

Specific access requirements for ponds are included in Volume V, Appendix V-E. Generally, a minimum 15-foot wide access easement shall be provided to drainage facilities from a public street or right-of-way and shall provide a 12-foot minimum width drivable path surfaced with lattice block pavement, crushed rock, or other acceptable surface to allow year-round equipment access to the facility. The easement shall include easement boundary markers which shall be fiberglass utility markers with a

reflective easement tag, located at each corner of the easement, at angle points and at least every 100 feet along the length of the easement. Contact Thurston County Water Resources Division for additional information on easement marker requirements.

3.9.6.3 Easements for Conveyance Systems

Easement requirements for conveyance systems are described in Volume III, Section 3.6.2.

Chapter 4 - Stormwater BMP Selection Process

This chapter aids in the selection of appropriate flow control and runoff treatment BMPs to meet Core Requirements #5 (Onsite Stormwater Management), 6 (Runoff Treatment), and 7 (Flow Control). This chapter is organized as follows:

- **Section 4.1:** Types of BMPs and satisfying Core Requirement
- **Section 4.2:** Step-by-step process for determining the type of Runoff Treatment BMPs applicable to the project.
- **Section 4.3:** Additional treatment facility selection factors, including pollutants of concern and BMPs for specific land uses.
- **Section 4.4:** Process for determining the type of Flow Control BMPs most appropriate for the project.

4.1 Introduction

Thurston County's pollution control strategy is to emphasize pollution prevention first, through the application of source control BMPs. Then the application of appropriate on-site, treatment, and flow control facilities fulfills the statutory obligation to provide AKART, or "all known available and reasonable methods by industries and others to prevent and control the pollution of the waters of the State of Washington" (RCW 90.48.010). Stormwater BMPs described in this chapter focus on reducing or mitigating the hydrologic and water quality impacts of development. These BMPs address the following Core Requirements: Core Requirement #5: Onsite Stormwater Management

- LID BMPs are site design and stormwater management techniques that seek to minimize the stormwater impacts of development by mimicking natural hydrologic processes. LID BMPs are required if feasible. See Appendix III-D, Volume III for LID feasibility criteria.
- Onsite BMPs are measures to protect soils and control roof drainage and other runoff to prevent stormwater from leaving the site as much as possible.

4.1.1.1 Core Requirement #6: Runoff Treatment

- Basic treatment BMPs remove sediment from the water column to prevent sedimentation of receiving waters and the adverse effects of sedimentation on fish and amphibians. Sediments can also carry other pollutants, and sediment removal reduces the level of these other pollutants in the runoff.

- Enhanced treatment BMPs provide a greater degree of removal of dissolved metals than “basic” runoff treatment BMPs. (Dissolved metals are toxic to salmon and other endangered species.)
- Phosphorus treatment BMPs include larger wet pond facilities, media filtration BMPs, and treatment trains intended to reduce total phosphorus concentrations in nutrient-sensitive lakes and streams.
- Oil control BMPs remove non-polar, hydrophobic substances (oil and grease) from stormwater by trapping the floating material with baffles or other physical barriers or by filtration through filter media or compost amended biofiltration swales. They are required for high use sites.

4.1.1.2 Core Requirement #7: Flow Control

- Flow control BMPs are infiltration and/or detention BMPs that control the hydrologic impacts of stormwater by matching predevelopment peak flows, flow durations, and levels of infiltration.
- Applying LID and on-site BMPs within a threshold discharge area is encouraged and may decrease the size of or eliminate the need for traditional flow control BMPs.

Selection of construction-phase stormwater pollution prevention BMPs to meet Core Requirement #2 is described in Volume II. Selection of post-construction source control BMPs to meet Core Requirement #3 is described in Volume IV.

4.2 Step-by-Step Runoff Treatment BMP Selection Process

Runoff Treatment BMPs might apply to the project (or a TDA within the project) if directed by Section 2.3 Applying Core Requirements, 2.4.7 Core Requirement #6: Runoff Treatment, and/or 2.4.8 Core Requirement #7: Flow Control, or if the project is using an infiltration BMP per Volume V Infiltration BMPs.

This section may also be referred to as direct by Ecology’s UIC Program to determine acceptable Runoff Treatment BMPs prior to UIC wells.

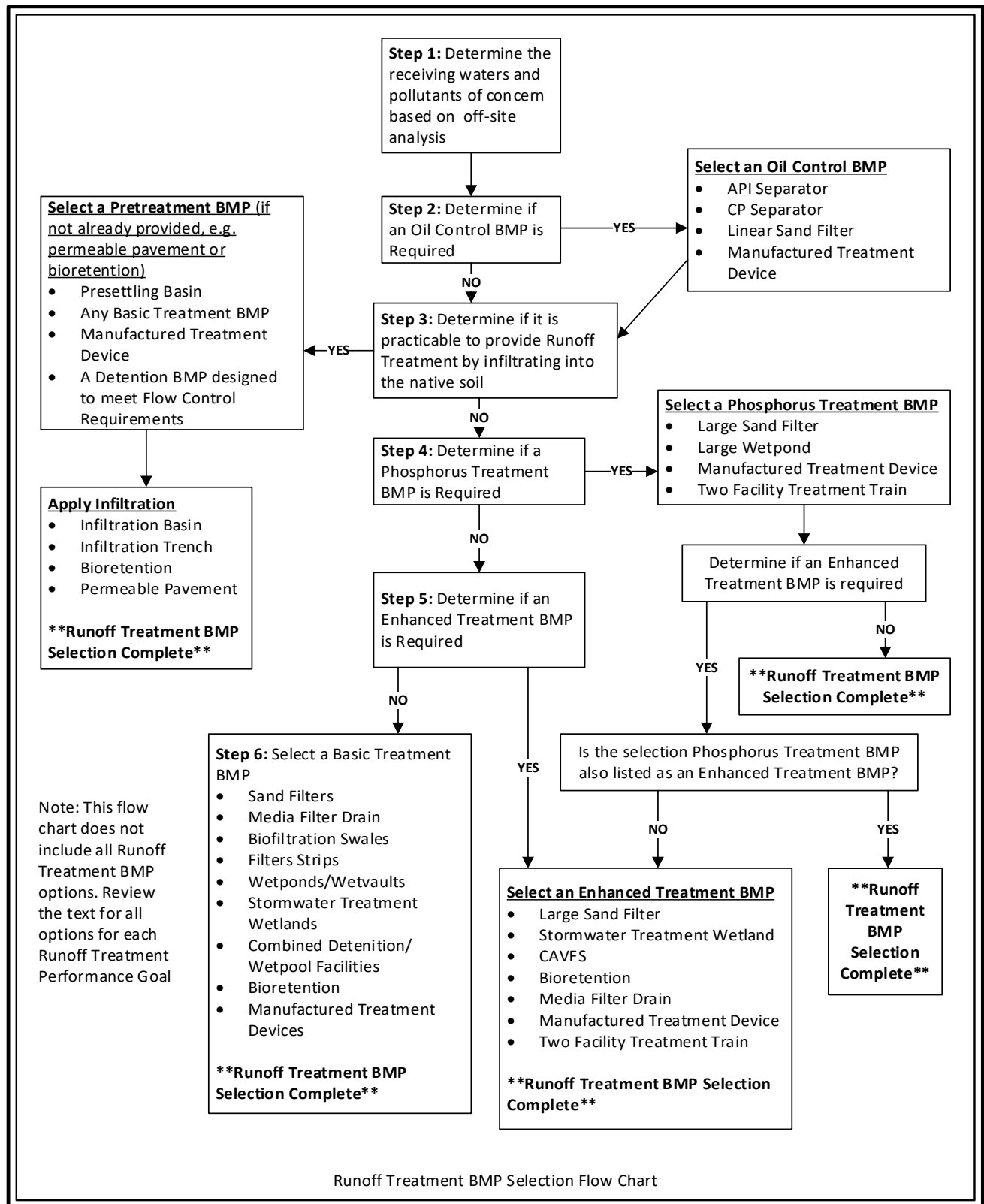


Figure I - 4.1 Runoff Treatment BMP Selection Flow Chart

4.2.1 Step 1: Determine the Receiving Waters and Pollutants of Concern Based on Off-site Analysis

An offsite analysis is recommended in order to obtain a more complete determination of the potential impacts of a stormwater discharge. Even without an offsite analysis, the project proponent must determine the natural receiving water for the stormwater drainage from the project site (groundwater, wetland, lake, stream, or saltwater). This is necessary to determine the level of Runoff Treatment applicable to the site. If the discharge is to the municipal storm drainage system, the receiving water for the discharge must be determined.

Verify whether any type of water quality management plans and/or local ordinances or regulations have established specific requirements for that (those) receiving water(s). You must meet the more stringent of either of the controls described in this section or those in the water quality management plan(s). Examples of plans to be aware of include:

- **Watershed or Basin Plans:** These can be developed to cover a wide variety of geographic scales (e.g., Water Resource Inventory Areas, or sub-basins of a few square miles), and can be focused solely on establishing stormwater requirements (e.g., “Stormwater Basin Plans”), or can address a number of pollution and water quantity issues, including urban stormwater (e.g., Puget Sound Non-Point Action Plans).
- **Water Clean-up Plans:** These plans establish a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) of a pollutant or pollutants in a specific receiving water or basin and identify actions necessary to remain below that maximum loading. The plans may identify discharge limitations or management limitations (e.g., use of specific treatment facilities) for stormwater discharges from new and redevelopment projects.
- **Groundwater Management Plans (Wellhead Protection Plans):** To protect groundwater quality and/or quantity, these plans may identify actions required of stormwater discharges.
- **Lake Management Plans:** These plans are developed to protect lakes from eutrophication due to inputs of phosphorus and other nutrients from the drainage basin. Control of phosphorus from new development is a likely requirement in any such plans.

An analysis of the proposed land use(s) of the project should also be used to determine the stormwater pollutants of concern.

4.2.2 Step 2: Determine if an Oil Control BMP is Required

The use of Oil Control BMPs is dependent upon the specific land use proposed for development. Note that when an Oil Control BMP is required, it is in addition to Runoff

BMPs required to meet other applicable Runoff Treatment Performance Goals (Basic, Enhanced, or Phosphorus).

If an Oil Control BMP is required, select and apply an appropriate Oil Control BMP from the options below. After selecting an Oil Control BMP, proceed to Step 3.

If an Oil Control BMP is not required, proceed directly to Step 3.

4.2.2.1 The Oil Control Performance Goal

Oil Control is intended to achieve the goals of no ongoing or recurring visible sheen, and to have a 24-hour average Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) concentration no greater than 10 mg/l, and a maximum of 15 mg/l for a discrete sample (grab sample).

Note: Use the method for NWTPH-Dx in *Analytical methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons* (Ecology 1997). If the concentration of gasoline is of interest, the method for NWTPH-Gx should be used to analyze grab samples.

4.2.2.2 When is Oil Control Required?

Oil control BMPs are required for areas that typically generate high concentrations of oil due to high traffic turnover for the frequent transfer of oil. These types of area include:

- An area of a commercial or industrial site subject to an expected average daily traffic (ADT) count equal to or greater than 100 vehicles per 1,000 square feet of gross building area or 300 total trip ends per day. Gasoline stations, with or without small food stores, will likely exceed this threshold.
- An area of a commercial or industrial site subject to petroleum storage and transfer in excess of 1,500 gallons per year, not including routinely delivered heating oil. This petroleum storage and transfer criterion is intended to address regular transfer operations such as gasoline service stations, not occasional filling of heating oil tanks.
- An area of a commercial or industrial site subject to parking, storage or maintenance of 25 or more vehicles that are over 10 tons gross weight (trucks, buses, trains, heavy equipment, etc.) In general, all-day parking areas are not intended to require Oil Control BMPs.
- A road intersection with a measured average daily traffic (ADT) count of 25,000 vehicles or more on the main roadway and 15,000 vehicles or more on any intersecting roadway, excluding projects proposing primarily pedestrian or bicycle use improvements. The traffic count can be estimated using information from *Trip Generation Manual*, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers, or from a traffic study prepared by a professional engineer or transportation specialist with experience in traffic estimation.

The following land uses may have areas that require Oil Control BMPs. Further, these sites require special attention to the Oil Control BMP selected.

- Industrial Machinery and Equipment, and Railroad Equipment Maintenance Areas
- Log Storage and Sorting Yards
- Aircraft Maintenance Areas
- Railroad Yards
- Fueling Stations
- Vehicle Maintenance and Repair Sites
- Construction Businesses (paving, heavy equipment storage and maintenance, storage of petroleum products).

4.2.2.3 How to Apply Oil Control to the Project Site

Oil control facilities are to be placed upstream of other facilities, as close to the source of oil generation as possible.

For sites that require oil control located within a larger commercial center, Oil Control BMPs are only required for the impervious surface(s) subjected to the activities listed above. If common parking for multiple businesses is provided, Oil Control BMPs shall be applied to the number of parking stalls required for the business that requires oil control. However, if the runoff contributing to the Oil Control BMP includes runoff from other areas, the Oil Control BMP must be sized to treat all water passing through it.

Roadway intersections that trigger the above thresholds shall provide oil control for lanes where vehicles accumulate during the signal cycle, including left and right turn lanes and through lanes, from the beginning of the left turn pocket. If no left turn pocket exists, the area treated shall begin at a distance equal to three car lengths from the stop line. If runoff from the intersection drains to more than two collection areas that do not combine within the intersection, treatment may be limited to any two of the collection areas.

4.2.2.4 Oil Control BMP Options

The following BMPs are currently recognized as providing Runoff Treatment that meets the Oil Control Performance Goal:

- **BMP OW.01:** API-Type Oil/Water Separator
- **BMP OW.02:** Coalescing Plate Oil/Water Separator

- **BMP MF.03: Linear Sand Filter**

Note: BMP MF.03: Linear Sand Filter is also used in the Basic, Enhanced, and Phosphorus Treatment performance goals. If used to satisfy one of those performance goals, the same BMP shall not also be used to satisfy the oil control requirement unless increased maintenance is assured. This increase in maintenance is to prevent clogging of the filter by oil so that it will function for suspended solids, metals, and phosphorus removal as well. Quarterly cleaning is required unless otherwise specified by the designer.

4.2.3 Step 3: Determine if it is Practicable to Provide Runoff Treatment by Infiltrating into the Native Soil

Due to the hydrologic benefits of infiltration, evaluate whether it is practicable to provide Runoff Treatment by infiltrating into the site's native soils before considering other Runoff Treatment BMPs. If Runoff Treatment by infiltrating into the native soil is practicable, it has the advantage that it is presumed to meet the Phosphorus, Enhanced, and Basic Treatment Performance Goals.

The guidance in Volume V Infiltration BMPs must be followed for designing infiltration BMPs. Volume III, Section 2.3 Site Suitability details the site conditions that must be met for infiltration to be practicable for the site and includes conditions specific to using the native soil for Runoff Treatment.

Most infiltration BMPs should be preceded by a pretreatment BMP to reduce the occurrence of plugging. Some infiltration BMPs have pretreatment integrated into the BMP, such as BMP LID.09: Permeable Paving and BMP LID.08: Bioretention, and therefore it is not necessary to provide additional pretreatment prior to infiltration. Any Basic Treatment BMPs, or detention ponds, vaults, or tanks designed to meet Flow Control requirements, can also be used for pre-treatment. If an oil/water separator is necessary for oil control, it could also function as the pre-settling basin as long as the influent suspended solids concentration are not high. However, frequent inspections are necessary to determine when accumulated solids exceeds the 6-inch depth at which clean-out is recommended (See Volume V, Appendix C: Maintenance Guidelines).

Infiltration through soils that do not meet the criteria for Runoff Treatment per Volume III, Section 2.3 Site Suitability is allowable as a Flow Control BMP only. Use of infiltration through such soils is acceptable provided the appropriate type of Runoff Treatment BMP (Enhanced, Phosphorus, or Basic) is provided as directed in the steps below.

If it is practicable to provide Runoff Treatment by infiltrating into the native soil, select and apply a Pre-treatment BMP and an infiltration BMP. The Runoff Treatment selection process is completed.

If it is not practicable to provide Runoff Treatment by infiltrating into the native soil, proceed to Step 4.

4.2.4 Step 4: Determine if Phosphorus Treatment BMP is Required

The use of Phosphorus Treatment BMPs is dependent upon the location of the site proposed for development. Note that when a Phosphorus Treatment BMP is required, a separate Basic Treatment BMP is not also required. Phosphorus Treatment BMPs meet both the Phosphorus Treatment Performance Goal as well as the Basic Treatment Performance Goal.

The plans, ordinances, and regulations identified in Step 1 are a good reference to help determine if the subject site is in an area where a Phosphorus Treatment MP is required.

If a Phosphorus Treatment BMP is required, select and apply an appropriate Phosphorus Treatment BMP from the options below. After selecting a Phosphorus Treatment BMP, proceed to Step 5.

If a Phosphorus Treatment BMP is not required, proceed directly to Step 5.

4.2.4.1 The Phosphorus Treatment Performance Goal

Phosphorus Treatment is intended to achieve a goal of 50 percent total phosphorus removal for a range of influent concentrations of 0.1 – 0.5 mg/l total phosphorus. The choices are also intended to achieve the Basic Treatment performance goal.

The Phosphorus Treatment performance goal applies to the water quality design storm volume or flow rate, whichever is applicable. The incremental portion of runoff in excess of the water quality design flow rate or volume can be routed around the facility (creating an off-line Runoff Treatment BMP) or can be passed through the BMP (creating an on-line Runoff Treatment BMP) provided a net pollutant reduction is maintained. Ecology encourages the design and operation of Runoff Treatment BMPs that engage a bypass at flow rates higher than the water quality design flow rate. This is acceptable provided that the overall reduction in phosphorus loading (treated plus bypassed) is at least equal to that achieved with initiating bypass at the water quality design flow rate. Note that wet pool facilities are always designed to be on-line.

4.2.4.2 When is Phosphorus Treatment Required?

Phosphorus Treatment BMPs are required for projects (or portions of projects) within watersheds that have been determined by Thurston County, local governments, Ecology, or the USEPA to be sensitive to phosphorus and are being managed to control phosphorus. The following sources are examples that the county may use for determining whether a water body is sensitive to phosphorus:

- Those waterbodies reported under section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act, and designated as not supporting beneficial uses due to phosphorus or other water quality criteria related to excessive phosphorus;

- Those listed in Washington State's Nonpoint Source Assessment required under section 319(a) of the Clean Water Act due to nutrients.

The following Thurston County lakes are reported under Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act and designated as not supporting beneficial uses due to phosphorus.

- Black Lake
- Capitol Lake
- Clear Lake
- Lawrence Lake
- Long Lake
- Pattison Lake (south arm)

Projects within any of these lakes' basins will be required to provide phosphorus treatment, unless a TMDL or County-approved lake management plan specifically identified phosphorus treatment as unnecessary.

Phosphorous treatment is also required for any projects meeting the thresholds for requiring runoff treatment in the Woodard Creek Basin.

If there is no lake management plan or TMDL for one of the above water bodies, and your project has the potential to contribute phosphorus to it (e.g., landscaped areas that will be fertilized, bare soils that could be transported off-site), phosphorus treatment is required.

4.2.4.3 How to Apply Phosphorus Treatment to the Project Site

If Phosphorus Treatment BMPs are required, select and apply a Phosphorus Treatment BMP from the options listed below. Select an option from the list after reviewing the BMP design guidance of each for compatibility with the site.

4.2.4.4 Phosphorus Treatment BMP Options

The following BMPs are currently recognized as providing Runoff Treatment that meets the Phosphorus Treatment Performance Goal:

- Infiltration through soils that meet the criteria for Runoff Treatment per Volume III, Section 2.3.

Pretreatment must precede infiltration through soils that meet the criteria for Runoff Treatment per Volume III, Section 2.3. A presettling basin or a Basic Treatment BMP can serve for pretreatment.

- Infiltration through soils that do NOT meet the criteria for Runoff Treatment per Volume III, Section 2.3, paired with:
 - a Basic Treatment BMP, AND
 - a minimum distance of ¼ mile between the infiltration location and the phosphorus sensitive receiving water (or tributary to that water).
- Large Sand Filter Basin – See BMP MF.01: Sand Filter Basin
- Large Wetpond – See BMP WP.02: Wet Ponds
- Manufactured Treatment Devices approved for phosphorus treatment – See Volume V, Chapter 9 Emerging Technologies
- Two-Facility Treatment Trains – See Table I – 4.1: Treatment Trains for Phosphorus Treatment

Table I - 4.1 Treatment Trains for Phosphorus Treatment

First Basic Treatment BMP	Second Treatment BMP
BMP BF.01: Basic Biofiltration Swale or BMP BF.02: Wet Biofiltration Swale or BMP BF.03: Continuous Inflow Biofiltration Swale or Basic Wetpond – See BMP WP.02: Wet Ponds or BMP WP.03: Wet Vaults or BMP WP01: Stormwater Treatment Wetlands or BMP WP.04: Combined Detention and Wet Pool Facilities (Basic)	BMP MF.01: Sand Filter Basin or BMP MF.02: Sand Filter Vault
BMP BF.04: Basic Filter Strip	BMP MF.03: Linear Sand Filter (no presettling needed)

<p>BMP MF.03: Linear Sand Filter</p> <p>Note that the concentrated flow from the linear sand filter will need to be converted to sheet flow prior to entering the basic filter strip. See Volume III, Section 3.9 Flow Spreading Options.</p>	<p>BMP BF.04: Basic Filter Strip</p>
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4.2.5 Step 5: Determine if an Enhanced Treatment BMP is Required

The use of Enhanced Treatment BMPs is dependent upon the specific land use proposed for development. Note that when an Enhanced Treatment BMP is required, a separate Basic Treatment BMP is not also required. Enhanced Treatment BMPs meet both the Enhanced Treatment Performance Goal as well as the Basic Treatment Performance Goal.

If a Phosphorus Treatment BMP is required (per Step 4 above), and an Enhanced Treatment BMP is also required, note that some BMPs can provide both Enhanced Treatment and Phosphorus Treatment. If a BMP is listed in both the Phosphorus Treatment BMP options list and the Enhanced Treatment options list, then that BMP may be used to provide both Phosphorus Treatment and Enhanced Treatment (as well as Basic Treatment). If a site that requires both Phosphorus Treatment BMPs and Enhanced Treatment BMPs selects an Enhanced Treatment BMP that is not also on the Phosphorus Treatment BMP options list, then a separate Phosphorus Treatment BMP must also be provided.

If an Enhanced Treatment BMP is required, select and apply an appropriate Enhanced Treatment BMP from the options below. You have completed the Runoff Treatment selection process.

If an Enhanced Treatment BMP is not required, but a Phosphorus Treatment BMP was required, selected, and applied per Step 4 above, you have completed the Runoff Treatment selection process.

If neither an Enhanced Treatment or Phosphorus Treatment BMP is required, proceed to Step 6.

4.2.5.1 The Enhanced Treatment Performance Goal

Enhanced Treatment BMPs are intended to provide a higher rate of removal of dissolved metals than Basic Treatment BMPs. Based on a review of dissolved metals removal from Basic Treatment BMPs, a “higher rate of removal” is currently defined as greater than 30% dissolved copper removal (assuming a dissolved copper influent range of 0.005 to 0.02 mg/l), and greater than 60% dissolved zinc removal (assuming a dissolved zinc influent range of 0.02 to 0.3 mg/l). In addition, Enhanced Treatment BMPs are also intended to achieve the Basic Treatment Performance Goals.

The Enhanced Treatment Performance Goal applies to the water quality design storm volume or flow rate, whichever is applicable. The incremental portion of runoff in excess of the water quality design flow rate or volume can be routed around the BMP (creating an off-line Runoff Treatment BMP) or can be passed through the BMP (creating an on-line Runoff Treatment BMP) provided a net pollutant reduction is maintained. Ecology encourages the design and operation of Runoff Treatment BMPs that engage a bypass at flow rates higher than the water quality design flow rate as long as the reduction in dissolved metals loading exceeds that achieved with initiating bypass at the water quality design flow rate. Note that wet pool BMPs are always designed to be on-line.

4.2.5.2 When is Enhanced Treatment Required?

Enhanced Treatment BMPs are required for the types of project sites listed below that:

- a. Discharge directly to fresh waters designated for aquatic life use or that have an existing aquatic life use; or
- b. Discharge to conveyance systems that are tributary to fresh waters designated for aquatic life use or that have an existing aquatic life use; or
- c. Infiltrate stormwater within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of a fresh water designated for aquatic life use or that has an existing aquatic life use.

The types of project sites are:

- Industrial project sites,
- Commercial project sites,
- Multi-family project sites, and
- High Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) roads as follows:

Within Urban Growth Management Areas:

- Fully controlled and partially controlled limited access highways with AADT counts of 15,000 or more
- All other roads with an AADT of 7,500 or greater

Outside of Urban Growth Management Areas:

- Roads with an AADT of 15,000 or greater unless discharging to a 4th Strahler order stream or larger

- Roads with an AADT of 30,000 or greater if discharging to a 4th Strahler order stream or larger (as determined using 1:24,000 scale maps to delineate stream order).

The following areas of the above-listed project sites do not require Enhanced Treatment BMPs:

- Areas that discharge directly, or indirectly through a municipal separate storm sewer system, to a Basic Treatment Receiving Water. Basic Treatment Receiving Waters in Thurston County currently include:
 - All salt water bodies
 - Nisqually River (downstream of Alder Lake)
 - Chehalis River (downstream of Bunker Creek)
- Landscaped areas of industrial, commercial, and multi-family project sites that do not involve any other pollution-generating sources (e.g., industrial activities, customer parking, storage of erodible or leachable material, wastes or chemicals).
- Parking lots of industrial and commercial project sites dedicated solely to parking of employees' private vehicles that do not involve any other pollution-generating sources (e.g., industrial activities, customer parking, storage of erodible or leachable material, wastes or chemicals).

For TDAs with a mix of land use types, Enhanced Treatment BMPs are required when the runoff from the areas subject to the Enhanced Treatment Performance Goal comprises 50% or more of the total runoff from the TDA.

4.2.5.3 How to Apply Enhanced Treatment to the Project Site

If Enhanced Treatment BMPs are required, select and apply an Enhanced Treatment BMP from the options listed below. Select an option from the list after reviewing the BMP design guidance of each for compatibility with the site.

4.2.5.4 Enhanced Treatment BMP Options

The following BMPs are currently recognized as providing Runoff Treatment that meets the Enhanced Treatment Performance Goal:

- Infiltration through soils that meet the criteria for Runoff Treatment per Volume III, Section 2.3

Pretreatment must precede infiltration through soils that meet the criteria for Runoff Treatment per Volume III, Section 2.3. A presettling basin or a Basic Treatment BMP can serve for pretreatment.

- Large Sand Filter Basin – See BMP MF.01: Sand Filter Basin
- BMP WP.01: Stormwater Treatment Wetlands
- Compost-Amended Vegetated Filter Strip (CAVFS) – See BMP BF.04: Basic Filter Strip
- BMP LID.08: Bioretention

Note: Stormwater runoff that filters through the bioretention soil mix will receive Enhanced Treatment. Where bioretention is intended to meet Runoff Treatment requirements for its drainage area, it must be designed, using an approved continuous runoff model, to pass at least 91% of the influent runoff flow through the bioretention soil mix.

- BMP MF.04: Media Filter Drain
- Manufactured Treatment Devices approved for enhanced treatment – see Volume V, Chapter 9 Emerging Technologies
- Two Facility Treatment Trains – see
- Table I - 4.2 Treatment Trains for Enhanced Treatment

Table I - 4.2 Treatment Trains for Enhanced Treatment

First Runoff Treatment BMP	Second Runoff Treatment BMP
BMP BF.01: Basic Biofiltration Swale or BMP BF.02: Wet Biofiltration Swale or BMP BF.03: Continuous Inflow Biofiltration Swale or Basic Wetpond – see BMP WP.02 Wetponds or BMP WP.03: Wetvaults or BMP WP.04: Combined Detention and Wetpool Facilities (Basic)	Basic Sand Filter Basin – see BMP MF.01: Sand Filter Basin or BMP MF.02: Sand Filter Vault or Manufactured Treatment Devices – See Volume V, Chapter 9 Emerging Technologies. The Manufactured Treatment Device must be a type approved for basic or enhanced treatment use by Ecology.
BMP BF.03: Basic Filter Strip	BMP MF.03: Linear Sand Filter (no pre-settling cell needed)
BMP MF.03: Linear Sand Filter	BMP BF.03: Basic Filter Strip

Note that the concentrated flow from the linear sand filter will need to be converted to sheet flow prior to entering the basic filter strip. See Volume III, Section 3.9 Flow Spreading Options.	
Basic Sand Filter Basin – see BMP MF.01: Sand Filter Basin or BMP MF.02: Sand Filter Vault **These options must include a presettling cell if the filter isn't preceded by a detention BMP.	Manufactured Treatment Devices – See Volume V, Chapter 9 Emerging Technologies. The Manufactured Treatment Device must be a type approved for basic or enhanced treatment use by Ecology.

4.2.6 Step 6: Select a Basic Treatment BMP

Note that if an Enhanced Treatment BMP or a Phosphorus Treatment BMP have been applied, an additional Basic Treatment BMP is not required. Phosphorus Treatment and Enhanced Treatment BMPs meet both the Basic Treatment Performance Goal as well as their own respective Performance Goals.

4.2.6.1 The Basic Treatment Performance Goal

The Basic Treatment BMP are intended to remove 80 percent of total suspended solids (TSS) for influent concentrations that are greater than 100 mg/l, but less than 200 mg/l. For influent concentrations greater than 200 mg/l, a higher treatment goal may be appropriate. For influent concentrations less than 100 mg/l, the facilities are intended to achieve an effluent goal of 20 mg/l TSS.

The performance goal applies to the water quality design storm volume or flow rate, whichever is applicable. The incremental portion of runoff in excess of the water quality design flow rate or volume can be routed around the BMP (creating an off-line Runoff Treatment BMP) or can be passed through the BMP (creating on-line Runoff Treatment BMP) provided a net TSS reduction is maintained. Ecology encourages the design and operation of treatment facilities that engage a bypass at flow rates higher than the water quality design flow rate as long as the reduction in TSS loading exceeds that achieved with initiating bypass at the water quality design flow rate. Note that Wet pool facilities are always designed to be online. The Basic Treatment Performance Goal assumes that the BMP is treating stormwater with a typical particle size distribution. For a description of a typical particle size distribution, please refer to Ecology's *Technical Guidance Manual for Evaluating Emerging Stormwater Treatment Technologies* (Ecology, 2011b).

4.2.6.2 When is Basic Treatment Required?

Areas that must provide Phosphorus Treatment BMPs or Enhanced Treatment BMPs do NOT have to provide additional Basic Treatment BMPs to meet the Basic Treatment Performance Goal.

If Phosphorus Treatment BMPs or Enhanced Treatment BMPs are not provided, Basic Treatment BMPs are required before discharging runoff off site through either infiltration or surface flow.

For TDAs with a mix of land use types, Basic Treatment BMPs are required when the runoff from the areas subject to the Basic Treatment Performance Goal comprised 50% or more of the total runoff from the TDA

4.2.6.3 How to Apply Basic Treatment to the Project Site

If Basic Treatment BMPs are required, select and apply a Basic Treatment BMP from the options listed below. Select an option from the list after reviewing the BMP design guidance of each for compatibility with the site.

4.2.6.4 Basic Treatment Options

The following BMPs are currently recognized as providing Runoff Treatment that meets the Basic Treatment Performance Goal:

- Infiltration (see Volume V, Chapter 3 Infiltration BMPs) into soils that meet the criteria for Runoff Treatment per Volume III, 2.3.

Pretreatment must precede infiltration through soils that meet the criteria for Runoff Treatment per Volume III, 2.3. A presettling basin or Basic Treatment BMP can serve for pretreatment.
- Basic Sand Filter Basin – see BMP MF.01: Sand Filter Basin
- Large Sand Filter Basin – see BMP MF.01: Sand Filter Basin
- BMP MF.02: Sand Filter Vault
- BMP MF.03: Linear Sand Filter
- BMP MF.04: Media Filter Drain
- BMP BF.01: Basic Biofiltration Swale
- BMP BF.02: Wet Biofiltration Swale
- BMP BF.03: Continuous Inflow Biofiltration Swale
- BMP BF.04: Basic Filter Strip
- Compost-Amended Vegetated Filter Strip (CAVFS) – see BMP BF.04: Basic Filter Strip
- BMP WP.02: Wet Ponds

- BMP WP.03: Wet Vaults

Note: A wet vault may be used for commercial, industrial, or road projects if there are space limitations. Thurston County discourages the use of wet vaults for residential projects. Combined detention/wet vaults are allowed. Any use of a wet vault for basic treatment requires specific authorization and acceptance by Thurston County based on site circumstances.

- BMP WP.01: Stormwater Treatment Wetlands
- BMP WP.04: Combined Detention and Wet Pool Facilities
- BMP LID.08: Bioretention

Note: Where bioretention is intended to fully meet Runoff Treatment requirements for its drainage area, it must be designed, using an approved continuous runoff model, to pass at least 91 percent of the influent runoff file through the imported soil mix.

- Manufactured Treatment Devices approved for basic, phosphorus, or enhanced treatment – See Volume V, Chapter 9 Emerging Technologies.

There are no further steps, the Runoff Treatment BMP selection process is completed.

4.3 Other Treatment Facility Selection Factors

Selection of a Runoff Treatment BMP should be based on physical site factors and pollutants of concern. Requirements for using Enhanced Treatment BMPs or Phosphorus Treatment BMPs represent BMP selection based on pollutants of concern. Even if the site is not subject to those requirements, try to choose a BMP that has been shown to remove the types of pollutants generated on the site. The types of physical site factors that influence BMP selection are summarized below.

4.3.1 Soil Type

The permeability of soil under a Runoff Treatment BMP has a profound influence on its effectiveness. This is particularly true for infiltration BMPs that are sited in sandy to loamy sand soils, and not generally appropriate for sites that have final infiltration rates of less than 0.3 inches per hour. Wetpool BMPs situated on coarser soils will need a synthetic liner or soil amendment to reduce the infiltration rate and provide treatment. Maintaining a permanent pool in the first cell is necessary to avoid resuspension of settled solids. Biofiltration swales in coarse soils can also be amended to reduce the infiltration rate.

4.3.2 High Sediment Input

High TSS loads can clog infiltration soil, sand filters and coalescing plate oil & water separators. Pretreatment with a presettling basin, wet vault, or another Basic Treatment BMP would typically be necessary.

4.3.3 Other Physical Factors

4.3.3.1 Slope

Steep slopes restrict the use of several BMPs. For example, biofiltration swales are usually situated on sites with slopes of less than 6 percent, although greater slopes can be considered. Infiltration BMPs are not suitable when the slope exceeds 15 percent.

4.3.3.2 High Water Table

Unless there is sufficient horizontal hydraulic receptor capacity, the water table acts as an effective barrier to exfiltration and can sharply reduce the efficiency of an infiltration system. If the seasonal high water table extends to within 5 feet of the bottom of an infiltration BMP, the site is seldom suitable.

4.3.3.3 Depth to Bedrock/ Hardpan/Till

The downward exfiltration of stormwater is also impeded if a bedrock or till layer lies too close to the surface. If the impervious layer lies within 5 feet below the bottom of the infiltration BMP, the site is seldom suitable. Similarly, pond BMPs are often not feasible if bedrock lies within the area that must be excavated.

4.3.3.4 Proximity to Foundations and Wells

Since infiltration BMPs convey runoff back into the soil, some sites may experience problems with local seepage. This can be a real problem if the BMP is located too close to a building foundation. Another risk is groundwater pollution; hence the requirement to site infiltration systems more than 100 feet away from drinking water wells.

4.3.3.5 Maximum Depth

Wet ponds are also subject to a maximum depth limit for the "permanent pool" volume. Deep ponds (greater than 8 feet) may stratify during summer and create low oxygen conditions near the bottom resulting in re-release of phosphorus and other pollutants back into the water.

4.4 Flow Control BMP Selection Process

This section is intended to aid in determining the type of Flow Control BMPs most appropriate for the project.

Flow Control BMPs might apply to the project (or TDA within the project) if directed by Section 2.3 Applying Core Requirements, 2.4.8 Core Requirement #7: Flow Control, and/or 2.4.9 Core Requirement #8: Wetlands Protection

4.4.1 Step 1: Determine Whether the Site is Suitable for Infiltration

Due to the multiple benefits of infiltration, Ecology recommends first evaluating whether infiltration is practicable to provide Flow Control. Flow Control may be required to comply with Core Requirement #5: On-site Stormwater Management, Core Requirement #7: Flow Control, and/or Core Requirement #8: Wetlands Protection. Note that Flow Control BMPs provided to meet Core Requirement #5: On-Site Stormwater Management can also be used in the analysis to help meet Core Requirement #7: Flow Control.

The guidance in Volume V, Chapter 3 Infiltration BMPs must be followed for designing infiltration BMPs. Volume III, Section 2.3 details the site conditions that must be met for infiltration to be practicable for the site and includes conditions specific to using the native soil for Runoff Treatment.

Infiltration through soils that do not meet the criteria for Runoff Treatment per Volume III, Section 2.3 is allowable as a Flow Control BMP only. Use of infiltration through such soils is acceptable provided the appropriate type of Runoff Treatment BMP (Enhanced, Phosphorus, or Basic) is provided as directed in Volume I, Section 4.2 Step-by-Step Runoff Treatment BMP Selection.

Infiltration must be preceded by a pretreatment BMP, such as a presettling basin, manufactured treatment device, or vault, to reduce the occurrence of plugging. Any Basic Treatment BMPs, or detention ponds, vaults, or tanks designed to meet Flow Control requirements, can also be used for pre-treatment. If an oil/water separator is necessary for oil control, it could also function as the presettling basin as long as the influent suspended solids concentrations are not high. However, frequent inspections are necessary to determine when accumulated solids exceed the 6-inch depth at which clean-out is recommended.

If it is practicable to provide Flow Control by infiltration, use an Ecology approved continuous simulation model and the guidance provided in Volume III to size the infiltration BMP to meet the requirements in 2.4.8 Core Requirement #7: Flow Control and/or 2.4.9 Core Requirement #8: Wetlands Protection.

If it is not practicable to provide Flow Control by infiltration, proceed to Step 2.

4.4.2 Step 2: Choose a Detention BMP to Provide Flow Control

Use an Ecology approved continuous simulation model and the guidance provided in Volume III to size a detention BMP to meet the requirements in 2.4.8 Core Requirement #7: Flow Control and/or 2.4.9 Core Requirement #8: Wetlands Protection.

Appendix I-A

Glossary

Appendix I-A – See Preface and Table of Contents.

Appendix I-B

Bond Quantities Worksheet

The Bond Quantity Worksheet is available for download as an Excel Spreadsheet on the Thurston County Drainage Design and Erosion Control Manual website at <https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/sw/Pages/dm-current-2016.aspx> If you need a paper copy, please contact Thurston County Water Resources Division at 360-754-4681.

[Bond Quantities Worksheet](#)

Appendix I-C

Engineer's Construction Inspection Report Form

The Engineer's Construction Inspection Report Form is available for download on the Thurston County Drainage Design and Erosion Control Manual website at <https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/sw/Pages/dm-current-2016.aspx> If you need a paper copy, please contact Thurston County Water Resources Division at 360-754-4681.

[Engineer's Construction Inspection Report Form](#)

Appendix I-D

Facility Summary Form

The Facility Summary Form is available for download on the Thurston County Drainage Design and Erosion Control Manual website at <https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/sw/Pages/dm-current-2016.aspx> If you need a paper copy, please contact Thurston County Water Resources Division at 360-754-4681.

[Facility Summary Form](#)

Appendix I-E

Maintenance Agreement Forms

The Maintenance Agreement Forms are available for download on the Thurston County Drainage Design and Erosion Control Manual website at <https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/sw/Pages/dm-current-2016.aspx>. If you need a paper copy, please contact Thurston County Water Resources Division at 360-867-2300.

[Commercial Stormwater Agreement to Maintain Template \(PDF\)](#)

[Commercial Stormwater Pollution Prevention Source Control Plan Template](#) (PDF) (For a Microsoft Word version, [click here](#))

[Stormwater Pollution Prevention Source Control Plan BMPs](#) (Microsoft Word)

[Residential Subdivision Agreement to Maintain Template Microsoft](#)

[Single Family Residential Agreement to Maintain Template](#) (PDF)

Appendix I-F

Soils Report Forms

SOIL EVALUATION REPORT FORMS

INSTRUCTIONS

A geotechnical report and/or soils report is required for the majority of development projects. Specific requirements are described throughout the DDECM. Specific instances when a geotechnical report and/or soil report is required include:

- All projects for which a Drainage and Erosion Control Plan is required.
- To establish field-saturated percolation rates for stormwater facilities and the overall site.
- For characterizing the infiltration receptor when an infiltration facility is proposed for the project.
- For establishing parameters for the performance of a groundwater mounding analysis, if required.
- To support the design of structures, retaining walls and other site features associated with securing a building permit.
- To support the construction of roads, parking areas, etc. as part of the overall project design process.
- For sites with slopes greater than 15% to determine suitability for locating facilities and/or determining whether a landslide hazard exists and addressing the effects of seepage and potential for slope failure.
- As required for grading work per Thurston County Code Chapter 14.31, International Building Code Appendix J, *Grading*.

When completing a geotechnical/soils report, the forms in this Appendix shall be included in the report as follows:

- Form 1: General Site Information: One copy of this completed form will be included at the front of the report.
- Form 2: Soil Log Evaluation: One copy of Form 2 shall be completed and included for each soil location where testing has been done.

Where inadequate space is provided, reference attached supplemental documents or prepare separate report in format that includes each of the headings of Form 1

PREPARER: PLEASE
READ ALL
INSTRUCTIONS
FIRST.

STAFF USE ONLY

**SOIL EVALUATION REPORT
FORM 1: GENERAL SITE INFORMATION**

PROJECT TITLE: PROJECT NO.: PREPARED BY:	SHEET DATE:	OF
1. SITE ADDRESS OR LEGAL DESCRIPTION:		
2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:		
3. SITE DESCRIPTION:		
4. SUMMARY OF SOILS WORK PERFORMED:		
5. ADDITIONAL SOILS WORK RECOMMENDED:		
6. FINDINGS (Including pre-development site percolation rate):		
7. RECOMMENDATIONS:		
<p>I hereby certify that I prepared this report and conducted or supervised the performance of related work. I certify that I am qualified to do this work. I represent my work to be complete and accurate within the bounds of uncertainty inherent to the practice of soil science and to be suitable for its intended use.</p> <p>SIGNED: _____</p> <p>DATE: _____</p>		

SOIL EVALUATION REPORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 1

Form 1 is the “cover page” for all projects that require a soil evaluation report. One copy of Form 1 must accompany all soil evaluation reports. Certain information may be omitted for soil evaluations completed for small projects (e.g., single-family residences, duplexes). The following instructions should give you the guidance needed to complete the form:

1. Provide project name and address or legal description. Attach a legible map on 8 ½” by 11” paper showing site and major landmarks (e.g., roadways and surface waters) within approximately one-quarter mile radius around site.
2. Provide acreage, parcel dimensions, type of development proposed, and approximate proposed coverage of impervious surfaces.
3. Describe site topography, geomorphology, terrain, and natural cover. Distinguish among areas of the site with significantly different characteristics.
4. Provide description and purpose of soils work done. List methods used to expose, sample, and test soils. Give number of test holes logged. Describe field and lab tests performed. Attach a scaled map of good accuracy on 8 ½” by 11” paper showing locations of soil logs. Except small projects, using soil log results, divide map area into sub-areas according to hydrologic group (A through D).
5. Describe soils work still needed. For example, more work may be needed to obtain accurate percolation or infiltration rates for stormwater facilities not yet constructed.
6. Describe results of soil logs and tests and compare with expected soils from NRCS Soils maps. **As appropriate for the project, give your best estimate of the (a) overall predeveloped site infiltration rate, (b) the saturated infiltration rate for the above-ground stormwater facility, or (c) the saturated percolation rate for the below ground stormwater trench or drywell.** Discuss soils factors related to erosion control, infiltration, percolation, and placement of buildings, as these vary on the site.
7. Describe the recommended general approach for managing stormwater on the site. For example, if stormwater can be infiltrated or percolated, indicate where and at what depth. If erosion, soil stability, or high groundwater are problems, can these problems be avoided or mitigated?

Sign the form and affix relevant professional seal (e.g., P.E. ARCPACS, R.G.). The form becomes the cover page to one or more copies of Form 2, which has soil logs for each test hole evaluated.

PREPARER: PLEASE
READ ALL
INSTRUCTIONS
FIRST.

STAFF USE ONLY

**SOIL EVALUATION REPORT
FORM 2: SOIL LOG INFORMATION**

PROJECT TITLE:										SHEET		OF			
PROJECT NO.:										DATE:					
PREPARED BY:															
SOIL LOG:															
LOCATION:															
1. TYPE OF TEST DONE:				2. NRCS SOIL SERIES:				3. LAND FORM:							
4. DEPOSITIOIN HISTORY:				5. HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP:				6. DEPTH TO SEASONAL HW:							
7. CURRENT WATER DEPTH:				8. DEPTH TO IMPERV LAYER:				9. MISC:							
POTENTIAL FOR:										EROSION		RUNOFF		PONDING	
11. SOIL STRATA DESCRIPTION:															
HORZ	DEPTH	COLOR	TEXTURE	%CL	%ORG	%CF	STR	MOT	IND	CEM	ROD	<X>	FSP		
12. SITE PERCOLATION RATE:															
13. FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS:															

SOIL EVALUATION REPORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM 2

Form 2 is the detailed record of soil information obtained on the development site. One copy of Form 2 must be completed for each soil location where testing has been done. For tests other than soil logs for which the scientist wants to submit numerical results, please attach a separate sheet and briefly describe the results under “Findings and recommendations.” The summary information that heads the sheet should be self-explanatory. Regarding location, reference the location to features that are permanent and static, such as roads or property lines.

1. State briefly tests that were done. Indicate whether tests were field, laboratory, or other.
2. Determine the soil series from the maps provided in the NRCS *Soil Survey of Thurston County*. Then, indicate what soil series was mapped as a result of the testing done.
3. Indicate land form (e.g., till plain)
4. Indicate depositional history (e.g., alluvial plain).
5. Indicate NRCS hydrologic soil group (e.g., letter designation A through D).
6. Indicate seasonal high water table depth based upon the presence of mottling, gleying, or other evidence. Indicate how you determined this value under “Findings...” section. If information available is inadequate, state value to be “greater than” bottom of hole depth.
7. Indicate current water table depth based upon observation. If saturated conditions are not observed, state value to be “greater than” bottom of hole depth.
8. Indicate depth to impervious layer (e.g., basal till). If information is inadequate, state value to be “greater than” bottom of hole depth.
9. Space for other miscellaneous observations regarding setting of site (e.g., concave, convex, swale, hillslope).
10. Indicate susceptibility of area to erosion, runoff, and ponding problems. The susceptibility should be rated based upon relevant physical characteristics and development operations planned for the area, such as shape of the area (e.g., concave, convex, flat) removal or addition of fill, time of year, existing and planned vegetative cover, degree of soil compaction, etc. For erosion, the K-factor for the soils series in question might help in assessing erodibility.
11. The profile description provides the minimum information on the physical attributes of the soil. Additional factors may be assessed at the option of the scientist, but data on these factors should be tabulated separately and summarized briefly in the “Findings and recommendations” section.

FORM 2 INSTRUCTIONS (CONTINUED)

All information provided for the profile shall utilize standard NRCS nomenclature and abbreviations. The following are the factors to be addressed, with brief examples of acceptable responses. Further information on most of these is provided in the NRCS *Soil Survey of Thurston County*.

- a. Hor(izon): a layer of soil with distinct characteristics, labeled A, AB, B, C, Ccw, etc.
 - b. Depth: Starting at "0" (surface), depth and interval of horizon.
 - c. Color: Munsell code for hue, value, and chroma, such as 10 YR 3/4. Indicate whether color is wet or dry.
 - d. Textur(al class): Class that best describes relative percentages of sand, silt, and clay in horizon, such as sandy loam (SL).
 - e. %Cl(ay): Clay percentage is very useful as a guide to determining the drainage capability of a soil.
 - f. %Org(anic) M(atter): Organic matter percentage by volume is related to the infiltration as well as pollutant removal capability of soils.
 - g. %C(oarse)F(ragments): Coarse fragments percentage is relevant to drainage and other site management factors.
 - h. Str(ucture): Describes size and shape of soil "clods."
 - i. Mot(tling): Where present, describe using three-letter abbreviations to indicate abundance, size, and contrast, such as CFS (common, fine, distinct).
 - j. Ind(uration): Physical compaction of a layer such as a glacial till. Where present, describe as weak, mod(erate), or str(ong).
 - k. Cem(entation): Aggregation of soil particles due to chemical processes. Describe as in induration.
 - l. Roo(ts): Where present, describe using two-letter abbreviation to indicate abundance and size, such as CF (common, fine).
 - m. Generalized range of infiltration rates using NRCS Soil Survey <X>;
 - n. F(ield) S(aturated) P(ercolation rate): Using all available information, estimate field saturated percolation rate. This rate should be a single number and may vary from that range (see previous column) published in the NRCS Soil Survey due to horizon-specific factors.
- 12.** Provide overall site (location) field saturated percolation rate. Rate should reflect effects of the entire soil column. If soil test location is proposed for siting of an infiltration facility, use methods of Volume III and apply applicable correction factors to establish long-term, saturated infiltration rate for facility design.

13. Discuss results of tests done on soil. Indicate features of soil that most affect stormwater management at this location. Provide recommendations to the Project Engineer on soil-related factors such as problems and controls, and for additional work needed (if necessary).

Appendix I-G

Standard Stormwater Notes

See the Thurston County Drainage Design and Erosion Control website at <https://www.thurstoncountywa.gov/sw/Pages/dm-current-2016.aspx> for the current Standard Stormwater Notes. If you need a paper copy, please contact Thurston County Water Resources Division at 360-867-2300.

[Standard Stormwater Notes](#)

Appendix I-H

Closed-Circuit Television Inspection and Air Pressure Test

Closed-circuit television (CCTV) inspection and air pressure test (APT) requirements apply to all development and redevelopment projects in Thurston County subject to the DDECM for newly installed storm drain pipelines 8-inches or greater.

All new storm drain pipelines shall be Closed-circuit television (CCTV) inspected and Air Pressure Tested (APT) by the developer, contractor or applicant prior to paving when practical. **Required Pre-Notification:** The Contractor shall notify the County Storm and Surface Water Utility at 360-867-2099 at least 3 Working Days in advance of the first television inspection. The digital video file and inspection summary of the inspection and testing shall become the property of the County. The County will review the CCTV inspection and APT results and will notify the Contractor if the review revealed deficiencies. The following deficiencies in storm drain installations that are identified by the Inspector or by television inspection or pressure testing shall be corrected by the Contractor at no cost to the County:

1. When the low pressure air test (following criteria set in the most current version of WSDOT Standard Specifications) discloses leakage greater than that allowed.
2. Joint deflection greater than the manufacturer's recommended maximum or county standards if applicable.
3. Joint deflection greater than the manufacturer's recommended maximum or county standards if applicable.
4. Debris in the line.
5. Identifiable sags or high points in the line greater than one inch in pipes 8-inch and larger.

All other criteria as set by the County Standard Specification and/or special conditions shall apply for storm drain pipes. The Contractor will be notified in writing of any deficiencies revealed by the television inspection that will require repair. The Contractor may request a review of the video or test results with the County. Upon completion of the required corrective actions, the storm drain will be re-televised, and pressure tested in accordance with this Section. This process shall be repeated until the review of the inspections reveals a satisfactory installation.

Required Pre-Notification: The Contractor shall notify the County Storm and Surface Water Utility at 360-867- 2099 at least 3 Working Days in advance of the first television inspection.

The television inspection requirements shall include the provisions of:

1. **Personnel Qualifications:** Personnel performing television inspection shall have completed the Pipeline Assessment and Certification Program (PACP). Contractor shall submit said certification to the County at the time of required pre-notification.
2. A dye solution to be introduced in sufficient quantity to travel from the structure that is the highest point of inspection to the downstream terminus of the inspection limits. Red or purple dye shall be used for PVC or PE pipe and green dye for ductile iron and concrete pipe.
3. A one-inch reference ball to be mounted to the camera in order to drag along the bottom of the pipe during the entire inspection procedure.
4. **Camera Equipment:** The camera shall be a 360-degree radial view color television camera (also known as "pan and tilt") with a mechanical footage counter calibrated to indicate video footage consistent with distance traveled in the pipe. Footage shall be zeroed at centerline of the structure (maintenance hole, vault, etc.) where the video begins, and footage shall increase as it travels forward and decrease when backward camera movement is required. Footage shall be displayed on the video recording and be mentioned on the audio portion (see "audio commentary on recording"). Correct adjustment of the recording apparatus and monitor shall be demonstrated by use of the test video or other device approved by the County. Satisfactory performance of the camera shall be demonstrated by the recording of the appropriate test device at the commencement of each day for a minimum period of 30 seconds (over a minimum of fifteen feet).
5. **Light Source:** The camera shall have a light source providing adequate illumination to clearly identify invert, crown, joints, sides, connections, and infiltration/exfiltration. Illumination shall be capable of providing adequate illumination to at least 15 feet in front of the camera.
6. **Camera travel in the pipe:** All mainline inspections shall be from the downstream MH (DSMH) to the upstream MH (USMH). The camera shall be positioned to reduce the risk of picture distortion. In circular pipes the camera lens head shall be positioned centrally within the pipe. The camera shall travel along pipe invert to provide the best view of the crown, invert, connections and sides of the pipe, and shall travel at a speed no faster than 25 feet per minute.
7. **Audio commentary on recording:** Commentary shall be objective and shall be based on PACP defined assessment conditions. Audio shall be intelligible and shall be as free from interference and background noise as can reasonably be done. Subjective comments (such as "the fault of", "caused by", and opinion, etc.)

shall not be used. Comment shall include the footage location of the comment, each connection, the starting and ending structure, indicated flaws, areas of infiltration/exfiltration, open joints, outfall, and other features as may be necessary.

8. Required Labeling on recording and in audio commentary: Each recording shall have audio accompaniment and shall address a single run of pipe between two (2) structures (manhole, vaults, catch basin, tee, or ending in an outfall, etc.) on a single DVD-R disc or flash drive using a common digital video file format (MP4, WMV). The recording shall contain a legible label that clearly states the following, and the audio commentary shall begin with the following:
 - a. Date and time of day television inspection performed;
 - b. Names of television inspection crew members;
 - c. Project or development name, project number listed on Drawings, and Drawing sheet number;
 - d. Location with structure labels (for example - catchbasin 25, vault 2, outfall, etc.), camera travel direction, size of pipe, pipe material (such as "Broad Street, 5th Ave west to midblock, maintenance holes 24 to 25, going upstream, 24-inch reinforced concrete pipe"); and
 - e. A unique identification number, with these numbers being in consecutive sequence on all DVD-R discs or flash drive of Project pipe.

9. Recording quality and characteristics: Television inspections shall be submitted on DVD-R discs or flash drive using a common digital video file format (MP4, WMV). All inspections should be done in a PACP format.
 - a. At the start of each pipe length being surveyed or inspected and each reverse set-up, the length of pipeline from zero footage, the entrance to the pipe, up to the cable calibration point shall be recorded and reported in order to obtain a full record of the pipe length. Only one survey shall be indicated in the final report. All reverse set-ups, blind maintenances, and buried manholes shall be logged on a separate log.
 - b. The footage reading entered on to the data display at the cable calibration point shall allow for the distance from the start of the survey/inspection to the cable calibration point such that the footage at the start of the survey is zero.
 - c. At the start of each pipe, a data generator shall electronically generate and clearly display on the viewing monitor and subsequently on the DVD-

R or flash drive recording a record of data in alphanumeric form containing all fields required by the PACP information standard including MH depths.

- d. The size and position of the data display shall be such as not to interfere with the main subject of the picture and centered on the viewing screen with white lettering against a black background.
- e. Once the survey of the pipe is under way, the following minimum information shall be continually displayed:
 - i. Automatic update of the camera's footage position in the pipe line from adjusted zero.
 - ii. Pipe dimensions in inches
 - iii. MH-to-MH reference numbers.
 - iv. Direction of survey, i.e., downstream (D) or upstream (U).
 - v. Date
- f. Footage and corresponding time elapsed video read out shall be given throughout survey/inspection for all relevant defects and construction features encountered unless otherwise agreed. All continuous defects shall incorporate a start and finish abbreviation in the log report.
- g. Recording of a single segment of pipe shall not extend over more than one DVD-R disc or flash drive. A completed inspection shall be continuous between MI-I's. An inspection from different directions and overlapping shall not be acceptable.
- h. Reinspection: Should television inspection reveal defective work, the Contractor shall, upon written notice from the Engineer, correct said defects. An additional television inspection ("reinspection") shall then be taken of the corrected pipe run to verify the corrected pipe meets Specifications. The audio portion on this recording shall indicate the same information as specified in "Required Labeling on recording and in audio commentary" also stating "this is an additional television inspection to verify corrections at footage location".

The following television inspection information shall be provided to the County:

1. A clear color DVD or flash drive using a common digital video file format (MP4, WMV) which encompasses the limits of the project area and including all reference data as described herein.
2. A written report shall be provided corresponding to the recorded inspection and including all reference data as described herein. The report shall consist of a

written narrative of all distinctive pipe conditions including ponding areas in excess of 1/2 inch.