Seattle Stormwater Manual Figure Redlines–

January 2026 Review Draft

Figure Redlines for Volume 1 – Project Minimum Requirements

January 2026 Review Draft

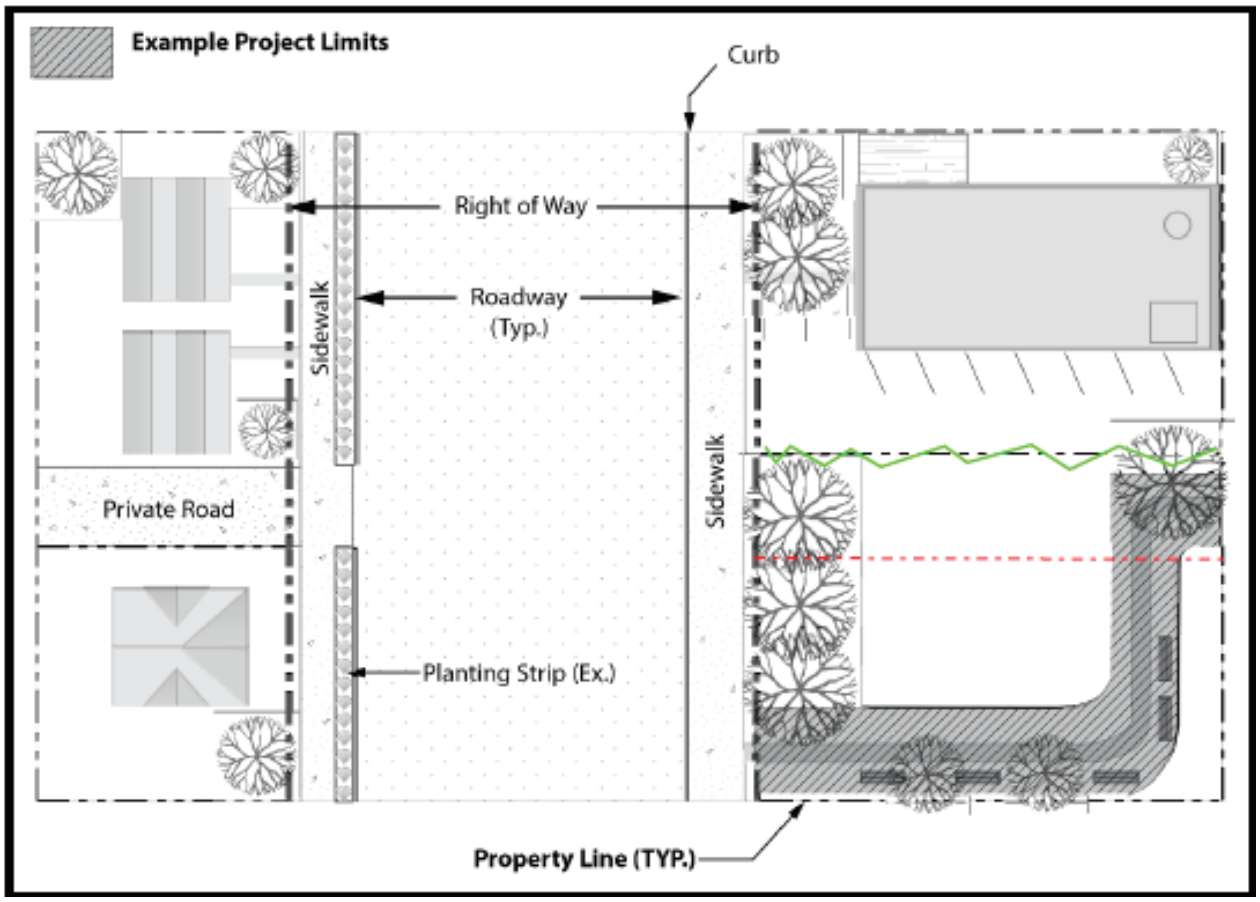

Figure 2.3. Trail Project Definition.

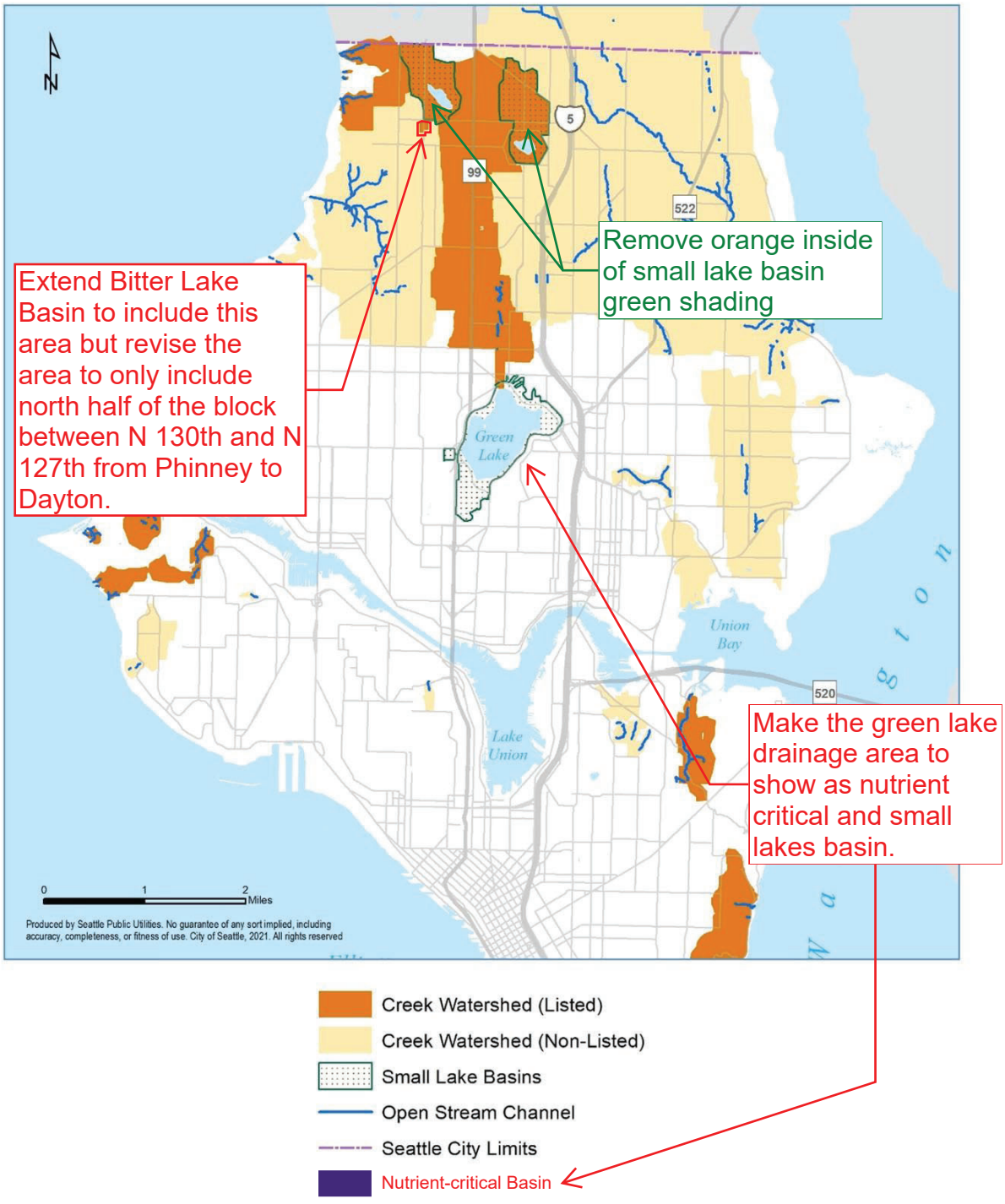

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Figure 2.6 North End Creek and Small Lake Basins

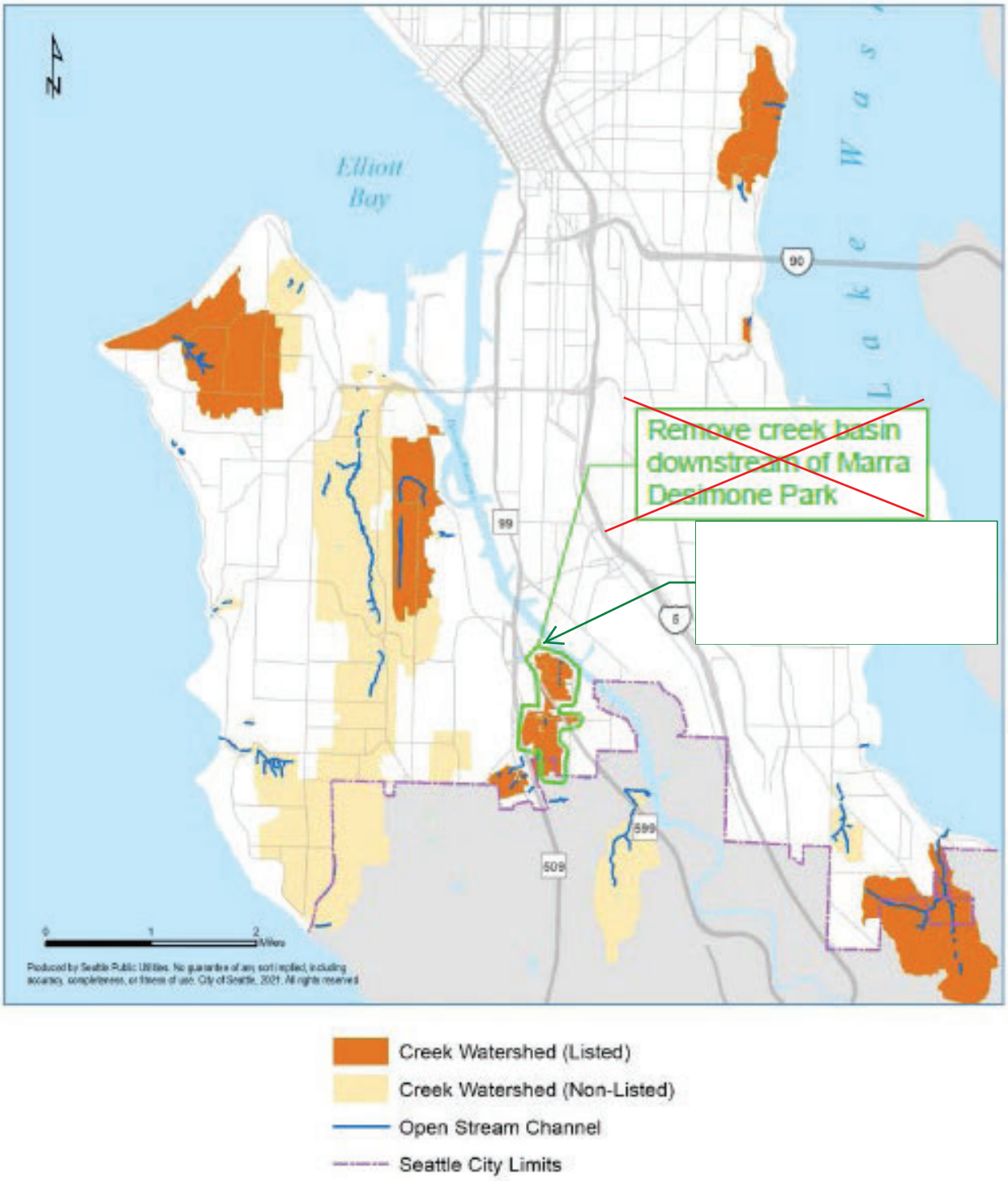


Figure 2.~~7~~6. South End Creek Basins.

Figure 2.~~9~~8. North End Designated Receiving Water Drainage Areas.

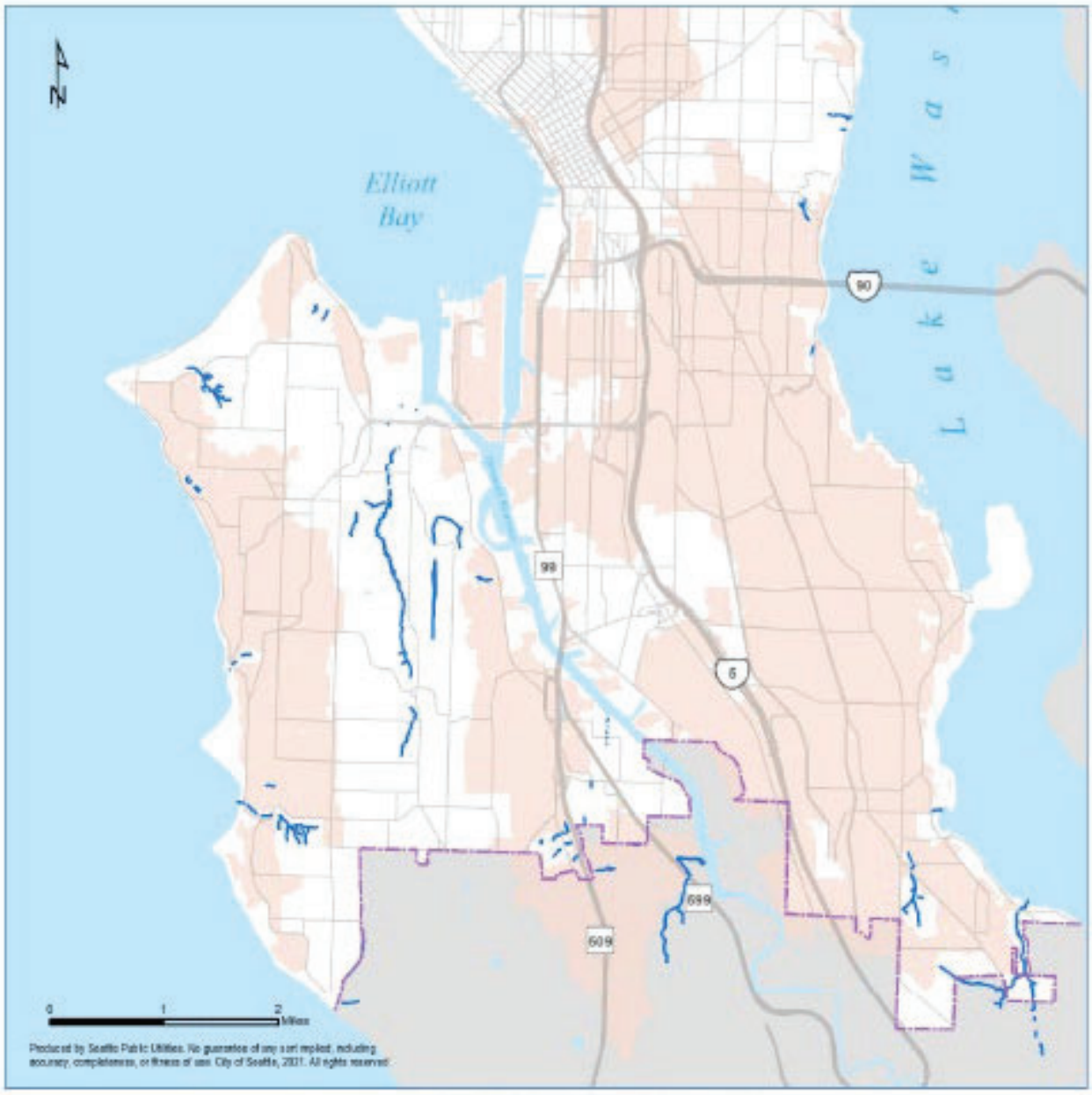
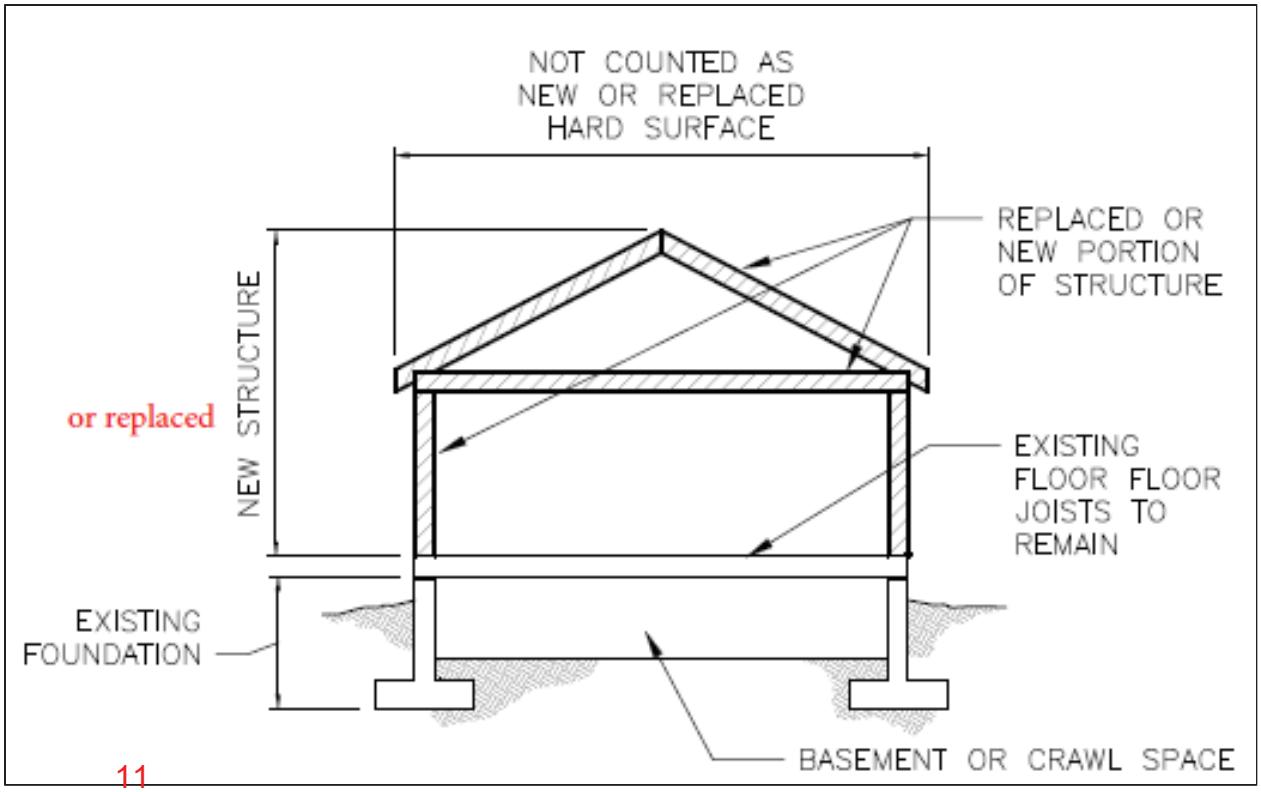


Figure 2.~~10~~9. South End Designated Receiving Water Drainage Areas.

10

Figure 2.~~11.~~Capacity-constrained Systems



11

Figure 2.~~12~~. Example of Existing Hard Surface to Remain – Existing Floor Joists to Remain. (New Figure)

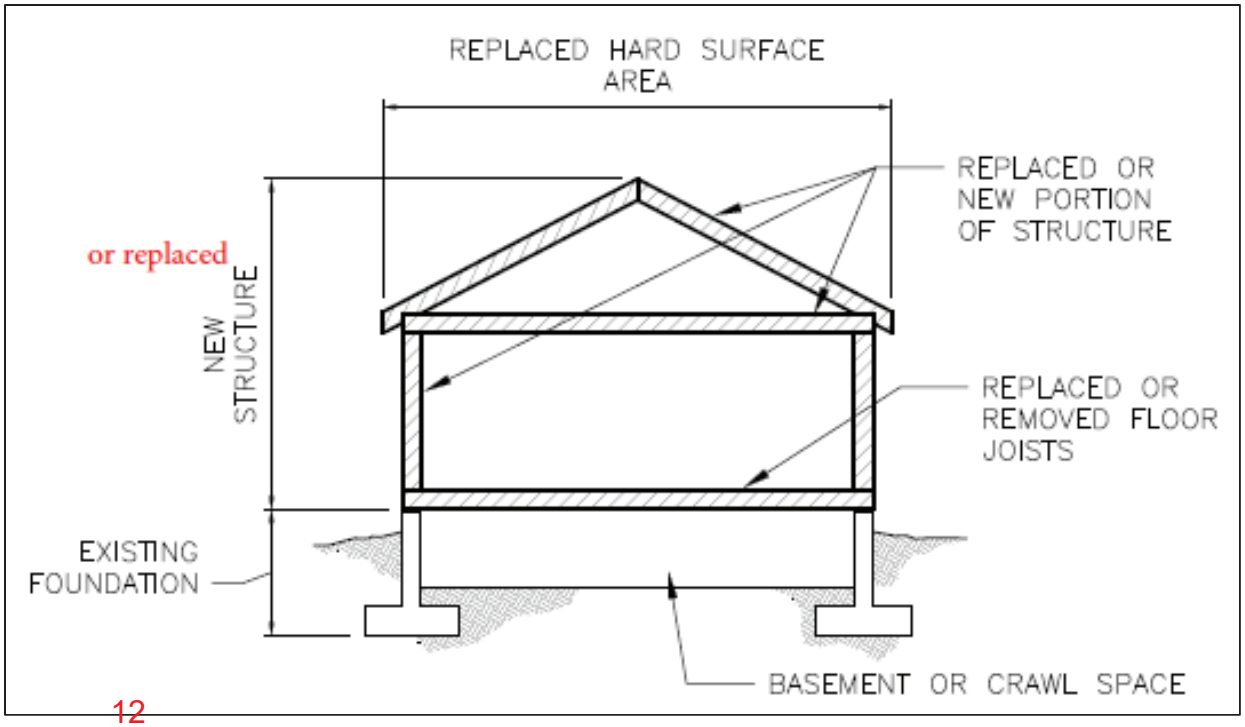


Figure 2.~~13~~12. Example of Replaced Hard Surface – Flow Joists Removed or Replaced. (New Figure)

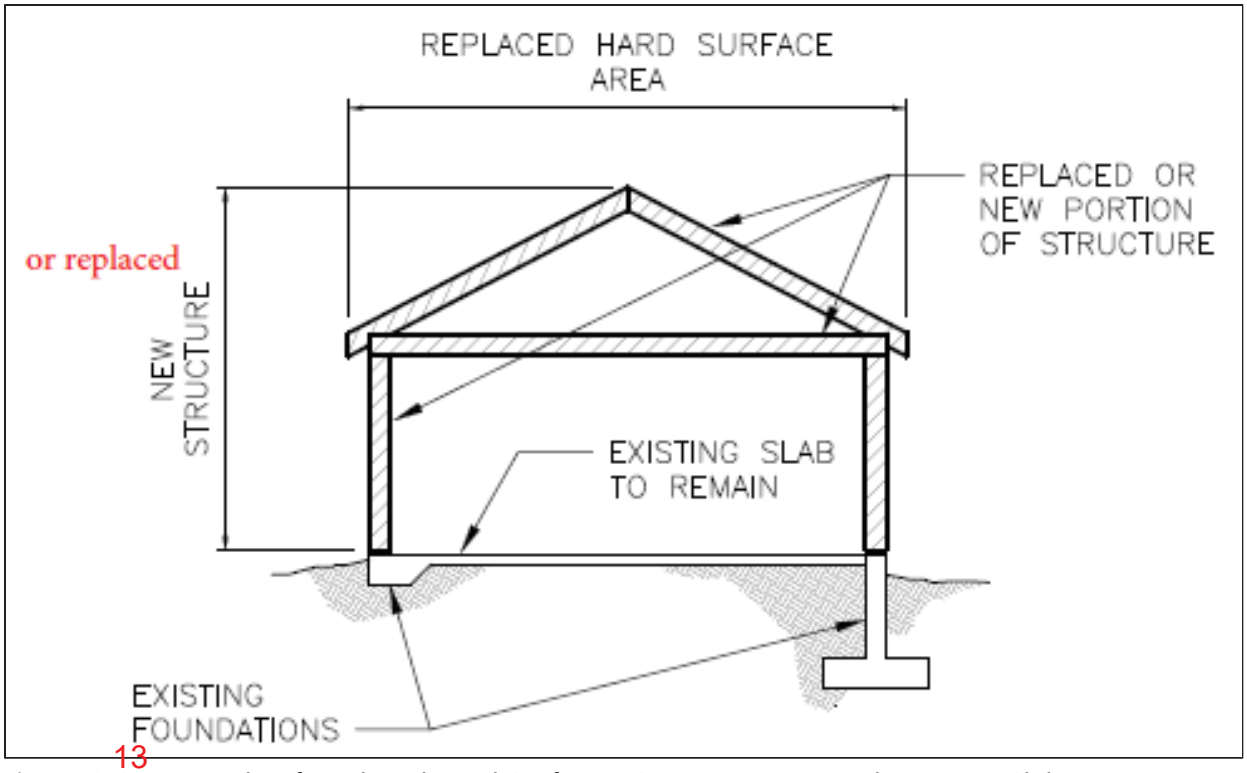


Figure 2.~~14~~13. Example of Replaced Hard Surface – Structure Removed Down to Slab on Grade/Footings. (New Figure)

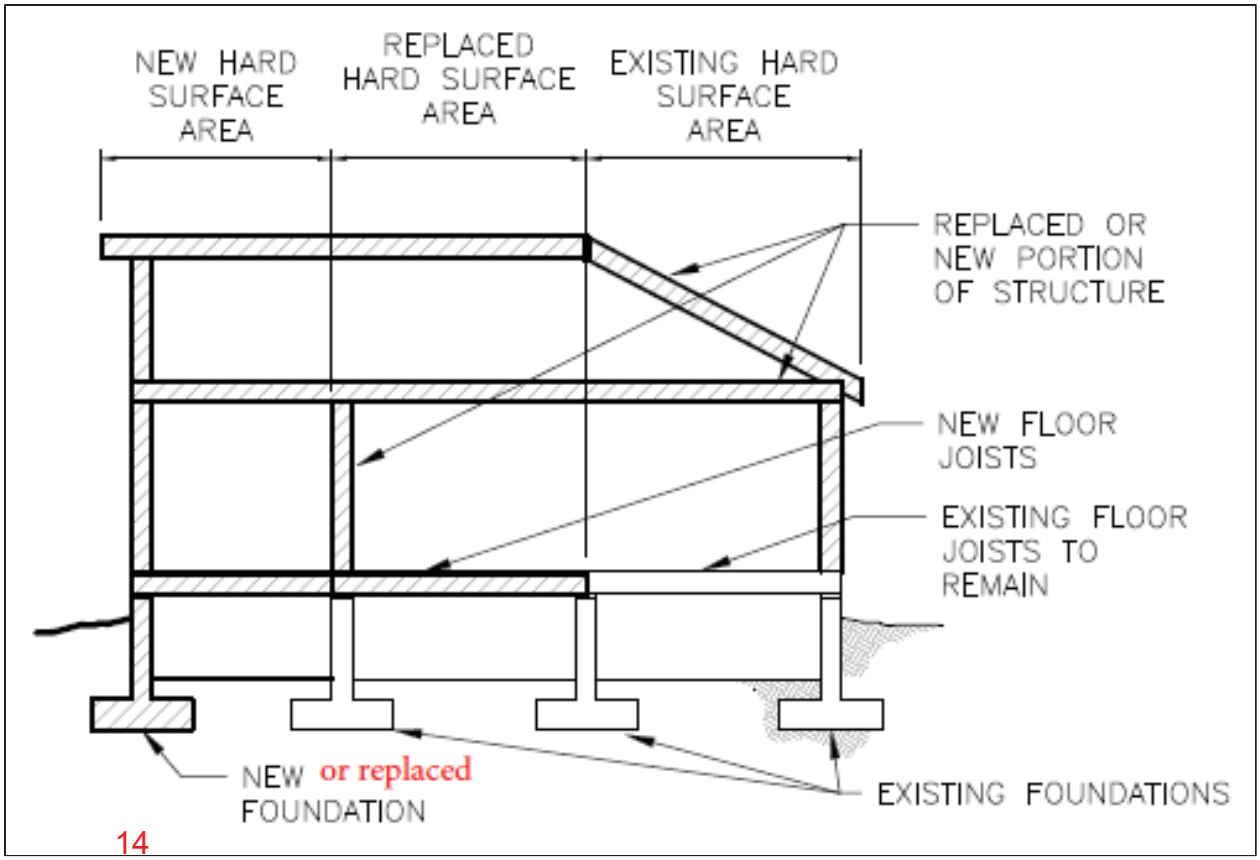


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Figure 2.~~15~~. Example with New, Replaced and Existing Hard Surfaces. (New Figure)

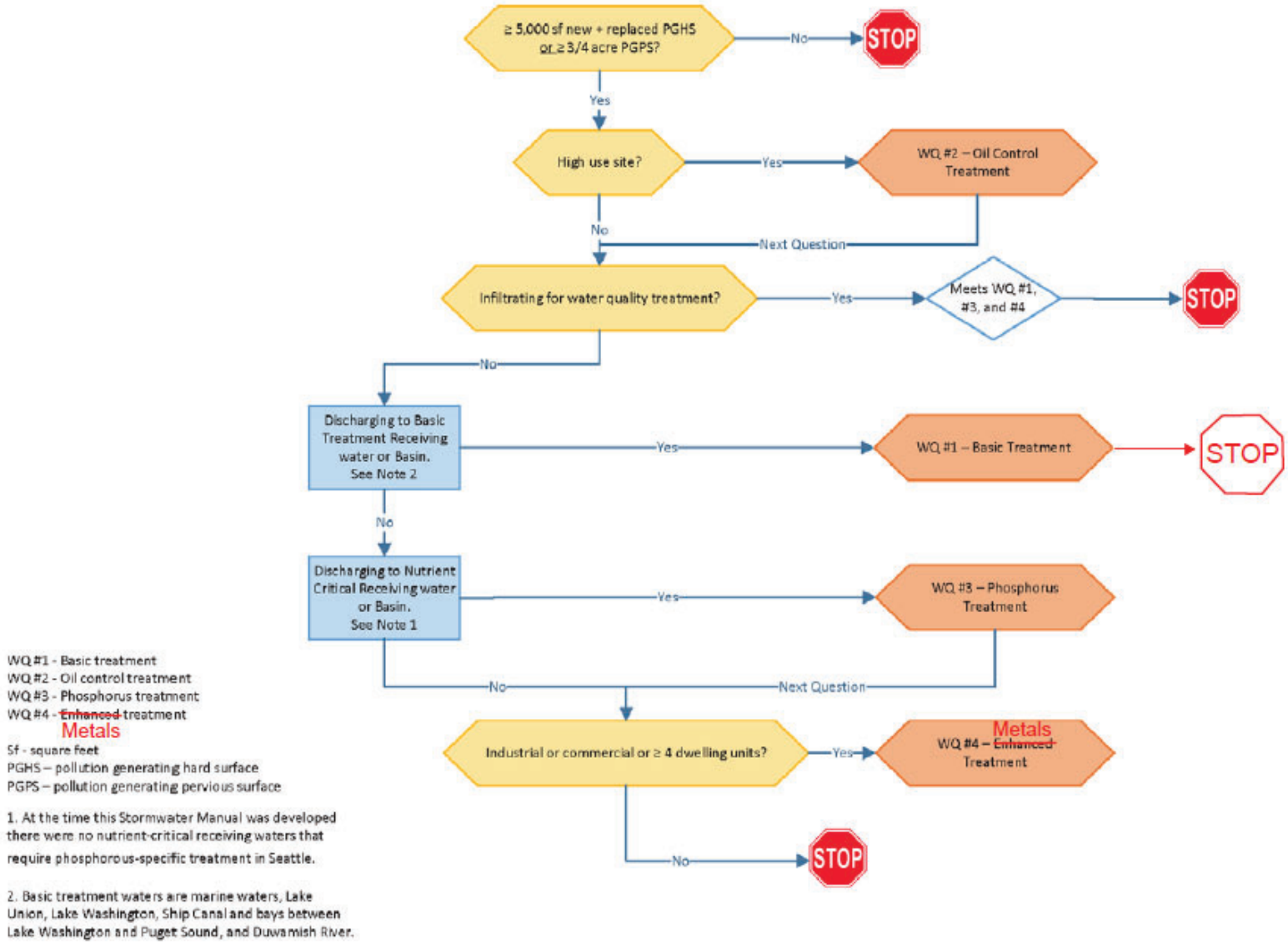
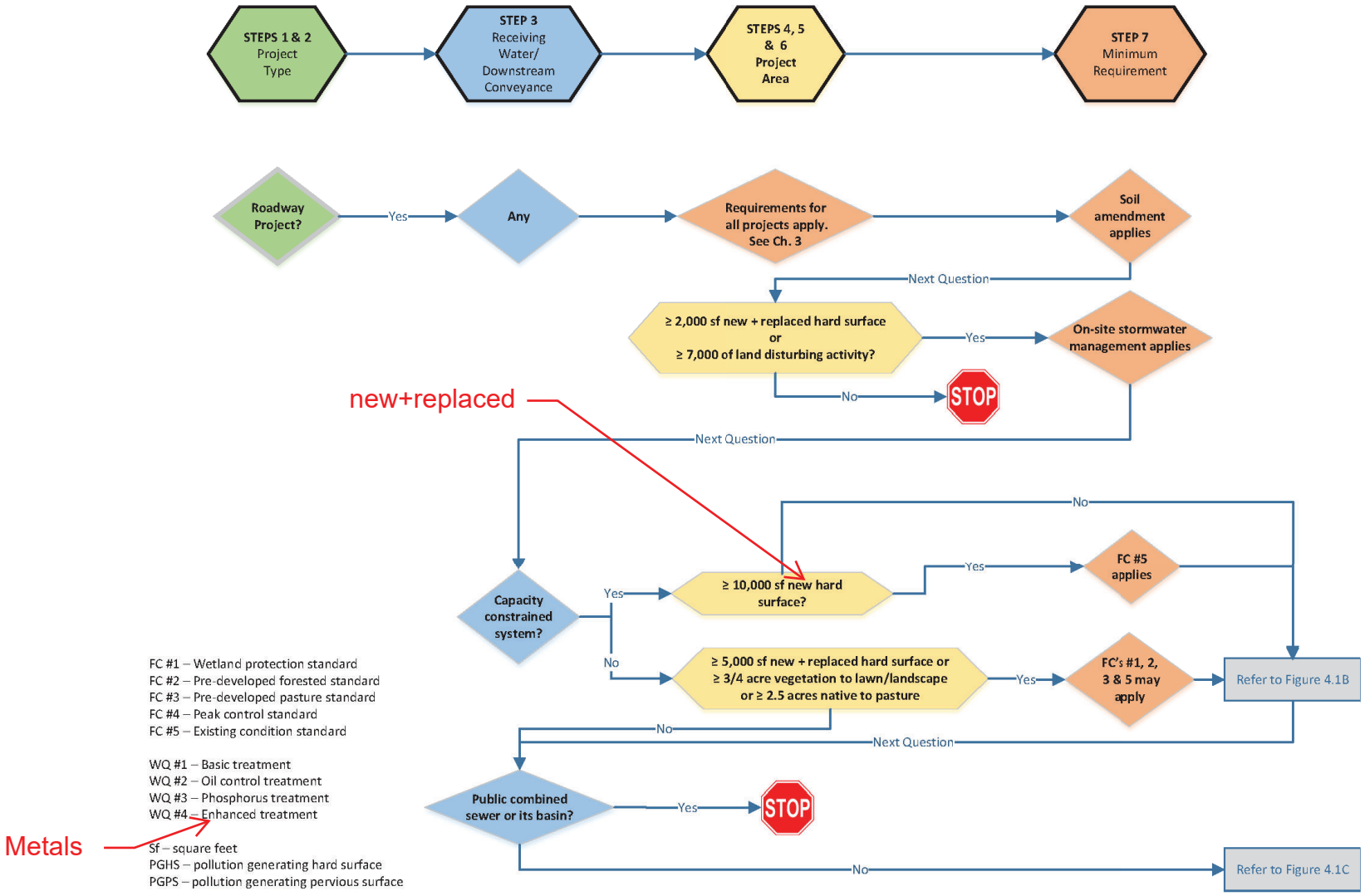


Figure 4.2~~C~~1. Project Minimum Requirements for Parcel-Based Projects (continued).



2

Figure 4.1A. Project Minimum Requirements for Roadway Projects.

Add note X:
Evaluate whether FC #1 applies to only the new hard surface or all new + replaced hard surfaces when new plus replaced hard surface is >10,000 sf:
If new hard surfaces total >50% of existing hard surfaces, FC#1 applies to new plus replaced hard surfaces. Otherwise, it applies to the total new hard surfaces.

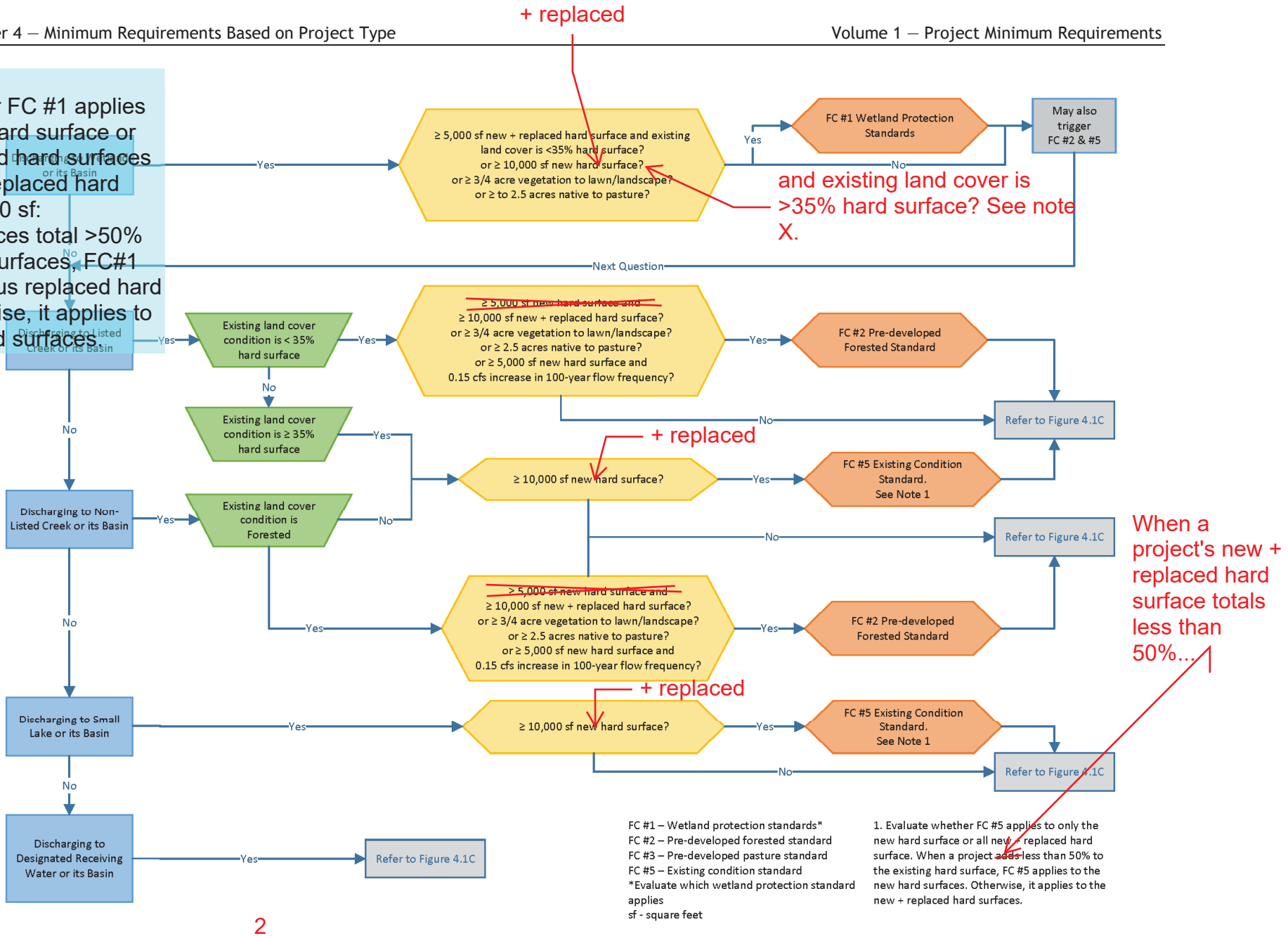
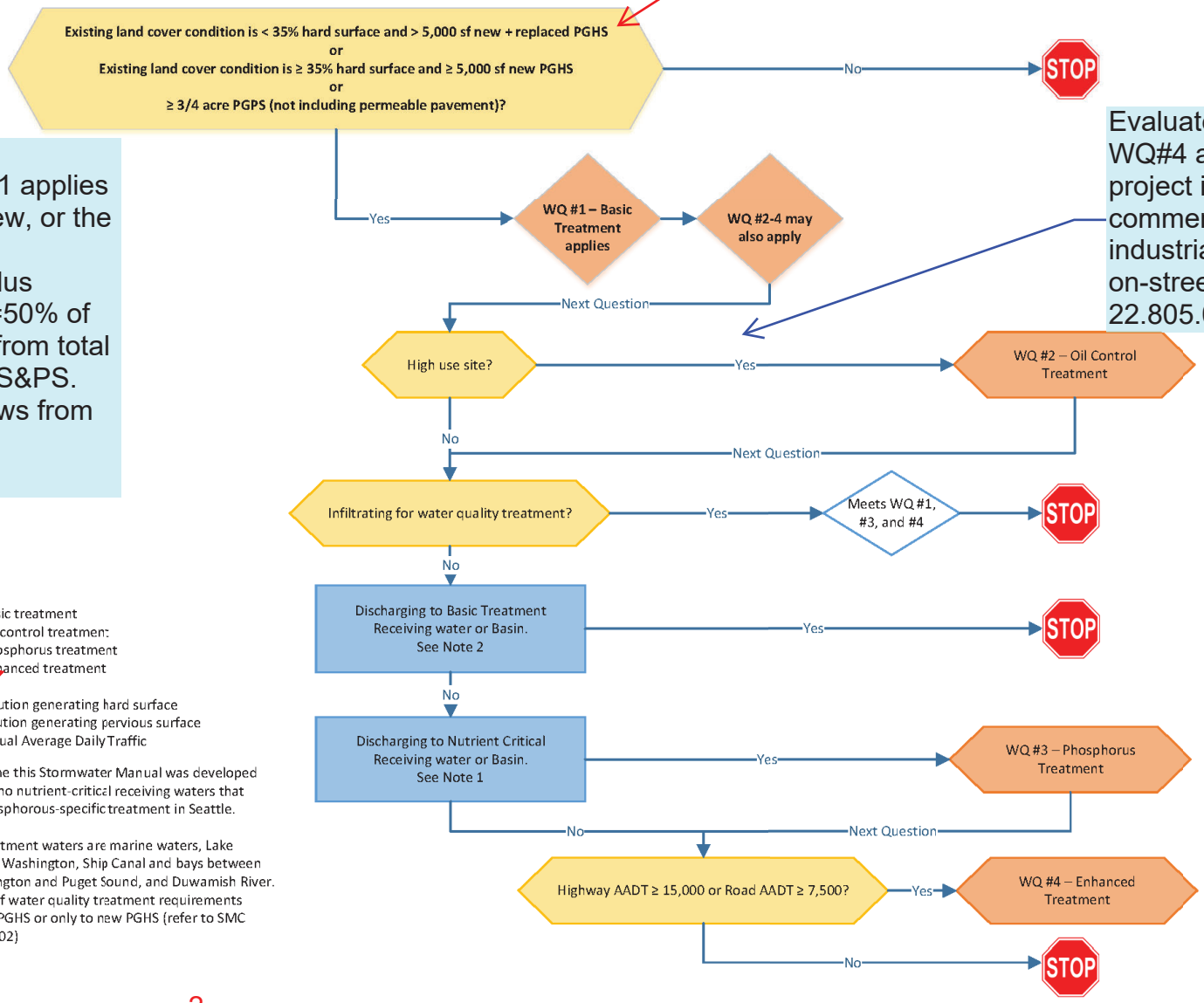


Figure 4.~~1~~2B. Project Minimum Requirements for Roadway Projects (continued).

+ replaced PGHS? See note Y.



Add note Y:
Evaluate whether WQ #1 applies to flows from only the new, or the total new plus replaced PGHS&PS. If the new plus replace PGHS totals >/=50% of existing HS, treat flows from total new plus replaced PGHS&PS. Otherwise, only treat flows from the new PGHS&PS.

Evaluate whe
WQ#4 applie
project is witl
commercial a
industrial zor
on-street par
22.805.090.E

WQ #1 - Basic treatment
WQ #2 - Oil control treatment
WQ #3 - Phosphorus treatment
WQ #4 - Enhanced treatment

metals

PGHS – pollution generating hard surface
PGPS – pollution generating pervious surface
AADT – Annual Average Daily Traffic

1. At the time this Stormwater Manual was developed there were no nutrient-critical receiving waters that require phosphorous-specific treatment in Seattle.

2. Basic treatment waters are marine waters, Lake Union, Lake Washington, Ship Canal and bays between Lake Washington and Puget Sound, and Duwamish River.
3. Evaluate if water quality treatment requirements apply to all PGHS or only to new PGHS (refer to SMC 22.805.060.02)

2

Figure 4.1C. Project Minimum Requirements for Roadway Projects (continued).

Figure Redlines for Volume 3 – Project Stormwater Control

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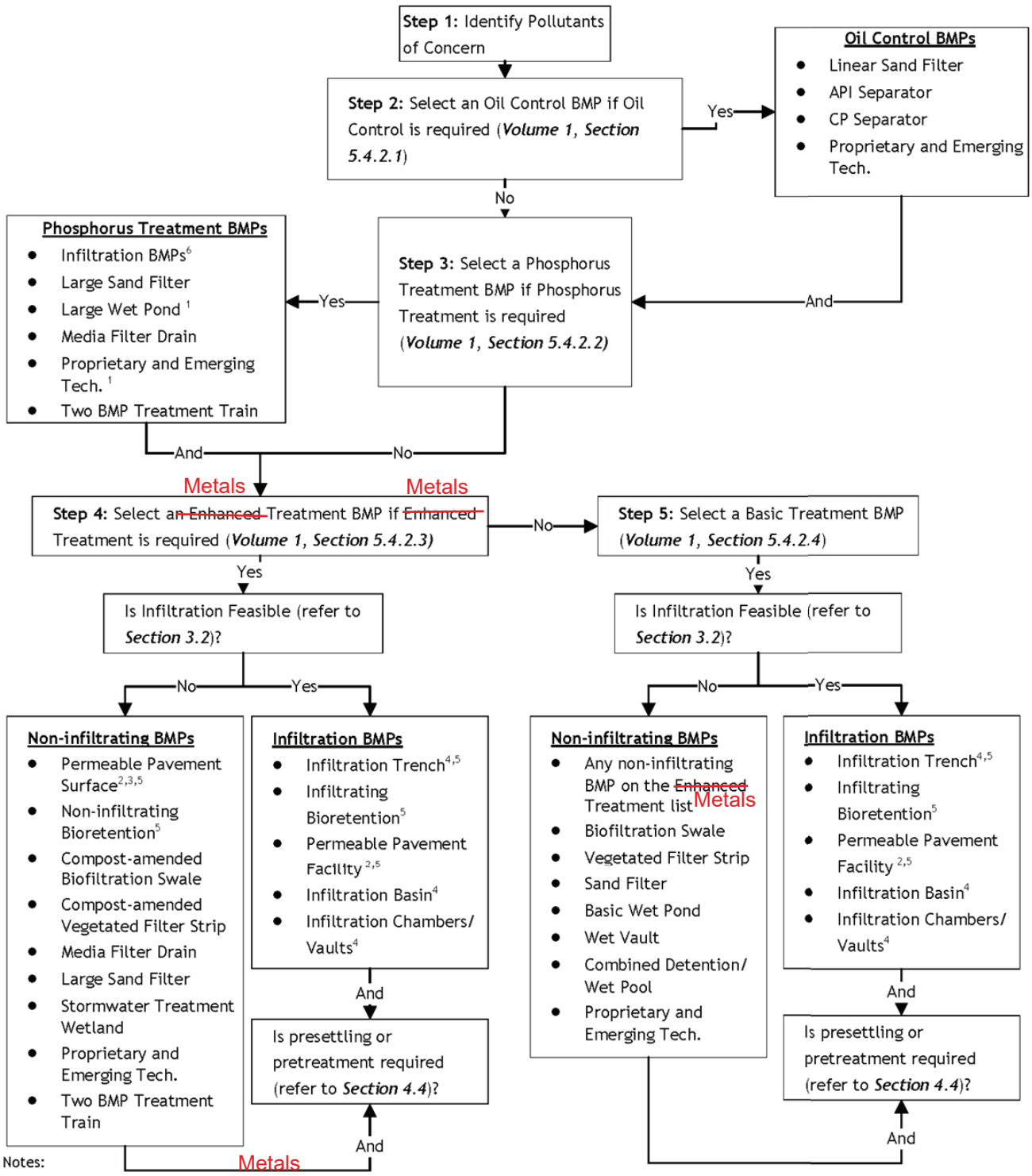


Notes:

1 - When Phosphorous Control and ~~Enhanced~~ Treatment are required, the Large Wet Pond and certain types of emerging technologies will not meet both types of treatment requirements. A different or an additional treatment BMP will be required to meet ~~Enhanced~~ Metals Treatment.

2 - Underlying soil must meet the treatment soil requirements outlined in *Section 4.5.2* or a water quality treatment course must be included per *Section 5.4.6.5*.

3 - Standard may be partially or completely achieved depending upon subgrade slope, infiltration rate of subgrade soil, and whether aggregate subbase is laid above or below surrounding grade.

4 - Soil suitability criteria (*Section 4.5.2*) and applicable drawdown requirements (*Section 4.5.1*) must be met.

5- BMP is on the On-site List (*Volume 1, Section 5.2*).

6. If the infiltration BMP is within ¼ mile of a phosphorus sensitive water (or tributary to that water), native soil must meet soil suitability criteria (Section 4.5.2) to be used to meet Phosphorus Treatment. If the infiltration BMP is a minimum of ¼ mile away, native soil does not have to meet the soil suitability criteria to be used to meet Phosphorus Treatment requirements if infiltration into the native soil is preceded by a Basic Treatment BMP.

Figure 3.2 Water Quality Treatment BMP Selection Flow Chart

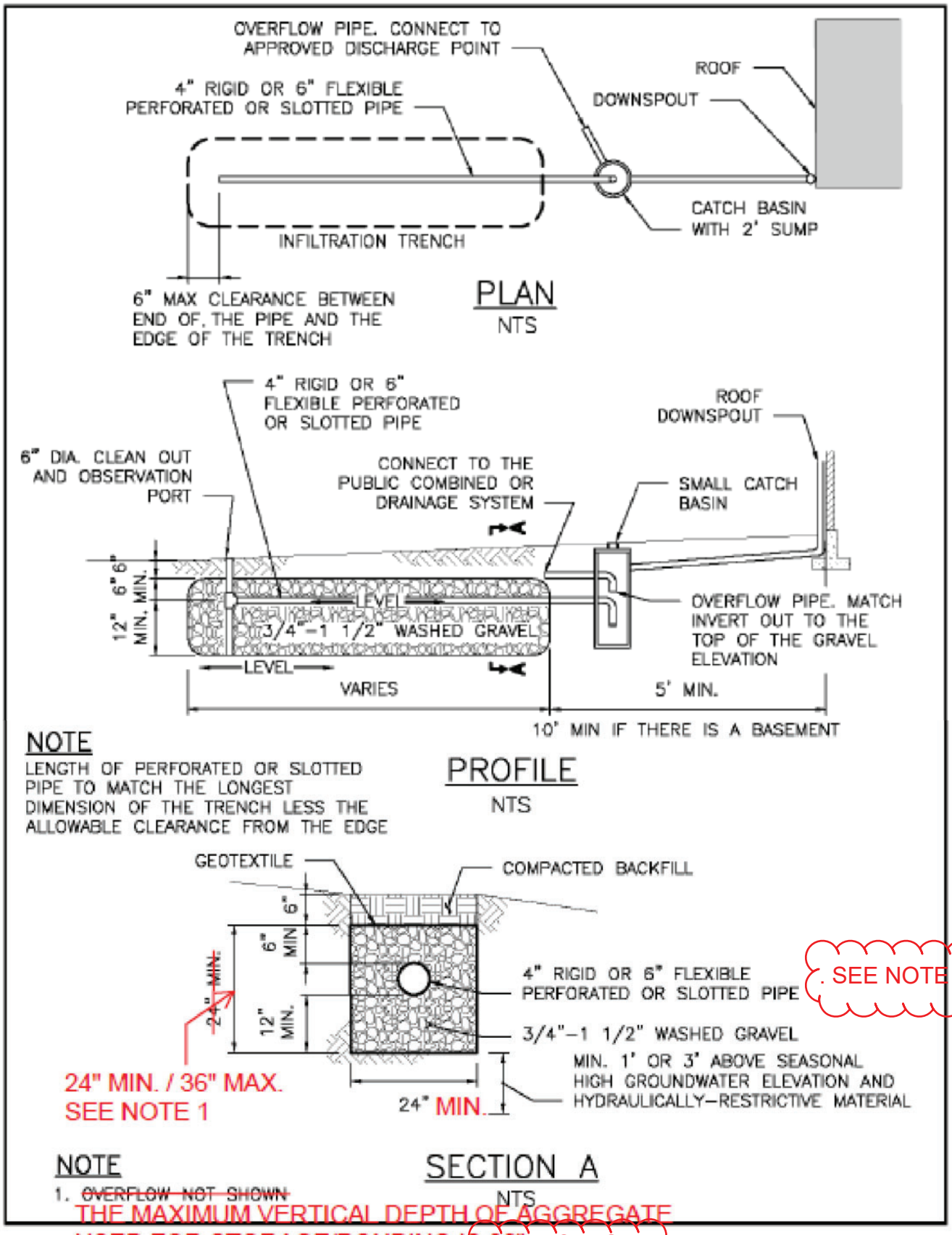


Figure 5.8. Typical Infiltration Trench Receiving Concentrated Flow.

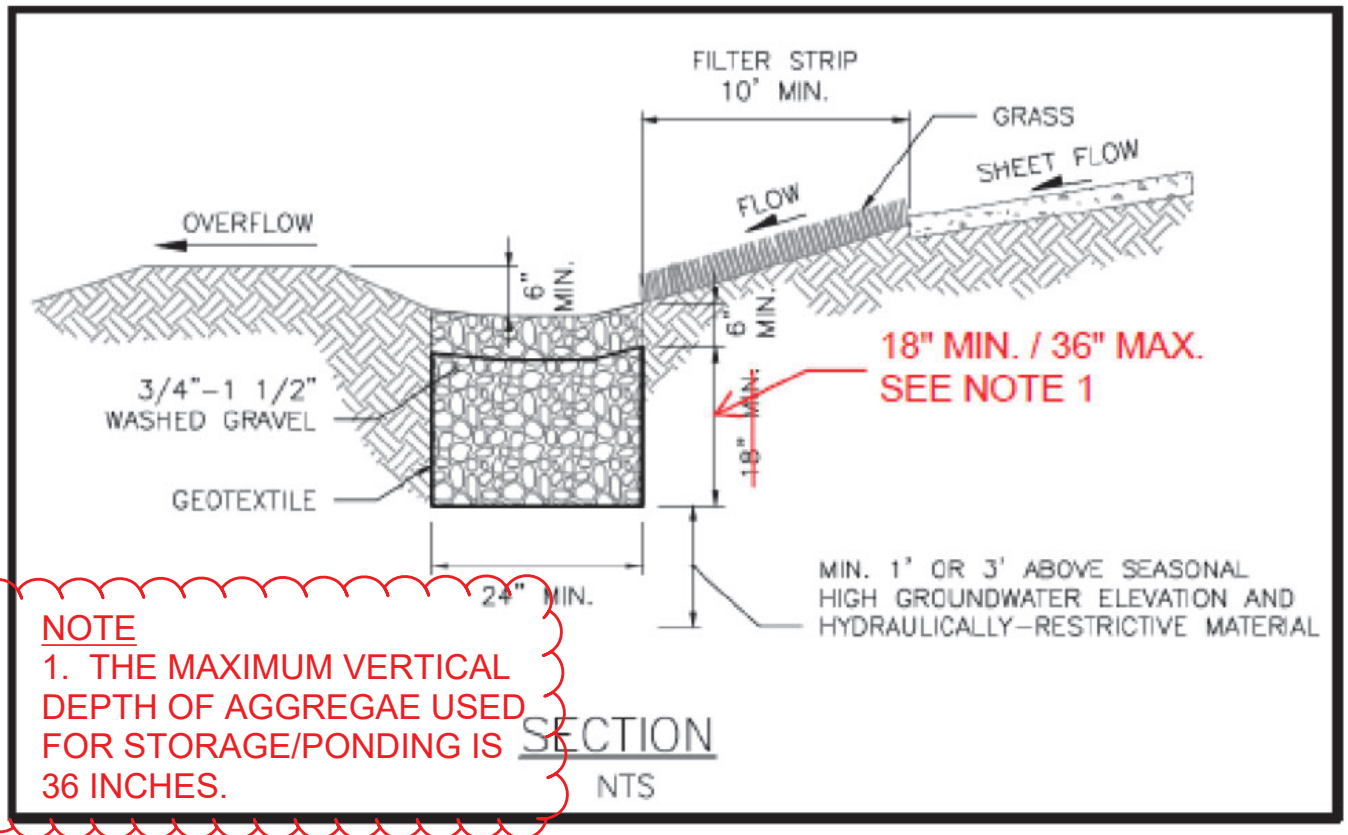


Figure 5.9. Typical Infiltration Trench Receiving Sheet Flow.

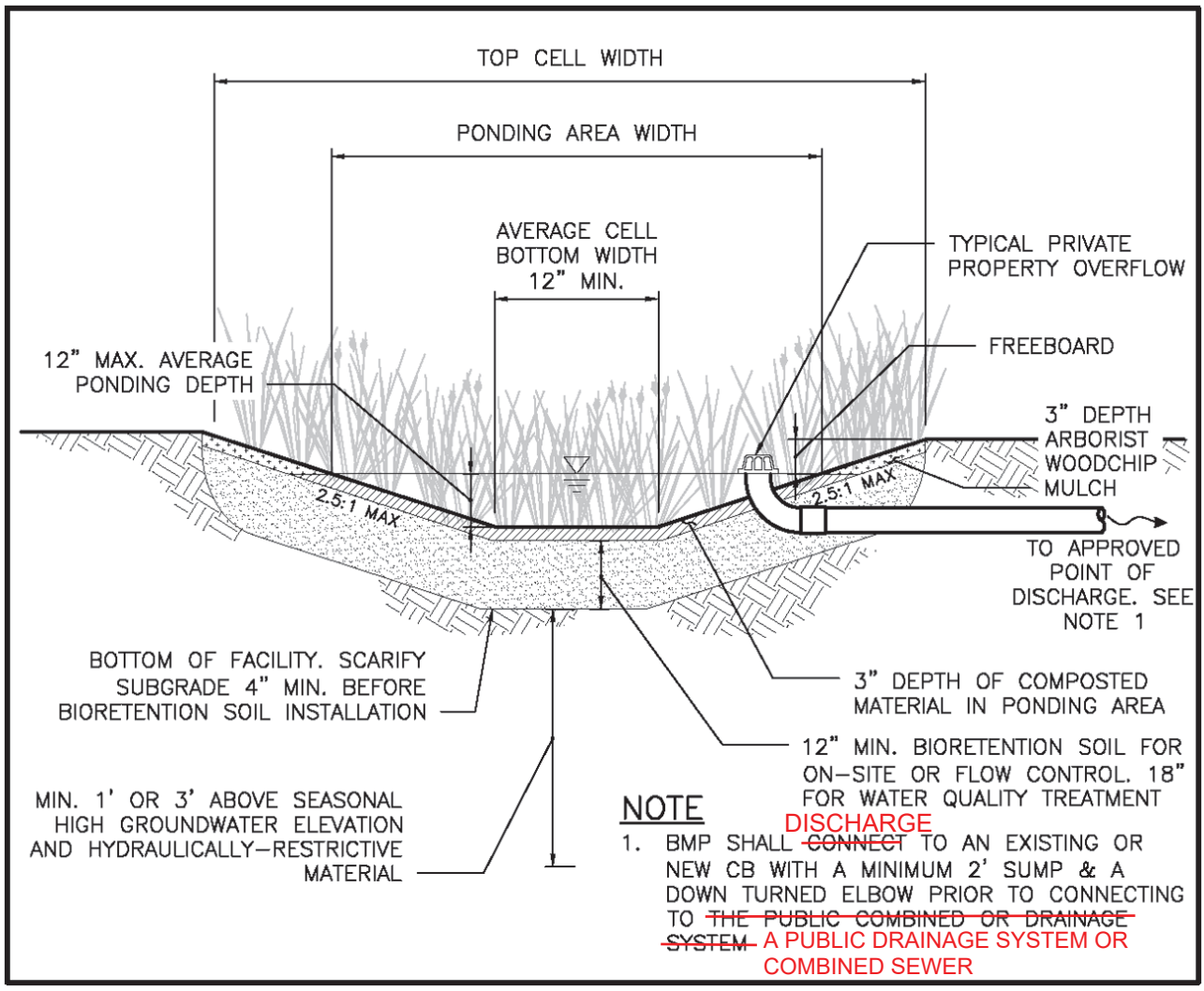


Figure 5.11.Infiltrating Bioretention Facility with Sloped Sides (without Underdrain).

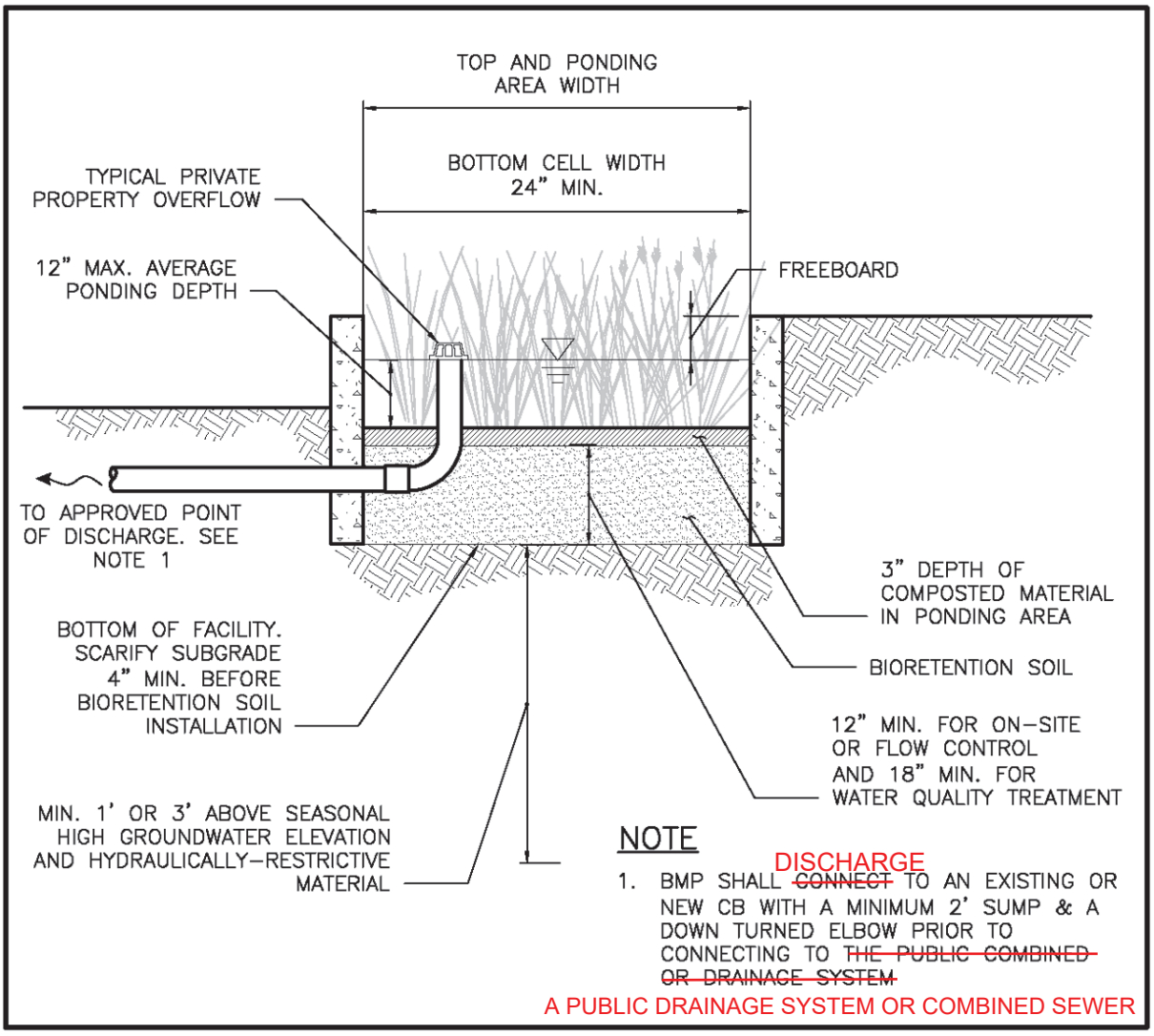


Figure 5.12.Infiltrating Bioretention Facility with Vertical Sides (without Underdrain).

2. Walls may be constructed of concrete, steel or fiberglass. Alternative material may be used with the permission of the director. Walls must be UV and corrosion resistant and able to withstand earth pressure if below ground.

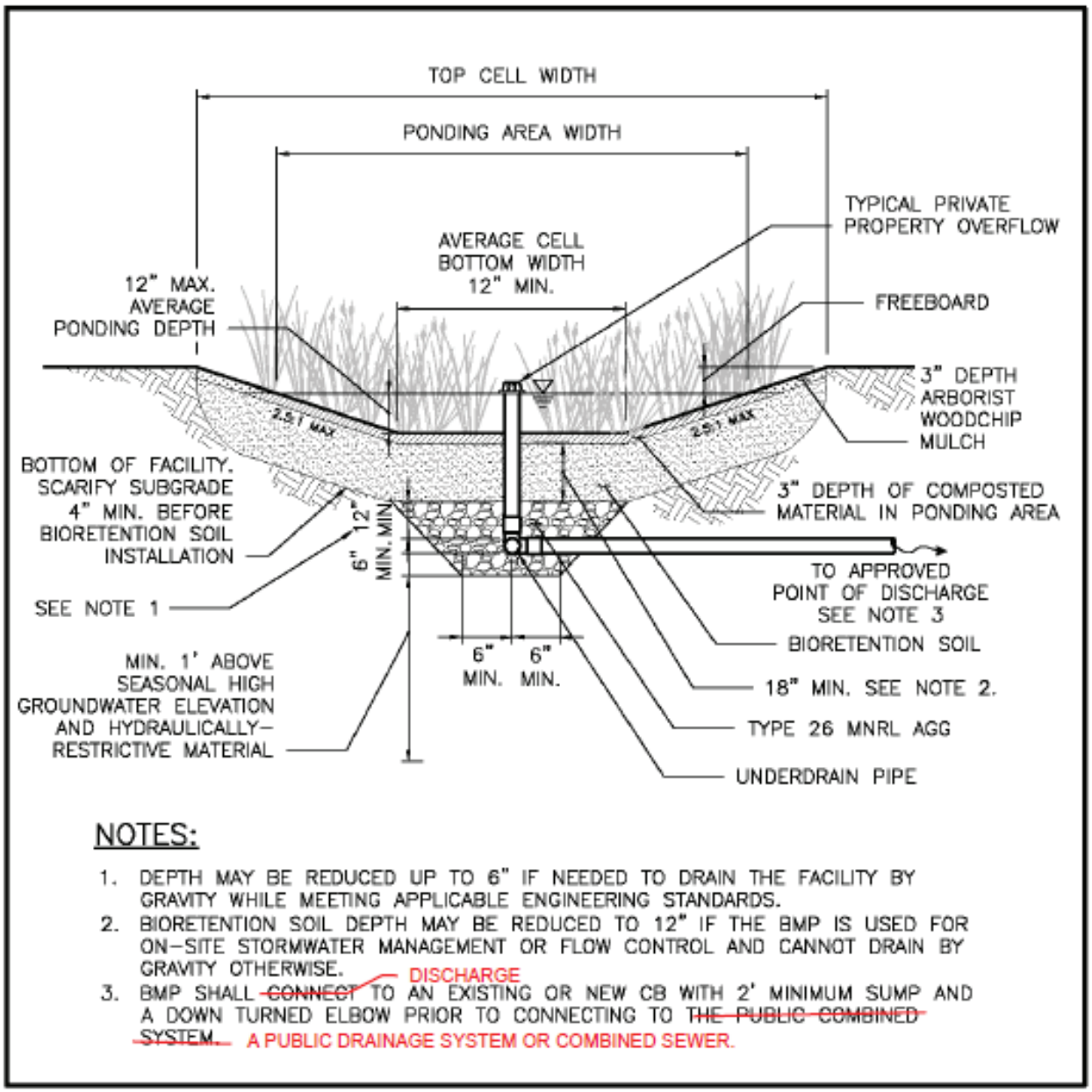


Figure 5.13. Infiltrating Bioretention Facility with Sloped Sides (with Underdrain).

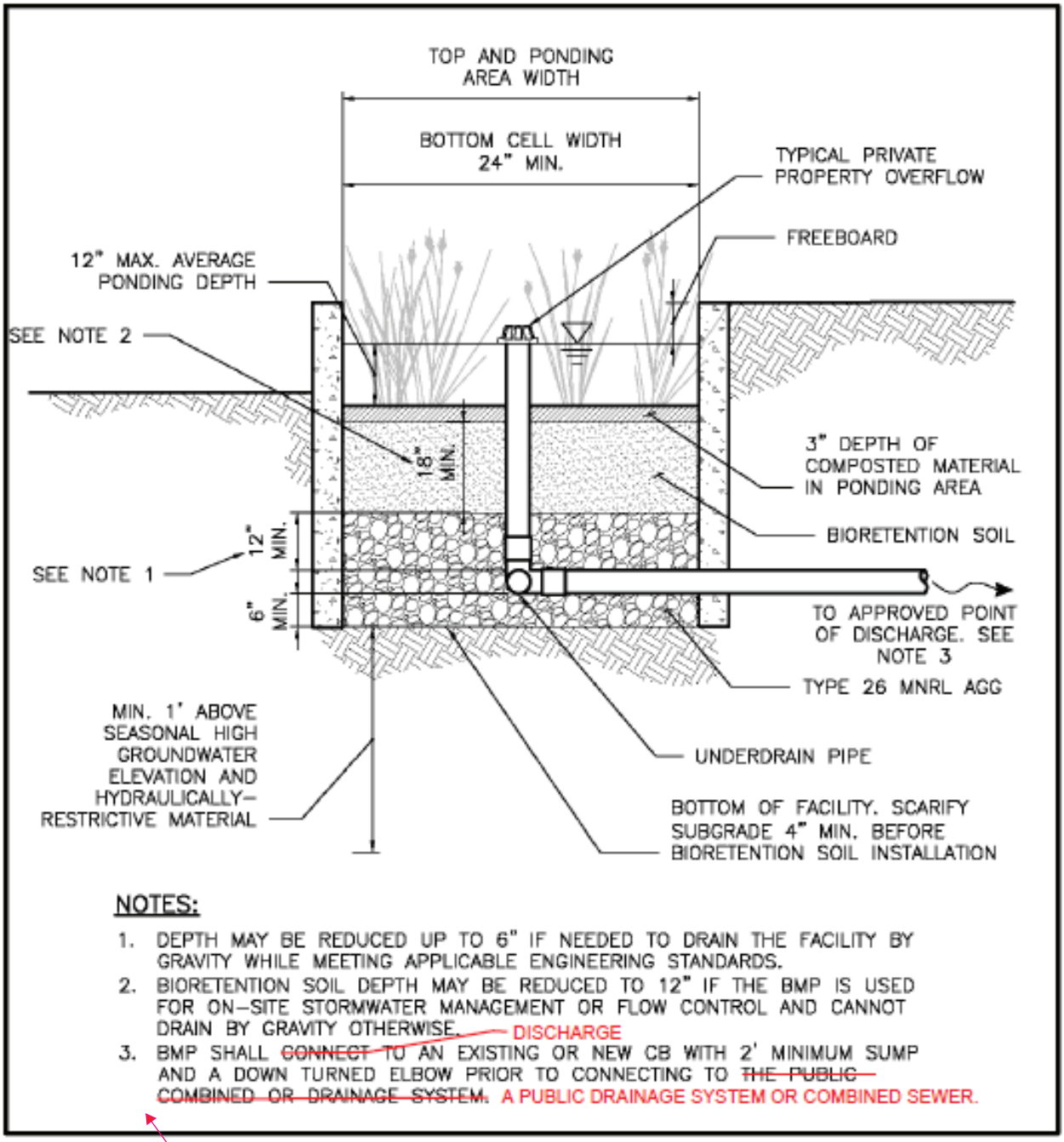
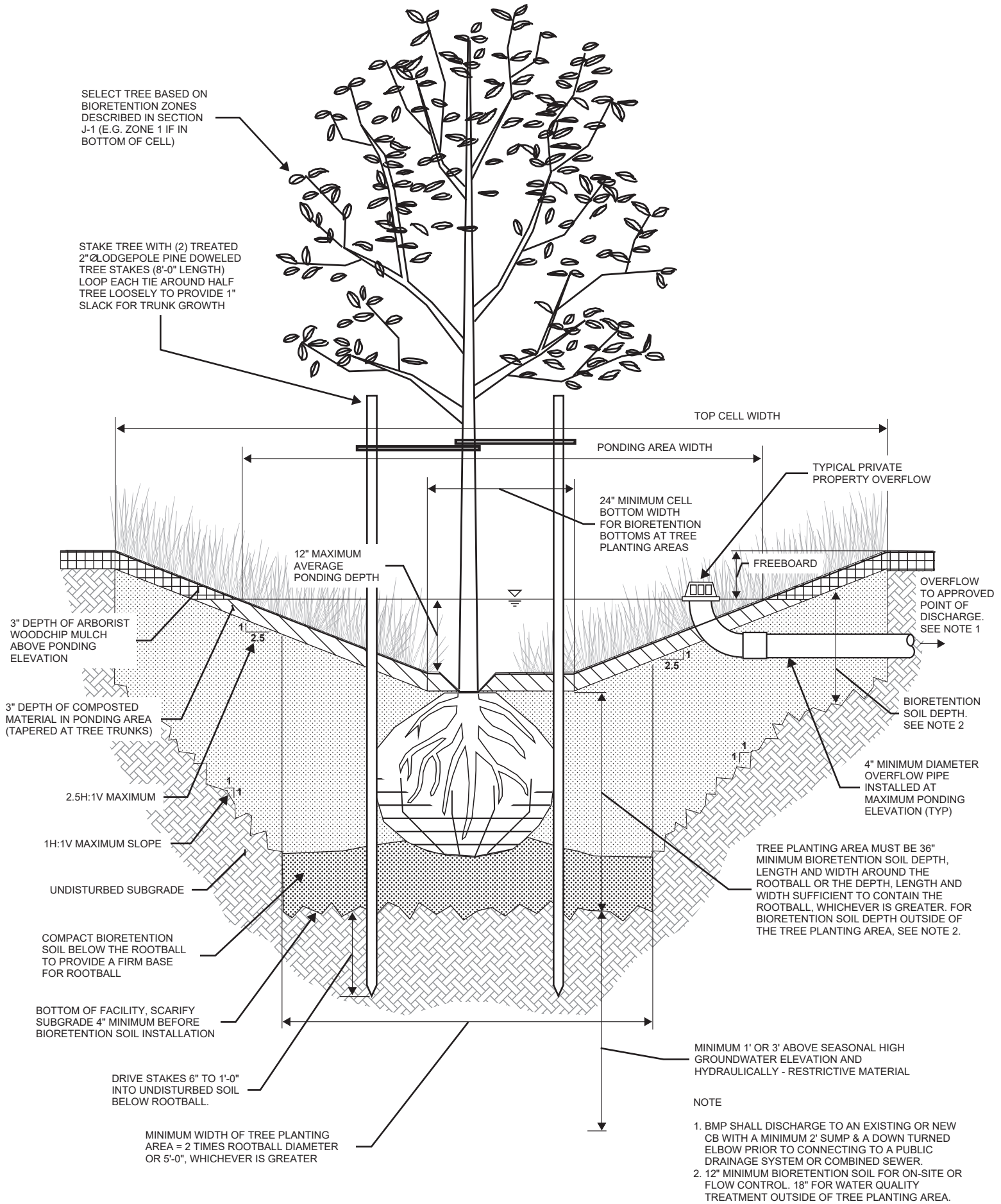


Figure 5.14. Infiltrating Bioretention Facility with Vertical Sides (with Underdrain).

4. Walls may be constructed from concrete, steel or fiberglass. Alternative material may be used with the permission of the director. Walls must be UV and corrosion resistant and able to withstand earth pressure if below ground.

Figure 5.16 Example of Infiltrating Bioretention Facility with Tree and Side Slopes (Without Underdrain)



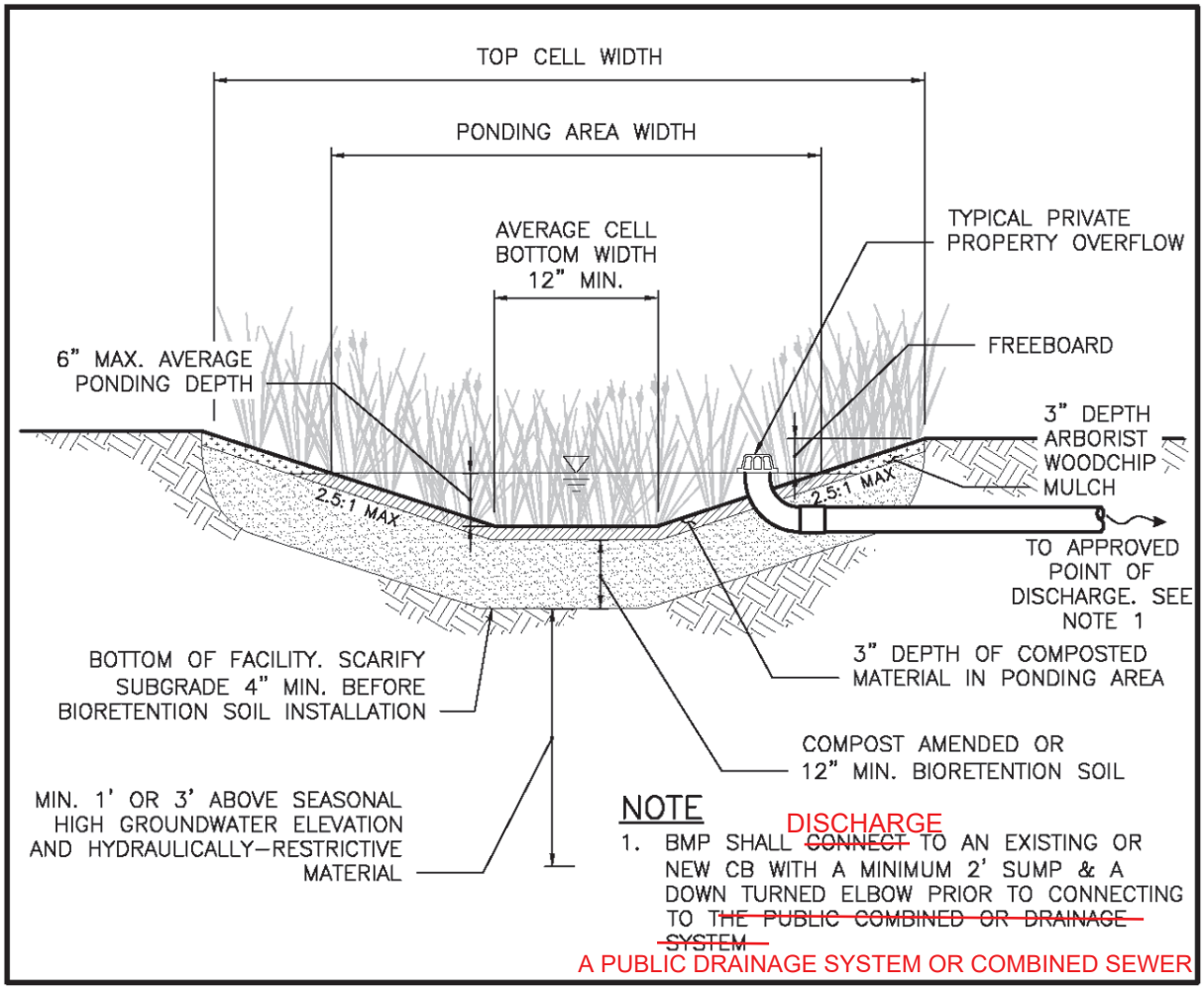


Figure 5.~~16.~~17 Typical Rain Garden.

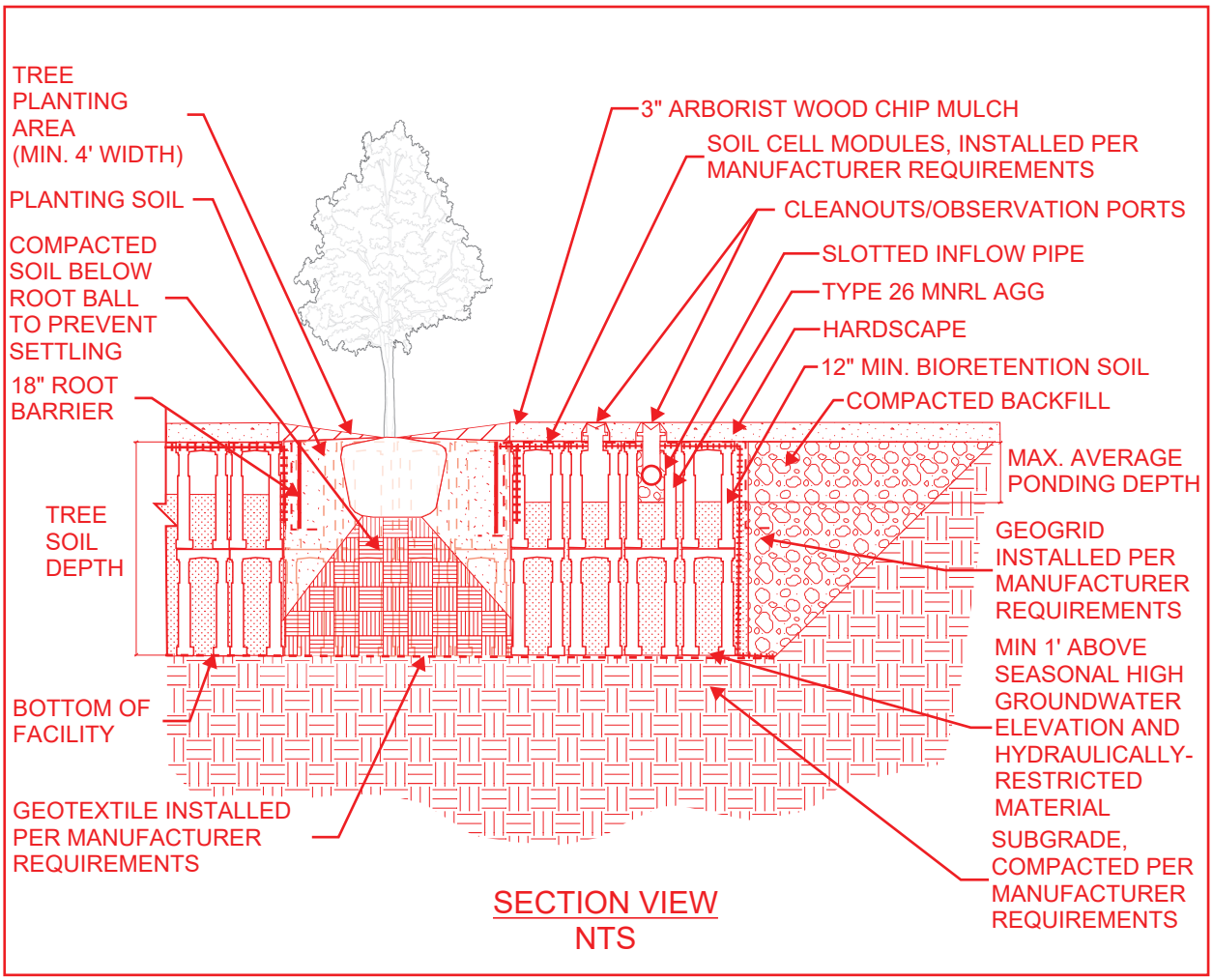


Figure 5.24. Infiltrating Soil Cell Bioretention (without Underdrain) Profile.

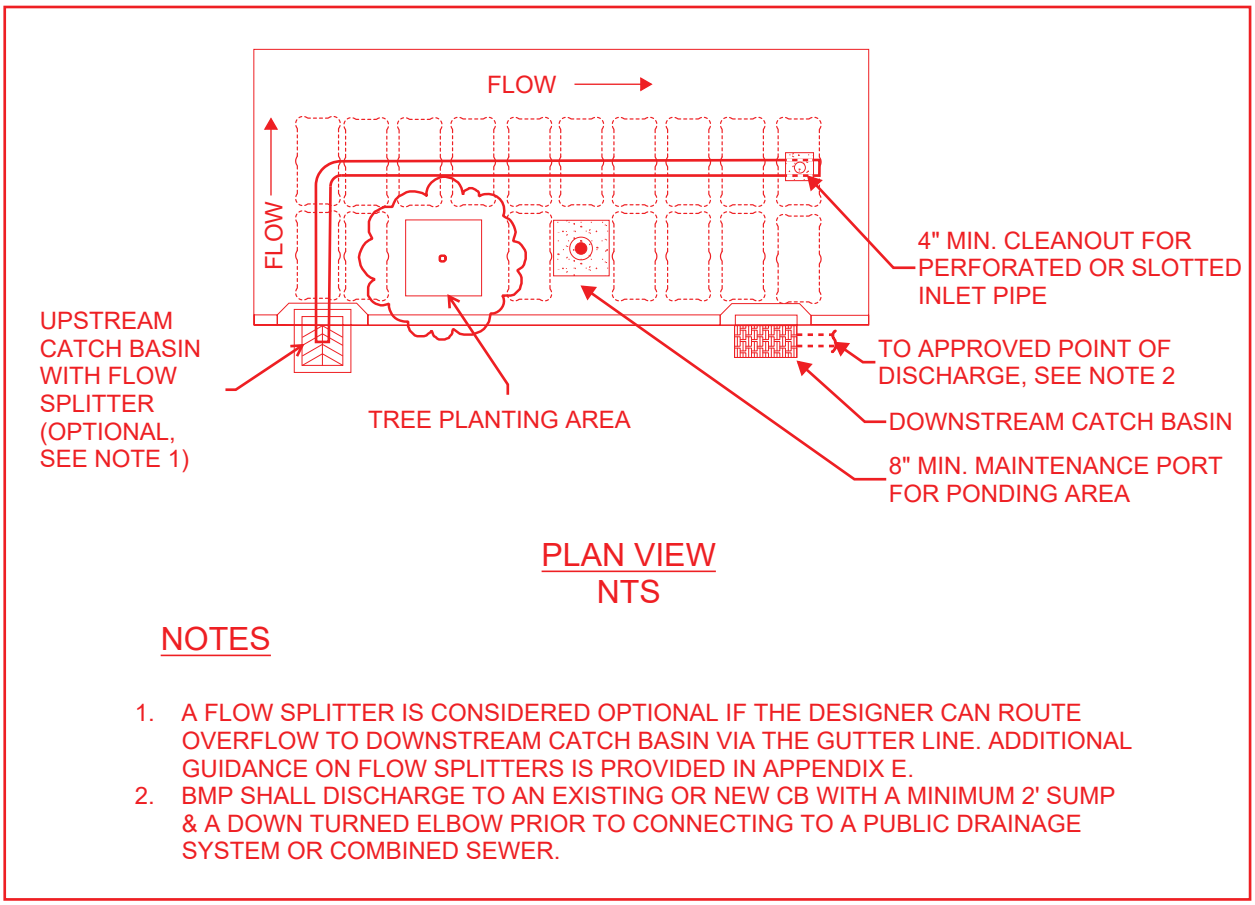


Figure 5.25. Infiltrating Soil Cell Bioretention (without Underdrain) Plan.

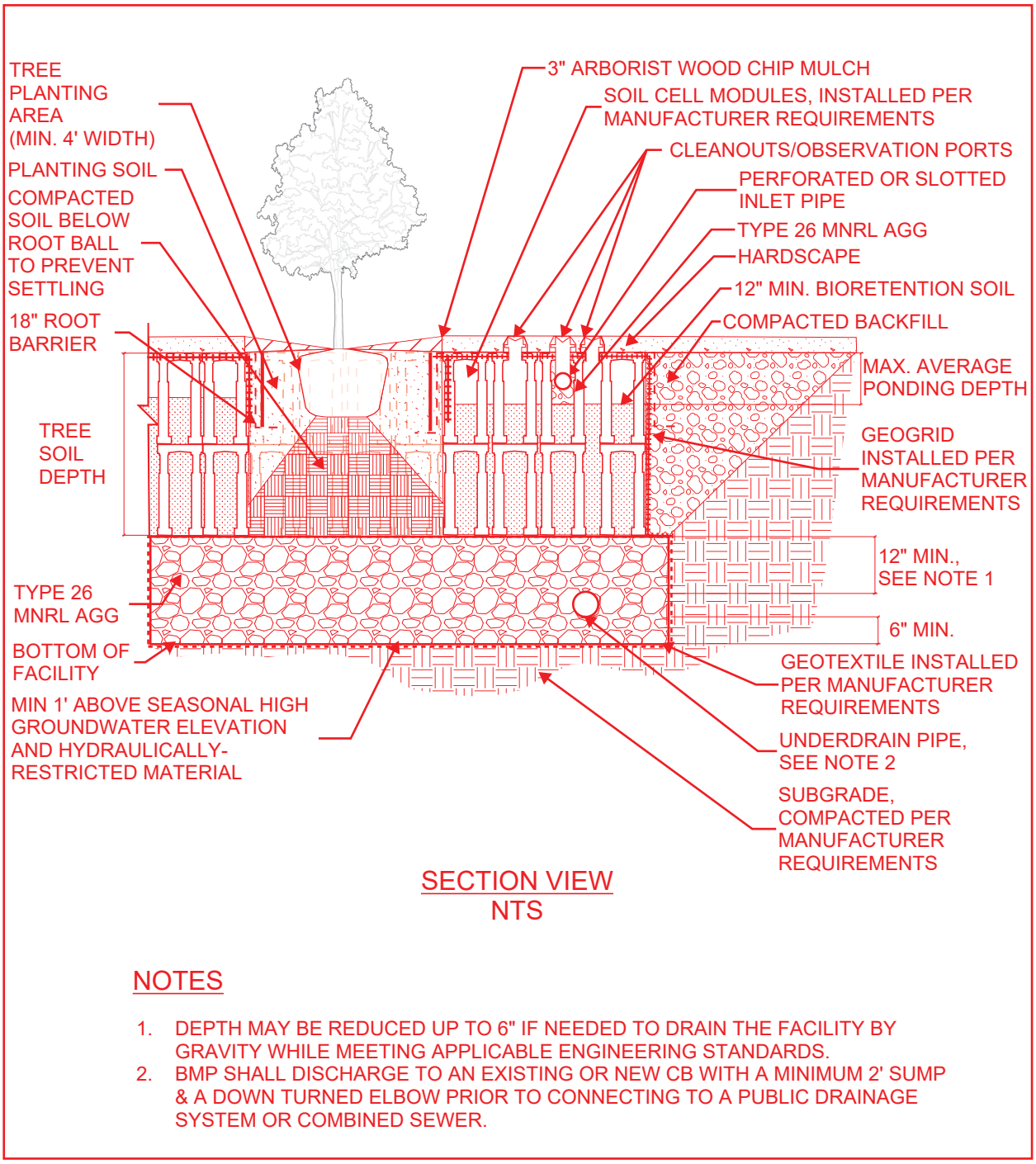


Figure 5.26. Infiltrating Soil Cell Bioretention (with Underdrain) Profile.

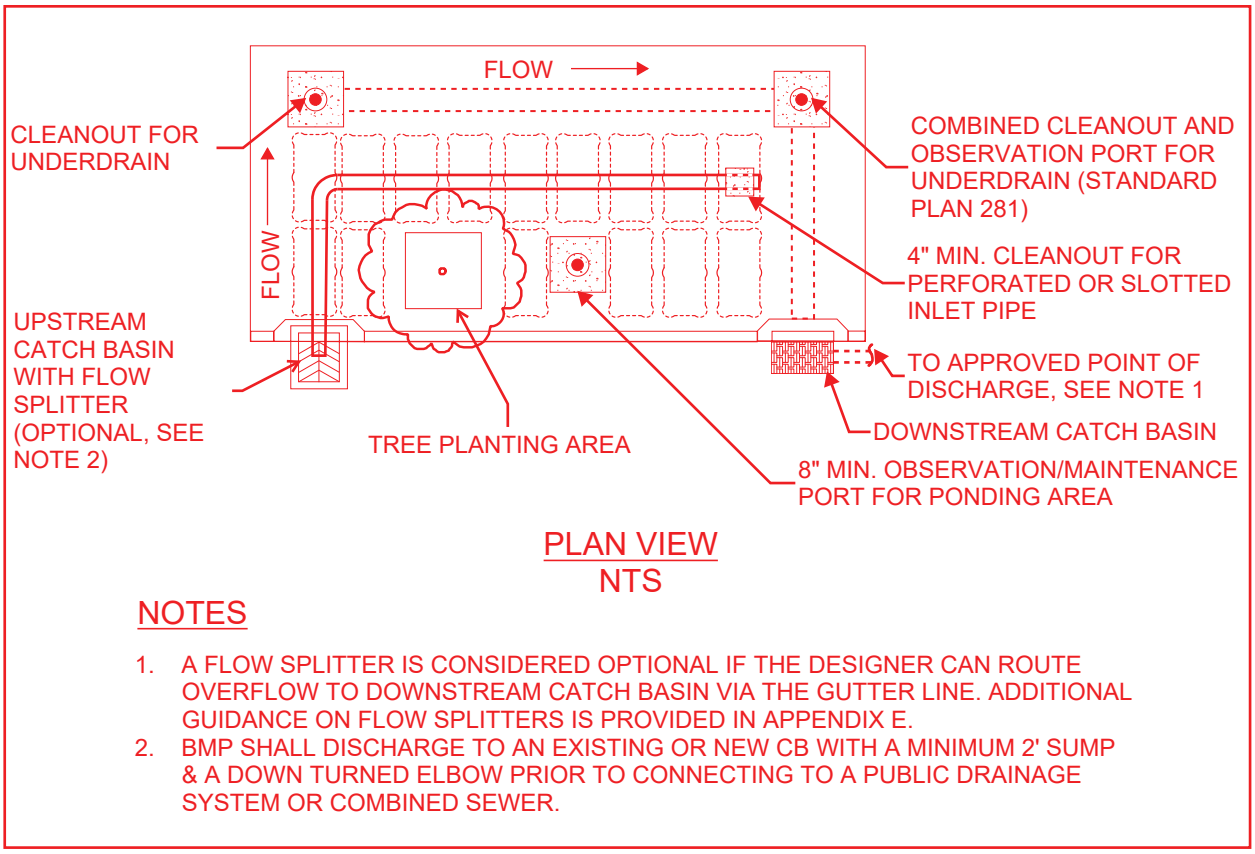


Figure 5.27. Infiltrating Soil Cell Bioretention (with Underdrain) Plan.

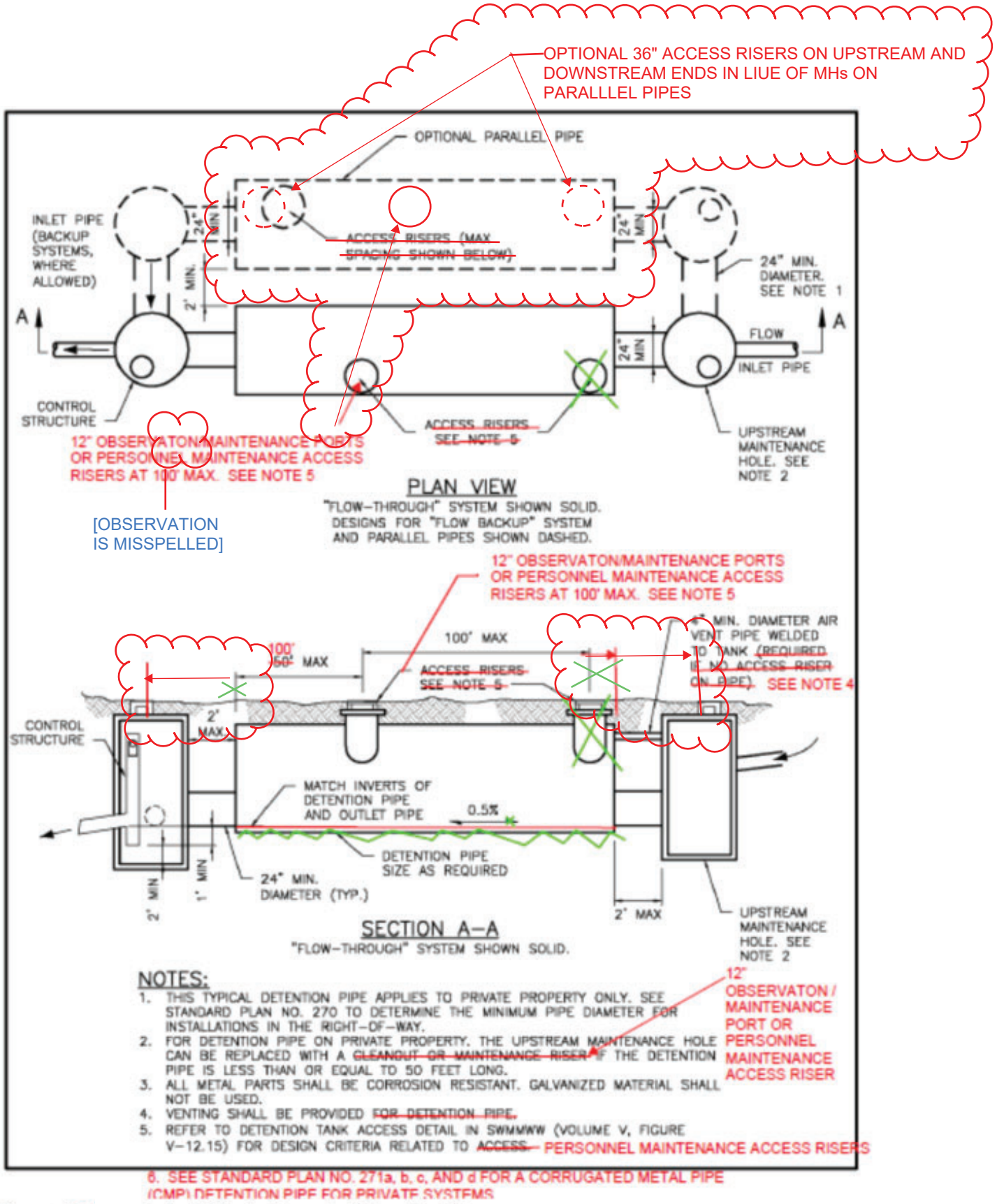


Figure 5.~~26~~ Typical Private Property Detention Pipe.

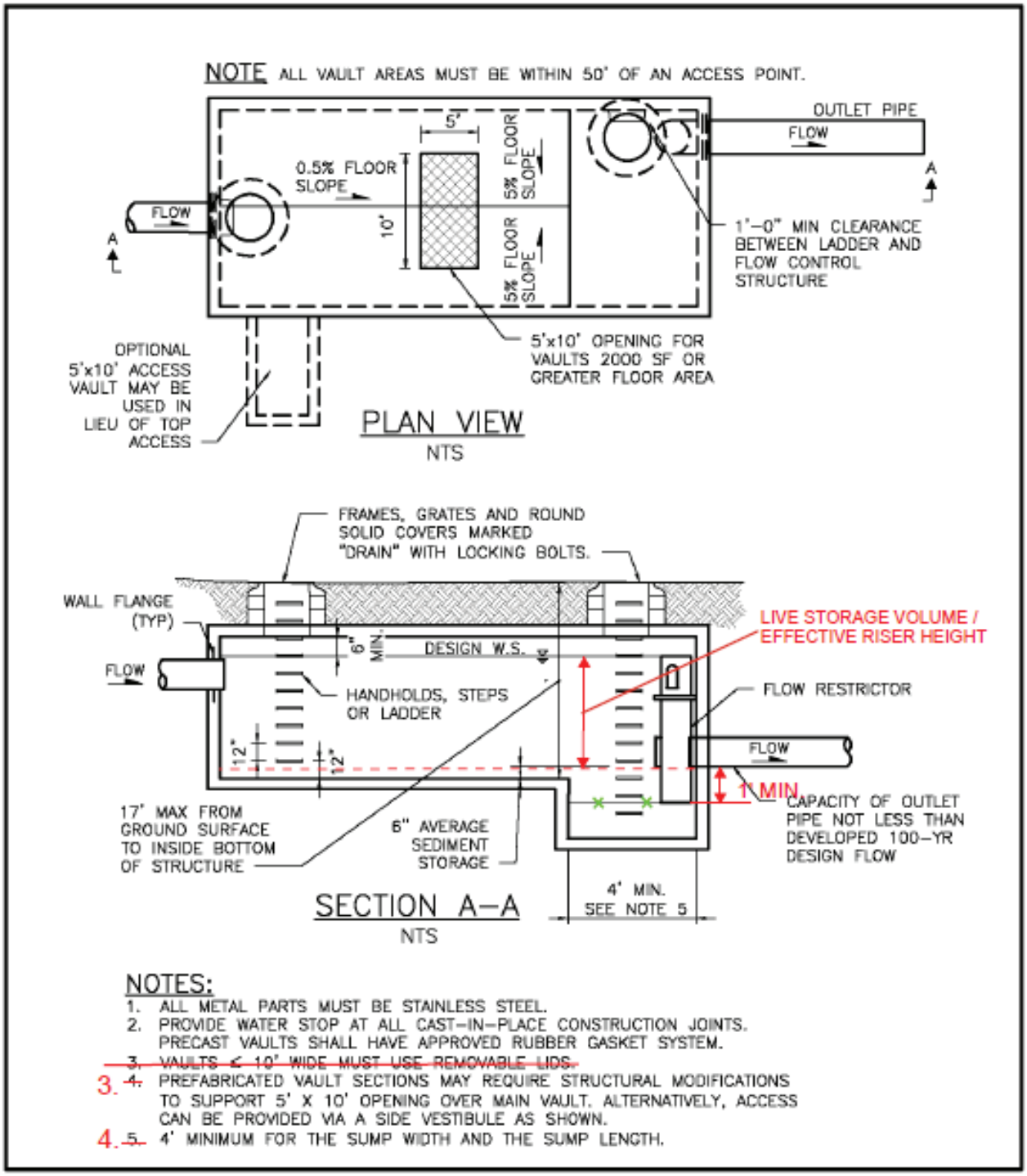


Figure 5.~~27~~29. Typical Detention Vault.

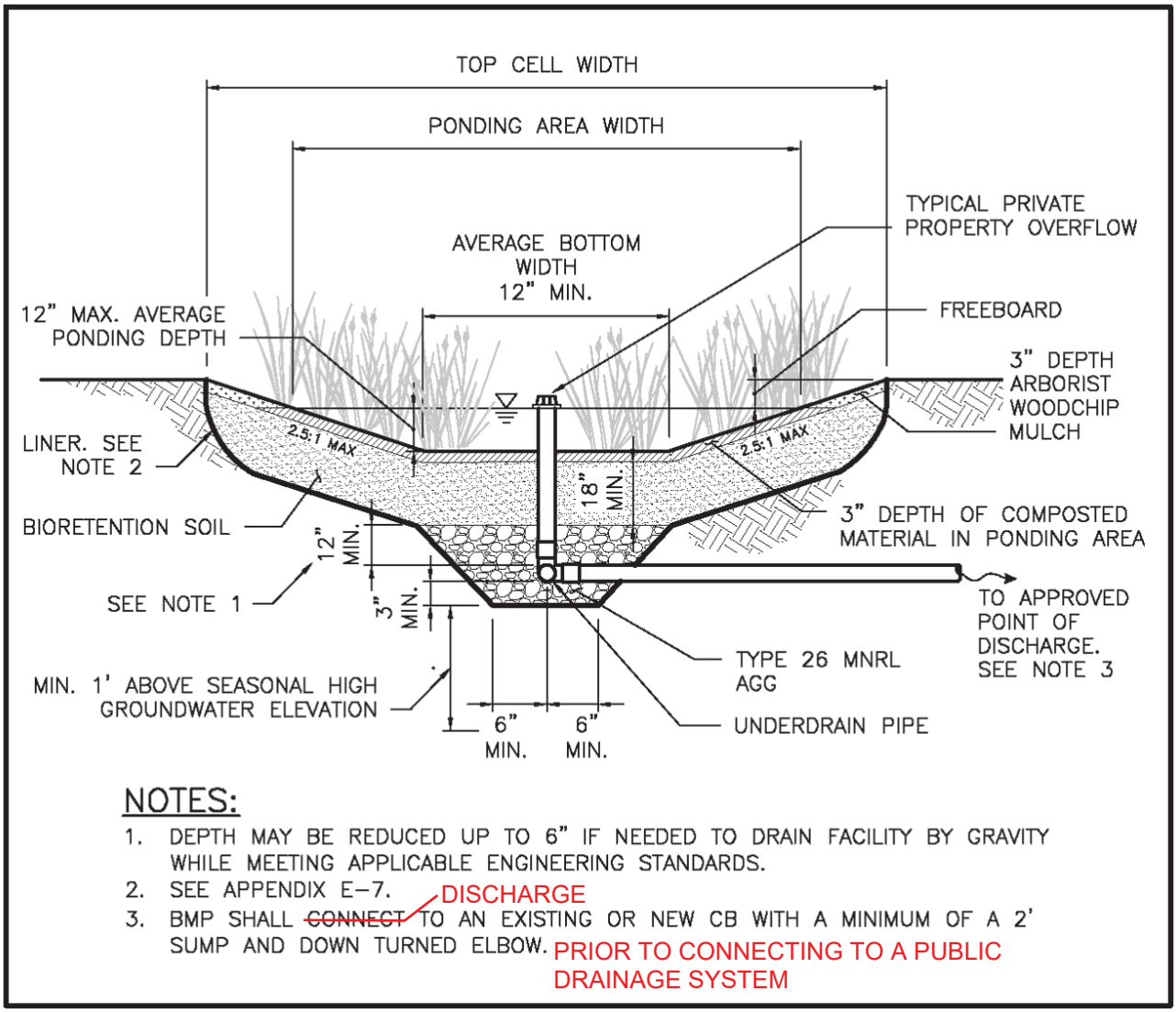
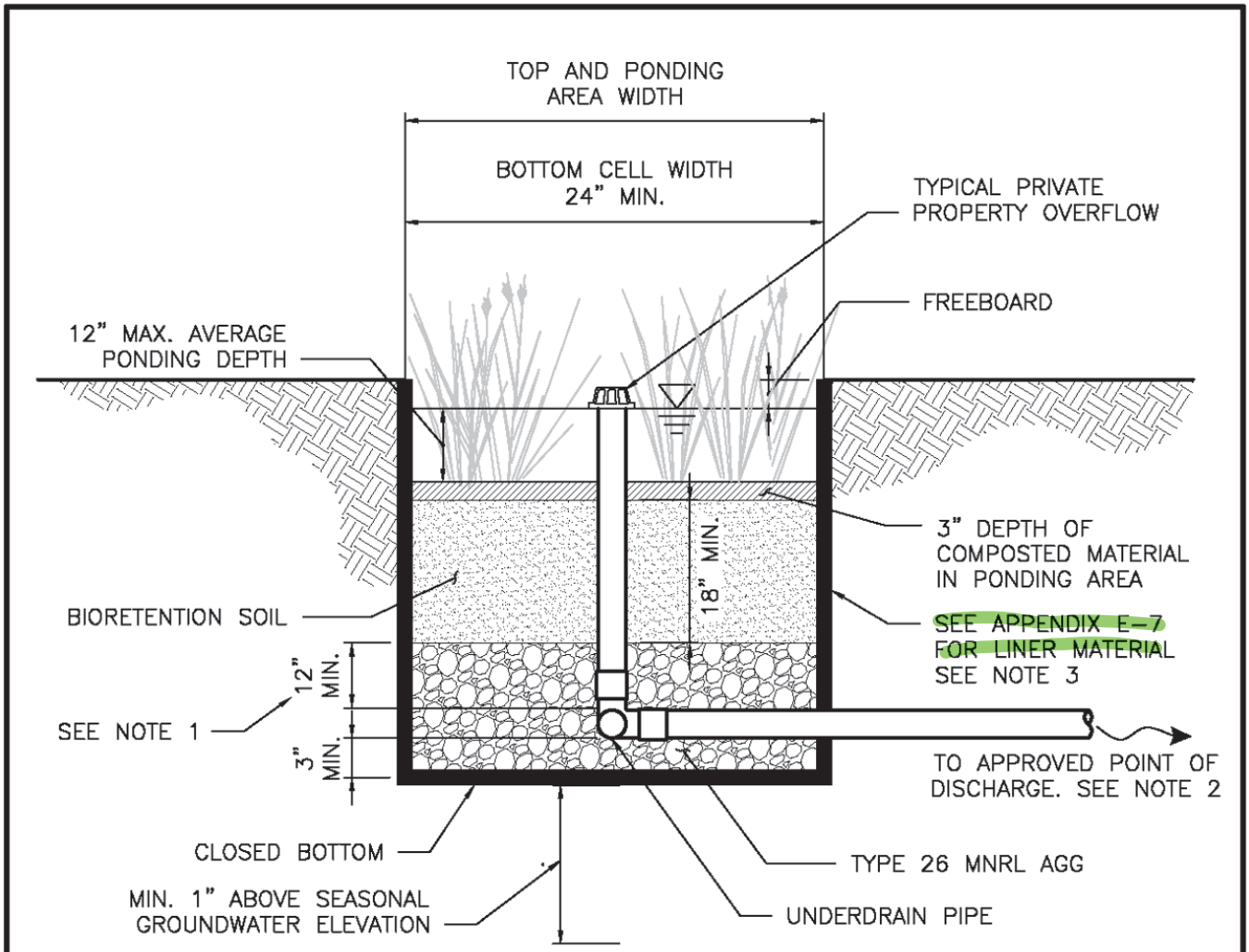


Figure 5.34.Non-infiltrating Bioretention Facility with Sloped Sides.



NOTES:

1. DEPTH MAY BE REDUCED UP TO 6" IF NEEDED TO DRAIN THE FACILITY BY GRAVITY WHILE MEETING APPLICABLE ENGINEERING STANDARDS.
2. BMP SHALL ~~CONNECT~~ TO AN EXISTING OR NEW CB WITH 2' MINIMUM SUMP AND A DOWN TURNED ELBOW. DISCHARGE
3. IN ADDITION, STRUCTURAL SUPPORT MAY BE REQUIRED SUCH AS CONCRETE ROCKERY, SHEETPILE OR SIMILAR TO SUPPORT THE VERTICAL WALLS.

Planter box may be constructed from concrete, steel or fiberglass. Alternative material may be used with the permission of the director. Box must also be water tight, UV and corrosion resistant and able to withstand earth pressures if below grade.

Figure 5.~~30~~35 Non-infiltrating Bioretention Facility with Vertical Sides.

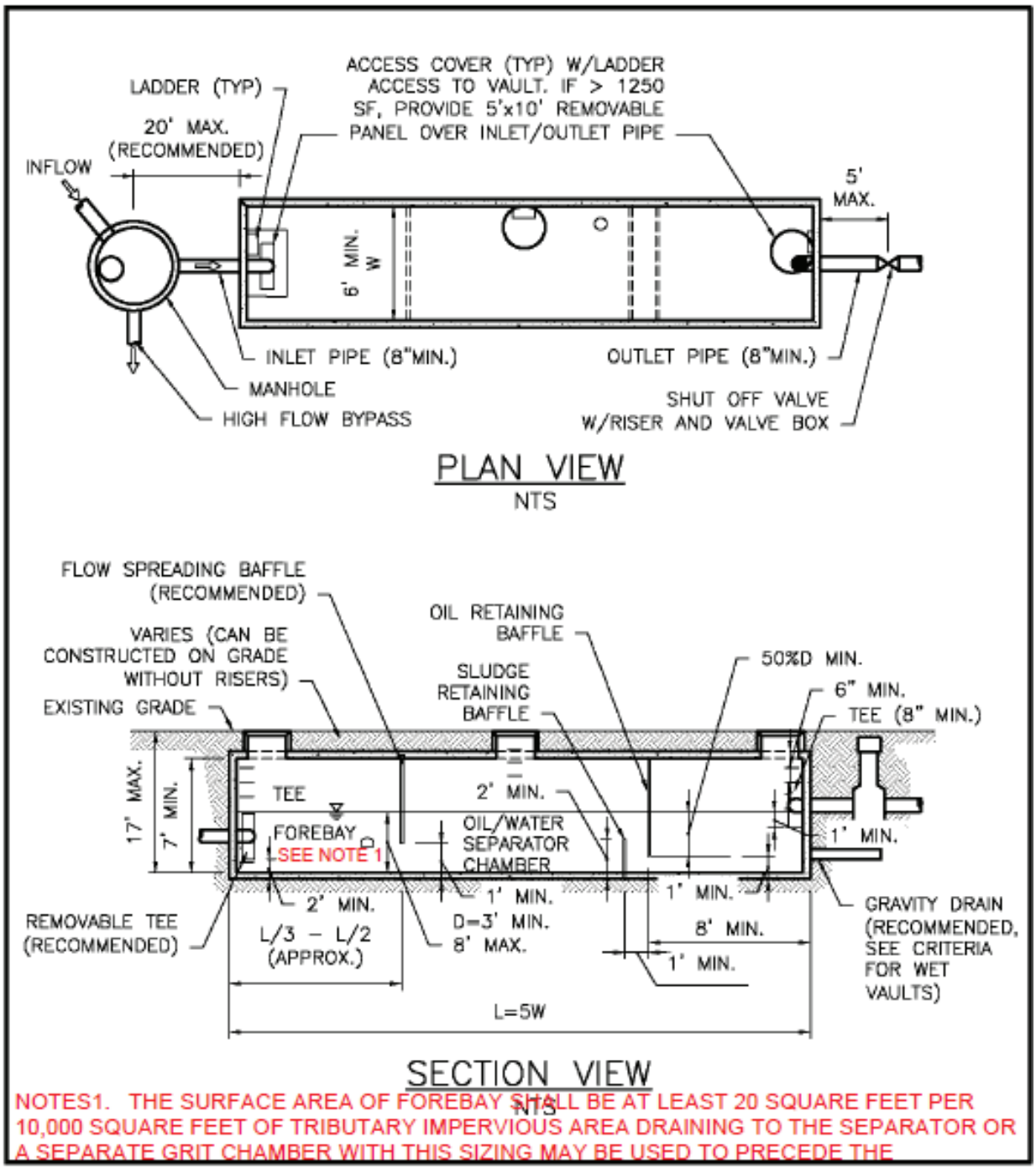


Figure 5.~~33~~35~~38~~. Typical API (Baffle Type) Separator.

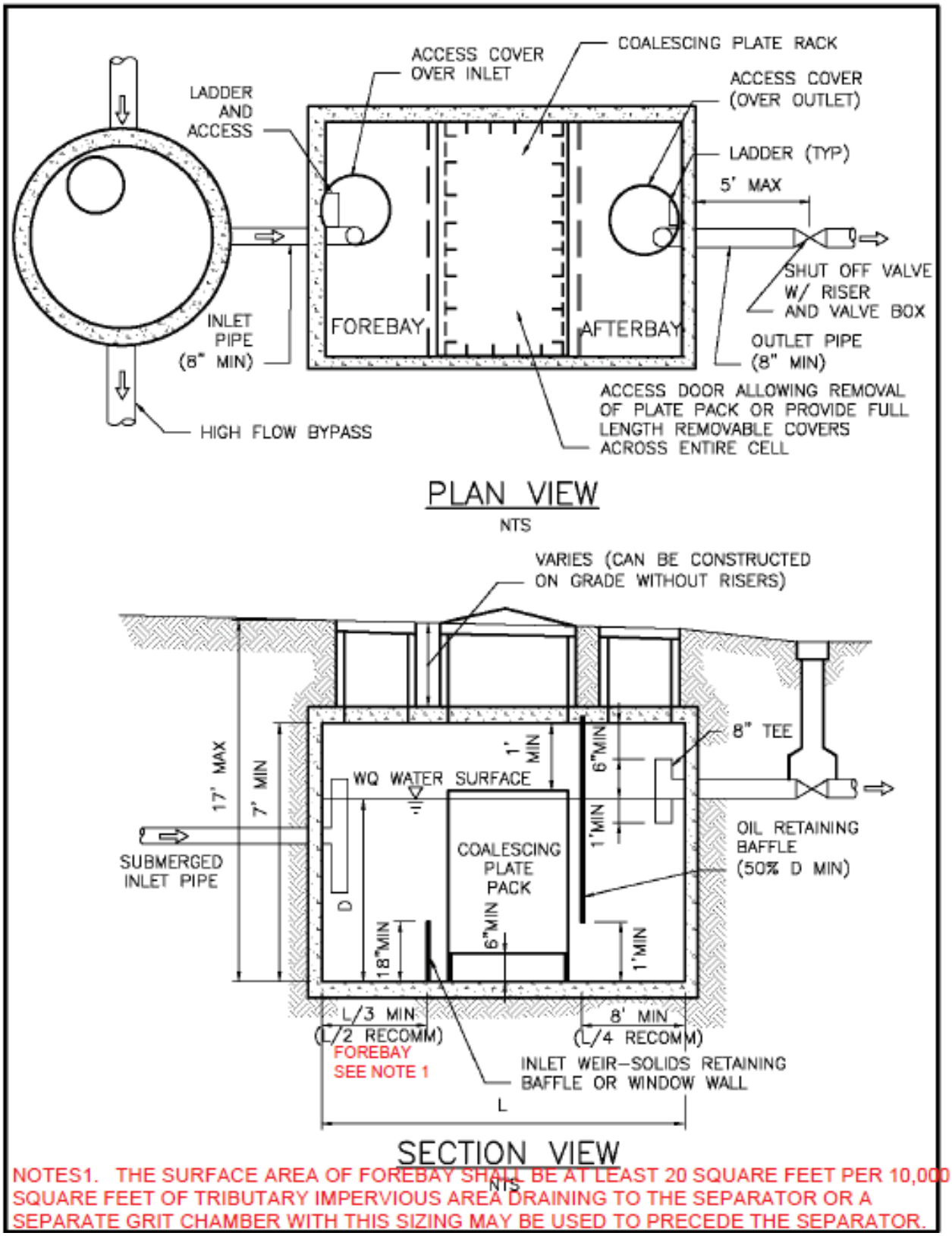


Figure 5.~~34~~ Typical Coalescing Place Separator.

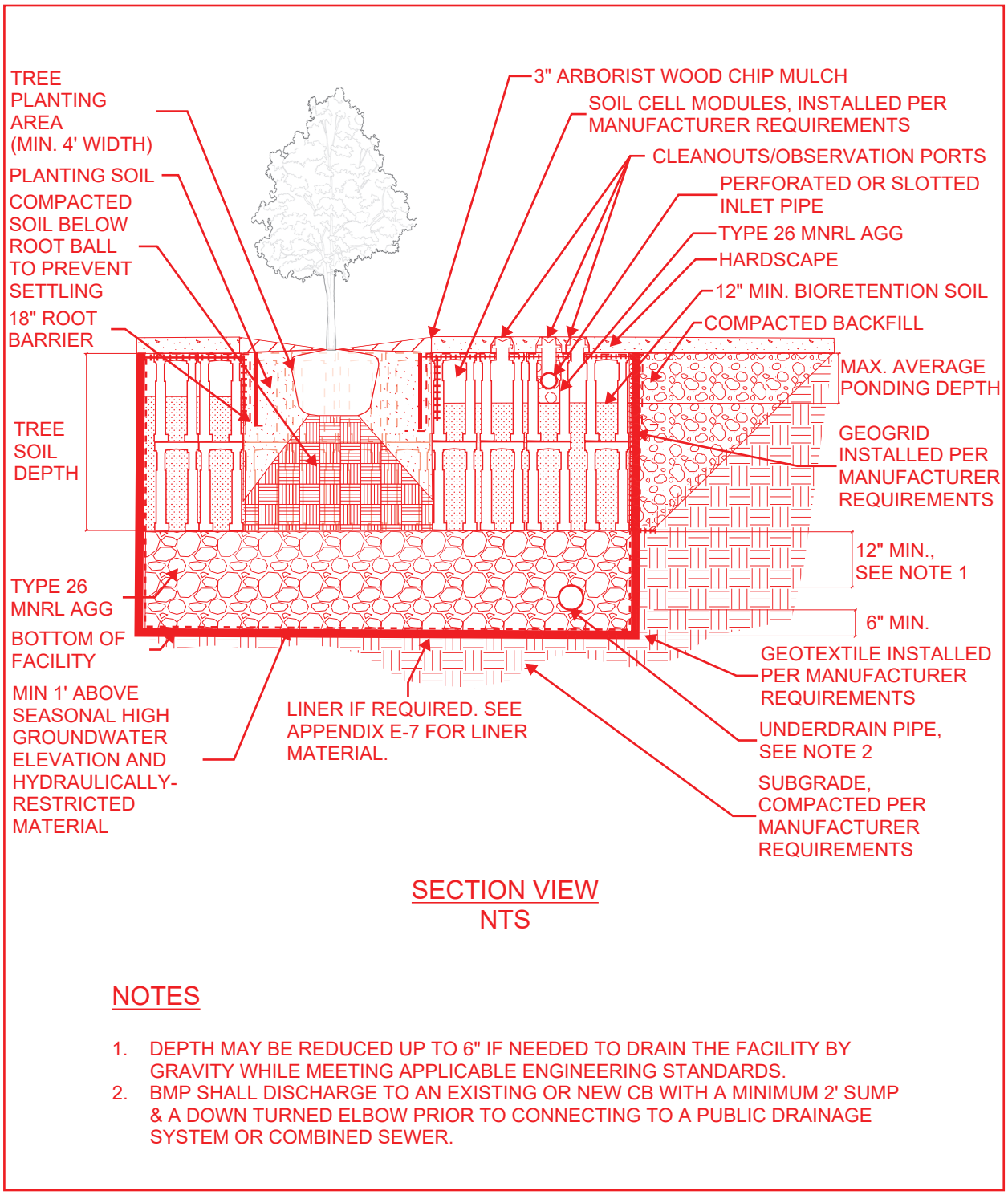


Figure 5.40. Non-infiltrating Soil Cell Bioretention Profile.

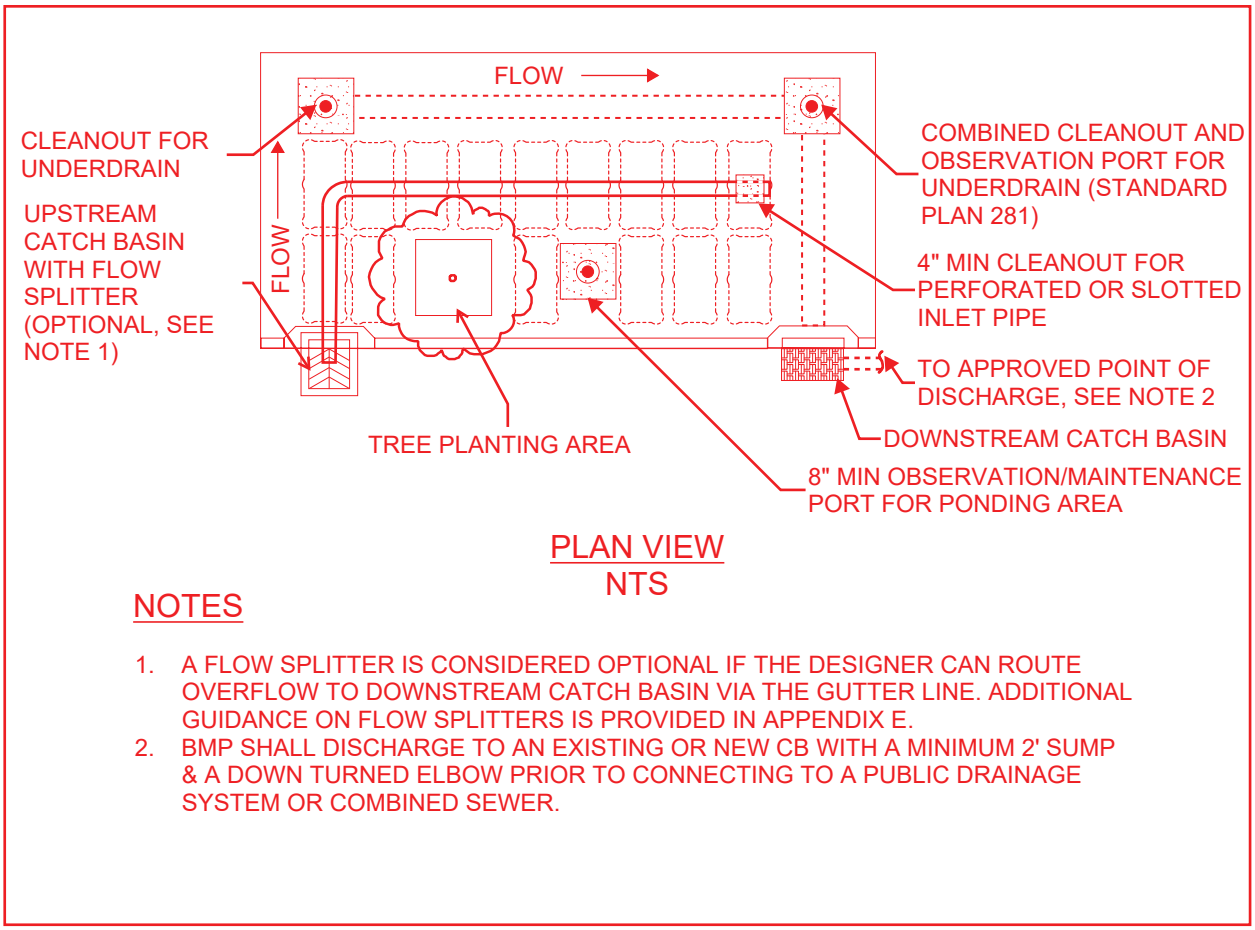


Figure 5.41. Non-infiltrating Soil Cell Bioretention Plan.

Figure Redlines for Volume 4 – Source Control

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Figure 2. Example of a labeled used cooking oil tote located on a level surface with a secure lid. (New Figure)

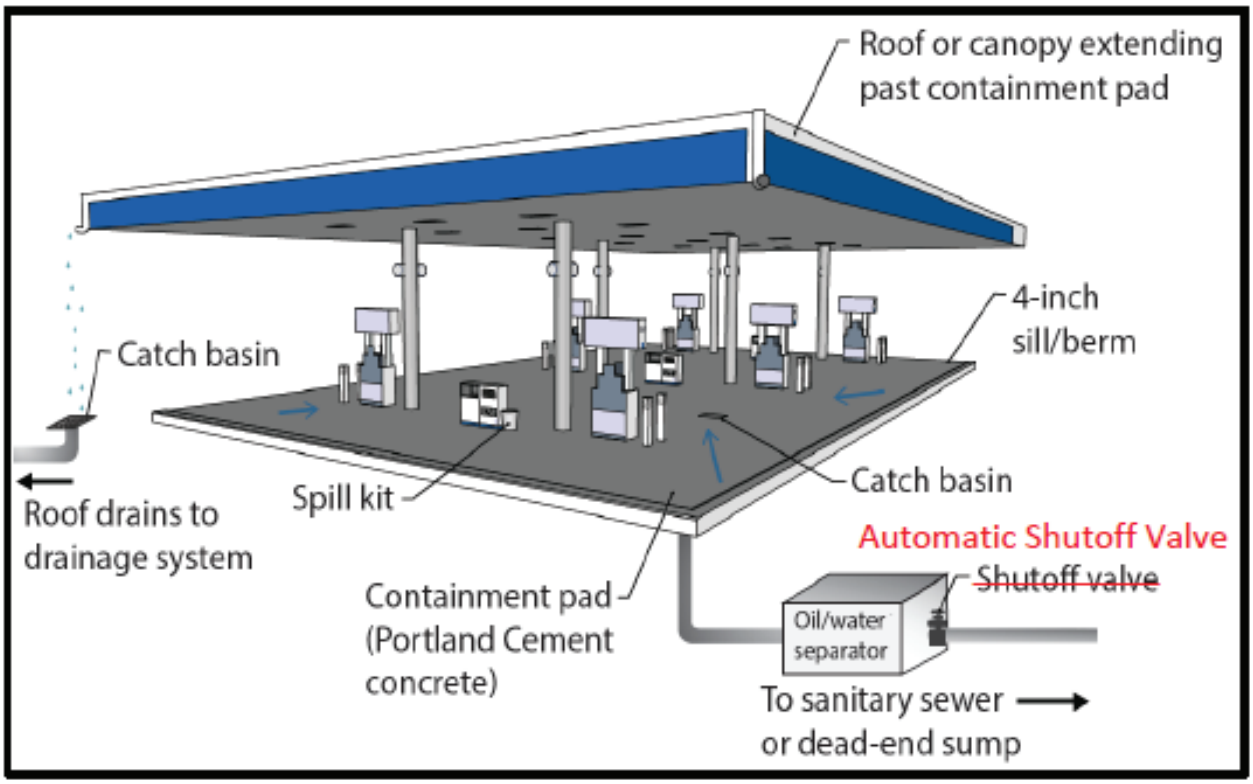
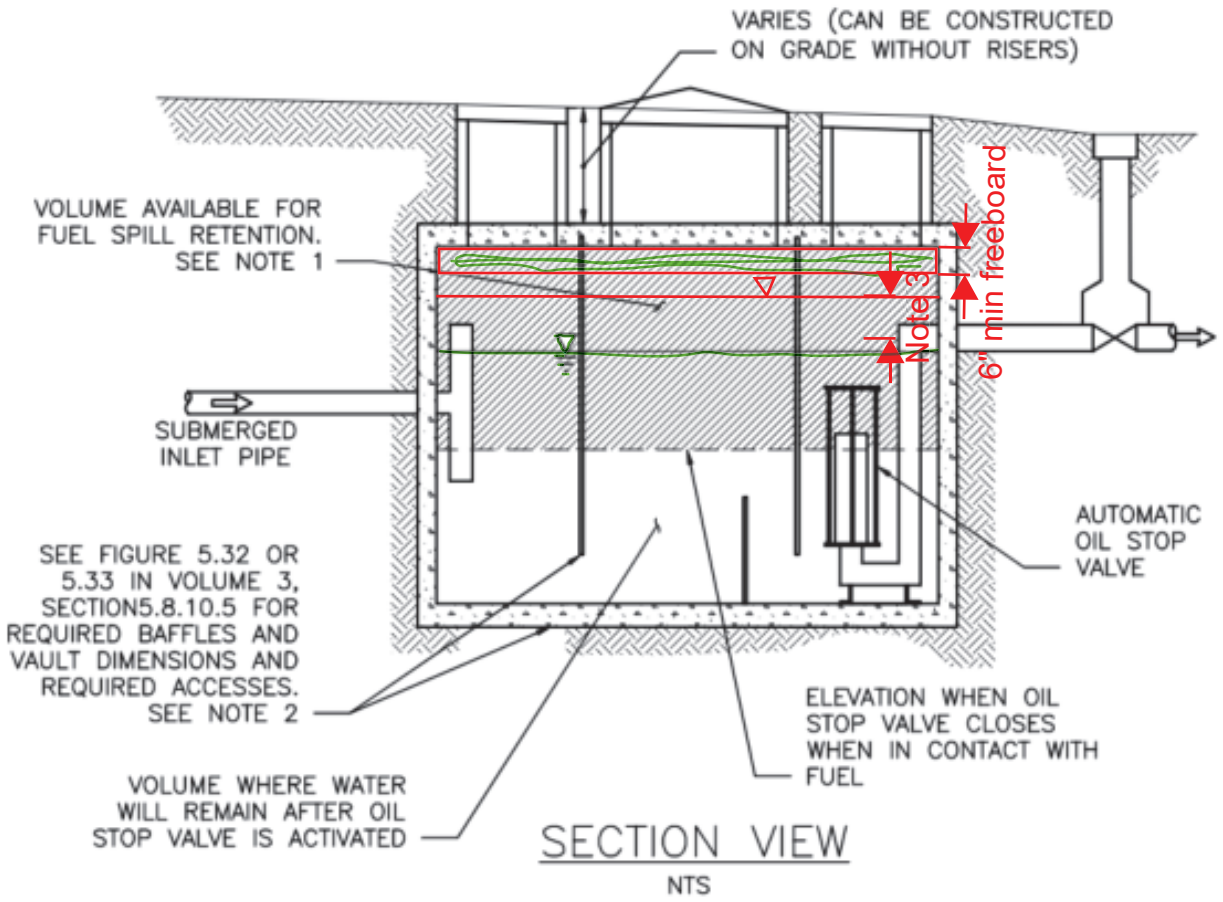


Figure ~~3~~4. Fueling Island Schematic.



SECTION VIEW

NTS

NOTES

1. THE VOLUME AVAILABLE FOR FUEL SPILL RETENTION MUST BE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 15 MINUTES FOR THE FLOW RATE OF THE DISPENSING MECHANISM WITH HIGHEST THROUGH-PUT RATE OR 50 GALLONS, WHICHEVER IS GREATER.
2. FUEL PADS WITH NO RUN-ON), THEN THE SMALLEST AVAILABLE OIL/WATER VAULT THAT WILL RETAIN THE REQUIRED FUEL VOLUME MAY BE USED. IF THE OIL/WATER SEPARATOR RECEIVES STORMWATER, THEN IT MUST BE SIZED AND DESIGNED FOR THE WATER QUALITY FLOWRATE PER THE REQUIREMENTS VOLUME 3, SECTION 5.8.10.

FIG 6 – OIL/WATER SEPARATOR FOR FUEL SPILL RETENTION

Note 3: Distance from the max water surface elevation to the centerline of the outlet must be equal to or greater than the headloss through the valve for the design flow.

Figure Redlines for Appendix E

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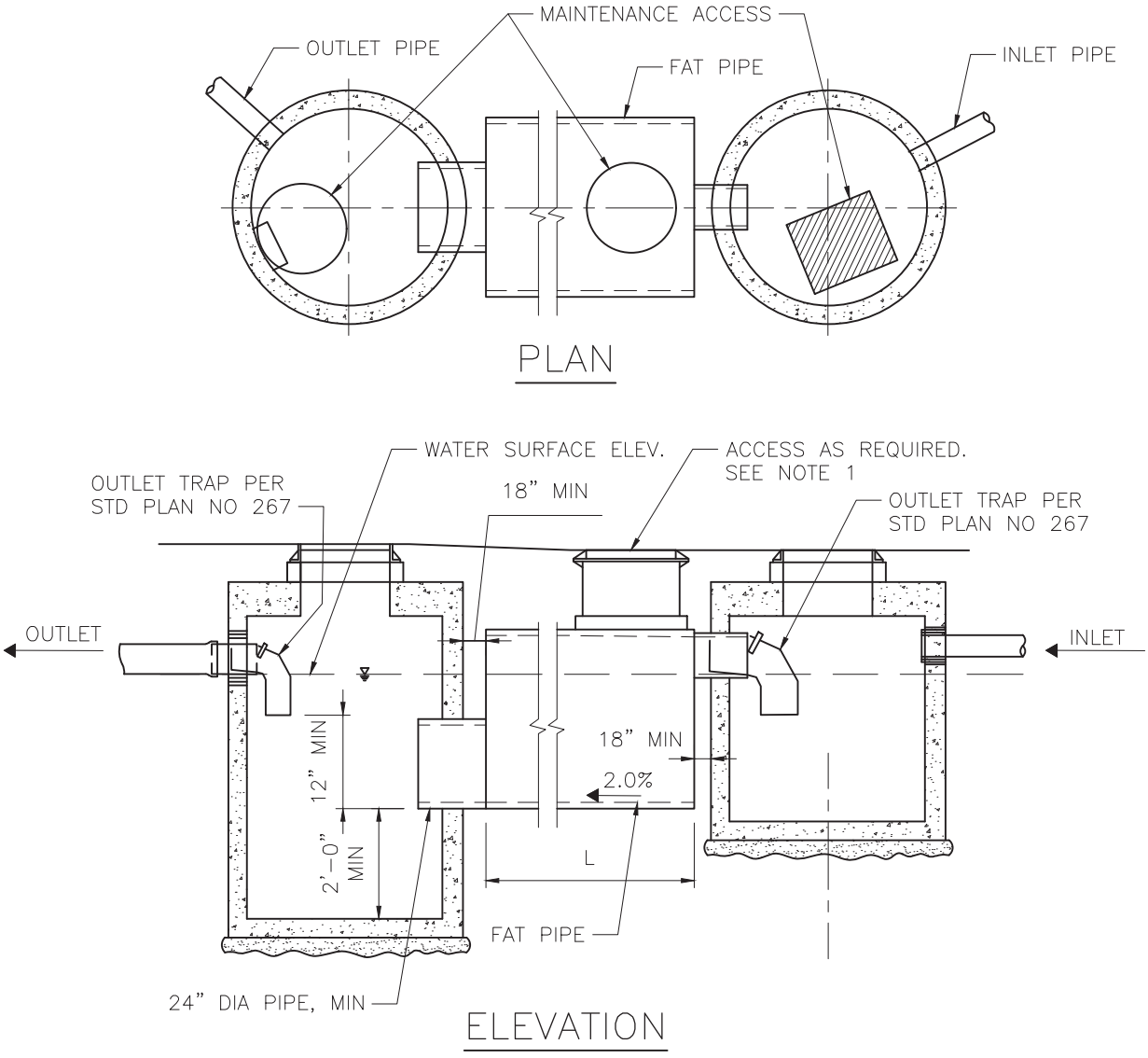
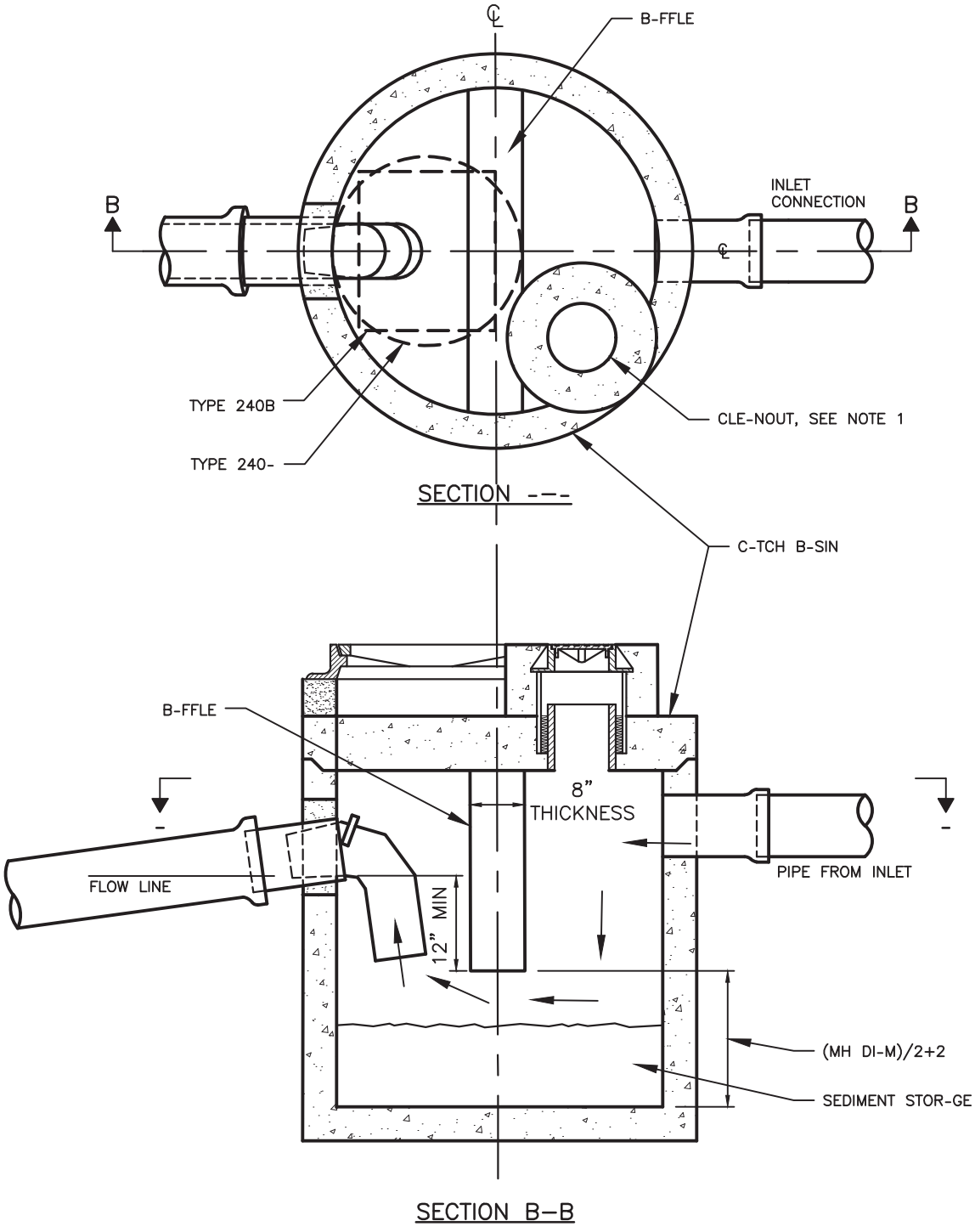


NOTES:

1. REFER TO DETENTION TANK ACCESS DETAIL IN SWMMWW (VOLUME V, FIGURE V–13.15) FOR DESIGN CRITERIA RELATED TO ACCESS.

PRESETTLING FAT PIPE 1/61
NTS

Figure E.9. "Fat Pipe" Presettling Vault.



NOTES:

1. FOR CB LESS TH-N 60" DI-M, PROVIDE CLE-N–OUT -CCESS WITH FR-ME -ND COVER PER STD PL-N NO 280 ON THE INLET SIDE. STRUCTURE 60" DI-M OR GRE-TER MUST PROVIDE ST-ND-RD CB FR-ME -ND COVER ON BOTH SIDES OF THE B-FFLE FOR -CCESS.

Figure E.10. Catch Basin/Maintenance Hole with an Extended Sump and a Baffle.

EXTENDED SUMP

Figure Redlines for Appendix J

January 2026 Review Draft

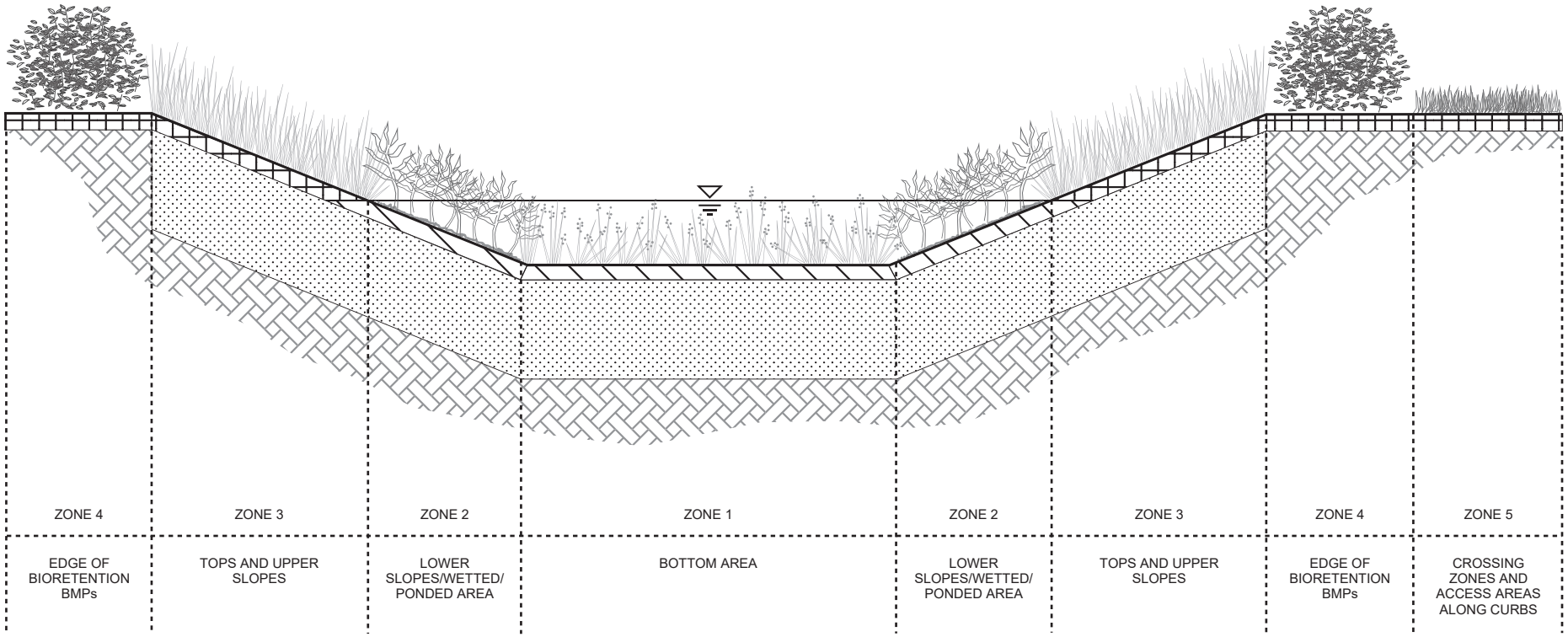


Figure J.1. Bioretention Planting Zones.