Seattle Department of Construction & Inspections

Stormwater Review Checklist

Stormwater Modeling Checklist

This checklist is used by reviewers as an aid. It is not comprehensive and does not include all requirements. Refer to the Seattle Stormwater Code and Manual and the new Seattle Public utility (SPU) Public Drainage System Director's Rule for additional requirements. See Volume 1 and Appendix B for general submittal requirements and Volume 3, Chapter 5 for specific requirements for each Best Management Practices (BMP).

Identify type, scope, and minimum requirements of the project.

☐ Review and confirm requirements from **Preliminary Assessment Report (PAR)**

Type of Project ☐ parcel ☐ trail and sidewalk project ☐ phased project
☐ utility only ☐ remediation (soil/groundwater) ☐ stormwater retrofit

☐ Closely Related Projects or a Common Plan of Development or Sale
- ☐ Closely Related Projects (Check this first before checking Common Plan of Development): are there any features that make multiple permits closely related per the definition of closely related projects. Note: This may apply to projects in review and/or under an issued permit that have not yet completed construction.
- ☐ Common Plan of Development or Sale
  - ☐ Check for projects on abutting properties or on the same parcel, together with any of the following:
    - ☐ Common ownership, control, or contract
      - ☐ Check building permits on all adjacent parcels
        - ☐ Check contacts in Accela for same owner, applicant, contacts, and financially responsible
        - ☐ Check King County Assessors website for owner and sale history
    - ☐ Does it appear to be part of a larger, phased development?
      - ☐ Check if there are any MUPs that show a larger development
      - ☐ Check if there are common SIPs
      - ☐ Any other feature that makes it clear that this is part of a larger development

☐ Check any associated Short Plats and Subdivisions
- ☐ Check to see if Preliminary Stormwater Plans were approved with short plat or subdivision
- ☐ Check to see if there are any applicable conditions on the short plat or subdivision

New Plus Replaced Hard Surface (NPRHS) Area _____ square feet.

Existing Hard Surface Area _____ square feet.

Pollution Generating Hard Surface Area _____ square feet.

Pollution Generating Pervious Surface (includes all lawn, landscaping, turf, etc.) _____ square feet.

Minimum Requirements:

☐ Construction Stormwater Control and Soil Amendment
☐ Onsite Stormwater Management (OSM) and Best Management Practices (BMPs)
  ☐ Flow control
  ☐ Water quality treatment
  ☐ Source control
☐ Review any relevant Land Use actions for impacts to project (e.g., Subdivisions or Short Plats, LBA's, or other MUP's that had Preliminary Stormwater Review, restrictions to development/disturbance based on ECA's, etc.)
☐ check any adjacent and/or related construction permits (e.g. "Closely Related Projects", easements, etc.)
☐ SPU Buildover Review

Required Documents

Standard plans (must be up to date from Stormwater Code Website).

  ☐ Construction Stormwater Control and Post Construction Soil Management (CSC/Soil) Plan
  ☐ Stormwater Plan
  ☐ All relevant SDCI Typical Stormwater Details are shown. Custom details may be required.

Required for >5,000 SF of new and replaced hard surface or 10,000 sf of land disturbance

  ☐ engineered plans
  ☐ Drainage Report (See the **Stormwater Modeling Review Checklist** later in this document)

Drawing Standards

☐ Legibility
☐ North Arrow
☐ Drawing Scale
☐ Engineered Drawings Stamped and Signed
☐ Property Lines, Roadway names, addresses, etc. Refer to SDCI Tip 103, Site Plan Requirements

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Project Area Tabulations

☐ Verify area tabulations are accurately shown on the plans and consistent with OSM Summary

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Approved Point of Discharge (POD) for Stormwater

☐ Verify POD on the Preliminary Assessment Report (PAR)
☐ Approved PODs Shown on the stormwater plan and listed in the Onsite Stormwater Management (OSM) summary
☐ All stormwater discharges clearly shown to the approved POD on the plans
☐ No off-site POD – additional requirements addressed (See the Stormwater Modeling Review Checklist later in this document)
  ☐ Note: If you have a small project that did not require a PAR and you need to know your approved PODs, you must email SideSewerInfo@Seattle.gov for assistance and provide a copy of their response with your submittal documents for review.

Approved Point of Discharge (POD) for Sub-Surface Drainage

☐ Footing/foundation drains are shown on the plans with the required catch basin

Approved Point of Discharge (POD) for Sanitary Wastewater Side Sewer*

☐ All sanitary connections are shown on the plans from the building to the main

*Note: As of October 1, 2025, SDCI is no longer reviewing sanitary side sewers. Sanitary side sewer review will be by Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) under a separate permit. Contact SPU's Side Sewer team at SideSewerInfo@Seattle.gov for information on their review and permitting process.

As such, please add the following as a prominent, bold, boxed note to all the Stormwater Plan sheets: "SDCI STORMWATER REVIEW AND APPROVAL IS FOR PRIVATE STORMWATER ONLY. ALL SANITARY SIDE SEWER WILL BE REVIEWED BY SPU UNDER A SEPARATE PERMIT AND IS SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY INCLUDING ALL RELATED NOTES."

Side Sewers

☐ Side Sewer and Drainage conflicts
☐ Existing and new stormwater service drains shown
☐ Existing and new sanitary wastewater side sewers shown (reviewed under separate permit by SPU*)
☐ If reused, verify existing side sewer may be reused (reviewed under separate permit by SPU*)
☐ Call out PE Evaluation/Certification of existing side sewer if required (reviewed under separate permit by SPU*)
  ☐ Shown on the Stormwater Plan, a prominent boxed note that says, "Per Side Sewer Code 21.16.240, the existing side sewer must be evaluated and certified by a professional engineer and either pressure tested or lined all the way to the public mainline in the street.

    For reference: Director's Rule 2011-4 section V: General Requirements, Sub-section M: Use of Existing Sanitary and Combined Side Sewers | Link to DR 4-201.

    The Side Sewer Evaluation and Certification Form

As of October 1, 2025, SDCI is no longer reviewing sanitary side sewers. Sanitary side sewer review will be by Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) under a separate permit as noted above.

Construction Stormwater Control

☐ required BMPs shown on plan
☐ SDCI CSC general notes shown on the plans
☐ SDCI CSC demolition special notes shown on the plans
☐ SDCI PCB notes (For demolition permits of buildings built between 1950 and 1980. Not applicable to single-family).
☐ Turbidity and pH Monitoring Notes are on the plan (required for "Large Projects" with Sediment Tanks, Sediment Traps/Ponds, or Stormwater Filtration systems).
☐ Large Project Checklist provided in Drainage Report for >5,000 SF new and replaced hard surface or 10,000 SF of land disturbing activity
  ☐ Sizing calculations for BMPs as required included in the Drainage Report
  ☐ Dewatering/construction stormwater discharge
    ☐ Confirm approved POD for temporary discharge shown on plans

- ☐ Review Geotechnical Report for groundwater table review requirement matrix in the SPU Design Standards and Guidelines (DS&G) Appendix 18A temporary discharges for allowable discharge rates.
  - ☐ Discharge limits must be called out on the CSC plan (both groundwater and construction stormwater dewatering limits per the Matrix
  - ☐ "Large Projects" must have a sediment tank, sediment trap, or construction stormwater filtration.
    - ☐ Determine if sediment tanks or sediment traps needs to be sized for 2-year or 10-year storm

☐ Check to see if Temporary Flow Control During Construction is required (Volume 2, Section 4.4.1). Large Projects with **10,000 sf of NPRHS** and any of the following must not exceed the durations for 50% of the 2-year through the 10-year flows and, if there is groundwater discharge, must match the peak flowrates of the existing conditions for the 2-year and 10-year recurrence intervals if any of the following is true:

- ☐ The site discharge is within ¼ mile of an open creek or wetland.
- ☐ There is known flooding, erosion, or sediment problem downstream of the site.
- ☐ Site discharges to a capacity-constrained system or its basin.
- ☐ If temporary flow control during construction is not required, use the normal discharge rate limits from the requirement matrix mentioned above and normal sediment trap, sediment tank, or construction stormwater filtration requirements.

☐ If required by SPU (i.e. groundwater discharge to a combined sewer), add note on plans that a Side Sewer Permit for Temporary Dewatering (SSPTD) is required

☐ King County Construction Dewatering Permit obtained if discharge is to a combined sewer

☐ Requirements for permanent groundwater discharge

Contaminated Sites

☐ Review reports and GIS to confirm if site is contaminated.

☐ Show treatment systems on Plans.

- ☐ If filtration is used, make sure the tanks and filter as sizes per Volume 2, Section 4.3.8 Construction Stormwater Filtration.

☐ Review requirement matrix for dewatering permits.

- ☐ Ecology Construction General Coverage obtained if discharge is to Storm.
- ☐ King County Construction Dewatering Permit obtained if discharge is to a combined sewer

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Onsite Stormwater Management – if/when applicable

☐ Entire OSM Workbook Submitted as a PDF for review and retention

☐ Completed Site and Stormwater Control Summary Sheet from the OSM Calculator shown on Stormwater Plan

Infiltration Testing

☐ Required?

☐ Checklist submitted and complete

☐ Results are consistent with OSM Sheet

Performance Standard

☐ Modeling provided by the engineer

List Approach

☐ Infeasibility criteria completed for each surface and justified
☐ Pre-sized facilities used
☐ Hard surfaces clearly shown and identified consistent with the Summary Sheet on Stormwater Plan
☐ Proposed BMPs clearly shown on Stormwater Plan and consistent with Summary Sheet
☐ BMP dimensions shown on Stormwater Plan and consistent with Summary Sheet
☐ Downspouts shown to BMP and overflows shown to approved POD
☐ Required setbacks from infiltrating BMPs shown
☐ Required catch basins shown

Flow Control – if/when applicable

(See the Stormwater Modeling Review Checklist later in this document)

☐ Peak ☐ Pasture ☐ Peak and Pasture ☐ Forested ☐ Existing conditions

Pre-sized Method

☐ Pre-sized calculator shown on plans
☐ Flow control BMPs clearly identified as FC BMPs or equivalent
☐ Dimensions shown on plans consistent with calculator

Modeling Approach

☐ Modeling results provided in stamped and signed report
☐ Modeling results meet standards for BMP and FC standards
☐ Dimensions and details shown on plans consistent with modeling

Structural Detention Vaults

☐ Make sure the structural plans show the detention vault or the structural reviewer has added this as deferred submittal.

Water Quality – if/when applicable

(See the Stormwater Modeling Review Checklist later in this document)

☐ Basic ☐ Oil control ☐ Metal ☐ Phosphorous
☐ Modeling results provided in stamped and signed report
☐ BMPs are sized based on total contributing area to the BMP, not just pollution-generating
☐ Dimensions and details shown on plans consistent with sizing from Manual/modeling
☐ Mass load ratios applied for Proprietary systems.

Source Control – if/when applicable

☐ Required structural source control BMPs shown on plans

Legal Documents

See the Stormwater Code Website for the most up to date forms
Reference - King County Sewage Treatment Capacity Charge webpage

Corrections Required | Review Cycle Complete [internal use only]

☐ Finalize your correction letter in Bluebeam and upload it into the report folder to be moved into Accela
☐ Complete your Activities Notes (side sewer permit description for stormwater review + "tentative" stamping notes if/when applicable), Custom Fields, and Custom Lists as applicable
☐ Verify the correction letter is uploaded into Documents
☐ Complete your workflow status, enter your review time, minor corrections Y/N, change status to corrections required
☐ Import your review time into LCS

Project Approval – SDCI Stormwater Reviewer [internal use only]

☐ Enter/update your "stormwater approved pages" stamping note under activities as well as update and finalize the side sewer permit description for stormwater only.
  ☐ Complete custom fields and custom lists for stormwater information and OSM BMPs

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Stormwater Modeling Review Checklist

General

☐ Check Table F.1, Appendix F, to verify that the hydrologic analysis method (Stormwater Model Type) used is acceptable for the type of facility being designed.

Continuous Runoff Models (WWHM, MGS Flood, Others)

☐ Time Series: Verify the SPU 158-year Evaporation/Precipitation Time Series is used.
☐ Time Step: Verify that the correction computational time step is used (see Table F.12, Appendix F) for the type of facility being designed
☐ New if using MGS Flood: software version 4.56 or later is required. Also, the new "Ecology Bioretention" element must be used in MGS flood if modeling any type of bioretention (infiltrating or non-infiltrating).
☐ New HSPF Parameters Modifications (IMPLND and PRLNDS) requirements: Users are required to change the values for LSUR, SLSUR, and NSUR per guidance in Table F.11 in Appendix F or adjust values for LSUR, SLSUR, and NSUR based on site-specific observations.
☐ Check the pre-developed scenario areas, land cover, and soil type (Not required for CSC, peak flow control, or water quality). See Tables F.8 and F.9 for land cover and soil type descriptions.
☐ Check the mitigated/post-development scenario areas, land cover, and soil type
  ☐ Landscaping with amended soils may be modeled as pasture
  ☐ Mitigated areas modeled as forested must be permanent (e.g., protected by covenant) and planted at a density to meet 80 percent canopy coverage.
  ☐ Compacted gravel/dirt roads, parking lots, and pathways are modeled as impervious.

☐ Verify that each sub-basin is connected to the correct BMP
☐ Verify that each BMP or bypass basin is connected to the point of compliance
☐ Check the input for each BMP
  ☐ Verify that the required continuous modeling assumptions from the tables in the BMP Sizing sections at the end of each BMP section in Volume 3, Chapter 5 are followed.
  ☐ Verify that the dimensions used (width, lengths, side slopes, layer thickness, orifice size, riser heights, etc.) match the dimensions shown on the plans/details.
☐ Verify that the flow rates, volumes, or percent filtered or infiltrated meet each required Standard (more than one Standard may apply).

Construction Stormwater Control

☐ Verify that computational time step used is 5 min or 15 min. See Table F.12 (Note: I think there is an error in the table. TESC Design Flowrates should use 5 min time steps and TESC Design Volumes should use 15-minute time steps.)

☐ Verify that correct recurrence interval is used for determination of flow rates/volumes. Typically, 2-year or 10-year for construction stormwater.

- ☐ Include groundwater discharge rates in calculations.

Onsite Stormwater Management (OSM)

Performance Standard

☐ Determine which performance standard applies, see Volume 3, Section 5.2.1.

- ☐ Check if the existing hard surface coverage is less than 35% **and** if the project is in a listed creek basin.

  If so,

  - ☐ Verify that the full Predeveloped Scenario is modeled as Forested.
  - ☐ Durations must match (or be below) pre-developed 8% of 2-yr to 50% of the 2-yr (same as Ecology LID Standard built into WWHM and MGS flood).

  If not,

  - ☐ Verify that the full predeveloped scenario models a pasture.
  - ☐ Durations must match (or be below) pre-developed discharge rates between 1% and 10% exceedance values (.01 and .1 exceedance probability in the duration curve). See the On-site performance standard BMP Design guidance in section F-4 of Appendix F.

Rainwater Harvesting (See Volume 3, Section 5.5.1)

☐ Determine if the sizing is per the Category 2 OSM List or the Category 4 OSM List.

☐ For Category 2 Sizing, verify that it is sized to meet the OSM Performance Standard for the contributory area.

- ☐ Predeveloped scenario models a pasture or forested area as required by OSM Performance Standard.

☐ For Category 4 sizing, verify that the rainwater harvesting system shall reduce discharged rooftop runoff volume by 25 percent on an average annual basis, as determined by an approved continuous simulation model. (This reduction in runoff volume is determined by comparing the total runoff from the roof and the average annual rainwater demand).

☐ Only year-round, indoor uses are included for demand (plumbing fixtures). See tables 5.28 and 5.29 in Volume 3, Section 5.

☐ Check the infiltration rate equivalent of the demand calculation and verify that the corrected infiltration rate is input in the BMP modeling element.

☐ Check that the actual contributory area from the plans matches mitigated sub-basin area connected to the infiltrating BMP modeling element.

☐ Check assumptions from Table 5.30 (5-minute time step, etc.)

☐ Verify that the volume shown on the plans is equal to or greater than used in the calculations. Note: only the total volume is important. The specific height, width, and length calculated are not important as long as the volume is met.

Flow Control

☐ Verify that a 5-minute computational time step is used. See Table F.12

☐ Verify that the dimensions shown on plans are consistent with calculations

- ☐ Orifice diameters are correct
- ☐ Orifice elevations are correct

- ☐ Riser height is correct and correlates to the live volume (i.e., doesn't include the dead pool/settling height)
- ☐ Length and width correspond to the square footage shown on the plans. Note: specific length and width are not important as long as the equivalent area is provided. This is not true for the depth.
- ☐ Pipe length and diameter in calculations relate to the plans. Note: user input stage-storage tables are generated for MGS Flood using an MGS Flood spreadsheet. Check the spreadsheet to verify correct length and diameter are used.
- ☐ Side slopes are correct if applicable.

Peak Flow

☐ Check the allowable flow rate hand calculations: 0.07 cfs/acre for 2-year recurrence, 0.10 cfs/acre for the 5-year recurrence interval, and 0.4 cfs/acre for the 25-year recurrence interval (These are based on the whole site/parcel area not just the new plus replaced hard surface areas).

☐ If there will be permanent groundwater discharge, deduct the estimated rate from the allowable rate to establish the modeling goal.

☐ Check the 2-year, 5-year and 25-year mitigated flow rates from the continuous runoff model output report to verify they are equal to or less than the allowable flowrates.

Pasture Flow Control

☐ Pre-developed scenario sub-basins are all Pasture.

☐ Total pre-developed and mitigated sub-basin areas are equal.

☐ Output report indicates "Pass" for Durations of 50% of the 2-year to the 2-year recurrence intervals. Note: this is only a portion of the default WWHM and MGS Flood Duration goals.

Forested Flow Control

☐ Pre-developed scenario sub-basins are all Forested.

☐ Total Pre-developed and mitigated sub-basin areas are equal.

☐ Output report indicates "Pass" for Durations of 50% of the 2-year to the 50-year recurrence intervals. Note: this is the default WWHM and MGS Flood Duration goals.

Wetland Protection Flow Control

☐ Route Wetland Reports to Christy Carr to review and verify wetland determination.

☐ Determine if Method 1: Monitoring and Wetland Stage Modeling or Method 2: Site Discharge *Modeling* is required (Note: this may require a Wetland Report)

☐ Refer to Appendix I-C of Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW) for monitoring and modeling requirements for each method.

No Off-site Point of Discharge (POD)

☐ Verify that a 5-minute computational time step is used. See Table F.12

☐ Verify that the dimensions shown on plans are consistent with calculations

- ☐ Gravel layer used in calculations is equal to the gravel layer where ponding will occur (not necessarily total depth since some BMPs are covered with soil).

☐ Verify that the void space used in the gravel is as indicated in the Stormwater Manual BMP Sizing or BMP credit section at the end of each BMP section of Volume 3, Chapter 5.

☐ Verify the mitigated flow rates are zero for at least up to the 25-year recurrence interval. *(Note: if the emergency flow path is not suitable per criteria in the manual Vol. 3, Section 4.3.2.1, then all mitigated flow rates must be zero and 100% infiltration is required.)*

☐ Also check the % infiltrated indicated with the BMP modeling element used.

No Off-site Point of Discharge for small projects

When there is no available off-site point of discharge (POD) for stormwater from this site. Where it has been determined by the Director that there is no off-site point of discharge (i.e., there is no public storm system within the site frontage or that could be feasibly extended to the site), the project must infiltrate runoff from the area of development on-site. As such, you cannot use the On-site List Approach (pre-sized) calculator; you must use the On-site Performance Standard – stormwater modeling by a civil engineer**.

When infiltrating on-site, infiltration feasibility must first be demonstrated, and the Stormwater Plan must be prepared by a licensed Civil Engineer. In addition to meeting other minimum requirements for the project, the infiltration facility shall be designed to infiltrate the runoff volume from the area of development for the storm event with a 4 percent annual probability (25-year recurrence interval flow) and be sized so that overflows do not exceed 0.0001 cfs during the peak flow with a 4 percent annual probability (25-year recurrence flow). See Seattle Stormwater Manual, Volume 3, Section 4.3.2.

SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING FOR REVIEW:

☐ Small Pilot Infiltration Test (Small PIT) Checklist and supporting documents prepared by a licensed Geotechnical Engineer**.
☐ Stormwater Plan and Drainage Report prepared by a licensed civil engineer**.
☐ Drainage Report with a continuous runoff stormwater model prepared by a licensed Civil Engineer**.

****Note: for infiltration testing and plan preparation clarification for detached accessory dwelling units (DADUs) and additions with less than 1,500 sf of new plus replaced hard surface on lots with no off-site point of discharge:**

- The applicant is allowed to perform the infiltration testing unless otherwise determined by the Director.
- If the applicant chooses (in lieu of a licensed professional) to conduct the infiltration testing, the applicant shall conduct the Small PIT (rather than the Simple Infiltration Test).
- The test shall be documented with the Pilot Infiltration Test Checklist and a minimum 0.25 in/hr measured soil infiltration rate must be demonstrated.
- Drywells shall be sized, at a minimum, per Appendix E-10 - Drywell Sizing Tables of the Seattle Stormwater Manual.
- The applicant is allowed to prepare the stormwater control plan unless otherwise determined by the Director.

Water Quality

☐ Verify that a 15-minute computational time step is used. See Table F.12
☐ Verify that the dimensions shown on plans are consistent with calculations
  ☐ Number of cartridges
  ☐ Cartridge height
☐ Mass loading ratios applied for proprietary systems
☐ 91% infiltrated for infiltration BMPs or filtered for non-infiltrating bioretention.

Additional Criteria for Specific BMPs:

Drywells, Infiltration Trenches, Gravel Beds

☐ Verify that the gravel layer is equal to the ponding depth below the effective overflow and only includes the gravel reservoir depth, not any soils over the facility.
☐ Verify that riser height is equal to the overflow elevation.

Bioretention Facility

Below is an image of WWHM report input for bioretention facility.

Bioretention 2

Bottom Length:	37.90 ft.
Bottom Width:	10.00 ft.
Material thickness of first layer:	1.67
Material type for first layer:	SMMWW - COS Bioretention
Material thickness of second layer:	1.08
Material type for second layer:	GRAVEL
Material thickness of third layer:	0
Material type for third layer:	GRAVEL
Underdrain used	
Underdrain Diameter (feet):	0.34
Orifice Diameter (in.):	4
Offset (in.):	3
Flow Through Underdrain (ac-ft.):	61.709
Total Outflow (ac-ft.):	62.477
Percent Through Underdrain:	98.77
Discharge Structure	
Riser Height:	0.5 ft.
Riser Diameter:	6 in.
Element Flows To:	
Outlet 1	Outlet 2

Stage Frequency (feet)	1002 5m
2 Year =	0.5787
5 Year =	0.6225
10 Year =	0.6488
25 Year =	0.6797
50 Year =	0.7015
100 Year =	0.7223

25-YR WSEL (from WWHM Flow Frequency Stage Analysis)

Bioretention Hydraulic Table

Stage(feet)	Area(ac.)	Volume(ac-ft.)	Discharge(cfs)	Infilt(cfs)
0.0000	0.0087	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0412	0.0087	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000
0.0824	0.0087	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000
0.1236	0.0087	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000
0.1648	0.0087	0.0003	0.0000	0.0000
0.2060	0.0087	0.0004	0.0000	0.0000

- Verify that the length and width matches the Stormwater Plan/detail.
- First layer shall be the bioretention soil mix. The soil type shall be SMMWW 12in/hr. See the 2021 Stormwater Manual Clarifications dated 2022-05-24, Table 5.24. The thickness shall be a minimum of 1.5 feet.
- Second layer shall be the gravel above the underdrain and the thickness shall be as shown on the plans with a minimum of 1 foot. It can be reduced to 0.5 feet to aid gravity flow.
- When an underdrain is used (without an orifice), the orifice diameter and underdrain diameter shall be same.
- The underdrain “offset” is the height of the underdrain above the bottom of the bioretention facility. It denotes the thickness of gravel below the underdrain invert and shall be as shown on the plans with a minimum of 3 inches. See SDCI Typical stormwater detail.
- Verify that the “riser height” matches the proposed ponding depth of the facility.
- The Riser diameter shall be half of the diameter as shown on the stormwater plans. For Example, if a 12-inch riser is proposed on the stormwater plans, the stormwater modeling shall be performed with a 6-inch riser diameter to account for the losses in the beehive grate. See the 2021 Stormwater Manual Clarifications dated 2022-05-24, Table 5.24.
- When the bioretention is designed to meet the flow control requirements, please verify if the required flow control standards are met and the freeboard requirements as specified below will apply. When an orifice is proposed on the underdrain, please ensure that an inspection chamber (catch basin or maintenance hole with clearances per City of Seattle Standard Plan No. 270 and 272A) shall be installed at the flow control assembly to allow for access and maintenance. Also, the minimum orifice diameter is 0.25-inches. See section 5.4.4, volume 3.
- For contributing stormwater areas greater than 20,000 square feet or when the overflow riser diameter is less than the minimum required, a licensed civil engineer must verify that the freeboard is at least 6 inches of measured from above the 25-year recurrence interval water surface elevation (demonstrated with hydrologic modeling). See the 2021 Stormwater Manual Clarifications dated 2022-05-24, section 5.4.4.5. To ensure that this requirement is met, request for the WSEL Flow Frequency Data from the WWHM software as an image in the modeling report (see above for example), MGS Flood report displays this data for all modeling. The required freeboard shall be calculated above the 25-year recurrence interval water surface elevation.