

Seattle Stormwater Manual Figure Redlines–

January 2026 Review Draft

Figure Redlines for Volume 1 – Project Minimum Requirements

January 2026 Review Draft

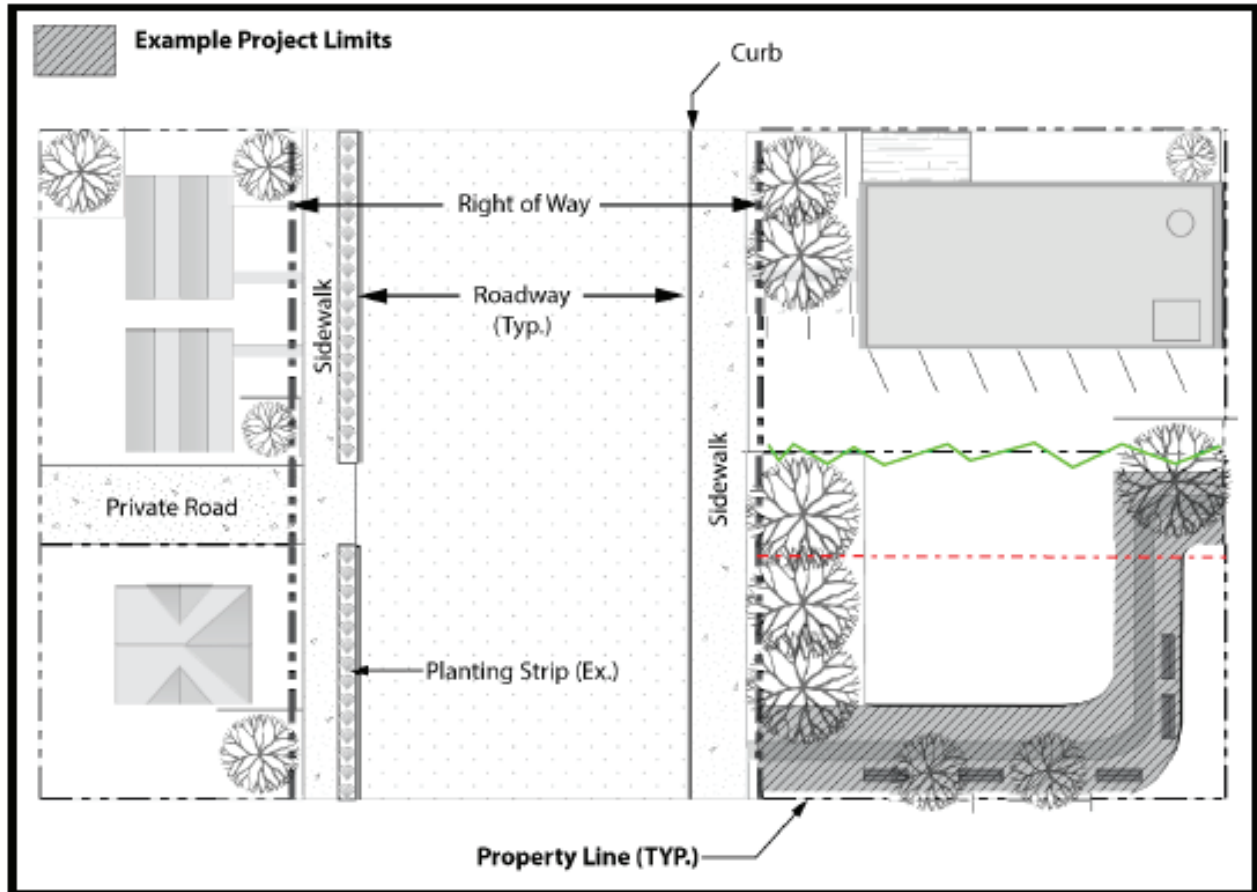
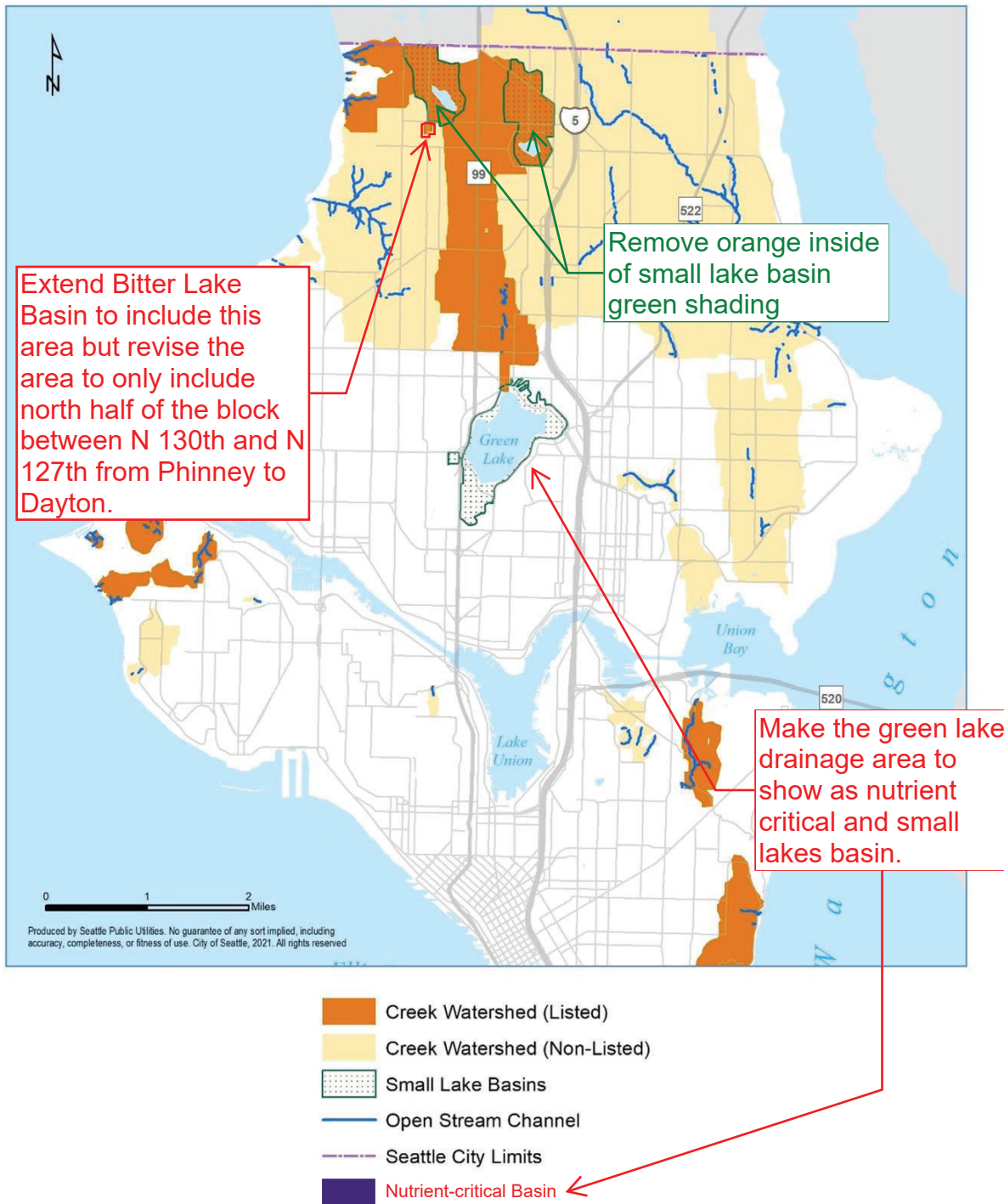
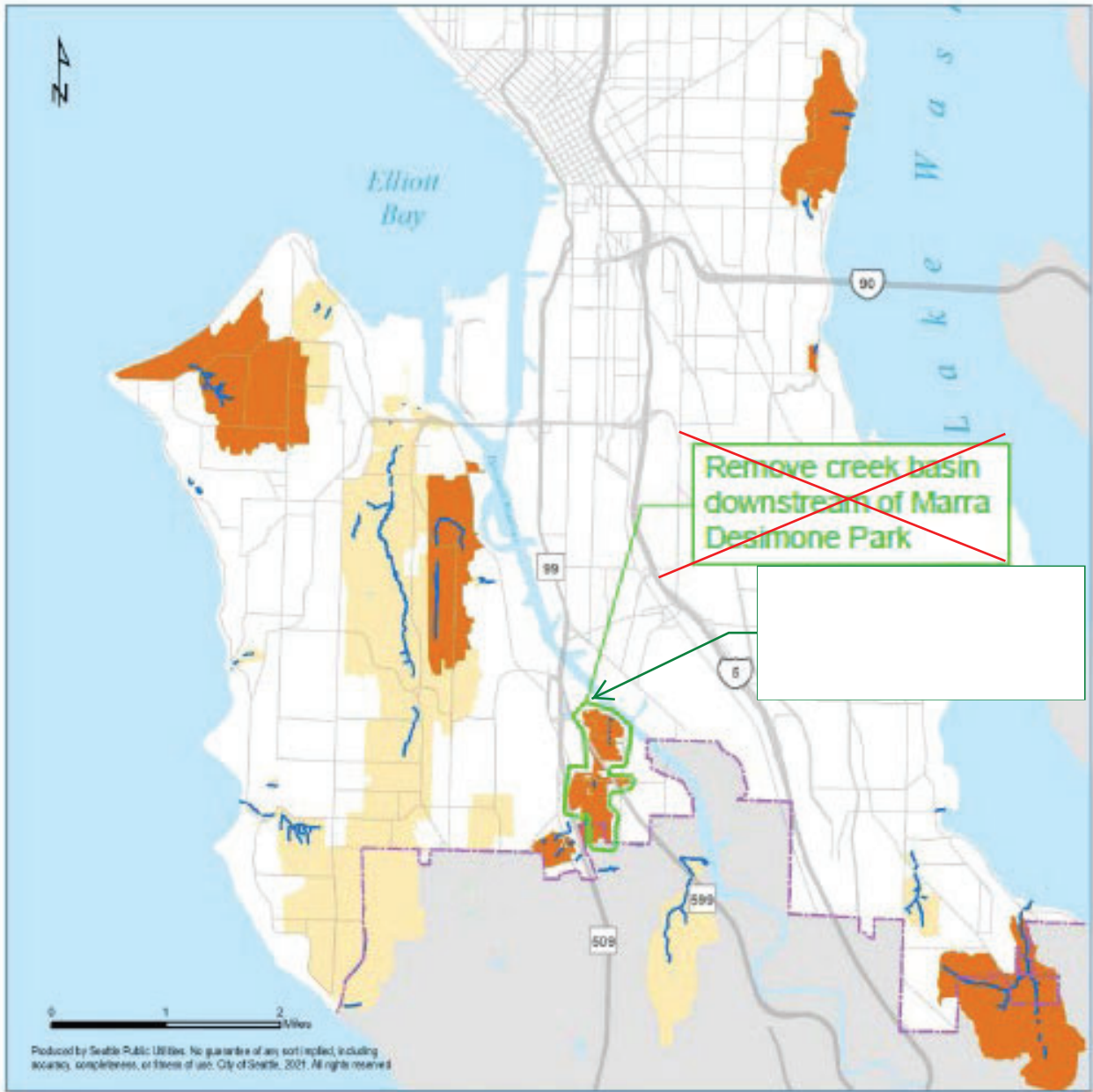


Figure 2.3. Trail Project Definition.



5
Figure 2.6 North End Creek and Small Lake Basins



- Creek Watershed (Listed)
- Creek Watershed (Non-Listed)
- Open Stream Channel
- Seattle City Limits

Figure 2.7⁶. South End Creek Basins.

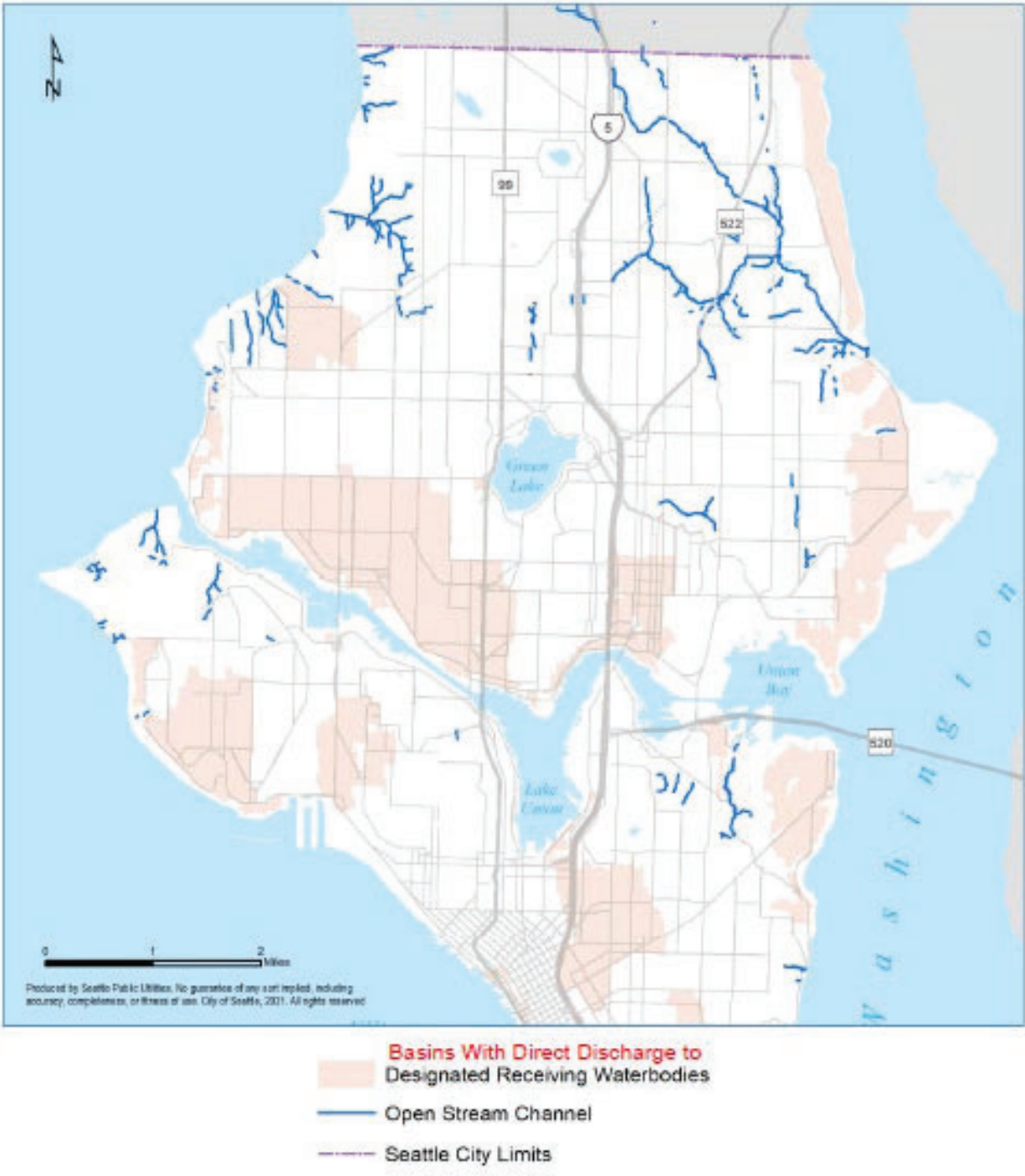


Figure 2.9⁸: North End Designated Receiving Water Drainage Areas.

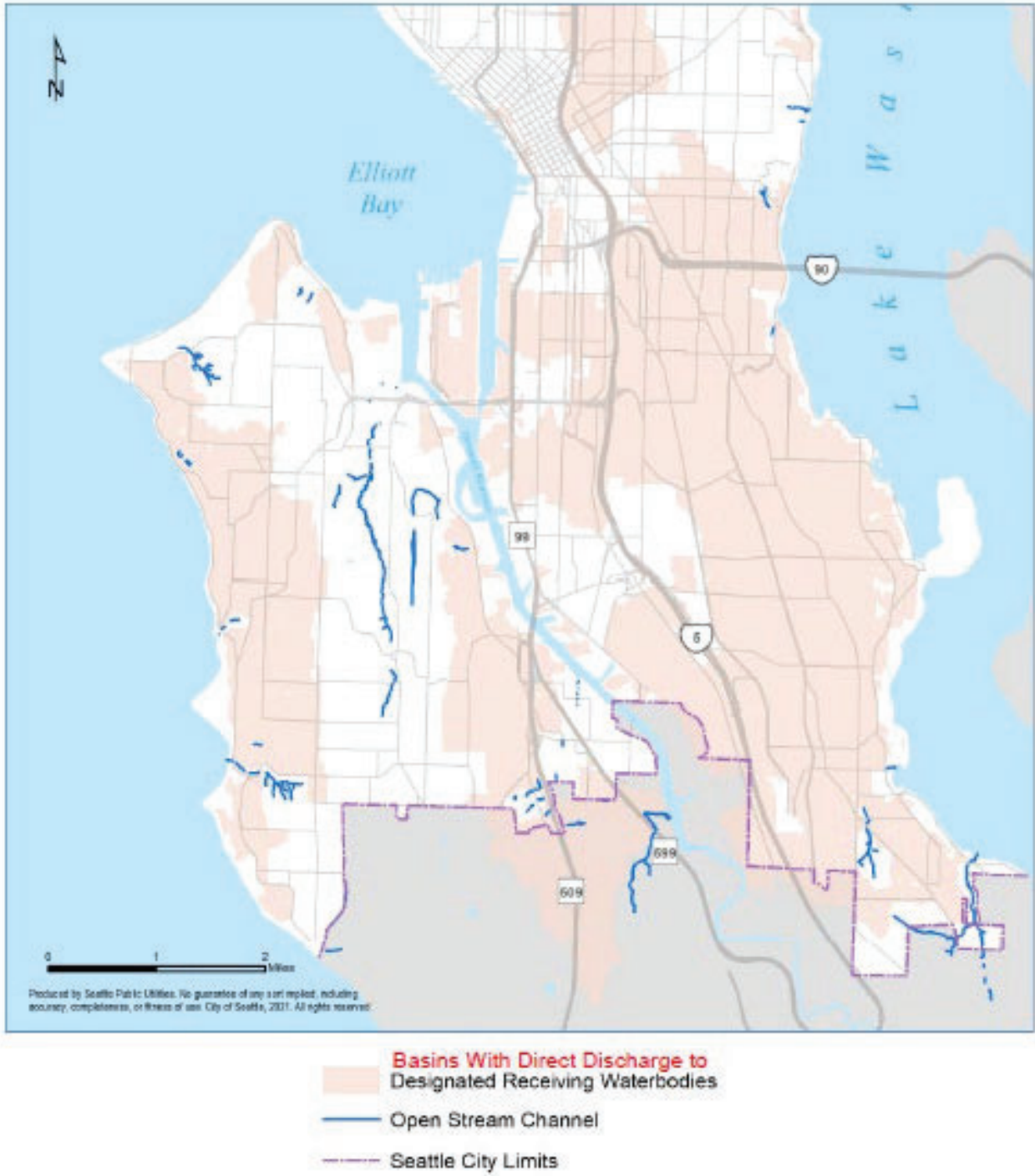
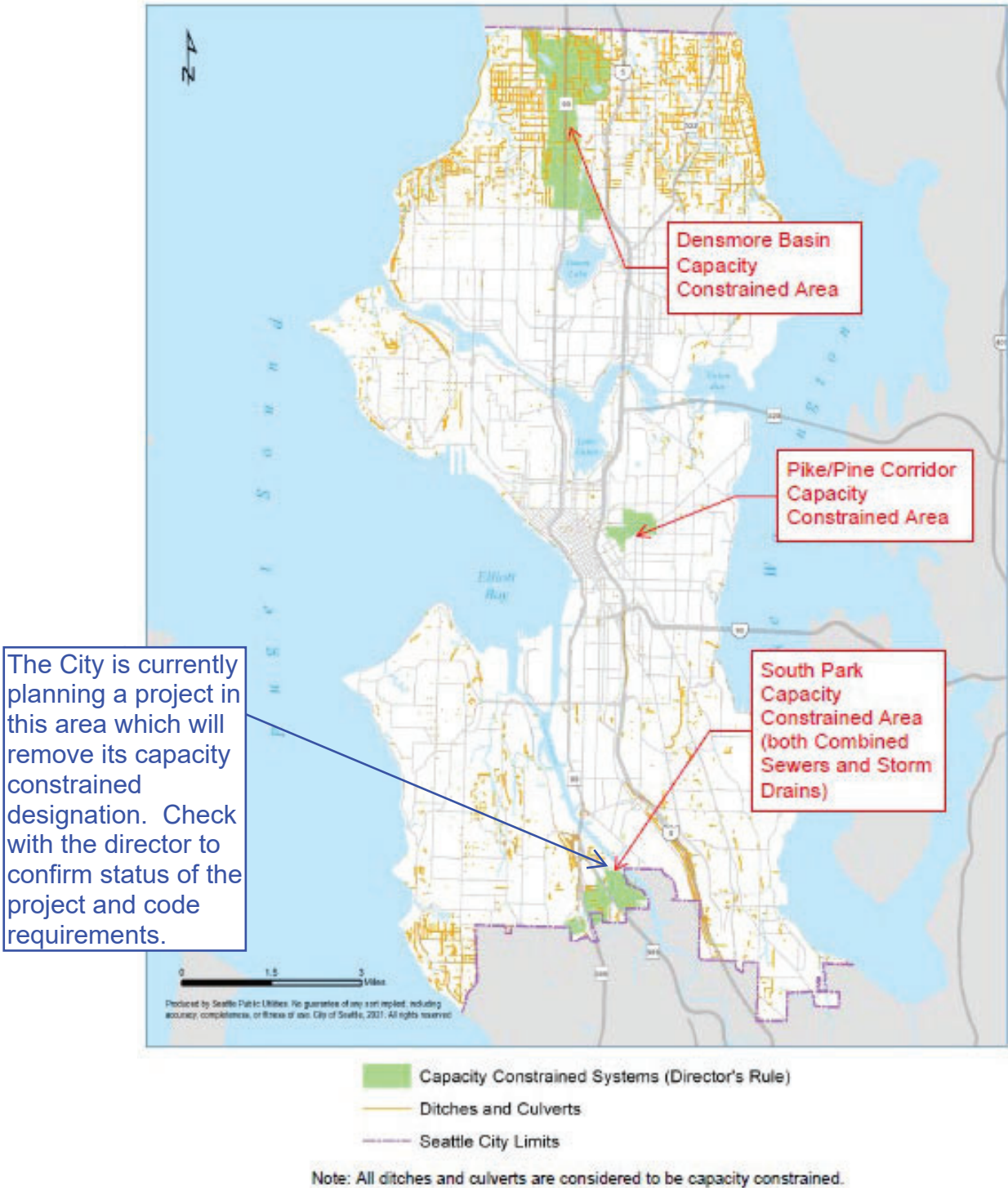
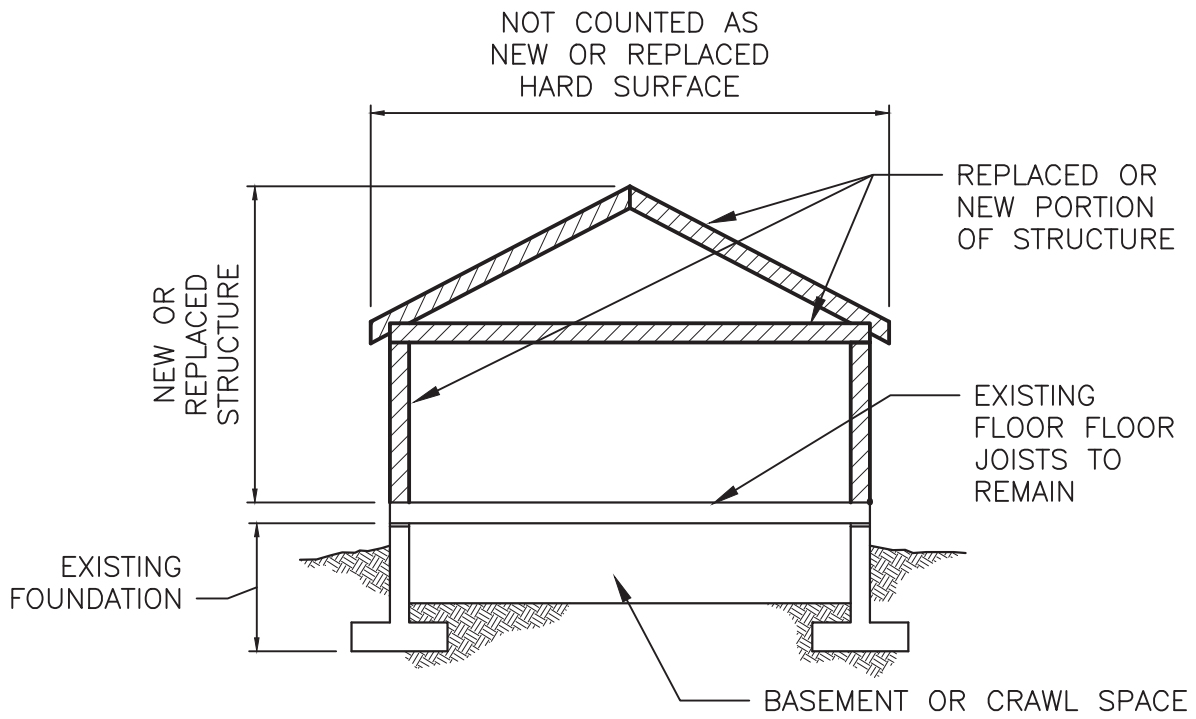


Figure 2.10⁹. South End Designated Receiving Water Drainage Areas.

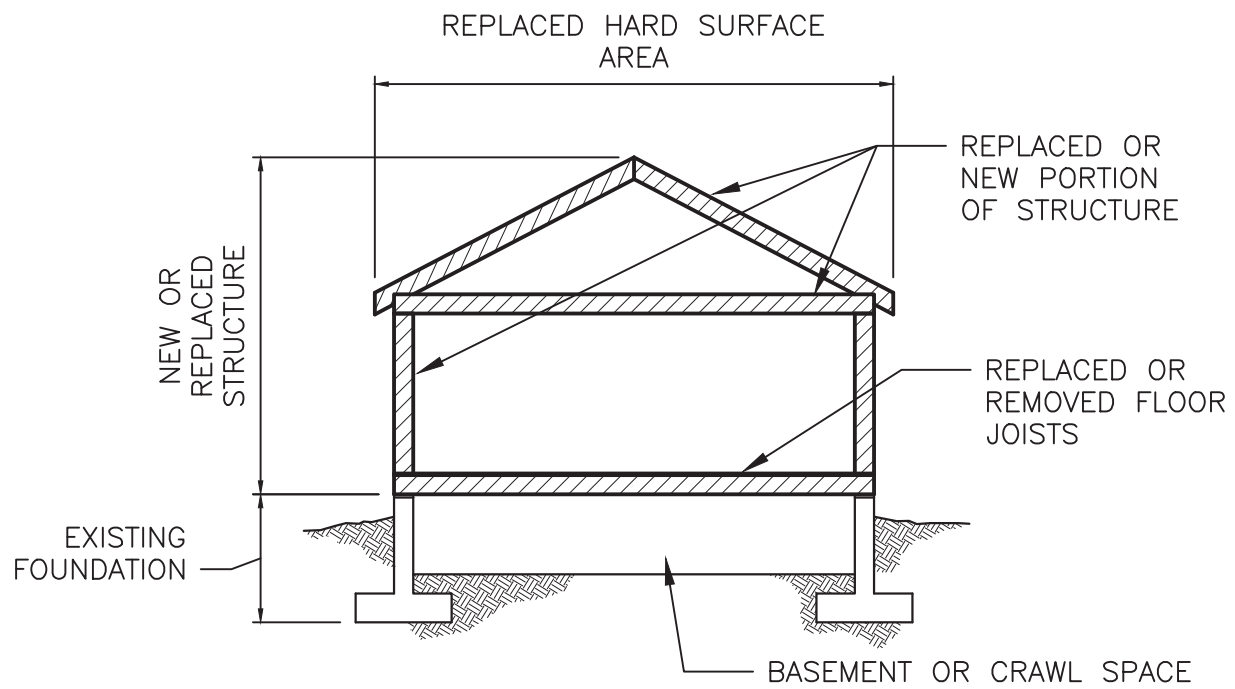


10
 Figure 2.11. Capacity-constrained Systems



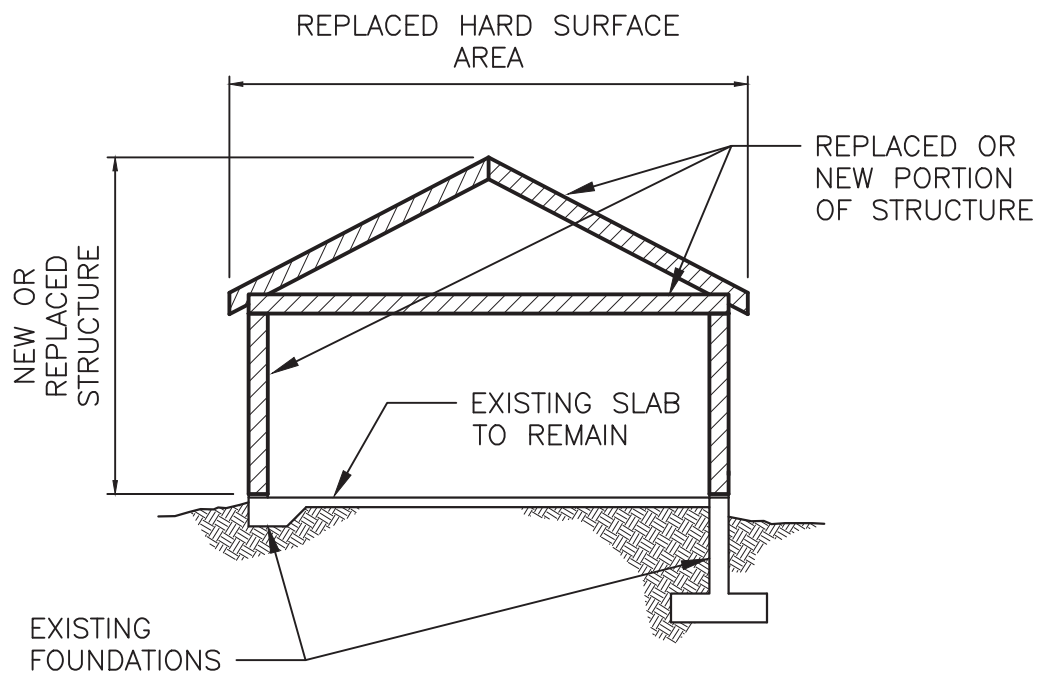
¹¹
 FIG 2.12 - EXAMPLE OF EXISTING HARD SURFACE TO REMAIN
 - EXISTING FLOOR JOISTS TO REMAIN

FIGURE 2.12



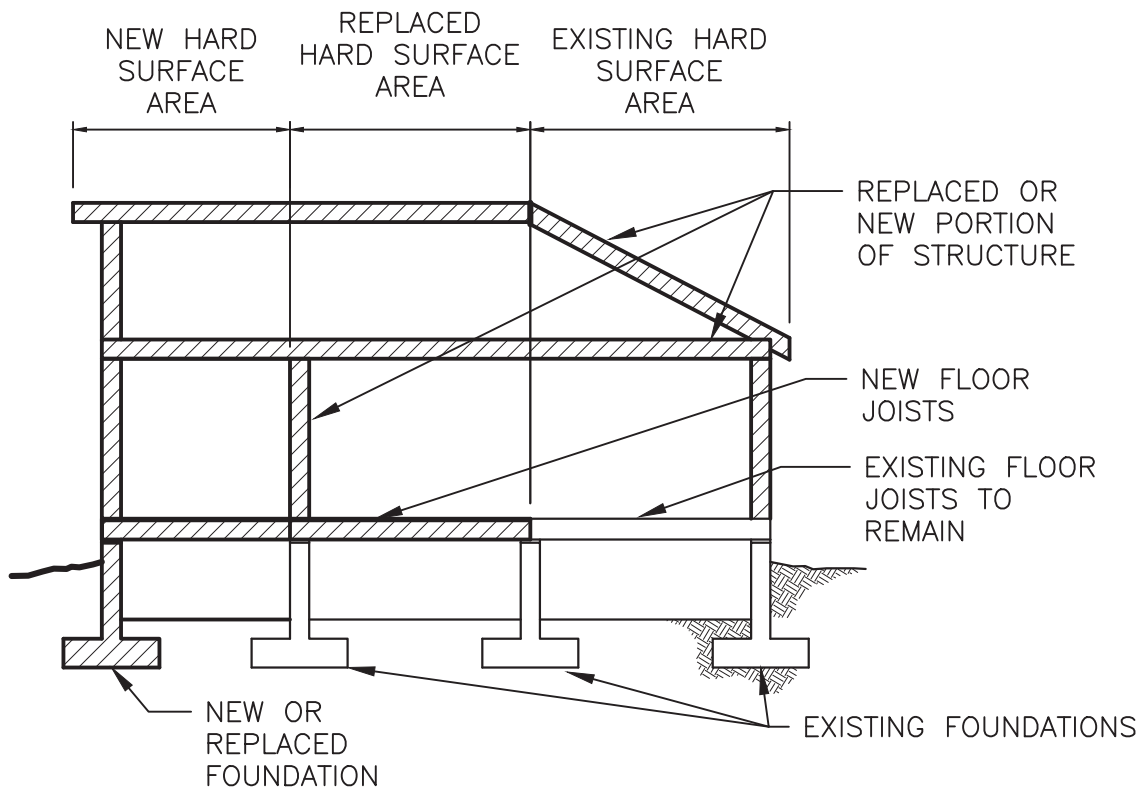
12
 FIG 2.13 - EXAMPLE OF REPLACED HARD SURFACE -
 FLOOR JOISTS REMOVE OR REPLACED

FIGURE 2.13



13
 FIG 2.14 - EXAMPLE OF REPLACED HARD SURFACE -
 STRUCTURE REMOVED DOWN TO SLAB ON
 GRADE/FOOTINGS

FIGURE 2.14



14
 FIG 2.15 — EXAMPLE WITH NEW, REPLACED AND EXISTING HARD SURFACES

FIGURE 2.15

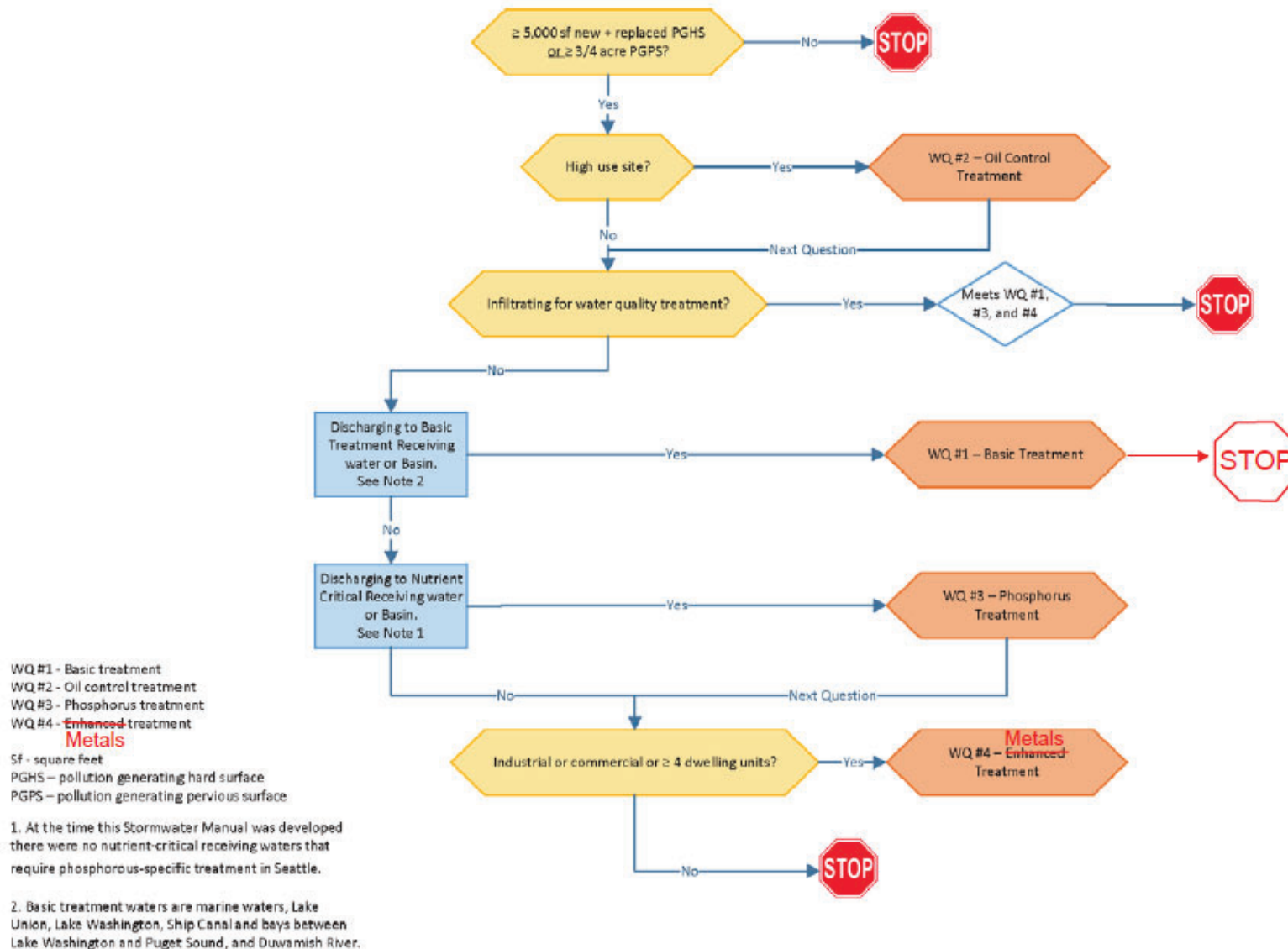


Figure 4.2C. Project Minimum Requirements for Parcel-Based Projects (continued).

1

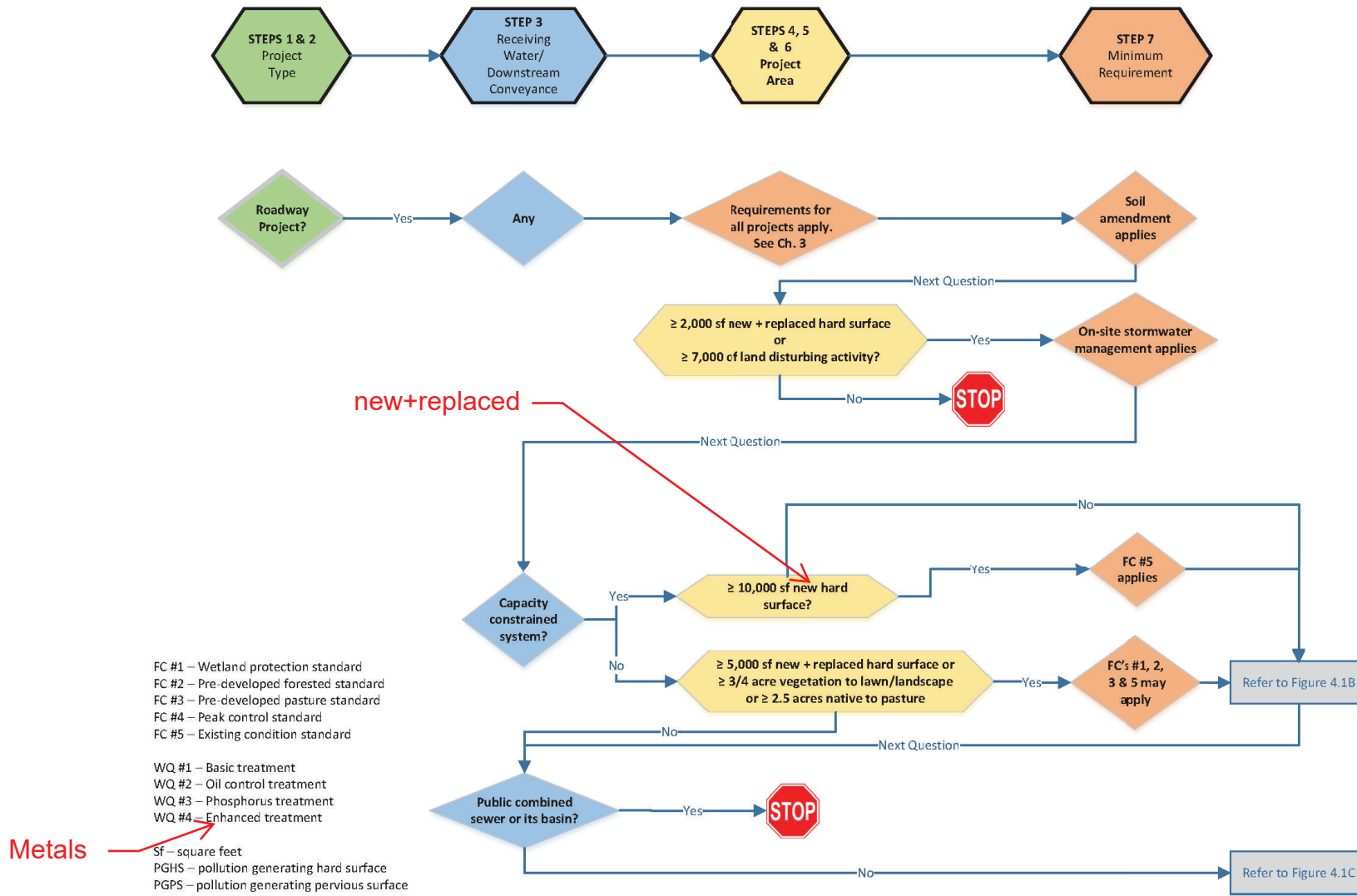
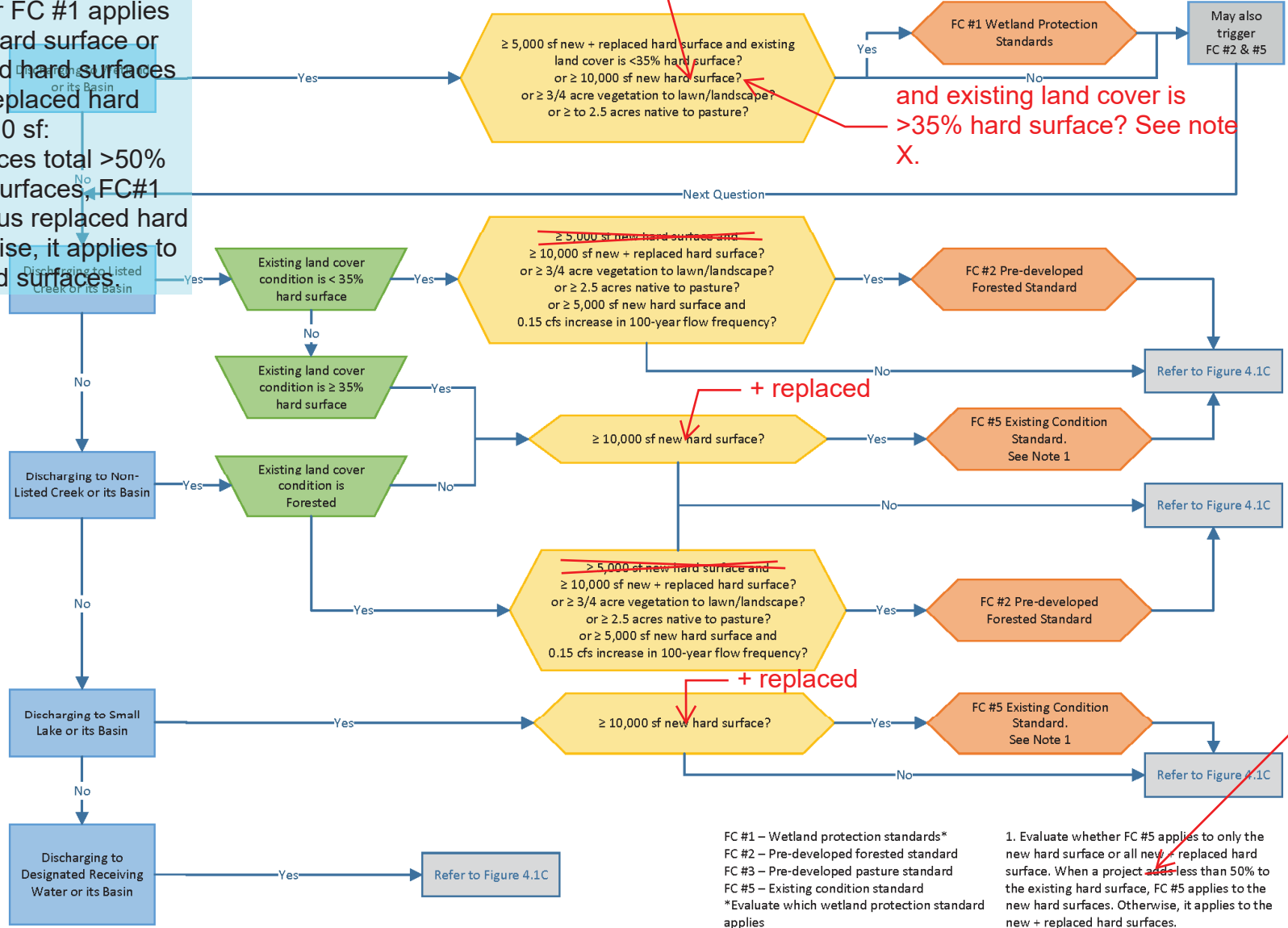


Figure 4.1A. Project Minimum Requirements for Roadway Projects.

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.



When a project's new + replaced hard surface totals less than 50%...

FC #1 – Wetland protection standards*
 FC #2 – Pre-developed forested standard
 FC #3 – Pre-developed pasture standard
 FC #5 – Existing condition standard
 *Evaluate which wetland protection standard applies
 sf - square feet

1. Evaluate whether FC #5 applies to only the new hard surface or all new + replaced hard surface. When a project adds less than 50% to the existing hard surface, FC #5 applies to the new hard surfaces. Otherwise, it applies to the new + replaced hard surfaces.

2
 Figure 4.1B. Project Minimum Requirements for Roadway Projects (continued).

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 $\geq 50\%$ of existing HS, treat flows from total new plus replaced PGHS&PS. Otherwise, only treat flows from the new PGHS&PS.

Evaluate whether WQ#4 applies if project is within commercial or industrial zone or on-street parking. Refer to SMC 22.805.090.E

+ replaced PGHS? See note Y.

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

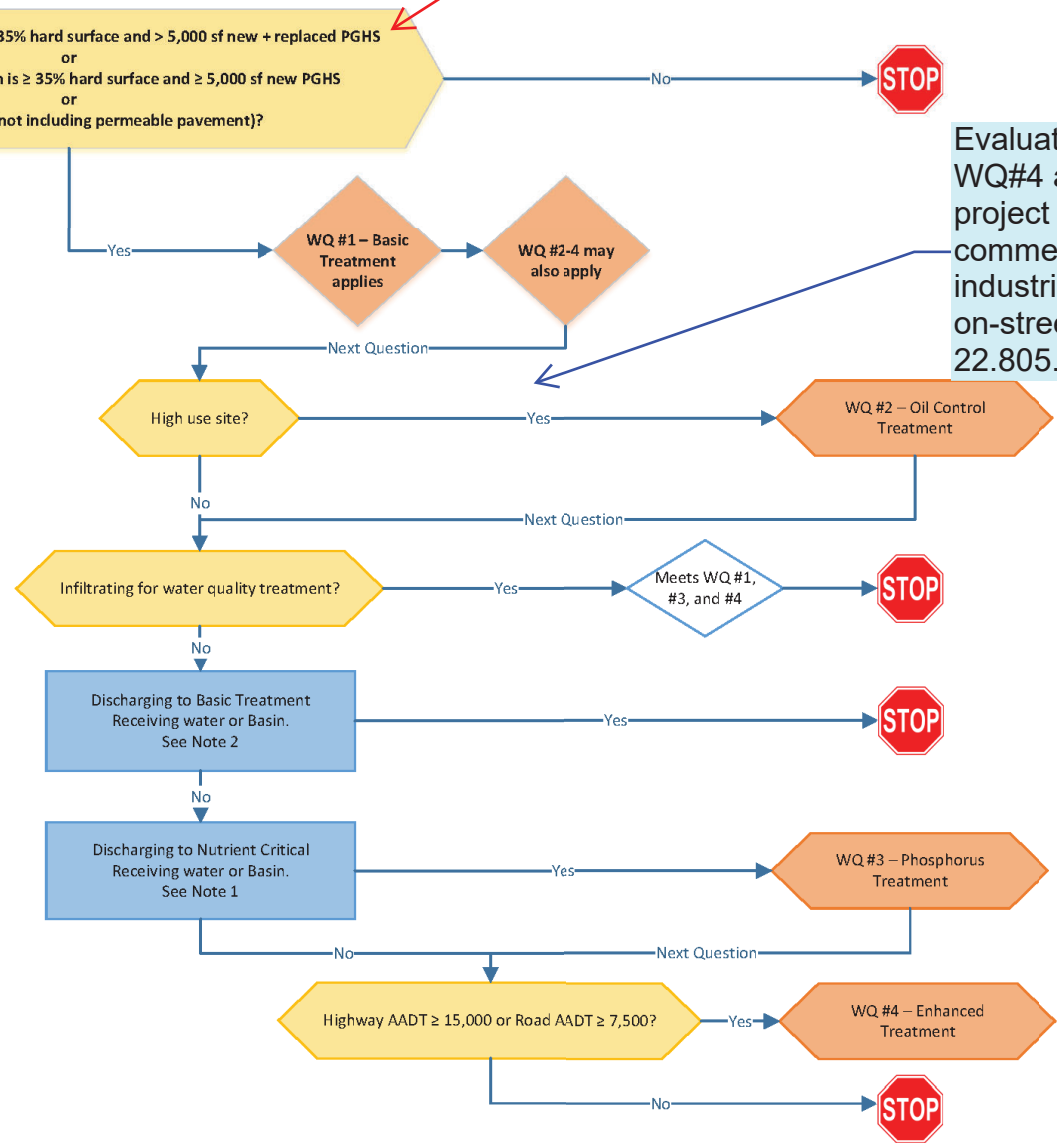
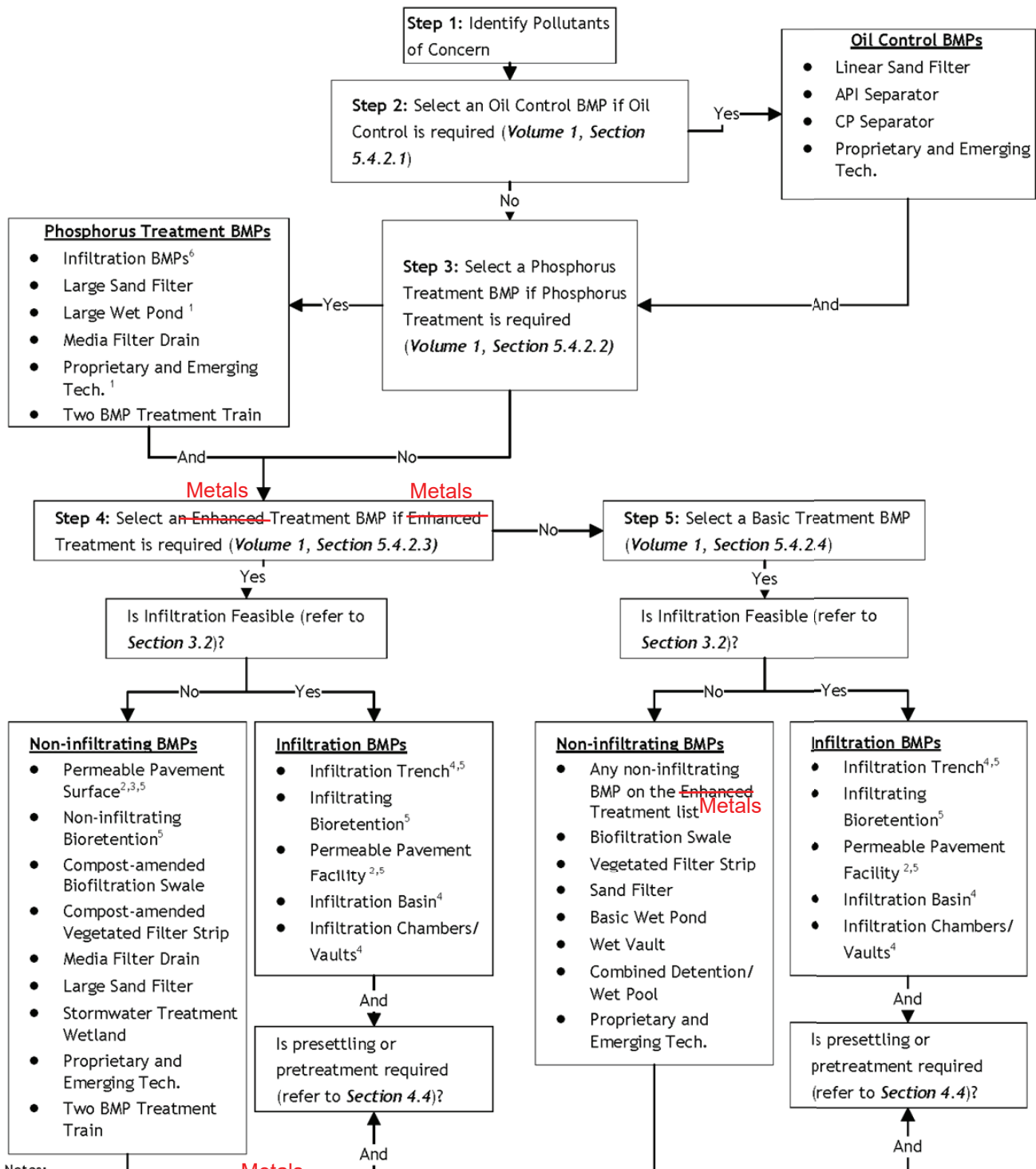


Figure 4.1C. Project Minimum Requirements for Roadway Projects (continued).

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 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

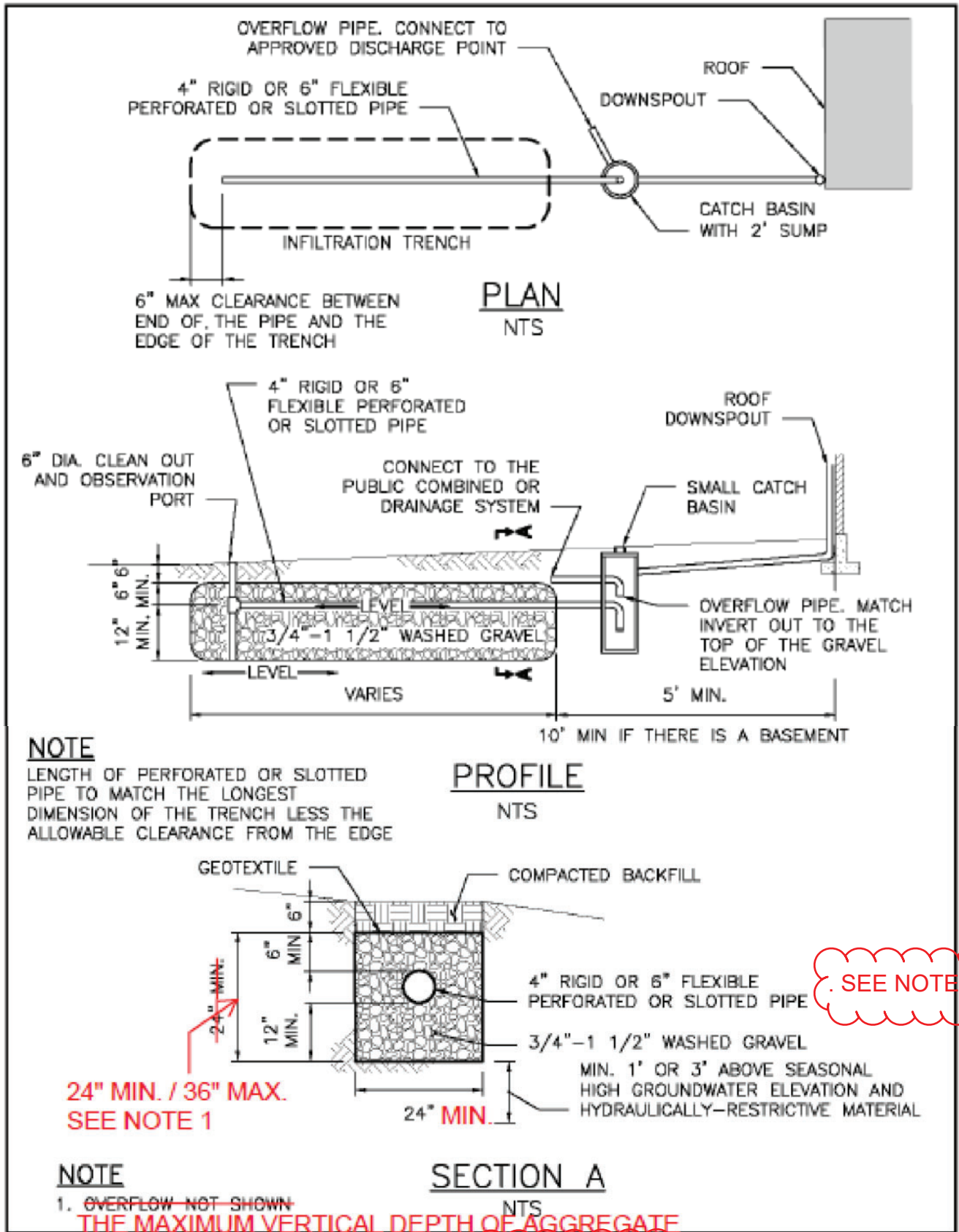


Figure 5.8. Typical Infiltration Trench Receiving Concentrated Flow.

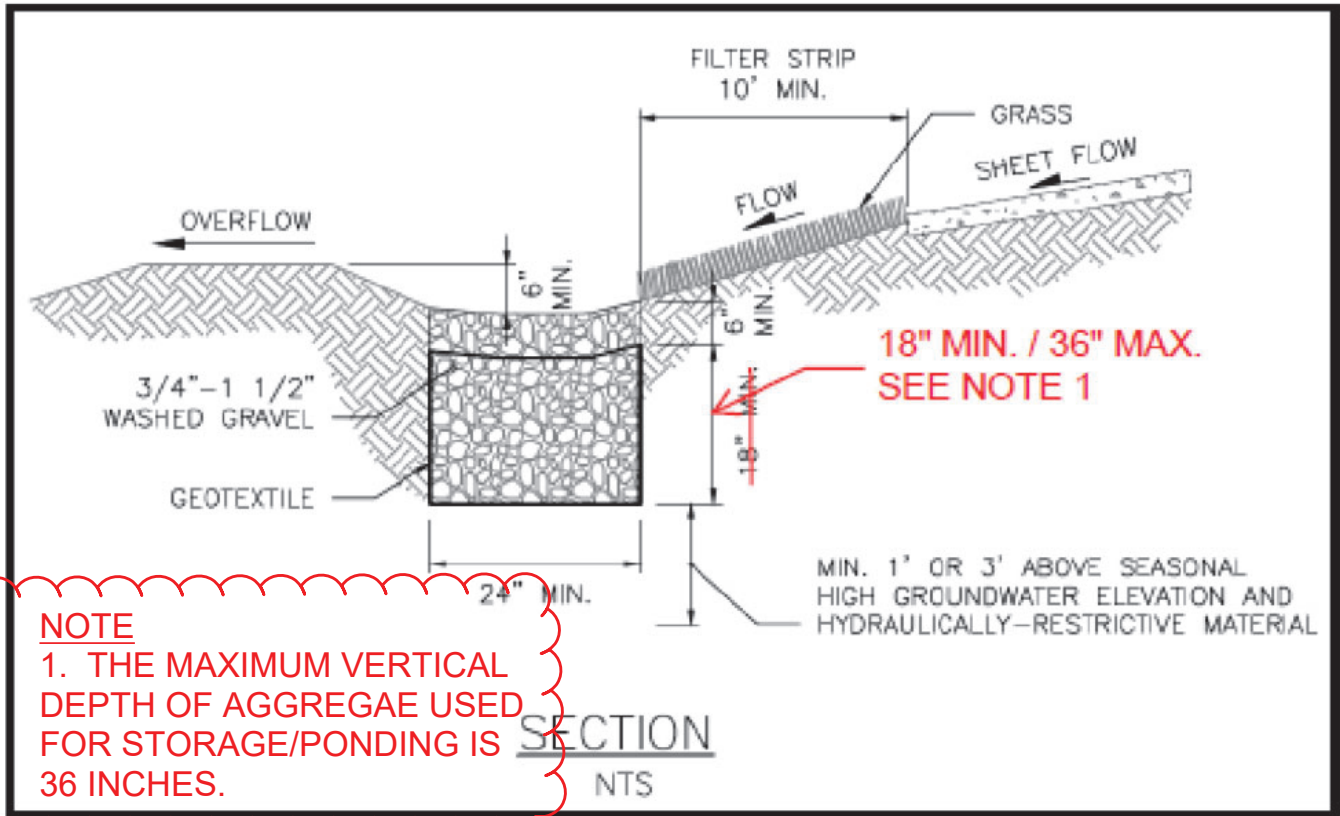


Figure 5.9. Typical Infiltration Trench Receiving Sheet Flow.

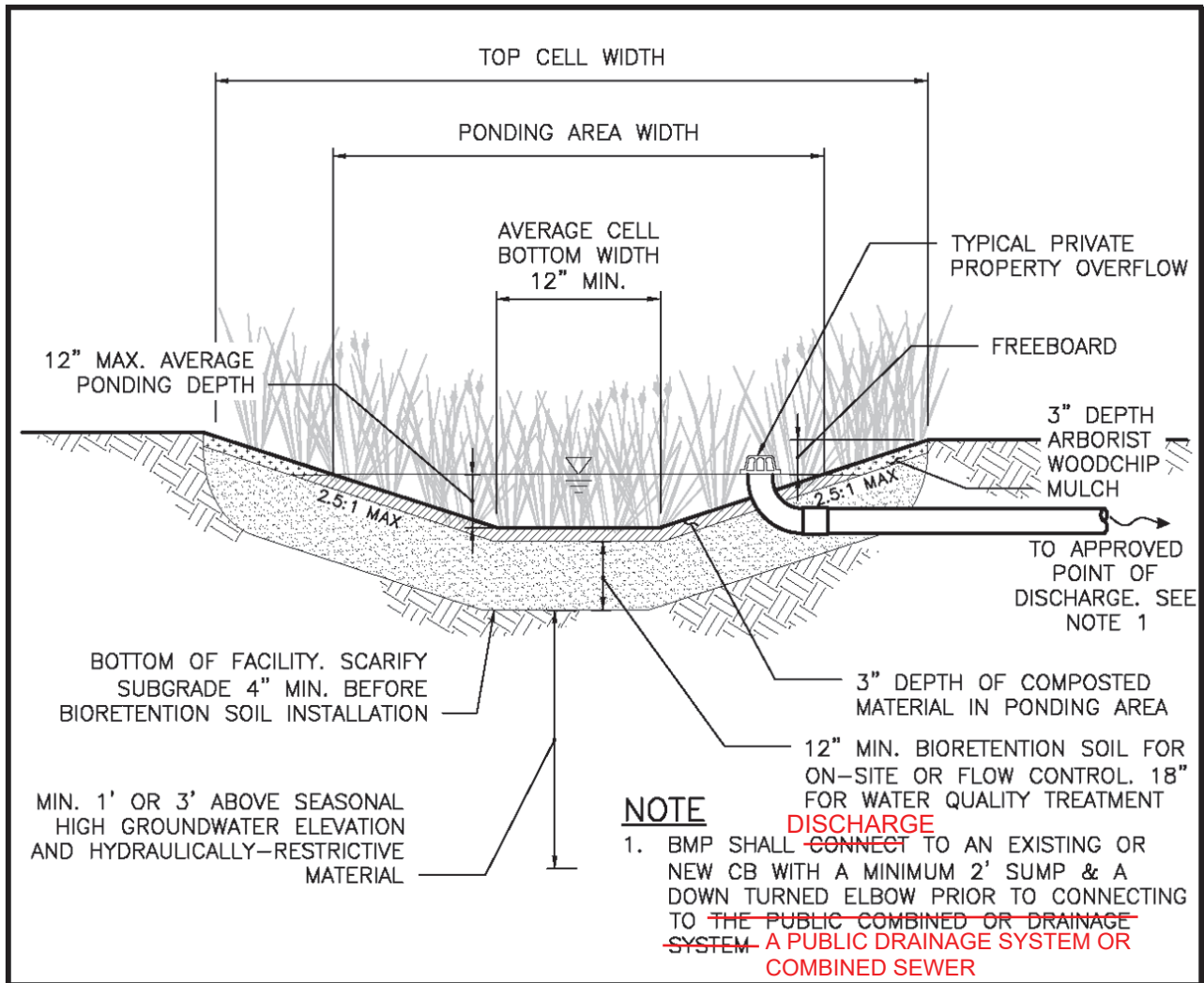


Figure 5.11. Infiltrating Bioretention Facility with Sloped Sides (without Underdrain).

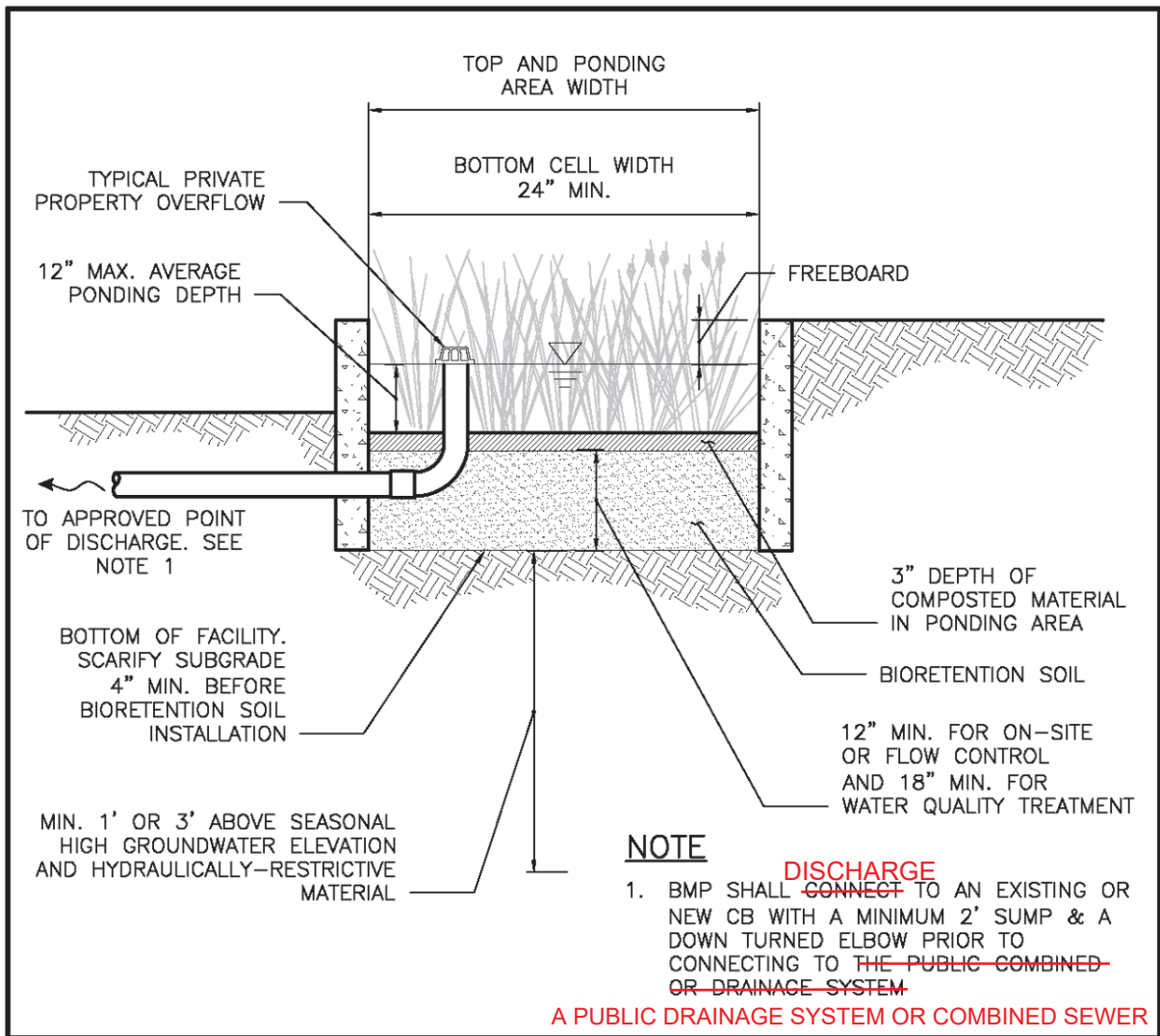


Figure 5.12. Infiltrating Bioretention Facility with Vertical Sides (without Underdrain).

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.

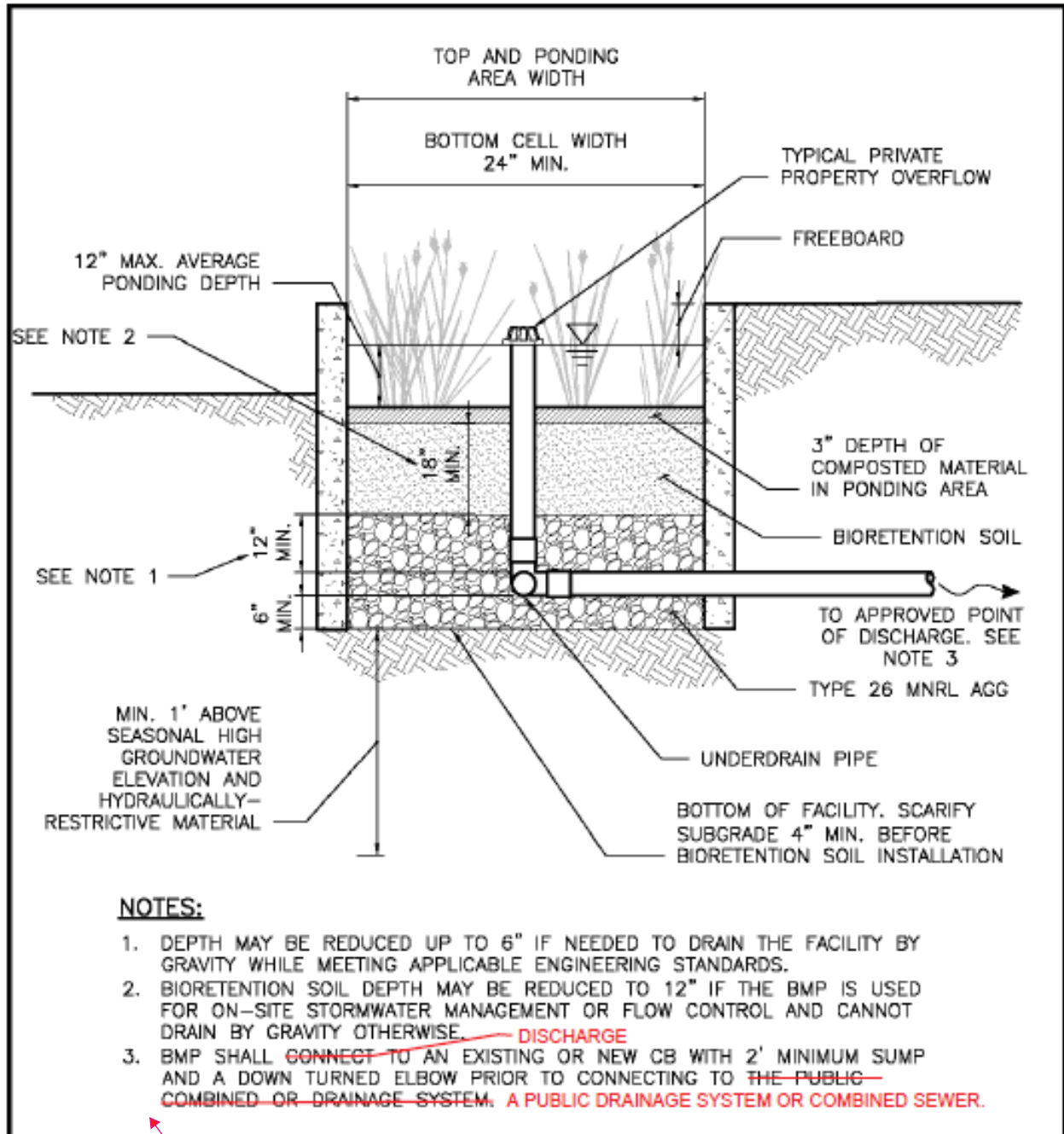
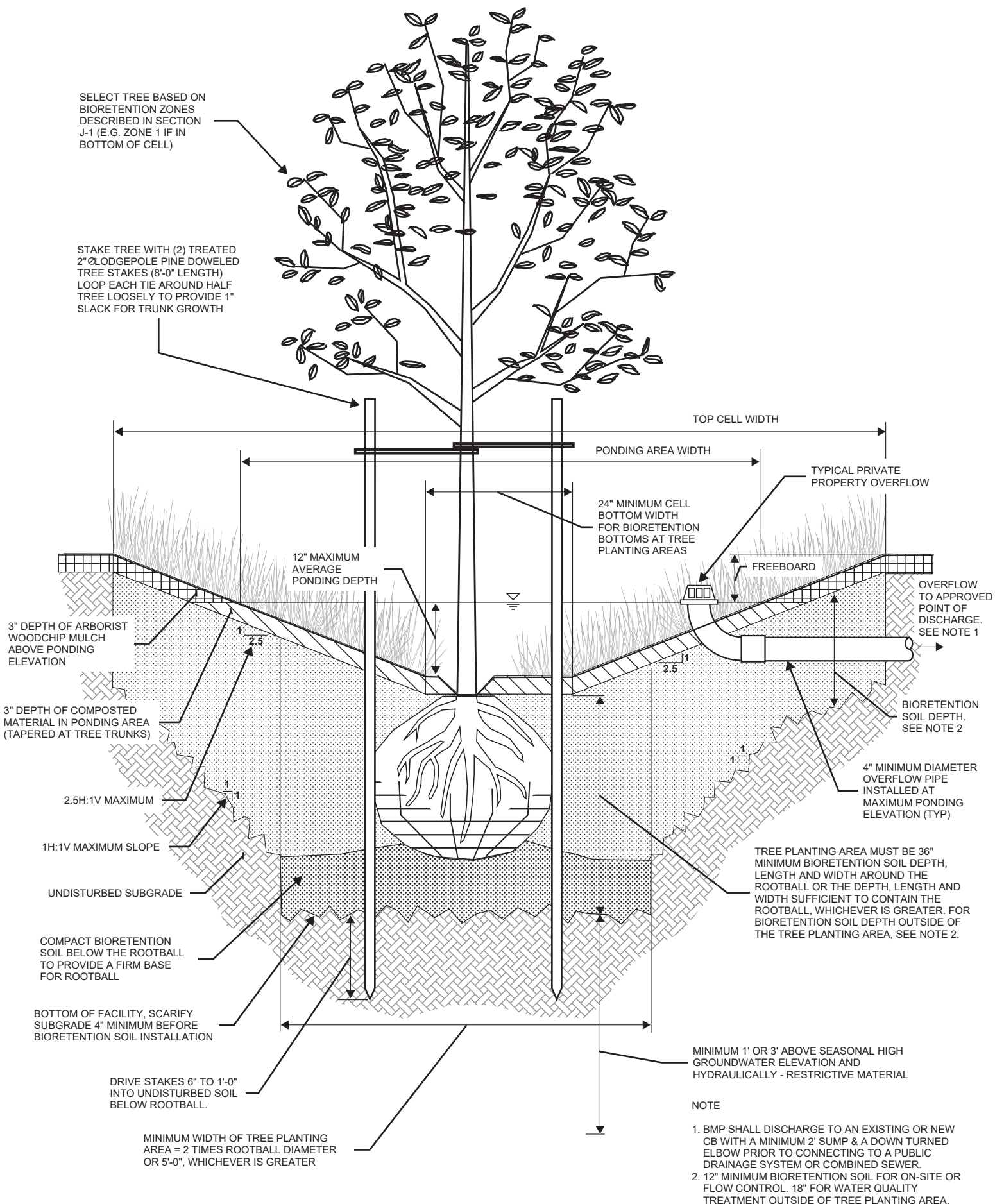
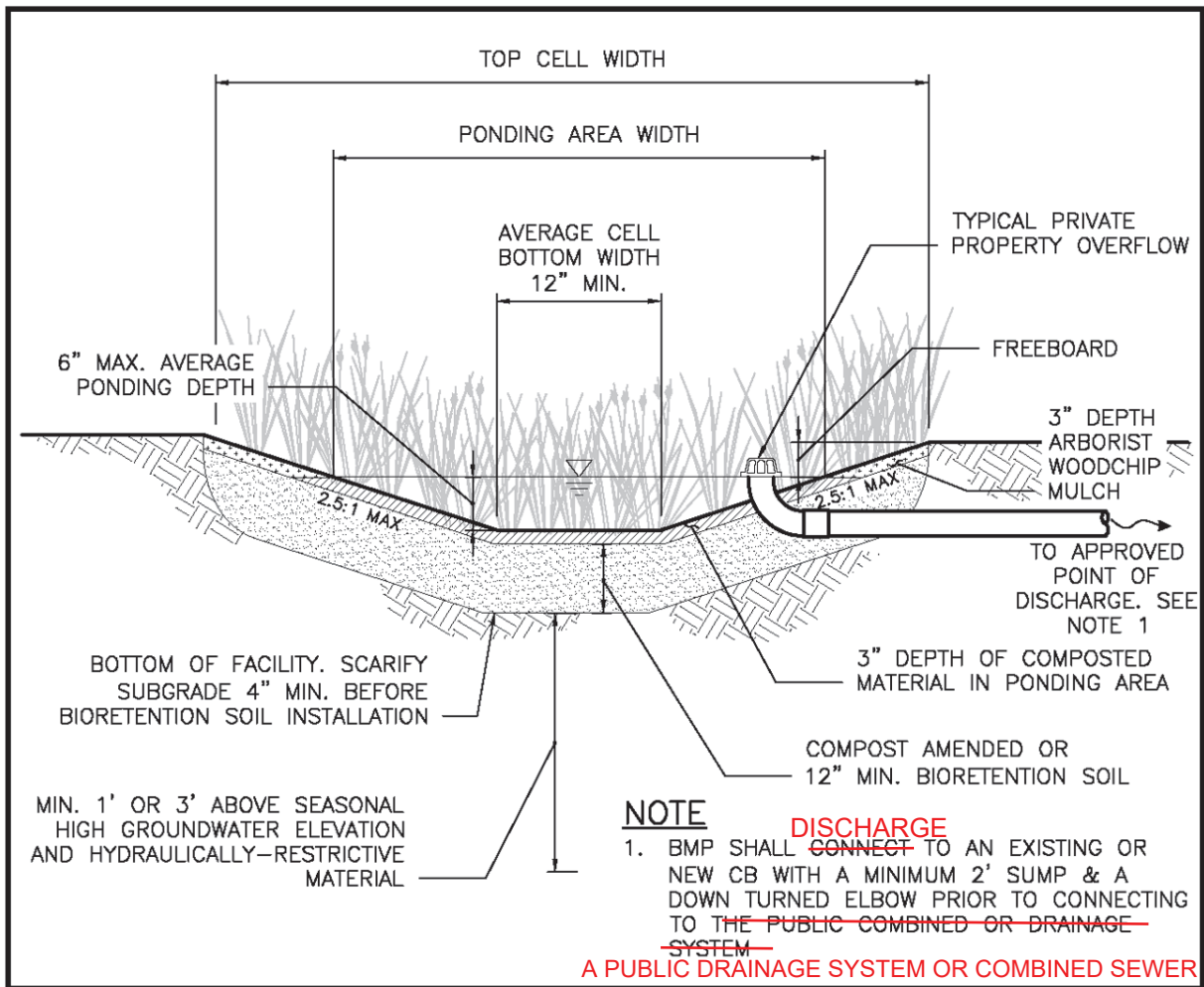


Figure 5.14. Infiltrating Bioretention Facility with Vertical Sides (with Underdrain).

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)





17

Figure 5.16. Typical Rain Garden.

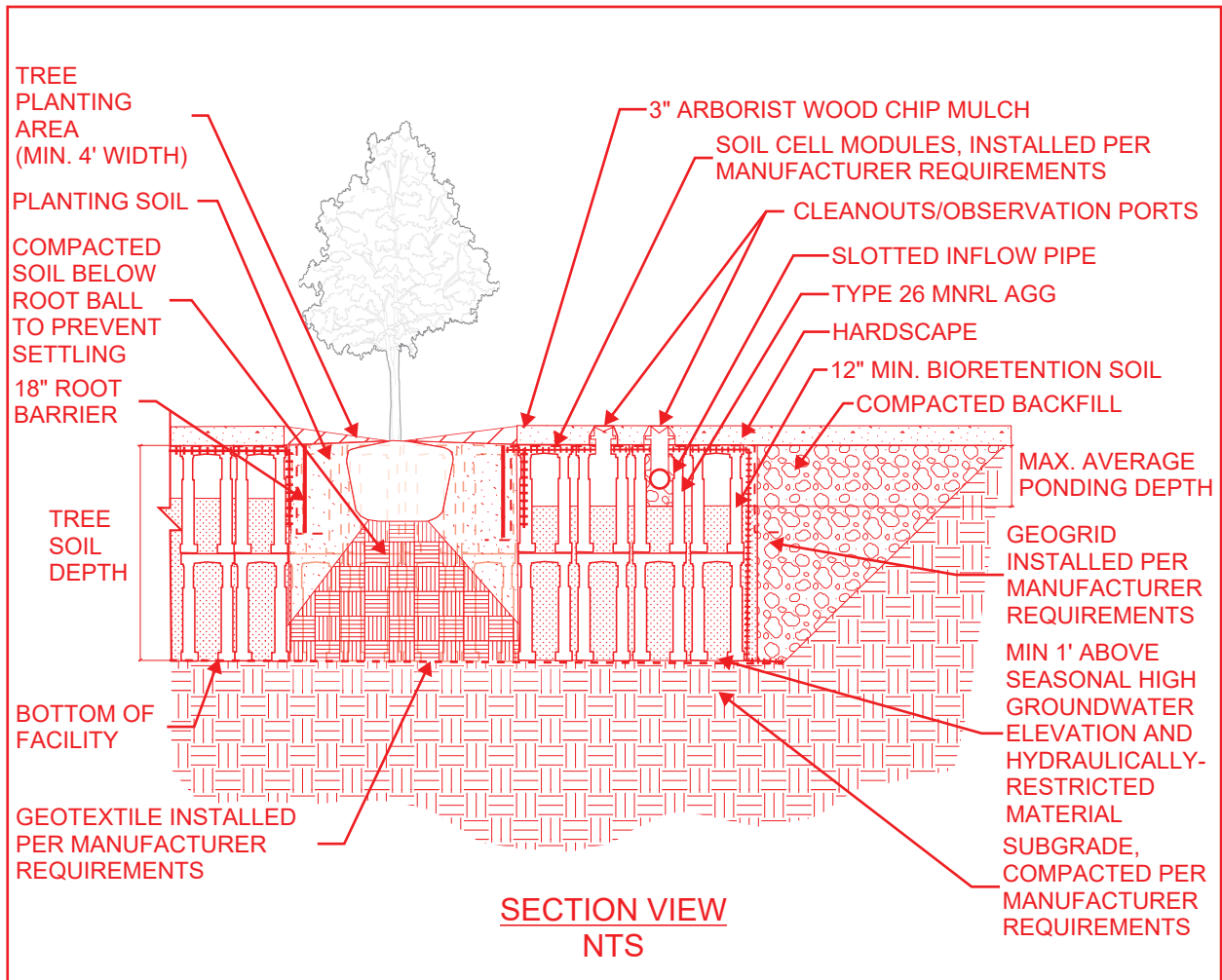


Figure 5.24. Infiltrating Soil Cell Bioretention (without Underdrain) Profile.

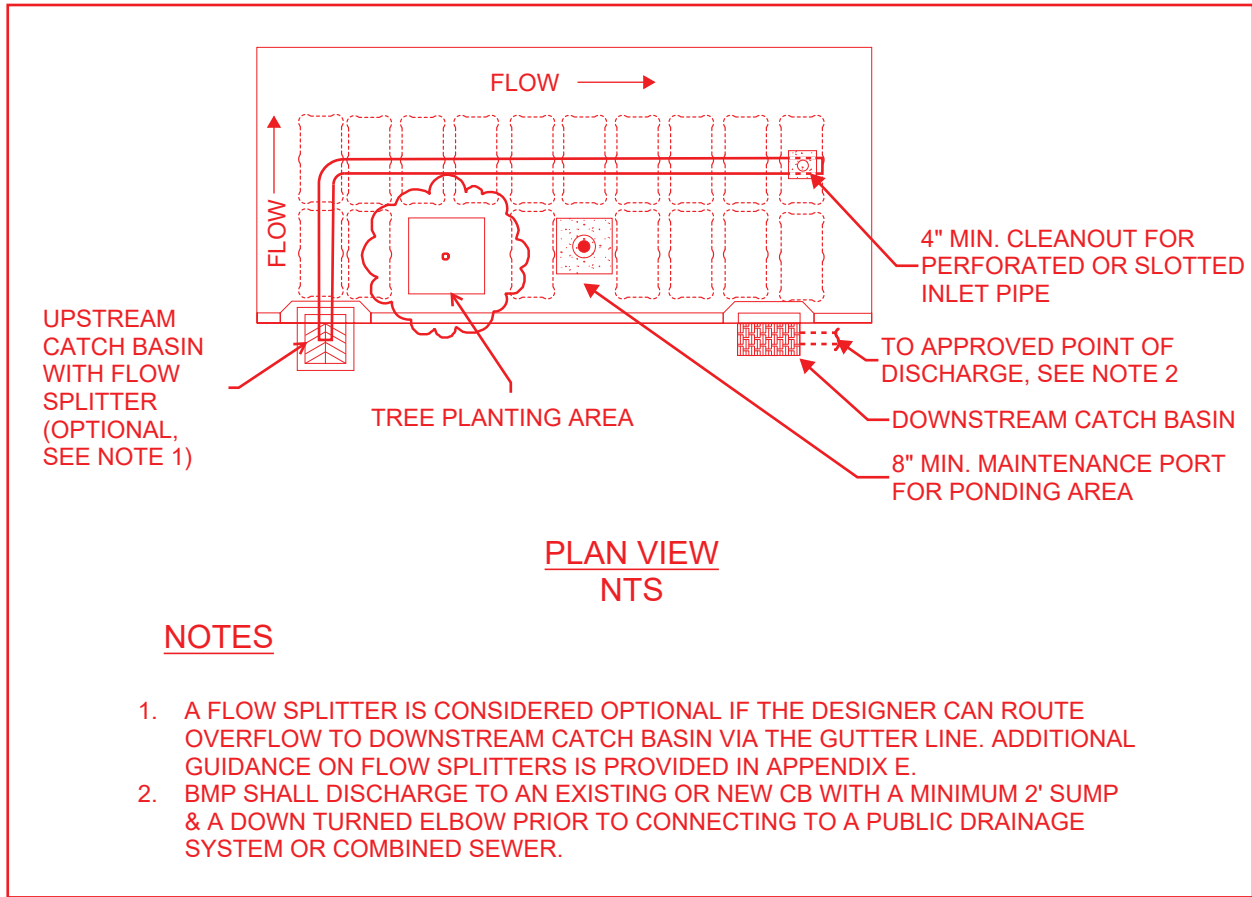


Figure 5.25. Infiltrating Soil Cell Bioretention (without Underdrain) Plan.

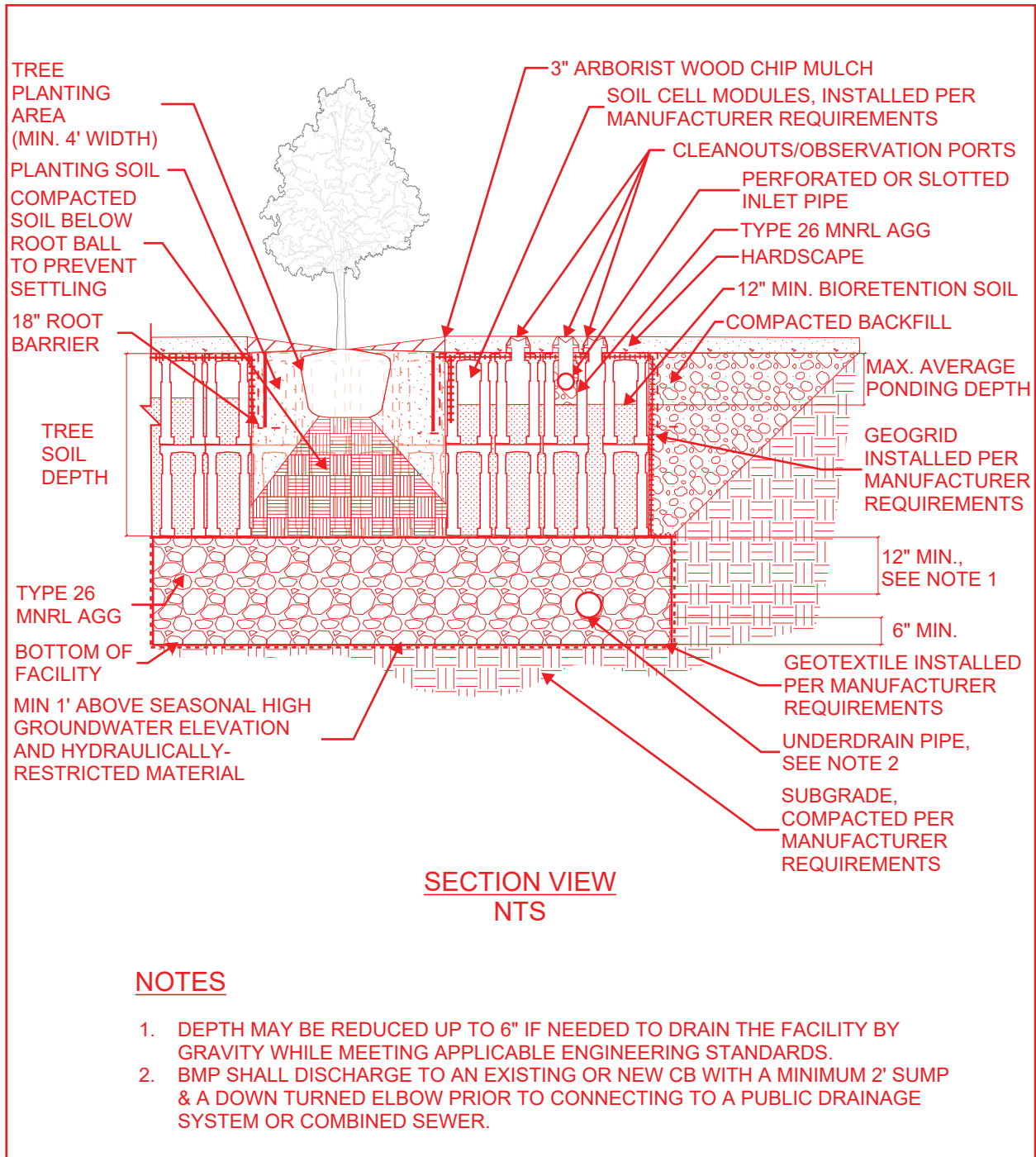


Figure 5.26. Infiltrating Soil Cell Bioretention (with Underdrain) Profile.

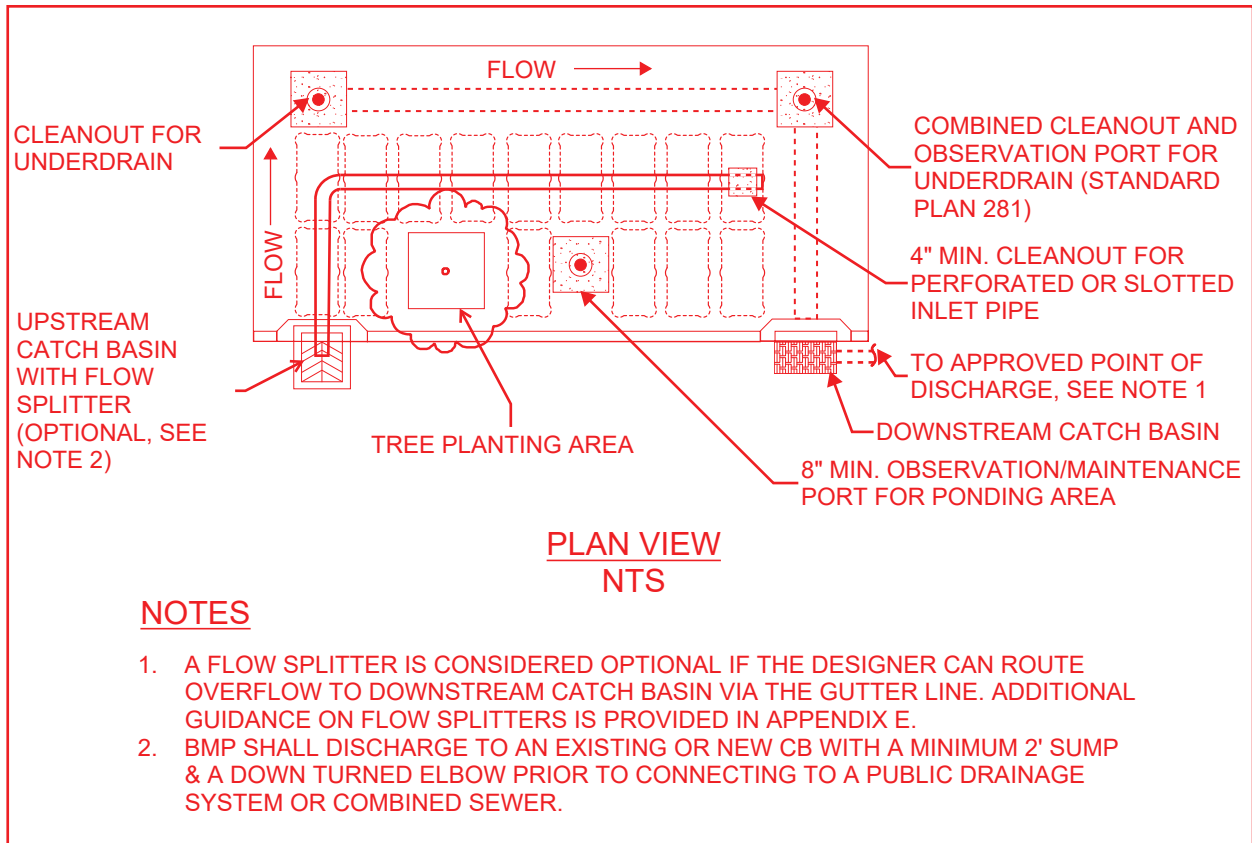


Figure 5.27. Infiltrating Soil Cell Bioretention (with Underdrain) Plan.

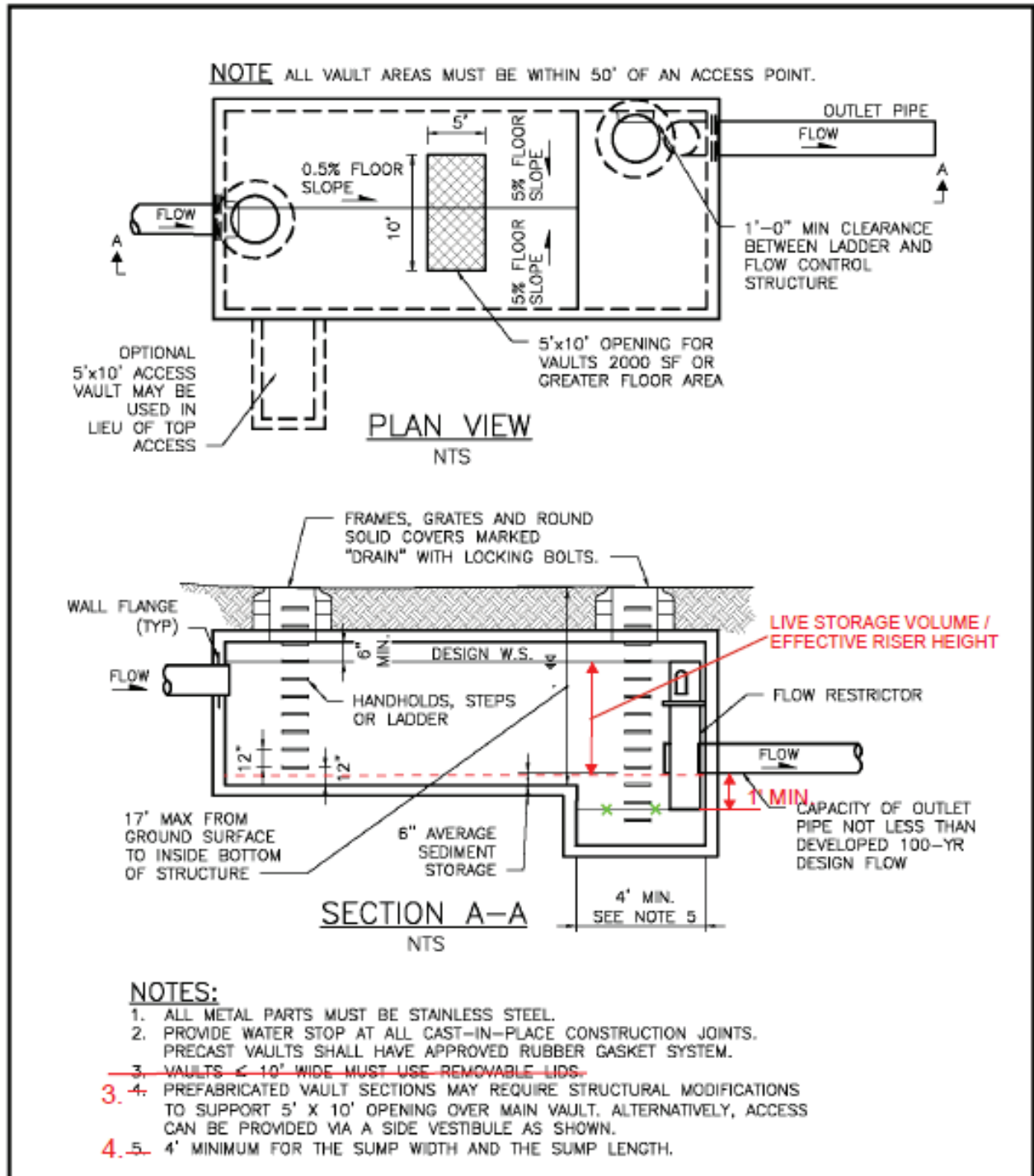


Figure 5.2729 Typical Detention Vault.

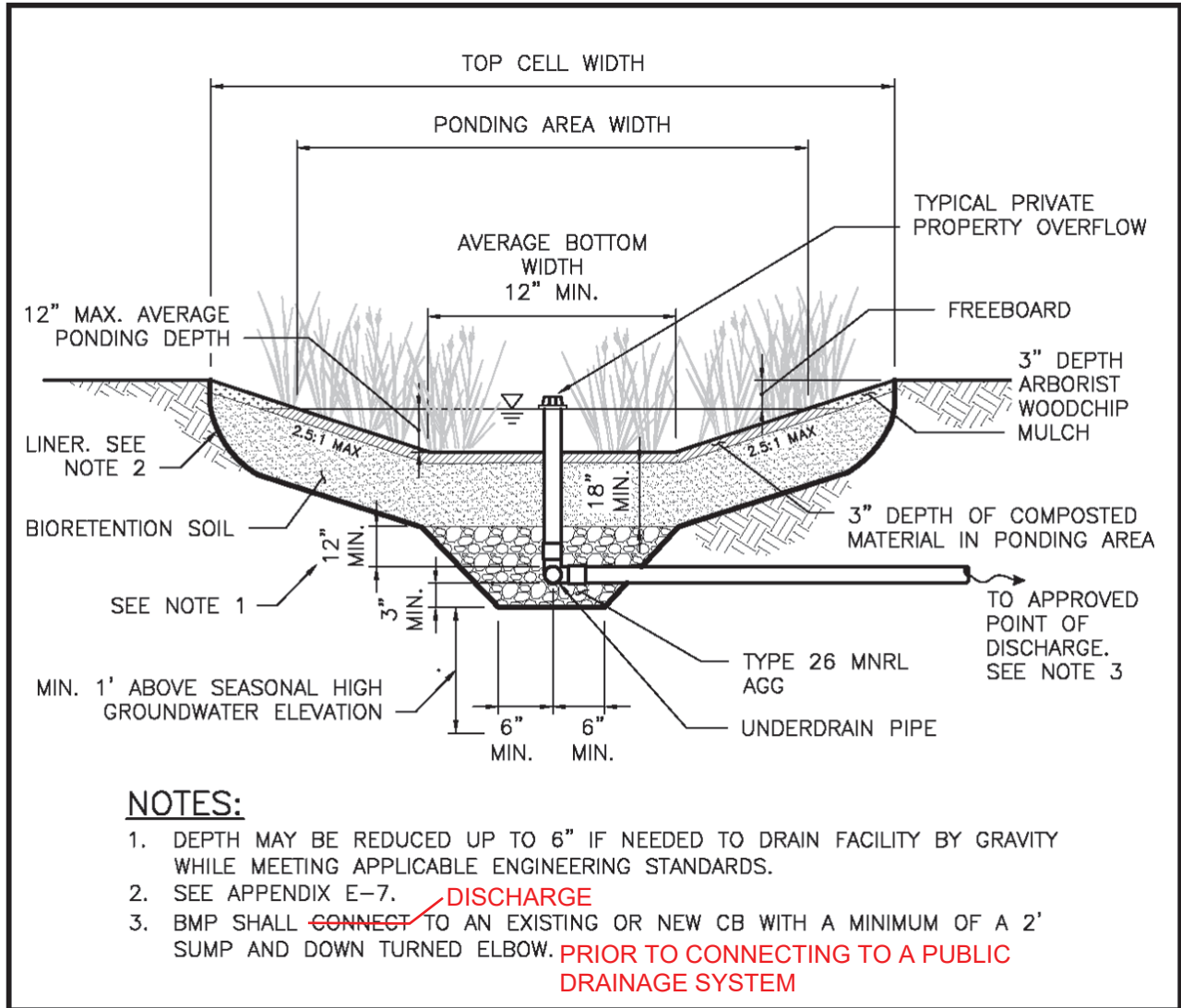
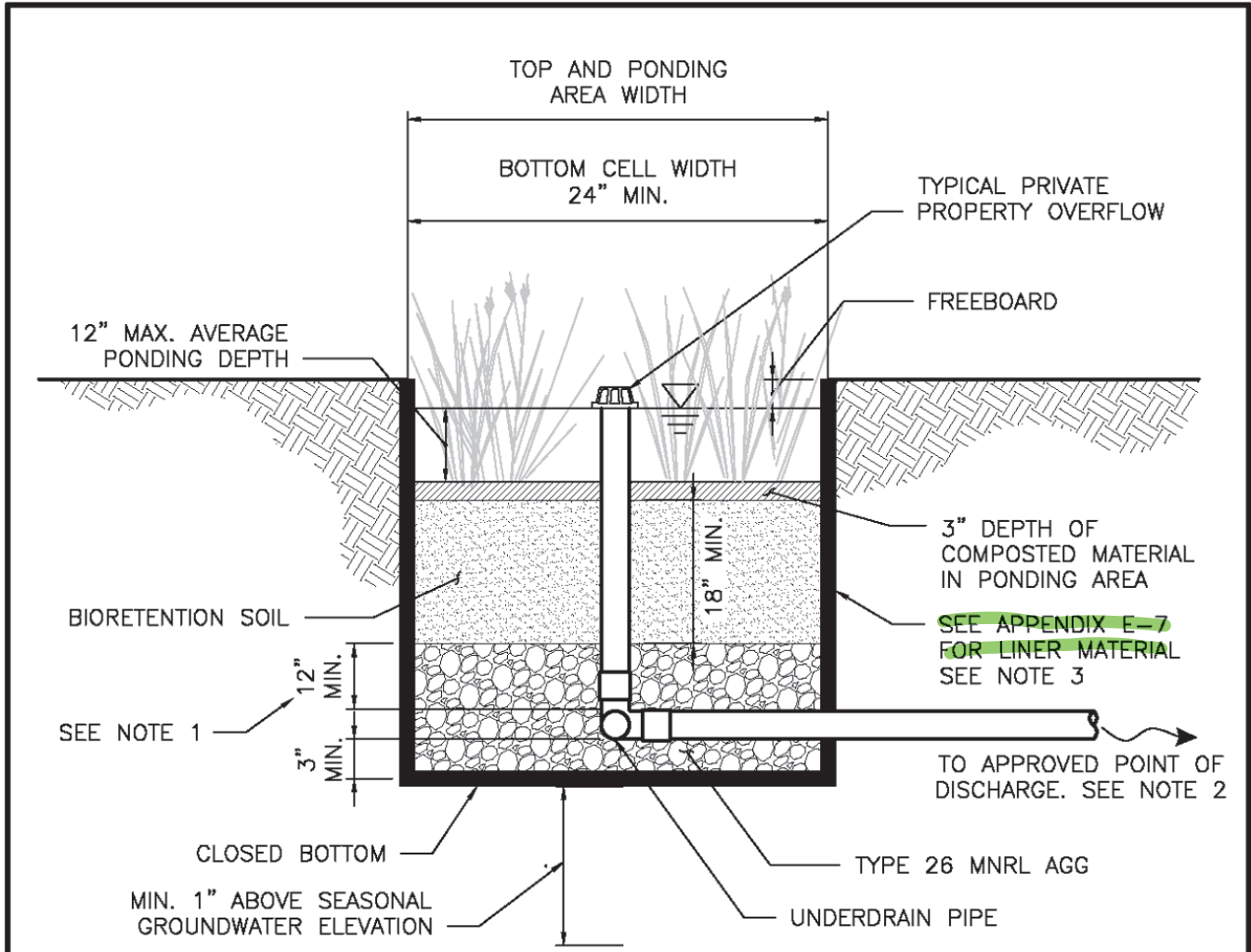


Figure 5.34. Non-infiltrating Bioretention Facility with Sloped Sides.



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. Non-infiltrating Bioretention Facility with Vertical Sides.

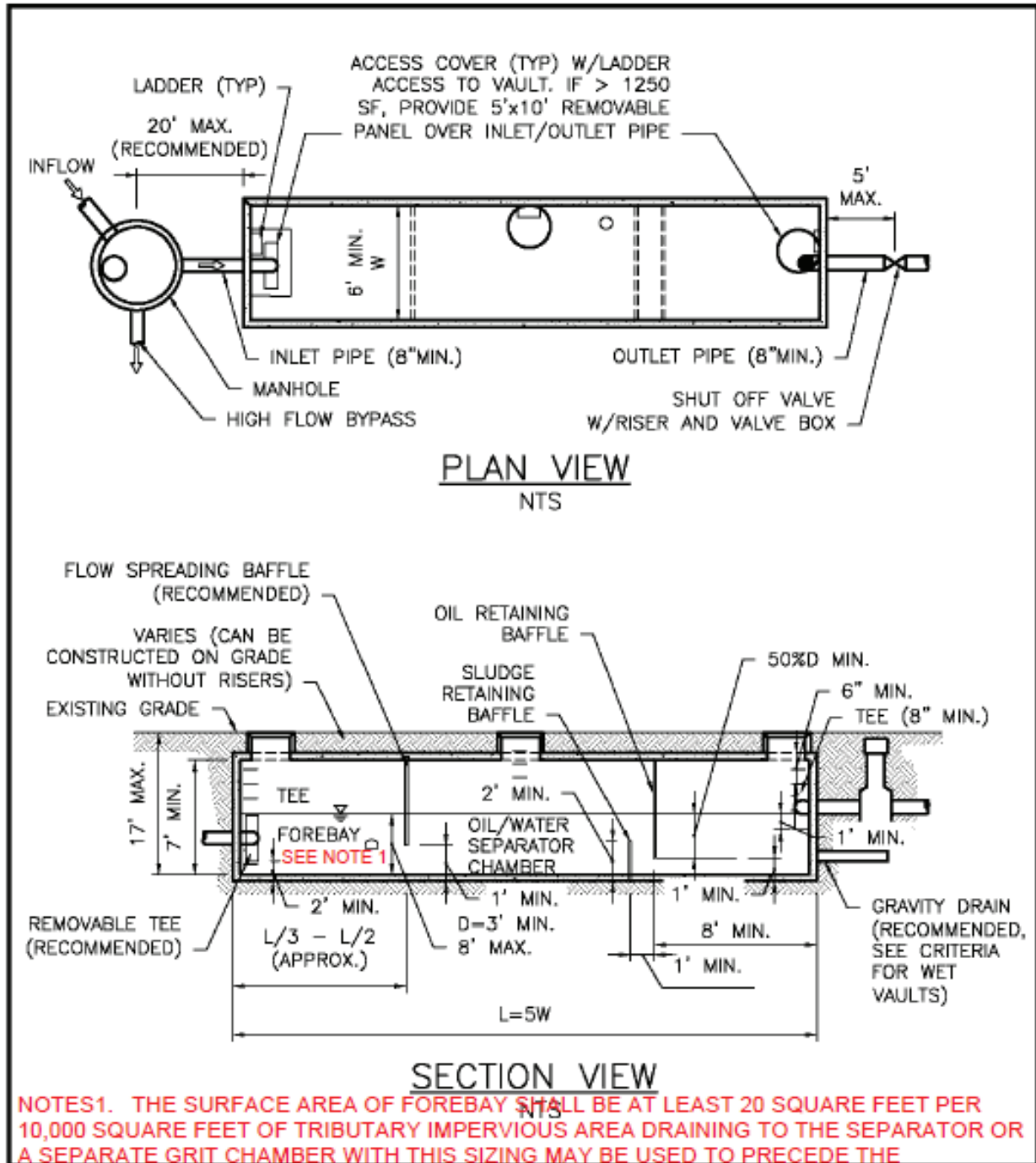


Figure 5.3335. Typical API (Baffle Type) Separator.
38

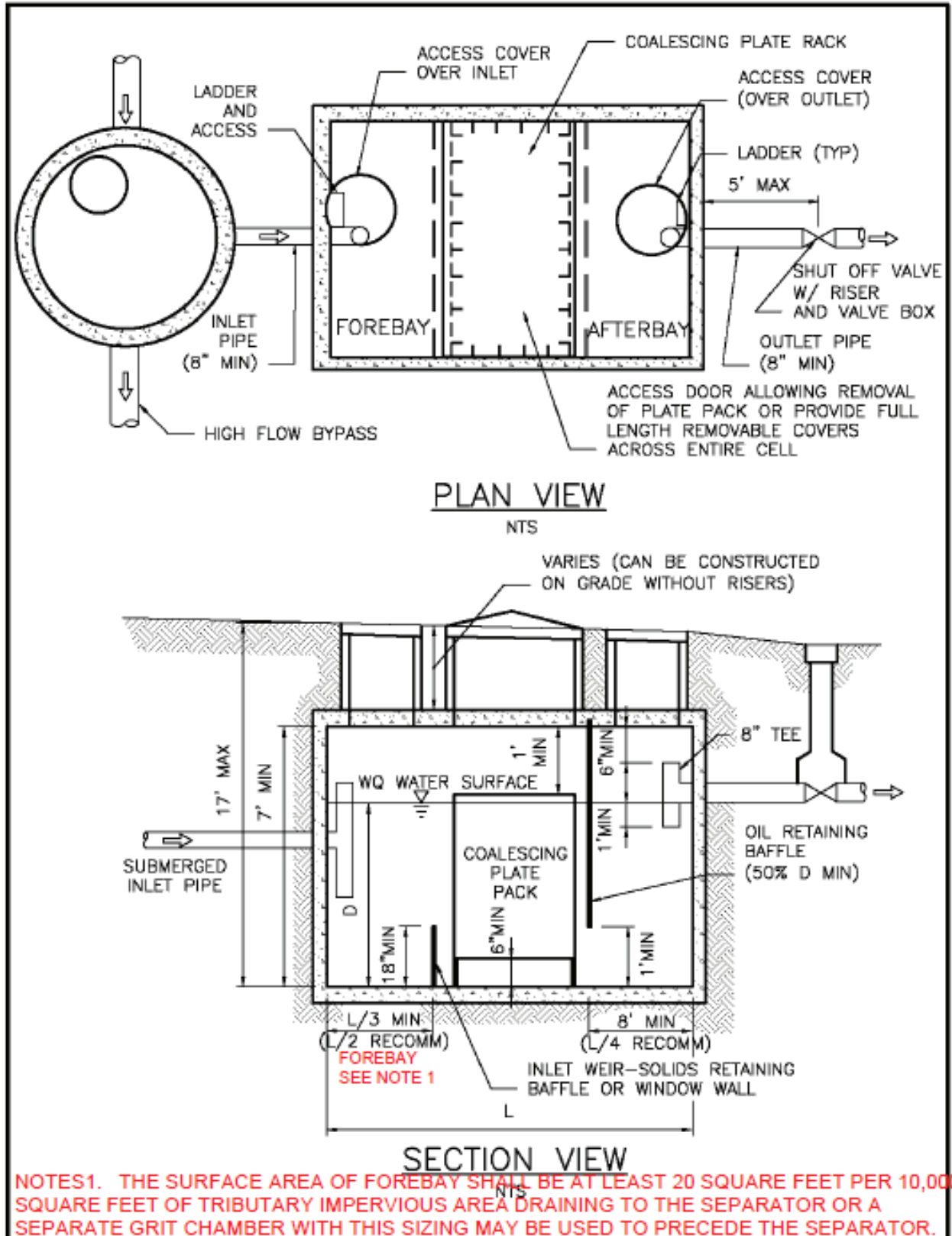


Figure 5.34 Typical Coalescing Place Separator.

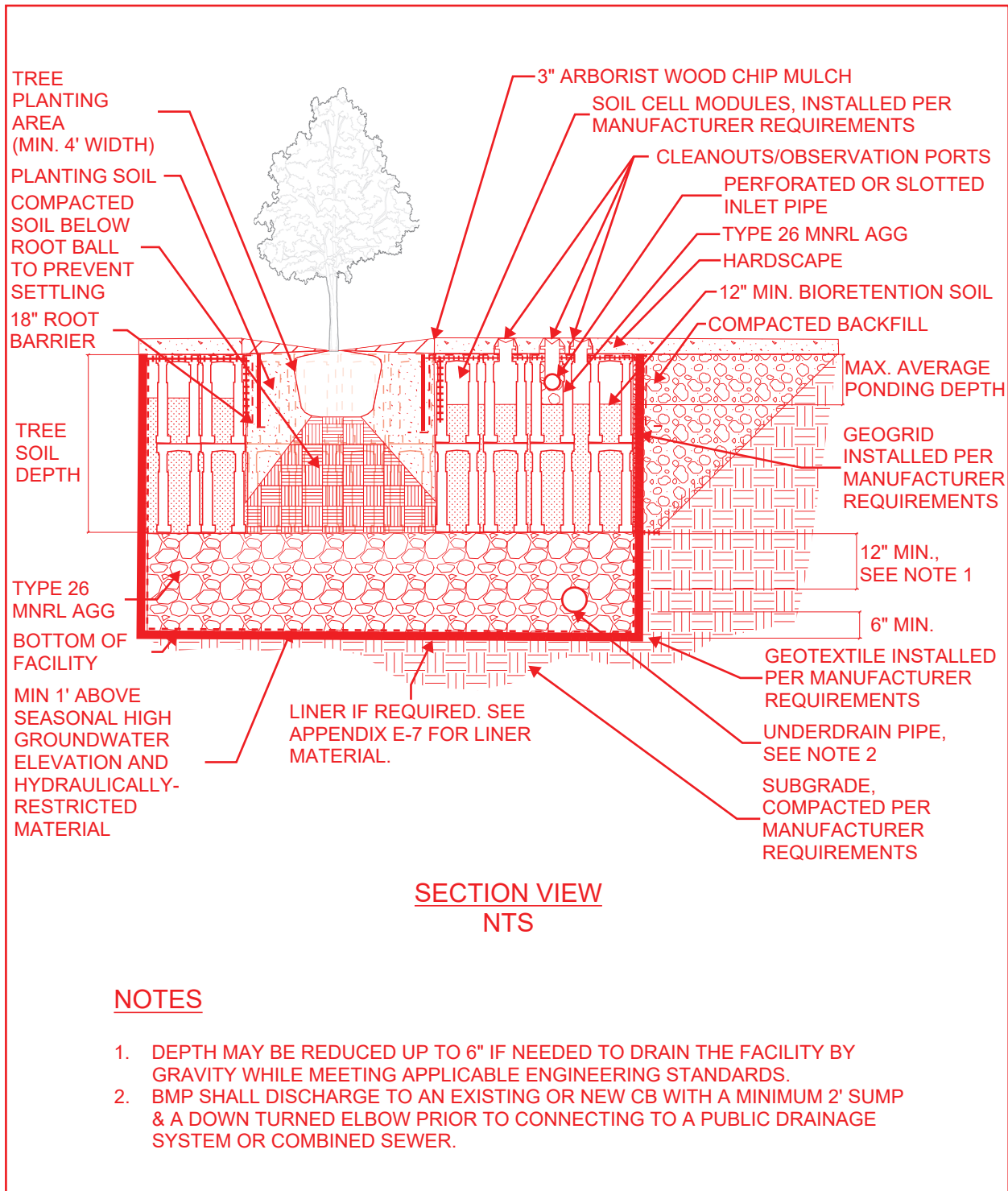


Figure 5.40. Non-infiltrating Soil Cell Bioretention Profile.

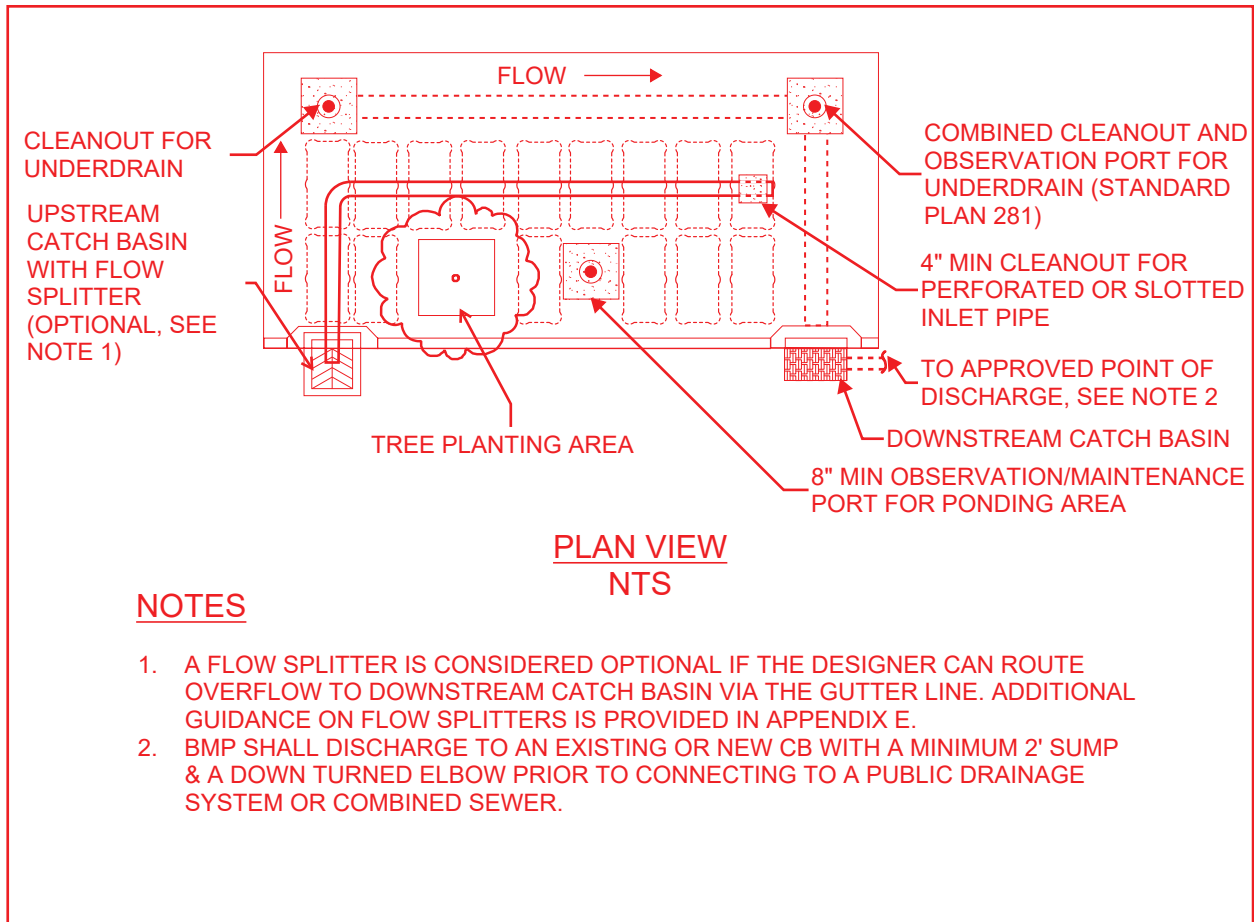


Figure 5.41. Non-infiltrating Soil Cell Bioretention Plan.

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)

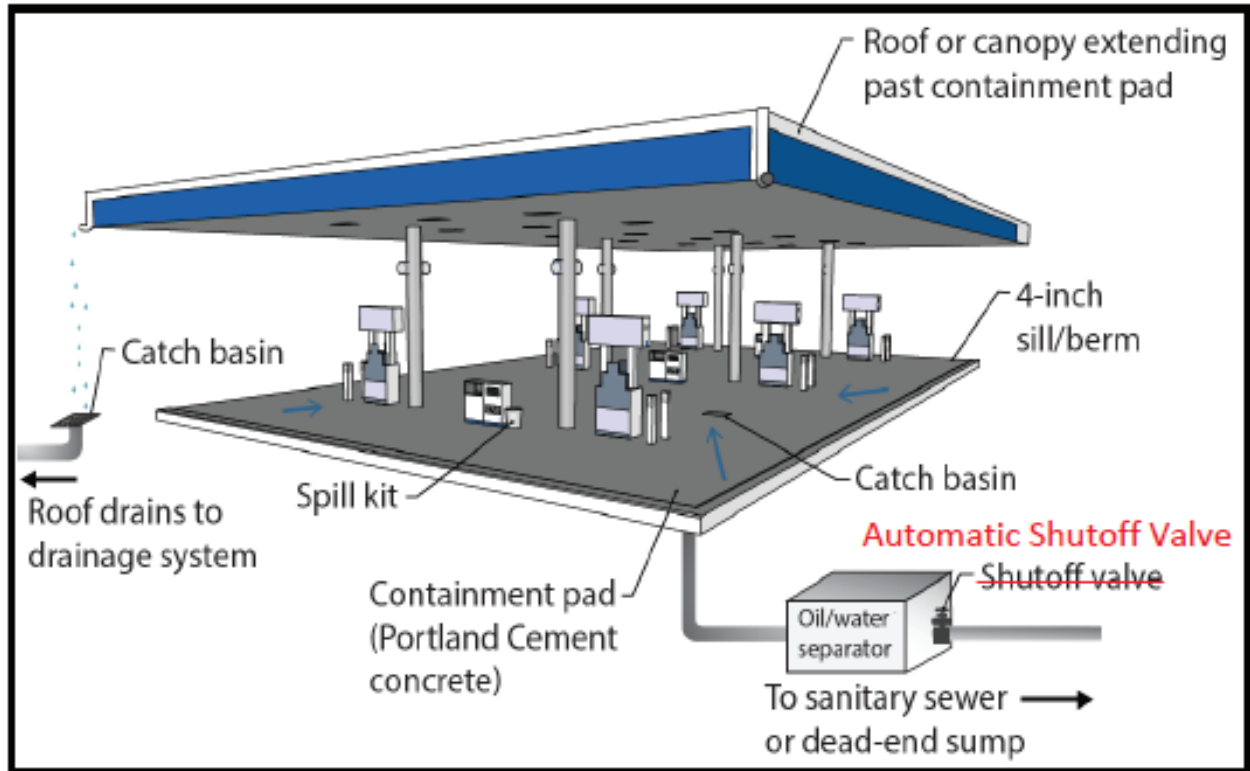
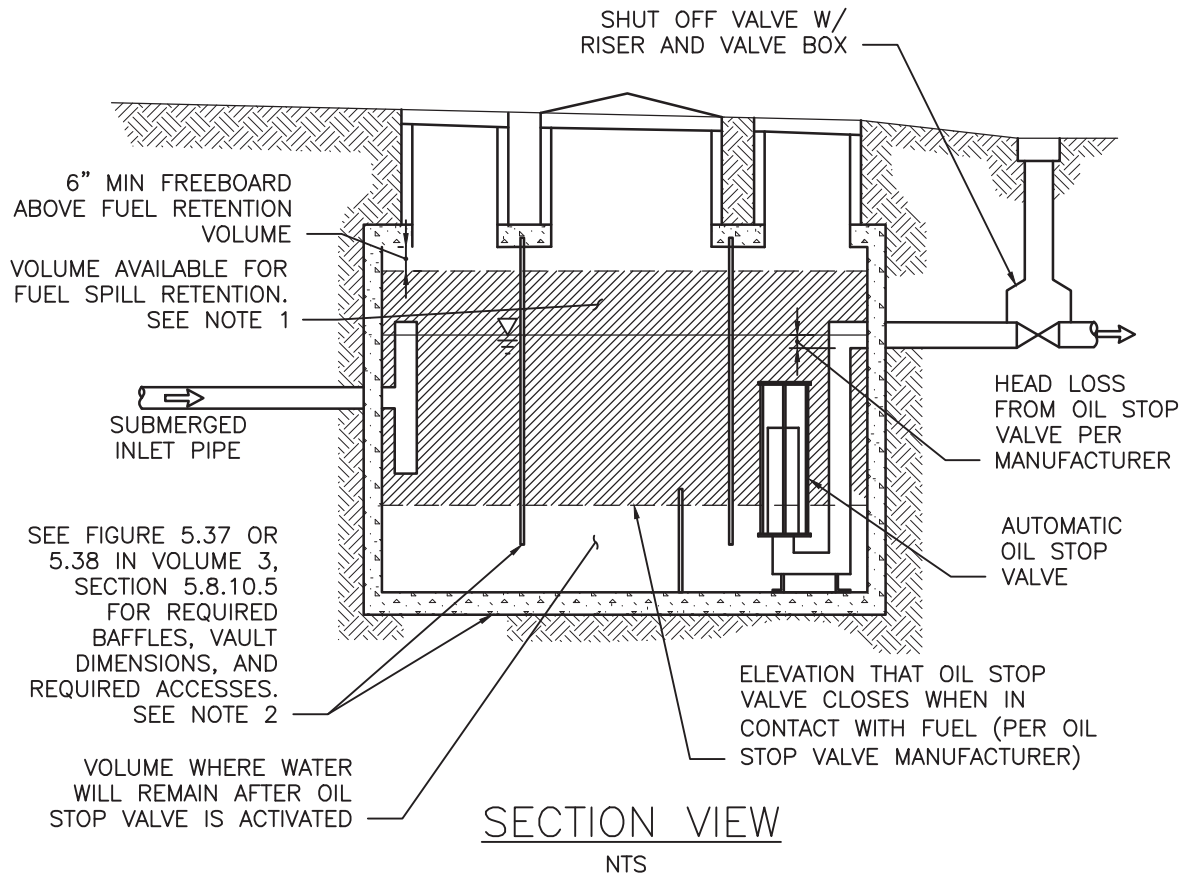


Figure 34. Fueling Island Schematic.



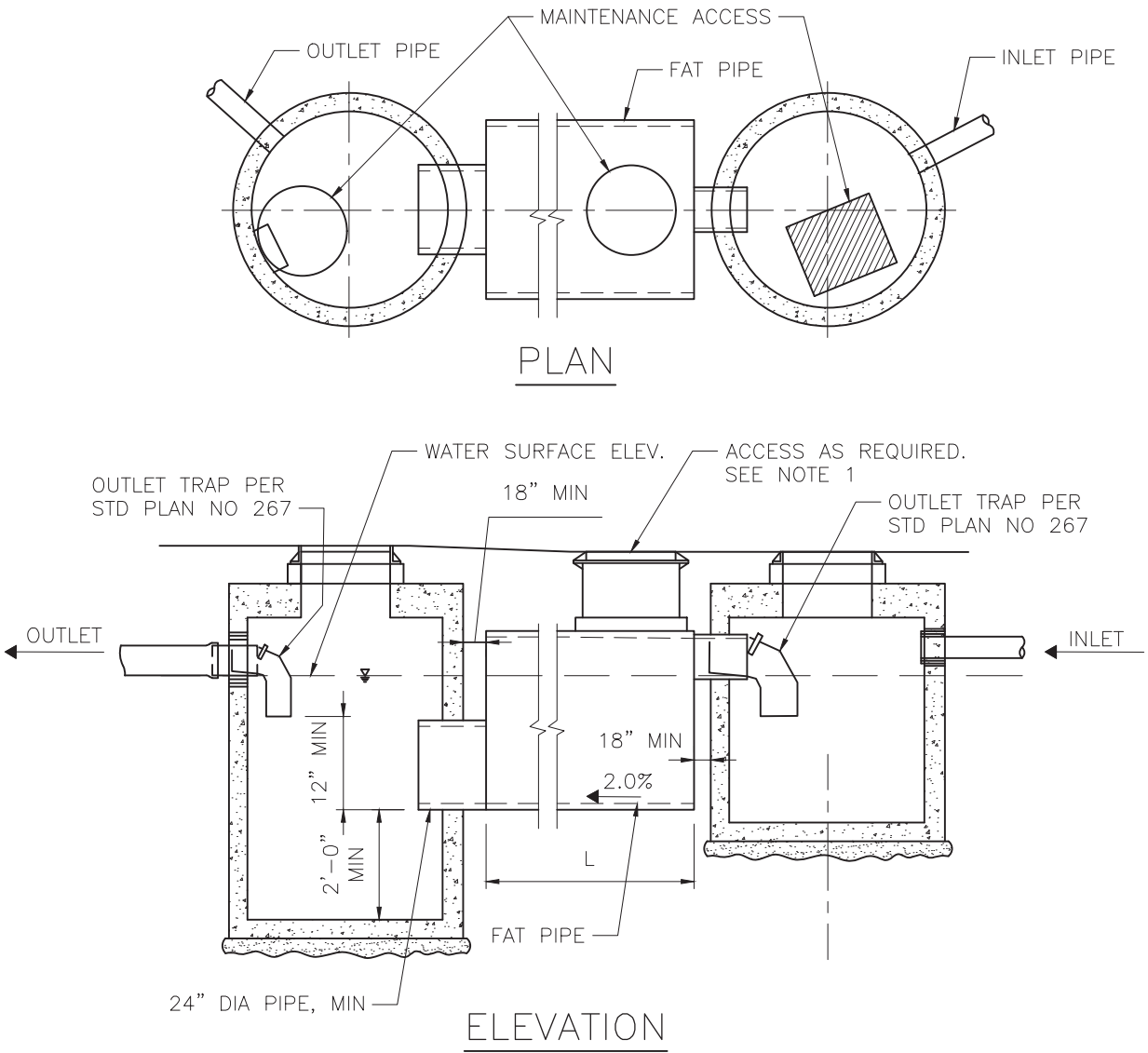
NOTES

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. FOR FUEL PADS WITH COVERS/ROOFS AND NO RUN-ON, 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 ALSO BE DESIGNED TO TREAT THE WATER QUALITY FLOWRATE DURING NORMAL OPERATION (I.E. WHEN THERE IS NOT A FUEL SPILL) PER THE REQUIREMENTS VOLUME 3, SECTION 5.8.10.

FIG 6 – OIL/WATER SEPARATOR FOR FUEL
SPILL RETENTION

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.

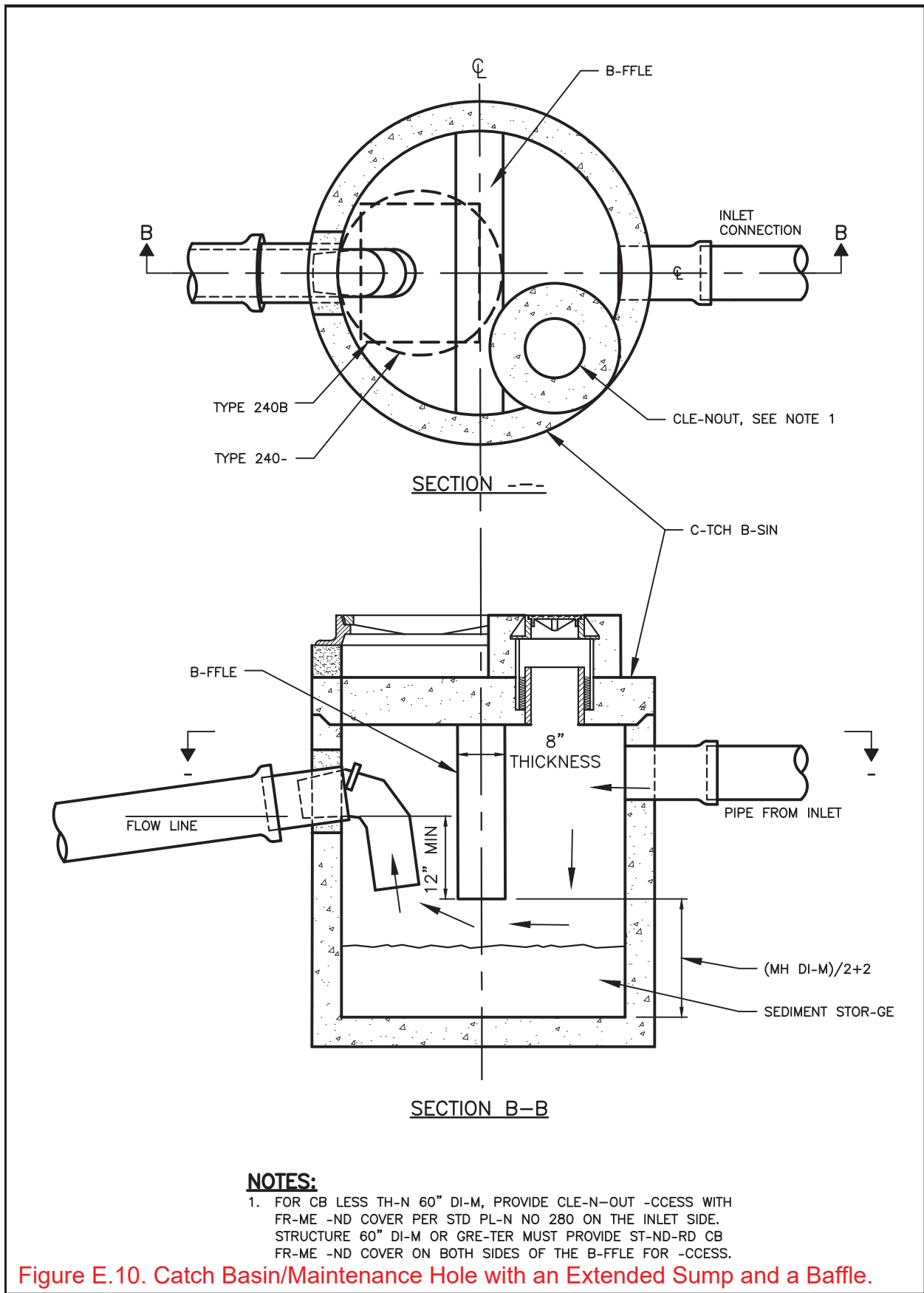


Figure E.10. Catch Basin/Maintenance Hole with an Extended Sump and a Baffle.

EXTENDED SUMP

Figure Redlines for Appendix J

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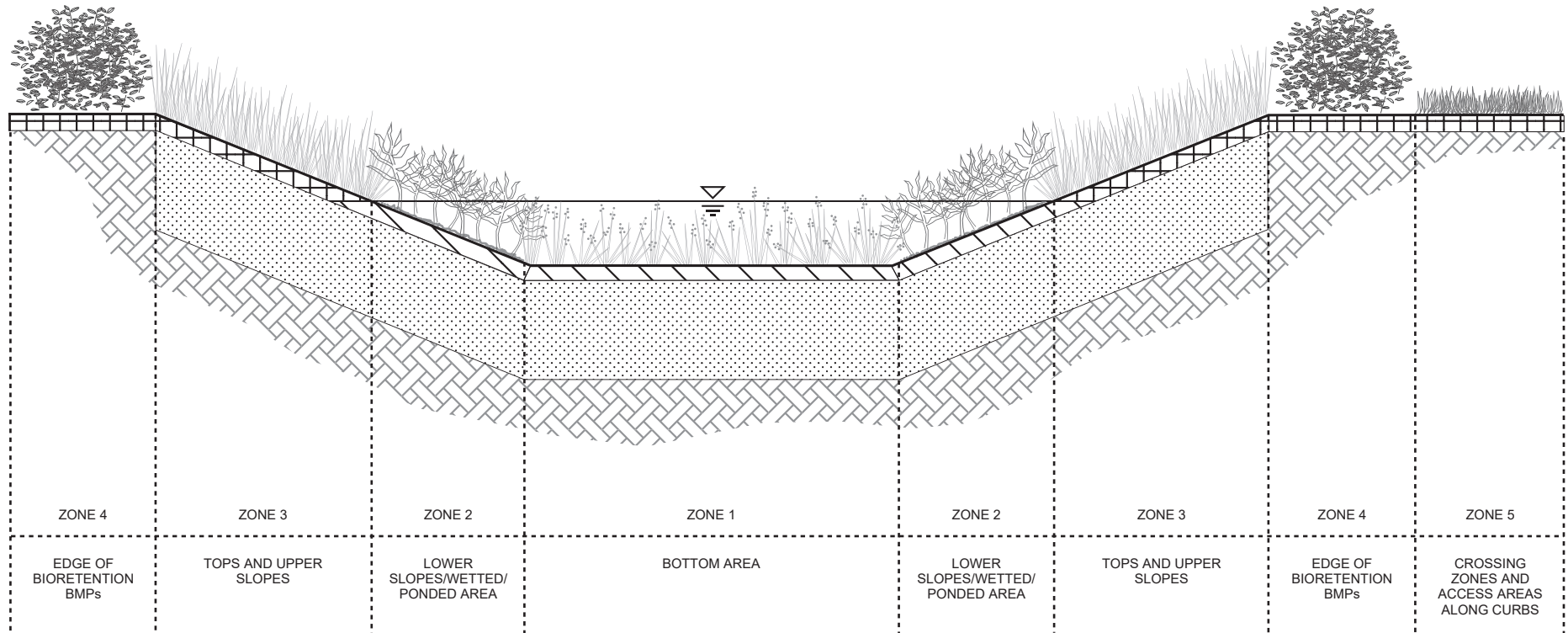


Figure J.1. Bioretention Planting Zones.