

# APPENDIX A

## Definitions

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City of Seattle | Stormwater Manual



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## A

- “Agency” means any governmental entity or its subdivision (SMC, Subsection 22.801.020.A).
- “Agency, City” means “City agency” as defined in Section 25.09.520. (SMC, Subsection 22.801.020.A)
- “Approved” means approved by the Director (SMC, Subsection 22.801.020.A).
- “Aquatic life use, fresh water” means “aquatic life uses” as defined in WAC 173-201A-200 (Fresh Water Designated Uses and Criteria). For the purposes of this subtitle, at minimum the following water bodies are designated for fresh water aquatic life use: small lakes, streams, wetlands, and fresh water designated receiving waters (SMC, Subsection 22.801.020.A).
- “Aquatic life use, marine water” means “aquatic life uses” as defined in WAC 173-201A-210 (Marine Water Designated Uses and Criteria) and includes marine surface waters of the state of Washington (SMC, Subsection 22.801.020.A).
- “Arterial” means “arterial” as defined in Section 11.14.035 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.020.A).

## B

- “Basic treatment facility” means a drainage control facility designed to reduce concentrations of total suspended solids in drainage water (SMC, Subsection 22.801.030.B).
- “Basic treatment receiving water” means:
  1. All marine waters, including Puget Sound;
  2. Lake Union;
  3. Lake Washington;
  4. Ship Canal and bays between Lake Washington and Puget Sound; and
  5. Duwamish River (SMC, Subsection 22.801.030.B).
- “Best management practice” (BMP) means a schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, operational and maintenance procedures, structural facilities, or managerial practice or device that, when used singly or in combination, prevents, reduces, or treats contamination of drainage water, prevents or reduces soil erosion, or prevents or reduces other adverse effects of drainage water. When the Directors develop rules and/or manuals prescribing BMPs for particular purposes, whether or not those rules and/or manuals are adopted by ordinance, BMPs specified in the rules and/or manuals shall be the BMPs required for compliance with this subtitle (SMC, Subsection 22.801.030.B).
- “Building permit” means a document issued by the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections authorizing construction or other specified activity in accordance with the Seattle Building Code or the Seattle Residential Code (SMC, Subsection 22.801.030.B).

## C

- “Capacity-constrained system” means a drainage system or public combined sewer that the Director of SPU has determined to have inadequate capacity to carry existing and anticipated loads, or a drainage system that includes ditches or culverts (SMC, Subsection 22.801.040.C).
- “Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead” (CESCL) means an individual who has current certification through an approved erosion and sediment control training program that meets the minimum training standards established by Ecology (SMC, Subsection 22.801.040.C).
- “Civil engineer, licensed” means a person who is licensed by the State of Washington to practice civil engineering (SMC, Subsection 22.801.040.C).
- “City agency” means “City agency” as defined in Section 25.09.520 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.040.C).
- “Closely related projects” means two or more projects that are concurrently under review, under issued permits not yet approved for final construction, or both, and share any of the following physical or functional interdependencies:
  1. A feature physically spans the property lines between lots or the project sites, such as shared structures, shared driveways, shared pedestrian access (including easements to rights-of-way), shared drainage and utility designs, foundation footings, or retaining walls. For purposes of this subsection, abutting driveways or pedestrian accesses are not considered to span the property lines if the required driveway or pedestrian access width for each project independently meets development standards;
  2. A shared driveway is proposed to access a parking area for more than one project, regardless of whether the parking is required;
  3. Parking, including maneuvering, aisle requirements, or other parking related easements, regardless of whether the parking is required, is proposed to be provided (or partially provided) on the site of another project, even if the project sites do not abut each other;
  4. Proposed structures are joined or share a common wall;
  5. Proposed projects share required open space, amenity area, or both;
  6. The design of two or more project sites are dependent on grading, construction of retaining walls or foundations, or both across the lot lines or project sites;
  7. One site is required to permanently access, construct, and maintain the structures or development features on an abutting or adjacent site; or
  8. Other features that create physical or functional interdependence between the projects (SMC, Subsection 22.801.040.C).
- “Combined sewer.” See “public combined sewer” (SMC, Subsection 22.801.040.C).
- “Combined sewer basin” or “public combined sewer basin” means the area tributary to a public combined sewer feature, including, but not limited to, a combined sewer overflow outfall, trunk line connection, pump station, or regulator (SMC, Subsection 22.801.040.C).

- “Common Plan of Development or Sale” means a site where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules and/or by different contractors, but still under a single plan. Examples of “common plan of development or sale” include:
  1. Phased projects and projects with multiple filings/lots, even if the separate phases or filings/lots will be constructed under separate contract or by separate owners (e.g., a development where lots are sold to separate builders);
  2. A development plan that may be phased over multiple years, but is still under a consistent plan for long-term development;
  3. Projects in a contiguous area that may be unrelated but still under the same contract, such as construction of a building extension and a new parking lot at the same facility; and
  4. Linear projects such as roads, pipelines, or utilities (SMC, Subsection 22.801.040.C).
- “Compaction” means the densification, settlement, or packing of earth material or fill in such a way that permeability is reduced by mechanical means (SMC, Subsection 22.801.040.C).
- “Construction stormwater control plan” means a document that explains and illustrates the measures to be taken on the construction site to prevent erosion and discharge of sediment and other pollutants on a construction project (SMC, Subsection 22.801.040.C).
- “Construction wastewater (also known as construction process water)” is wastewater generated as a result of construction activities and includes process wastewater that is not fit for discharge to receiving waters.
- “Containment area” means the area designated for conducting pollution-generating activities for the purposes of implementing source controls or designing and installing source controls or treatment facilities (SMC, Subsection 22.801.040.C).
- “Contaminate” means the addition of sediment, any other pollutant or waste, or any illicit or prohibited discharge (SMC, Subsection 22.801.040.C).
- “Creek” means “stream” as defined by Section 22.801.200 and is used synonymously (SMC, Subsection 22.801.040.C).

## D

- “Damages” means monetary compensation for harm, loss, costs, or expenses incurred by the City, including, but not limited, to the following: costs of abating or correcting violations of this subtitle; fines or penalties the City incurs as a result of a violation of this subtitle; and costs to repair or clean the public drainage system or public combined sewer as a result of a violation. For the purposes of this subtitle, damages do not include compensation to any person other than the City (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).
- “Designated receiving waters” means the Duwamish River, Puget Sound, Lake Washington, Lake Union, Elliott Bay, Portage Bay, Union Bay, the Lake Washington Ship Canal, and other receiving waters determined by the Director of SPU and approved by Ecology as having sufficient capacity to receive discharges of drainage

water such that a site discharging to the designated receiving water is not required to implement flow control (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).

- “Detention” means temporary storage of drainage water for the purpose of controlling the drainage discharge rate (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).
- “Development” means the following activities:
  1. Class IV-general forest practices that are conversions from timberland to other uses;
  2. Land disturbing activity;
  3. The addition or replacement of hard surfaces;
  4. Expansion of a building footprint or addition or replacement of a structure;
  5. Structural development, including construction, installation, or expansion of a building or other structure;
  6. Seeking approval of a building permit, other construction permit, grading permit, street improvement permit, or master use permit that involves any of the foregoing activities; and
  7. Seeking approval of subdivision, short plat, unit lot subdivision, or binding site plans, as defined and applied in chapter 58.17 RCW, or other master use permit.

Development is a type of project (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).

- “Dewatering” is the act of removing groundwater or construction stormwater away from a construction site. See definitions for Construction Stormwater Dewatering or Groundwater Dewatering.
- “Dewatering, Construction Stormwater” is the removal of stormwater from a construction site. Construction stormwater does not include construction (process) wastewater or groundwater.
- “Dewatering, Groundwater” is the removal of groundwater, both temporary and permanent, from a project site. Examples of temporary groundwater dewatering include dewatering of groundwater during construction (e.g. trench dewatering, well-point dewatering, dewatering from sumps in excavations)—and dewatering for temporary remediation systems. Examples of permanent groundwater dewatering include dewatering through foundation drainage systems that extend into any zone of groundwater, perched or otherwise, as well as any other subsurface drainage system that extends into a zone of groundwater. See Groundwater definition.
- “Director” means the Director of the Department authorized to take a particular action, and the Director’s designees, who may be employees of that department or another City department (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).
- “Director of SDCI” means the Director of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections or the designee of the Director of the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections, who may be employees of that department or another City department (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).
- “Director of SDOT” means the Director of Seattle Department of Transportation of The City of Seattle or the designee of the Director of Seattle Department of Transportation, who may be employees of that department or another City department (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).

- “Director of SPU” means the General Manager and Chief Executive Officer of Seattle Public Utilities of The City of Seattle or the designee of the General Manager and Chief Executive Officer of Seattle Public Utilities, who may be employees of that department or another City department (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).
- “Discharge point” means the location from which drainage water from a site is released (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).
- “Discharge rate” means the rate at which drainage water is released from a site. The discharge rate is expressed as volume per unit of time, such as cubic feet per second (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).
- “Drainage basin” means the geographic and hydrologic tributary area or subunit of a watershed through which drainage water is collected, regulated, transported, and discharged to receiving waters (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).
- “Drainage basin plan” means a plan to manage the quality and quantity of drainage water in a watershed or a drainage basin, including watershed action plans (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).
- “Drainage control” means the management of drainage water. Drainage control is accomplished through one or more of the following: collecting, conveying, and discharging drainage water; controlling the discharge rate from a site; controlling the flow duration from a site; controlling the quantity from a site; and separating, treating or preventing the introduction of pollutants (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).
- “Drainage control facility” means any facility, including best management practices, installed or constructed for the purpose of controlling the discharge rate, flow duration, quantity, and/or quality of drainage water (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).
- “Drainage control plan” means a plan for collecting, controlling, transporting and disposing of drainage water falling upon, entering, flowing within, and exiting the site, including designs for drainage control facilities (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).
- “Drainage system” means a system intended to collect, convey and control release of only drainage water. The system may be either publicly or privately owned or operated, and the system may serve public or private property. It includes components such as pipes, ditches, culverts, curbs, gutters, and drainage control facilities. Drainage systems are not receiving waters (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).
- “Drainage water” means stormwater and all other discharges that are permissible pursuant to subsections 22.802.030.A and 22.802.030.B (SMC, Subsection 22.801.050.D).

## E

- “Earth material” means any rock, gravel, natural soil, fill, or re-sedimented soil, or any combination thereof, but does not include any solid waste as defined by chapter 70A.205 RCW (SMC, Subsection 22.801.060.E).
- “Ecology” means the Washington State Department of Ecology (SMC, Subsection 22.801.060.E).
- “Effective hard surface” means those hard surfaces that are connected via sheet flow or discrete conveyance to a drainage system (SMC, Subsection 22.801.060.E).

- “Environmentally critical area” (ECA) means an area designated in Section 25.09.012 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.060.E).
- “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency (SMC, Subsection 22.801.060.E).
- “Erodible or leachable materials” means wastes, chemicals, or other substances which, when exposed to rainfall, measurably alter the physical or chemical characteristics of the drainage water. Examples include: erodible soils that are stockpiled; leachable materials that are stockpiled; uncovered process wastes; manure; fertilizers; oily substances; ashes, kiln dust; and garbage dumpster leakage (SMC, Subsection 22.801.060.E).
- “Erosion” means the wearing away of the ground surface as a result of mass wasting or of the movement of wind, water, ice, or other geological agents, including such processes as gravitational creep. Erosion also means the detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, or gravity (SMC, Subsection 22.801.060.E).
- “Excavation” means the mechanical removal of earth material (SMC, Subsection 22.801.060.E).
- “Exception” means relief from a requirement of this subtitle to a specific project (SMC, Subsection 22.801.060.E).
- “Existing grade” means "existing grade" as defined in Section 22.170.050 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.060.E).

## F

- “Fill” means a deposit of earth material placed by artificial means (SMC, Subsection 22.801.070.F).
- “Flow control” means controlling the discharge rate, flow duration, or both of drainage water from the site through means such as infiltration or detention (SMC, Subsection 22.801.070.F).
- “Flow control facility” means a drainage control facility for controlling the discharge rate, flow duration, or both of drainage water from a site (SMC, Subsection 22.801.070.F).
- “Flow duration” means the aggregate time that peak flows are at or above a particular flow rate of interest (SMC, Subsection 22.801.070.F).

## G

- “Garbage” means putrescible waste (SMC, Subsection 22.801.080.G).
- “Geotechnical engineer” or “Geotechnical/civil engineer” means a person licensed by The State of Washington as a professional civil engineer who has expertise in geotechnical engineering (SMC, Subsection 22.801.080.G).
- “Grading” means excavation, filling, in-place ground modification, removal of roots or stumps that includes ground disturbance, stockpiling of earth materials, or any combination thereof, including the establishment of a grade following demolition of a structure (SMC, Subsection 22.801.080.G).

- “Green stormwater infrastructure” means distributed BMPs, integrated into a project design, that use infiltration, filtration, storage, or evapotranspiration, or provide stormwater reuse (SMC, Subsection 22.801.080.G).
- “Groundwater” means “groundwater” as defined in chapter 173-200 WAC (Water Quality Standards for Groundwaters of the State of Washington) and includes water, perched or otherwise, in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or below a surface water body (SMC, Subsection 22.801.080.G).

## H

- “Hard surface” means an impervious surface, a permeable pavement, or a vegetated roof (SMC, Subsection 22.801.090.H).
- “High-use sites” means sites that typically generate high concentrations of oil due to high traffic turnover or the frequent transfer of oil or other petroleum products. High-use sites include:
  1. 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; 300 or more total trip ends per day; or both;
  2. 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;
  3. 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.);
  4. A road intersection with a measured ADT count of 25,000 vehicles or more on the main roadway and 15,000 vehicles or more on any intersecting roadway, excluding projects proposing primarily pedestrian or bicycle use improvements (SMC, Subsection 22.801.090.H).

## I

- “Illicit connection” means any direct or indirect infrastructure connection to the public drainage system or receiving water that is not intended, not permitted, or not used for collecting drainage water (SMC, Subsection 22.801.100.I).
- “Impervious surface” means any surface exposed to rainwater from which most water runs off. Impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, formal planters, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, areas with underdrains designed to remove stormwater from subgrade (e.g. playfields, athletic fields, rail yards), gravel surfaces subject to vehicular use, compact gravel, packed earthen materials, and oiled macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities shall not be considered as impervious surfaces for the purposes of determining whether the thresholds for application of minimum requirements are exceeded. Open, uncovered retention/detention facilities shall be considered impervious surfaces for purposes of stormwater modeling (SMC, Subsection 22.801.100.I).

- “Industrial activities” means material handling, transportation, or storage; manufacturing; maintenance; treatment; or disposal. Areas with industrial activities include plant yards, access roads and rail lines used by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters; sites used for the storage and maintenance of material handling equipment; sites used for residual treatment, storage, or disposal; shipping and receiving areas; manufacturing buildings; storage areas for raw materials, and intermediate and finished products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater (SMC, Subsection 22.801.100.I).
- “Infiltration” means the downward movement of water from the surface to the subsoil (SMC, Subsection 22.801.100.I).
- “Infiltration facility or Infiltration BMP” means a drainage control facility that temporarily stores, and then percolates, drainage water into the underlying soil (SMC, Subsection 22.801.100.I).
- “Integrated Drainage Plan” means a plan developed, reviewed, and approved pursuant to subsection 22.800.080.E (SMC, Subsection 22.801.100.I).
- “Interflow” means that portion of rainfall and other precipitation that infiltrates into the soil and moves laterally through the upper soil horizons until intercepted by a stream channel or until it returns to the surface (SMC, Subsection 22.801.100.I).
- “Inspector” means a City inspector, their designee, or licensed civil engineer performing the inspection work required by this subtitle (SMC, Subsection 22.801.100.I).

## L

- “Land disturbing activity” means any activity that results in a change in the existing soil cover, both vegetative and nonvegetative, or the existing topography. Land disturbing activities include, but are not limited to, clearing, grading, filling, excavation, or addition of new or the replacement of hard surface. Compaction, excluding hot asphalt mix, that is associated with stabilization of structures and road construction is also considered a land disturbing activity. Vegetation maintenance practices, including landscape maintenance and gardening, are not considered land disturbing activities. Stormwater facility maintenance is not considered land disturbing activity if conducted according to established standards and procedures (SMC, Subsection 22.801.130.L).
- “Large project” means a project including:
  1. 5,000 square feet or more of new plus replaced hard surface; or
  2. 10,000 square feet or more of land disturbing activity (SMC, Subsection 22.801.130.L).
- “Listed creeks” means Blue Ridge Creek, Broadview Creek, Discovery Park Creek, Durham Creek, Frink Creek, Golden Gardens Creek, Kiwanis Ravine/Wolfe Creek, Licton Springs Creek, Madrona Park Creek, Mee-Kwa-Mooks Creek, Mount Baker Park Creek, Puget Creek, Riverview Creek, Schmitz Creek, Taylor Creek, and Washington Park Creek (SMC, Subsection 22.801.130.L).

## M

- “Master use permit” means a “master use permit” as defined in Section 23.84A.025 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.140.M).
- “Maximum extent feasible” means the requirement is to be fully implemented, constrained only by the physical limitations of the site, practical considerations of engineering design, and reasonable considerations of financial costs (SMC, Subsection 22.801.140.M).
- “Metals treatment facility” means a drainage control facility designed to reduce concentrations of dissolved metals in drainage water (SMC, Subsection 22.801.140.M).
- “Municipal separate storm sewer system” (MS4) means “municipal separate storm sewer system” as defined in the municipal stormwater NPDES permit (SMC, Subsection 22.801.140.M).
- “Municipal stormwater NPDES permit” means the permit issued to the City under the federal Clean Water Act for public drainage systems (SMC, Subsection 22.801.140.M).

## N

- “Native vegetation” means “native vegetation” as defined in Section 25.09.520 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.150.N).
- “New hard surface” means the creation of a hard surface or the conversion, modification, or upgrade of an existing hard surface to another hard surface. Examples of a new hard surface include, but are not limited to, converting modifying, or upgrading:
  1. Vegetation, lawn, dirt, or other earthen material to a hard surface (e.g., compact gravel, packed earthen material, permeable pavement, a bituminous surface treatment (“chip seal”), asphalt, concrete, or a structure);
  2. Gravel to permeable pavement, chip seal, asphalt, concrete, or a structure;
  3. A hard surface to a modified hard surface (e.g., grading an existing parking area and repaving);
  4. A hard surface to a structure; or
  5. A structure to another hard surface or another structure not otherwise meeting the definition of replaced hard surface.
  6. If asphalt or concrete has been overlaid by a chip seal, the existing condition is considered asphalt or concrete.
  7. If, for a structure, the existing foundation is removed or, for any other hard surface, the subgrade or base course grade elevation is modified beyond what is required to repair the existing hard surface or base course, then the structure or other hard surface is a new hard surface (SMC, Subsection 22.801.150.N).
- “Non-listed creeks” means any creek not identified in the definition of “Listed creeks” in Section 22.801.130 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.150.N).
- “NPDES” means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, the national program for controlling discharges under the federal Clean Water Act (SMC, Subsection 22.801.150.N).

- “NPDES permit” means an authorization, license or equivalent control document issued by the EPA or Ecology to implement the requirements of the NPDES program (SMC, Subsection 22.801.150.N).
- “Nutrient-critical receiving water” means a surface water or water segment that is determined to be impaired due to phosphorus contributed by stormwater, as specified in rules promulgated by the Director of SPU which shall be based on consideration of waterbodies reported by Ecology, and approved by EPA, under Category 5 (impaired) under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act for total phosphorus through Ecology's Water Quality Assessment (SMC, Subsection 22.801.150.N).

## O

- “Oil control treatment facility” means a drainage control facility designed to reduce concentrations of oil in drainage water (SMC, Subsection 22.801.160.O).
- “On-site BMP” means a best management practice identified in subsection 22.805.070.D (SMC, Subsection 22.801.160.O).
- “Owner” means any person having title to and/or responsibility for, a building or property, including a lessee, guardian, receiver or trustee, and the owner's duly authorized agent (SMC, Subsection 22.801.160.O).

## P

- “Parcel-based project” means any project that is not a roadway project, sidewalk project, or trail project. The boundary of the public right-of-way shall form the boundary between the parcel and roadway portions of a project (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Pavement maintenance practices” means repair and maintenance of an existing surface including sidewalks, limited to:
  1. Targeted pothole and square cut patching;
  2. Overlaying existing asphalt, concrete, or brick pavement with asphalt or concrete, so long as the base course is not exposed;
  3. Shoulder grading;
  4. Reshaping or regrading drainage systems, including adding curb, gutter, or wedge curbs;
  5. Crack sealing; and
  6. Vegetation maintenance

“Pavement maintenance practices” does not include work that: increases the vehicle capacity of a roadway or parking area; adds new hard surface or results in replaced hard surface (except for pothole or square cut patching); or materially alters a roadway's characteristics. (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).

- “Person” means an individual, receiver, administrator, executor, assignee, trustee in bankruptcy, trust estate, firm, partnership, joint venture, club, company, joint stock company, business trust, municipal corporation, the State of Washington, political subdivision or agency of the State of Washington, public authority or other public body, corporation, limited liability company, association, society or any group of

individuals acting as a unit, whether mutual, cooperative, fraternal, nonprofit or otherwise, and the United States or any instrumentality thereof (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).

- “Pervious surface” means a surface that is not impervious. See also “impervious surface” (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Phosphorus treatment facility” means a drainage control facility designed to reduce concentrations of phosphorus in drainage water (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Plan” means a graphic or schematic representation, with accompanying notes, schedules, specifications and other related documents, or a document consisting of checklists, steps, actions, schedules, or other contents that has been prepared pursuant to this subtitle, such as a site plan, drainage control plan, construction stormwater control plan, stormwater pollution prevention plan, or integrated drainage plan (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Pollution-generating activity” means any activity that is regulated by the joint SPU/SDCI Directors’ Rule titled “Seattle Stormwater Manual” at “Volume 4 - Source Control” or any activity with similar impacts on drainage water. These activities include, but are not limited to: cleaning and washing activities; transfer of liquid or solid material; production and application activities; dust, soil, and sediment control; commercial animal care and handling; log sorting and handling; boat building, mooring, maintenance, and repair; logging and tree removal; mining and quarrying of sand, gravel, rock, peat, clay, and other materials; cleaning and maintenance of swimming pool and spas; deicing and anti-icing operations for airports and streets; maintenance and management of roof and building drains at manufacturing and commercial buildings; maintenance and operation of railroad yards; maintenance of public and utility corridors and facilities; and maintenance of roadside ditches (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Pollution-generating hard surface” means those hard surfaces considered to be a significant source of pollutants in drainage water. Such surfaces include those that are subject to any of the following: vehicular use; industrial activities; and storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes, or chemicals that receive direct rainfall or the run-on or blow-in of rainfall. Such surfaces also include roofs subject to venting of significant sources of pollutants and metal roofs unless coated with an inert, non-leachable material (e.g., baked-on enamel coating) (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Pollution-generating pervious surface” means any pervious surface subject to any of the following: vehicular use; industrial activities; storage of erodible or leachable materials, wastes, or chemicals, and that receive direct rainfall or run-on or blow-in of rainfall; use of pesticides and fertilizers; or loss of soil. Typical pollution-generating pervious surfaces include lawns and landscaped areas, such as golf courses, parks, cemeteries, and sports fields (natural and artificial turf) (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Pre-developed condition” means the vegetation and soil conditions that are used to determine the allowable post-development discharge peak flow rates and flow durations, such as pasture or forest (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Private drainage system” means a drainage system that is not a public drainage system (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).

- “Project” means any proposed action to alter or develop a site, including development (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Project site” means that portion of a property, properties, or rights-of-way subject to land disturbing activities, new hard surfaces, or replaced hard surfaces (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Public combined sewer” means a publicly owned and maintained system which carries drainage water and wastewater and flows to a publicly owned treatment works (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Public drainage system” means a drainage system owned or operated by The City of Seattle (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Public place” means and includes streets, avenues, ways, boulevards, drives, places, alleys, sidewalks, and planting (parking) strips, squares, triangles and right-of-way for public use and the space above or beneath its surface, whether or not opened or improved (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Public sanitary sewer” means the sanitary sewer that is owned or operated by The City of Seattle (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).
- “Public storm drain” means the part of a public drainage system that is wholly or partially piped, owned or operated by a City agency and designed to carry only drainage water (SMC, Subsection 22.801.170.P).

## R

- “Real property” means “real property” as defined in Chapter 3.110 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.190.R).
- “Receiving water” means the surface water, such as a creek, stream, river, lake, wetland or marine water, or groundwater, receiving drainage water. Drainage systems and public combined sewers are not receiving waters (SMC, Subsection 22.801.190.R).
- “Repeat violation” means a prior violation of this subtitle within the preceding five years that became a final order or decision of the Director or a court. The violation does not need to be the same nor occur on one site to be considered repeat (SMC, Subsection 22.801.190.R).
- “Replaced hard surface” or “replacement of hard surface” means
  1. For structures, the removal of the structure down to (i.e., exposing the top of) the foundation without removing the foundation and replacement of the structure; and
  2. For other hard surfaces, the removal of the surface down to the existing base course or exposing the top of the subgrade and replacement, including repair of the base course layer.

If, for a structure, the existing foundation is removed or, for any other hard surface, the subgrade or base course grade elevation is modified beyond what is required to repair the existing hard surface or base course, then the structure or other hard surface is a new hard surface (SMC, Subsection 22.801.190.R).
- “Responsible party” means all of the following persons:
  1. Owners, operators, and occupants of property; and

2. Any person causing or contributing to a violation of the provisions of this subtitle (SMC, Subsection 22.801.190.R).

- “Right-of-way” means “right-of-way” as defined in Section 23.84A.032 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.190.R).
- “Roadway” means “roadway” as defined in Section 23.84A.032 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.190.R).
- “Roadway project” means a project located in the public right-of-way that involves the creation of a new or replacement of an existing roadway or alley. The boundary of the public right-of-way shall form the boundary between the parcel and roadway portions of a project (SMC, Subsection 22.801.190.R).
- “Runoff” means the portion of rainfall or other precipitation that becomes surface flow and interflow (SMC, Subsection 22.801.190.R).

## S

- “Sanitary sewer” means a system that conveys wastewater and is not designed to convey drainage water (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “SDCI” means the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “SDOT” means the Seattle Department of Transportation (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Service drain” means “service drain” as defined in Section 21.16.030 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Side sewer” means “side sewer” as defined in Section 21.16.030 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Sidewalk” means “sidewalk” as defined in Section 23.84A.036 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Sidewalk project” means a project for the creation of a new sidewalk or replacement of an existing sidewalk, including any associated planting strip, apron, curb ramp, curb, or gutter, and necessary roadway grading and repair. If the total new plus replaced hard surface in the roadway exceeds 10,000 square feet, the entire project is a roadway project (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Site” means the area defined by the legal boundaries of a parcel or parcels of land subject to development. For roadway projects, the length of the project site and the right-of-way boundaries define the site. A site may include multiple parcels and/or sections of right-of-way if multiple parcels and/or sections of right-of-way are subject to development (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Slope” means an inclined ground surface (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Small lakes” means Bitter Lake, Green Lake, and Haller Lake (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Small project” means a project with:
  1. Less than 5,000 square feet of new and replaced hard surface; and

2. Less than 10,000 square feet of land disturbing activities (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).

- “SMC” means the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Soil” means naturally deposited non-rock earth materials (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Solid waste” means “solid waste” as defined in Section 21.36.016 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Source controls” mean structures or operations that prevent contaminants from coming in contact with drainage water through physical separation or careful management of activities that are known sources of pollution (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “SPU” means Seattle Public Utilities (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Standard design” is a design pre-approved by the Director for drainage and erosion control available for use at a site with pre-defined characteristics (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Standard Plans and Specifications” means the City of Seattle Standard Plans and Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction in effect on the date of permit application (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Storm drain” means both public storm drain and service drain (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Stormwater” means runoff during and following precipitation and snowmelt events, including surface runoff, drainage and interflow (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Stream” means a watercourse through which naturally occurring surface waters flow sufficiently, whether on a perennial or intermittent basis, to carve a defined channel or bed evidencing the passage of water, including but not limited to bedrock channels, gravel beds, alluvial mineral beds, defined-channel swales, and beds containing hydraulically sorted sediments. “Stream” does not include watercourses created entirely by artificial means, such as irrigation or roadside ditches, stormwater runoff devices, or canals, unless the watercourse conveys a stream that flowed naturally prior to the creation of the watercourse. “Stream” is used synonymously with “creek” (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).
- “Surface waters” means “surface waters of the state” as defined in chapter 173-201A WAC (Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington) and includes lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, saltwaters, wetlands, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington (SMC, Subsection 22.801.200.S).

## T

- “Topsoil” means the weathered surface soil, including the organic layer, in which plants have most of their roots (SMC, Subsection 22.801.210.T).
- “Trail” means a path of travel for recreation and/or transportation within a park, natural environment, or corridor (SMC, Subsection 22.801.210.T).

- “Trail project” means a project for the creation of a new trail or replacement of an existing trail, and which does not contain pollution-generating hard surfaces (SMC, Subsection 22.801.210.T).
- “Treatment facility” means a drainage control facility designed to remove pollutants from drainage water (SMC, Subsection 22.801.210.T).

## U

- “Uncontaminated” means not containing sediment or other pollutants or contaminants above natural background levels and not containing pollutants or contaminants in levels greater than City-supplied drinking water when referring to potable water (SMC, Subsection 22.801.220.U).

## V

- “Vegetation” means “vegetation” as defined in Section 25.09.520 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.230.V).
- “Vehicular use” means regular use of a hard or pervious surface by motor vehicles. The following surfaces, whether paved or not, are considered subject to regular vehicular use: roads; unvegetated road shoulders; bike lanes within the traveled lane of a roadway; driveways; parking lots; unfenced fire lanes; vehicular equipment storage yards; rail lines and railways, including light rail elevated and non-elevated guideways and tracks; and airport runways and other surfaces intended for movement or storage of aircraft.

The following are not considered regularly used by motor vehicles: sidewalks and trails not subject to drainage from roads for motor vehicles; paved bicycle pathways separated from and not subject to drainage from roads for motor vehicles; fenced fire lanes; and infrequently used maintenance access roads with recurring routine vehicle use of no more than once per day (SMC, Subsection 22.801.230.V).

## W

- “Wastewater” means “wastewater” as defined in Section 21.16.030 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.240.W).
- “Water Quality Standards” means Surface Water Quality Standards, chapter 173-201A WAC, Groundwater Quality Standards, chapter 173-200 WAC, and Sediment Management Standards, chapter 173-204 WAC (SMC, Subsection 22.801.240.W).
- “Watercourse” means the route, constructed or formed by humans or by natural processes, generally consisting of a channel with bed, banks or sides, in which surface waters flow. Watercourse includes small lakes, bogs, streams, creeks, and other receiving waters but does not include designated receiving waters (SMC, Subsection 22.801.240.W).
- “Watershed” means a geographic region within which water drains into a particular river, stream, or other body of water (SMC, Subsection 22.801.240.W).
- “Wetland” means a wetland designated under Section 25.09.012 (SMC, Subsection 22.801.240.W).

- “Wetland function” means the physical, biological, chemical, and geologic interactions among different components of the environment that occur within a wetland. Wetland functions can be grouped into three categories: functions that improve water quality; functions that change the water regime in a watershed, such as flood storage; and functions that provide habitat for plants and animals (SMC, Subsection 22.801.240.W).
- “Wetland values” means wetland processes, characteristics, or attributes that are considered to benefit society (SMC, Subsection 22.801.240.W).