CITY OF MERCER ISLAND

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES GROUP

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SECTION A: SMALL PROJECT STORMWATER SITE PLAN/REPORT

Narrative and Plan Submittal

<u>Instructions</u>: This is a template for a simplified Stormwater Report. This form or an equivalent must accompany your Building Permit Application if the answer is "Yes" to each statement below. If "No" is the answer to one or more of the statements below, a full Drainage Report is required and the project does not qualify for use of the Small Project Stormwater Site Plan/Report template.

Select "yes" or "no" for each statement below. Answer "yes" if the statement accurately describes your project.

Yes	No	Statement	
This project disturbs less than 1 acre and is not part of a larger common plan of development. This project converts less than 3/4 acre to lawn or landscape areas.		, ,	
		This project converts less than 3/4 acre to lawn or landscape areas.	
		This project will create, add, or replace (in any combination) 2,000 square feet or greater, but less than 5,000 square feet, of new plus replaced hard surface OR will have a land disturbing activity of 7,000 square feet or greater OR will result in a net increase of impervious surface of 500 square feet or greater.	
		This project will not adversely impact a wetland, stream, water of the state, or change a natural drainage course.	

Basic Project Information

Project Name:	
Site Address:	
Total Lot Size:	
Total Proposed Area to be Disturbed (including stockpile area):	sq_ft
Total Volume of Proposed Cut and Fill:	sq ft
Total Proposed New Hard Surface Area:	sq ft
Total Proposed Replaced Hard Surface Area:	sq ft
Total Proposed Converted Pervious Surface Area (Native vegetation to lawn or landscape):	sq ft
Net Increase in Impervious Surface:	sq ft

Minimum Requiremen	t #1 : Prepara	tion of Sto	ormwater S	Site Plan		
Vritten Project Description:						
alculate new or replaced are	as by surface type	e: 				
Lawn or Landscape Areas:		sq ft	Roof Area:			_ sq ft
Other Hard Surface Areas:						
Driveway:	sq ft Patio: _		sq ft	Sidewalk:	sq ft	
Parking Lot:	sq ft Other: _	(Site walls)	sq ft			
Attach Drainage Plan		· ,				

Drainage Plan shall include the following:

- <u>Scaled drawing</u> with slopes, lot lines, any public-right-of-way and any easements, location of each on-site stormwater management BMP selected above and the areas served by them, buildings, roads, parking lots, driveways, landscape features, and areas of disturbed soils to be amended.
- The scaled drawing must be suitable to serve as a recordable document that will be attached to the property deed for each lot that includes on-site BMPs. Document submittal must follow the "Standard Formatting Requirements for Recording Documents" per King County: www.kingcounty.gov/depts/records-licensing/recorders-office/recording-documents.aspx
- Identify design details and maintenance instructions for each on-site BMP, and attach them to this Small Project Stormwater Site Plan/Report.

Miı	nimum Requirement #2 : Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention
	Complete Section B of this submittal package: Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Narrative (SWPF
	Attach construction SWPPP
Miı	nimum Requirement #3 : Source Control of Pollution
availa storm	ection contains practices and procedures to reduce the release of pollutants. Provide a description of all known, able and reasonable source control BMPs that will be, or are anticipated to be, used at this location to prevent awater from coming into contact with pollutants. Additional BMPs are found in Volume IV of the 2014 Stormwater agement Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW).
Check	the BMPs you will use:
	BMP S411 for Landscaping and Lawn/ Vegetation Management Operational practices for sites with landscaping
	BMP S421 for Parking and Storage of Vehicles. Public and commercial parking lots can be sources of suspended solids, metals, or toxic hydrocarbons such oils and greases.
	BMP S433 for Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs, Fountains Discharge from pools, hot tubs, and fountains can degrade ambient water quality. Routine maintenance activities generate a variety of wastes. Direct disposal of these waters to drainage system and waters of the state are not permitted without prior treatment and approval.
	Other BMPs found in Volume IV of SWMMWW applicable to project:

No source control BMPs are applicable for this project.

Minimum Requirement #4: Preservation of Natural Drainage Systems

Natural drainage patterns shall be maintained and discharges from the project site shall occur at the natural location, to the maximum extent practicable. All outfalls require energy dissipation.

Choose the option below that best describes your project:	
This site has existing drainage systems or outfalls. These items are shown on the Drainage Plan. Include the following items on the Drainage Plan:	
 Pipe invert elevations, slopes, cover, and material Locations, grades, and direction of flow in ditches and swales, culverts, and pipes 	
Describe how these systems will be preserved:	
This site does not have any existing drainage systems or outfalls.	
Additional Comments:	

Minimum Requirement #5: On-site Stormwater Management

All projects meeting the thresholds for this Small Project Stormwater Report shall employ on-site stormwater management BMPs (See Small Project Stormwater Requirements Tip Sheet) to infiltrate, disperse, and retain stormwater runoff on-site to the extent feasible without causing flooding or erosion impacts.

List #1

For each category select the <u>first</u> feasible item on the list below. Document your justification for each infeasible BMP in Section C of this submittal package.

Check one option for each category below:

	Lawn and Landscape Areas							
WAR AND		My project does not have Lawn or Landscape areas						
	Post-construction soil quality and depth							
	Post-construction soil quality and depth is infeasible (see Section C of this submittal package)							
	Roofs							
		My project does not have <i>Roof</i> areas						
		1. Full dispersion or downspout full infiltration						
		2. Rain garden or bioretention						
		3. Downspout dispersion system Measured Infiltration Rate: in/ hr						
		4. Perforated stub-out connections						
	5. On-site detention system or fee-in-lieu of on-site detention authorized by the City Engineer (applicable if options #1-4 are infeasible and drainage from the site will be discharged to a storm or surface water system that includes a watercourse or there is a capacity constraint in the system							
		6. No Roof BMP (applicable if options #1-4 are infeasible and on-site detention is not required)						
If #5 or #6 is selected, briefly describe why no Roof BMP is feasible (include detailed information in Section C of this submittal package):								

Minimu	m Requi	rement #5 : On-site Stormwater Managen	nent (cont.)
	Other H	Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk,	parking lot, patio, etc.)
	Му	project does not have Other Hard Surface areas	
	1. Ft	ull dispersion	Measured Infiltration Rate: in/ hi
	2. Pe	ermeable pavement, rain gardens, or bioretention	
	3. SI	heet flow dispersion or concentrated flow dispersion	
4. On-site detention system or fee-in-lieu of on-site detention authorized by (applicable if options #1-3 are infeasible and drainage from the site will b or surface water system that includes a watercourse or there is a capacity			rom the site will be discharged to a storm
		o Other Hard Surface BMP (applicable if options #1-3 equired)	are infeasible and on-site detention is not
low Co	ntrol Exe	empt List	
		your project discharges directly to Lake Washington c stream system is free of capacity constraints for a min	
r flow co	ntrol exemp	ot discharges, the BMPs listed below for Roofs and Oth	er Hard Surfaces do not need to be

Check <u>one</u> option for <u>each category</u> below:

infeasibility in Section C of this submittal package.

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Lawn and Landscape Areas

My project does not have <i>Lawn or Landscape</i> areas			
	A small area of landscaping will be		
Post-construction soil quality and depth	provided along the east portion of th		
	• .		

evaluated in priority order. You can select any BMP from the lists provided below and do not need to document

Minimum Requirement #5 : On-site Stormwater Management (cont.)

	Roc	ofs
		My project does not have <i>Roof</i> areas
		Downspout full infiltration
		Downspout dispersion system
		Perforated stub-out connections
		Each item above is infeasible
If "Each ite	m abov	ve is infeasible" is selected, briefly describe why no Roof BMP is feasible:
	Oth	ner Hard Surfaces (such as driveway, sidewalk, parking lot, patio, etc.)
		My project does not have Other Hard Surface areas
		Sheet flow dispersion
		Concentrated flow dispersion
If "Faala ita		Each item above is infeasible
If "Each ite	m abov	ve is infeasible" is selected, briefly describe why no Other Hard Surface BMP is feasible:

Instructions

This is a template for a simplified Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan ("Construction SWPPP"). If "No" is the answer to one or more of the statements on the first page of Section A of this submittal package, then a full Construction SWPPP is required and the project does not quality for the use of the Small Project Construction SWPPP Narrative template. If the project is less than the thresholds on the first page of Section A of this submittal package, then Minimum Requirement #2 still applies, but this section (Section B) or a full construction SWPPP is not required. You should include your Construction SWPPP in your contract with your builder. A copy of the Construction SWPPP must be located at the construction site or within reasonable access to the site for construction and inspection personnel at all times.

General Information on the Existing Site and Project

Describe the following in the Project Narrative box below (attach additional pages if necessary):

- Nature and purpose of the construction project
- Existing topography, vegetation, and drainage, and building structures
- Adjacent areas, including streams, lakes, wetlands, residential areas, and roads that might be affected by the
 construction project
- How upstream drainage areas may affect the site
- Downstream drainage leading from the site to the receiving body of water
- Areas on or adjacent to the site that are classified as critical areas
- Critical areas that receive runoff from the site up to one-quarter mile away
- Special requirements and provisions for working near or within critical areas
- Areas on the site that have potential erosion problems

Project Narrative:				

Construction SWPPP Drawings

Refer to the general Drawing Requirements in Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW) Volume I, Chapter 3.

Vicinity Map

Provide a map with enough detail to identify the location of the construction site, adjacent roads, and receiving waters.

		, ,
Sit	е Мар	
Inclu	ide the following (where applicable):	
	Legal description of the property boundaries or an illustration of property lines (including distances) on the drawings.	Final and interim grade contours as appropriate, drainage basins, and the direction of stormwater flow during and upon completion of construction.
	North arrow.	Areas of soil disturbance, including all areas affected by clearing, grading, and excavation.
	Existing structures and roads.	
	Boundaries and identification of different soil types.	Locations where stormwater will discharge to surface waters during and upon completion of construction.
	Areas of potential erosion problems.	Existing unique or valuable vegetation and vegetation to be preserved.
	Any on-site and adjacent surface waters, critical areas, buffers, flood plain boundaries, and Shoreline Management boundaries.	Cut-and-fill slopes indicating top and bottom of slope catch lines.
	Existing contours and drainage basins and the direction of flow for the different drainage areas.	Total cut-and-fill quantities and the method of disposal for excess material.
	Where feasible, contours extend a minimum of 25 feet beyond property lines and extend sufficiently to depict existing conditions.	Stockpile; waste storage; and vehicle storage, maintenance, and washdown areas.
Те	mporary and Permanent BMPs	
Inclu	ide the following on site map (where applicable):	
	Locations for temporary and permanent swales, interceptor trenches, or ditches.	Details for bypassing off-site runoff around disturbed areas.
	Drainage pipes, ditches, or cut-off trenches associated with erosion and sediment control and stormwater management.	Locations of temporary and permanent stormwater treatment and/or flow control best management practices (BMPs).
	Temporary and permanent pipe inverts and minimum slopes and cover.	Details for all structural and nonstructural erosion and sediment control (ESC) BMPs (including, but not limited to, silt fences, construction entrances, sedimentation facilities, etc.)
	Grades, dimensions, and direction of flow in all ditches and swales, culverts, and pipes.	Details for any construction-phase BMPs or techniques used for Low Impact Development (LID) BMP protection.
	Locations and outlets of any downtoring systems	

Element 1: Preserve Vegetation / Mark Clearing Limits

The g	goal of this element is to preserve native vegetation and to clearly show the limits of disturbance.
This e	element does not apply to my project because:
	The site was cleared as part of clearing activity that is subject to an enforcement action and is re-vegetated. Restoration may be necessary to comply with Critical Area Regulations or NPDES requirements. Buffer Zones-BMP C102 may apply if Critical Areas exist on-site and buffer zones shall be protected.
	Other Reason / Additional Comments:
	oes apply, describe the steps you will take and select the best management practices (BMPs) you will use: The perimeter of the area to be cleared shall be marked prior to clearing operation with visible flagging, orange plastic barrier fencing and/or orange silt fencing as shown on the SWPPP site map. The total disturbed area shall be less than 7,000 square feet. Vehicles will only be allowed in the areas to be graded, so no compaction of the undeveloped areas will occur.
Add	itional Comments:
Check	k the BMPs you will use:
	C101 Preserving Natural Vegetation C102 Buffer Zones C103 High Visibility Fence

Element 2: Construction Access

The goal of this element is	to provide a s	tabilized construc	tion entrance/exi	t to prevent or	reduce or sec	diment
track out.						

This eld	lement <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:
	The driveway to the construction area already exists and will be used for construction access. All equipment and vehicles will be restricted to staying on that existing impervious surface.
	Other Reason / Additional Comments:
f it <mark>do</mark>	pes apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
	A stabilized construction entrance will be installed prior to any vehicles entering the site, at the location shown on the SWPPP site map.
Addit	tional Comments:
Check	the BMPs you will use:
	C105 Stabilized Construction C106 Wheel Wash Entrance / Exit C107 Construction Road / Parking Area Stabilization

Element 3: Control Flow Rates

The goal of this element is to construct retention or detention facilities when necessary to protect properties and waterways downstream of development sites from erosion and turbid discharges.

his ele	ement <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:
	Other Reason / Additional Comments:
t do e	es apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
	Flow rates will be controlled by using SWPPP Element 4 sediment controls and BMP T5.13 Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth if necessary.
ddit	ional Comments:

Element 4: Sediment Control

The goal	of this	element	is to	construct	sediment	control	BMPs :	that ı	minimize	sediment	discharges	from t	the
site.													

This e	ement <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:
	The site has already been stabilized and re-vegetated.
	Other Reason / Additional Comments:
L	
ıj ıt g	oes apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
	Codiment central PMDs shall be placed at the locations shown on the CM/DDD site man
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Sediment control BMPs shall be placed at the locations shown on the SWPPP site map
Add	Sediment control BMPs shall be placed at the locations shown on the SWPPP site map ional Comments:
Add	
	nional Comments:

Element 5: Stabilize Soils
The goal of this element is to stabilize exposed and unworked soils by implementing erosion control BMPs.
This element does not apply to my project because:
Other Reason / Additional Comments:
If it does apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
Exposed soils shall be worked during the week until they have been stabilized. Soil stockpiles will be located within the disturbed area shown on the SWPPP site map. Soil excavated for the foundation will be backfilled against the foundation and graded to drain away from the building. No soils shall remain exposed and unworked for more than 7 days from May 1 to September 30 or more than 2 days from October 1 to April 30. Once the disturbed landscape areas are graded, the grass areas will be amended using BMP T5.13 Post-Construction Soil Quality and Depth. All stockpiles will be covered with plastic or burlap if left unworked. Additional Comments:
Check the BMPs you will use:
C120 Temporary & C122 Nets & Blankets C124 Sodding C131 Gradient Terraces C235 Wattle
C121 Mulching C123 Plastic Covering C125 Topsoil / Composting C140 Dust Control

Eleme	nt 6:	Prote	ct S	opes
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The goal	of this el	lement is to	design and	1 construct	cut-and-fill	slones in a	manner to	minimize e	rosion
THE SOUL	OI UIIIS CI	icilicili is to	acsign and	1 6011361 466	. Cut and m		i illallici to	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	,1031011.

rne go	oal of this element is to design a	and cor	istruct cut-and-mi slopes	III d IIId	inner to minimize erosion.
This ele	ement <mark>does not</mark> apply to my projec	ct becau	ise:		
	No cut slopes over 4 feet high or 4 feet high will exceed 3 feet hor engineered slope protection.				foot vertical, and no fill slopes over is no requirement for additional
	Other Reason / Additional Comm	ments:			
If it de	oes apply, describe the steps you v	vill take	and select the BMPs you w	vill use:	
Addit	ional Comments:				
Check	the BMPs you will use:				
	C120 Temporary & Permanent Seeding		C205 Subsurface Drains		C207 Check Dams
	C204 Pipe Slope Drains		C206 Level Spreader		C208 Triangular Silt Dike (Geotextile-Encased Check Dam)

Element 7: Protect Permanent Drain Inlets

The goal of this element is to protect storm drain inlets during construction to prevent stormwater runoff from entering the conveyance system without being filtered or treated.

This e	lement <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:
	The site has open ditches in the right-of-way or private road right-of-way.
	There are no catch basins on or near the site.
	Other Reason / Additional Comments:
1	
If it <u>c</u>	does apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
If it g	does apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use: Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.
	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm
	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.
	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.
	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.
	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.
	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.
Addi	Catch basins on the site or immediately off site in the right-of-way are shown on the SWPPP site map. Storm drain inlet protection shall be installed.

Element 8: Stabilize Channels and Outlets

The goal of this element is to design, construct, and stabilize on-site conveyance channels to prevent erosion from entering existing stormwater outfalls and conveyance systems.

This element <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:
Construction will occur during the dry weather. No storm drainage channels or ditches shall be constructed either temporary or permanent. A small swale shall be graded to convey yard drainage around the structure using a shallow slope; it shall be seeded after grading and stabilized.
Other Reason / Additional Comments:
If it <u>does</u> apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
A wattle shall be placed at the end of the swale to prevent erosion at the outlet of the swale.
Additional Comments:
Check the BMPs you will use:
C202 Channel Lining C207 Check Dams C209 Outlet Protection C235 Wattles

Element 9: Control Pollutants

The goal of this element is to design, install, implement and maintain BMPs to minimize the discharge of	
pollutants from material storage areas, fuel handling, equipment cleaning, management of waste materials,	, etc.

This element does not apply to my project because:	
Other Reason / Additional Comments:	
If it does apply, describe the steps you will take and select the	e BMPs you will use:
	other materials that have the potential to pose a threat to tained, and protected from vandalism. All such products Concrete handling shall follow BMP C151.
Check the BMPs you will use:	
C151 Concrete Handling	C152 Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention
C153 Material Delivery, Storage, and Containment	C154 Concrete Washout Area

Element 10: Control De-watering	

The goal of this element is to handle turbid or contaminated dewatering water separately from stormwat	er.
This element <u>does not</u> apply to my project because:	
No dewatering of the site is anticipated.	
Other Reason / Additional Comments:	
If it <u>does</u> apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:	
If it does apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use: Additional Comments:	

Element 11: Maintain Best Management Practices

The goal of this element is to maintain and repair all temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs to assure continued performance.

2001 3 to assure continued performance.
Describe the steps you will take:
Best Management Practices or BMPs shall be inspected and maintained during construction and removed within 30 days after the City Inspector or Engineer determines that the site is stabilized, provided that they may be removed when they are no longer needed.
Element 12: Manage the Project
The goal of this element is to ensure that the construction SWPPP is properly coordinated and that all BMPs are deployed at the proper time to achieve full compliance with City regulations throughout the project.
If it <u>does</u> apply, describe the steps you will take and select the BMPs you will use:
The Construction SWPPP will be implemented at all times. The applicable erosion control BMPs will be implemented in the following sequence:
1. Mark clearing limits
2. Install stabilized construction entrance
3. Install protection for existing drainage systems and permanent drain inlets
4. Establish staging areas for storage and handling polluted material and BMPs
5. Install sediment control BMPs
6. Grade and install stabilization measures for disturbed areas
7. Maintain BMPs until site stabilization, at which time they may be removed
Additional Comments:

Element 13: Protect Low Impact Development BMPs

The goal of this element is to protect on-site stormwater management BMPs (also known as "Low Impact Development BMPs") from siltation and compaction during construction. On-site stormwater management BMPs used for runoff from roofs and other hard surfaces include: full dispersion, roof downspout full infiltration or dispersion systems, perforated stubout connections, rain gardens, bioretention systems, permeable pavement, sheetflow dispersion, and concentrated flow dispersion. Methods for protecting on-site stormwater management BMPs include sequencing the construction to install these BMPs at the latter part of the construction grading operations, excluding equipment from the BMPs and the associated areas, and using the erosion and sedimentation control BMPs listed below.

Describe the construction	sequencing you will use:		
Additional Comments:			
Select the BMPs you will u	ura:		
C102 Buffer Zone	C103 High Visibility Fence	C231 Brush Barrier	
C233 Silt Fence	C234 Vegetated Strip	0251 51 doi: 5d.1161	
3233 5 6.136	323 : 1686: 11.19		

Minimum Requirement #5 (On-Site Stormwater Management)

The following tables summarize infeasibility criteria that can be used to justify not using various on-site stormwater management best management practices (BMPs) for consideration for Minimum Requirement #5. This information is also included under the detailed descriptions of each BMP in the 2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (Stormwater Manual), but is provided here in this worksheet for additional clarity and efficiency. Where any inconsistencies or lack of clarity exists, the requirements in the main text of the Stormwater Manual shall be applied. If a project is limited by one or more of the infeasibility criteria specified below, but an applicant is interested in implementing a specific BMP, a functionally equivalent design may be submitted to the City for review and approval. Evaluate the feasibility of the BMPs in priority order based on List #1 or #2 (Small Project Stormwater Requirements Tip Sheet and Stormwater Manual). Select the first BMP that is considered feasible for each surface type. Document the infeasibility (narrative description and rationale) for each BMP that was not selected. Only one infeasibility criterion needs to be selected for a BMP before evaluating the next BMP on the list. Attach additional pages for supporting information if necessary.

Note: If your project discharges directly to Lake Washington (flow control exempt) or a downstream analysis confirms that the downstream system is free of capacity constraints for a minimum of ¼ mile and a maximum of 1 mile, then you do not need to complete this worksheet, but should still refer to the infeasibility criteria when selecting BMPs.

Lawn and Landscaped Areas			
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected	
Post-construction Soil Quality and Depth List #1 and #2	Siting and design criteria provided in BMP T5.13 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. Lawn and landscape area is on till slopes greater than 33 percent.		
	Roofs		
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected	
	Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved.		
Full Dispersion	A 65 to 10 ratio of forested or native vegetation area to impervious area cannot be achieved.		
List #1 and #2	A minimum forested or native vegetation flowpath length of 100 feet (25 feet for sheet flow from a non-native pervious surface) cannot be achieved.		
Downspout Full	Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards.		
Infiltration List #1 and #2	Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.10A (Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.1.1) cannot be achieved.		
	The lot(s) or site does not have out-wash or loam soils.		
	There is not at least 3 feet or more of permeable soil from the proposed final grade to the seasonal high groundwater table or other impermeable layer.		
	There is not at least 1 foot or more of permeable soil from the proposed bottom of the infiltration system to the seasonal high groundwater table or other impermeable layer.		

	Roofs (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
	Note: Criteria with setback distances are as measured from the bottom edge of the bioretention soil mix.	
	Citation of any of the following infeasibility criteria must be based on an evaluation of site-specific conditions and a written recommendation from an appropriate licensed professional (e.g., engineer, geologist, hydrogeologist):	
	Where professional geotechnical evaluation recommends infiltration not be used due to reasonable concerns about erosion, slope failure, or down-gradient flooding.	
	Within an area whose ground water drains into an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area.	
Bioretention or Rain Gardens	Where the only area available for siting would threaten the safety or reliability of pre-existing underground utilities, pre-existing underground storage tanks, pre-existing structures, or pre-existing road or parking lot surfaces.	
List #1 (both) and List #2 (bioretention only)	Where the only area available for siting does not allow for a safe overflow pathway to stormwater drainage system or private storm sewer system.	
,	Where there is a lack of usable space for bioretention areas at redevelopment sites, or where there is insufficient space within the existing public right-of-way on public road projects.	
	Where infiltrating water would threaten existing below grade basements.	
	Where infiltrating water would threaten shoreline structures such as bulkheads.	
	The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation):	
	Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards	
	Within setback provided for BMP T7.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 7.4)	
	Where they are not compatible with surrounding drainage system as determined by the city (e.g., project drains to an existing stormwater collection system whose elevation or location precludes connection to a properly functioning bioretention area).	

	Roofs (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Applicable	Infeasibility Criteria The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where land for bioretention is within an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area (as defined by MICC 19.07.060). Where the site cannot be reasonably designed to locate bioretention areas on slopes less than 8 percent. Within 50 feet from the top of slopes that are greater than 20 percent and over 10 feet of vertical relief. For properties with known soil or groundwater contamination (typically federal Superfund sites or state cleanup sites under the Model Toxics Control Act [MTCA]): Within 100 feet of an area known to have deep soil contamination. Where groundwater modeling indicates infiltration will likely increase or change the direction of the migration of pollutants in the groundwater. Wherever surface soils have been found to be contaminated unless those soils are removed within 10 horizontal feet from the infiltration area. Any area where these facilities are prohibited by an approved cleanup plan under the state MTCA or Federal Superfund Law, or an environmental covenant under Chapter 64.70 RCW. Within 100 feet of a closed or active landfill. Within 10 feet of an underground storage tank and connecting underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is 1,100 gallons or less. As used in these criteria, an underground storage tank means any tank used to store petroleum products, chemicals, or liquid hazardous wastes of which 10 percent or more of the storage volume (including volume in the connecting piping system) is beneath the ground surface.	and Rationale for Each
	Within 100 feet of an underground storage tank and connecting underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is greater than 1,100 gallons.	

BMP and Applicable Lists The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where field testing indicates potential bioretention/rain garden sites have a measured (a.k.a., initial) native soil saturated hydraulic conductivity less than 0.30 inches per hour. A small-scale or large-scale PIT in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.6 (or an alternative small scale test specified by the City) shall be used to demonstrate infeasibility of bioretention areas. If the measured native soil infiltration rate is less than 0.30 in/hour, bioretention/rain garden BMPs are not required to be evaluated		Roofs (cont.)	
further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where field testing indicates potential bioretention/rain garden sites have a measured (a.k.a., initial) native soil saturated hydraulic conductivity less than 0.30 inches per hour. A small-scale or large-scale PIT in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.6 (or an alternative small scale test specified by the City) shall be used to demonstrate infeasibility of bioretention areas. If the measured native soil infiltration rate is less than 0.30 in/hour,	Applicable	Infeasibility Criteria	and Rationale for Each
as an option in List #1 or List #2. In these slow draining soils, a bioretention area with an underdrain may be used to treat pollution-generating surfaces to help meet Minimum Requirement #6, Runoff Treatment. If the underdrain is elevated within a base course of gravel, it will also provide some modest flow reduction benefit that will help achieve Minimum Requirement #7. Where the minimum vertical separation of 3 feet to the seasonal high groundwater elevation or other impermeable layer would not be achieved below bioretention that would serve a drainage area that exceeds the following thresholds (and cannot reasonably be broken down into amounts smaller than indicated): o 5,000 square feet of pollution-generating impervious surface (PGIS) o 10,000 square feet of impervious area o 0.75 acres of lawn and landscape. Where the minimum vertical separation of 1 foot to the seasonal high groundwater or other impermeable layer would not be achieved below bioretention that would serve a drainage area less than the above thresholds. Within 100 feet of a drinking water well, or a spring used for drinking water supply. Within 10 feet of small on-site sewage disposal drainfield, including reserve areas, and grey water reuse systems. For setbacks from a "large on-site sewage disposal system," see Chapter 246-272B WAC.	Bioretention or Rain Gardens	further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where field testing indicates potential bioretention/rain garden sites have a measured (a.k.a., initial) native soil saturated hydraulic conductivity less than 0.30 inches per hour. A small-scale or large-scale PIT in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.6 (or an alternative small scale test specified by the City) shall be used to demonstrate infeasibility of bioretention areas. If the measured native soil infiltration rate is less than 0.30 in/hour, bioretention/rain garden BMPs are not required to be evaluated as an option in List #1 or List #2. In these slow draining soils, a bioretention area with an underdrain may be used to treat pollution-generating surfaces to help meet Minimum Requirement #6, Runoff Treatment. If the underdrain is elevated within a base course of gravel, it will also provide some modest flow reduction benefit that will help achieve Minimum Requirement #7. Where the minimum vertical separation of 3 feet to the seasonal high groundwater elevation or other impermeable layer would not be achieved below bioretention that would serve a drainage area that exceeds the following thresholds (and cannot reasonably be broken down into amounts smaller than indicated): o 5,000 square feet of pollution-generating impervious surface (PGIS) o 10,000 square feet of impervious area o 0.75 acres of lawn and landscape. Where the minimum vertical separation of 1 foot to the seasonal high groundwater or other impermeable layer would not be achieved below bioretention that would serve a drainage area less than the above thresholds. Within 100 feet of a drinking water well, or a spring used for drinking water supply. Within 10 feet of small on-site sewage disposal drainfield, including reserve areas, and grey water reuse systems. For setbacks from a	

Roofs (cont.)			
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected	
Downspout Dispersion Systems List #1 and #2	Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.10B (Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.1.2) cannot be achieved. For splash blocks, a vegetated flowpath at least 50 feet in length from the downspout to the downstream property line, structure, stream, wetland, slope over 15 percent, or other impervious surface is not feasible. For trenches, a vegetated flowpath of at least 25 feet in between the outlet of the trench and any property line, structure, stream, wetland, or impervious surface is not feasible. A vegetated flowpath of at least 50 feet between the outlet of the trench and any slope steeper than 15 percent is not feasible.		
Perforated Stub-Out Connections List #1 and #2	Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards For sites with septic systems, the only location available for the perforated portion of the pipe is located up-gradient of the drainfield primary and reserve areas. This requirement can be waived if site topography will clearly prohibit flows from intersecting the drainfield or where site conditions (soil permeability, distance between systems, etc.) indicate that this is unnecessary. Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.10C (Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.1.3) cannot be achieved. There is not at least 1 foot of permeable soil from the proposed bottom (final grade) of the perforated stub-out connection trench to the highest estimated groundwater table or other impermeable layer. The only location available for the perforated stub-out connection is under impervious or heavily compacted soils.		
On-site Detention List #1 and #2	Project discharges directly to Lake Washington. Findings from a 1/4 mile downstream analysis confirm that the downstream system is free of capacity constraints. Site setbacks and design criteria provided in the Stormwater Manual (Volume III, Section 3.2.2) cannot be achieved.		

	Other Hard Surfaces	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Full Dispersion List #1 and #2	Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. A 65 to 10 ratio of forested or native vegetation area to impervious area cannot be achieved. A minimum forested or native vegetation flowpath length of 100 feet (25 feet for sheet flow from a non-native pervious surface) cannot be achieved.	
Permeable Pavement List #1 and #2	Citation of any of the following infeasibility criteria must be based on an evaluation of site-specific conditions and a written recommendation from an appropriate licensed professional (e.g., engineer, geologist, hydrogeologist): Where professional geotechnical evaluation recommends infiltration not be used due to reasonable concerns about erosion, slope failure, or downgradient flooding. Within an area whose ground water drains into an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area. Where infiltrating and ponded water below the new permeable pavement area would compromise adjacent impervious pavements. Where infiltrating water below a new permeable pavement area would threaten existing below grade basements. Where infiltrating water would threaten shoreline structures such as bulkheads. Down slope of steep, erosion prone areas that are likely to deliver sediment. Where fill soils are used that can become unstable when saturated. Excessively steep slopes where water within the aggregate base layer or at the subgrade surface cannot be controlled by detention structures and may cause erosion and structural failure, or where surface runoff velocities may preclude adequate infiltration at the pavement surface. Where permeable pavements cannot provide sufficient strength to support heavy loads at industrial facilities such as ports. Where installation of permeable pavement would threaten the safety or reliability of pre-existing underground utilities, pre-existing underground storage tanks, or pre-existing road subgrades.	

Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)			
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected	
	The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation):		
	Evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards		
	Within an area designated as an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard.		
	Within 50 feet from the top of slopes that are greater than 20 percent.		
	For properties with known soil or groundwater contamination (typically federal Superfund sites or state cleanup sites under MTCA):		
	 Within 100 feet of an area known to have deep soil contamination. 		
Permeable Pavement (cont.)	 Where groundwater modeling indicates infiltration will likely increase or change the direction of the migration of pollutants in the groundwater. 		
(cont.)	 Wherever surface soils have been found to be contaminated unless those soils are removed within 10 horizontal feet from the infiltration area. 		
	 Any area where these facilities are prohibited by an approved cleanup plan under the state MTCA or Federal Superfund Law, or an environmental covenant under Chapter 64.70 RCW. 		
	Within 100 feet of a closed or active landfill.		
	Within 100 feet of a drinking water well, or a spring used for drinking water supply, if the pavement is a pollution-generating surface.		
	Within 10 feet of a small on-site sewage disposal drainfield, including reserve areas, and grey water reuse systems. For setbacks from a "large on-site sewage disposal system," see Chapter 246-272B WAC.		
	Within 10 feet of any underground storage tank and connecting underground pipes, regardless of tank size. As used in these criteria, an underground storage tank means any tank used to store petroleum products, chemicals, or liquid hazardous wastes of which 10 percent or more of the storage volume (including volume in the connecting piping system) is beneath the ground surface.		
	At multi-level parking garages, and over culverts and bridges.		
	Where the site design cannot avoid putting pavement in areas likely to have long-term excessive sediment deposition after construction (e.g., construction and landscaping material yards).		

Infeasibility Criteria Applicable Lists The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where the site cannot reasonably be designed to have: Pervious concrete surface < 50% slope Permeable interlocking concrete pavement surface < 12% slope Permeable interlocking concrete pavement surface < 12% slope Permeable interlocking concrete pavement surface < 12% slope Permeable pavement (e.g., road or parking lot) do not meet the soil suitability criteria for treatment in the Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.7. Note: In these instances, the city may approve installation of a 6 inch sand filter layer meeting (cly specifications for treatment as a condition of construction. Where underlying soils are unsuitable for supporting traffic loads when saturated. Soils meeting a California Bearing Ratio of 5 percent are considered suitable for residential access roads. Where replacing existing impervious surfaces unless the existing surface ion anon-pollution generating surface over an outwash soil with a saturated hydraulic conductivity of 4 inches per hour or greater. Where appropriate field testing indicates soils have a measured (a.k.a., initial) subgrade soil saturated hydraulic conductivity less than 0.3 inches per hour. Only small-scale Pit or large-scale Pit methods in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III. Section 3.3.6 (or an aiternative small scale let ests specified by the City) shall be used to evaluate infeasibility of permeable pavement areas. (Note: in these instances, unless other infeasibility restrictions apply roads and parking lots may be built with an underdrain, preferably elevated within the base course, if flow control benefits are desired.) Roads that receive more than very low traffic volumes, and areas and solf the reason to subject to through truck traffic to unary receive up to weekly use by utility trucks (e.g., garbage, recycling), daily school bus use, and	Applicable Lists The following criteria car further justification (tho observation): Where the site ca Porous Pervio Permee 12% sl Grid sy and lo Where the subgrapavement (e.g., rocriteria for providit treatment in the Secondition of const inch sand filter lay condition of const when saturated. Secondition of const inch sand filter lay condition of const inch s	n be cited as reasons for infeasibility without ugh some require professional services to make the nnot reasonably be designed to have: sasphalt surface < 5% slope us concrete surface < 10% slope eable interlocking concrete pavement surface < lope systems < 6-12% slope (check with manufacturer cal supplier to confirm maximum slope) adde soils below a pollution-generating permeable coad or parking lot) do not meet the soil suitability ing treatment. See soil suitability criteria for Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.7. tances, the city may approve installation of a 6 yer meeting city specifications for treatment as a	and Rationale for Each
further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where the site cannot reasonably be designed to have: • Porous asphalt surface < 10% slope • Pervious concrete surface < 10% slope • Pervious concrete surface < 10% slope • Permeable interlocking concrete pavement surface < 12% slope • Grid systems < 6-12% slope (check with manufacturer and local supplier to confirm maximum slope) Where the subgrade soils below a pollution-generating permeable pavement (e.g., road or parking lot) do not meet the soil suitability criteria for treatment in the Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.7. Note: In these instances, the city may approve installation of a 6 inch sand filter layer meeting city specifications for treatment as a condition of construction. Where underlying soils are unsuitable for supporting traffic loads when saturated. Soils meeting a California Bearing Ratio of 5 percent are considered suitable for residential access roads. Where replacing existing impervious surfaces unless the existing surface is a non-pollution generating surface over an outwash soil with a saturated hydraulic conductivity of 4 inches per hour or greater. Where appropriate field testing indicates soils have a measured (a.k.a., initial) subgrade soil saturated hydraulic conductivity less than 0.3 inches per hour. Only small-scale PIT or large-scale PIT methods in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.6 (or an alternative small scale test specified by the City) shall be used to evaluate infeasibility of permeable pavement areas. (Note: In these instances, unless other infeasibility restrictions apply, roads and parking lots may be built with an underdrain, preferably elevated within the base course, if flow control benefits are desired.) Roads that receive more than very low traffic volumes, and areas having more than very low truck traffic. Volumes, and areas having more than very low truck traffic volumes are very low volume roads (AASHTO 2001) (U.S. Department	further justification (tho observation): Where the site ca Porous Pervio Permea 12% sl Grid sy and lo Where the subgra pavement (e.g., ro criteria for providi treatment in the S Note: In these insinch sand filter lay condition of const inch sand filter lay condition of const Where underlying when saturated. S are considered su Where replacing so surface is a non-p with a saturated h greater. Where appropriat (a.k.a., initial) sub than 0.3 inches per methods in accord 3.3.6 (or an altern be used to evalua (Note: In these insoads and parking	nnot reasonably be designed to have: s asphalt surface < 5% slope sus concrete surface < 10% slope sable interlocking concrete pavement surface < lope systems < 6-12% slope (check with manufacturer cal supplier to confirm maximum slope) adde soils below a pollution-generating permeable coad or parking lot) do not meet the soil suitability ing treatment. See soil suitability criteria for Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.7. tances, the city may approve installation of a 6 yer meeting city specifications for treatment as a	
delivery trucks, and maintenance vehicles. (Note: This infeasibility criterion does not extend to sidewalks and other non-traffic bearing surfaces associated with the collector or arterial).	Roads that receive having more than average daily traff volume roads (AA 2013). Areas with other areas not su up to weekly use school bus use, ar delivery trucks, ar criterion does not	g soils are unsuitable for supporting traffic loads soils meeting a California Bearing Ratio of 5 percent itable for residential access roads. Existing impervious surfaces unless the existing collution generating surface over an outwash soil hydraulic conductivity of 4 inches per hour or the field testing indicates soils have a measured agrade soil saturated hydraulic conductivity less for hour. Only small-scale PIT or large-scale PIT dance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section native small scale test specified by the City) shall the infeasibility of permeable pavement areas. Instances, unless other infeasibility restrictions apply, agolts may be built with an underdrain, preferably the base course, if flow control benefits are desired.) The more than very low traffic volumes, and areas overy low truck traffic. Roads with a projected fic volume of 400 vehicles or less are very low SHTO 2001) (U.S. Department of Transportation, very low truck traffic volumes are roads and subject to through truck traffic but may receive	

Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)			
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected	
	The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation):		
Permeable Pavement	At sites defined as "high-use sites" (refer to the Glossary in the Stormwater Manual Volume I).		
(cont.)	In areas with "industrial activity" as identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14).		
	Where the risk of concentrated pollutant spills is more likely such as gas stations, truck stops, and industrial chemical storage sites.		
	Where routine, heavy applications of sand occur in frequent snow zones to maintain traction during weeks of snow and ice accumulation.		
	Where the seasonal high groundwater or an underlying impermeable/ low permeable layer would create saturated conditions within 1 foot of the bottom of the lowest gravel base course.		
	Note: Criteria with setback distances are as measured from the bottom edge of the bioretention soil mix.		
	Citation of any of the following infeasibility criteria must be based on an evaluation of site-specific conditions and a written recommendation from an appropriate licensed professional (e.g., engineer, geologist, hydrogeologist):		
Bioretention or Rain Gardens	Where professional geotechnical evaluation recommends infiltration not be used due to reasonable concerns about erosion, slope failure, or down-gradient flooding.		
List #1 (both) and List #2 (bioretention	Within an area whose ground water drains into an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area.		
only)	Where the only area available for siting would threaten the safety or reliability of pre-existing underground utilities, pre-existing underground storage tanks, pre-existing structures, or pre-existing road or parking lot surfaces.		
	Where the only area available for siting does not allow for a safe overflow pathway to stormwater drainage system or private storm sewer system.		
	Where there is a lack of usable space for bioretention areas at redevelopment sites, or where there is insufficient space within the existing public right-of-way on public road projects.		
	Where infiltrating water would threaten existing below grade basements.		
	Where infiltrating water would threaten shoreline structures such as bulkheads.		

Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)			
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected	
Applicable	The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Where evaluation of infiltration is not required per the Infiltration Infeasibility Map due to steep slopes, erosion hazards, or landslide hazards. Within setback provided for BMP T7.30 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 7.4) Where they are not compatible with surrounding drainage system as determined by the city (e.g., project drains to an existing stormwater collection system whose elevation or location precludes connection to a properly functioning bioretention area). Where land for bioretention is within an erosion hazard, or landslide hazard area (as defined by MICC 19.07.060). Where the site cannot be reasonably designed to locate bioretention areas on slopes less than 8 percent. Within 50 feet from the top of slopes that are greater than 20 percent and over 10 feet of vertical relief. For properties with known soil or groundwater contamination (typically federal Superfund sites or state cleanup sites under the Model Toxics Control Act [MTCA]): Within 100 feet of an area known to have deep soil contamination. Where groundwater modeling indicates infiltration will likely increase or change the direction of the migration of pollutants in the groundwater. Wherever surface soils have been found to be contaminated unless those soils are removed within 10 horizontal feet from the infiltration area. Any area where these facilities are prohibited by an approved cleanup plan under the state MTCA or Federal Superfund Law, or an environmental covenant under Chapter 64.70 RCW. Within 100 feet of an underground storage tank and connecting underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is 1,100 gallons or less. As used in these criteria, an underground storage	and Rationale for Each	
	tank means any tank used to store petroleum products, chemicals, or liquid hazardous wastes of which 10 percent or more of the storage volume (including volume in the connecting piping system) is beneath the ground surface.		

	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
	The following criteria can be cited as reasons for infeasibility without further justification (though some require professional services to make the observation): Within 100 feet of an underground storage tank and connecting	
	underground pipes when the capacity of the tank and pipe system is greater than 1,100 gallons.	
Bioretention or Rain Gardens (cont.)	Where field testing indicates potential bioretention/rain garden sites have a measured (a.k.a., initial) native soil saturated hydraulic conductivity less than 0.30 inches per hour. A small-scale or large-scale PIT in accordance with Stormwater Manual Volume III, Section 3.3.6 (or an alternative small scale test specified by the City) shall be used to demonstrate infeasibility of bioretention areas. If the measured native soil infiltration rate is less than 0.30 in/hour, bioretention/rain garden BMPs are not required to be evaluated as an option in List #1 or List #2. In these slow draining soils, a bioretention area with an underdrain may be used to treat pollution-generating surfaces to help meet Minimum Requirement #6, Runoff Treatment. If the underdrain is elevated within a base course of gravel, it will also provide some modest flow reduction benefit that will help achieve Minimum Requirement #7. Where the minimum vertical separation of 3 feet to the seasonal high groundwater elevation or other impermeable layer would not be achieved below bioretention that would serve a drainage area that exceeds the following thresholds (and cannot reasonably be broken down into amounts smaller than indicated):	
	o 5,000 square feet of pollution-generating impervious surface (PGIS)	
	o 10,000 square feet of impervious area o 0.75 acres of lawn and landscape.	
	Where the minimum vertical separation of 1 foot to the seasonal high groundwater or other impermeable layer would not be achieved below bioretention that would serve a drainage area less than the above thresholds	
	Within 100 feet of a drinking water well, or a spring used for drinking water supply.	
	Within 10 feet of small on-site sewage disposal drainfield, including reserve areas, and grey water reuse systems. For setbacks from a "large on-site sewage disposal system," see Chapter 246-272B WAC.	

	Other Hard Surfaces (cont.)	
BMP and Applicable Lists	Infeasibility Criteria	Infeasibility Description and Rationale for Each BMP Not Selected
Sheet Flow Dispersion List #1 and #2	Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.12 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. Positive drainage for sheet flow runoff cannot be achieved. Area to be dispersed (e.g., driveway, patio) cannot be graded to have less than a 15 percent slope. For flat to moderately sloped areas, at least a 10 foot-wide vegetation buffer for dispersion of the adjacent 20 feet of contributing surface cannot be achieved. For variably sloped areas, at least a 25 foot vegetated flowpath between berms cannot be achieved.	
Concentrated Flow Dispersion List #1 and #2	Site setbacks and design criteria provided in BMP T5.11 (Stormwater Manual Volume V, Section 5.3) cannot be achieved. A minimum 3 foot length of rock pad and 50 foot flowpath OR a dispersion trench and 25 foot flowpath for every 700 square feet of drainage area followed with applicable setbacks cannot be achieved. More than 700 square feet drainage area drains to any dispersion device.	
On-site Detention List #1 and #2	Project discharges directly to Lake Washington. Findings from a 1/4 mile downstream analysis confirm that the downstream system is free of capacity constraints. Site setbacks and design criteria provided in the Stormwater Manual (Volume III, Section 3.2.2) cannot be achieved.	

Attachments Required (Check off required items that are attached)		
Site Plan showing, to scale:		
Areas	of undisturbed native vegetation (no amendment required)	
New	planting beds (amendment required)	
New	turf areas (amendment required)	
Туре	of soil improvement proposed for each area	
Soil test results (required if proposing custom amendment rates) $\mathrm{N/A}$		
Product test results for proposed ame	ndments	
Type Soil test results (required if proposing	of soil improvement proposed for each area custom amendment rates) ${ m N}/{ m A}$	

Total Amendment / Topsoil / Mulch for All Areas

Calculate the quantities needed for the entire site based on all of the areas identified on the Site Plan and the calculations on the following page(s):

Product	Total Quantity (CY)	Test Results
Product #1: The project is the constructito a steep slope. There is no		
Product #2:	CY	% organic matter C:N ratio "Stable"? yes no
Product #3:	CY	% organic matter C:N ratio "Stable"? yes no

Am	nendment / To	opsoil / Mulch by Area	
For ea	ach identified area	on your Site Plan, provide the following information:	(Use additional sheets if necessary)
Area i	#	(should match identified Area # on Site Plan)	
Planti		Furf Undisturbed native vegetation Planting Beds Other:	
Pre	-Approved Ar	mendment Method	
	Amend with compost	Turf: SF x 5.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = CY Planting beds: SF x 9.3 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY Scarification depth: 8 inches	Product:
	Stockpile and amend	Turf: SF x 5.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF = CY Planting beds: SF x 9.3 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY Scarification depth: 8 inches	Product:
	Topsoil import	Turf: SF x 18.6 CY÷1,000 SF = CY Planting beds: SF x 18.6 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY Scarification depth: 6 inches	Product:
Cus	stom Amendn	nent	
	Amend with compost	Attach information on bulk density, percent organic matter, moisture content, C:N ratio, and heavy metals analysis to support custom amendment rate and scarification depth. Total Quantity =CY Scarification depth:inches	Product:
	Stockpile and amend	Attach information on bulk density, percent organic matter, moisture content, C:N ratio, and heavy metals analysis to support custom amendment rate and scarification depth. Total Quantity =CY Scarification depth:inches	Product:
Mu	ılch		
	Amend with compost	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF= CY Total Quantity = CY	Product:
	Stockpile and amend	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF=CY Total Quantity =CY	Product:
	Topsoil import	Planting beds: SF x 12.4 CY ÷ 1,000 SF=CY Total Quantity =CY	Product:

Project Engineer's Certification for Section B

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