



ORDINANCE NO. 29107

1 AN ORDINANCE adopting the updated Stormwater Management Manual to
2 provide policy and design requirements in compliance with the City's
3 Municipal Stormwater Permit; and amending Chapter 12.08D of the
4 Municipal Code, relating to Stormwater Management, by amending
5 Sections 12.08D.040, entitled "Definitions", and 12.08D.110, entitled
6 "Allowable, conditional, and prohibited discharges", to reflect the
7 updated Manual; effective July 1, 2026.

8 WHEREAS the Washington State Department of Ecology ("Ecology")
9 maintains responsibility for implementation and enforcement of the National
10 Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") Stormwater Permit for Phase I
11 Municipalities ("Permit") (and thus the Federal Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 122)
12 in Washington State, and

13 WHEREAS on August 1, 2024, Ecology issued the 2024-2029 NPDES
14 Permit to all Phase I Municipalities including the City of Tacoma ("City"), City of
15 Seattle, Pierce County, King County, Snohomish County and Clark County, and

16 WHEREAS the NPDES Permit regulates the discharge of stormwater to
17 surface waters and groundwaters of the state from Tacoma's storm sewer system,
18 and

19 WHEREAS the NPDES Permit is designed to protect and improve the water
20 quality of receiving waters by requiring the City to implement a variety of
21 stormwater management activities, and

22 WHEREAS an updated permit is issued every five years, and

23 WHEREAS the NPDES Permit requires that the City implement local
24 requirements meeting the minimum requirements of the permit for controlling runoff
25 from new development, redevelopment and construction sites, and
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WHEREAS permittees may use Ecology’s Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (“SWMMWW”) as part of this program or have their own equivalent manual, and

WHEREAS Tacoma has elected to develop and use an equivalent Stormwater Management Manual (“SWMM”) and updates the City’s SWMM every five years to reflect Ecology’s SWMMWW updates, and

WHEREAS there was a formal public review process of the City’s draft SWMM in April and May 2025, including two online meetings to outline the proposed changes and take questions and comments, and

WHEREAS public comments were reviewed and responded to and the responses to comments are available on the City’s website, and

WHEREAS the SWMM was revised as appropriate based upon public comments and Ecology comments, and

WHEREAS a second public review opportunity was posted in April 2026 to comment on the SWMM revisions, and

WHEREAS a State Environmental Policy Act (“SEPA”) determination of non-significance was issued for the SWMM update in April 2026, and the SEPA notice process is complete; Now, Therefore,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF TACOMA:

Section 1. That the City Council hereby adopts the Recitals of this Ordinance as its formal legislative findings.



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Section 2. That the updated Stormwater Management Manual, which provides policy and design requirements in compliance with the City's Municipal Stormwater Permit, is hereby adopted and is on file with the City Clerk's Office.

Section 3. That Chapter 12.08D of the Municipal Code, relating to Stormwater Management, is hereby amended by modifying Sections 12.08D.040, entitled "Definitions", and 12.08D.110, entitled "Allowable, conditional, and prohibited discharges", as set forth in Exhibit "A," to reflect the updated Stormwater Management Manual, effective July 1, 2026.

Section 4. That the City Clerk, in consultation with the City Attorney, is authorized to make necessary corrections to this ordinance and Exhibit "A," including, but not limited to, the correction of scrivener's/clerical errors, references, ordinance numbering, section/subsection numbers, and any references thereto.

Passed _____

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Deputy City Attorney



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Exhibit "A"
CHAPTER 12.08D
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

* * *

12.08D.040 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms, phrases, words and their derivations shall have the meanings given herein unless a different meaning is otherwise plainly required. Words not defined herein shall have the meaning given in TMC Chapter 12.08A, 12.08B or 12.08C. Words not otherwise defined in TMC Title 12, or TMC 1.82.010, shall have the meaning given in such federal and state statutes, rules, or regulations that apply to the activity being regulated. Words not otherwise defined shall be given their common and ordinary meaning. When not inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future, words in the plural include the singular, and words in the singular include the plural. The words "shall" and "will" are always mandatory and not merely directory and the word "may" is permissive. References to governmental entities (whether persons or entities) refer to those entities or their successors in authority.

"All known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment" or "AKART." The application of all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment to stormwater, surface water, and wastewater discharges as required by Chapter 90.48 RCW.

"Approval." The determination by the Control Authority that the proposed or completed work or activity conforms to this chapter.

"Best Management Practices" or "BMPs." Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good housekeeping practices, pollution prevention and education practices, maintenance procedures, and structural or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the direct or indirect discharge of pollutants and other adverse impacts to stormwater, receiving waters, or stormwater conveyance systems.

"Benefitted Premises." For purposes of the Payment In-Lieu-Of Construction Program authorized pursuant to TMC 12.08D.260, the phrase "benefitted premises" shall mean and refer to the specific parcel(s), tract(s), lot(s), or right of way or portions thereof, the development or redevelopment of which has been approved under the Payment In-Lieu-Of Construction Program for mitigation of associated stormwater impacts in-lieu-of constructing individual stormwater treatment and/or flow control best management practices on the project site and/or associated right of way. Such benefitted premises, and associated improvements, shall be described in the voluntary payment agreement.

"City." The City of Tacoma, Washington, a municipal corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Washington. The phrase "within the City" means within the City boundaries as now or hereafter constituted.

"Connection." A connection to the municipal stormwater system may be a physical connection of a private pipe, ditch, structure or other physical drainage facility to a pipe, ditch, curb, through curb, facility or structure of the municipal stormwater system. A connection to the municipal stormwater system may also be where either a physical facility or pipe or stormwater or other type of flow enters the municipal stormwater system.

"Control authority." The City's Environmental Services Department, its Director and its authorized representatives and their successors.



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“Control mechanism.” A special approved discharge authorization, a letter, or other written document issued by the control authority that authorizes a discharge of stormwater or a stormwater management activity.

“Covenant and easement agreement” or “C&E agreement.” An agreement that is both a covenant and an easement. For stormwater management purposes, covenant and easement agreements most commonly require parcel owners to inspect and maintain their private stormwater system and additionally allow the City access to the subject property or parcel(s) to inspect such systems.

“Direct discharge parcels.” Those parcels that do not discharge stormwater to the municipal stormwater system and that discharge all, or substantially all, of their stormwater directly into the marine waters of Puget Sound through private stormwater systems that comply with the SWMM. The term marine waters as used herein excludes tidally influenced freshwater bodies that discharge to the Puget Sound.

“Director.” The Director of the City of Tacoma’s Environmental Services Department who is designated to supervise the implementation and enforcement of this chapter or the Director’s duly authorized representatives.

“Disturbed areas.” All areas subject to land disturbing activity.

“Erosion.” The wearing away of the land surface as a result of the movement of water, wind, ice, or any other means.

“Groundwater.” Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of the land or below a surface water body.

“Hard surface.” An impervious surface, a permeable pavement, or a vegetated roof.

“Illicit connection.” Any connection to the municipal stormwater system or receiving waters that is not intended, authorized or permitted under this chapter, or used for collecting and conveying stormwater or non-stormwater discharges allowed pursuant to TMC 12.08D.110.

“Illicit discharge.” Any spill or direct or indirect discharge to the City’s municipal stormwater system, groundwater, or receiving waters within the City that is not composed entirely of stormwater or of non-stormwater discharges allowed pursuant to TMC 12.08D.110. Illicit discharges may also include, but are not limited to, discharges of industrial process water, discharges from sanitary sewer connections and interior floor drains, and discharges from car-washing activities and gray water systems.

“Impervious surface.” A ~~non-vegetated~~ surface area which either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil mantle as under natural conditions prior to development, ~~and/or~~ ~~A~~ surface area which causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow from the flow present under natural conditions prior to development. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and oiled, macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater. Further definition ~~may be~~ is found in the SWMM.

“Land disturbing activity.” Activity that results in a change in the existing soil cover (both vegetative and non-vegetative) and/or the existing soil topography. Land disturbing activities include, but are not limited to, clearing, grading, filling, stockpiling, excavation, and land modification. Compaction that is associated with stabilization of structures and road construction shall also be considered a land disturbing activity. Activities limited to vegetation maintenance practices, including landscape maintenance, vegetation management practices, and gardening are not considered land disturbing activity. Stormwater BMP/facility maintenance is not considered land-disturbing activity if conducted according to standards and procedures established in the SWMM or approved by the City in a site specific operation and maintenance plan.



- 1 “Low Impact Development” or “LID.” A stormwater and land use management strategy that strives to
2 mimic predisturbance hydrologic processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation, and
transpiration by emphasizing conservation, use of on-site natural features, site planning, and distributed
stormwater management practices that are integrated into a project design.
- 3 “Low Impact Development Best Management Practices” or “LID BMPs.” Distributed stormwater
4 management practices integrated into a project design that emphasize predisturbance hydrologic
5 processes of infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation, and transpiration. LID BMPs include, but are not
6 limited to, bioretention, rain gardens, permeable pavements, roof downspout infiltration and dispersion,
7 minimum excavation foundations, vegetated roofs, and water reuse.
- 8 “Manual (Department of Ecology).” Refers to the latest version of the Washington State Department of
9 Ecology’s Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW).
- 10 “Maintenance.” Includes activities conducted on currently serviceable structures, facilities, and
11 equipment that involves no expansion or use beyond that previously existing and results in no significant
12 adverse hydrologic impact. It includes those usual activities taken to prevent a decline, lapse, or cessation
13 in the use of or to repair structures and systems. Those usual activities may include replacement of
14 dysfunctional facilities, including cases where environmental permits require replacing an existing
structure with a different type structure, as long as the functioning characteristics of the original structure
are not changed. Further definition may be found in the SWMM.
- 15 “Maintenance costs.” The total costs of maintaining a regional stormwater facility for which all, or
16 substantially all, of the capacity of the regional stormwater facility to provide stormwater treatment
17 and/or flow control is allocated to provide mitigation capacity under the Payment In-Lieu-Of
18 Construction Program, or the total increase in the costs of maintenance of a regional stormwater facility
19 that has been expanded to provide mitigation capacity under the Payment In-Lieu-Of Construction
20 Program.
- 21 “Mean Higher High Water Datum.” A tidal datum related to Mean Higher High Water. The average of
22 the higher high water height of each tidal day observed over the National Tidal Datum epoch. In Tacoma,
23 this will be determined from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) tides and
24 currents statistics, station ID 9446484.
- 25 “Mitigation capacity.” Available capacity of a regional stormwater facility to provide stormwater
26 treatment and/or flow control for mitigation of stormwater impacts.
- “Multiple-family complex.” Any premise consisting of two or more living units served through a single
water meter.
- “Municipal stormwater system.” A conveyance, or system of conveyances, not part of a combined sewer,
that is owned or operated by the City (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch
basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, stormwater BMPs/facilities or storm drains), and is
designed or used for collecting, conveying, or managing stormwater.
- “Municipal stormwater permit.” The Phase 1 Municipal Stormwater Permit issued to the City by the
Department of Ecology under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program, which is
also a State Waste Discharge General Permit that authorizes the City to discharge municipal stormwater
to state receiving waters.
- “Natural drainage course.” Naturally and/or reconstructed naturally occurring surface water bodies, such
as creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, and natural drainage ways that convey surface water
and/or stormwater to receiving waters and groundwater.
- “New development.” Land disturbing activities, including Class IV – general forest practices that are
conversions from timberland to other uses; structural development including construction, installation, or
expansion of a building or other structure; creation of hard surfaces; and subdivision and short



1 subdivision of land and binding site plans as defined in RCW 58.17.020; [and Site Plan Approval per](#)
2 [Tacoma Municipal Code 13. Projects meeting the definition of redevelopment shall not be considered](#)
3 [new development.](#)

4 “North American Industry Classification System Code” or “NAICS Code.” An industrial classification
5 system developed by the United States Office of Management and Budget to classify business
6 establishments for the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of statistical data describing the
7 U.S. economy. Also, see Standard Industrial Classification Code.

8 “NPDES permit.” A permit issued by the Department of Ecology under the National Pollutant Discharge
9 Elimination System program. Examples of NPDES permits include a NPDES Waste Discharge Permit, a
10 NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit, a NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit, a NPDES
11 Sand and Gravel General Permit, a NPDES Wastewater Pretreatment Permit, and an NPDES Industrial
12 Stormwater General Permit.

13 “Open space parcel with forested land cover.” An undeveloped parcel of land where trees cover the
14 majority of the land surface which is dedicated by deed or other instrument to remain in such condition
15 and which reduces the quantity and improves the quality of stormwater collected by the municipal
16 stormwater conveyance systems through infiltration, filtration, storage, evaporation and transpiration.

17 “Operational best management practices” or “operational BMPs.” Non-structural practices that prevent or
18 reduce pollutants from entering stormwater.

19 “Owner.” Any individual, corporation, or entity that holds the title to a real property as shown by the
20 Pierce County Assessor’s records or their designated agent.

21 “Parcel.” A single platted or unplatted lot, or contiguous lots, or tract of land having the same Pierce
22 County Assessor’s tax identification number. A parcel is usually considered a unit for the purposes of
23 development.

24 “Partial mitigation.” Mitigation of an entire surface or disturbed area to the maximum extent practicable,
25 as administered under TMC 12.08D.560.

26 “Person.” Shall have the same meaning as that term is given pursuant to TMC Chapter 12.08B.

“pH.” Shall have the same meaning as that term is given pursuant to TMC Chapter 12.08B.

“Pollutant.” Any substance that is discharged to receiving waters or to the municipal stormwater system
which is prohibited or limited by the requirements of this chapter or applicable state and federal laws and
regulations.

“Premises.” A continuous tract of land, building, or group of adjacent buildings under a single control
with respect to use of water and responsibility for payment therefor. Subdivision of such use or
responsibility shall constitute a division into separate premises as herein defined, except where more than
one dwelling is being served through the same water meter, in which case, each of said dwellings shall
constitute a separate premises and shall be subject to separate charges as if separate single-family
dwellings.

“Private stormwater BMPs/facilities.” Stormwater BMPs/facilities that are not part of the municipal
stormwater system.

“Private stormwater system.” Private stormwater BMPs/facilities and conveyances, or a system of
conveyances (including private roads with drainage systems, private streets, catch basins, curbs, gutter,
ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) that are not part of the municipal stormwater system.

“Property.” Any building, object, site, structure, improvement, public amenity, parcel of land, space,
streetscapes and rights-of-way, or area.



1 “Public utility facility.” The whole or a partial component of a stormwater BMP/facility which may
2 include pipes, manholes, catch basins, stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities, open
spaces, or any other areas that contribute to the function of the facility.

3 “RCW.” The Revised Code of Washington as now or hereafter amended.

4 “Receiving waterbody or Receiving water(s).” ~~The naturally and/or reconstructed naturally occurring~~
5 ~~surface water bodies, such as creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, and marine waters, or~~
6 ~~groundwater, which receive stormwater from and/or within the City or to which a municipal stormwater~~
7 ~~system discharges. Bodies of surface water to which runoff is discharged via a point source or via sheet~~
8 ~~flow. Groundwater to which runoff is directed by infiltration. Further definition is found in the SWMM.~~

9 “Redevelopment.” On a site that is already substantially developed (defined as having 35% or more of
10 existing hard surface coverage – when determining percentage, only include those areas that are
11 buildable): the creation or addition of hard surfaces, the expansion of a building footprint or addition or
12 replacement of a structure, structural development including construction, installation or expansion of a
13 building or other structure, replacement of hard surface that is not part of a routine maintenance activity,
and/or land disturbing activities.

14 “Regional stormwater facility.” For purposes of the Payment In-Lieu-Of Construction Program
15 authorized pursuant to TMC 12.08D.260, the phrase “regional stormwater facility” shall mean and
16 include, (1) a single stormwater BMP/facility designed to provide stormwater treatment and/or flow
17 control for a large region or portion of a basin or subbasin and designated by the Control Authority to be
18 utilized under the Program to provide mitigation capacity, and (2) multiple stormwater BMPs/facilities
19 that are designed to provide water quality and/or flow control for a large region or portion of a basin or
20 subbasin and designated by the control authority to be utilized under the Program to collectively provide
21 mitigation capacity.

22 “Responsible person.” Shall have the meaning as set forth in TMC 1.82.010, the Uniform Enforcement
Code.

23 “Single-family residence.”

- 24 A. Any building or portion thereof, which contains living facilities, including provisions for
25 sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation, for use by not more than one family;
- 26 B. Instances in which more than one residence is served through a single water meter; and
- C. Those individual units within multi-family complexes that are served by a separate water
meter.

27 “Source control BMP.” A structure or operation that is intended to prevent pollutants from coming into
28 contact with stormwater through physical separation of areas or careful management of activities that are
29 sources of pollutants. Structural source control BMPs are physical, structural, or mechanical devices, or
30 facilities that are intended to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater. Operational source control
31 BMPs are non-structural practices that prevent or reduce pollutants from entering stormwater.

32 “Spill.” An unauthorized discharge of a pollutant or other substance that is not composed entirely of
33 stormwater into the municipal stormwater system, groundwater, a receiving water, or the ground surface.
34 The definition does not include allowable or conditional non-stormwater discharges which are authorized
35 pursuant to TMC 12.08D.110.

36 “Storm drains.” The enclosed conduits that transport stormwater runoff toward receiving waters.

37 “Stormwater.” That portion of precipitation, including snowmelt, that does not naturally percolate into the
38 ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a stormwater
39 system into a receiving water or stormwater BMP/facility. May also be referred to as “stormwater
40 runoff.”



1 “Stormwater BMP/facility.” A component of the stormwater system designed or constructed to perform a
2 particular function or multiple functions such as stormwater treatment, flow control, or conveyance.
3 Stormwater BMP/facility includes any permanent stormwater BMP/facility and structural BMPs, and also
4 includes stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities and shall include catch basins that are
5 part of the stormwater BMP/facility. Stormwater BMPs/facilities may either be part of a private
6 stormwater system or the municipal stormwater system.

7 “Stormwater Management Manual” or “SWMM.” The most recent version of the Stormwater
8 Management Manual as adopted or amended by the City Council.

9 “Stormwater Management Program” or “SWMP.” A set of actions and activities designed to reduce the
10 discharge of pollutants from the municipal stormwater system to the maximum extent practicable as
11 required by the City’s Municipal Stormwater Permit and this chapter.

12 “Stormwater pollution prevention plan” or “SWPPP.” A document which describes the best management
13 practices and activities to be implemented by a person to identify sources of pollution or contamination at
14 a premises or parcel and the actions to eliminate or reduce pollutant discharges to stormwater, stormwater
15 conveyance systems, and/or receiving waters to the maximum extent practicable. A SWPPP may be used
16 as a construction SWPPP for activities during construction or as an operational SWPPP for ongoing
17 activities at a site.

18 “Stormwater site plan” or “SSP.” A comprehensive report and drawing(s) containing the technical
19 information and analysis necessary to evaluate projects for compliance with the applicable stormwater
20 requirements in this chapter.

21 “Stormwater treatment and flow control BMPs/facilities.” Detention facilities, permanent treatment
22 BMPs/facilities, and bioretention, vegetated roofs, and permeable pavement that help meet Minimum
23 Requirement #6 (stormwater treatment), #7 (flow control), or both.

24 “Structural best management practices” or “structural BMPs.” Physical, structural, or mechanical BMPs,
25 which may include devices, or facilities that are intended to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater.

26 “Surface water.” Waterbodies, such as creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, and marine
waters.

“Supplemental charges.” Charges that may be assessed to a responsible person by the control authority to
recover the costs it incurs to address and respond to a violation of Chapter 12.08D TMC including, but
not limited to: (i) personnel costs, both direct and indirect; (ii) costs to investigate, contain, and abate the
discharge, including cleaning up any contamination caused by the discharge; (iv) costs to document and
enforce a violation of Chapter 12.08D TMC; (v) costs to hire a contractor(s) or consultant(s) to respond to
such violations; (vi) laboratory costs and analytical expenses; (vii) costs for equipment, materials, and
supplies; (viii) mobilization, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal costs; (ix) attorney’s fees,
when authorized; (x) costs required for printing or mailings; and (xi) costs to collect unpaid supplemental
charges.

“System development charge.” A charge assessed to the property owner under this chapter that represents
the property owner’s reasonable share of the present worth of capital costs associated with the City-
owned regional stormwater facilities that will be designated under the Payment In-Lieu-Of Construction
Program to mitigate for stormwater impacts associated with the permitted project.

“Track-out.” Material such as dirt, mud and other debris that is deposited beyond the limits of a
construction site or other site by vehicles exiting a construction site, a commercial or industrial facility, or
any other parcel.

“Voluntary payment agreement.” An agreement entered into as part of Payment In-Lieu-Of Construction
Program, by, and between the property owner and the City which sets forth the terms and conditions
pursuant to which the applicant agrees to pay a system development charge in consideration for the City’s



1 covenant to make mitigation capacity available to mitigate stormwater impacts associated with
development or redevelopment of the benefitted premises.

2 “WAC.” The Washington Administrative Code as now or hereafter amended.

3 “Wastewater.” Shall have the same meaning as that term is given pursuant to TMC Chapter 12.08B.

4 “Waterfront discharge parcels.” Those parcels directly abutting Puget Sound with at least 50 feet of
frontage and those parcels contiguous with the Puget Sound that do not discharge stormwater to the
municipal stormwater system and that discharge, by private means, all or substantially all of their
stormwater directly into the marine waters of Puget Sound. The term marine waters as used herein
excludes tidally influenced freshwater bodies that discharge to the Puget Sound.

7 **GENERAL STORMWATER SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

8 **12.08D.100 Regulated activities.**

9 This chapter regulates all direct and indirect discharges to receiving waters and the municipal stormwater
system, including discharges to private stormwater systems that discharge directly or indirectly to
receiving waters or the municipal stormwater system, and any other direct or indirect discharge to
receiving waters or the municipal stormwater system from real property or right-of-way.

11 **12.08D.110 Allowable, conditional, and prohibited discharges.**

12 A. Allowable Discharges.

13 Clean, uncontaminated stormwater from rain, snowmelt, and other types of precipitation is an allowed
discharge to the municipal stormwater system.

14 In addition to the above, the following are not prohibited discharges for the purposes of this chapter
unless the control authority determines that the discharge, whether alone or in combination with other
discharges, is causing or is likely to cause a violation of this chapter or the municipal stormwater permit:

- 15 1. Diverted stream flows;
- 16 2. Rising groundwater;
- 17 3. Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration- as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005(b)(20);
- 18 4. Uncontaminated pumped groundwater;
- 19 5. Foundation drains;
- 20 6. Air conditioner condensation;
- 21 7. Irrigation water from agricultural sources that is commingled with urban stormwater;
- 22 8. Springs;
- 23 9. Uncontaminated water from crawl space pumps;
- 24 10. Footing drains;
- 25 11. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands; and
- 26 12. Discharges from emergency firefighting activities.

22 B. Conditional Discharges.

23 The following are not prohibited discharges for the purposes of this chapter if the applicable discharge
requirements outlined below are met; unless the control authority determines that the discharge, whether
alone or in combination with other discharges, is causing or is likely to cause a violation of this chapter or
the municipal stormwater permit:

- 25 1. Potable water, including water from water line flushing, hyperchlorinated water line flushing, fire
hydrant system flushing, and pipeline hydrostatic test water. Planned discharges shall be dechlorinated to
a concentration of 0.1 ppm or less, pH-adjusted if necessary, and in volumes and velocities controlled to
prevent resuspension of sediments in the municipal stormwater system. In all cases, the receiving storm



- 1 pipe and downstream system shall be monitored as directed by the control authority for the duration of
2 the discharge. All discharge volumes and velocities shall be controlled to prevent resuspension of
3 sediments in the municipal stormwater system and/or structural damage to the conveyance system;
- 4 2. Lawn watering and other irrigation runoff are permitted but shall be minimized;
- 5 3. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges. These discharges shall be dechlorinated to a concentration
6 of 0.1 ppm or less, pH-adjusted and re-oxygenated if necessary. Such discharges shall also be at a volume
7 and velocity that is controlled to prevent resuspension of sediments in the municipal stormwater system.
8 Discharges shall be thermally controlled to prevent an increase in temperature of the receiving water;
- 9 4. Street and sidewalk wash water, water used to control dust, and routine external building wash down
10 that do not use detergents are permitted if the amount of street wash water and dust control water used is
11 minimized. At active construction sites, street sweeping must be performed prior to washing the street;
- 12 5. Discharges from commercial, industrial, and multistory residential structure washdown. If constructed
13 or remodeled between the years of 1950 and 1980 (i.e. those most likely to have PCB-containing building
14 materials), the property or facility owner/operator of the building(s) or structure(s) shall assess the
15 building(s) or structure(s) for PCB-containing materials consistent with "How to Find and Address PCBs
16 in Building Materials" (Ecology, March 2024, Publication No. 22-04-024, as may be amended) prior to
17 any building or structure washdown discharge to the municipal stormwater system. Building(s) or
18 structure(s) confirmed or suspected to have PCB-containing materials shall not discharge washdown to
19 the municipal stormwater system. Single-family residential buildings are exempt from the PCB
20 Assessment. Property or facility owner/operators who determine that their buildings or structures built or
21 renovated between 1950 and 1980 do not have PCB-containing materials per the PCB Assessment may
22 conduct routine building washdown without detergents as described above.
- 23 6. Non-stormwater discharges covered by another NPDES permit or State Waste Discharge permit,
24 provided that the discharge is in full compliance with all requirements of such permit, or waiver, or order
25 and all applicable laws and regulations and written approval has been granted by the control authority for
26 any non-stormwater discharge to the municipal stormwater system. The control authority may require the
discharge to be in compliance with the requirements of a SWPPP reviewed and approved by the control
authority; and
76. Other non-stormwater discharges. The control authority may, in its discretion issue a special approved
discharge authorization allowing non-stormwater discharges not covered by a NPDES permit to be
discharged to the municipal stormwater system when such discharges are in compliance with the
requirements of a SWPPP reviewed and approved by the control authority.

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