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<td>Landscape Scale Influences on Fluvial Geomorphology and Water Quality</td>
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Pre-1975 standards only required engineering design of pipes and ditches

1975  King County began to require some rudimentary flow control on some development

1979  King County introduced the 1979 Surface Water Design Manual
   –Rational Method for hydrologic modeling, Y&W method for flow control design
   –No water quality facility requirements

1990  Revolutionary new 1990 King County Surface Water Design Manual
   –SBUH required for flow control facility sizing
   –Biofiltration and wet ponds required
   –Widely imitated, cutting edge
STORMWATER STANDARDS
TIME-LINE

1998  New King County SWDM

– Introduced continuous hydrologic model, KCRTS, true duration control
– Introduced small site BMPs emphasizing forest retention and dispersion of runoff
– New, improved water quality facility design methodologies
– Introduced new water quality facility types: sand filter, media filtration

2005  Latest and Greatest SWDM

– Forested Duration flow control requirement
– Introduced LID standards and minimum requirements
Early 20th Century logged repeatedly
1970s Residential subdivision proposed
Early 1990s UPD concept developed, Master Drainage Plan Completed
Mid 1990s UPDs approved
Early 21st Century construction begun and post-construction monitoring begun
2005 Mid-point Review of UPDs
MASTER DRAINAGE PLANS

- Aquatic resources delineated
- Baseline monitoring
- Calibrated HSPF models completed
- Project-specific stormwater standards to:
  - Minimize wetland water level fluctuation
  - Prevent stream erosion
  - Preserve groundwater recharge
  - Limit pollutants
- Requirements went beyond 1990 SWDM
- Required post-development monitoring
OTHER DESIGN ELEMENTS

- Bypass high flows to Snoqualmie River
- Avoid discharges to bog systems
- Extra-large buffers
- Soil Amendment
- Maximize infiltration
- Outfall dispersion
- Limit use of copper, zinc
KC SUCCESSFULLY

- Developed standards that limit stormwater impacts for a large urban development at a time when much less was known about development impacts to habitat
- Implemented standards during design and construction
- Followed through with long-term monitoring of impacts to resources
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Too soon for definite conclusions
- UPDs do not seem to have caused obvious habitat damage or impacts to offsite property
- Stormwater standards appear to be effective at limiting impacts
- Changes are occurring that could signal habitat degradation
NEXT STEPS

- Continue with monitoring
- Review results vis-à-vis project standards
- Assess implications for stormwater design standards
- Consider changes to project facilities
- Recommend changes to stormwater standards