

**MWPAAC RWSP Policy Review Task Force  
Discussion/Proposed Amendments  
Other Portions of RWSP Code  
WORKING DRAFT**

Other Portions of RWSP Code	MWPAAC Approved Amendments as of Oct. 28, 2015	Task Force Comments/Discussion	Subcommittee/Full MWPAAC Comments
<b>28.86.010 Definitions.</b> The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.	<b>28.86.010 Definitions.</b> The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.	No Change	
A. "Biosolids" means a primarily organic product produced by wastewater treatment processes that can be beneficially recycled. The product may contain water, sand, organic matter, microorganisms, trace metals and other chemicals	<u>A. "Biosolids" means the nutrient-rich organic materials resulting from the treatment of wastewater solids that can be beneficially recycled and meet all applicable state and federal requirements for land application (Chapter 70.95J RCW, Chapter 173-308 WAC, and 40 CFR Part 503).</u>	<i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i> Task Force members suggested a more scientific definition than the one WTD staff had developed. The language is WTD staff's attempt to reflect the discussion.	
B. "Capacity" and "rated capacity" mean the average wet weather flows that the treatment plant or conveyance system is designed to handle. Average wet weather flows are wastewater flows that occur during wet months but not during storms.	<u>B. "Capacity" means the maximum flow and/or loadings that a pipe facility can convey or a treatment plant can treat.</u>	<i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i> Task Force members suggested a simpler, shorter definition than the one WTD staff had developed. Task Force members also suggested including reference to both conveyance and treatment plants. The language is WTD staff's attempt to reflect the discussion.	<i>MWPAAC Meeting on Oct. 28: Full MWPAAC changed to the word "pipe" to "facility" to include pipes, lift stations, etc.</i>
C. "Capacity charge" means a charge levied on a new customer to recover capital costs needed to serve new customers.	<u>C. "Capacity charge" means a charge levied on a customer establishing a new demand to the sewer system. The capacity charge recovers costs needed to serve new demands.</u>	<i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i> There was discussion among the Task Force members if the term should be "new connection" or "new demand", as some noticed that it might be the same connection, but it is new service beyond that connection. Task Force members preferred "new demand." WTD staff is checking with its legal and finance staff about the use of the term "demand" or "connection" and consistency with other portions of the King County Code.	
D. "Community treatment system" means a treatment device or drainfield, or both, that is shared by two or more property owners.	D. "Community treatment system" means a treatment device or drainfield, or both, that is shared by two or more property owners.	No change	
E. "Component agencies" means the cities, towns, counties and sewer districts that retail wastewater treatment services, that dispose of any portions of their sanitary sewage into the wastewater system and that have entered into a contract with the county for providing for wastewater treatment.	E. "Component agencies" means the <b>tribes</b> , cities, towns, counties and sewer districts that retail wastewater treatment services, that dispose of any portions of their sanitary sewage into the wastewater system and that have entered into a contract with the county for providing for wastewater treatment.	<i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i> Task Force members noted that "tribes" should be added to the definition.	
F. "Comprehensive Water Pollution Abatement Plan" means a plan developed pursuant to RCW 35.58.200	F. "Comprehensive Water Pollution Abatement Plan" means a plan developed pursuant to RCW 35.58.200, <b>(Powers relative to water pollution abatement).</b>	<i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i> Task Force members wondered if the RCW should be cited. WTD staff has a message in with the Code Reviser; staff also checked other portions of the King County Code – most refer just to the RCW, there are some instances where the RCW and the title is referred to. Staff added the title of the RCW 35.58.200 to the definition.	
G. "CSO" means a combined sewer overflow, which is an overflow from a combined sewer that is designed to collect	G. "CSO" means a combined sewer overflow, which is an overflow from a combined sewer that is designed to collect	The Task Force suggested putting the word "combined" in place of "wastewater".	

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both sanitary sewage and stormwater runoff. The overflows occur during storms when flows in the system exceed the capacity of the wastewater collection system.	both sanitary sewage and stormwater runoff. The overflows occur during storms when flows in the system exceed the capacity of the ((wastewater)) <b>combined</b> collection system.		
H. "ESA" means the federal Endangered Species Act.	H. "ESA" means the federal Endangered Species Act.	No change.	
I. "Existing customer" means a customer who connects, reconnects, or establishes a new service on sewers tributary to the county's metropolitan sewerage service before January 1, 2003.	I. "Existing customer" means a customer who connects, reconnects, or establishes a new service on sewers tributary to the county's metropolitan sewerage service before January 1, 2003.	No change.	
J. "I/I" means inflow/infiltration, which is the total quantity of water from both inflow and infiltration without distinguishing the source.	J. "I/I" means inflow/infiltration, which is the total quantity of water from both inflow and infiltration without distinguishing the source.	No change.	
K. "Indirect potable use" means discharging reclaimed water to surface or groundwater and withdrawing water for treatment prior to use as a drinking water source from another location in the same watershed.	K. "Indirect potable use" means discharging reclaimed water to surface or groundwater and withdrawing water for treatment prior to use as a drinking water source from another location in the same watershed.	No change.	
L. "Infiltration" means the water entering a wastewater system, including sewer service connections, from the ground through such means as, but not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections or manhole walls.	L. "Infiltration" means the water entering a wastewater system, including sewer service connections, from the ground through such means as, but not limited to, defective pipes, pipe joints, connections or manhole walls.	No change.	
M. "Inflow" means the water discharged into a wastewater system, including service connections from such sources as, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellar, yard and area drains, foundation drains, cooling water discharges, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross-connections from storm sewers and combined sewers, catch basins, storm waters, surface runoff, street wash waters or drainage. "Inflow" does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.	M. "Inflow" means the water discharged into a wastewater system, including service connections from such sources as, but not limited to, roof leaders, cellar, yard and area drains, foundation drains, cooling water discharges, drains from springs and swampy areas, manhole covers, cross-connections from storm sewers and combined sewers, catch basins, storm waters, surface runoff, street wash waters or drainage. "Inflow" does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.	No change.	
N. "Mgd" means million gallons per day, a measure of wastewater treatment capacity.	<b>N. "Mgd" means million gallons per day, a measure of flow.</b>	<i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i> Task Force members agreed that the revised definition is more accurate.	
O. "New customer" means a customer who connects, reconnects, or establishes a new service on sewers tributary to the county's metropolitan sewage system on or after January 1, 2003. This includes: 1. New connections to the existing collection system, including: a. flows from new single family and multiple unit residential connections; and b. new commercial or industrial connections; 2. Expansions in activity from existing connections, including: a. conversion of residential units (single or multiple) to include additional customers or equivalents, or both; and b. expansions in commercial or industrial activity; 3. Septic to sewer conversions; and 4. I/I flows from the new connections and newly constructed conveyance systems.	O. "New customer" means a customer who connects, reconnects, or establishes a new service on sewers tributary to the county's metropolitan sewage system on or after January 1, 2003. This includes: 1. New connections to the existing collection system, including: a. flows from new single family and multiple unit residential connections; and b. new commercial or industrial connections; 2. Expansions in activity from existing connections, including: a. conversion of residential units (single or multiple) to include additional customers or equivalents, or both; and b. expansions in commercial or industrial activity; 3. Septic to sewer conversions; and 4. I/I flows from the new connections and newly constructed conveyance systems.	No change.	

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P. "Nonpotable use" means using reclaimed water for nondrinking water applications that may include but are not limited to irrigation, industrial processing, agricultural uses and stream augmentation.	constructed conveyance systems. P. "Nonpotable use" means using reclaimed water for nondrinking water applications that may include but are not limited to irrigation, industrial processing, agricultural uses and <u>environmental applications such as wetland enhancement or</u> stream augmentation.	<i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i> WTD staff had proposed the added language in red; Task Force members concurred with the addition.	
Q. "Operational master plan" means a comprehensive plan for an agency setting forth how the organization will operate now and in the future. An operational master plan shall include the analysis of alternatives and their life cycle costs to accomplish defined goals and objectives, performance measures, projected workload, needed resources, implementation schedules and general cost estimates. The operational master plan shall also address how the organization would respond in the future to changed conditions.	<del>Q. "Operational master plan" means a comprehensive plan for an agency setting forth how the organization will operate now and in the future. An operational master plan shall include the analysis of alternatives and their life cycle costs to accomplish defined goals and objectives, performance measures, projected workload, needed resources, implementation schedules and general cost estimates. The operational master plan shall also address how the organization would respond in the future to changed conditions.</del>	<i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i> WTD staff had suggested deleting this definition, as the policies no longer refer to an operational master plan.	
R. "Reclaimed water" means wastewater that is treated to a sufficiently high level that it can be safely used for intended purposes.	Q. <u>"Reclaimed water" means water derived in any part from wastewater with a domestic wastewater component that has been adequately and reliably treated, so that it can be used for beneficial purposes. Reclaimed water is not considered a wastewater.</u>	<i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i> Task Force members asked WTD staff to see how the proposed definition matches with the state definition. WTD staff checked and this is the same definition for reclaimed water that is in RCW 90.46.010.	
S. "Residential customer equivalent" means the factor in cubic feet of water used to describe the discharge from a single-family residence. Commercial and industrial customers are converted to residential customer equivalents based on the volume of water consumption.	R. "Residential customer equivalent" means the factor in cubic feet of water used to describe the discharge from a single-family residence. <b>Multi-family</b> , commercial and industrial customers are converted to residential customer equivalents based on the volume of water consumption.	<i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i> Task Force members suggested adding the word "multi-family" to the definition.	
T. "RWQC" means the regional water quality committee, which is a regional committee as defined by Section 270 of the King County Charter, with powers and duties to "develop, review and recommend ordinances and motions adopting, repealing, or amending countywide policies and plans relating to the subject matter area for which a regional committee has been established."	S. "RWQC" means the regional water quality committee, which is a regional committee as defined by Section 270 of the King County Charter, with powers and duties to "develop, review and recommend ordinances and motions adopting, repealing, or amending countywide policies and plans relating to the subject matter area for which a regional committee has been established."	No change.	
U. "RWSP" means the regional wastewater services plan.	T. "RWSP" means the regional wastewater services plan.	No change.	
V. "Sewer rate" means the amount in dollars, charged to a residential customer equivalent each month for use of the wastewater system.	U. "Sewer rate" means the amount in dollars, charged to a residential customer equivalent each month for use of the wastewater system.	No change.	
W. "Shall" and "will" in a policy mean that it is mandatory to carry out the policy. "Should" in a policy provides noncompulsory guidance and establishes some discretion in making decisions. "May" in a policy means that it is in the interest of the county or other named entity to carry out the policy but there is total discretion in making decisions.	V. "Shall" and "will" in a policy mean that it is mandatory to carry out the policy. "Should" in a policy provides noncompulsory guidance and establishes some discretion in making decisions. "May" in a policy means that it is in the interest of the county or other named entity to carry out the policy but there is total discretion in making decisions.	No change.	
	W. <u>"Sustainability" means the long-term viability, health,</u>	<i>August 12, 2014 discussion:</i>	

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	<u>and robustness of environmental, social, and economic systems. Healthy natural environments; equity, social justice and vibrant communities; cost-effective capital investments, operations, and maintenance; and resilience to future disruptions and climate adaption are all components of long-term sustainability.</u>	Earlier on, Task Force members suggested adding the definition of “sustainability” to the policies. This is the same definition that is provided in the newly proposed sustainability and innovation policies.	
X. “Wastewater revenues” means revenues from the monthly sewer rate, capacity charge, grants and other revenues, such as interest income and charges for services, available for the wastewater system.	<u>X. “Wastewater revenues” means the revenues which recover the operating and capital costs of the utility. These revenues include the monthly sewer rate and capacity charge, as well as grants, interest income and industrial high-strength charges.</u>	<i>August 12, 2014 discussion:</i> Task Force members updated WTD staff’s proposed changes to the definition. The language in red reflects the Task Force discussion.	<i>Engineering and Planning subcommittee meeting on October 1, 2015:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The subcommittee recommended removing the words “high-strength” from the policy. The policy would read as:</li> <li><u>X. “Wastewater revenues” means the revenues which recover the operating and capital costs of the utility. These revenues include the monthly sewer rate and capacity charge, as well as grants, interest income and industrial high-strength charges.</u></li> </ul>
Y. “Wastewater system” means all the county’s water pollution abatement facilities, together with all lands, property rights, equipment and accessories necessary for those facilities, and any other infrastructure, and all operations and programs provided by the county under chapter 35.58 RCW, including but not limited to: 1. conveyance of influent from component agencies; 2. treatment of sewage; 3. disposal of treated effluent; 4. production and recycling of biosolids; 5. regulation of I/I; 6. control of combined sewer overflows; and 7. production of reclaimed water.	Y. “Wastewater system” means all the county’s water pollution abatement facilities, together with all lands, property rights, equipment and accessories necessary for those facilities, and any other infrastructure, and all operations and programs provided by the county under chapter 35.58 RCW, including but not limited to: 1. conveyance of influent from component agencies; 2. treatment of sewage; 3. disposal of treated effluent; 4. production and recycling of biosolids; 5. regulation of I/I; 6. control of combined sewer overflows; and 7. production of reclaimed water.	No change.	
Z. “Water reuse” means using reclaimed water.	<u>Z. “Water reuse” means using appropriately treated water for the water quality required for the end-use. Water sources could include reclaimed water or treated secondary effluent.</u>	<i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i> WTD staff proposed this revised definition. Task Force members asked what uses are being referred to regarding treated secondary effluent.  <i>WTD staff checked with its reclaimed water program staff. An example of a use of treated secondary effluent is for closed-loop chiller at Boeing.</i>	<i>Engineering and Planning subcommittee meeting on October 1, 2015:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E&amp;P recommended deleting this definition; as this is covered under the definition of “reclaimed water” (see Q.)</li> </ul>
<b>28.86.020 Comprehensive water pollution abatement plan – readoption and ratification.</b> Resolution No. 23 and all subsequent resolutions that amended and implemented the comprehensive water pollution abatement plan, duly enacted by the council of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (Metro) and not expressly repealed by that body effective not later than midnight, December 31, 1993, and that are not inconsistent with the King County Charter or county ordinances, are hereby readopted and ratified as the comprehensive water pollution abatement plan for King County.	<b>28.86.020 Comprehensive water pollution abatement plan – readoption and ratification.</b> Resolution No. 23 and all subsequent resolutions that amended and implemented the comprehensive water pollution abatement plan, duly enacted by the council of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (Metro) and not expressly repealed by that body effective not later than midnight, December 31, 1993, and that are not inconsistent with the King County Charter or county	No change.	

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	ordinances, are hereby readopted and ratified as the comprehensive water pollution abatement plan for King County.		
<p><b>28.86.030 Regional wastewater services plan as supplement to comprehensive water pollution abatement plan.</b> Under the provisions of the King County Charter and RCW 35.58.200, the RWSP, set forth in K.C.C. 28.86.010 and 28.86.040 through 28.86.150, is hereby adopted as a supplement to the comprehensive water pollution abatement plan for King County. The RWSP provides policy guidance for the wastewater system through the year 2030</p>	<p><b>28.86.030 Regional wastewater services plan as supplement to comprehensive water pollution abatement plan.</b> Under the provisions of the King County Charter and RCW 35.58.200, the RWSP, set forth in K.C.C. 28.86.010 and 28.86.040 through 28.86.150, is hereby adopted as a supplement to the comprehensive water pollution abatement plan for King County. The RWSP provides policy guidance for the wastewater system ((through the year 2030)).</p>	<p><i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i> Task Force members agreed to delete “through the year 2030”, which is consistent with other policy changes proposed.</p>	
<p><b>28.86.040 Regional wastewater services plan policies and explanatory material, financial policies for comprehensive water pollution abatement plan - application.</b> A. The RWSP policies, as set forth in this chapter, shall provide direction for the operation and further development of the wastewater system, its capital improvement program and, as necessary, the development of subsequent policies. B. The RWSP explanatory material, as set forth in this chapter, provides background information and generally describes the objectives of the RWSP policies. C. Financial policies for the comprehensive water pollution abatement plan and its supplement, the RWSP, are separately adopted in K.C.C. 28.86.160</p>	<p><b>28.86.040 Regional wastewater services plan policies and explanatory material, financial policies for comprehensive water pollution abatement plan - application.</b> A. The RWSP policies, as set forth in this chapter, shall provide direction for the operation and further development of the wastewater system, its capital improvement program and, as necessary, the development of subsequent policies. B. The RWSP explanatory material, as set forth in this chapter, provides background information and generally describes the objectives of the RWSP policies. C. Financial policies for the comprehensive water pollution abatement plan and its supplement, the RWSP, are separately adopted in K.C.C. 28.86.160</p>	<p>No change.</p>	
<p><b>28.86.170 Capital improvement program.</b> The capital improvement program required to implement the comprehensive water pollution abatement plan, as amended, including the RWSP, a supplement to the comprehensive water pollution abatement plan, as amended, shall be prepared pursuant to K.C.C. chapter 4A.100.</p>	<p><b>28.86.170 Capital improvement program.</b> The capital improvement program required to implement the comprehensive water pollution abatement plan, as amended, including the RWSP, a supplement to the comprehensive water pollution abatement plan, as amended, shall be prepared pursuant to K.C.C. chapter 4A.100.</p>	<p>No change.</p>	
<p><b>28.86.180 Implementation:</b></p>			
<p>A. The RWSP operational master plan that was adopted by council in December 1999, shall be updated on a regular basis following substantive adopted policy revisions to the RWSP, and shall meet the requirements of K.C.C. chapter 4A.100</p>	<p>A. <del>The RWSP operational master plan that was adopted by council in December 1999, shall be updated on a regular basis following substantive adopted policy revisions to the RWSP, and shall meet the requirements of K.C.C. chapter 4A.100</del> <u>In December 1999, an RWSP operational master plan was approved that outlined near and long-term milestones for RWSP implementation. Since that time, various program elements and identified project needs of the RWSP have been updated and incorporated into specific program</u></p>	<p><i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i> WTD staff proposed revised language based on discussions they had with their legal staff. Task Force members made minor revisions to WTD staff suggestions; these are now incorporated in the revised language.</p>	
		<p><i>July 29, 2015 discussion:</i> There was discussion on whether or not the OMP is still needed. It was noted that many of the key objectives of the</p>	

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	<p><u>updates (such as CSO Control Program and CSI program updates), and applicable information has been incorporated into the RWSP and corresponding policies (see Wastewater Planning Policies).</u></p> <p><u>Any major changes to specific RWSP programs will continue to be documented in programmatic plan updates, incorporated into the RWSP and corresponding policies as applicable, and included in future RWSP reviews and updates.</u></p>	<p>OMP has been achieved. Task Force members suggested that WTD staff consult with its legal office on updating this section of the Code.</p>	
<p>B. The operational master plan shall contain projects related to major program elements and shall further define as necessary the major projects, projected capacity, milestones, projected completion dates, and estimated costs.</p> <p>1. Treatment capacity.</p> <p>a. Population and employment growth is projected to require the wastewater system capacity to expand from two hundred forty-eight mgd to three hundred four mgd by 2030. The estimated cost and list of treatment facilities and improvements to achieve this expanded capacity by 2030, shall be included in future RWSP operational master plans, summarized in RWSP annual reports and comprehensive reviews as outlined in K.C.C. 28.86.165.</p> <p>b. The Brightwater treatment plant at the Route 9 site shall be built with a capacity of thirty-six mgd by 2010 or as soon thereafter as possible to handle wastewater flows from a new north service area as defined in the plan. This plant would provide secondary treatment and would discharge treated effluent to Puget Sound. To facilitate the production of reclaimed water, the possibility of upgrading to tertiary treatment with a freshwater outfall should be investigated before subsequent expansions.</p> <p>c. Expanding the treatment capacity at the south treatment plant from one hundred fifteen mgd to one hundred thirty-five mgd by 2029. This expansion would handle increased wastewater flows from the southern and eastern portions of the service area. Some or all of the plant capacity could also be upgraded to tertiary treatment, to meet water quality standards or facilitate water reuse, as part of future expansions or in additions to the secondary level of treatment using available land reserves at the plant site.</p> <p>d. The west point treatment plant will be maintained at its capacity of one hundred thirty-three mgd, primarily to serve the city of Seattle and handle flows from the combined sewers in the area.</p> <p>2. Conveyance facilities.</p> <p>a. Conveyance facilities are to be configured, sized, and scheduled to support the treatment plants by conveying wastewater to and treated effluent from the plants. The estimated cost, schedule and list of conveyance facility</p>	<p><del>((B. The operational master plan shall contain projects related to major program elements and shall further define as necessary the major projects, projected capacity, milestones, projected completion dates, and estimated costs.</del></p> <p><del>—1. Treatment capacity.</del></p> <p><del>—a. Population and employment growth is projected to require the wastewater system capacity to expand from two hundred forty-eight mgd to three hundred four mgd by 2030. The estimated cost and list of treatment facilities and improvements to achieve this expanded capacity by 2030, shall be included in future RWSP operational master plans, summarized in RWSP annual reports and comprehensive reviews as outlined in K.C.C. 28.86.165.</del></p> <p><del>—b. The Brightwater treatment plant at the Route 9 site shall be built with a capacity of thirty-six mgd by 2010 or as soon thereafter as possible to handle wastewater flows from a new north service area as defined in the plan. This plant would provide secondary treatment and would discharge treated effluent to Puget Sound. To facilitate the production of reclaimed water, the possibility of upgrading to tertiary treatment with a freshwater outfall should be investigated before subsequent expansions.</del></p> <p><del>—c. Expanding the treatment capacity at the south treatment plant from one hundred fifteen mgd to one hundred thirty-five mgd by 2029. This expansion would handle increased wastewater flows from the southern and eastern portions of the service area. Some or all of the plant capacity could also be upgraded to tertiary treatment, to meet water quality standards or facilitate water reuse, as part of future expansions or in additions to the secondary level of treatment using available land reserves at the plant site.</del></p> <p><del>—d. The west point treatment plant will be maintained at its capacity of one hundred thirty-three mgd, primarily to serve the city of Seattle and handle flows from the combined sewers in the area.</del></p> <p><del>—2. Conveyance facilities.</del></p> <p><del>—a. Conveyance facilities are to be configured, sized, and scheduled to support the treatment plants by conveying</del></p>	<p><i>August 12, 2015 discussion:</i></p> <p>Because the updated language in A notes that needs are now identified in their appropriate program updates and in the RWSP updates, as applicable; there is no longer a need for this language.</p>	

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<p>improvements, shall be included in future RWSP operational master plans, summarized in RWSP annual reports and comprehensive reviews as outlined in K.C.C. 28.86.165.</p> <p>b. King County will construct additional conveyance improvements (e.g., increasing conveyance and pump station capacity and extending conveyance) to accommodate increased flows in other parts of the service area to serve population growth in the smaller wastewater service basins and to prevent improper discharges from the sanitary system.</p> <p>3. I/I control.</p> <p>a. The I/I control program shall be implemented incrementally and be limited to projects that prove to be most cost effective. The estimated cost, schedule and list of I/I improvement projects, shall be included in future RWSP operational master plans, summarized in RWSP annual reports and comprehensive reviews as outlined in K.C.C. 28.86.165.</p> <p>b. The goal of the I/I control program is to reduce the expense of conveyance system improvements over time. Every ten years, beginning in 2010, the wastewater treatment division will conduct system monitoring to update hydraulic models and measure the effectiveness of I/I control and reduction in the system.</p> <p>4. CSOs.</p> <p>a. The county shall implement CSO control projects consistent with the schedule outlined in the county's long-term CSO control plan as approved in Attachment A to Ordinance 14713* and the Environmental Protection Agency/Washington state Department of Ecology Consent Decree.</p> <p>b. Consistent with the Environmental Protection Agency/Washington state Department of Ecology Consent Decree, the county may request refinements to the CSO program, including changes to the sequencing of projects, in response to changing conditions, new information and new regulations.</p> <p>5. Biosolids.</p> <p>a. King County will continue to produce Class B biosolids using anaerobic digestion at the south and west treatment plants and to implement the same process at the Brightwater treatment plant until a new technology can be used reliably. The plan also proposes that the county continue to evaluate alternative technologies to reduce the water content of biosolids while preserving their marketability. The primary objective of this evaluation will be to identify alternatives to digesters at the west treatment plant, a condition of the West Point Settlement Agreement.</p> <p>b. As part of ongoing planning for its treatment plants, King County will periodically evaluate conventional, alternative and new solids processing technologies using criteria such as product quality (class A or B), marketability, odor and other potential community impacts, impact on</p>	<p>wastewater to and treated effluent from the plants. The estimated cost, schedule and list of conveyance facility improvements, shall be included in future RWSP operational master plans, summarized in RWSP annual reports and comprehensive reviews as outlined in K.C.C. 28.86.165.</p> <p><del>b. King County will construct additional conveyance improvements (e.g., increasing conveyance and pump station capacity and extending conveyance) to accommodate increased flows in other parts of the service area to serve population growth in the smaller wastewater service basins and to prevent improper discharges from the sanitary system.</del></p> <p><del>3. I/I control.</del></p> <p><del>a. The I/I control program shall be implemented incrementally and be limited to projects that prove to be most cost effective. The estimated cost, schedule and list of I/I improvement projects, shall be included in future RWSP operational master plans, summarized in RWSP annual reports and comprehensive reviews as outlined in K.C.C. 28.86.165.</del></p> <p><del>b. The goal of the I/I control program is to reduce the expense of conveyance system improvements over time. Every ten years, beginning in 2010, the wastewater treatment division will conduct system monitoring to update hydraulic models and measure the effectiveness of I/I control and reduction in the system.</del></p> <p><del>4. CSOs.</del></p> <p><del>a. The county shall implement CSO control projects consistent with the schedule outlined in the county's long-term CSO control plan as approved in Attachment A to Ordinance 14713* and the Environmental Protection Agency/Washington state Department of Ecology Consent Decree.</del></p> <p><del>b. Consistent with the Environmental Protection Agency/Washington state Department of Ecology Consent Decree, the county may request refinements to the CSO program, including changes to the sequencing of projects, in response to changing conditions, new information and new regulations.</del></p> <p><del>5. Biosolids.</del></p> <p><del>a. King County will continue to produce Class B biosolids using anaerobic digestion at the south and west treatment plants and to implement the same process at the Brightwater treatment plant until a new technology can be used reliably. The plan also proposes that the county continue to evaluate alternative technologies to reduce the water content of biosolids while preserving their marketability. The primary objective of this evaluation will be to identify alternatives to digesters at the west treatment plant, a condition of the West Point Settlement Agreement.</del></p> <p><del>b. As part of ongoing planning for its treatment plants, King County will periodically evaluate conventional,</del></p>		

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<p>sewer rates, reliability of the treatment process, amount of land needed for the treatment facility and the number of truck trips needed to transport the biosolids produced. Based on the results of this evaluation and public comment, the executive should recommend one of three biosolids handling scenarios at any of all of the treatment plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) continue using anaerobic digestion;</li> <li>(2) supplement anaerobic digestion with another treatment technology; or</li> <li>(3) replace anaerobic digestion with another treatment technology.</li> </ul> <p>c. The estimated cost, schedule and list of biosolids improvement projects, shall be included in future RWSP operational master plans, summarized in RWSP annual reports and comprehensive reviews as outlined in K.C.C. 28.86.165.</p> <p>d. The county should continue using a public-private partnership approach to recycling biosolids such as using biosolids on working forests in King County to enhance wildlife habitat and generate long-term income from selective timber harvests.</p> <p>6. Water reuse.</p> <p>a. The south and west treatment plants should continue to produce reclaimed water for non-potable uses and explore the production of reclaimed water at new facilities. King County will explore the production of reclaimed water at new facilities and work with water suppliers to plan and implement an accelerated water reuse program that could augment existing water supplies.</p> <p>b. If a public education and involvement program on water reuse is to be developed and implemented, it shall be coordinated with water conservation education programs. The estimated cost, schedule and list of water reuse projects, shall be included in future RWSP operational master plans, summarized in RWSP annual reports and comprehensive reviews as outlined in K.C.C. 28.86.165.</p> <p>7. Community treatment systems.</p> <p>a. Any operations under these policies shall require an operational master plan as described in K.C.C. 4.04.200.C.1. Failure to submit such a plan shall cause the affected capital improvement project to be out of compliance with these policies.</p> <p>b. In addition to the requirements of K.C.C. 4.04.200.C.1, an operational master plan submitted under these policies shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) description of career retention programs that are to be structured in a manner consistent with the King County/metro merger, labor law and King County's labor contracts;</li> <li>(2) an engineering evaluation that confirms that the selected projects are most cost effective and technically efficacious and consistent with King County growth</li> </ul>	<p><del>alternative and new solids processing technologies using criteria such as product quality (class A or B), marketability, odor and other potential community impacts, impact on sewer rates, reliability of the treatment process, amount of land needed for the treatment facility and the number of truck trips needed to transport the biosolids produced. Based on the results of this evaluation and public comment, the executive should recommend one of three biosolids handling scenarios at any of all of the treatment plants:</del></p> <p><del>— (1) continue using anaerobic digestion;</del></p> <p><del>— (2) supplement anaerobic digestion with another treatment technology; or</del></p> <p><del>— (3) replace anaerobic digestion with another treatment technology.</del></p> <p><del>— c. The estimated cost, schedule and list of biosolids improvement projects, shall be included in future RWSP operational master plans, summarized in RWSP annual reports and comprehensive reviews as outlined in K.C.C. 28.86.165.</del></p> <p><del>— d. The county should continue using a public-private partnership approach to recycling biosolids such as using biosolids on working forests in King County to enhance wildlife habitat and generate long-term income from selective timber harvests.</del></p> <p><del>— 6. Water reuse.</del></p> <p><del>— a. The south and west treatment plants should continue to produce reclaimed water for non-potable uses and explore the production of reclaimed water at new facilities. King County will explore the production of reclaimed water at new facilities and work with water suppliers to plan and implement an accelerated water reuse program that could augment existing water supplies.</del></p> <p><del>— b. If a public education and involvement program on water reuse is to be developed and implemented, it shall be coordinated with water conservation education programs. The estimated cost, schedule and list of water reuse projects, shall be included in future RWSP operational master plans, summarized in RWSP annual reports and comprehensive reviews as outlined in K.C.C. 28.86.165.</del></p> <p><del>— 7. Community treatment systems.</del></p> <p><del>— a. Any operations under these policies shall require an operational master plan as described in K.C.C. 4.04.200.C.1. Failure to submit such a plan shall cause the affected capital improvement project to be out of compliance with these policies.</del></p> <p><del>— b. In addition to the requirements of K.C.C. 4.04.200.C.1, an operational master plan submitted under these policies shall include:</del></p> <p><del>— (1) description of career retention programs that are to be structured in a manner consistent with the King County/metro merger, labor law and King County's labor contracts;</del></p>		

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<p>management policies for the surrounding area; and  (3) explanation of how King County participation in community treatment systems is consistent with other water pollution abatement activities of the department of natural resources and parks, which currently operates centralized wastewater treatment facilities as contrasted with community treatment systems.</p>	<p><del>— (2) an engineering evaluation that confirms that the selected projects are most cost effective and technically efficacious and consistent with King County growth management policies for the surrounding area; and  — (3) explanation of how King County participation in community treatment systems is consistent with other water pollution abatement activities of the department of natural resources and parks, which currently operates centralized wastewater treatment facilities as contrasted with community treatment systems.}}</del></p>		