



# **BROCHURE #56**

## **ON-SITE STORMWATER**

### **MANAGEMENT FOR**

## **RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS**

### **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

Kitsap County operates under a Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit as part of the national Clean Water Act (CWA) and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). This permit requires local governments to manage and control stormwater runoff to not pollute downstream waters.

Vol 1. Chapter 4 of the Kitsap County Stormwater Design Manual (KCSDM) identifies minimum requirements for on-site stormwater management.

### **STORMWATER RUNOFF EFFECTS**

Construction activity including clearing, grading, excavating and land disturbing activity can affect the quality and quantity of stormwater runoff from the development site.

During construction, rain running over disturbed soil on the construction site can pick up sediments and other pollutants, and, if not properly controlled can carry them off the construction site.

Onsite stormwater management helps minimize stormwater runoff impacts by slowing the runoff over the ground surface, and returning rainwater to the ground where feasible.

### **WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF ON-SITE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT?**

The Stormwater Design Manual provides guidance and ensures development projects within the County employ Onsite Stormwater Management BMPs (Best Management Practices) to infiltrate, disperse, and retain stormwater runoff on-site to the extent feasible without causing flooding or erosion impacts.

### **DO ALL REQUIREMENTS IN THE STORMWATER MANUAL APPLY TO EVERY PROJECT?**

No, not all requirements apply to every development. The requirements vary depending on the project type and the size of the project. The Stormwater worksheet will help you determine which requirements apply to your project.

### **FOR A RESIDENTIAL PROJECT, HOW CAN I DETERMINE WHICH REQUIREMENTS APPLY?**

The first step is to fill out the Stormwater Worksheet. Using information about your project and parcel, this worksheet helps determine what on-site management and erosion control measures are required for your project.

Once some preliminary information is filled out, a flow chart in the worksheet assists in determining the minimum requirements as well as the level of drainage review that will be required.

The last section of the worksheet includes a list for each level of drainage review, of which documents and plans will need to be submitted with a permit application to ensure a complete review.

### **STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) AND SITE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY PERMIT (SDAP)**

The SWPPP is required on all projects. It is made up of two parts. The first is a narrative that will include information on 13 elements of the development and how those elements will be managed. The second part is a site plan that shows the information from your narrative on a map.



The SDAP is not required on all projects. Some of the factors determining the requirement include:

- Development is determined to be a Large Project
- Connection to a public storm drainage system
- Grading activity meets the threshold
- Land clearing on slopes greater than 30% or within mandatory setbacks
- Construction in a critical drainage area
- Contributes to an existing drainage problem

There are more detailed brochures available on the SWPPP and the SDAP.

### **COULD A RESIDENTIAL PROJECT REQUIRE AN ENGINEERED DESIGN FOR ON-SITE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT?**

Residential projects that fall within the “small project” threshold do not typically require an engineered design. A professional engineer is required when one or more of the following conditions exists:

- Land use, building, or development on real property which meets the definition of a large project.
- Improvement within the boundaries of Kitsap County rights-of-way for which Kitsap County will ultimately assume responsibility for maintenance.
- Site development activity where the County determines it is in the public’s best interest to require that certain submittal documents be prepared by a Professional Civil Engineer.
- Whenever an engineer is required by the Kitsap manual, including but not limited to design of conveyance, on-site storm water management, flow control, and water quality treatment BMPs.

Keep in mind that areas of critical concern (i.e., poor drainage areas, steep slopes, waterfront) or plat conditions may require the involvement of a geotechnical and/or civil engineer.

These types of critical concerns may be identified early by looking at the map layers for a property in [Kitsap County’s Parcel Search](#) tool. Projects that are considered a “small project” and need engineered design will require a Simplified Drainage Review – Engineered or Abbreviated Drainage Review – Engineered.

