



City of Washougal
Stormwater Requirements Determination and Declaration
Permit Center
211 39th Street, Washougal, WA 98671
(360) 835-2662, ext. 292 • [City of Washougal Stormwater](#)

Does My Development or Construction Project Require a Stormwater Permit?

To protect surface waters from pollutants, sedimentation, and erosion, Washougal requires stormwater runoff to be managed during construction and after construction is complete. Certain projects require a stormwater permit from the City to ensure compliance with the following stormwater standards:

- Washougal Municipal Code – Chapter 14.28, Stormwater Utility
- Washougal Engineering Standards for Public Works Construction
 - Chapter 2 – Erosion Control, Clearing and Grading
 - Chapter 4 – Storm Drainage
- 2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington as adopted by the Washougal Engineering Standards for Public Works Construction

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

This form is required to be submitted with all grading, development, and building permit applications.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THIS FORM

Fill out the **Stormwater Requirements Determination and Declaration** (this form) to determine whether your project requires a stormwater permit. Submit this form to the Building Department for verification.

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Date Submitted: _____

Project Address: _____

Applicant Name: _____

Related Permit Number (if known), e.g. grading permit, building permit: _____

PREPARATION

The type of stormwater permit depends on how much land will be disturbed and how much land will be covered when the project is complete. Fill in the table below to prepare to make a determination. Definitions of terms are on page 2.

	Impact	Area
A	New hard surfaces	(ft ²)
B	Replaced hard surfaces	(ft ²)
C	Total New + Replaced (add lines A & B)	(ft ²)
D	Total land disturbing activity	(ft ²)
	For sites over 0.75 acres, fill in E	
E	Vegetation (including pasture) converted to lawn/landscape	(acres)
	For sites over 2.5 acres, fill in F	
F	Native vegetation converted to pasture	(acres)

Site Plan Exhibit:

Applicant is required to attach a site plan exhibit that clearly displays and distinguishes all new surface types (both pervious and non-pervious). The exhibit should clearly identify all measurements or provide an engineered scalable drawing for the impervious surface types only for the City to verify impervious surface area.

Check box that exhibit is attached

Useful Links and Information:

NOI for Industrial Activity

Notice of Intent (NOI) for Industrial Activity is the application form for coverage under the Industrial Stormwater General Permit (ISGP). The Department of Ecology has identified industrial facilities in need of an ISGP by the NAICs code they operate under. Facilities that operate under a NAICs code identified in Table 1 of the Permit and discharge stormwater off their property into waters of the state generally need coverage under the ISGP and should submit a ISGP NOI.

NOI for Industrial Activity can be found here: [Industrial Stormwater General Permit - Department of Ecology](#)

NOI Construction Activity

Notice of Intent (NOI) for Construction Activity is the application form for coverage under the Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSGP). Runoff from construction sites can modify pH and transport sediment and other pollutants to downstream stormwater infrastructure or receiving waters. Implementing sediment and erosion control measures at construction sites helps reduce costs and liabilities while protecting our water. Coverage under the CSGP is required for construction activities that include clearing, grading, excavation, and soil disturbing activities that results in the disturbance of one or more acres and should submit a CSGP NOI.

NOI for Construction Activity can be found here: [Construction Stormwater General Permit - Department of Ecology](#)

UIC Well Registration Requirements & Information

The Department of Ecology regulates Underground Injection Control (UIC) — or injection wells — in Washington through its UIC program. All owners must register their wells before use. UICs are structures built to allow fluids to flow into the ground (usually) under the force of gravity. The most common UIC in Washington is a drywell. Other common types of injection wells include drainfields (septic systems), infiltration trenches containing perforated pipes, underground stormwater chambers, and aquifer storage and recover (ASR) wells. You do not need to register the type of injection well you would use at home to collect residential roof-runoff or prevent a basement from flooding. Registration is not required for most injection wells meant to serve a single-family home or duplex. **However, for residential or site developments, this will be a requirement prior to release of engineering.**

Registration requirements & information for UICs can be found here: [UIC Registration - Department of Ecology](#)

Signature:

Applicant's Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

By signing below, I certify that I have read and examined this application and know the same to be true and correct.

***Approval
City Use Only***

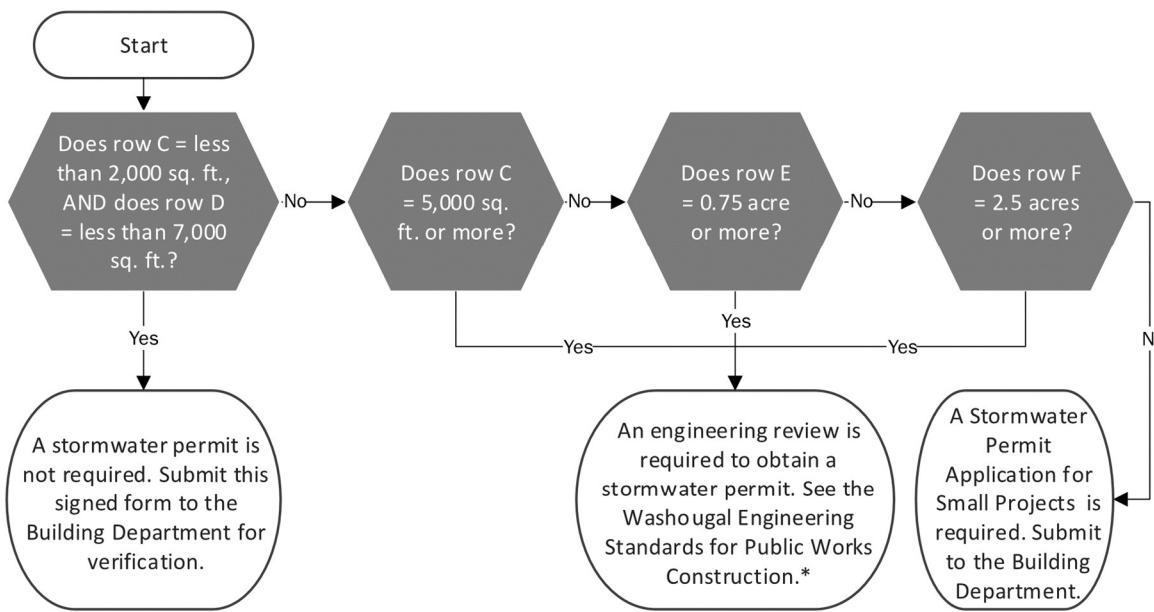
Check By:

Approved / Denied

Date:

FLOW CHART - DETERMINATION

Using the table above, follow the flow chart and determine which type of stormwater permit is required. Circle each step.



* If the project is a single-family home, duplex, or small commercial construction (either new construction or additions/remodels) and uses Full Dispersion (BMP T5.30) to manage all stormwater runoff, then the Stormwater Permit Application for Small Projects may be used instead of the engineering review.

DEFINITIONS

Converted Vegetation

The area where vegetation is replaced with a different type of vegetation that creates more runoff or more polluted runoff.

Conversion of vegetation to lawn or landscaping means that native vegetation, pasture, scrub/shrub, or unmaintained non-native vegetation (e.g., Himalayan blackberry) is replaced with lawn or landscaped areas.

Conversion of native vegetation to pasture means that native vegetation (defined below) is replaced with pasture. If native vegetation is converted to lawn or landscaping, it does not meet this definition.

Hard Surface

An impervious surface, a permeable pavement, or a vegetated roof.

Replaced Hard Surface means the removal of a structure down to the foundation and replacement or the removal of any other hard surface down to bare soil or base course and replacement.

Impervious Surface

A non-vegetated surface which either prevents or reduces the entry of rain water into the soil. Common impervious surfaces include roof tops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and macadam or other surfaces that similarly impede the natural infiltration of stormwater.

Land Disturbing Activity

Any 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, and excavation. Compaction associated with stabilization of structures and road construction is a land disturbing activity. Landscape maintenance and gardening are not land disturbing activity.

Native Vegetation

Vegetation comprised of plant species, other than noxious weeds, that are indigenous to the coastal region of the Pacific Northwest and which reasonably could have been expected to naturally occur on the site. Examples include trees such as Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, alder, big-leaf maple, and vine maple; shrubs such as willow, elderberry, salmonberry and salal; and herbaceous plants such as sword fern, foam flower, and fireweed.

Vegetation Conversion

See "Converted Vegetation."