

# Tier 1 Stormwater Control Plan

## For Small (Tier 1) Land Development Projects

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Development projects that create or replace 2,500 sf or more of impervious surface (roofs or pavement) must incorporate specific measures to reduce stormwater runoff. This Stormwater Control Plan template applies to Small Tier 1 Projects<sup>1</sup>. Please complete the following template and include with your land use permit application submittal.

It is fairly easy to accomplish the stormwater requirements for most small land development projects. However, compliance must be carefully documented. The municipal stormwater staff will review your Tier 1 Stormwater Control Plan, site plan, and associated permit submittals to confirm that the following design strategies have been incorporated:

- Limit disturbance of creeks and natural drainage features
- Minimize compaction of highly permeable soils
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at the site to the minimum area needed to build the project, allow access, and provide fire protection
- Minimize impervious surfaces by concentrating improvements on the least-sensitive portions of the site, while leaving the remaining land in a natural undisturbed state
- Minimize stormwater runoff by implementing one or more site design measures, consistent with the checklist below.

Here are the simple step-by-step instructions for completing a Tier 1 Stormwater Control Plan for Small (Tier 1) Land Development projects:

### Step 1: Project Data Form

Complete all fields in the Project Data form. Select one or more runoff reduction measures.

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<sup>1</sup> Projects that create or replace 5,000 sf or more of impervious surface (not single-family), and all other projects including single-family projects that create or replace 15,000 sf or more of impervious surface, require a more comprehensive *Stormwater Control Plan*. Please see Santa Barbara County's Stormwater Technical Guide for more information, including definition of "net impervious" as applicable. [www.sbprojectcleanwater.org](http://www.sbprojectcleanwater.org)

## Step 2: Delineate Impervious Areas and Runoff Reduction Measures

**Delineate the impervious area.** On an attached site plan or sketch, show the impervious area—for example, a roof, or portion of a roof, or a paved area—that will drain to your runoff reduction measure. Typically these delineations follow roof ridge lines or grade breaks. Alternatively, show the type and extent of pervious paving. An example sketch follows.

**Indicate the location and type of runoff reduction measure(s) you've selected.** On the site plan or sketch, show the reduction measure(s) selected. At least one measure is required that is designed to minimize runoff from some amount of impervious area.

## Step 3: Complete Checklist and Submit Your Tier 1 Stormwater Control Plan

For each measure selected, fill out the brief checklist to verify that your design meets the minimum standards. Include the checklist with your Stormwater Control Plan.

This Stormwater Control Plan will accompany your land use application submittal and include:

1. Project Data form including the runoff reduction measures(s) selected
2. Site plan or sketch showing runoff management from impervious areas (see attached)
3. Checklist of runoff reduction measures design standards (see below)

## Tier 1 Stormwater Control Plan Project Data

[Complete all fields]

<b>Project Name / Case File Number</b>	
<b>Project Location</b> [Street Address if available, or intersection and/or APN]	
<b>Name of Owner or Developer</b>	
<b>Project Type and Description</b> [Examples: “Single Family Residence,” “Parking Lot Addition,” “Retail and Parking”]	
<b>Total New Impervious Surface Area (square feet)</b> [Sum of currently pervious areas that will be covered with new impervious surfaces]	
<b>Total Replaced Impervious Surface Area</b> [Sum of currently impervious areas that will be covered with new impervious surfaces.]	
<b>Total Pre-Project Impervious Surface Area</b>	
<b>Total Post-Project Impervious Surface Area</b>	
<b>Runoff Reduction Measure(s) Selected</b> (Check one or more)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Disperse runoff from roofs or pavement to vegetated area <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Permeable pavement <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cisterns or Rain Barrels <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Bioretention Facility or Planter Box

## Stormwater Control Plan Runoff Reduction Measures Design Standards Checklist

### Measure 1: Disperse runoff from roofs or pavement to vegetated areas.

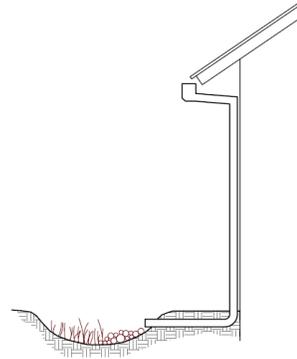
This is the simplest option. Downspouts can be directed to flat or concave vegetated areas adjacent to buildings or extended via pipes to reach such vegetated areas further away. Paved areas can be designed with curb cuts, or without curbs, to direct flow into surrounding vegetation.

On the site plan, show:

- Each impervious area from which runoff will be directed, and its square footage.
- The vegetated areas that will receive runoff, and the approximate square footage of each.
- If necessary, explain in notes on the plan how runoff will be routed from impervious surfaces to vegetated areas.

Confirm the following standards are met:

- Pervious areas must be relatively flat and if graded, the surface should be slightly concave. Tributary impervious square footage in no instance exceeds twice the square footage of the receiving pervious area. On your sketch, show rough dimensions that will confirm this criterion is met.
- Roof areas collect runoff and route it to the receiving pervious area via gutters and downspouts.
- Paved areas are sloped so drainage is routed to the receiving pervious area.
- Runoff is dispersed across the vegetated area (for example, with a splash block) to avoid erosion and promote infiltration.
- Vegetated area has amended soils, vegetation, and irrigation as required to maintain soil stability and permeability.
- Any area drains within the vegetated area have inlets at least 3 inches above surrounding grade.
- Additional comments: \_\_\_\_\_



Connecting a roof leader to a vegetated area. The head from the eave height makes it possible to route roof drainage some distance away from the building.

## Measure 2: Permeable Pavement

Permeable pavements may include pervious concrete, pervious asphalt, porous pavers, crushed aggregate, open pavers with grass or plantings (turf block), open pavers with gravel, or solid pavers with open (non-grouted) joints.

Show on your site plan:

- Location, extent and types of pervious pavements.

Confirm the following standards are met:

- No erodible areas drain on to permeable pavement.
- Subgrade compaction is minimal.
- Reservoir base course is of open-graded crushed stone. Base depth (3" or more) is adequate to retain rainfall and support design loads (more depth may be required).
- No subdrain is included or, if a subdrain is included, outlet elevation is a minimum of 3 inches above bottom of base course.
- Subgrade is level and slopes are not so steep that subgrade is prone to erosion.
- Rigid edge is provided to retain granular pavements and unit pavers.
- Solid unit pavers, if used, are set in sand or gravel with minimum 3/8 inch gaps between the pavers. Joints are filled with an open-graded aggregate free of fines.
- Permeable concrete or porous asphalt, if used, are installed by industry-certified professionals according to the vendor's recommendations.
- Selection and location of pavements incorporates Americans with Disabilities Act requirements (if applicable), site aesthetics, and uses.
- Additional comments: \_\_\_\_\_



Check with local Fire Department for applicability criteria using permeable pavement.

### Measure 3: Cisterns or Rain Barrels

Use of cisterns or rain barrels to comply with this requirement may be subject to municipality approval. Planning and Building Permits may be required for very large systems.

Show on your site plan:

- Impervious areas tributary to each cistern or rain barrel.
- Location of each cistern or rain barrel.



Confirm the following standards are met:

- Rain barrels are sited at or above grade on a sound and level surface at or near gutter downspouts.
- Gutters tributary to rain barrels are screened with a leaf guard or maximum 1/2-inch to 3/4-inch-minimum corrosion-resistant metallic hardware fabric.
- Water collected will be used for irrigation only.
- Openings are screened with a corrosion-resistant metallic fine mesh (1/16 inch or smaller) to prevent mosquito harborage.
- Lids are secured to prevent entry by children.
- Rain barrels and gutters are to be cleaned annually.
- Additional comments: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Measure 4: Bioretention Facility or Planter Box

An above-ground planter box may be appropriate if the development site lacks level landscaped areas for dispersion and pervious pavements are not practical. Planter boxes and bioretention facilities can treat runoff from impervious surfaces 25 times their area (sizing factor of 0.04).

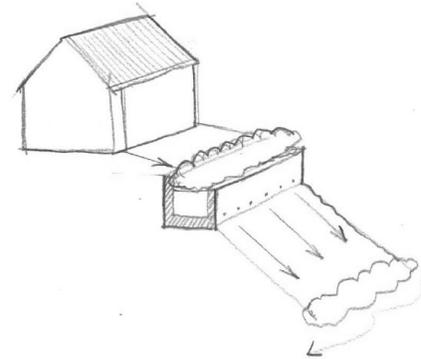
Detailed design guidance for bioretention facilities is in the *Stormwater Technical Guide*.

Show on your site plan:

- Impervious areas tributary to the facility.
- Location and footprint of facility.

Confirm the following standards are met:

- Ponding depth is 4"-6" minimum.
- Minimum 18" depth soil mix (60%-70% sand; 30%-40% compost) with minimum long-term infiltration rate of 5"/hour.
- Surface area of soil mix is a minimum 0.04 times the tributary impervious area.
- "Class 2 permeable" (Caltrans specification 68-2.02(F)(3) drainage layer 12" deep.
- No filter fabric.
- Perforated pipe (PVC SDR 35 or approved equivalent) underdrain.
- Connection with sufficient head to storm drain or discharge point.
- Underdrain has a clean-out port consisting of a vertical, rigid, non-perforated PVC pipe, connected to the underdrain via a sweep bend, with a minimum diameter of 4" and a watertight cap.
- Overflow outlet connected to a downstream storm drain or approved discharge point.
- Planter is set level.
- Emergency spillage will be safely conveyed overland.
- Plantings are suitable to the climate, exposure, and a well-drained soil.
- Irrigation system, if any, controlled as a separate zone.
- Additional comments: \_\_\_\_\_



Flow-through planter built into a hillside. Flows from the underdrain and overflow must be directed in accordance with local requirements.

## Useful Resources

The following references may be useful for design. Designs must meet the minimum standard specifications herein.

Santa Barbara Project Clean Water Stormwater Technical Guide. Available at <http://www.sbprojectcleanwater.org>

Start At the Source: Design Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality.  
Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association, 1999.

California Nevada Cement Association, [www.cncpc.org](http://www.cncpc.org)

[Specifier's Guide for Pervious Concrete](#), Colorado Ready Mixed Concrete Association. [www.crmca.org](http://www.crmca.org)  
Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute  
<http://www.icpi.org/>

Porous Pavements, by Bruce K. Ferguson. 2005. ISBN 0-8493-2670-2

## Stormwater Control Plan Example Sketch

The example below illustrates the level of detail required. This site plan addresses two Runoff Reduction Measures: permeable paving and dispersing runoff to vegetated areas.

Not to Scale

