SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF PROJECT PLAN APPROVAL

The following Standard Conditions list standards that apply to new development projects that fall under the Flood Control District's authority to review. It is neither intended as, nor does it establish, a legal standard for these functions. Special situations may call for variation from these conditions, subject to Flood Control District approval, or such other approval as may be specifically provided for. These Standard Conditions, as well as earlier versions, do not apply and have not applied to existing facilities, nor are they intended to imply that existing facilities need any improvements, unless the Flood Control District requires such improvements through development project approval.

General

1. All developments shall comply with all applicable requirements of the most current: (County codes may be viewed online at http://bpc.iserver.net/codes/stbarb/)
   - Santa Barbara County's Floodplain Management Ordinance (Santa Barbara County Code (SBCC) Chapter 15A, "Floodplain Management");
   - Santa Barbara County's Setback Ordinance (SBCC Chapter 15B, "Development Along Watercourses"); and
   - SBCC Chapter 24, "Offenses, Miscellaneous," Section 24-7, "Watercourses - Erecting buildings, etc., which obstruct flow prohibited."

2. The applicant shall provide a site plan of the proposed development showing the limits of the special flood hazard areas and base flood elevations as they appear on the most current Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood insurance rate map (FIRM). Flood maps may be viewed online at http://msc.fema.gov/

3. The applicant shall provide a site plan of the proposed development showing the top of bank along those parts of a watercourse which are included within the areas of special flood hazard shown in the flood insurance rate maps and along those parts of a watercourse which lie between areas of special flood hazard on the same watercourse.

4. New development shall mitigate for increased runoff by directing drainage to an acceptable watercourse, improving downstream facilities, mitigating the increased runoff on-site, and/or as otherwise required by the Public Works Director. Runoff shall be conveyed safely to prevent erosion from slopes and/or channels. Natural drainage systems shall be utilized to the maximum extent practical. Disturbed slopes shall be vegetated with appropriate native or drought tolerant vegetation, permanent channel crossings shall be stabilized, and energy dissipaters such as riprap will be used at outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits or channels that enter unlined channels to minimize erosion potential.

5. Improvements may be required to intercept and convey off-site and on-site runoff through the project site to a District approved water course or drainage facility.

6. Development located within the limits of floodplain/floodway as shown on the current FIRM may be required to process a conditional letter of map revision prior to map recordation or zoning clearance.

7. All developments shall comply with all applicable requirements of the most current Standard Conditions for Project Plan Approval-Water Quality Best Management Practices, as administered by the Santa Barbara County Public Works Department, Project Clean Water.

8. Development located within "Special Problems Areas" as defined in Article XIII of the Santa Barbara County Building Code may be subject to additional conditions of approval.

9. Development located within the Repetitive Loss Zone as described in Board Resolution No. 92-138 and the Floodplain Management Plan may be subject to additional conditions of approval.

10. Development located within the Orcutt Planning Area may be subject to Regional Drainage Impact Mitigation Fees, payable prior to map recordation or zoning clearance.

Design

1. The applicant submits the Grading and/or Improvement plans directly to the Flood Control District for plan check. A plan check fee deposit made payable to the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District shall accompany the initial submittal. The plan check fee deposit shall be the amount as shown in the current District fee schedule. The Agreement for Payment of Plan Check Fees form is attached and is filled out by the applicant upon the initial submittal.

2. Hydrologic studies prepared by a California-licensed civil engineer shall be made of the watershed area contributing drainage to the project. Both calculations and clearly marked watershed maps shall be submitted at the plan check submittal for approval by the Public Works Director. Contributing areas shall be based on natural contours or an accepted master drainage plan. Drainage quantities shall be derived from considerations that include expected future development of the watershed, soil types, historical storm data and gradient of terrain. These considerations must receive approval by the Public Works Director. For most major channels, discharge rates will be supplied by the Public Works Director.

3. Storm drains and drainage inlets shall be sized for a peak 25-year runoff event with a positive overland escape design for a 100-year storm. Storm drains shall be constructed of at least Class III reinforced concrete pipe with a minimum diameter of 18" unless other materials, pipe classifications, or sizes are approved by the Public Works Director. When an existing culvert is to be extended and/or the grade changed, a concrete collar must be used.

4. Storm drains and drainage inlets in sump conditions shall be sized for a 100-year storm and shall provide positive overland escape. The overland escape path must be constructed in a manner to transport the peak rate of runoff assuming all storm drains are inoperative.

5. The minimum width of an easement for the installation of a storm drain shall be the pipe diameter plus 6 inches on both sides for the pipe trench, plus the distance of a 1:1 trench slope projected from the bottom of the pipe to the ground. All storm drain easements to be dedicated to the Flood Control District shall be permanently separated from the underlying residential properties by a 42" high chain link fence, or other District-approved fence type.

6. Drainage inlets shall be located and designed in a manner to assure an adequate travel lane with no more than 10 cubic feet per second conveyed per gutter, within the curbs in a 10-year storm. All 25-year storm flows shall be contained within the curbs or other conveyance as otherwise approved. Drainage design of public roadways shall conform to the requirements of the roadway's owner. At least one lane free of water in each direction shall be provided in the 10- and 25-year storm events for arterial, major and industrial street classifications; 100-year storm flows shall be contained within the right-of-way or private street easement. Drainage inlet design shall follow the methods outlined in the Federal Highway Administration's H.E.C. No. 22 (http://isddc.dot.gov/OLPFiles/FHWA/010593.pdf), as approved by the Flood Control District. Only curb opening inlets (no grated inlets) shall be used in sump conditions.

7. Manholes must conform to the County Standard Details within the Santa Barbara County Public Works Engineering Design Standards. Spacing of manholes shall conform to the following table:

Pipe Size, *d*	Manhole Spacing
$d \leq 30$ in	200 ft (with numerous horizontal angles/bends)
	300 ft
30 in $< d <$ 45 in	400 ft
$d \geq 45$ in	500 ft

Manholes shall also be provided in accordance with the following criteria:
a) Where there is a sudden change in pipe size or slope.
b) At the junctions of two converging pipes of approximately the same size.
c) At junctions where the side inlet diameter is greater than half of the main line diameter.
d) At junctions where the side inlet flow is greater than half of the main line flow.

8. The runoff calculations for storm drain design shall be based on the Rational Method. The Time of Concentration (T_C) shall be calculated as follows:
a) For agricultural areas, use the Nomograph attached to these Standard Conditions.
b) For urban areas, $T_C = T_T + T_L$ (Travel Time + Lot Time)

$$\text{Travel Time (min)} = \frac{L}{60V}$$

L = length (ft)
V = average velocity ($^{ft}/_{sec}$)

Lot Time = 10 min

9. Rainfall Intensity curves and Rainfall Coefficient vs. Rainfall Intensity curves incorporated into the District's "Program Rational-XL" shall be used in drainage design unless otherwise directed. Curves are downloadable at http://www.countyofsb.org/pwd/water/downloads.htm.

10. Projects shall be designed with a clearly defined permanent overland escape path (preferably a street) for storm runoff. The escape path shall be free of obstructions including and not limited to fencing, landscaping and sound walls. Downhill cul-de-sacs are discouraged as overland escape. Downhill sump cul-de-sacs shall have an improved dedicated overland escape.

11. The lowest finish floor elevation of all new structures shall be at least 2 feet above the 100-year water surface elevation. Graded lot pads with slab on grade foundations shall be at least 1.5 feet above the 100-year water surface elevation, with finish floor 2 feet above 100-year water surface elevation. Finish floor elevations may be increased if deemed necessary by the Public Works Director. Finish floor elevations shall be higher than the water surface elevations of the overland escape of adjacent streets, bridges and other obstructions.

12. Grading and improvement plans for drainage improvements signed by a California-licensed civil engineer shall include the following information:

    a) The design energy and hydraulic grade lines shall be on the Improvement or Underground Storm Drain profiles. Junction losses are to be calculated by the pressure plus momentum theory.
    b) The 100-year energy and hydraulic grade lines shall be shown on plans and profiles for open channel designs.
    c) Hydraulic data shall be included on engineering plans for all drainage improvements including channels and pipes as required by the Public Works Director.
    d) Storm drain center lines and drainage inlet locations shall be identified on the Grading Plans.
    e) Hydraulic/hydrologic studies shall be prepared, signed and stamped by the California-licensed civil engineer who signs the improvement plans. The final, District-approved study shall be submitted to the District in hard copy and PDF format.

13. Detention basins are required by the District to reduce the post-development peak storm water runoff discharge rate as specifically defined below:

    - In all areas of the County of Santa Barbara, except New Cuyama
    - Other areas of the County if downstream facilities are determined by the Public Works Director to be inadequate.

    Basins shall be designed to meet the following standards:

    a) Hydrologic/Hydraulic Analysis: The hydrologic/hydraulic analysis of detention basins shall be performed by a California-licensed civil engineer using a commercially available version of the Santa Barbara Urban Hydrograph method or District approved equivalent.

b) The following optional input parameters must be used with SBUH:

- Runoff Method: SBUH
- Pond Routing Method: Storage-Indication
- Rainfall Distribution: SCS 24-hour, Type I distribution
- Antecedent Moisture Condition: AMC II
- Hydrograph ordinate time increment: 0.10 hour
- Rainfall Amounts, 24-hour totals:

Area	2-Year	5-Year	10-Year	25-Year	50-Year	100-Year
Buellton/Santa Ynez	2.83 in.	4.10 in.	4.93 in.	5.97 in.	6.72 in.	7.45 in.
Lompoc	2.20	3.17	3.82	4.62	5.20	5.76
Los Alamos	2.01	2.92	3.51	4.25	4.79	5.30
Sisquoc	1.89	2.74	3.30	3.99	4.49	4.98
South Coast	3.20	4.61	5.55	6.71	7.56	8.38
Santa Maria/Orcutt	1.81	2.62	3.15	3.81	4.29	4.76

- Hydrologic soil groups for areas within Santa Barbara County can be determined on-line at: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/

- Curve numbers for hydrologic soil groups per Tables 2-2A through 2-2D (Runoff curve numbers) of "TR-55, Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds," published by USDA NRCS. TR-55 may be viewed on-line at: ftp://ftp.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/downloads/hydrology_hydraulics/tr55/tr55.pdf

- Information on computing composite curve numbers to account for unconnected impervious areas and low-impact development (LID) design components is given in TR-55 and "Low-Impact Development Hydrologic Analysis" prepared by Prince George's County, Maryland, a portion of which may be viewed online at: http://www.countyofsb.org/pwd/water/derev.htm

  If LID design elements are considered in the hydrologic analysis of the project, those elements must be guaranteed to remain in place for the lifetime of the project. This guarantee must be demonstrated in the form of a written statement from the owner and/or inclusion in the development's Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions.

- Basin data required to be submitted for District review includes:
  1. Basin input parameters listed above;
  2. Watershed map;
  3. Soil Survey Map/Hydrologic Soil Group for watershed, including copy of Soil Survey Map of subject property;

4. Specifics of proposed development (area, time of concentration, including time of concentration and composite curve number calculations);
5. Proposed basin geometry;
6. Proposed outlet works and resultant outlet works hydraulics;
7. Peak depth, peak outflow, peak storage;
8. Inflow volume, outflow volume;
9. Plotted inflow and outflow hydrographs.

c) Volume:

- Orcutt/Santa Maria and Vandenberg Village/Mission Hills: Basins shall be designed with:
    1. Not less than 0.07 acre feet per acre for residential developments or 0.10 acre feet per acre for commercial/industrial developments; and
    2. A gravity bleeder line that reduces storm water runoff (maximum outflow discharge) from a 25-year 24-hour storm event developed condition to 0.07 cubic feet per second per acre.
- Orcutt/Santa Maria, easterly of US 101: Basins shall be designed with:
    1. Not less than 0.07 acre feet per acre for residential developments or 0.10 acre feet per acre for commercial/industrial developments; and
    2. A gravity bleeder line that reduces storm water runoff (maximum outflow discharge) from a 100-year 24-hour storm event developed condition to 0.07 cubic feet per second per acre.
- Orcutt/Santa Maria, within areas of 'ineffective watershed' as shown on Plate 2 of the Flood Insurance Study of the City of Santa Maria dated December 1976: Due to the enormous volume of sumps located within the Ineffective Watershed Area (IFA), the IFA is considered to contribute no surface runoff to the surrounding area. Development proposed within areas of IFA shall be designed to not divert runoff from historical drainage patterns and in outflow discharge rates that do not exceed pre-development amounts.
- Greenhouses: Basins shall provide detention for the 2- through 100-year 24-hour storm events, where appropriate. Maximum outflow discharge rates of the post-development condition shall not exceed 75 percent of the calculated pre-development runoff.
- Santa Ynez Valley and South Coast: Basins shall provide detention such that the post-development peak storm water runoff discharge rate shall not exceed the pre-development rate for the 2-year through 100-year storm events.
- Other areas of the County: Basin volume standards will be determined on a case by case basis by the Public Works Director.

d) All detention basins shall be free draining. Terminal basins (i.e. pumped basins) are not allowed.

e) Above ground detention basins shall be designed to meet the following standards:

- Low flow drainage: The bottom of the basin shall have a positive-draining gradient flowing to the outlet with a gravel-backfilled filter fabric encased trench to capture nuisance flow runoff. The trench shall be of sufficient size considering the characteristics of the native soils.
- Outflow Device: Outlet pipes shall be oversized (18 inch minimum) with an orifice restriction (if necessary) to limit outflow to the maximum outflow discharges listed above. Orifice restriction plates shall be removable for emergency situations. A removable trash rack shall be provided at the outlet. Orifice plates and trash racks shall be galvanized. Mounting hardware shall utilize stainless steel bolts.
- Emergency Overflow: An emergency overflow spillway shall be sized for the peak 100-year 24-hour storm runoff. The spillway shall be engineered and shall be reinforced concrete and shall provide appropriate downstream energy dissipation. The spillway shall be designed with a minimum of 12 inches of freeboard above the 100-year 24-hour calculated spill water surface elevation.
- Slopes: Maximum side slopes shall be four horizontal to one vertical on interior slopes and two horizontal to one vertical on exterior slopes. A District-approved soil cement core mix design, or a two sack slurry trench shall be required on all filled levee sections. A geotechnical engineering report shall be provided for all fill levee sections. The report shall address remedial grading, benching, and slope stability of the levee sections.
- Access Ramp: A graded 16-foot wide maintenance access ramp shall be provided down into the basin near the outlet. A 16-foot wide commercial driveway approach shall be provided where curb and gutter front the maintenance ramp.
- Fencing: On facilities to be dedicated to the Flood Control District, perimeter fencing (minimum height of 42 inches) shall be required on all basins exceeding two feet in depth or where interior side slopes are steeper than six horizontal to one vertical. A double eight-foot wide swing gate (16 feet total) shall be provided at the access ramp. Perimeter fencing on facilities to remain private is at the option of the applicant.
- Landscaping: The Flood Control District shall review and approve of any proposed basin landscape plan. Landscape planting shall be selected to be as maintenance free as possible. No trees and /or shrubs are to be planted within 15 feet of the basin outlet. Floating objects such as railroad ties and landscape bark are not permissible.
- Ownership, maintenance: Ownership of the basin and maintenance thereof is the responsibility of the owner/subdivider. A notarized Maintenance Agreement is required as described later in these conditions.

f) Underground detention systems shall be designed to meet the following standards:

- Application: The use of underground detention systems will be allowed on certain projects at the discretion of the Flood Control District. There is no guarantee that underground systems will be accepted on every project. Projects under consideration must have suitable site topography, acceptable downstream conditions, and shall provide evidence that there is an appropriate entity in place to provide long term maintenance.
- Products/Materials: The products/materials and installation of underground systems shall meet all applicable ASTM and AASHTO standards, at the discretion of Flood Control.
- Manufacturer Certification: A letter or certification from the manufacturer stating that the product design meets their requirements and constraints shall submitted to Flood Control. The Engineer of record who stamps the drawings still has overall responsibility for the design and functionality of the system.
- System Design: Underground systems may be designed with an open bottom or as a closed system. Open bottom systems are encouraged for water quality benefits. However, no credit toward the required detention volume as a result of infiltration is allowed. The bottom slope of the chamber shall be taken into consideration while calculating the available volume of the system. Systems shall be oversized 10% above the calculated required volume, or shall provide 12" of freeboard above the maximum calculated water surface elevation.
- Geotechnical Authorization: A letter from a registered Geotechnical Engineer shall be submitted to Flood Control for all open bottom systems, stating that the behavior of native soils will not be adversely impacted by the introduction of water into the soil.
- Underground systems using aggregate void space as storage volume may account for the assumed or calculated void ratio multiplied by a factor of 0.75 as the available storage volume. Material lab testing may be required to verify the assumed void ratio. Systems utilizing aggregate void space as storage volume shall have a positive outlet, and shall use a geotextile filter to separate the aggregate material from the surrounding soils.
- Outflow Device: All underground systems shall be free draining. Outlet pipes shall be oversized (12 inch minimum) with an orifice restriction (if necessary) to limit outflow to the maximum outflow discharges listed above. Orifice restriction plates shall be removable for emergency situations. Orifice plates shall be galvanized. Mounting hardware shall utilize stainless steel bolts.
- Emergency Overflow: Underground systems shall be designed to overflow back onto the project site in the event of a blockage, rather than bypassing the system. Underground overflow weirs are not allowed. This will provide clear visual evidence of system failure and the need for maintenance, while protecting downstream properties from the additional overflows. Overflow onto the project site shall be designed not to affect any structures or utilities.
- Pretreatment: All flows entering the underground system shall be pre-treated with an appropriate best management practice approved by Flood Control to filter out debris, trash, and sediments. Pretreatment chambers designed as part of the main underground storage chamber shall not be counted towards the overall volume

requirements of that system. Underground pretreatment units shall have physical accessibility for inspection and maintenance.

- Ownership, maintenance: Ownership of the underground system and maintenance thereof is the responsibility of the owner/subdivider. A maintenance plan shall be submitted, and a notarized Maintenance Agreement as described later in these conditions is required.

14. Drainage improvements proposed to be dedicated to Flood Control shall be shown on stand-alone improvement plan and profile sheets. (These sheets may be incorporated within the project's overall plan set.)

15. Development located within V-zones (Coastal High Hazard Areas) shall follow the recommendations presented in the guidance document "Coastal Construction Manual" published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. A registered civil engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with said guidance document (http://www.fema.gov/pdf/rebuild/mat/fema499/hgcc_fact05.pdf).

16. A completed Floodproofing Certificate for Non-residential Structures (FEMA Form 81-65, http://www.fema.gov/pdf/nfip/manual200610/08cert.pdf) is required for all such buildings located within a Special Flood Hazard Area.

17. Encroachments in the regulatory floodway require a registered civil engineer to submit a "no-rise" certification stating that the encroachments would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the base flood discharge. See attachment for certification form.

18. The Flood Control District shall review and approve of any proposed landscape plan.

19. The District reserves the right to modify these conditions as site conditions warrant.

Prior to Final Map Recordation/Zoning Clearance

1. Dedication of real property for drainage within the subdivision shall be provided. Easements shall be dedicated on the Final Map or dedicated by a separate instrument. The Developer shall reimburse the District for all costs associated with easement processing and acceptance.

2. Drainage easements for off-site drainage conveyances shall be acquired and presented to Flood Control. A title report shall accompany these easements.

3. The Maintenance Agreement (Subdivider's or Owner's Agreement) shall be notarized and is a condition of approval for development. The agreement will be perpetual and will require the present and future owners of the property to be responsible for the construction, ownership and maintenance of the private drainage improvements of the development.

4. Electronic drawings in PDF format of the fully approved Grading and/or Drainage Plans, Improvement Plans, Landscaping Plans, and Final Map shall be submitted to the District on compact disc along with one set of signed prints of the same.

5. A copy of the project's Conditions, Covenants & Restrictions for the Homeowners Association shall be submitted to the District for approval.

6. Surety Bonds for drainage improvements in amounts approved by the Public Works Director shall be posted with the Public Works Department for work inside the public right-of-way and with the Planning & Development Department for work outside the public right-of-way.

7. Pursuant to County Ordinance 4536, the developer must submit evidence that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by Federal or State law, including a §404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1334), a California Department of Fish and Game Streambed Alternation Agreement (1603) and a §401 Water Quality Certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The developer's attention is directed to his obligation to obtain all City and County permits/approvals as required, as well as the approval of the underlining property owner(s) of record.

8. Prior to issuance of Building Permits, any fill material required to elevate building pads above the 100-year base flood elevation shall be compacted to a minimum of 90% relative maximum density per ASTM D-1557, and observed and reported by a Registered Civil Engineer.

Construction

1. The developer shall obtain a Temporary Entry Permit from the District prior to construction of proposed improvements located within District right-of-way or interfacing with District facilities. A fee is required. The District shall be notified by the Contractor a minimum of two working days in advance of construction of this work. A note shall be placed on the plans to this effect.

2. The District will provide inspection of construction of proposed improvements that are to be dedicated to the District or that interface with District facilities. An inspection deposit is required. The District shall be notified a minimum of two working days in advance of this work. A note shall be placed on the plans to this effect.

3. The California-licensed civil engineer that signs the Grading and/or Improvement Plans shall be responsible for the inspection of proposed private drainage improvements and providing a Drainage Improvement Certification as described below. A note shall be placed on the plans to this effect.

4. During construction, if differing site conditions are encountered that materially affects the drainage improvements shown on the approved plans, the engineer of record shall submit

revised plans to the District for the District's review and approval prior to the construction of the work.

Close-out/Occupancy Clearance

1. Prior to occupancy clearance, the "Construction Record" drawings (both original mylars and by PDF format) shall be submitted by the engineer of record to the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District of construction of proposed improvements that are to be dedicated to the District or that interface with District facilities. "Construction Record" drawings shall provide a complete and accurate record of all changes of construction from that shown in the approved plans and specifications.

2. Prior to occupancy clearance, a Drainage Improvement Certification shall be required from the engineer of record. The District certification form (see attachment) requires that the California-licensed civil engineer certify that all drainage improvements (including but not limited to storm drains, drainage inlets, junctions, revetment, ditches, swales, channels and detention basins) were constructed in substantial conformance with the approved plans and specifications.

3. Prior to occupancy clearance, a Project Summary Report that summarizes the hydrology and hydraulics, easement acquisitions and including reduced size plans shall be submitted to Flood Control in PDF format. Those projects that include improvements that are to be dedicated to the District or that interface with District facilities shall include actual construction costs and "construction record" drawings in electronic format as noted above.

4. Prior to occupancy clearance, an Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 81-31, http://www.fema.gov/pdf/nfip/manual200610/08cert.pdf) shall be submitted to the District's Floodplain Manager for all lots located within a Special Flood Hazard Area.

Standard Conditions of Approval Recommended by

1-26-2011

Matthew Griffin — Date
Interim Engineering Manager
Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District; Water Resources Division
Santa Barbara County Public Works Department

Standard Conditions of Approval Approved and Adopted by

1-26-11

Jonathan S. Frye — Date
Interim Deputy Public Works Director
Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District; Water Resources Division
Santa Barbara County Public Works Department

Attachments:

- Agreement for Payment of Plan Check Fees
- Nomograph for determining Time of Concentration for agricultural areas
- Plate 2 of the Flood Insurance Study of the City of Santa Maria dated December 1976: Ineffective Watershed Area (IFA)
- Floodway No-Rise Certification
- Drainage Improvement Certification

ATTACHMENTS

Agreement for Payment of Plan Check Fees
Nomograph for determining Time of Concentration for agricultural areas
Plate 2 of the Flood Insurance Study of the City of Santa Maria dated December 1976:
Ineffective Watershed Area (IFA)
Floodway No-Rise Certification
Drainage Improvement Certification

Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District

Agreement for Payment of Plan Check Fees

Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District (hereinafter District) and

_____ (hereinafter APPLICANT) AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. APPLICANT has submitted to DISTRICT an application for _____

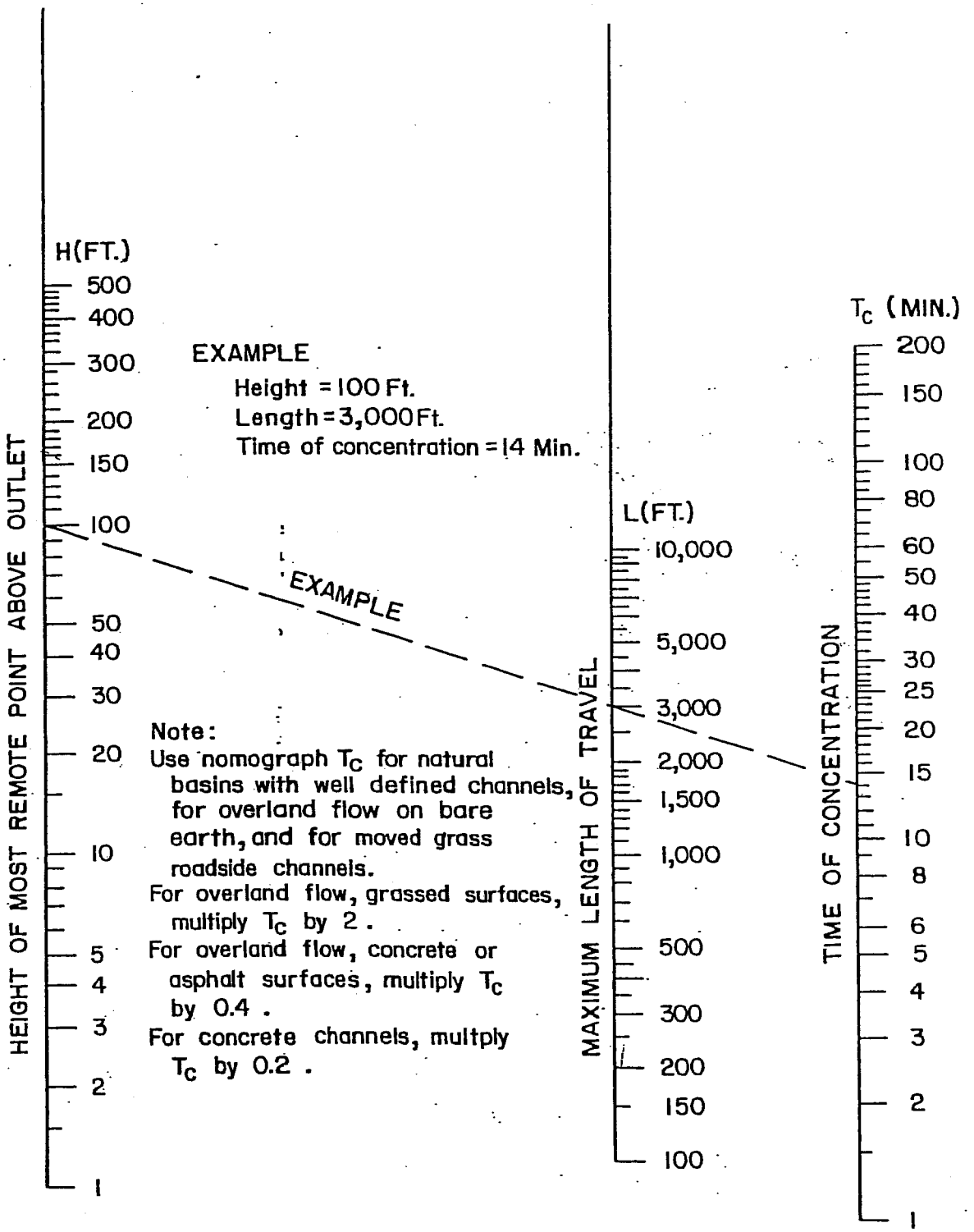
_____, Case # _____, (hereinafter PROJECT).

2. DISTRICT has set variable fees pursuant to Resolution No. 96-47. APPLICANT understands and agrees that Government Code §66451.2. authorizes DISTRICT to charge and collect reasonable fees for processing of tentative, final and parcel maps and for other procedures required or authorized by Government Code § 66451.2. or local ordinance.

3. APPLICANT and DISTRICT agree that because of the size, nature or scope of the proposed project, it is impossible to ascertain the full extent of the costs involved in processing the plan check upon initiation of case processing. APPLICANT and DISTRICT further agree that it is in the interest of the parties to permit payment of a deposit and to permit subsequent periodic billing and payment as charges are incurred. APPLICANT agrees s/he will be benefited by retaining greater cash liquidity and will pay only after costs are actually incurred. DISTRICT agrees it will be benefited through the greater certainty of recovering its full costs to process APPLICANT's plan check.

4. Therefore, pursuant to Resolution No. 96-47 APPLICANT shall pay an initial deposit, and if actual recorded costs plus administrative costs exceed the initial deposit, APPLICANT shall make periodic payments to DISTRICT to reimburse the DISTRICT for the processing of the plan check mentioned above. Such periodic payments shall be made within 30 days of the billing date. APPLICANT further agrees that failure to pay such accrued costs shall be grounds for plan checks not being considered complete for signature.

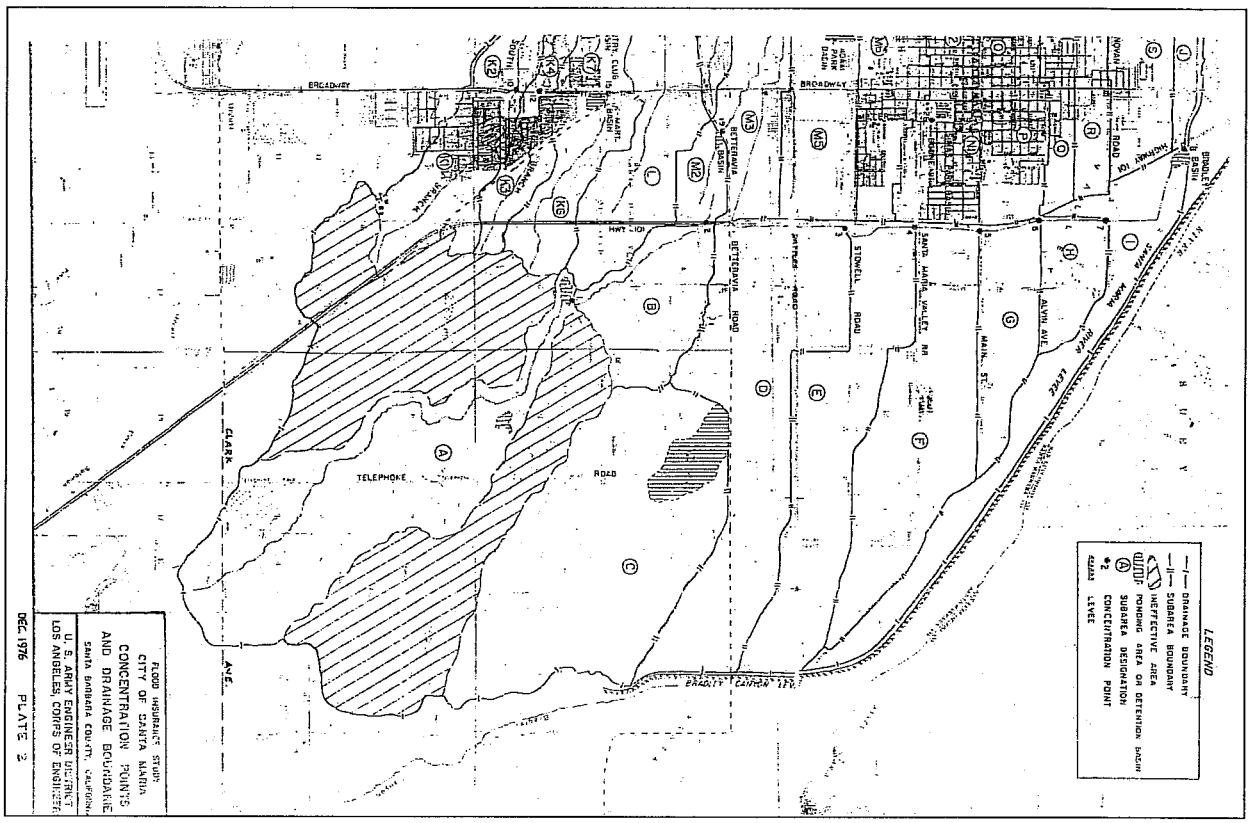
APPLICANT	SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
BY:_____	BY: _____
DATE:_____	DATE:_____



SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
ROAD DIVISION

	TIME OF CONCENTRATION OF SMALL DRAINAGE BASINS	FIGURE 3

Plate 2 of the Flood Insurance Study of the City of Santa Maria dated December 1976: Ineffective Watershed Area (IFA)



CERTIFICATION OF A "NO-RISE" DETERMINATION FOR A PROPOSED FLOODWAY DEVELOPMENT

Community Name

Development Name

Lot/Property Designation

Property Owner

I hereby certify that the proposed remedial measures, in combination with the property development designated above, will result in no loss of flow conveyance during the occurrence of the 1 percent annual chance of exceedence (100-year flood) discharge.

I further certify that the data submitted herewith in support of this request are accurate to the best of my knowledge, that the analyses have been performed correctly and in accordance with sound engineering practice, and that the proposed structural works are designed in accordance with sound engineering practice.

Date

Registered Professional Engineer

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT CERTIFICATION

PROJECT NAME_____ TM/TPM#_____

DP/CP#_____

ADDRESS OF PROJECT_____

APN#_____

I, the undersigned California Registered Civil Engineer, hereby certify that I or my authorized agent have inspected the Drainage Improvements (including but not limited to storm drains, drainage inlets, junctions, revetment, ditches, swales, channels and detention basins) required for the approval of the above referenced Project and that the said Drainage Improvements were constructed in substantial conformance with the approved grading and/or Improvement Plans. Sufficient material tests, where applicable, have been taken to assure that Santa Barbara County standards/specifications have been met. Copies of material tests are attached as part of this certification.

DATED_____

_____
SIGNATURE OF CIVIL ENGINEER

_____
TYPED NAME OF CIVIL ENGINEERING/REG NO

_____
FIRM OR COMPANY NAME

_____
ADDRESS OF FIRM

Seal

SUBMIT COMPLETED FORM TO THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY CLEARANCE REQUEST.