How to develop & implement a stormwater management plan for your property

The Southwestern Pennsylvania's Homeowner's Guide to Stormwater is based upon The Homeowner’s Guide to Stormwater produced by the Little Conestoga Partnership and its funder the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Partners for the Southwestern Pennsylvania Guide

Penn's Corner Conservancy and Charitable Trust, Inc.

Produced by:

Penn's Corner Conservancy and Charitable Trust, Inc.
c/o Allegheny County Conservation District
Riverwalk Corporate Centre
33 Terminal Way, Suite 325 B
Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Printed 3/2015
Purpose of this Guide

Are you concerned about water quality? Is flooding a problem in your neighborhood? Are you planning a home improvement project? If the answer is yes to any of these questions, then you need to know more about managing stormwater.* This guide will help you better understand:

- what stormwater is, why stormwater runoff can be a problem, and what you can do about it;
- how much stormwater runoff is generated by impervious areas on your property;
- how stormwater flows across and leaves your property; and
- how you can reduce the amount of stormwater runoff leaving your property.

This guide will help you create your own stormwater management plan and select simple stormwater solutions to be implemented on your property.

* Check with your local municipality to find out more about what permits may be required for any building projects.

Acknowledgments

The Penn’s Corner Conservancy Charitable Trust, Inc., extends its appreciation to the Little Conestoga Partnership and its funder, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, for allowing us to adapt their publication, The Homeowner’s Guide to Stormwater, for our residents in southwestern Pennsylvania. Members of the Little Conestoga Partnership include: Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, Brandywine Conservancy, Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Habitat MT, Lancaster County Clean Water Consortium, Lancaster County Conservancy, Lancaster County Conservation District, Lancaster County Planning Commission, Little Conestoga Watershed Alliance, PA Department of Environmental Protection, PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, PA Landscape & Nursery Association, and Penn State University.
Stormwater runoff is precipitation (rain or snowmelt) that flows across the land. Stormwater may infiltrate into soil, discharge directly into streams, water bodies, or stormdrains, or evaporate back into the atmosphere.

In the natural environment, most precipitation is absorbed by trees and plants or permeates into the ground, which results in stable stream flows and good water quality.

Things are different in the built environment. Rain that falls on a roof, driveway, patio, or lawn runs off the surface more rapidly, picking up pollutants as it goes. This stormwater runoff flows into streams or storm drains that empty into waterways like the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers.

Poorly managed stormwater runoff can cause many problems. These include:

- **Flooding.** As stormwater runs off roofs, driveways, and lawns, large volumes quickly reach streams, causing them to rise and flood. When more impervious surfaces exist, flooding occurs rapidly and can be severe, resulting in damage to property and harm to people.

- **Pollution.** Stormwater running over roofs, driveways, roads, and lawns will pick up pollutants such as oil, fertilizers, pesticides, dirt/sediment, trash, and animal waste. These pollutants “hitch a ride” with the stormwater and flow untreated into local streams, polluting our waters.

- **Stream Bank Erosion.** When stormwater flows into streams at unnaturally high volumes and speeds, the power of these flows can cause severe stream bank erosion. Eroding banks can eat away at streamside property, create dangerous situations, and damage natural habitat for fish and other aquatic life. This erosion is another source of sediment pollution in streams.

- **Threats to Human Health.** Stormwater runoff can carry many pollutants, such as toxic metals, organic compounds, bacteria, and viruses. Polluted stormwater, especially coming from combined sewer overflows, can contaminate drinking water supplies and hamper recreational opportunities as well as threaten fish and other aquatic life.
Section 2: Assessing Stormwater on Your Property

In order to better manage stormwater on your property you should first understand how stormwater affects it. Follow these simple steps to figure out where stormwater is generated, how it flows, and approximately how much stormwater comes from your property. You may draw your map on paper using Appendix A, or use the additional instructions in Appendix B to create an aerial photo map.

1. Walk your property and map your boundaries and basic features.

Step 1: Draw your property boundaries.
Draw the boundaries of your lot. If you are not sure of your boundaries, you may be able to look this up on your property tax assessment, deed to your house, or at your county’s tax office.

Step 2: Draw buildings and other features of your property.
Draw and label the buildings and other features of your property. These include:

- **Impervious areas.** These are hard surfaces on your property that prevent stormwater from soaking into the ground. They include rooftops, driveways, parking areas, walkways, decks, patios, or other hard surfaces.
- **Lawn and landscaped areas.** These include any areas with grass or landscaping that you regularly maintain.
- **Natural vegetation.** These are areas of woods, meadow, or other naturally vegetated areas that are allowed to grow on your property.
- **Water features.** These could be streams, wetlands, ponds, or swimming pools.

You can determine the approximate size of each area by using a tape measure and calculating the square footage of each. Depending on the overall size of your property, you may want to calculate these areas in square feet or convert to acres (1 acre = 43,560 square feet). If your property has no natural vegetation, such as woods or meadows, or water features on it, you can simply subtract the impervious areas from your total lot size to get your total lawn and landscaped area.

2. Assess and map your stormwater flow.

The next step is to show how and where runoff flows on your property and identify any problems it may be causing. Common stormwater problems may include large puddles (“ponding”), damp basements, soil erosion, and collapsing stream banks. The ideal time to assess stormwater flow is during or immediately after a rain storm. Look for and map the following:

- **Roof downsputs.** Indicate the location of roof downsputs and the direction stormwater flows from the downsputs.
- **Stormwater flow paths.** Using arrows, show the direction of stormwater flow off impervious surfaces. If you have any areas where stormwater collects, such as drainage swales or ditches, show this and label them as such.
- **Areas of ponding.** Indicate locations of standing water or ponding on the map.
- **Gullies or ditches from soil erosion.** Indicate any areas of soil erosion which have resulted in gullies or ditches. This may appear within existing drainage swales or channels and would be good to note on your assessment.
- **Slope of the land.** Water always flows downhill. Which areas of your property are high and which are low? What is above or below your home?

If you have multiple downsputs, drainage channels, ponding areas, etc., organize your map and assessment plan by numbering them.
3. Estimate how much stormwater is generated on your property.

The amount of stormwater runoff generated from your property depends on how long and how hard it rains, the slope of your property, the type and quality of the soils, the amount of impervious surface on your property, and other factors. Nevertheless, there is a simple calculation you can use to estimate how much stormwater runoff your property generates during a typical rainstorm.

The majority of annual rainfall in southwestern Pennsylvania comes in the form of small storms of one inch or less. These small storms carry most of the pollutants that impact water quality, and thus the stormwater generated by your property for the one inch storm is a good measure of typical stormwater runoff. Use the following chart to determine how much stormwater is generated by the impervious area on your property:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Square Feet of Impervious Area</th>
<th>Gallons of Runoff to be Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500 or less</td>
<td>less than 312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 – 1,000</td>
<td>312 – 624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,001 – 2,000</td>
<td>624 – 1,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,001 – 3,000</td>
<td>1,246 – 1,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,001 – 4,000</td>
<td>1,869 – 2,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,001 – 5,000</td>
<td>2,492 – 3,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,001 – 10,000</td>
<td>3,115 – 6,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,001 – 20,000</td>
<td>6,231 – 12,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,001 – 43,000</td>
<td>12,462 – 26,793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above numbers were calculated using the following formula:

\[(\text{Total square feet of impervious area}) \times 0.0833 \times 7.48 = \text{gallons of runoff}\]

Use this formula if you want a more accurate calculation of the runoff generated from your impervious area.

0.0833 is to convert feet to inches \(7.48 = \text{number of gallons per cubic foot}\)

Section 3: Developing Your Stormwater Management Plan

Now that you know what areas of your property generate stormwater when it rains, how the runoff flows, and what areas generate the most amount of runoff, you can start thinking about adding stormwater management practices to your property.

1. Types of stormwater best management practices.

Many management practices exist for handling stormwater runoff. This guide suggests six of the simpler, easier to implement practices. Each practice is introduced briefly in this section so you can consider which ones are right for you. (related cost value scale: $ $$ $$)

**RAIN GARDEN**
A depressed landscape bed that uses mulch, soil mix, and deep-rooted native plants to capture, absorb, and infiltrate stormwater.

**Benefits**
- Manages stormwater and filters pollutants
- Provides wildlife habitat
- Minimal maintenance
- Adds beauty

**Negatives**
- Plants can take 2-3 years to establish
- More maintenance required in first few years

**Maintenance**
- Low once plants are established
- Weeding and watering in first two years
- Some thinning in later years

**Aesthetic Appeal**
- Ranges from medium to high
- Can customize based on plant selection

**Implementation Considerations**
- Construct downslope of runoff to be captured
- Locate at least 10 feet from buildings & utilities
- Soils may require underdrain

**RIPARIAN BUFFER**
Planting native trees or shrubs along streams to restore the streamside area to forested conditions. These “riparian buffers” filter runoff and have numerous water quality benefits.

**Benefits**
- Increases infiltration and groundwater recharge
- Improves water quality
- Controls erosion & sedimentation
- Provides wildlife habitat

**Negatives**
- Not as effective on steep slopes
- Flooding may damage planting

**Maintenance**
- Low, once native plants are established
- Weeding and watering in first two years
- Some plant thinning in later years
- Regularly remove debris

**Aesthetic Appeal**
- Ranges from medium to high
- Higher aesthetic appeal than conventional stormwater conveyances

**Implementation Considerations**
- Plant in spring or fall
- Contact your municipality or conservation district for possible permit information

Cost
- $ – $$
- Varies depending on size and depth
TREE PLANTING

Planting native trees and shrubs to restore a portion of your property to forested conditions.

**Benefits**
- Increases infiltration and evapotranspiration of stormwater
- Filters pollutants
- Requires minimal maintenance
- Provides wildlife habitat
- Large numbers of native trees maximize benefits

**Negative**
- Takes many years before trees grow to provide maximum benefit
- Regular maintenance is required where invasive plant species exist
- Must guard against deer browsing and rodent damage

**Cost**
- $-$-$
  - Varies, depending on species, size, and type of tree planted

**Maintenance**
- Maintain tree tube/stakes or cages, remove after 5 years
- Mow between trees at least twice a year during first 4 to 5 years

**Aesthetic Appeal**
- High aesthetic appeal, as trees add interest, structure, color, and wildlife to property

**Implementation Considerations**
- Plant in spring or fall
- Watering may be necessary after planting during dry weather (25 gallons/week)

**VEGETATED SWALE OR NATIVE MEADOW**

An area planted with native grasses and wildflowers and maintained as a natural area. “No mow” areas can also develop into meadow areas.

**Benefits**
- Increases infiltration and evapotranspiration of stormwater
- Filters pollutants
- Requires little maintenance
- Provides wildlife habitat

**Negative**
- Site preparation (including turf grass removal) is required before planting
- Meadows may conflict with local weed ordinances

**Cost**
- $
  - Native seed mixes vary depending on type of species and amount of variety desired

**Maintenance**
- Mow twice a year for first two years, then annually
- Control invasive plant species

**Aesthetic Appeal**
- High aesthetic appeal, as tall grasses and wildflowers add interest, structure, color, and wildlife to property

**Implementation Considerations**
- Plant in spring or fall
- Monitoring and control of invasive species

You may use this template to create your stormwater management plan.

1. Map

Use the grid paper provided to hand draw your stormwater management plan map. (See sample map on page 16.) Or, follow the tutorial provided in Appendix B to create a computer-generated aerial map. If you hand draw your map, it is suggested you use one ink color to draw existing conditions and a different color to draw your proposed stormwater management practices.

2. Plan Details

Fill in the template to create the details of your plan. For both existing conditions and proposed stormwater management practices, be sure to label all features on your map with numbers that correspond to the plan template.

**Stormwater Management Plan**

Property Owner's Name: __________________________________________________________
Property Address: ______________________________________________________________
Municipality: _________________________________ County: ___________________________
Watershed: ___________________________________________ (example: Youghiogheny River)
Name of stream into which stormwater flows: ________________________ (example: Sewickley Creek)

**EXISTING CONDITIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPERVIOUS AREAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driveways and Walkways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Hard Surfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Impervious Area:**
### Lawn and Landscaped Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description (front yard, back yard, flowerbed, etc.)</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Lawn and Landscape Area:**

### Natural Areas

#### Woods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description (back woodlot, side woods, etc.)</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Meadow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description (back meadow, front meadow, etc.)</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Natural Area:**

**Note any water features (streams, wetlands, ponds, etc) on your property:**

- Property feature 1
- Property feature 2
- Property feature 3
- Property feature 4

### Stormwater Flow

#### Downspouts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description (front house, back house, shed, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Drainage Swales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description (side yard swale, back yard swale, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Areas of Ponding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description (side yard ponding, back yard ponding, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note any areas of gullying or erosion or any other areas of concern:**

- Area of concern 1
- Area of concern 2
- Area of concern 3
- Area of concern 4

### Utilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAS</th>
<th>Location (Front, Side, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WATER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEWER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTRIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHONE/CABLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Stormwater Generated in a 1 inch rainstorm:**

(Total Impervious Areas x 0.0833 x 7.48)

\[ \text{Area} \times 0.0833 \times 7.48 = \text{gallons} \]
**COMPUTER MAPPING TUTORIAL**

1. **Open Web Browser.**
   Go to Google maps (www.google.com/maps) or Bing maps (www.bing.com/maps), or your local county's tax maps to access an aerial map of your property. Or use [www.stormwaterguide.org](http://www.stormwaterguide.org) and follow the prompts.

2. **Type in your property address, if using Google or Bing Maps.**
   Use the zoom functions to zoom in as close as you can to your property, making sure your entire lot is shown on the map. Make sure the “Satellite” or “Aerial” function is turned on so that the map is shown in aerial photography format.

3. **Press “Print Screen”; Paste.**
   Use print screen option on your computer to paste the screen shot in the program of your choice to crop and edit. We recommend Power Point, Microsoft Word, or Paint.

4. **Use drawing tools to add your different elements.**
   Using the “shapes” or other drawing tools available you can add your areas affected by stormwater and your new best management practices. The arrows and freeform tools are particularly useful. Be sure to use different colors for different elements of your map. Text boxes can be used to add labels or a legend.

5. **Save and print your map.**
   When you are done, you can save your map as a .pdf or print it to go with your written stormwater management plan.

**STORMWATER CALCULATOR**

EPA's National Stormwater Calculator is a computer desktop application that estimates the annual amount of rainwater and frequency of runoff from a specific site anywhere in the United States. Estimates are based on local soil conditions, land cover, and historic rainfall records. All you need to do is supply information on your property’s cover and what best management practices you would like to use. Just follow these instructions to download the National Stormwater Calculator to your computer.

1. Go to www.2.epa.gov/water-research/national-stormwater-calculator
2. Download the National Stormwater Calculator Exe (13MB) version 1.1
3. If your browser offers the option to run the setup program then do so.
4. Otherwise, have your browser display its list of recent downloads and select the setup file to run it.
5. If you have problems installing the calculator, contact your system administrator or try to download a 7MB zip file version.

---

**Proposed Stormwater Best Management Practices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rain Garden</th>
<th>Description (front yard, back yard, etc.)</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Riparian Buffer</th>
<th>Description (tributary, main stem of creek, etc.)</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Planting</th>
<th>Description (backyard woods, side woods, etc.)</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetated Swale or Native Meadow</th>
<th>Description (side yard swale, back yard meadow, etc.)</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pervious Paving</th>
<th>Description (front walkway; back patio etc.)</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rain Barrel</th>
<th>Description (side house barrel, shed barrel, etc.)</th>
<th>Gallons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PERVIOUS PAVING**
Pervious concrete or asphalt can be poured in place for use in driveways, parking areas, or walkways. Impervious building materials, such as stone, concrete, or brick, can be laid with space in between to allow for pervious areas (gravel, sand, or vegetation).

**Benefits**
- Increases infiltration and groundwater recharge
- Reduces volume and rate of runoff

**Negatives**
- More labor intensive to install than other practices
- Extra maintenance needed

**Maintenance**
- Moderate to high maintenance
- Grass between pavers may have to be mowed
- Inspect for signs of clogging
- Pressure wash and replace pea stone as needed
- Snow plow using higher blade

**Aesthetic appeal**
- ranges from low to medium
- Artistic designs with layout can increase aesthetic appeal
- Creeping plants can be used as infill

**Cost**
- $$$
- Can save by installing permeable pavers
- May need to excavate and install stone base

**Implementation Considerations**
- Need to install permeable stone base layer 10"-12" thick
- May require underdrain
- Pavement subgrade should slope away from building foundation

---

**RAIN BARREL/CISTERN**
A barrel that captures rainwater from a roof and stores it for later use, such as watering plants or gardens. A cistern is a larger container that does the same thing.

**Benefits**
- Conserves water
- Captures and reuses stormwater

**Negatives**
- Minimal volume captured
- Poor construction or maintenance can result in mosquitoes
- Freezing/splitting if not put away in the winter

**Maintenance**
- Clean screen/filter regularly
- Clean gutters twice annually
- Monitor during severe storms to avoid overflow
- Empty before winter months

**Aesthetic appeal**
- Ranges from low to medium depending on type of barrel used

**Cost**
- $
- Minimal cost as DIY project
- Can save dollars because of reduced potable water usage

**Implementation Considerations**
- Place on level surface
- Full rain barrel weighs 400 lbs
- Can be used in series for more storage capacity
- Water should be used between rain events
3. Choose where to locate the stormwater best management practices on your property.

Now that you know about your property and the type of practices you would like to install, it's time to choose the right locations for the practices. Some considerations in your planning are:

- **Ponding Water.** Many stormwater practices encourage water to infiltrate into the soil (such as rain gardens and pervious paving). Where water ponds on your property, water is unable to infiltrate and it may be inappropriate to use these practices. (*Note- if you have an on-lot sanitary septic disposal system and an area is permanently wet near this system, the septic system may be failing. The disposal system should be evaluated and fixed before any other practices are installed.*)

- **Depth to bedrock.** You do not want to construct infiltration practices where rock layers are visible or are close to the surface.

- **Proximity to foundations.** You should also avoid constructing infiltration practices within 10 feet of building foundations.

- **Location of underground utilities.** Do not construct infiltration practices near septic systems or drinking water wells. Also avoid any underground utilities such as electric, cable, water, sewer, and gas lines (make sure to use the PA ONE-CALL system to locate underground utilities and contact your municipality).

- **Slope.** Depending on the practice, a steeper slope may prohibit siting, or it may be something that needs to be taken into account during the design stage. Consult the chart on the next page for guidance.

- **Soil percolation.** Since rain gardens and pervious paving are designed to infiltrate stormwater into the ground, the soil in the location of the rain garden or pervious paving must be able to drain. When considering these practices, you should conduct a simple percolation test where you would like to locate them:
  - Dig a 1 foot deep hole and fill with water.
  - Allow the water to moisten soil and drain completely. If water is still in the hole after 24 hours, choose a different location.
  - Fill the hole with water a second time and place a ruler in the hole. Note the water level and time.
  - After 15 minutes, re-measure the water level. Multiply the change in water level by 4 to get the number of inches of infiltration per hour.
  - A perforated underdrain may be necessary to drain excess water from a rain garden or permeable pavement if the infiltration rate is less than 1/2 inch per hour.

Here are some considerations that might help you decide which practices you would like to install on your property.

- If you would like to enhance your landscaping with flowers and other attractive plants consider a rain garden or a native meadow/swale.
- If you want to reduce the amount of time it takes to mow the lawn, a rain garden or native meadow/swale would help accomplish this goal.
- If you would like to see more butterflies, a rain garden or native meadow/swale can provide excellent butterfly habitat.
- If you have outdoor water needs (water for a garden, to water your lawn, or to wash your car) consider a rain barrel.
- If you don’t have much yard to work with, a rain barrel takes up minimal space.
- If your driveway needs to be repaved, consider using pervious paving instead of traditional pavement.
- If you would like to give your patio a new look, consider pervious paving.
- If you would like to restore forested conditions on a portion of your property, consider tree planting.
- If a stream is running through your property installing a forested riparian buffer would be beneficial.
- If you want to cut down on air conditioning costs during the summer, consider planting some trees on your property.

---

Native Purple Coneflower

Rain barrel use

Tree planting

Infiltration test
Use this summary chart to help you select one or more stormwater practices that are right for your property.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Space Required</th>
<th>Rain Garden</th>
<th>Riparian Buffer</th>
<th>Tree Planting</th>
<th>Native Swale/Meadow</th>
<th>Pervious Paving</th>
<th>Rain Barrel/Cistern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Size: 50 – 200 ft² 5 – 10 ft wide 10 – 20 ft long 6 – 12 inches ponding depth</td>
<td>The wider the better for water quality benefits based on lot size and configuration</td>
<td>Consider space needed for canopy spread</td>
<td>Not a factor</td>
<td>As needed to accommodate walkway, patio, or driveway</td>
<td>Not a factor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slopes</td>
<td>Locate down slope of building foundations and drainage</td>
<td>Not usually a limitation, but a design consideration</td>
<td>Not usually a limitation, but a design consideration</td>
<td>5% or less along length of swale</td>
<td>2% or less</td>
<td>Barrel must be on level surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth to Water Table</td>
<td>1 – 4 ft clearance</td>
<td>Not a factor if correct species are planted</td>
<td>1 – 4 ft clearance</td>
<td>Not a factor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth to Bedrock</td>
<td>1 – 4 ft clearance</td>
<td>1 – 4 ft clearance</td>
<td>Not a factor</td>
<td>1 – 4 ft clearance</td>
<td>Not a factor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Foundations</td>
<td>Minimum 10 ft down slope from building foundations</td>
<td>Usually not a factor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>All practices should be inspected seasonally and after major storm events.</td>
<td>Low to Moderate: Weeding and watering in first 2 years. Some thinning in later years. Replace mulch.</td>
<td>Low to Moderate: Maintain tree tubes or cages. Mow between trees for first 4-5 years. Control invases. Water as needed.</td>
<td>Low to Moderate: Maintain tree tubes or cages. Mow between trees for first 4-5 years. Control invases. Water as needed.</td>
<td>Low to Moderate: Mow twice annually for first two years. Control invasive plants</td>
<td>Moderate to High: Trim vegetation. Inspect for signs of clogging and vacuum 2 times per year. Replace stone fill as needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment Potential</td>
<td>1500 gallons treatment capacity per 200 ft²</td>
<td>200 gallons captured and treated per 1000 ft²</td>
<td>45 gallons of water captured and treated for a 1/2 inch rain fall per 1000 ft²</td>
<td>200 gallons captured and treated per 1000 ft²</td>
<td>30 gallons water captured and treated for a 1/2 inch rain fall per 100 ft²</td>
<td>A 55 gallon drum will be filled from a one inch storm on a 100 ft² roof</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*the subsurface storage of a rain garden should be equal to the surface ponding volume.

Chart adapted from the New Hampshire Homeowner’s Guide to Stormwater Management Do-It-Yourself Stormwater Solutions. NH Department of Environmental Services (March 2011, revised February 2012).

Please remember that by law and for safety you must call PA One Call before digging underground so you know where your underground utilities are located (ie electrical, sanitary sewer, water, etc.).

4. List and map your chosen stormwater best management practices.

Now that you’ve chosen stormwater management practices for your property, list them on the stormwater management plan template provided in Appendix A. Draw them on your property map. Again, you can either hand draw them on the graph paper provided in Appendix A, or continue to follow the Computer Mapping Tutorial in Appendix B to map your chosen stormwater practices on your computer generated property map.
Congratulations! Your stormwater management plan is complete! You have taken an important step in managing stormwater on your property to help clean your local stream and river. Now you are ready to start implementing your plan. If you are a do-it-yourselfer, there are several online resources that provide detailed design and implementation guidance for the six practices discussed in this guide. Note: Please refer to the disclaimer at the end of this guide.

In the meantime, here are some other online guides you can reference:

**RAIN GARDENS**
Rain Gardens: A How-To Manual for Homeowners (University of Wisconsin Extension)
http://learningstore.uwex.edu/assets/pdfs/GWQ037.pdf
http://nemo.uconn.edu/publications/rain_garden_broch.pdf
Primer - Bioretention in Clay Soils
Three Rivers Rain Garden Alliance
http://www.raingardenalliance.org

**RIPARIAN BUFFERS**
Riparian Forest Buffer Guidance (PA Department of Environmental Protection)

**TREE PLANTING**
Planting and After Care of Community Trees (Penn State Extension)
http://pubs.cas.psu.edu/freepubs/pdfs/uh143.pdf
PATrees.org: The Free Resource Guide
http://www.patrees.org

**NATIVE MEADOWS**
Meadows and Prairies: Wildlife-Friendly Alternatives to Lawn (Penn State Extension)
http://pubs.cas.psu.edu/freepubs/pdfs/uh117.pdf

**PERVIOUS PAVING**
New Hampshire Homeowner’s Guide to Stormwater Management Do-It-Yourself
Westmoreland Conservation District Fact Sheets
http://www.wcdpa.com

**RAIN BARRELS AND CISTERN**
Build Your Own Rain Barrel (Chesapeake Bay Foundation)
Rainwater Harvesting: Guidance for Homeowners (North Carolina Cooperative Extension)

---

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**
3 Rivers Wet Weather
http://www.3riverswetweather.org
StormwaterPA
http://stormwaterpa.org/

**WATERSHEDS**
EPA Surf Your Watershed
http://cfpublic.epa.gov/index.cfm

If installing these stormwater practices is not something you want to tackle, you can take your plan to a landscape professional with experience in designing and implementing these types of stormwater practices. You may want to do some of the work yourself and enlist the help of a professional to do the other part. The choice is up to you.

Please note that this guide focuses on six practices that are fairly simple to plan and construct. There are many other, more complex stormwater best management practices that may be applicable to your property and that you may want to consider. These include bioswales, underground cisterns, drywells, infiltration trenches, and many more. If you are interested in seeing if any of these types of practices are a good fit for your property, you should consult an experienced professional to plan, design, and implement them.

The practices described in this guide are alternatives to maintaining a lawn and go a long way to protecting our streams. Yet lawns remain a significant component of the residential landscape and are important to homeowners for many uses. A special EPA Expert Panel looking at the issue of lawns and water quality concluded that maintaining a dense, vegetative cover of turf grass reduces runoff, prevents erosion, and retains nutrients in the turf grass.

EPA’S TIPS FOR GROWING AND MAINTAINING A HEALTHY LAWN:
Consult with your local Penn State extension office or lawn care professional for technical assistance to develop an effective nutrient management plan for your lawn based on a soil test analysis.

The precise lawn care prescription should be based on site-specific recommendations that take into account soil properties, the type of grass species, the age of the lawn, and other factors. Look
for professionals who are Pennsylvania Certified Horticulturists or Landscape Industry Certified.

Per the recommendations of your local extension educator or your lawn care professional, follow one of four fertilizer application strategies: (1) choose not to fertilize; (2) fertilize with organic materials; (3) reduce rate and monitor; or (4) apply less than a pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per each individual application.

First, elect not to fertilize at all. Some lawns, due to their age or natural soil fertility may be able to maintain a healthy, dense cover without additional fertilization. (However, if your lawn is thin, is weed infested, or has bare spots, you should consider fertilizing to restore a thick turf grass cover, using one of the other three strategies.)

Second, apply organic fertilizer such as compost, composted manure, or Milorganite™

Third, take a “reduced rate and monitor” approach. For this approach, follow the nitrogen application rates on the fertilizer bag label and reduce them by one-third to a half, and monitor the results. If lawn quality starts to fall below acceptable levels, re-apply at the reduced rates.

Fourth, fertilize at the Penn State Extension recommended rate (3.0 to 3.5 pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of lawn per season), but split into 3 or 4 small doses during the growing season (for example, early spring, late spring, late summer and mid-fall). This will get you to an accepted application rate of less than a pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet for each individual application.

Most bagged fertilizers in Pennsylvania have already removed phosphorus from their products, except for “starter fertilizers” used to establish grass seed in new lawns. If your soil tests show a phosphorus deficiency, ask your lawn care professional for recommendations on how to provide the phosphorus your lawn needs.

Use a mulching mower to retain clippings and mulched leaves on the lawn and keep them out of streets and storm drains.

Lawn clippings are high in nutrients and should be treated as if they are a fertilizer. Nitrogen fertilization can be reduced without decreasing turf grass quality when clippings are left to decompose and return to the lawn.

Do not apply fertilizers before spring green up or after the grass becomes dormant.

The risk of pollution by leaching or surface runoff is greatest during the seasons of the year when grass is dormant. Avoid applying fertilizer in the late fall or winter. In spring, wait until the grass begins to green.

Maximize use of slow release nitrogen fertilizer.

Less nutrient loss occurs when slow release fertilizer products are used during the growing season, compared to water soluble formulations. Slow release fertilizer is typically shown on fertilizer products as water insoluble nitrogen (WIN), and can range from 20 to 50% of the total nitrogen product. You can shop for the fertilizer product with the greatest percentage of WIN. Avoid using in late fall as they may release nitrogen when the grass is dormant or frozen.

Apply lime.

Lime will improve vegetation health and soil porosity. Many southwestern PA soils are clay-based and have a low pH - an indication of an acid soil. Lime applied according to Penn State Extension recommendations will ensure good turf grass growth and stormwater retention.

Immediately sweep off any fertilizer that lands on a paved surface.

Rotary spreaders are the most common method to apply fertilizers and can broadcast fertilizer granules near the edge of a lawn, street, or driveway, where they can be subsequently washed off in a rain storm. Sweep up wayward granules before they have a chance to get into gutters and storm sewers. If you use a rotary spreader, purchase one with a deflector shield to prevent spraying fertilizer on the street, driveway, or sidewalks.

Do not apply fertilizer within 15 to 20 feet of a stream, pond, or other water body and consider managing this zone as a perennial planting, native meadow, native grass buffer, or forest buffer.

The risk of runoff is greatest from lawn areas adjacent to water features such as streams, shorelines, sinkholes and drainage ditches. Consider establishing a riparian buffer of shrubs, trees, or perennials along streams and other water courses.

Set mower height at 3 inches or taller.

Maintaining taller grass produces a deeper and more extensive root system, increasing nutrient uptake, and reducing runoff. The deeper roots also capture moisture during times of drought, suppress weeds, and increase turf density.

A well maintained lawn, with a dense healthy cover of turf grass significantly slows and absorbs stormwater runoff. However, you should consider installing stormwater best management practices where runoff is causing problems. Rain gardens, trees, and vegetated swales help lawns infiltrate excess stormwater.

Disclaimer

The practices described in this guide are provided exclusively for general educational and informational purposes. This guide is intended to help property owners evaluate and assess current runoff pathways on their properties and identify practices to better manage stormwater. This guide outlines several practices to choose from that are fairly simple to plan and construct.

All efforts have been made to ensure the material in this guide is accurate and up to date. However, Penn's Corner Conservancy and Charitable Trust and its partner organizations cannot be held responsible for any circumstances resulting from its use, unavailability, or possible inaccuracy.

This guide is not intended to be a substitute for professional design and implementation services. This guide provides you with general information on an “as is” basis. You acknowledge that you assume the entire risk of loss in using this guide and the information provided herein, including without limitation any loss incurred by any end user. You further acknowledge that the management of stormwater is a complex and site specific issue and that the general information contained in this guide may not be sufficient to assess any and all particular site conditions. Any stormwater management practice should be installed with the consultation of an experienced professional who can address specific site conditions.

The Penn's Corner Conservancy and Charitable Trust and its partner organizations make no representations and specifically disclaim all liabilities and warranties, express, implied, or statutory, regarding the accuracy, timeliness, or completeness for any particular purpose of any material contained in this guide.

The information presented in this guide does not in any way replace or supersede any municipal, county, state, or federal requirements or regulations related to stormwater management. You should check with all appropriate regulatory authorities before relying upon this guide to plan or implement any and all stormwater management practices on your property.