

New Low Impact Development Requirements

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Outline of Presentation

- Reminder: What is already required
- New requirements for "Special Land Use Types"
- New requirements for Low Impact Development Treatment
- What kinds of treatment measures are allowed?
- For more information...

What Is Already Required... For ALL Development Projects?

 Encourage site design measures



Encourage source
Control measures



Indoor wash area for restaurant floor mats



Pest-resistant landscaping

What is already required...

- For projects that create and/or replace 10,000 sq.ft. of impervious surface?
 - Require source controls
 - Require site design measures
 - Require stormwater treatment measures





Pest-resistent landscaping



What is already required...

- For projects that create and/or replace 1 acre of impervious surface?
 - Determine if the project:
 - Is located in an area where creeks are subject to development-induced erosion, and
 - Increases the area of impervious surface over the pre-project condition.
 - If both conditions exist, hydromodification management is required.



New Requirements Effective December 1, 2011

- New requirements for "Special Land Use Categories"
- New Low Impact Development treatment requirements
- LID treatment reductions for "Special Projects" (DRAFT)
- Requirements to use new specifications:
 - Biotreatment Soil Specifications
 - Green Roof Specifications

December 2011						
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New Requirements for Special Land Use Categories

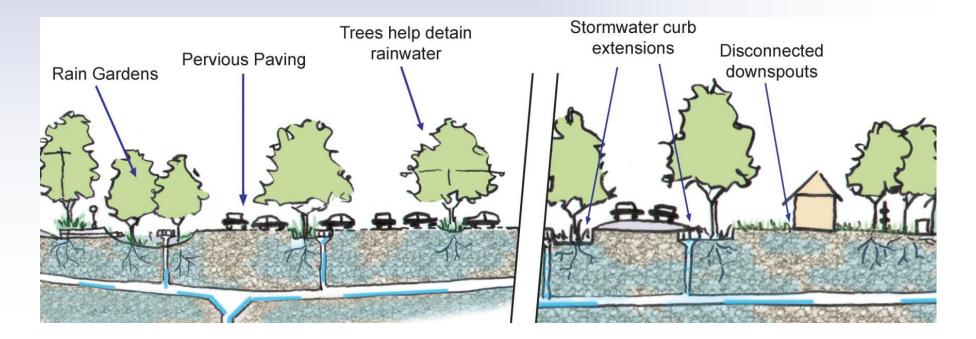
- "Special land use categories":
 - Retail gasoline outlets
 - Auto service facilities
 - Restaurants



- Uncovered parking lots (stand alone or part of other use).
- Projects that create and/or replace 5,000 sq. ft. or more of impervious surface must implement:
 - Stormwater treatment measures,
 - Site design measures, and
 - Source control measures.

New LID Treatment Requirement

 Stormwater treatment must consist of Low Impact Development (LID) treatment (with limited exceptions for high density and transit oriented "Special Projects")



New LID Treatment Requirement

- Beginning 12/1/11 "treatment" is
 - Rainwater harvesting/reuse,
 - Infiltration,
 - Evapotranspiration,
 - Or, if these are infeasible, biotreatment.



Harvesting for rainwater for indoor toilet flushing

Runoff from Frequent, Small Storms Must be Treated



- Projects must treat runoff from 100% of project as follows:
 - 80% of the average annual runoff (for volume-based treatment measures), OR
 - Flow of runoff from a rain event of 0.2 inches per hour intensity (flow-based treatment measures)
- This is called the "C.3.d amount of runoff."

Use Site Designs to Reduce the Amount of Runoff that Must be Treated



- Self-Treating Areas
- Self-Retaining Areas
- Tree Credits

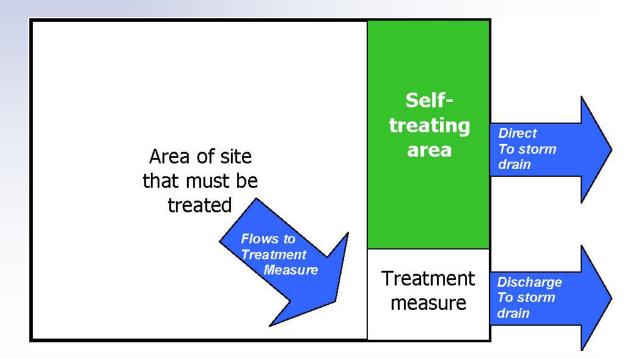




Tree planting or preservation

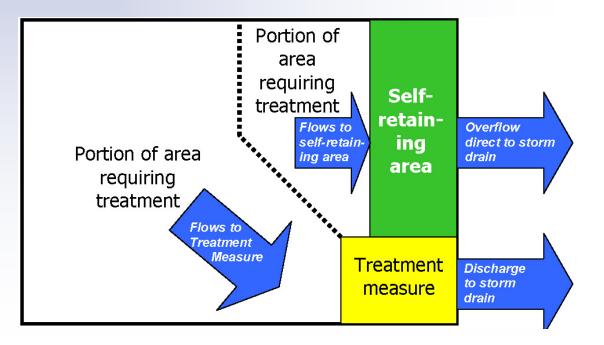
Self-Treating Areas Reduce the Area that Requires Treatment

- Stormwater from pervious portions of the project can flow directly to the storm drain (no mixing with runoff from impervious areas):
 - Landscaping
 - Green roof
 - Properly-designed pervious paving



Self-Retaining Areas Reduce the Area that Requires Treatment

- Concave area of landscaping that retains runoff from adjacent impervious surface (e.g, roof)
 - Sized at 2:1 ratio (area of tributary impervious surface: area of landscaping)
 - 3-inch ponding depth
 - No special soils required



"Interceptor" Tree Credits

- Credit is allowed based on interception of rainwater by tree canopy
- This will be addressed in revision of the Program's C.3 Technical Guidance



"Interceptor" Tree Credits

Type of Tree Planted or Preserved	Square footage deducted from area requiring stormwater treatment
Evergreen: new planting	200 sq.ft. per tree
Deciduous: new planting	100 sq.ft. per tree
Preserve existing trees (either evergreen or deciduous)	Square footage beneath canopy

Rainwater Harvesting and Use Feasibility Is Addressed in Separate Presentation



Rainwater harvesting

- In most cases, it will be infeasible to harvest and use the full C.3.d amount of runoff
- This is due to insufficient demand for nonpotable uses, such as:
 - Irrigation
 - Toilet flushing

Infiltration Feasibility Is Addressed in a Separate Presentation

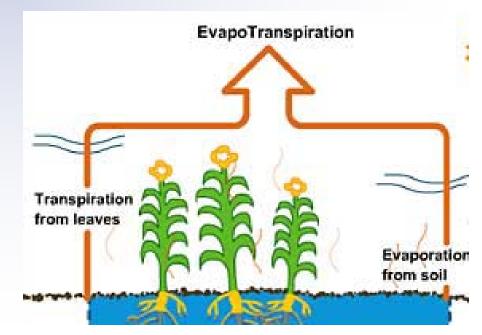


Bioretention areas can be designed to infiltrate the C.3.d amount of runoff.

- In most cases it will be infeasible to infiltrate the full C.3.d amount of runoff into the soil.
 - Native soils lack sufficiently high infiltration rates.
 - Modeling assumed an underlying, 12"deep rock layer for storage.

A note about evapotranspiration

- Evapotranspiration:
 - The combined effect of evaporation and the transpiration of water from plant leaves.
 - We are not specifically evaluated evapotranspiration because it is assumed to occur in all landscape-based treatment measures.



What Are Biotreatment Measures?

- Must filter stormwater through "biotreatment soil"
 - Long-term infiltration rate of 5 to 10 inches per hour
 - Soil must be suitable to support plant health
- Must be large enough in surface area to
 - Have a surface loading area of at least 5 inches per hour.



Bioretention/Rain Garden

Types of Biotreament Measures

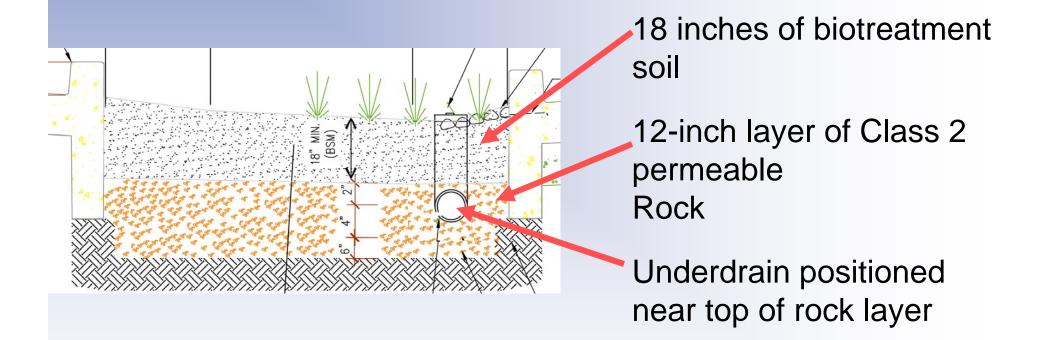
Treatment measure Type	Flow-Based or Volume-Based
Bioretention area/rain garden	Either flow- or volume-based
Linear bioretention area/bioretention swale	Either flow- or volume-based
Flow-through planter	Either flow- or volume-based
Vegetated buffer strip (less common)	Flow-based

When Is a Bioretention Area Considered "Biotreatment"?

- It is BIOTREATMENT when
 - Soil is too clayey to infiltrate C.3.d amount of runoff, and
 - An underdrain is provided.
- Unless hazards exist, biotreatment should maximize infiltration,
- Use the SAME DESIGN that is used in locations where it is feasible to infiltrate the C.3.d amount of runoff

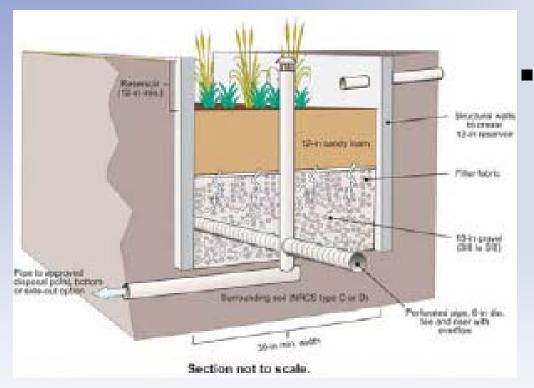


Maximize Infiltration in Biotreatment Areas, if conditions allow



 Bioretention and Bioinfiltration design is the same, except for situations where hazards to infiltration exist.

Avoid infiltration if hazards to infiltration exist

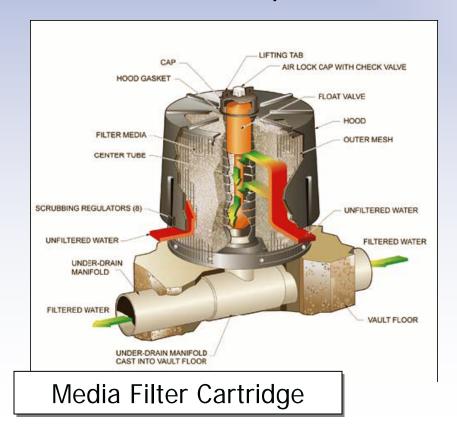


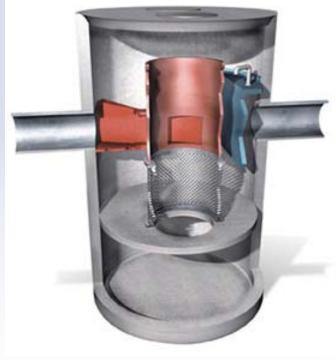
Flow through planter has concrete-lined sides and bottom.

- Hazards to infiltration include:
 - Steep slopes
 - High groundwater table
 - < 10 feet from building foundation
 - Subsurface contamination

Vault Systems Will Be Restricted

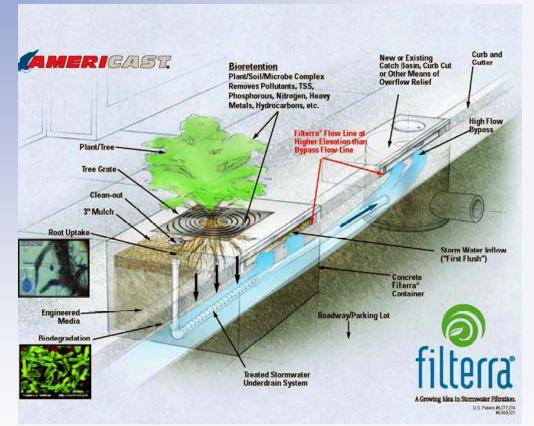
 Beginning December 1, 2011, mechanical, vault-based stormwater treatment systems will not meet LID treatment requirements.





Hydrodynamic separator

Manufactured Tree Well Filters Will Be Restricted



- Example of Manufactured Tree Well filter
- Infiltration rate exceeds biotreatement requirement

Limited Use of Media Filters and Tree Well Filters in "Special Projects"

- Special Projects are high density and transit oriented development projects that will receive LID treatment reduction credit
- Water Board December is scheduled to adopt Special Projects criteria on November 9, 2011.



Transit Oriented Development, Redwood City

"Special Projects" Category A Infill Projects

- Located in central business district or comparable pedestrian oriented district.
- Built as part of objective to preserve or enhance pedestrian-oriented environment.
- Creates or replaces 1/2 acre or less of impervious surface.
- No surface parking except for emergency access, ADA or loading requirements.
- 85% of lot is covered by buildings; remaining 15% is for safety access, trash/recycling, public uses, etc.
- 100% LID treatment reduction credit.



"Special Projects" Category B High Density Projects

- Located in central business district or comparable pedestrian oriented district.
- Built as part of objective to preserve or enhance pedestrian-oriented environment.
- Creates or replaces > ½ acre, but no more than 2 acres, of impervious surface.
- No surface parking except for emergency access, ADA or loading requirements.
- 85% of lot is covered by buildings; remaining 15% is for safety access, trash/recycling, public uses, etc.
- Graduated system of LID treatment reduction credit.



"Special Projects" Category B Graduated credit system

LID Treatment Reduction	Land Use	Density
50%	Commercial or Mixed Use	Floor Area Ratio 2:1
50%	Residential	50 dwelling units/acre
75%	Commercial or Mixed Use	Floor Area Ratio 3:1
75%	Residential	75 dwelling units/acre
100%	Commercial or Mixed Use	Floor Area Ratio 4:1
100%	Residential	100 dwelling units/acre

"Special Projects" Category C Transit Oriented Development Projects

- Prerequisites
 - Must be a non-auto oriented project. (No stand-alone surface parking lots, car dealerships, auto and truck rental facilities with onsite surface storage, etc.)
- If it is a commercial or mixed use project, a minimum floor area ratio of 2:1 is required.
- If it is a residential project, a minimum density of 25 dwelling units/acre is required.
- Graduated system of LID treatment reduction credit.
 - Location credit
 - Density credit
 - Minimize surface parking credit



"Special Projects" Category c Location Credit System

LID Treatment Reduction	Location
50%	Within 1/4 mile radius of existing or planned transit hub
25%	Within ¹ / ₂ mile of radius of existing or planned transit hub
25%	Within a planned Priority Development Area (designated by ABAG/MTCA)



"Special Projects" Category C Density credit system

LID Treatment Reduction	Land Use	Density
10%	Commercial or Mixed Use	Floor Area Ratio 2:1
10%	Residential	30 dwelling units/acre
20%	Commercial or Mixed Use	Floor Area Ratio 4:1
20%	Residential	60 dwelling units/acre
30%	Commercial or Mixed Use	Floor Area Ratio 6:1
30%	Residential	100 dwelling units/acre

"Special Projects" Category C Minimize surface parking credit system

LID Treatment Reduction	Location
10%	10% or less of the total post-project impervious surface is dedicated to at- grade surface parking
20%	No surface parking except for emergency vehicle access, ADA accessibility, and loading zones



Biotreatment Soil Specifications

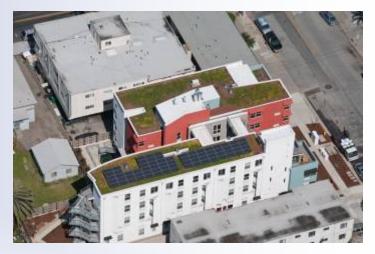
- Long term infiltration rate of 5 in/hr
- Soil media for biotreatment systems designed to sustain healthy, vigorous plant growth and maximize stormwater runoff retention and pollutant removal
- Consist of the following mixture:
 - 60%-70% Sand
 - 30%-40% Compost
- Specifications provided for each component



Bioretention Area, Serramonte Library, Daly City

Green Roof Specifications

- Planting media shall be sufficiently deep to:
 - Provide capacity within the pore space of the media for the water quality runoff volume
 - Support the long term health of the vegetation selected for the green roof, as specified by a landscape architect or other professional



Casa Feliz Green Roof, San Jose

How Do the New Requirements Phase In?

- For permit applications deemed complete before 12/1/09
 - If applicant "diligently pursues" the project, the new requirements do NOT apply.

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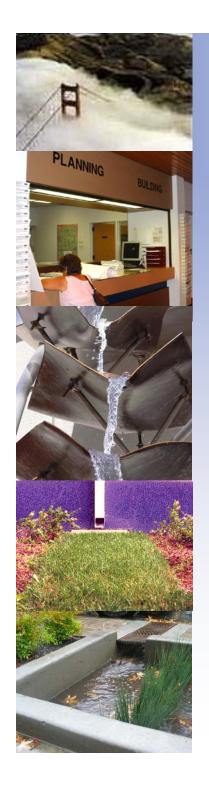
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- For permit applications deemed complete on or after 12/1/09
 - If final discretionary approval is received <u>before</u> December 1, 2011, the new requirements will <u>NOT</u> apply.
 - If final discretionary approval is received on or after December 1, 2011, the new requirements <u>WILL</u> apply.

For More Information...



- Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit <u>www.flowstobay.org/ms_municipalities.php</u>
- San Mateo Countywide New Development Page www.flowstobay.org/bs_new_development.php
 - Download Provision C.3 tools (including those in the workshop folder)
 - Download C.3 Stormwater Technical Guidance



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