LID for Small Projects and Requirements of the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit

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Outline of Presentation

- LID for Small Projects
 - Special Considerations for small projects
 - Reduce impervious surfaces
 - Direct runoff to landscaping
 - Alternative driveway designs
- Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit
 - New requirements for small projects
 - Requirements for larger projects



Special Considerations for Small Projects

- Common constraints
 - Do I have space for the recommended setbacks?
 - Clay soils and a small lot will my yard be soggy all winter?
 - Can I build it on steep slope?
 - What can I do on a budget?
- We'll consider these constraints as we discuss the LID features shown in the following slides.



 Replace unnecessary hardscape with waterwise native or climate adapted landscaping.

Common Constraints		
Setbacks needed?		No
Need well-drained soil?		No
Prohibited on steep slope?	\odot	No
Cost?	\odot	Low





Jensen Residence, San Jose: BEFORE

 Not shown: Concrete walkway to front door Concrete planting strip



Jensen Residence, San Jose: Breaking up concrete



Jensen Residence, San Jose: Path for stepping stones



Jensen Residence, San Jose: Sheet mulching the lawn



Jensen Residence, San Jose: AFTER

Direct Runoff to Landscaping

- Direct runoff from roof, patio, driveway or walkways to landscaping (instead of a direct connection to the storm drain).
- 2:1 ratio of impervious to pervious surface recommended.
- Do not allow water to pond near buildings

Common Constraints

Setbacks needed?		Maybe
Need well-drained soil?	\odot	No
Prohibited on steep slope?		Maybe
Cost?	\odot	



Options to Control Erosion from Roof Runoff





Gravel area under a gutterless roof

Two-Track Driveway (conventional concrete)



Common Constraints

Setbacks needed?

Need well-drained soil?

Cost?

ONO

🙂 No

Prohibited on steep slope? 😑

😐 Medium

Maybe

Common Constraints		
Setbacks needed?	\odot	No
Need well-drained soil?	\odot	No
Prohibited on steep slope?	8	Yes
Cost?	8	Medium to High



 Pervious concrete driveway at the Packard garage site, Palo Alto



Concrete open-celled paving grid









Plastic grid filled with gravel (two-track design)



Close-up of "Gravel Pave" plastic grid

Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP)

- The MRP applies to over 70 municipalities in the Bay Area
- Applies to all municipalities in San Mateo County, including unincorporated County
- Includes requirements for certain development projects
 - New requirements for small projects
 - Requirements for larger projects



New MRP Requirements

- Apply to individual single family home projects that create and/or replace 2,500 square feet or more of impervious surface.
- Apply to other types of projects that create and/or replace 2,500 to 10,000 square feet of impervious surface.
- Effective December 1, 2012
- A fact sheet on the new requirements is available.



- Applicable projects must incorporate at least one of 6 LID "site design measures":
 - What are site design measures?
 - Project features that reduce impervious surfaces, reduce directly-connected impervious surfaces, or preserve the natural landscape.



- Applicable projects must incorporate at least one of the following 6 LID "site design measures":
 - Direct roof runoff into cisterns or rain barrels and use rainwater for irrigation or other non-potable use.



- Applicable projects must incorporate at least one of the following 6 LID "site design measures":
 - 2. Direct roof runoff onto vegetated areas.



- Applicable projects must incorporate at least one of the following 6 LID "site design measures":
 - 3. Direct runoff from sidewalks, walkways, and/or patios onto vegetated areas.



- Applicable projects must incorporate at least one of the following 6 LID "site design measures":
 - 4. Direct runoff from driveways and/or uncovered parking lots onto vegetated areas.



- Applicable projects must incorporate at least one of the following 6 LID "site design measures":
 - 5. Construct sidewalks, walkways, and/or patios with permeable surfaces.



- Applicable projects must incorporate at least one of the following 6 LID "site design measures":
 - 6. Construct bike lanes, driveways, and/or uncovered parking lots with permeable surfaces.



Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit Requirements for Larger Projects

- Apply to projects that create and/or replace 10,000 sq. ft. or more of impervious surface.
- Apply to Special Land Use Categories that create and/or replace > 5,000 sq.ft. of impervious surface:
 - Restaurants
 - Gas stations
 - Auto service facilities
 - Parking lots (stand-alone or part of another use)
- Do NOT apply to individual single family homes.

What Are the Requirements for Larger Projects?

- Applicable projects must incorporate all of the following 3 types of LID features:
 - 1. Select appropriate LID "site design measures"
 - Project features that reduce impervious surfaces, reduce directly-connected impervious surfaces, or preserve the natural landscape.



Example of Site Design Measure: Pervious paving.

What Are the Requirements for Larger Projects?

- Applicable projects must incorporate all of the following 3 types of LID features:
 - 2. Select appropriate LID "source controls"
 - Project features that control sources of pollutants.



Example of Source Control: Reduce use of pesticides and quick release fertilizer by selecting water-wise native and climate-adapted plants.

What Are the Requirements for Larger Projects?

- Applicable projects must incorporate all of the following 3 types of LID features:
 - 3. Select appropriate LID "treatment measures"
 - Rainwater harvesting and use, infiltration, evapotranspiration, or, if those are infeasible, biotreatment.



Example of Biotreatment: Bioretention area

How Does Biotreatment Work?

- Stormwater filters through a layer of fast-draining, engineered biotreatment soil.
- Natural processes remove pollutants as water filters through the soil.
- An underdrain is provided below the biotreatement soil layer.
- Stormwater is cleaner when it enters the underdrain and flows to a creek or other receiving water.



Underdrain is shown before the biotreatment soil is added.

One Last Requirement for Larger Projects: Hydromodification Management (HM)

- HM controls erosive flows from development projects.
- HM requirements apply to projects that:
 - Create and/or replace 1 acre or more of impervious surface;
 - Are located in an area where creeks are susceptible to development-induced erosion;
 - Increase the amount of impervious surface above preproject levels.



What are the Hydromodification Management (HM) Requirements?

- Temporarily detain water on the site, and release the water slowly, so that:
 - Post-project rates and volumes of stormwater match pre-project levels for range of storms that have a probability of occurring every 2 to 10 years.



For More Information...



- www.mywatershedwatch.org/pollutiontips.
 html gives tips on preventing pollution of local creeks and the Bay.
- www.bayfriendly.org provides Bay-Friendly Landscaping guidance to reduce waste and prevent pollution.
- Info on rain barrel systems: <u>http://www.sanfrancisquito.org/runoff/te</u> <u>chniques/Rainbarrel_Workshop.htm</u>.

For More Information...



- City of Portland, OR, flyer on disconnecting your downspout: <u>www.portlandonline.com/bes/index.cfm?c=31870</u>
- Flyer on new stormwater requirements for small projects AND four fact sheets on site design measures:

www.flowstobay.org/bs_new_development.php

(scroll down to "Stormwater Requirements for New Development/Redevelopment)

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