Background and Overview

Stormwater NPDES Compliance For New Developments



Let's talk about...

Goals Compliance Actions

Research shows...

Impairment Impacts from runoff Effectiveness of LID

- To mimic pre-development hydrology
- To reduce pollutant loadings
- To protect against dumps and spills

Why target new development?

Think long-term
Demonstrate LID techniques and technologies
Improve livability of increasingly urban areas



Municipalities must...



Use planning authorities to require LID
 Regulate Projects
 Implement LID on public projects

All projects	Site design measures and source controls
≥2500 SF	Include at least one of six LID measures
≥(5,000 SF) ≥10,000 SF	(For parking lots, auto service, restaurants) Treat flows to numeric standard
≥1 acre	Hydromodification Management

Threshold Arcana

What if the project *reduces* the amount of impervious surface? What about a 6,000 SF project with two parking spaces? Does pervious pavement count? Does pavement replacement count? Are public improvements included? The old 50% rule and the new 50% rule Flow-control on already developed sites

Low Impact Development

Source Control
 Site Design
 Treatment

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LID Treatment Criteria

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80% of Average Annual Runoff
 Volume-based criteria
 Flow-based criteria



Treatment

Infiltration/ Evapotranspiration • Harvesting /Reuse

Biotreatment (Bioretention)







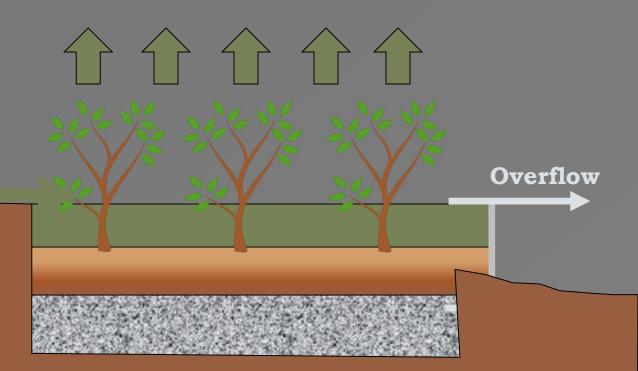
High-Rate Biofilter • Vault-Based Filter



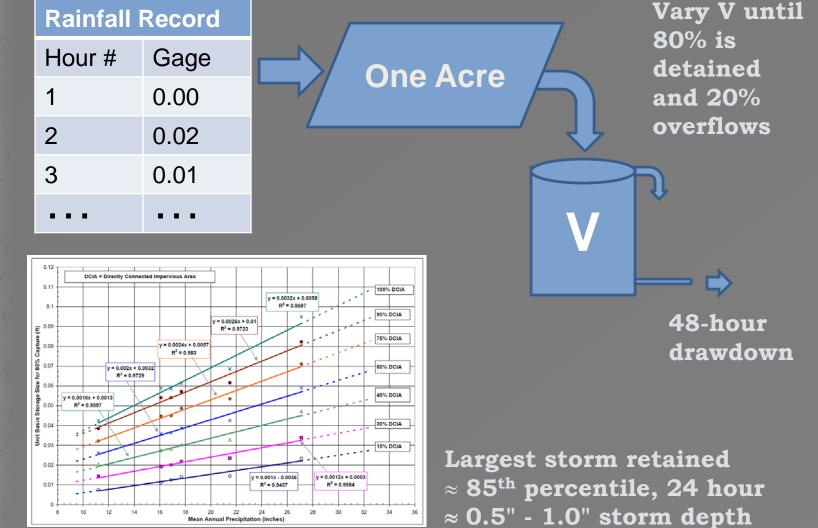




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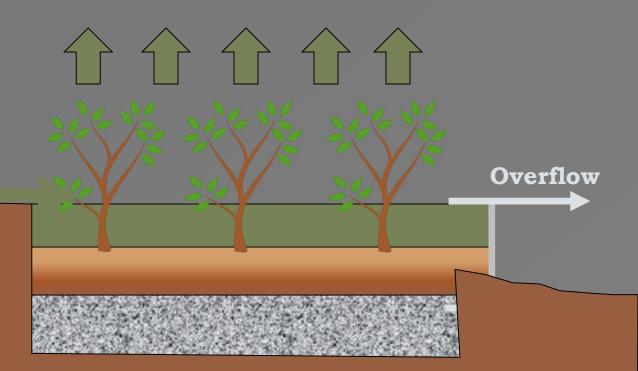
Volume-based Criteria: Derivation







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Bioretention flow-based criterion

MRP Provision C.3.c.i.(2)(b)(vi) Maximum surface loading rate

i = 0.2 inches/hour

BMP Area/Impervious Area = 0.2/5 = 0.04

> Surface Loading Rate i = 5 inches/hour

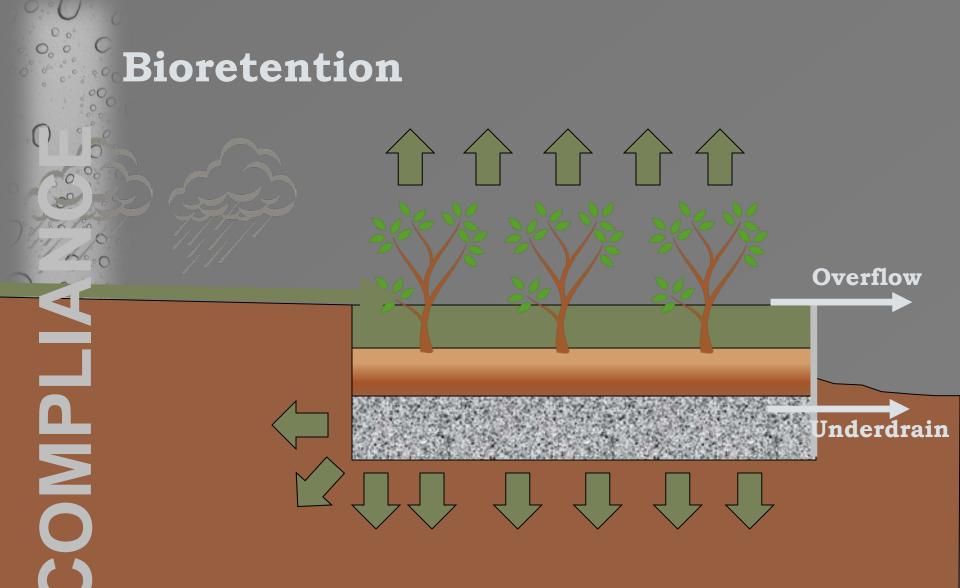
Treatment Feasibility Tests

Infiltration	Can a bioretention facility (sized to 4% of tributary impervious area) infiltrate 80% of average annual runoff in this site's soils?
Harvesting	Is there enough demand for non- potable water to reliably use 80% of average annual runoff from all or a portion of of the site's impervious Page area?
Bioretention	Does the project fit Special Project Category A, B, or C?
	(Reporting) Do technical or economic factors preclude bioretention?

Alternative Compliance



Treat runoff from an equivalent impervious area offsite • At another site • Within a project site • On a road project • Within a Capital Improvement Program Payment of in-lieu fees • Net environmental benefit

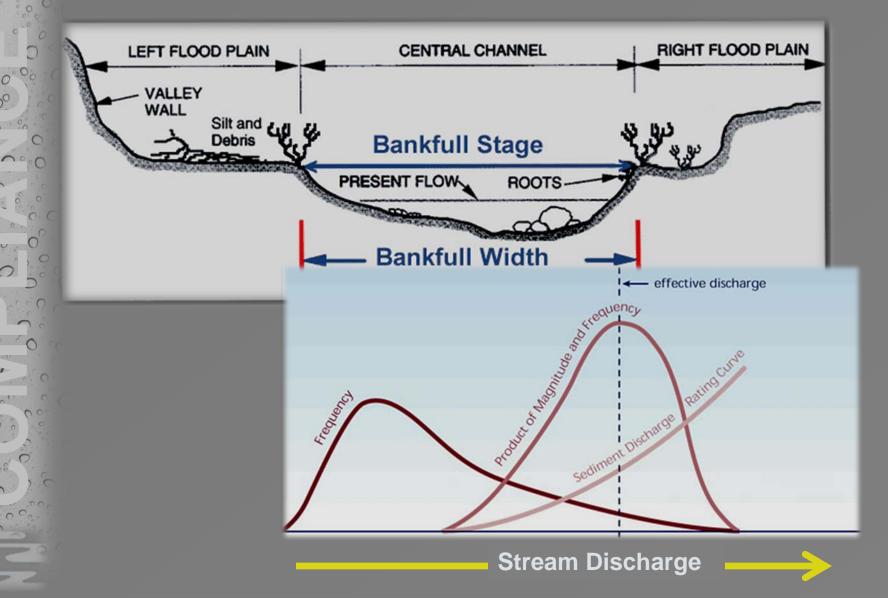


Bioretention Soil Mix Criteria

Soil Mix Specification • 60%-70% sand • 30%-40% compost **MRP** Attachment L Guidebook Appendix B Now available from local suppliers



Hydromodification Management





Flow Duration Control

Hour #	Flow (cfs)
1	0.0
2	0.0
3	0.1
4	0.1
5	0.0
6	0.2
7	1.5
8	0.6
Etc.	



250,000 hours

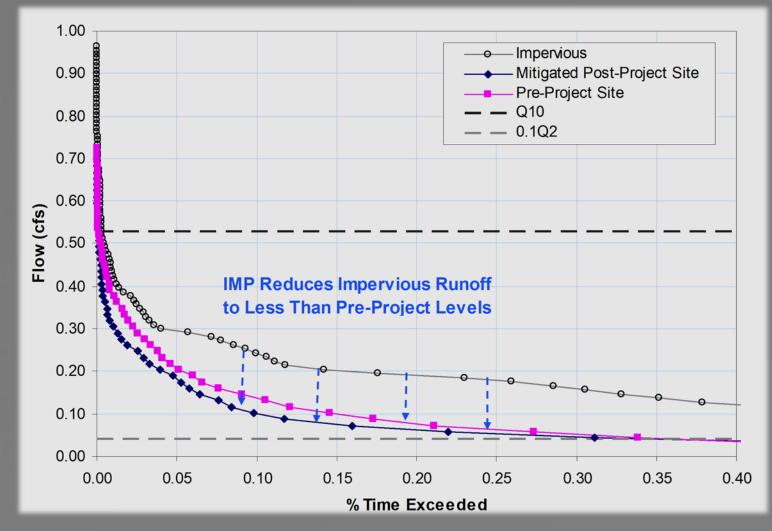
Hour #	Flow (cfs)	Hours exceeded
115241	10.3	0
4598	10.3	1
3672	10.2	2 🔶
115242	10.0	3
243581	10.0	4
66058	9.9	5
75291	9.8	6
186540	9.7	7 🔶
Etc.		

This flow exceeded during 2 hours/250,000 hours (0.0008%)

This flow exceeded during 7 hours/250,000 hours (0.0028%)

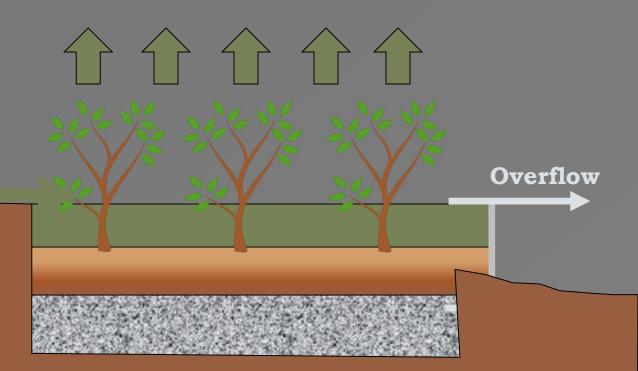


Flow Duration Control





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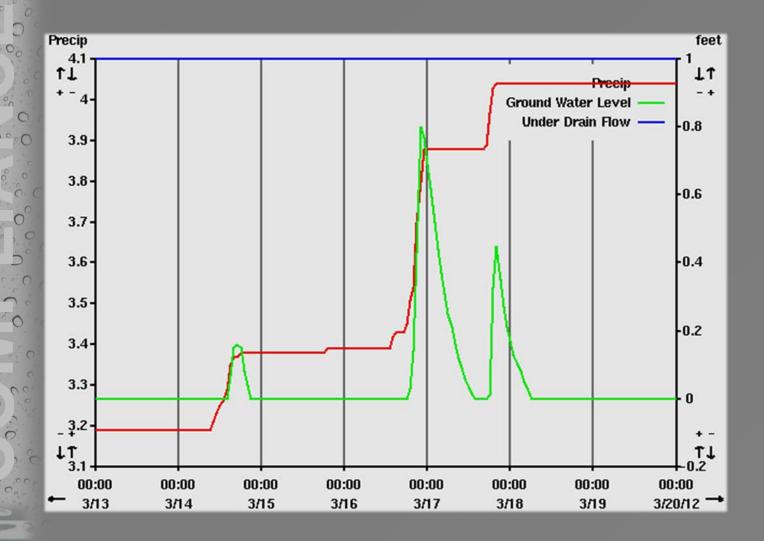
Bioretention Monitoring

Three bioretention facilities in Pittsburg
Clay soils (Hydrologic Soil Group "D")
Underdrain discharge near top of gravel layer
Tipping buckets below each underdrain discharge

Pressure sensors at bottom of monitoring wells to measure saturated depth of gravel layer

Continuous monitoring during WY 2011-2012

Some Initial Monitoring Results



Ensure Operation & Maintenance

Initial inspection within 45 days
Inspect 20% of facilities each year
Inspect every facility once every 5 years



Achieving Goals and Compliance

Consistent implementation

- LID Design to maximize retention
- Documentation
- Construction
- Innovation
 - Harvesting and Reuse
 - Green Roofs
 - Bioretention
 - Multi-use landscapes
 - Retrofits

Fact-based advocacy