



WHEN AND WHY HIGHER LEVELS OF STORMWATER TREATMENT ARE REQUIRED AND HOW TO ACHIEVE THEM

**BY: ERIC LIVINGSTON
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT SERVICES, LLC**



FLORIDA'S STORMWATER RULES

1979 Chapter 17- 4.248, F.A.C.

1982 Chapter 17- 25, F.A.C.

1994 Chapter 62- 25, F.A.C.

2013 Chapter 62-330, F.A.C

Water management district Handbooks and Rules

TECHNOLOGY BASED

- Performance Standard**
- BMP Design Criteria**
- Presumption of compliance**

PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR NEW STORMWATER DISCHARGES (62-40.432, FAC)

Stormwater quality – Original Rule

- 80% average annual load reduction
- 95% average annual load reduction
“Of Total Suspended Solids”

Stormwater quality – 1990

- 80% average annual load reduction
- 95% average annual load reduction
“Of pollutants that cause or contribute”

BUT RULES WERE NEVER UPDATED

Evaluation of Current Stormwater Design Criteria within the State of Florida

Final Report

Prepared for:



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

FDEP Contract No. SO108

June 2007

Prepared By:

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Orlando, FL 32812

DESIGN CRITERIA PRESUMPTION REBUTTED!

This section provides an analysis of potential modifications to existing stormwater design criteria within the State of Florida to meet the performance objectives outlined in the Water Resource Implementation Rule (Chapter 62-40 FAC). This rule requires that stormwater management systems achieve at least an 80% reduction of the average annual load of pollutants that would cause or contribute to violations of State water quality standards. If the stormwater management system discharges to a designated OFW or other protected waterbody, the performance criteria increases to a 95% reduction. Based on the analyses presented in Section 5.2, with the exception of the SMRWMD design criteria for on-line dry retention, existing stormwater design criteria fail to consistently meet either the 80% or 95% target goals outlined in Chapter 62-40.

UNIFIED STORMWATER RULE CONCEPTS

- Increase nutrient load removal
- **Clear language on impaired waters requirements**
- BMP treatment train load reduction credits
- **Credits for nonstructural and LID BMPs**
 - ✓ Preserving vegetation, minimize clearing
 - ✓ Green roof/cistern systems
 - ✓ Pervious concrete
 - ✓ Florida Friendly Landscaping
 - ✓ Disconnect impervious areas
- Redevelopment section
- Compensating treatment (WQ Banking)
- Retrofit section

WHEN ARE HIGHER LEVELS OF STORMWATER TREATMENT REQUIRED?

Discharges to OFWs

- Must meet “antidegradation” standard
- Presumptive = 95% load reduction

Discharges to Impaired Waters

- Must meet “net improvement” standard
- Must demonstrate load reduction achieved

IMPAIRED WATERS IN FLORIDA

- 2,776 spreadsheet lines of water bodies in cumulative FDEP 303(d) list!
- Most common impairments are nutrients, DO and fecal coliforms

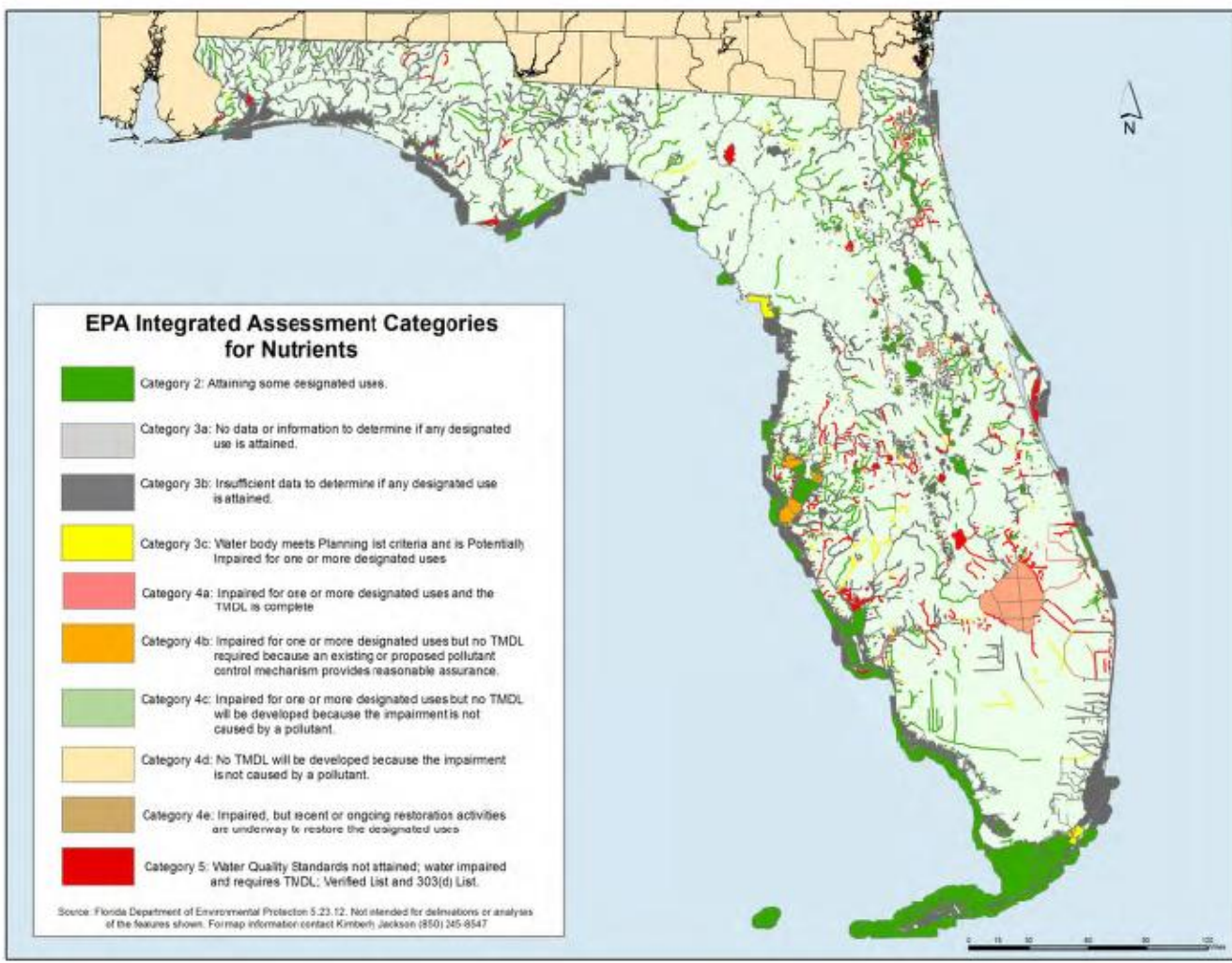


Table 8.3a. Miles of Rivers/Streams Impaired by Cause

Table. Column 1 lists the parameter assessed, Column 2 lists the number of impaired water bodies, and Column 3 lists the total miles impaired.

Parameter Assessed	Number Impaired	Miles Impaired
DO	699	5,975
Fecal Coliform	338	2,685
Mercury (in fish tissue)	249	2,903
Nutrients (chlorophyll <i>a</i>)	153	1,014
Biology	36	320
Nutrients (other than chlorophyll <i>a</i>)	28	18
Iron	17	314
Lead	14	123
Specific Conductance	10	111
Bacteria (shellfish harvesting classification)	10	82
Turbidity	10	83
Un-ionized Ammonia	7	69
TP	6	76
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	2	21
Copper	2	3
TDS	2	6
Silver	1	6
Chloride	1	0
Dioxin	1	2
TSS	1	3

IMPAIRED WATERS IN FLORIDA

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Table 8.3b. Square Miles of Lakes Impaired by Cause

Column 1 lists the parameter assessed, Column 2 lists the number of impaired waters, and Column 3 lists the total square miles impaired.

<i>Parameter Assessed</i>	<i>Number Impaired</i>	<i>Square Miles Impaired</i>
Mercury (in fish tissue)	127	1,344
DO	112	280
Nutrients (TSD)	36	107
Fecal Coliform	11	15
Iron	7	526
Lead	5	7
pH	4	308
Un-ionized Ammonia	3	4
Copper	2	19
Turbidity	2	1
Silver	1	12
Nutrients (other than TSD)	1	0
Thallium	1	6

Table 8.3c. Square Miles of Estuaries Impaired by Cause

Column 1 lists the parameter assessed, Column 2 lists the number of impaired waters, and Column 3 lists the total square miles impaired.

<i>Parameter Assessed</i>	<i>Number Impaired</i>	<i>Square Miles Impaired</i>
Mercury (in fish tissue)	504	5,163
DO	151	1,198
Fecal Coliform	99	896
Nutrients (chlorophyll <i>a</i>)	92	678
Bacteria (shellfish harvesting classification)	76	1,084
Copper	28	378
Iron	18	162
Nutrients (other than chlorophyll <i>a</i>)	13	76
Lead	4	29
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	1	38
Turbidity	1	11

HOW DETERMINE IF WATER BODY IS AN OFW, IS IMPAIRED, OR HAS AN ADOPTED TMDL?

- Use **DEP's Map Direct** to determine if water body or WBID is an OFW or it's impairment and TMDL status
- Use **DEP's Map Direct** to see if project site is within the 12 unit HUC (subwatershed) of an impaired water body

NOTE: DEP IS SWITCHING FROM MAP DIRECT TO MAP DIRECT LITE. HOW TO FOR EACH SYSTEM FOLLOWS

- Use **DEP's TMDL Tracker** system to see if a TMDL is adopted, or check 62-304, F.A.C.
- Use **EPA's Ask Waters** system

DEP MAP DIRECT SYSTEM

HTTP://CA.DEP.STATE.FL.US/MAPDIRECT/GATEWAY.JSP



Click
This
Map



Welcome to the Map Direct Gateway!

[Open Map Direct Lite Standard Map \(new Map Direct\)](#) | [Open Map Direct v5 Standard Map \(old Map Direct\)](#)

Please note that the Standard Map has no data layers initially visible. Just a basemap. Go to the Data Layers Tab at the left of the map, and use the Add Data or More Data tools to show layers on the map.

Choose a Map from here to open it immediately

Browse Maps by Gallery

Air Quality



Beaches & Coastal Systems



Geology



Mining & Mitigation



The [Florida Department of Environmental Protection](#), the lead agency for environmental management and stewardship, is one of the more diverse agencies in state government - protecting our air, water and land. DEP is divided into three primary areas: Regulatory Programs, Land and Recreation, and Water Policy and Ecosystem Restoration. Florida's environmental priorities include:

- * Developing a consistent and effective regulatory process
- * Ensuring the quality and quantity of our state's water resources
- * Increasing the access to our award-winning state parks

SELECT DATA LAYERS

Map Direct: No Focus Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Using Tool: Identify Point
Click Map to Identify.
Drag Map to Pan.
Roll Wheel to Zoom.

Water Quality & TMDL, GWIS

- Biological Stations from SBIO
- Confined Aquifer (GWIS)
- Large Lake Sites (GWIS)
- Impaired Waters Rule (IWR) Stations
- Verified Impaired WBIDs
- Primary Canal Sites (GWIS)
- River Sites (GWIS)
- Sampled Stations (GWIS)
- Small Lake Sites (GWIS)
- Status Network Locations from WMS
- STORET Stations
- Stream Sites (GWIS)
- WMS Temporal Variability Network - Stations Sampled
- Florida TMDLs
- TMDL Basin Groups
- TMDL Planning Units
- UnConfined Aquifer (GWIS)
- WMS Cycle 3 Reporting Units
- WMS Flowing Waters Resource 2014
- WMS Lakes Resource 2014

Water Quality & TMDL, GWIS

- Water Quality Standards
- Water Quality & TMDL, GWIS
- Water Regulation & WAFR, UIC

My Layers

- Aerial Imagery Flight Dates 2011-2013
-

HUC12

1. Select HUC 12 sub-watershed
2. Select Verified Impaired WBIDs
3. Select Florida TMDLs

78.914 miles | Zoom | Back Full Next | 1:5,000,000

Map Direct (v5.150609) | Print to PDF | Help | Disclaimer | Gateway | Email This Map | Contact Us

MAP DIRECT ADDRESS INFORMATION

Map Direct: No Focus Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Sub Watershed (HUC12) (1 found)

[1]	
OBJECTID	1214
TNMID	{FFB26DE-26DE-E9ED}
METASOURCEID	Null
SOURCEDATADESC	Null
SOURCEORIGINATOR	Null
SOURCEFEATUREID	Null
LOADDATE	13584
GNIS_ID	Null
AREAACRES	10750
AREASQKM	435.0
STATES	FL
HUC12	03090
NAME	North Fork St. Lucie
HUTYPE	U
HUMOD	SC
TOHUC	03090
NONCONTRIBUTINGACRES	0
NONCONTRIBUTINGSQKM	0
SHAPE.AREA	43536
SHAPE.LEN	18504

[Go To This Place](#)

Florida TMDLs (2 found)

[1] ST LUCIE RIVER (NORTH FORK).
TMDL Param: Fecal Coliform
Pollutant: Fecal Coliform
TMDL Status: State Adopted TMDL and EPA Approved
Group 2: St. Lucie - Loxahatchee.
Southeast Regulatory District.
[Go to this Place](#)

[2] ST LUCIE RIVER (NORTH FORK).
TMDL Param: Dissolved Oxygen and Nutrient
Pollutant: TN, TP, and BOD
TMDL Status: State Adopted TMDL and EPA Approved
Group 2: St. Lucie - Loxahatchee.
Southeast Regulatory District.

Result #1/8. [More... options](#)

Lat/Lon: 27.31726089, -80.36570954

[Sub Watershed \(HUC12\)](#)

[1]

OBJECTID	1214
TNMID	{FFB2FBCF-26DE-4483-8A4D-E9EDC161913B}
METASOURCEID	Null
SOURCEDATADESC	Null
SOURCEORIGINATOR	Null
SOURCEFEATUREID	Null

Using Tool: Selection Box

Click Map or Drag Box to Identify Selected Area. Roll Wheel to Zoom.

Pan
N
W E
S
Zoom
Back Full Next
1:5,000
417 feet

Map Direct (v5.150609) | Print to PDF | Help | Disclaimer | Gateway | Email This Map | Contact Us Show Toolbar

Click
This
Map

DEP MAP DIRECT **LITE** SYSTEM

[HTTP://CA.DEP.STATE.FL.US/MAPDIRECT/GATEWAY.JSP](http://ca.dep.state.fl.us/mapdirect/gateway.jsp)



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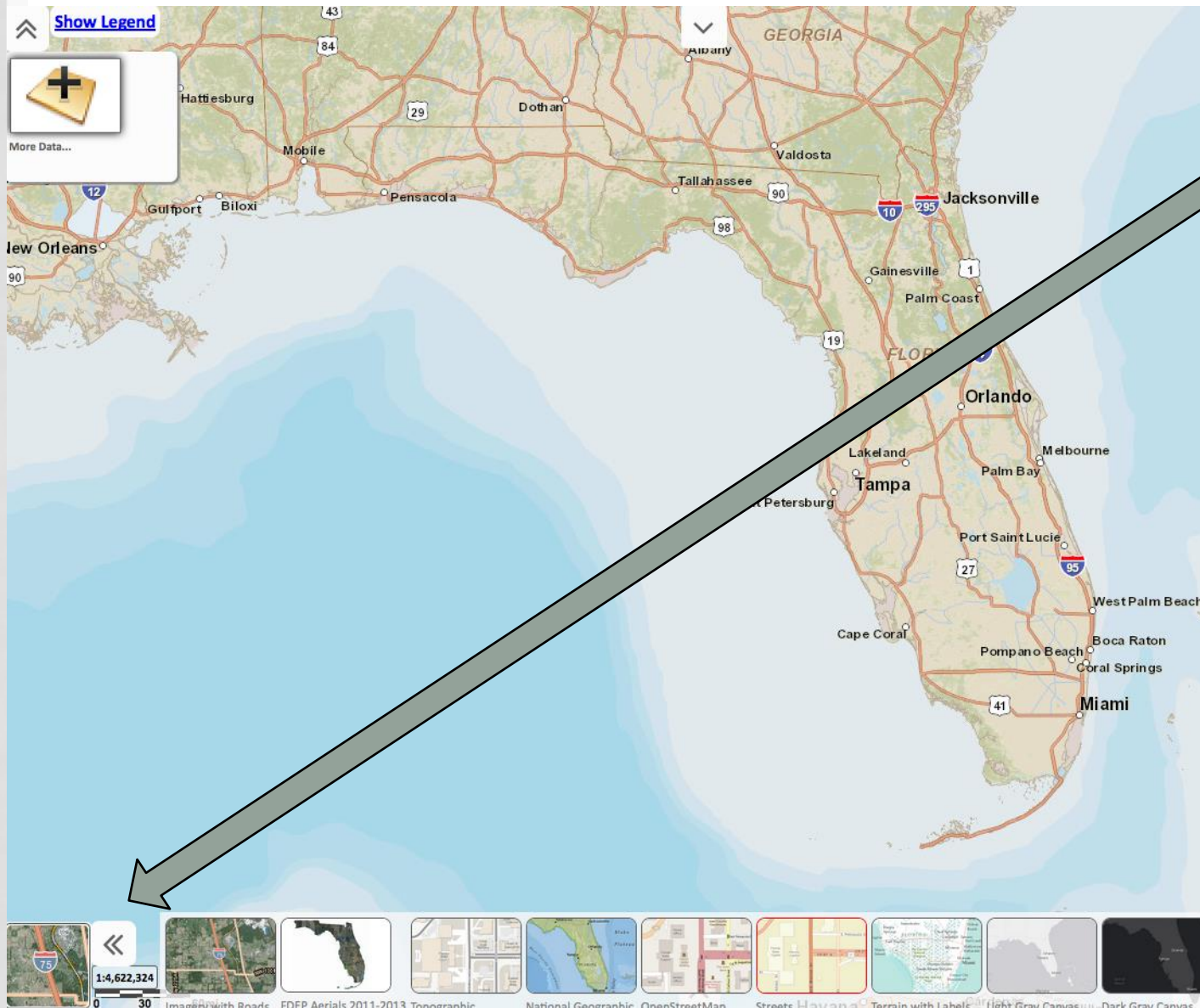
Mining & Mitigation



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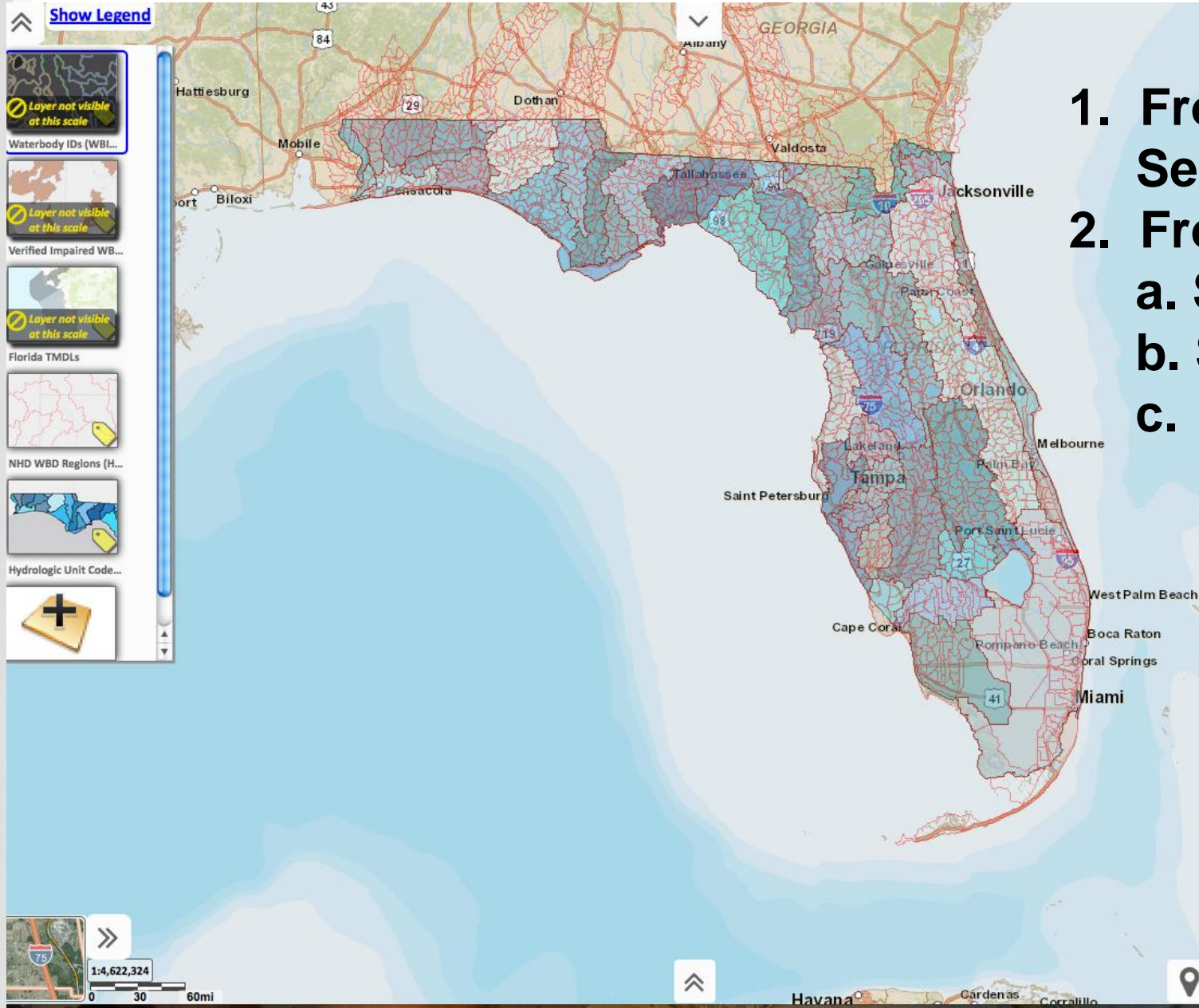
- * Developing a consistent and effective regulatory process
- * Ensuring the quality and quantity of our state's water resources
- * Increasing the access to our award-winning state parks

SELECT BASEMAP FROM OPTIONS AT BOTTOM OF MAP



1. Select Basemap from options at arrow in left bottom of map
2. Open Data Layers by clicking on arrow at upper right of map, and then on Data Layers +

MAP DIRECT LITE SELECT DATA LAYERS



1. From NHD Data Layer
Select HUC 12 sub-watershed
2. From Watershed Assessment
 - a. Select Verified Impaired WBIDs
 - b. Select Florida TMDLs
 - c. Select WBIDs

MAP DIRECT LITE WATER QUALITY STATUS FOR A SPECIFIC ADDRESS

Show Legend

Waterbody IDs (WBL...)
Verified Impaired WB...
Florida TMDLs
NHD WBD Regions (H...
Hydrologic Unit Code...

Search Box 31 feet wide at
27.31722038 x -80.36570686
27°19'1.9934" x -80°21'56.5447"
Drop Marker What's nearby?

Zoom To All 8 selected features Clear Results
Printable View Table

Waterbody IDs (WBIDs)

- ST LUCIE RIVER (NORTH FORK)
- WBID# 3194
Parent WBID# 3194
- This is a Class 3M ESTUARY
- North St. Lucie
Group 2, St. Lucie - Loxahatchee
HUC# 03090202
- Southeast Regulatory District
- Changes: Waterbody Name revised, Run 34

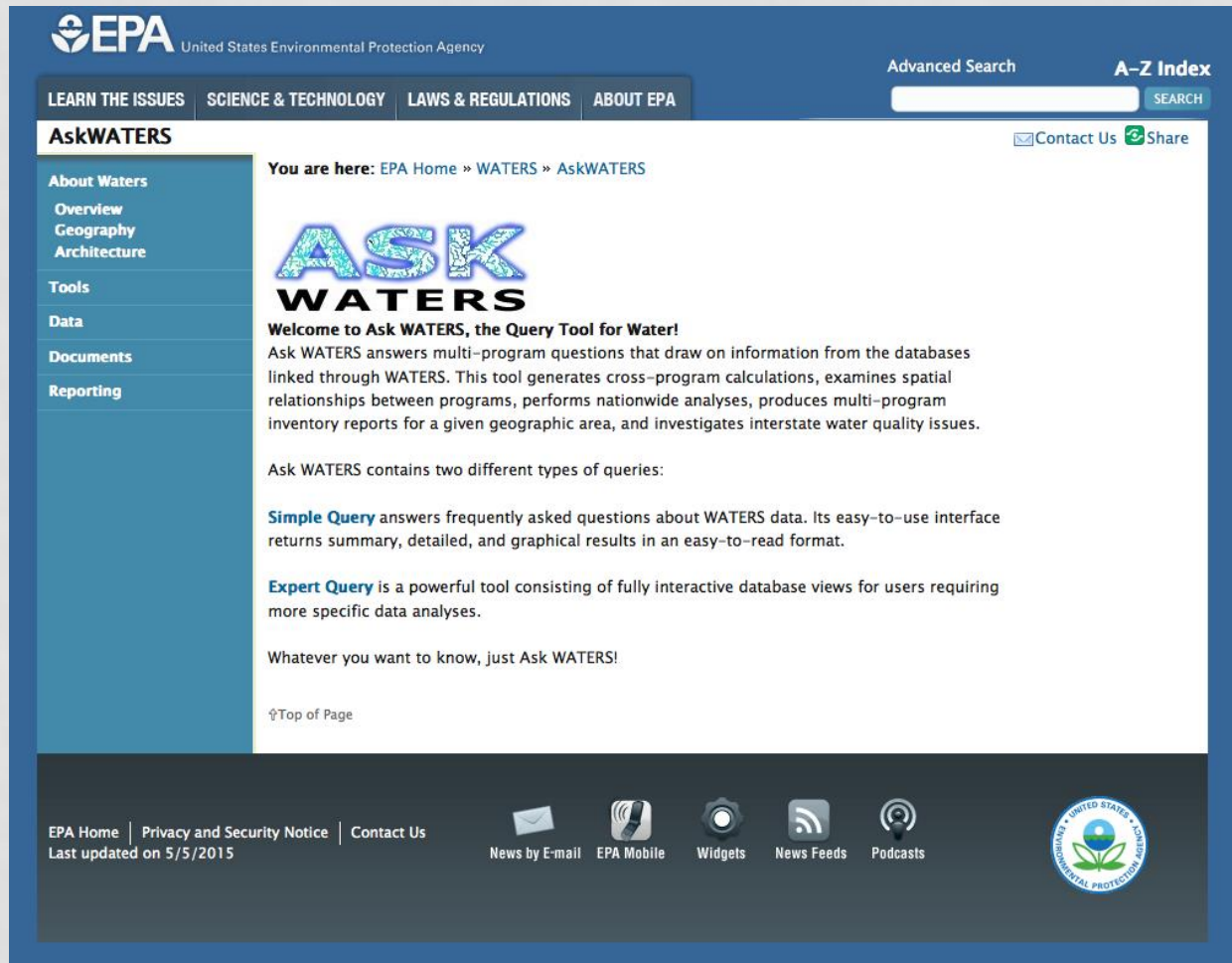
Verified Impaired WBIDs

- St Lucie River (North Fork)
- Assessed as WBID# 3194
WBID at the time of the assessment
- Current WBID# 3194
WBID as it may exist after possible edits to the WBID data layer
- Office of General Counsel Case# 09-1726
- Mercury (in fish tissue)
Parameter for which the waterbody was assessed to obtain verified listing
- Mercury (based on fish consumption advisory)

1:2,256
SW Violet Ave
SW Violet Ave
--Show County--

EPA ASK WATERS WEB SITE

http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/waters/f?p=ASKWATERS: MAIN_MENU:0:.....



The screenshot shows the EPA Ask Waters website. At the top left is the EPA logo and the text "United States Environmental Protection Agency". To the right are links for "Advanced Search" and "A-Z Index". Below this is a navigation bar with "LEARN THE ISSUES", "SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY", "LAWS & REGULATIONS", and "ABOUT EPA". The main header area includes "AskWATERS" and "Contact Us" and "Share" links. A breadcrumb trail reads "You are here: EPA Home » WATERS » AskWATERS". The central content area features the "ASK WATERS" logo and a welcome message: "Welcome to Ask WATERS, the Query Tool for Water! Ask WATERS answers multi-program questions that draw on information from the databases linked through WATERS. This tool generates cross-program calculations, examines spatial relationships between programs, performs nationwide analyses, produces multi-program inventory reports for a given geographic area, and investigates interstate water quality issues." It then lists two types of queries: "Simple Query" and "Expert Query". A footer section contains links for "EPA Home", "Privacy and Security Notice", "Contact Us", and "Last updated on 5/5/2015", along with icons for "News by E-mail", "EPA Mobile", "Widgets", "News Feeds", "Podcasts", and the EPA seal.

Use the Expert Query Tool

DEP TMDL TRACKER WEB SITE

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/watersheds/assessment/tmdl-tracker.htm>

Watershed Assessment

TMDL Tracker

Release 2.0 of the [TMDL Tracker web application](#) is now available through the [FDEP Business Portal](#). With this release easy access to watershed assessment and TMDL information from Florida's Department of Environmental Protection is now provided to the public through the internet.

Use this web application's **TMDL Reports** and **Dashboards** to access **TMDL status**, **Assessment**, and **Permit information**.

You may also be able to determine if a WBID is **impaired**. Click on this link to [get easy to follow instructions on how to access this information](#).

- » The **TMDL Report** provides access to downloadable TMDL documents.
- » Under the **Dashboard** link, the **Water Quality Tab** provides a snapshot of **TMDL information** allowing results to be filtered by **DEP District**, **TMDL Document Status**, or **Pollutant**.
- » Under the **Dashboard** link, the **Assessment Tab** provides a snapshot of **Assessment information** allowing results to be filtered by **DEP District**, **Assessment Category**, or **Basin Group**.
- » Also under the **Dashboard** link, the **Permit Tab** allows for searches based on **Waterbody Name**, **WBID** (waterbody segment id), **Wastewater Facility ID** or **Wastewater Facility Name**.
 - » This powerful tool also provides spatial searches using latitude and longitude coordinates.
 - » Search results can be confirmed through links to the [MapDirect](#) map browser.

[Access the TMDL Tracker Web Application](#)

For more information, send e-mail to [Kevin O'Donnell](mailto:Kevin.O'Donnell@dep.state.fl.us) (Kevin.O'Donnell@dep.state.fl.us)

Watershed Assessment

2600 Blair Stone Road - Mail Station 3560
Tallahassee, FL, 32399-2400
Phone: (850) 245-8433

Also can check
Chapter 62-304, FAC

WHY ARE HIGHER LEVELS OF STORMWATER TREATMENT REQUIRED?

Section 402(p) of Federal Clean Water Act

- Establishes NPDES stormwater permits
- Construction permit requires treatment to meet WQS
- MS4 permit requires local governments to reduce pollutant loadings
- MS4 permit requires reducing pollutant loads to achieve TMDLs
- MS4 permit requires load tracking/reporting

WHY ARE HIGHER LEVELS OF STORMWATER TREATMENT REQUIRED?

SECTION 373.414(1)(b)3., Florida Statutes

3. If the applicant is unable to meet water quality standards because existing ambient water quality does not meet standards, the governing board or the department shall consider mitigation measures proposed by or acceptable to the applicant that **cause net improvement of the water quality in the receiving body of water** for those parameters which do not meet standards.

WHAT IS “NET IMPROVEMENT”?

Verified impaired water body

- DEP/WMDs require one pound less loading of the pollutant(s) causing impairment after development
- Recommend at least 10% reduction in post-development loading to meet statutory intent.

Impaired water body with adopted TMDL

- **POST-DEVELOPMENT LOAD < PRE-DEVELOPMENT LOAD – WLA % REDUCTION**

VERY HIGH LEVEL OF TREATMENT

- Typical wet ponds get 35% TN, 55% TP removal
- Net Improvement can require as much as 90% removal to meet TMDL (26% WLA)
- Need to use combination of structural and nonstructural pollution prevention BMPs including Low Impact Development BMPs



POLLUTANT LOAD = (CONCENTRATION) * (VOLUME)

Stormwater volume factors:

- Rainfall variables include when, where, how long, how intense, time between storms
- Natural stormwater variables include soils, geology, SHWT, topography, vegetation
- Human stormwater variables include land use, site design, soil compaction, percent imperviousness, % DCIA

Table 9-5 Runoff curve numbers for urban areas ^{1/}

Cover description cover type and hydrologic condition	Average percent impervious area ^{2/}	-- CN for hydrologic soil group --			
		A	B	C	D
Fully developed urban areas (vegetation established)					
Open space (lawns, parks, golf courses, cemeteries, etc.) ^{3/}					
Poor condition (grass cover < 50%)		68	79	86	89
Fair condition (grass cover 50% to 75%)		49	69	79	84
Good condition (grass cover > 75%)		39	61	74	80
Impervious areas:					
Paved parking lots, roofs, driveways, etc. (excluding right-of-way)		98	98	98	98
Streets and roads:					
Paved; curbs and storm sewers (excluding right-of-way)		98	98	98	98
Paved; open ditches (including right-of-way)		83	89	92	93
Gravel (including right-of-way)		76	85	89	91
Dirt (including right-of-way)		72	82	87	89
Western desert urban areas:					
Natural desert landscaping (pervious areas only) ^{4/}		63	77	85	88
Artificial desert landscaping (impervious weed barrier, desert shrub with 1- to 2-inch sand or gravel mulch and basin borders)		96	96	96	96
Urban districts:					
Commercial and business	85	89	92	94	95
Industrial	72	81	88	91	93
Residential districts by average lot size:					
1/8 acre or less (town houses)	65	77	85	90	92
1/4 acre	38	61	75	83	87
1/3 acre	30	57	72	81	86
1/2 acre	25	54	70	80	85
1 acre	20	51	68	79	84
2 acres	12	46	65	77	82
Developing urban areas					
Newly graded areas (pervious areas only, no vegetation)		77	86	91	94

STORMWATER EVENT MEAN CONCENTRATIONS

**Florida EMC* data
base – 2012**

*** Average values**

AWT wastewater

TN = 3mg/l

TP = 1 mg/l

LAND USE CATEGORY	Event Mean Concentration (mg/l)	
	TOTAL Nitrogen	TOTAL Phosphorus
Low-Density Residential	1.61	0.191
Single-Family	2.07	0.327
Multi-Family	2.32	0.52
Low-Intensity Commercial	1.13	0.188
High-Intensity Commercial	2.4	0.345
Light Industrial	1.2	0.26
Highway	1.52	0.2
Agricultural - Pasture	3.51	0.686
Agricultural - Citrus	2.24	0.183
Agricultural - Row Crops	2.65	0.593
Agricultural - General Agriculture ¹	2.8	0.487
Undeveloped	1.15	0.055
Mining / Extractive	1.18	0.15
Conventional Roof tops	1.05	0.12

1. Mean of pasture, citrus, and row crop land uses

HOW DO WE REDUCE STORMWATER LOADING?

- **Reduce stormwater pollutant concentrations**
- **Reduce stormwater volume**

- **Better site design – integrate stormwater into site**
- **Minimize imperviousness, especially DCIA**
- **Reduce pollutants using source controls**
- **Public education**
- **Structural stormwater BMPs**

WHAT IS LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT?

- **Comprehensive watershed approach**
- **Hydrology is integrating framework**
- **Maintain predevelopment volume and hydrology**
- **Combine nonstructural pollution prevention BMPs with structural BMPs**
- **Control stormwater at the source**
- **Create multifunctional landscape and infrastructure**

Pollution and Hydrologic Prevention

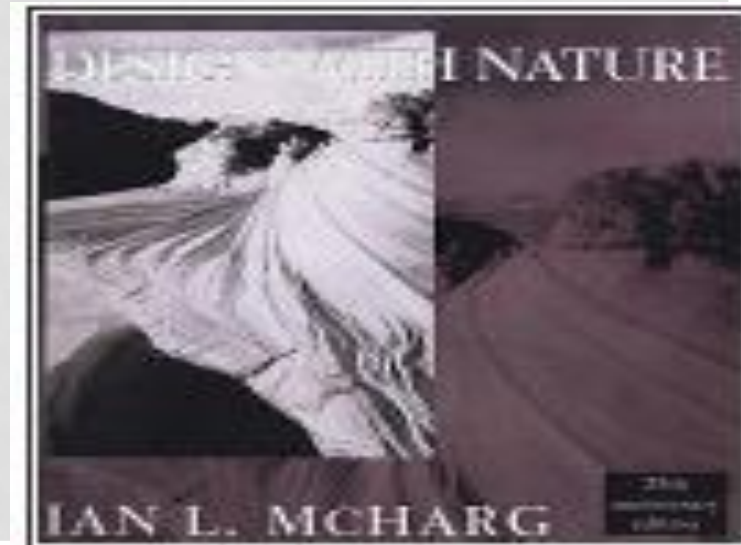
WHAT LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT IS NOT

LID is NOT a silver bullet solution to all stormwater problems

- **Additional nonstructural and structural tools in the BMP tool box**
- **Infiltration BMPs don't work throughout Florida**

LID is NOT a new idea

- **“Designing with Nature” 1969 book by Ian McHarg**
- **FL SW program always has promoted retention BMPs**



WHY LID?

ADDED BMPS IN YOUR TOOL BOX

- Promote development and redevelopment through greater flexibility
- Build local economy and promote “urban regeneration”
- Get higher levels of stormwater treatment
- Keep loads out of MS4
- Protect local taxpayers and water bodies



- Pervious Pavement
 - Concrete
 - Pavers
- Rain Gardens / Bio Swales
- Street Infiltration Basins
- Bio Filtration Planter Boxes
- Green Gutters

City of Palmetto
Urban regeneration project

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES TO REDUCE STORMWATER VOLUME/LOADS

- **Consider stormwater as a resource**
- **Protect/avoid sensitive areas**
- **Minimize disturbed areas / soil compaction**
- **Minimize loss of vegetation and trees**
- **Plant more trees – intercept rainfall**
- **Maximize infiltration/stormwater harvesting**
- **Minimize imperviousness, especially DCIA**
- **Integrate stormwater BMPs into landscaping**
- **Cluster development**
- **Use innovative planning tools (TDR)**

SOURCE CONTROLS FOR POLLUTION PREVENTION

- **Minimize clearing, removal of trees, vegetation**
- **Include urban reforestation**
- **Minimize imperviousness, esp. DCIA**
 - **Minimize soil compaction**
 - **Narrow streets, pervious parking, recessed tree islands**
 - **Greenroof/cistern systems for large roofs**
 - **Roof runoff to cisterns, pervious areas**
- **Minimize pollutants**
 - **Florida-friendly landscaping design**
 - **Florida-friendly fertilizers**
 - **Proper use of reclaimed water**
 - **Pet waste pick up and disposal**

LAND CLEARING, VEGETATION REMOVAL AND SOIL COMPACTION



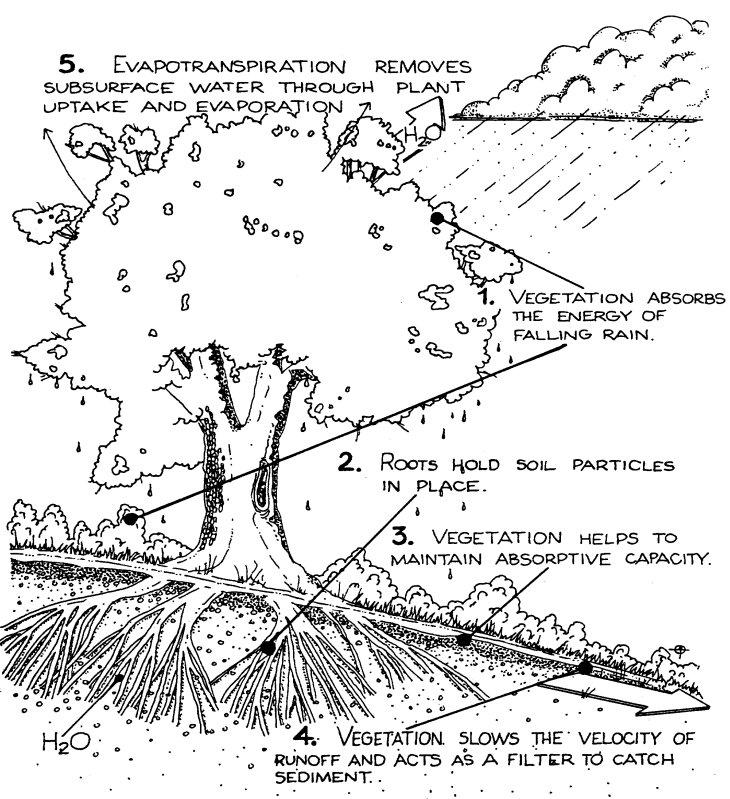
80% compaction on first pass of equipment



SOIL COMPACTION AND INFILTRATION RATES

SOIL TYPE	INFILTRATION RATE (in/hr)	
	Pitt et. al.	Gregory
Sandy soils	13.0	14.8 – 25
Compacted sandy soils	1.4	0.3 - 6.9
Clay soils	9.8	NA
Compacted or wet clay soils	0.2	NA

Source: Pitt, Chen, and Clark, 2001; Gregory et. Al, 2006



THE STORMWATER BENEFITS OF TREES

PLANTING TREES IN URBAN AREAS INTERCEPTS AND EVAPORATES RAIN AND REDUCES STORMWATER VOLUME AND LOADS



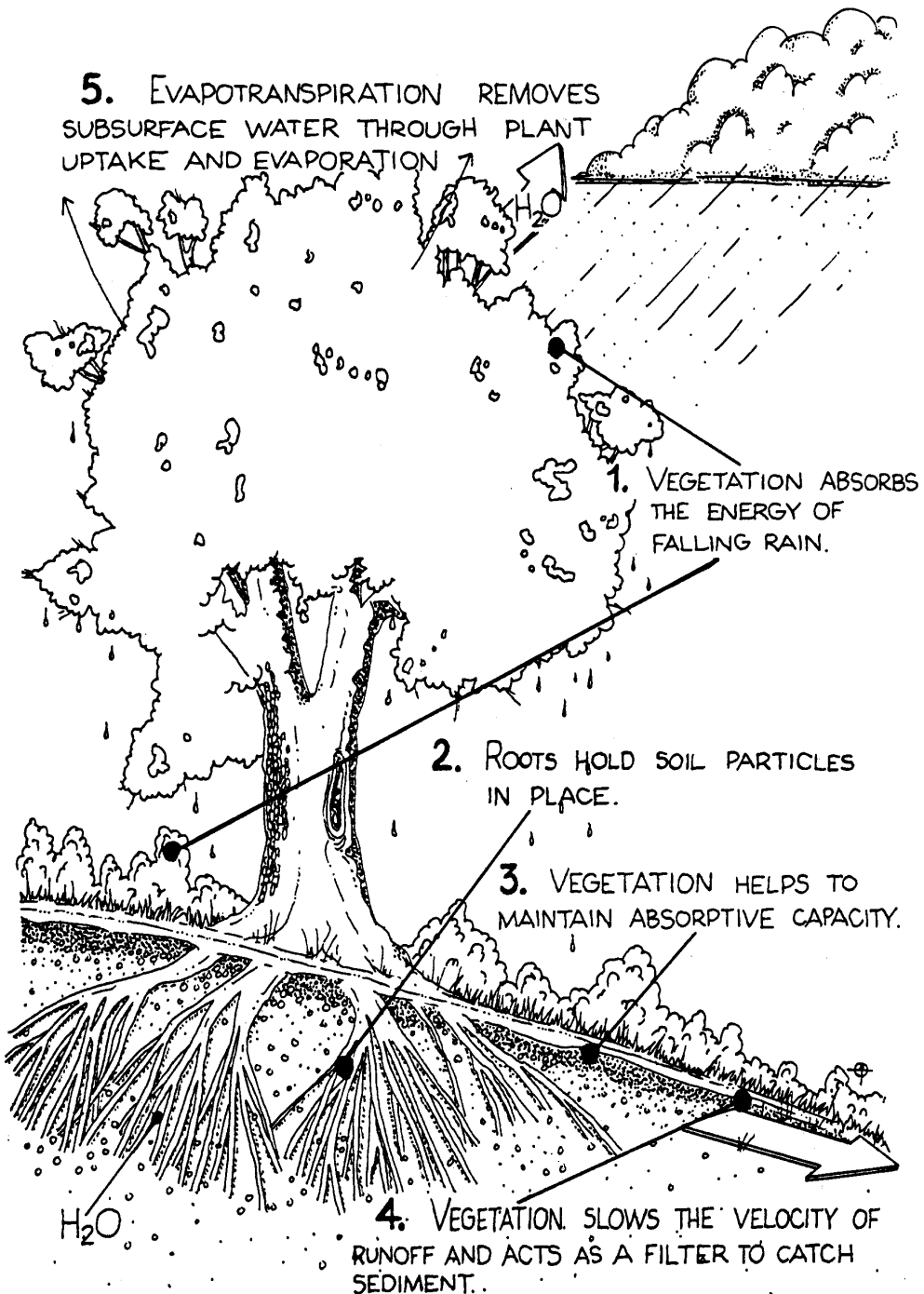
**Interceptor Tree BMP
Up to 15% reduction in
stormwater volume**

**NEED MORE DATA
AND SITES!**

THE STORMWATER BENEFITS OF TREES

PLANTING TREES IN URBAN AREAS INTERCEPTS AND EVAPORATES RAIN AND REDUCES STORMWATER VOLUME AND LOADS

Up to 15% reduction in stormwater volume



TREES ARE STORMWATER BMPs!

American Forests (www.americanforests.org)

City of Jacksonville Land Cover***	1992 Acres	2002 Acres	% Change of landcover type
Forest/woody wetlands	234,262.4	205,320.0	-12.4%
Open Space	48,692.9	59,825.0	22.9%
Developed Area	150,869.8	175,685.3	16.4%
Open Wetlands	49,745.5	45,816.7	-7.9%
Water	56,772.9	55,787.0	-1.7%

	Forest/ Woody Wetlands (acres)	Stormwater Management Value (cu.ft.)	Stormwater Management Value** (\$)	Air Pollution Annual Removal Value (lbs.)	Air Pollution Annual Removal Value (\$)
City of Jacksonville 1992	234,262	984 million	\$1.97 billion	22.3 million	\$55.4 million
City of Jacksonville 2002	205,320	928 million	\$1.86 billion	19.6 million	\$48.5 million
Change	-12.4%	-56 million	-113 million	-2.76 million	-6.84 million



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Desert Canopy Ecosystem Analysis



A US Forest Service Northern Research Station Guide

A Guide to Assessing Urban Forests

INTRODUCTION

Urban forests provide a wide range of ecosystem services, including air quality improvement, energy conservation, and aesthetic value.

Urban forests also provide a wide range of ecosystem services, including air quality improvement, energy conservation, and aesthetic value.

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Visit the Video Learning Page




What is i-Tree?

i-Tree is a state-of-the-art, peer-reviewed software suite from the USDA Forest Service that provides urban forestry analysis and benefits assessment tools. The i-Tree Tools help communities of all sizes to strengthen their urban forest management and advocacy efforts by quantifying the structure of community trees and the environmental services that trees provide.

Since the initial release of the i-Tree Tools in August 2006, numerous communities, non-profit organizations, consultants, volunteers and students have used i-Tree to report on individual trees, parcels, neighborhoods, cities, and even entire states. By understanding the local, tangible ecosystem services that trees provide, i-Tree users can link urban forest management activities with environmental quality and community livability. Whether your interest is a single tree or an entire forest, i-Tree provides baseline data that you can use to demonstrate value and set priorities for more effective decision-making.

i-Tree Tools are in the public domain and are freely accessible. We invite you to explore this site to learn more about how i-Tree can make a difference in your community.

Follow i-Tree on Twitter 

What's New?

Check out updated April 2015 i-Tree User Maps
International user map and United States user map

i-Tree Eco: Modelling the Lungs of our Cities - Part1
The importance of U.K. urban forest assessments >>

i-Tree Eco: Modelling the Lungs of our Cities - Part2
The London i-Tree Eco project >>

Breathe Easy: Urban Forests for Human Health
Archived ACT webinar featuring Dave Nowak >>

Baltimore Gas and Electric provide over 4,200 free trees
BGE promotes Energy-Saving trees planting program >>

Delmarva Power to provide 1,500 free trees
Energy-Saving Trees program in Delaware & Maryland >>



I-TREE TOOLS

HTTP://WWW.ITRE ETOOLS.ORG/

USING LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT TO REDUCE IMPERVIOUSNESS

- **Tailor and decrease road width**
- **Minimize road length**
- **Use pervious pavements for parking**
- **Reduce required parking spaces**
- **Reduce parking space size**
- **Use one way angled parking**
- **Minimize paved driveways/size**
- **Side walks on one side only**

THE INFLUENCE OF DCIA ON STORMWATER VOLUME

Zone 4																					
Mean Annual Runoff Coefficients (C Values) as a Function of DCIA Percentage and Non-DCIA Curve Number (CN)																					
NDCIA CN	Percent DCIA																				
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
30	0.004	0.045	0.086	0.127	0.168	0.209	0.250	0.291	0.332	0.373	0.414	0.455	0.496	0.536	0.577	0.618	0.659	0.700	0.741	0.782	0.823
35	0.007	0.048	0.089	0.129	0.170	0.211	0.252	0.293	0.333	0.374	0.415	0.456	0.497	0.537	0.578	0.619	0.660	0.701	0.741	0.782	0.823
40	0.011	0.051	0.092	0.133	0.173	0.214	0.254	0.295	0.336	0.376	0.417	0.458	0.498	0.539	0.579	0.620	0.661	0.701	0.742	0.782	0.823
45	0.016	0.056	0.096	0.137	0.177	0.217	0.258	0.298	0.339	0.379	0.419	0.460	0.500	0.540	0.581	0.621	0.662	0.702	0.742	0.783	0.823
50	0.022	0.062	0.102	0.142	0.182	0.222	0.262	0.302	0.342	0.382	0.423	0.463	0.503	0.543	0.583	0.623	0.663	0.703	0.743	0.783	0.823
55	0.030	0.070	0.109	0.149	0.189	0.228	0.268	0.308	0.347	0.387	0.427	0.466	0.506	0.546	0.585	0.625	0.664	0.704	0.744	0.783	0.823
60	0.040	0.080	0.119	0.158	0.197	0.236	0.275	0.314	0.353	0.393	0.432	0.471	0.510	0.549	0.588	0.627	0.667	0.706	0.745	0.784	0.823
65	0.054	0.092	0.131	0.169	0.208	0.246	0.285	0.323	0.362	0.400	0.438	0.477	0.515	0.554	0.592	0.631	0.669	0.708	0.746	0.785	0.823
70	0.071	0.109	0.147	0.184	0.222	0.259	0.297	0.335	0.372	0.410	0.447	0.485	0.522	0.560	0.598	0.635	0.673	0.710	0.748	0.785	0.823
75	0.096	0.132	0.168	0.205	0.241	0.277	0.314	0.350	0.387	0.423	0.459	0.496	0.532	0.568	0.605	0.641	0.678	0.714	0.750	0.787	0.823
80	0.130	0.165	0.199	0.234	0.268	0.303	0.338	0.372	0.407	0.442	0.476	0.511	0.546	0.580	0.615	0.650	0.684	0.719	0.754	0.788	0.823
85	0.182	0.214	0.246	0.278	0.310	0.342	0.374	0.406	0.438	0.470	0.502	0.534	0.566	0.599	0.631	0.663	0.695	0.727	0.759	0.791	0.823
90	0.266	0.294	0.322	0.350	0.378	0.406	0.433	0.461	0.489	0.517	0.545	0.573	0.600	0.628	0.656	0.684	0.712	0.740	0.767	0.795	0.823
95	0.429	0.449	0.469	0.488	0.508	0.528	0.547	0.567	0.587	0.606	0.626	0.646	0.665	0.685	0.705	0.725	0.744	0.764	0.784	0.803	0.823
98	0.616	0.626	0.636	0.647	0.657	0.667	0.678	0.688	0.699	0.709	0.719	0.730	0.740	0.750	0.761	0.771	0.782	0.792	0.802	0.813	0.823

Agriculture land use (pasture) - No DCIA, CN for D soils = 89

C = .249

SF residential land use

¼ acre lots -

DCIA = 40%, CN for lawns, D soils = 84 C =.431

REDUCING PARKING LOT IMPERVIOUSNESS AND DCIA



RECESSED ROAD MEDIANS AS BMPs

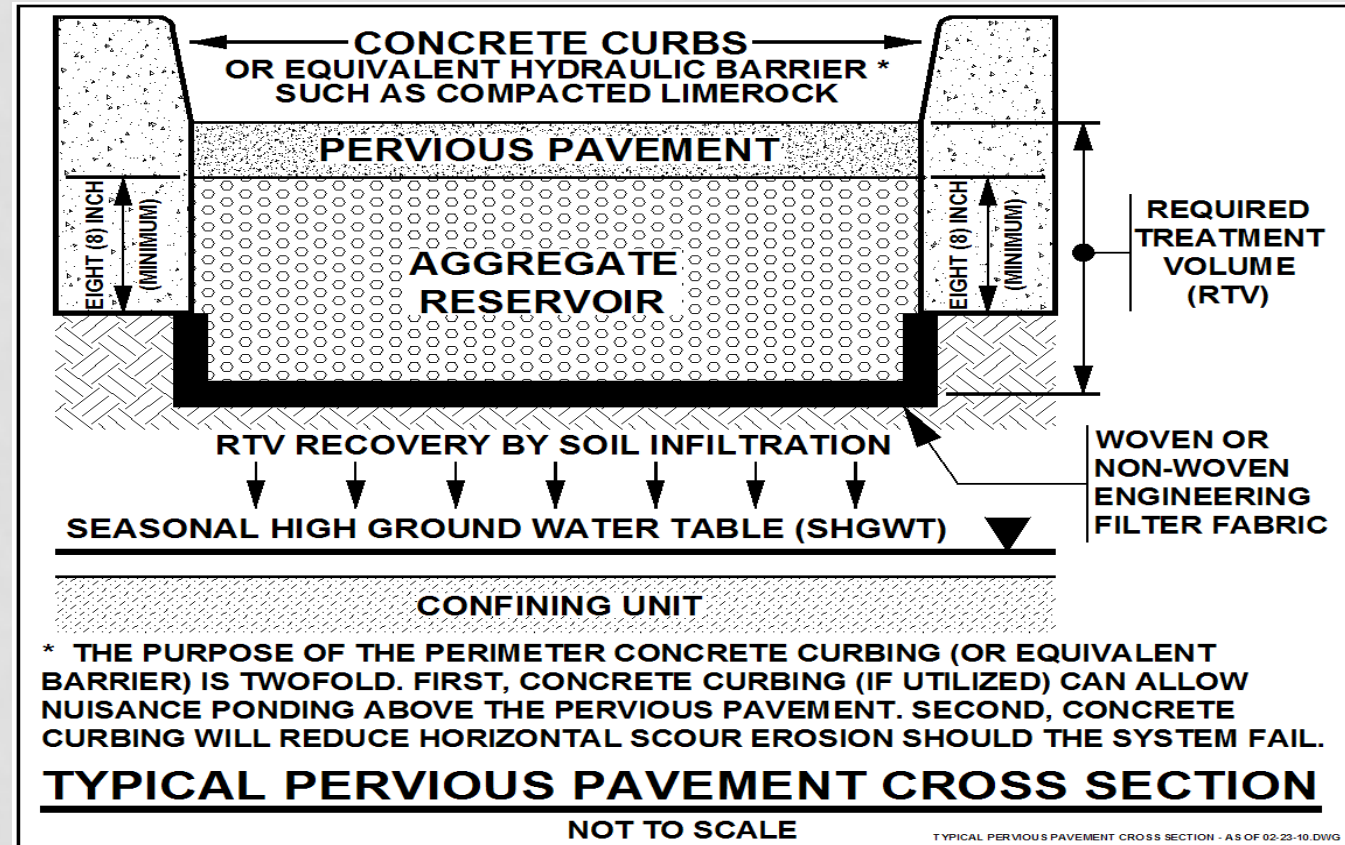


DISCONNECTING DIRECTLY CONNECTED IMPERVIOUS AREAS (DCIA)



LID BMP = POROUS PAVEMENTS

- Pervious Concrete
- Flexi-pave™
- Permeable Concrete Pavements
- Pervious Asphalt
- Others



PERVIOUS PAVEMENT

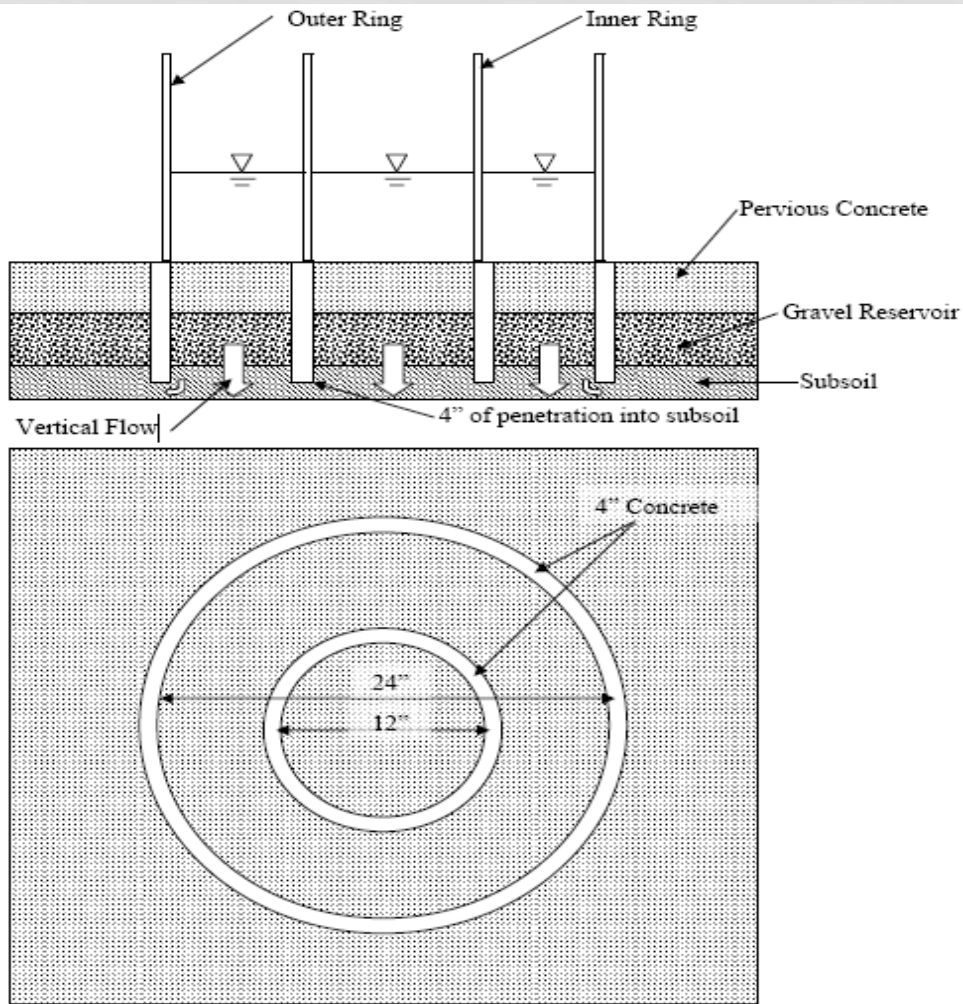
Good design is important, but --- You have to locate it properly, build it right and you have to maintain it.



PERMEABLE PAVEMENT DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

- **Is the site appropriate?**
- **SHWT at least 2' below bottom**
- **Treatment volume using retention curves**
- **Design per specs/perc rate – min 2"/hr**
- **Compaction – max 92-95% to min of 24 inches**
- **Master certified contractor**
- **Quarterly to annual vacuum sweeping**
- **ERIK testing and recertification**
- **Signage to keep muddy vehicles off**

EMBEDDED RING INFILTROMETER KIT (ERIK)



A single ring ERIK infiltrometer is acceptable provided that it is embedded into the subsoil as shown in Figure 42.

For more information on this in-situ infiltration monitor (ERIK), refer to the UCF research paper entitled "*Construction and Maintenance Assessment of Pervious Concrete Pavements - Final Draft*", dated January, 2007, available at: http://stormwater.ucf.edu/research_publications.asp

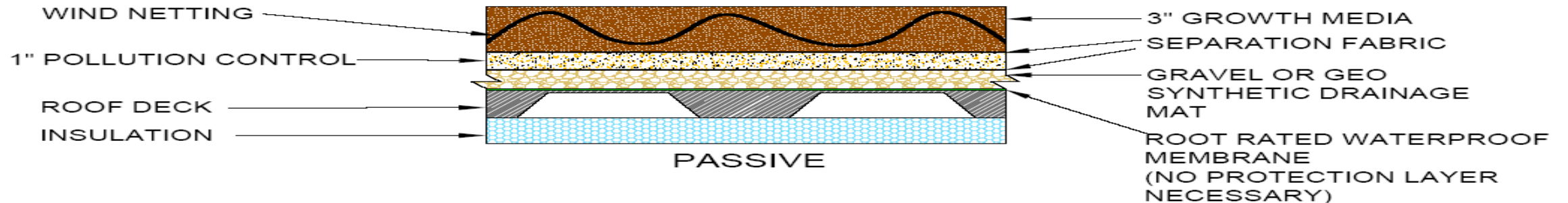
Figure 42: Design profile for Embedded Infiltrometer installation

PLACEMENT, STRIKING, PIZZA CUTTER AND 7 DAY CURING



WHAT IS A GREEN ROOF?

- **Vegetated roof cover**
- **Active (Intensive):** Deep media, intended for public access
- **Passive (Extensive):** Shallow media, intended for maintenance access only, designed for



FLORIDA PILOT GREEN ROOFS

August 2003



August 2007

South Florida –
2003 – Bonita Bay
Shadow Wood
Preserve

Central Florida –
2005 – UCF
Student Union



North Florida –
2011 –
Escambia
County One
Stop Building



Sand Cord Grass

Rosemary

Dune Sunflower

Blanket Flower

Perennial Peanut

Powder Puff Mimosa

A Guide to Florida-Friendly Landscaping



*Florida Yards &
Neighborhoods Handbook*

FLORIDA-FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING PRINCIPLES

1. Right plant, right place
2. Water efficiently, use stormwater
3. Fertilize properly
4. Mulch
5. Attract wildlife
6. Manage yard pests properly
7. Recycle clippings and leaves
8. Reduce runoff
9. Protect the waterfront

<http://www.floridayards.org>

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

TOTAL NITROGEN (N).....14.00 %

14.45% Urea Nitrogen (N)*

SOLUBLE POTASH (K₂O).....26.00 %

SULFUR (S) Total.....19.70 %

10.50% Free sulfur (S)

9.20% Combined sulfur (S)

IRON (Fe) Total.....0.96 %

0.19% Water Soluble Iron (Fe)

MANGANESE (Mn) Total.....0.48 %

0.1% Water Soluble Manganese (Mn)

DERIVED FROM: Polymer Coated Sulfur
Coated Urea, Sulfate of Potash, Iron Oxide,
Manganese Oxide.

CHLORINE (Cl) Max2.00%

*7.00% Slowly Available Urea Nitrogen from
Polymer Coated Sulfur Coated Urea.

USE FLORIDA-FRIENDLY FERTILIZERS

15 - 0 - 15

(N) Total
Nitrogen

(P₂O₅)
Phosphorus

(K₂O)
Potassium

DACS Urban Turf Fertilizer Label Rule

- **Effective July 1, 2009**
- **Only specified fertilizers on turf**
 - **No or low phosphorus (< 0.5%)**
 - **Slow release nitrogen encouraged**
- **Maximum application rates**
 - **0.25 lbs P/1000 sf per application**
 - **0.50 lbs P/1000 sf per year**
 - **0.7 lbs available N/1000 sf**

PET WASTE: A MAJOR SOURCE OF NUTRIENTS AND BACTERIA POLLUTANTS

- Pets deposit up to 0.5 lbs/day of pet waste
- Contributes to bacterial and nutrient pollution



Animal	Average fecal coliform per gram of feces	Fecal coliform load per day
Human	13,000,000	1,921,920,000
Dog	23,000,000	7,728,000,000
Cow	230,000	5,358,080,000
Horse	12,600	293,529,600

IMPROVING WET DETENTION NUTRIENT REMOVAL EFFECTIVENESS

Get 35% TN load reduction and 55% TP load reduction

Can either
reduce TN/TP
concentrations
or reduce
volume
discharged

DETENTION
TIME

TP REMOVAL

TN REMOVAL

$$\text{Eff} = 44.53 + (6.146 \cdot \ln T_d) + (0.145 \cdot (\ln T_d)^2)$$

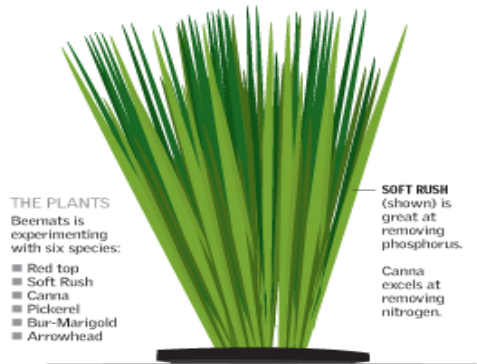
$$\text{Eff} = (43.75 \cdot T_d) / (4.38 + T_d)$$

7	57.04	26.91
14	61.51	33.32
21	64.12	36.20
30	66.42	38.18
50	69.71	40.23
100	74.01	41.91
150	76.78	42.51
200	78.63	42.81
250	80.07	43.00

BEEMATS – FLOATING WETLAND MATS

Turning plants into pollution filters

Phosphorus and nitrogen are essential nutrients for aquatic life. But they're washing into the St. Johns River and other waterways, causing algae blooms and fish kills. The city of Jacksonville is working with Beemats, a private company, to use floating vegetation mats to naturally filter out pollutants.



THE PLANTS
Beemats is experimenting with six species:

- Red top
- Soft Rush
- Canna
- Pickerel
- Bur-Marigold
- Arrowhead

SOFT RUSH (shown) is great at removing phosphorus.

Canna excels at removing nitrogen.

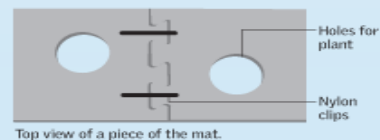
THE ROOTS
The plants are grown in a nursery in aerator pots, which have holes in them that allow the roots to grow out.

RECYCLING
After a year, the plants are composted and recycled into nutrient-rich potting soil.

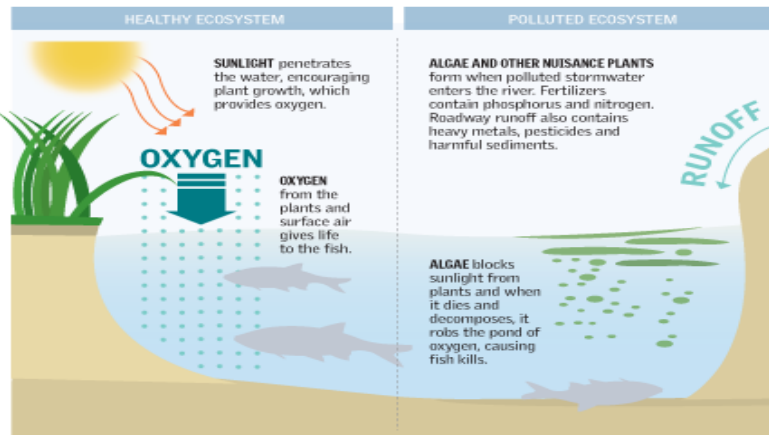
Source: Staff reports

THE MAT

The foam rubber mats help plants float on top of the water. They are a half-inch thick with puzzle-shaped edges so that more mats can be attached. Edges are reinforced by nylon clips that are punched through the mat and secured by washers on the bottom. When the mats are fully assembled, an anchor holds them in place.



Top view of a piece of the mat.

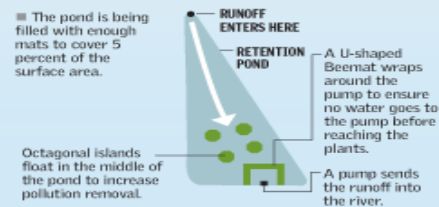


THE EXPERIMENT AT TALLEYRAND RETENTION POND

Thirty-five percent of nitrogen and phosphorus is naturally filtered by the pond through biological degradation and surrounding plants. The mats added to this pond should double the filtration rates.

AERIAL VIEW OF POND

■ The pond is being filled with enough mats to cover 5 percent of the surface area.



Octagonal islands float in the middle of the pond to increase pollution removal.

STEPHANIE COPE/The Times-Union



LID BMP - STORMWATER HARVESTING

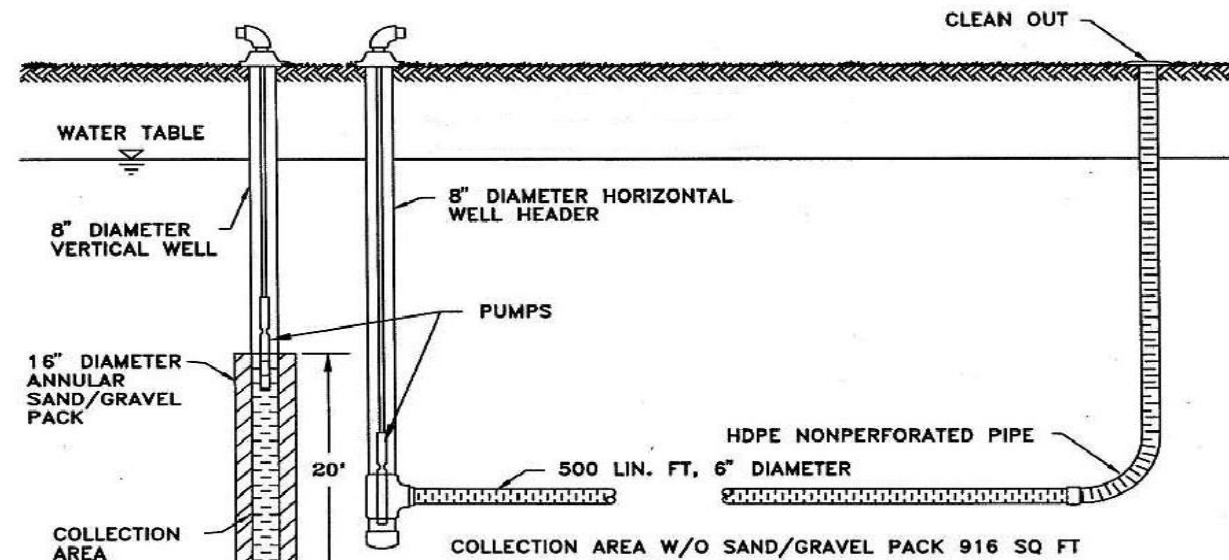
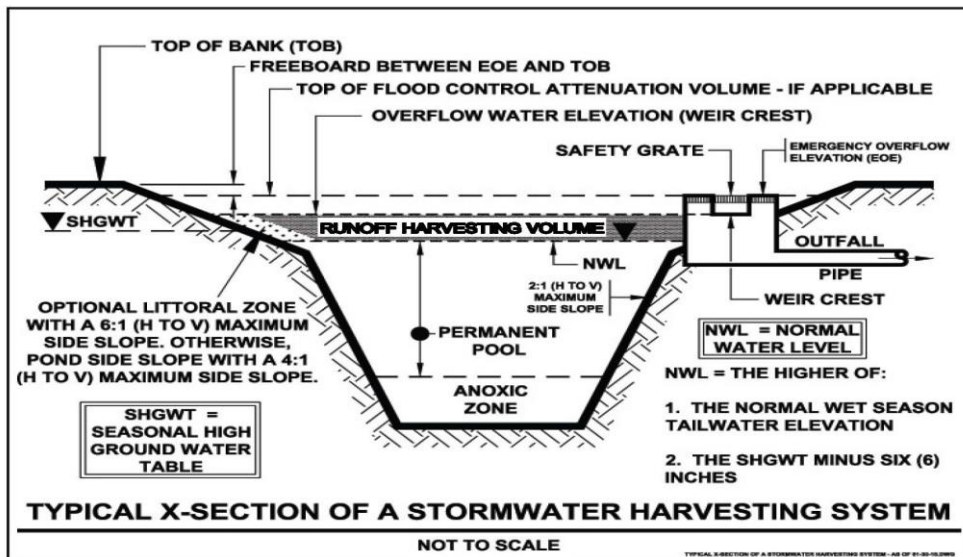
WHAT? Using retained or detained stormwater for non-potable uses, such as irrigation, car washing, toilet flushing, wet-land enhancement, etc.

WHY?

- 1. To lower the cost of water supply.**
- 2. Increase BMP effectiveness and reduce stormwater pollution into surface waters.**
- 3. Save and maintain groundwater.**
- 4. Save and enhance vegetation**
- 5. Reduce salt water intrusion.**

STORMWATER HARVESTING DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Design with REV curves
- Determine $EIA = C * A$ to get storage volume
- Must be pretreated = horizontal well or equiv
- Over 700 horizontal wells in Florida
- Determine irrigation schedule



HOW TO DESIGN EFFECTIVE STORMWATER BMP TREATMENT TRAINS AND QUANTIFY LOAD REDUCTIONS

- **Presumptive design criteria not useful for discharges to impaired water bodies**
- **Must be able to quantify the pre-development stormwater loadings**
- **Must be able to quantify the post-development stormwater loadings**
- **Must be able to quantify and demonstrate “net improvement”**

BMPTRAINS MODEL

- **Model developed in cooperation with DEP, WMDs**
- **Model is in the public domain**
- **Model incorporates the latest information relative to designing stormwater treatment systems in Florida:**
 - **Florida annual rainfall by zones**
 - **Statewide Event Mean Concentrations**
 - **Statewide stormwater BMP effectiveness data**
 - **Latest LID BMP effectiveness data**
 - **Stormwater LID BMP design criteria (developed for Statewide Stormwater Rule)**

USE OF BMPTRAINS MODEL

- **Evaluate whether a project is meeting Net Improvement**
- **Evaluate site planning/BMP treatment train options**
- **Evaluate load reduction of BMP treatment train options**
- **Used to evaluate ERP/BMP options for projects in Lee County, Pinellas County**
- **Used to evaluate BMP options for St. Joe Sector Plan in Bay County**

Click on Tools to convert files to PDF.



4.8 acre redevelopment
Existing Land Use:
4 parcels commercial
2 redeveloped in 1980s
Nearly all impervious

How can you get 80% TP
and 55% TN load
reduction from
stormwater?

Pinellas County Feasibility Studies

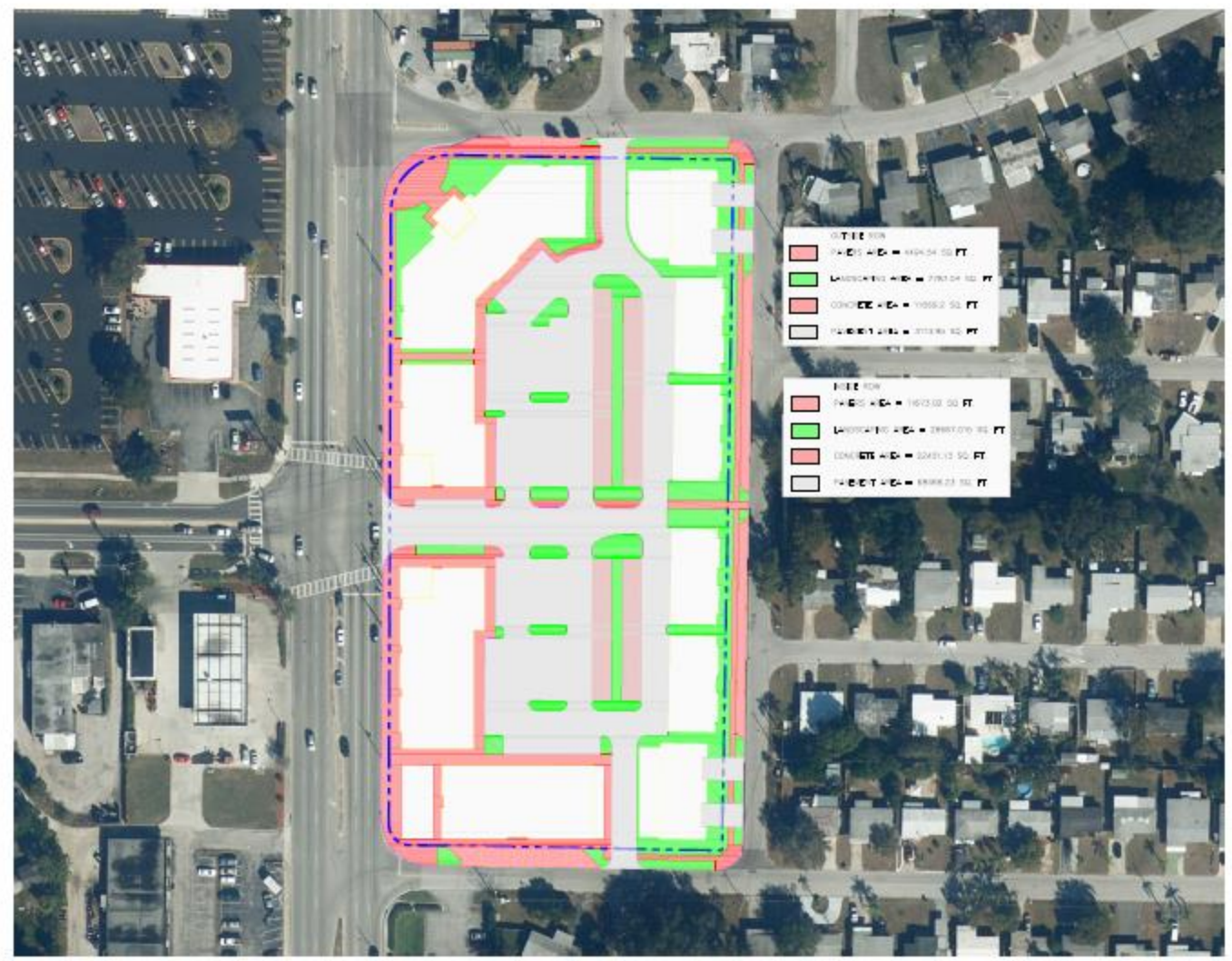
Seminole Center - Existing Conditions



Pinellas County, Florida

Layers

- \$SHT_LOGO
- 0
- C-BLDG
- C-BOUNDARY
- C-BRNG
- C-Curb
- C-CurbB
- C-FEAT
- C-PAVERS-L
- C-SIDEWALK
- C-TEXT
- C-WIPEOUT-L
- G-TITL-L
- G-TITL-LINE
- G-TITL-T
- P-Site Stats-L
- _AERIAL



- Mixed Use redevelopment
Stormwater treatment
BMP Treatment Train:**
- Pervious parking
 - Retention Rain Gardens in recessed landscaping
 - 80 Tree Wells to infiltrate runoff
 - 8 Interceptor trees at impervious parking
 - Florida-friendly landscaping

Pinellas County Feasibility Studies



34.00 x 22.00 in [unclear] Center - Conceptual Redevelopment Plan

Pinellas County, Florida

Water is the lifeblood of Florida





