

Low Impact Development Case Studies

FSA Winter Pre-Conference





Low Impact Development



Distributed Stormwater Management Structural and Non-Structural Controls

Low Impact Development

Treatment Train

Replicate Natural Hydrologic Function

Low Impact Development

JonesEdmunds



Minimize Soil Compaction

JonesEdmunds



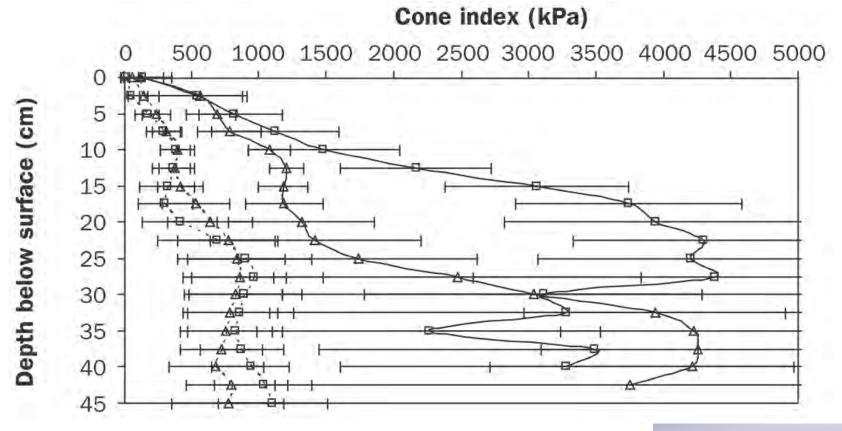
Predevelopment Infiltration Testing



Limited Site Clearing

Minimize Soil Compaction





 → △ → □
 → □ → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □
 → □



Minimize Soil Compaction





	Pre-Development	Post-Development
Front Yard	33.0	6.9
Back Yard	23.2	0.3

Compaction results ~ 80-90% reduction in infiltration rate





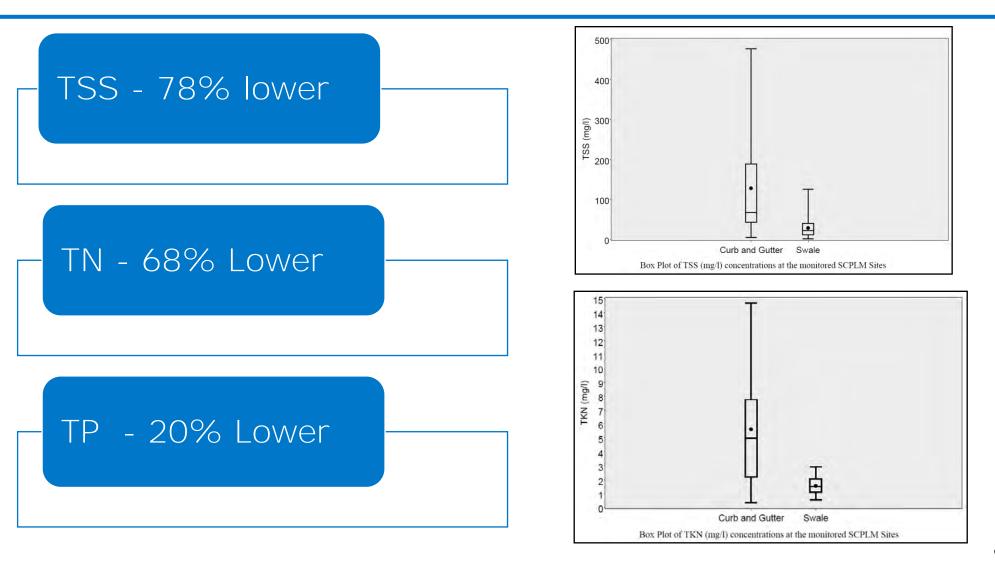
JonesEdmunds

Results

- Concentration reductions
- Volume reductions
- Pollutant loads reduced by **both** mechanisms



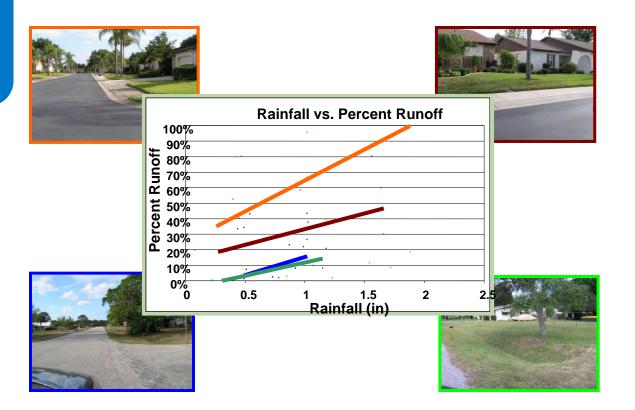




JonesEdmunds

Runoff

- Runoff coefficients -58% lower
- 3x as much rain without runoff
- Annual runoff volume - 5 times lower



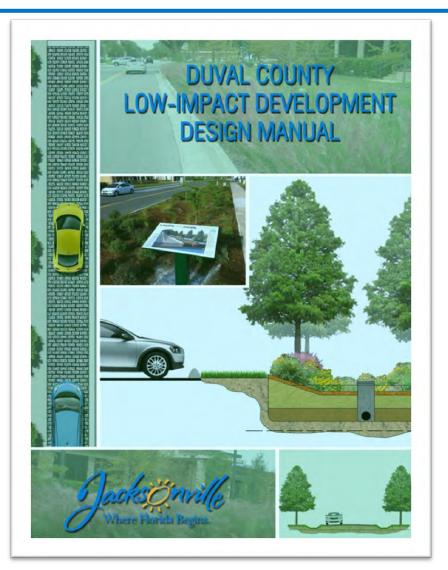




- Observed 93% lower TSS load
- Observed 82% lower TP load
- Observed 95% lower TN load

- Included in Duval County
 LID Manual
- Developed Mechanism for Permitting or Credit

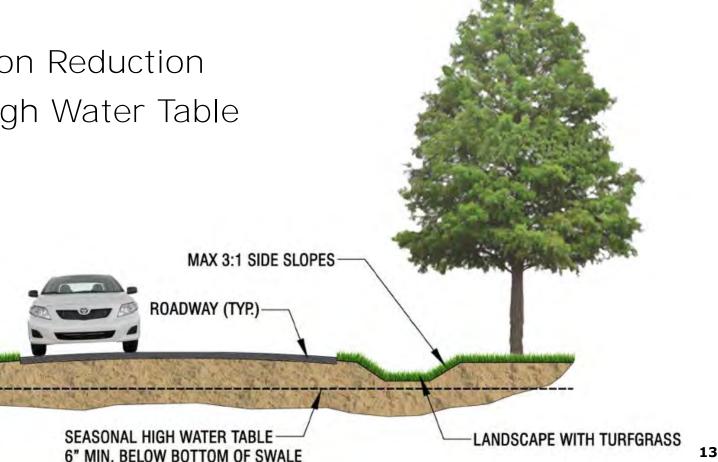








- Partial Treatment "Credit"
- Account for:
 - Concentration Reduction
 - Seasonal High Water Table





• Duval County SHWT Reduction Factors (SHWT 6 inches – 24 inches below surface)

Design Soil Infiltration Rate	Average Annual Performance Reduction
< 1 inch/hour	95%
1 to 5 inches/hour	75%
> 5 inches / hour	60%

• Duval County Average Annual Concentration Reduction in Swales

Pollutant	Average Annual Concentration Reduction
TN	30%*
ТР	16%*
TSS	78%*





Example of "traditional" LID

Community facing large load reduction goals

> LID Retrofit opportunity

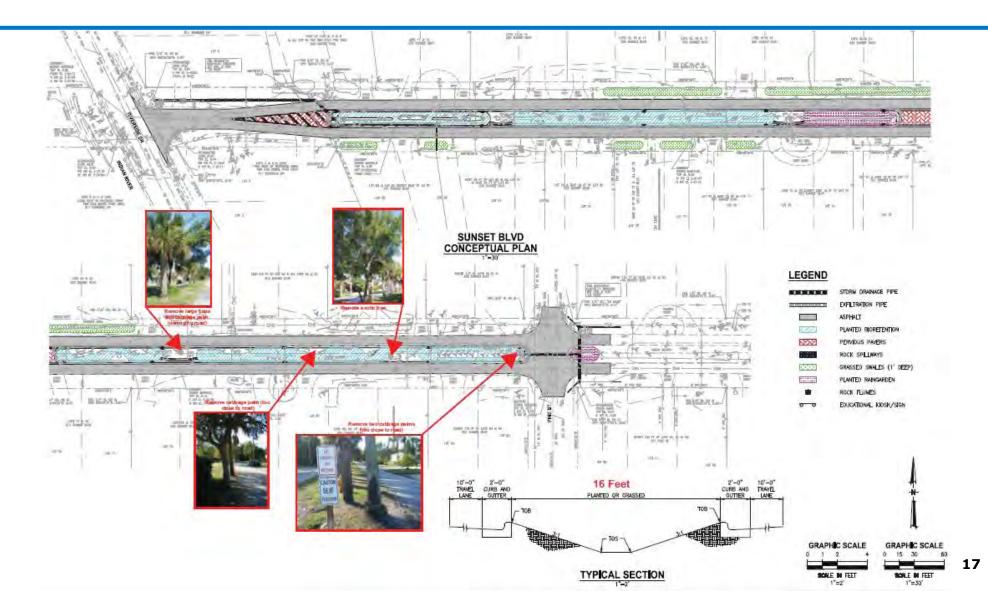
JonesEdmunds

Existing Conditions

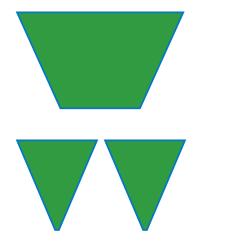
- Direct discharge to Indian River Lagoon
- Erosion problems
- Limited space within ROW
- High infiltration rates



JonesEdmunds





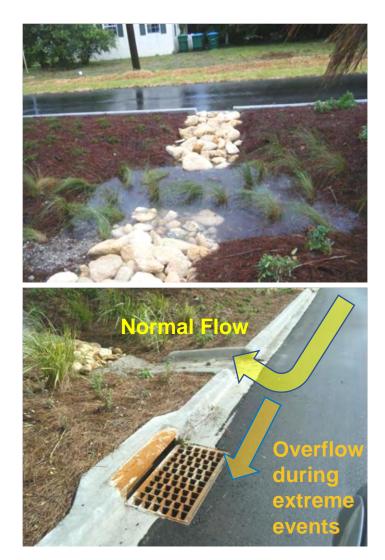


Solution

- Offline Bioretention
- Median Swale/Inverted Median

60% more volume than edge swales





Solution

- Offline Bioretention
- Median Swale/Inverted Median







Solution

- Offline Bioretention
- Median Swale/Inverted Median





Performance

- 8" Rainfall
- Visual monitoring
- No observed runoff
- Recovered over night

22

Shallow Bioretention

- Retention Credit
- Vegetated
 Retention System
 - Inverted
 Medians
 - Bio Swales



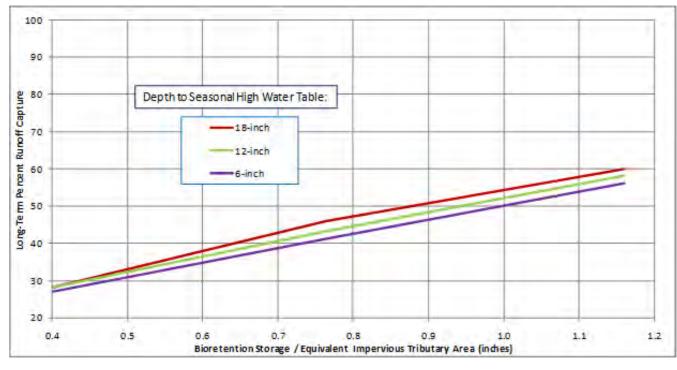


Shallow Bioretention



- Retention Credit
- Vegetated
 Retention System
 - Inverted
 Medians
 - Bio Swales
- Design Aid accounts for Seasonal High Water Table

Average Annual Runoff Capture Efficiency for a Bioretention System in City of Jacksonville





 Reviewed 10 recently permitted projects



JonesEdmunds

- Reviewed 10 recently permitted projects
- Redesigned stormwater
 system to
 meet new
 code





- Estimated Costs
 - Construction
 - Maintenance

Annual Operation and Maintenance Costs for Current Design

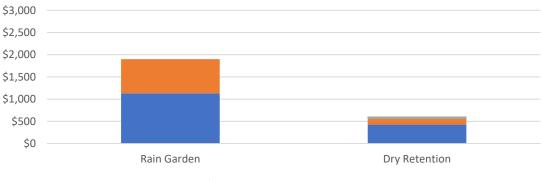


Dry Retention

■ Periodic/ Predictive ■ Proactive ■ Reactive

• Compared Treatment Efficiencies

Annual Operation and Maintenance Costs for LID Option 1





Results (Average)

- TN Removal Improved ~ 20%
- TP Removal Improved ~ 14%
- Construction Costs
 Increased ~ 12%
- Annual Maintenance
 Costs Increased ~ 34%



QUESTIONS?

Contact: Justin Gregory, PE 352-377-5821 jgregory@jonesedmunds.com

JonesEdmunds