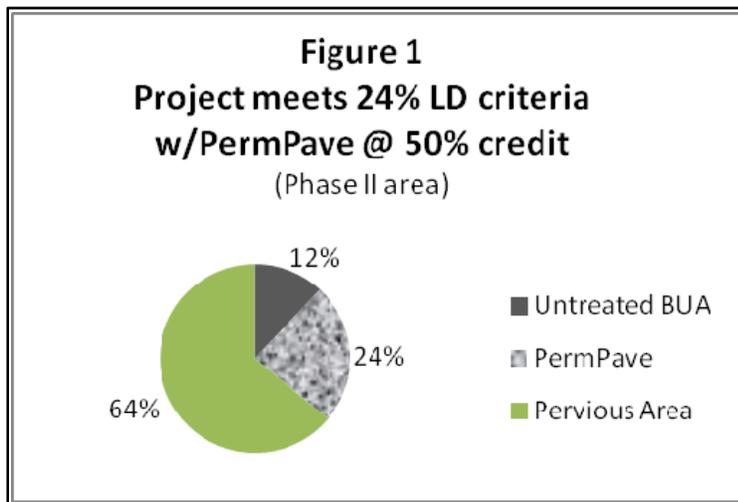
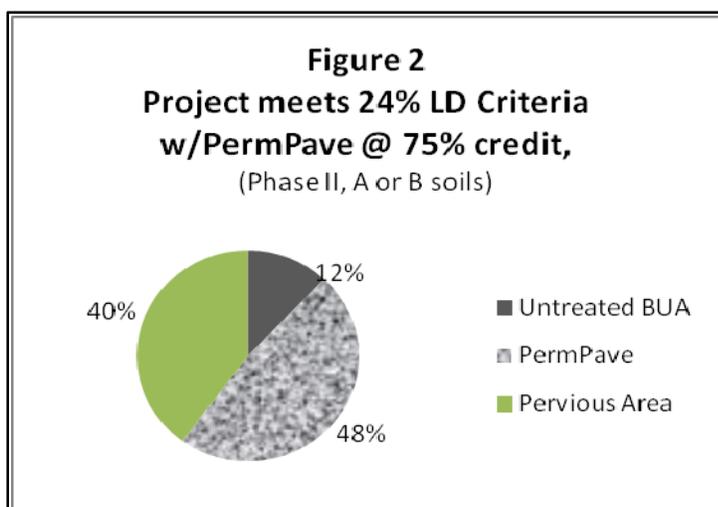


EXAMPLES OF BUA CREDIT FOR INFILTRATION PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

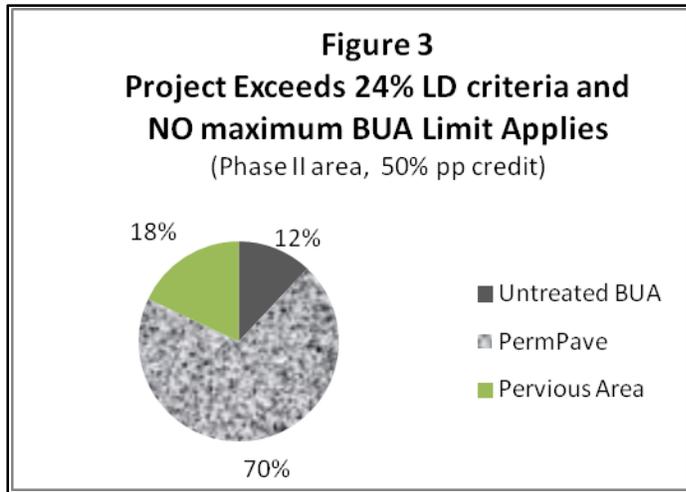
Below are five Figures that illustrate how permeable pavement Built-Up Area (BUA) credit affects the overall development density allowed on a project site. The darkest area, referred to as “Untreated BUA” is the totally-impervious portion of the site. This may include rooftops, sidewalks and traditional pavements. The “rocky” area represents permeable pavement applications. Figures 1, 3 and 4 are on sites that receive 50% BUA reduction credit and Figure 2 is on a site that receives 75% BUA credit. The “green” area represents the vegetated or totally-pervious areas of a site.



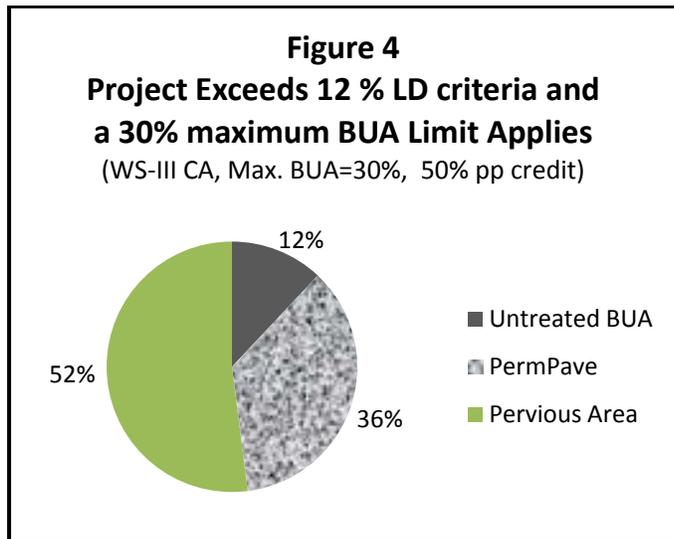
This project over Piedmont soils with a low infiltration rate, proposed to include a building covering 12% of the property and conventional parking pavement covering 24%. Together, this would exceed the Phase II limitation of 24% and would be considered as “High Density” and need a stormwater BMP such as a bioretention cell or pond. However, by using permeable pavement (as in Figure 1), with 50% BUA credit, the project would be “low density” and not need an additional BMP.



This project, proposed to be built over soils with a high infiltration rate, would be given 75% BUA reduction credit. The project would include a building covering 12% of the property and parking pavement covering 48% of the project. Together, this would exceed the Phase II limitation of 24% and would be considered as “High Density” and need a stormwater BMP such as a bioretention cell or pond. Using permeable pavement, with a 75% credit, the project would be “low density” and not need an additional BMP. The 48% permeable pavement would be considered as 12% BUA



This project over Piedmont soils with a low infiltration rate, proposes to include a building covering 12% of the property and parking areas that would cover 70% of the site. At 50% BUA credit for using permeable pavement, the total BUA number would be 47%. This project would exceed the 24% to be considered as Low Density but by designing the permeable pavement as a BMP, the pavement could accept the roof runoff and the project allowed. (Unlike some Water Supply areas, this Phase II area does not have a maximum BUA area limitation.)



This project, proposed over Piedmont soils, is in the Critical Area (CA) of a Water Supply III watershed. Since the project exceeds the 12% LD criteria, even with the use of permeable pavement, it would be considered as High Density and the pavement would need to be designed as a BMP. However, since the Water Supply rules limit this Critical Area to a 30% maximum BUA, the permeable pavement, with the 50% credit, could not cover over 36% of the site. The total maximum BUA would as shown in Figure 4 would equal 30%.

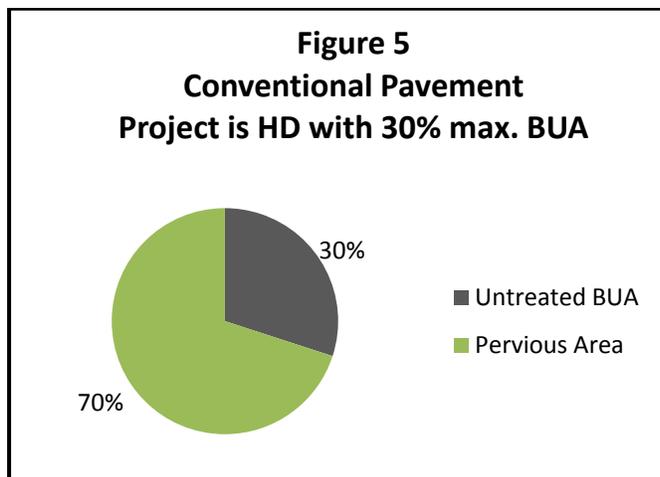


Figure 5 shows how the 30% maximum BUA limit applies if conventional pavement were used (in the same WS-III watershed) rather than the permeable pavement as shown in Figure 4 above. Using the conventional pavement option will require that the first inch of runoff (or the design storm) be treated with a best management practice such as a bioretention cell or a detention pond.