

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE

Land area and surfaces where precipitation is unable to infiltrate into the soil.



Why are Impervious Surface regulations being proposed?

- Required by State law to reduce amount of sediment and pollutants entering lakes and streams.
- Protect water quality/fish and wildlife habitat.
- Economic analysis concluded that water quality directly relates to property values.



APPLICABILITY

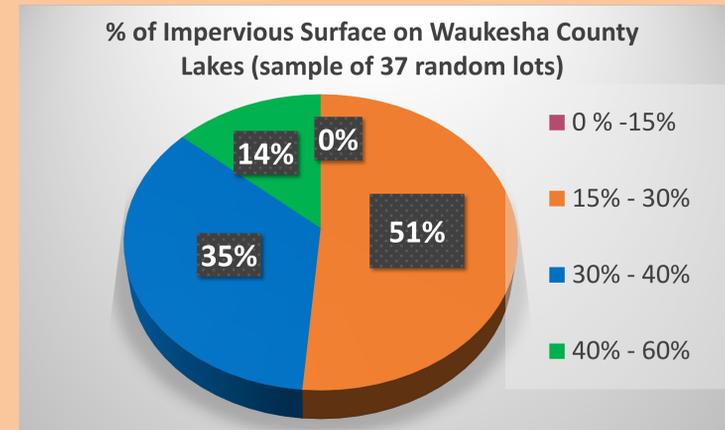
- Within 300' of the shore on any riparian lot or any non-riparian lot that is entirely within 300' of the shore.
- Highly developed shoreline limits proposed to apply to most lakefront properties (see map).
- General standard to apply to "rural" shorelines.

Example of lots exceeding 300' in length and non-riparian properties entirely within 300' of the shore.



| Impervious Surface Limitations: | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| General Standards | Highly Developed Shoreline Option |
| 15% Maximum (w/o mitigation) | Up to 30% Residential use (w/o mitigation) |
| 30% Maximum (w/ mitigation) | Up to 40% Residential use (w/ mitigation) |
| | Up to 40% Commercial/Industrial use (w/o mitigation) |
| | Up to 60% Commercial/Industrial (w/ mitigation) |

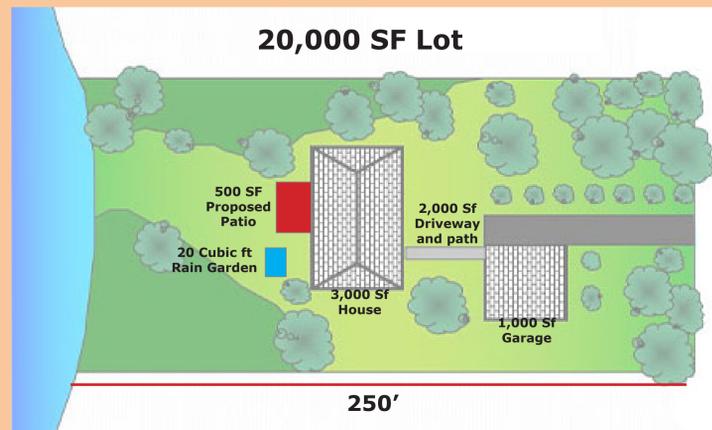
* Existing IS can be maintained, repaired, replaced, relocated or modified.
 * Treated Impervious surfaces are exempt



CALCULATIONS

How is Impervious Surface Calculated?

- Divide the surface area of existing and proposed impervious surface on a riparian lot or a non-riparian lot fully within 300' of the shore by the total surface area of the lot and then multiply by 100.



- Sum of all existing impervious surfaces (IS) = 6,000
- IS / 20,000 Lot = 30% IS
- Example proposes additional 500 sq. ft. patio
- 20 cubic foot rain garden to offset excess impervious surface