Table 10 - Recommended Maximum Impervious Cover Limits

Location	No BMPs[1] No TDRs	Sec. (LID) BMPS[2] only	Prim. BMPs & no TDRs[3]	Sec. (LID) BMPs & TDRs[4]	Prim. BMPs & TDRs[5]
Recharge Zone	7.5	10	15	15	15
Contributing Zone, outside "preferred growth areas" (PGAs)[6]	10	15	20	25	25
Contributing Zone, Residential inside PGAs	10	15	20	25	30
Contributing Zone, Commercial inside PGAs	10	20	25	30	None[7]

[1] Includes a restriction to limit contiguous impervious cover to blocks less than 50,000 sf, with non-concentrated discharge flow.

[2] Includes demonstration of "no net increase" and comprehensive site design using Low Impact Design (LID) measures, including non-contiguous impervious cover, and the use of secondary BMPs (as described in the Plan) which do not require an operation component (vegetated buffer strips, grassy swales, etc)

[3] Includes demonstration of "no net increase" and comprehensive site design relying mostly on primary BMPs, as defined in the Plan).

[4] TDRs assume the maximum impervious cover, including the additional development rights is 15%.

[5] Includes demonstration of "no net increase" and comprehensive site design using a combination of primary and secondary BMPs, inconjunction with TDRs.

[6] Preferred Growth Areas as used in this Plan are areas defined by local governmental jurisdiction(s) through the comprehensive planning process (in accordance with the Texas Local Government Code, Chapter 213) as areas where higher concentrations of development should be directed, provided they are located within municipal boundaries.

[7] Building roof runoff requires rainwater harvesting with fourteen (14) days storage capacity.