

Building Cities in the Rain



Photo: SvR Design

Lake Washington/Cedar/
Sammamish Watershed
(WRIA 8)

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Commerce: Heather Ballash
City of Redmond: Andy Rheume
PSRC: Erica Harris

Overview

1. Context – project origin
2. Project Accomplishments
3. Permit Flexibilities:
Regional Facilities/Shared
Solutions
4. Other Progress Since
Project Started
5. Next Steps



Photo: SvR Design



Context – Project Origin

The logo for Puget Sound Partnership is centered within a light orange oval. It consists of a dark grey rectangular box containing the text "PugetSoundPartnership" in a blue, sans-serif font. Below this, in a smaller, white, all-caps font, is the tagline "LEADING PUGET SOUND RECOVERY".

PugetSoundPartnership

LEADING PUGET SOUND RECOVERY

Action Agenda

Commerce Near Term Action A1.2.1:

“Land Use Planning Barriers, BMPs and Example Policies”: address barriers to policies that encourage compact growth, increased density, water quality standards, redevelopment.....”

South Central LIO Near Term Action SC13: “Develop recommendations for incentives and cost effective tools to meet stormwater management and GMA ... to encourage infill... in urban centers instead of greenfield... and to improve water quality.”

Growth Management Policy Board

“NPDES v. GMA”

NPDES v. GMA: Stormwater regulations are often more costly in ultra-urban areas than in green-fields.



NPDES & GMA/Regional Growth Strategy: How to encourage development in designated urban centers while meeting stormwater requirements?



VISION 2040

Focus on designated centers linked by transit:

27 Regional Growth Centers

- 2.5% of total UGA (≈ 25 sq mi)
- Currently 29% of region's jobs

8 Manufacturing/Industrial Centers

- 3.7% of total UGA area

“TOD” = compact urban form;
mostly *redevelopment*; less cars,
roads and parking per capita



Desired Outcome = Vibrant Designated Urban Centers + Clean Water and Restored Fish Habitat



Photo: SvR Design

Project Accomplishments

Background report

Summarizes GMPB sessions, literature review, interviews & meetings with:

- American Public Works Association
- NPDES Permit Coordinators
- MBA-Pierce County
- Pierce County Growth Management Coordinating Committee
- Olympic Peninsula Planners Forum

Building cities in the rain: background memo

Introduction

Consistent with the Growth Management Act, [VISION 2040](#) sets forth a vision and strategy for accommodating growth in the central Puget Sound region by concentrating housing and jobs in designated growth centers. In most areas, reaching population and employment targets will require substantial infill development. In addition to encouraging efficient use of urban land through infill, VISION 2040 encourages maintaining hydrological functions, and where feasible, restoring them to a more natural state. The [Puget Sound Partnership Action Agenda](#) also calls for concentrated growth in UGAs and improved stormwater controls.

However, the Puget Sound Regional Council [Growth Management Policy Board](#) (GMPB) has heard concerns from cities that the high cost of site-by-site stormwater regulations, in combination with other costs such as demolition, brownfield remediation, historic preservation, and aging infrastructure repairs, may stifle redevelopment of urban areas. If costs are too high developers may look outside concentrated growth centers for lower cost strategies or options for their projects, or downsize redevelopment projects to avoid triggering thresholds for expensive stormwater requirements to the detriment of desired density.

Some areas have found regional stormwater facilities can help address the challenges of infill development, but those approaches may not work in all cities depending on local real estate markets, or constraints of local geology or hydrology.

The South Central Action Area Caucus Group *Subcommittee on Stormwater and Infill Development* is building on Growth Management Policy Board discussions with help from Commerce (*see sidebar*). This memo provides background information on stormwater management challenges in infill situations based on information presented to the GMPB as well as preliminary input from interviews and meetings with builders, planners and state and local stormwater managers.¹

Who, What and Why: *The South Central Action Area Caucus Group is a regional "Local Integrating Organization" (LIO) designated with advancing the Puget Sound Action Agenda. This project is intended to further one of the group goals: "Better alignment of land use planning with conditions for, and implementation of municipal NPDES permits to reduce stormwater impacts."*

This memo was prepared by Department of Commerce with a grant from the National Estuary Program directed at promoting regional collaboration efforts that advance protection of Puget Sound. For information visit the project [EZ](#). View website or contact [Tim Gates](#), Commerce, at 360.725.3058; or [DeSean Quinn](#), Caucus Group Coordinator, at 206.263.3420.

National Conversation – Density as BMP?

 United States Environmental Protection Agency

EPA 231-R-05-001
January 2006
www.epa.gov/smartgrowth



**PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES
WITH HIGHER-DENSITY DEVELOPMENT**

 United States Environmental Protection Agency



**Using Smart Growth Techniques as
Stormwater Best
Management Practices**

Innovative Practices in Puget Sound – SvR Design



Key Messages:

- Integrate stormwater and LID into comprehensive land use plans and development plans **early**
- Public/private partnerships are important
- Consider regional facilities rather than site-by-site mitigation

Schematic: SvR Design

Flexibility in the Permits

Flexibility in the Permit: Regional Facilities/Shared Solutions

Centralized mitigation projects
(big ponds/vaults, or pipes to
exempt waters)

Escapes the “tyranny of site
constraints”

Scalable: can treat large areas or
small neighborhoods

Concerns:
Need the right geography.
How to pay for facilities?

Redmond: example
alternative to site-by-
site flow controls



Flexibility in Permit: Watershed Planning

Redmond approach approved February 2014.
Template for other cities.

Basic approach:

- Identify areas where dense development is desired; and “stormwater mitigation areas” where stormwater retrofits will have near term ecological benefits
- City builds stormwater retrofits to address hydrology and water quality issues caused by development
- Developers pay fee-in-lieu to pay back stormwater retrofits

2013
CITY OF REDMOND, WASHINGTON
CITYWIDE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN

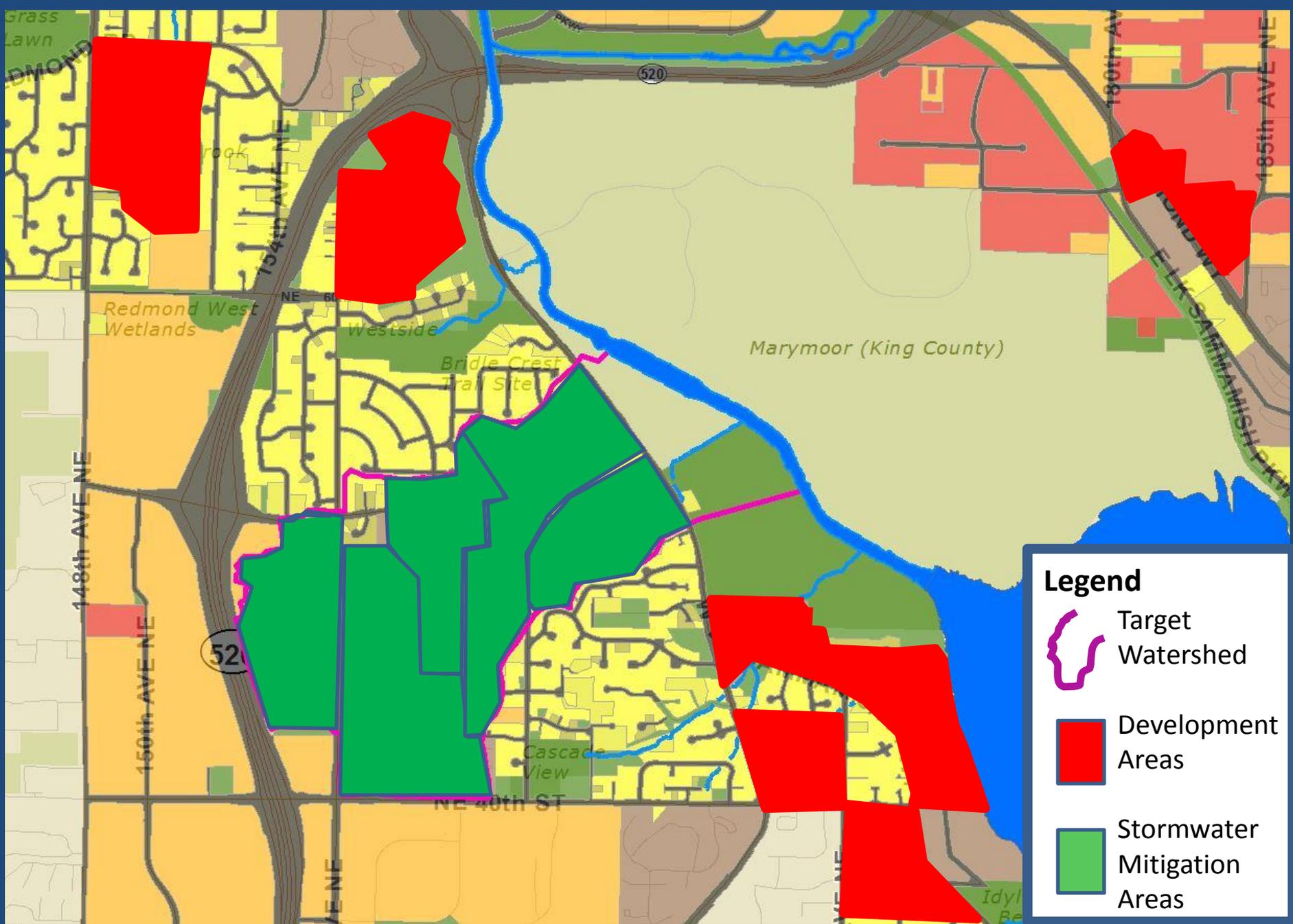


Prepared for
City of Redmond
Public Works Natural Resources Division

Prepared by
Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc.



Carefully decouples mitigation from project site



Legend

-  Target Watershed
-  Development Areas
-  Stormwater Mitigation Areas

Problem Statement-Scenario to Avoid

Parking Lot remains in Urban Center



Photo by A. Easton

Development pushed out to urban fringe



Photo by US ACOE

Effects on Stormwater Quality and Quantity of Urban Infill Redevelopment

Before: little or no water quality and flow controls, pollutant generating impervious surface

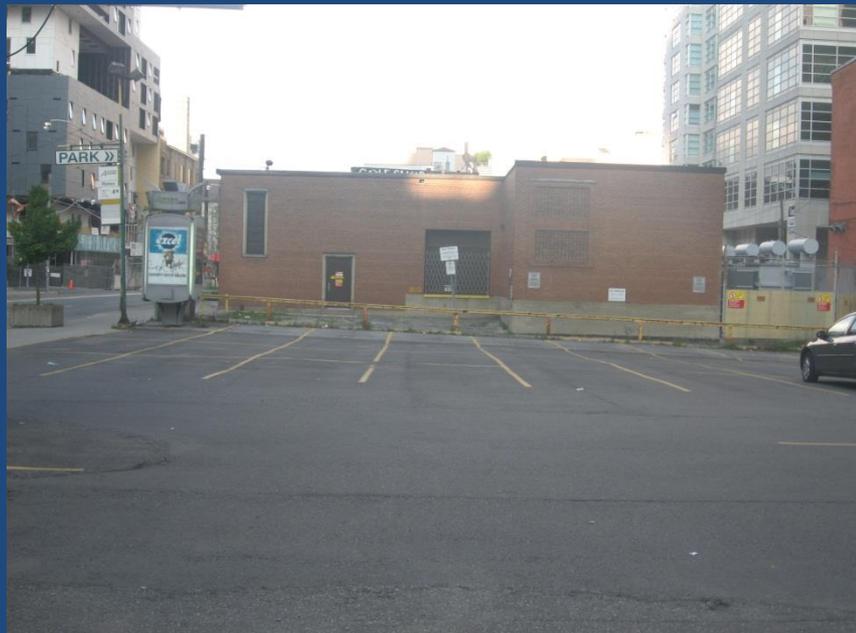


Photo by A. Easton

After: less impervious surface and some green infrastructure, little or no pollutant generating impervious surface



Photo by Brett VA

Onsite or Offsite Stormwater Mitigation

Large vault on site



Photo by King County

or retrofit of high-priority area
(stormwater control transfer
program receiving area)



Photo by P. Chung

Watershed Management Plan Monitoring Program



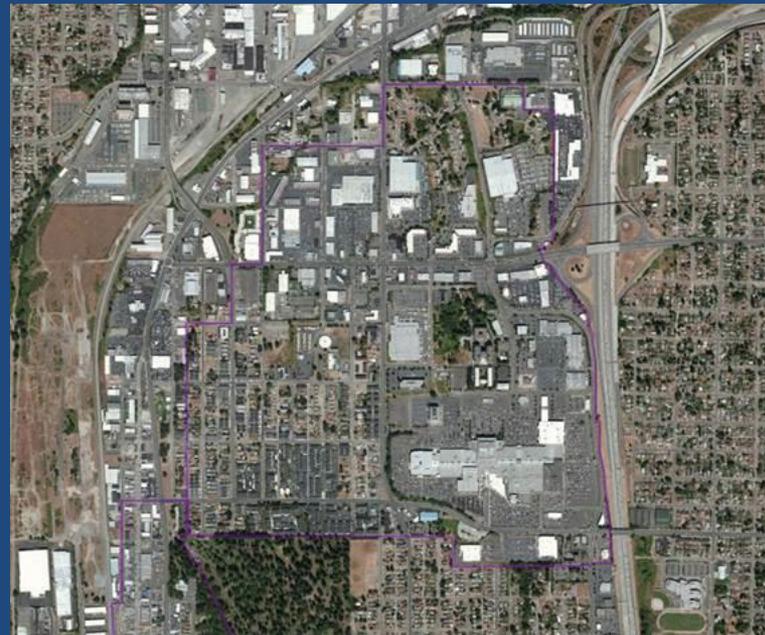
Other Progress Since Project Started

City of Redmond

1. Redmond adopted Citywide Watershed Management Plan
2. Ecology approved Redmond's Watershed Management Plan
3. Redmond received two NEP Watershed grants for implementation of its Watershed Management Plan

City of Tacoma

Tacoma received an NEP Watershed grant for a Tacoma Mall Subarea Plan, including an areawide stormwater strategy



Tacoma Mall Subarea

March 27, 2014 Settlement Agreement

5		
6		POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD
7		STATE OF WASHINGTON
8	COALITION OF GOVERNMENTAL	
9	ENTITIES: CITY OF AUBURN, CITY OF	No. 12-097c
10	BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, CITY OF	
11	BELLEVUE, CITY OF BURLINGTON,	STIPULATION AND AGREED ORDER
12	CITY OF DES MOINES, CITY OF	OF DISMISSAL OF PHASE II
13	EVERETT, CITY OF KENT, CITY OF	NON-CONSOLIDATED LEGAL ISSUES
14	ISSAQUAH, CITY OF MOUNT VERNON,	No. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15
15	CITY OF RENTON, CITY OF SEATAC,	
	CITY OF SNOQUALMIE, CITY OF	
	SUMNER, all of which are municipal	
	corporations of the State of Washington,	
	COWLITZ COUNTY, a political subdivision	
	of the State of Washington; and KING	
	COUNTY, a political subdivision	

“Ecology agrees to continue to work with Phase II Coalition members, other permittees, and the Department of Commerce to **explore options** for meeting stormwater development/flow control standards on small, redevelopment sites in urban growth centers.”

Next Steps

Developing Guidance and Outreach

Task	Action	Notes
Guidance	Develop guidance for identifying priority “stormwater mitigation areas” for stormwater facilities	Develop prioritization guidance that compliments/integrates with Ecology’s (developing) guidance on a stormwater control transfer program
Outreach	Communication with and engagement of stakeholders	Tribes, environmental community, cities/counties, building community, etc.

For More Information



Building Cities in the Rain

[Portal ID #1780]

Overview

Contacts

Events

Library

Summary of the project

The Washington State Department of Commerce, with funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Estuary Program, is partnering with the South Central Sound Puget Caucus to identify approaches to managing stormwater in infill areas.

Problem Statement:

Current regulatory and legal requirements, including stormwater management, provide important environmental protections but can also make development in urban centers more expensive than in less dense areas. What approaches can the region use to both encourage development in dense urban centers to meet land use goals, while meeting water quality requirements?

Need:

The challenge of meeting growth management and stormwater goals is complex and involves many disciplines such as water resources, science and engineering, architecture, real estate development and finance, land use and environmental regulation, and urban design, among others. Infill development can include costs for demolition, brownfield remediation, historic preservation, aging infrastructure repair, and stormwater infrastructure. These types of requirements can ultimately make an infill project more expensive than a similar project in a less developed area.

Pictures



Courtesy SVR Design

Visit the project web site at www.ezview.wa.gov
or contact Heather Ballash at
heather.ballash@commerce.wa.gov, (360) 725-3044