Building Cities in the Rain

Puget Sound Regional Council:

Growth Management Policy Board

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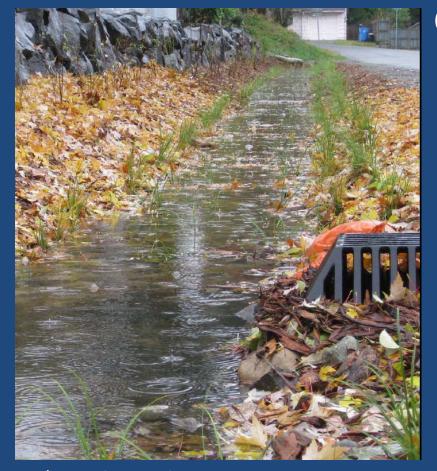
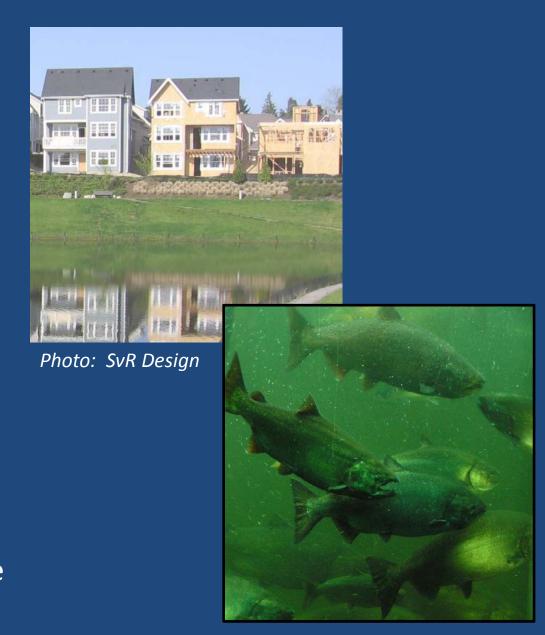


Photo: SvR Design

Overview

- Context project
 origin/desired outcomes
- 2. Permit Flexibilities:
 Regional Facilities/In
 Basin Transfers
- 3. Permit Flexibilities:
 Watershed Planning/Out
 of Basin Stormwater
 Control Transfers
- Ecology Stormwater
 Control Transfer Guidance
- 5. Building Cities in the Rain- Prioritization Guidance



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 being effective at
recovering surface waters?





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."

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







Photo: SvR Design

Early Planning for Stormwater

- City of Tacoma
 Comprehensive Plan
 Capital Facilities
 Element stormwater
 projects
- Tacoma Mall Subarea
 Plan



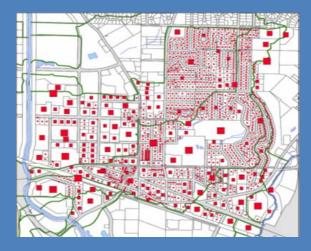
Tacoma Mall Subarea

Flexibility in Regulations: "In basin" Alternatives

Mountlake Terrace Town Center



Redmond Town Center





Flexibility in Regulations: "Out of basin" Alternative Stormwater Control Transfer Program

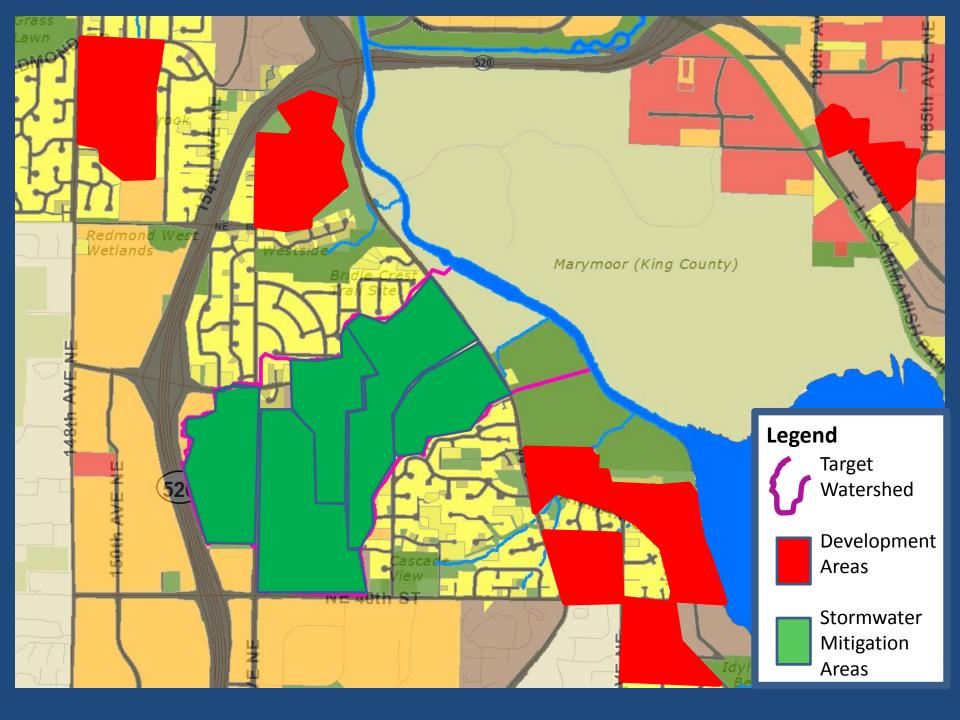
- Identifies stormwater retrofits with near term ecological benefits
- Addresses hydrology and water quality issues
- Carefully decouples mitigation from project site
- Developers/local governments pay fee-inlieu of on-site controls to pay back stormwater retrofits



Large vault on site [Photo by King County]



Or, retrofit of high-priority area [Photo by P. Chung]



Stormwater Control Transfer Program

Anne Dettelbach, Water Quality Program



Stormwater Control Transfer Program (SCTP) Background

Responds to:

- Recurring complaint that SW Req'mts discourage urban redevelopment
- Building Cities in the Rain Initiative
- Stipulated Order in settlement of municipal permit appeal
- Articulates municipal permit flexibility
- Identifies Ecology expectations
- Consistent with PS Ecosystem Recovery Targets (improve lightly to moderately impacted basins)



General Program Principles

- Environmental Goal: Full attainment of WQS
- NO increased stormwater impacts to any receiving water
- 3. Directs stormwater improvements to "priority watersheds"
- 4. Prioritization is science-based
- 5. Ecology approval required; action is appealable
- Other, more stringent requirements may still apply





Stormwater Control Transfer Program Overview: What it is

- An alternative approach to satisfy municipal stormwater permit requirements associated with <u>flow control</u> at new and redevelopment sites that...
- Accelerates environmental improvements in priority watersheds and is...
- Implemented through a water quality/quantity planning provision in Phase I and II Municipal Stormwater Permits in...
- Western Washington.



SCTP Overview: What it is not

- Relaxation of stormwater requirements
- Wetlands Mitigation Banking
- TMDL-driven pollutant trading
- An alternative to structural retrofitting required by Phase I MS4 permit

NOTE: Phase II permit does not require retrofitting existing development with stormwater controls



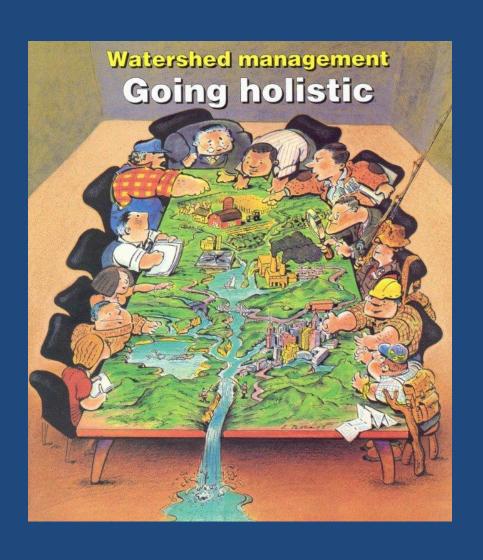
SCTP Guidance Overview

- Section 1:
 - Overview
 - General Principles
 - Key Elements
 - Specific Guidelines
- Section II: Prioritization Analysis Support & Principles
- Section III: Effectiveness Monitoring Plan Considerations
- Section IV: Determining Debits/Credits & Tracking Transfers



Building Cities in the Rain: Prioritization Guidance for Out of Basin Transfers

Building Cities in the Rain Work Group



Tacoma Issaquah Redmond Bellevue King County **Thurston County Puget Sound Regional Council Futurewise Ecology Puget Sound Partnership WDFW** Commerce

Process and data for prioritizing water bodies

- 1. Establish prioritization goals.
- Review regional-scale information as initial screen.
 Refine with local data.
- 3. Seek input from stakeholders (tribes, resource agencies, your neighbors)
- 4. Plan to invest where stormwater retrofits are expected to accelerate environmental improvement
- 5. Submit plan to Ecology for approval.



Puget Sound Characterization Project

Two-step Analytical Process Recommended



Use local data to refine prioritization:

Step 1 - Review receiving waterbodies or waters for actual or potential fish use.

Step 2 – Give priority where stormwater improvements are expected to accelerate environmental improvement

GMA - Local Comprehensive Planning

- Comprehensive plan policy/goal - <u>healthy</u> environmental assets at build out
- Capital Facility Planning assess environmental assets and stormwater infrastructure together, especially for urban centers
- Stormwater investment efficiently and intentionally invest in your community's environment



Schematic: SvR Design

For More Information



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?

Caucus to identify approaches to managing stormwater in infill areas.

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.



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