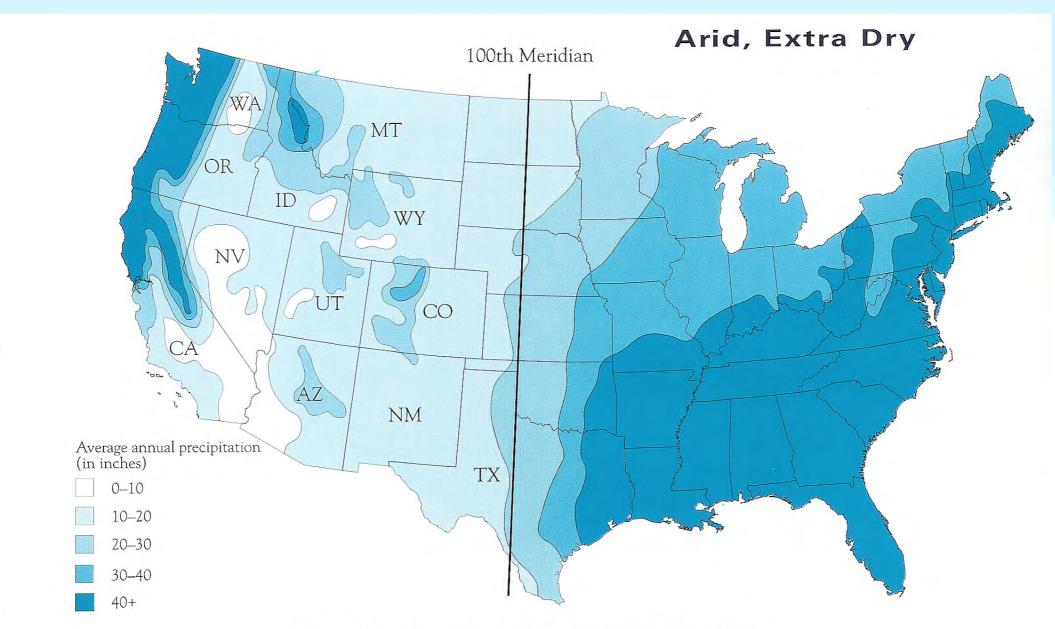
APA Sustainable Communities Webinar: Nature Based Systems in the West



Atlas of the New West, Univ. of Colorado, 1997



The Built Environment = a nested ecosystem

Frame: Bioregion and Community Standards

Elements and Systems

Allied Professionals

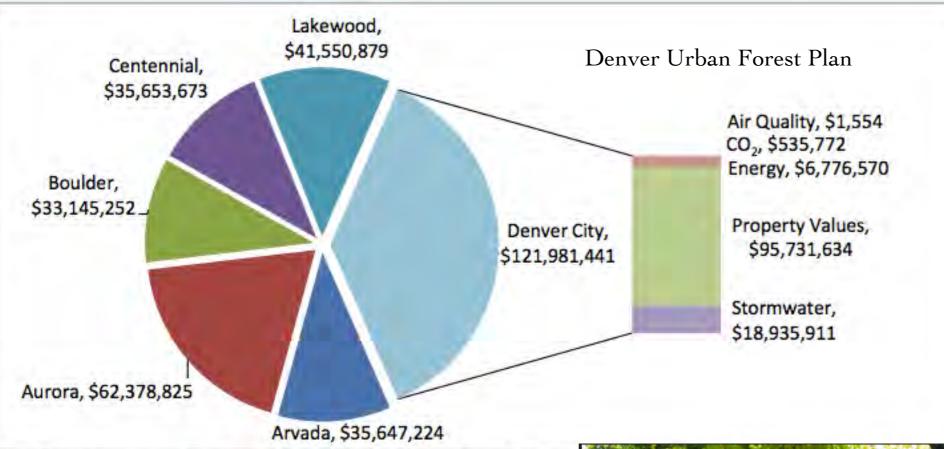


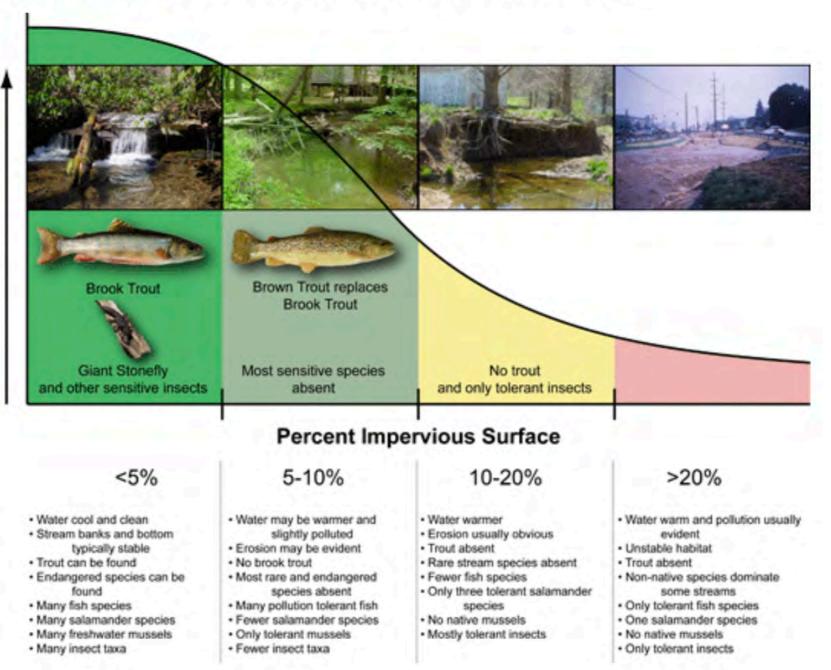
Fig 2. Annual monetary value of services from the existing urban forest for the Ci the highest annual monetary value.

> Landscapes are valuable assets for many Colorado cities.



Less Impervious Surfaces, Healthier Streams

Stream Health



dnr.maryland.gov (May '23)



Water in Biosphere (km3)				
Groundwater	4000.0			
Freshwater Lakes	125.0			
Soil Moisture	67.0			
Rivers	1.2			
after Wetzel, SUNYesf.ed	u			

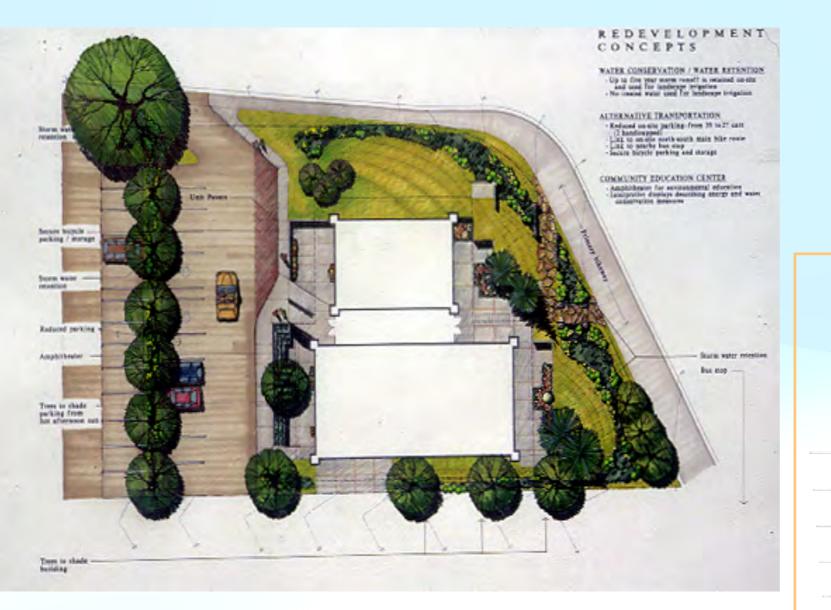
1 km3 ~ 264 Bg

larvest

^ Marcia Tatroe, Aurora, CO

Brad Lancaster: Tucson, AZ >

Water Budgets Explained



1. Calculate ^

2. Allocate >

WATER BUDGET

Indoor (5000 gal/month) plus

Months: March - October ON TOP of indoor allocation

<u>Outdoor</u> Allocation 15 gal/sq.ft x LS sq.ft. (ET curve Mar-Oct)



Origins of Denver's Green Buildings Ordinance

Learn about the 2017 voter mandate and subsequent joint task force leading to the creation of the Green Buildings Ordinance

ADDITIONS (25,000 - 49,999 SQ. FT.) & ROOF PERMITS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS (25,000 SQ. FT. AND UP) Include a cool roof and one of options described below. Choose how much to install: Choose an option: Total roof replacement / Additions 2% of the building or addition's GFA 18% of the total roof area, or Green space or All available roof area. green roofs Replacing roof section(s) (2% of the building GFA × roof section area) total roof area of the building 18% of the roof section(s), or All available area on the roof section(s). Payment to Green \$50 per square foot of green space required but not provided **Building Fund** Total roof replacement / Additions 5% of the building or addition's GFA 42% of the total roof area, or Generate 100% of the building's average annual electricity use. On-site solar panels* Replacing roof section(s) (5% of the building GFA × roof section area) total roof area of the building 42% of the roof section(s), or Generate 100% of the building's average annual electricity use. **Energy conservation** An estimated energy cost savings of at least 4% above building code . (Additions only) requirements Green building LEED BD+C or O&M Silver, Enterprise Green Communities, NGBS certification ICC/ASHRAE 700 Silver, or equivalent Energy Program Includes option to purchase off-site solar energy (Roof replacements Enroll now and complete program requirements within 5 years. See only) denvergov.org/EnergizeDenver > Energy Program for details. The following project types only need to do a cool roof and are exempt from choosing a compliance option above: residential buildings 5 stories or less or under 62.5 feet in height; roof recovers only; emergency roof replacements; hail-damaged roofs with insufficient insurance coverage to meet this ordinance (exemption only valid through November 2, 2019); and buildings that have already met the ordinance as a new building or campus. Other rules and exemptions are detailed at denvergov.org/greenroofs.





Pollinator Pathways are corridors of diverse plants that support cooling temperatures and foster biodiversity, especially for native pollinators. Creating and expanding an interconnected network of these corridors on both public and private land will provide important habitats and help manage carbon and water in ways that reduce the impacts of climate change.

This work has already begun in the Goss Grove neighborhood. Initial partners include the City of Boulder's Climate Initiatives Department, Planning Department, Bee Chicas, Butterfly Pavillion, CSU Extension, Eco-Cycle, People and Pollinators Action Network, Resource Central, and the Xerces Society.





To help <u>reduce temperatures</u> and expand access to the benefits of urban trees, Boulder needs major investments to both maintain the health of the existing tree canopy and plant thousands of additional trees, most of which will need to be located on private land.

This work builds on a recent regional strategy for urban forestry expansion. Initial partners include Boulder JCC, the City of Boulder's Climate Initiatives Department and Parks & Recreation, Boulder Valley Rotary, Citizen Science Soil Health Project, Eco-Cycle, Eco-Warriors, and PLAY Boulder Foundation's Tree Trust. Absorbent Landscapes

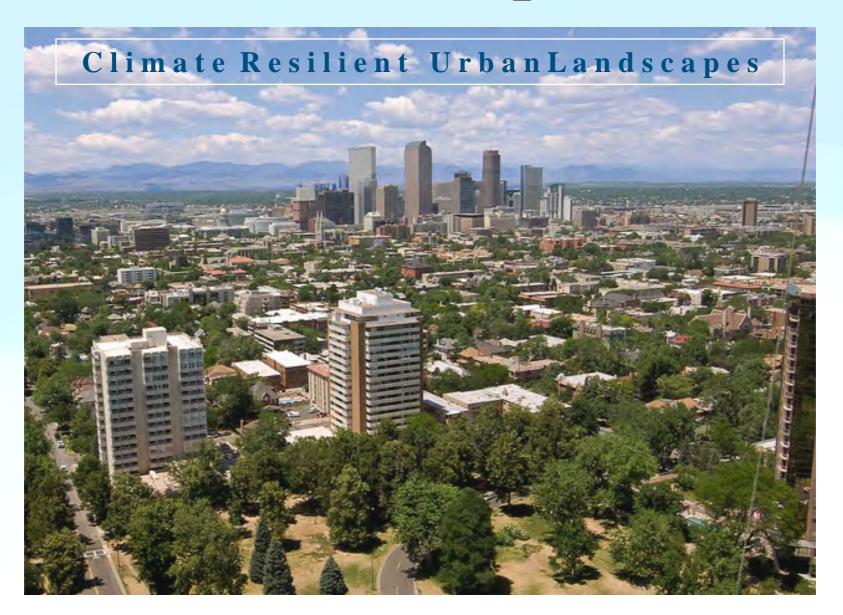




Absorbent Landscapes hold more carbon, more water, and more thermal energy, helping to cool our city as well as prevent dangerous flooding that Boulder is prone to. This collaborative effort is focused on improving carbon sequestration, soil health, and water retention/management through regenerative agriculture, sustainable grasslands and turf management, and other actions in the landscaped areas within our City as well as in the working lands surrounding Boulder.

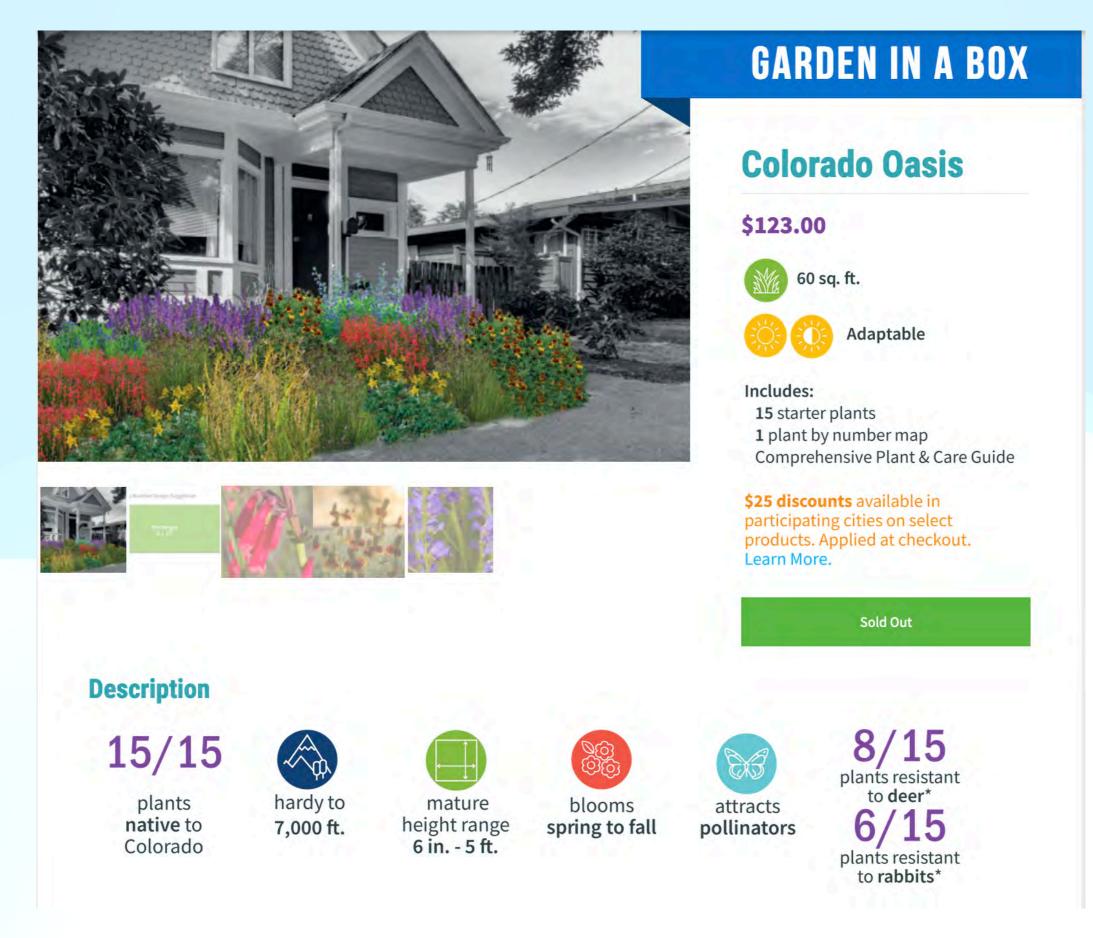
Initial partners include Boulder Housing Partners, the City of Boulder's Climate Initiatives Department, Open Space and Mountain Parks, Planning Department, and Parks & Recreation, Drylands Agroecology Research, Eco-Cycle, Resource Central, Watershed Center, and Wildland Restoration Volunteers.

Improved Public HealthProvide ShadeOptimize Water Use



Plants for Pollinators

Capture storm water



<u>ReSourceCentral.org</u> 23 Colorado cities in '22, and over 9400 GIB units

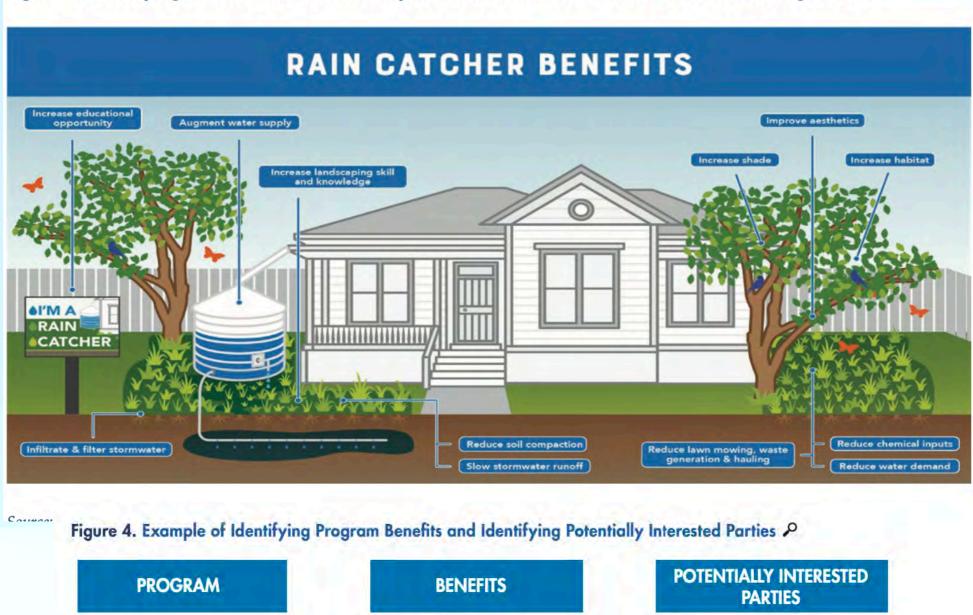
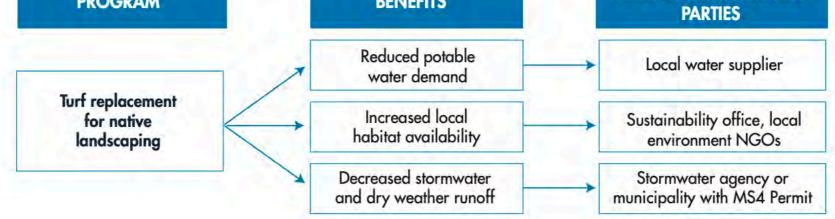


Figure 2. Identifying Benefits of Rainwater Capture as Part of Austin's Rain Catcher Pilot Program 🔎



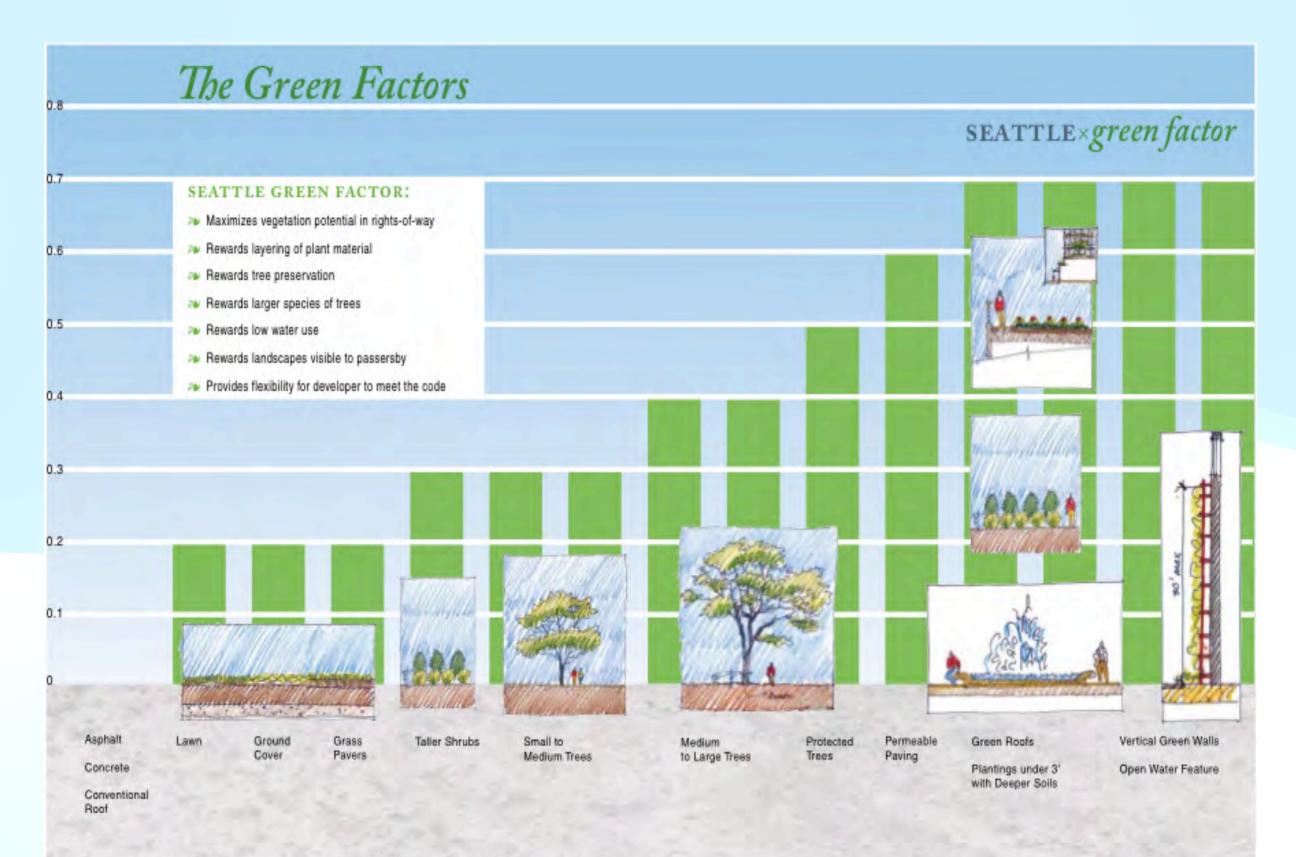
Collaboration and Partnerships are Key

https://pacinst.org/publication/stacked_incentives

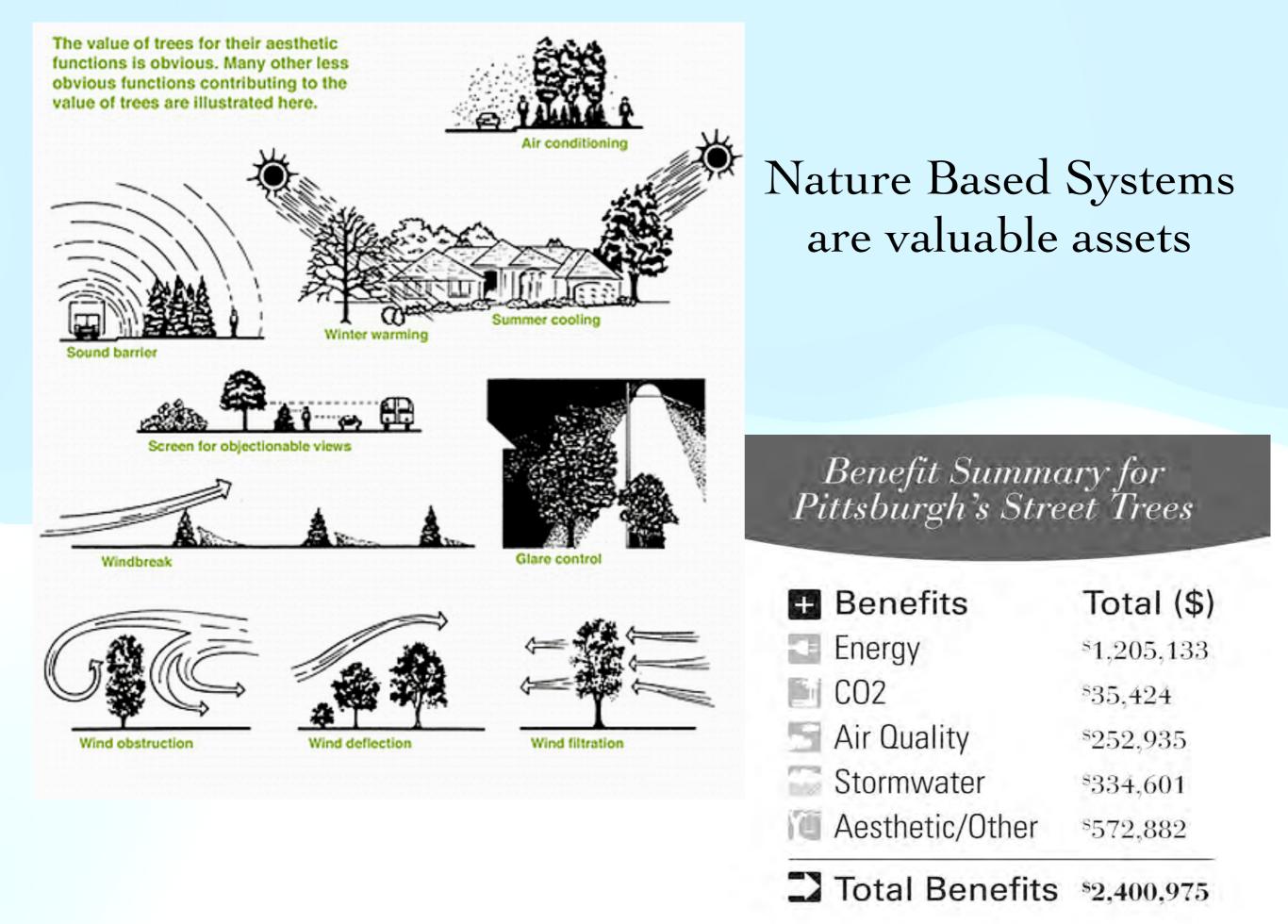


Floodplain of the IJssel river before (left) and after (right) the Room for the River project. Credits: Rijkswaterstaat

https://www.uu.nl/en/research/water-climate-and-future-deltas (May '23)



Bonus +0.1: For drought tolerant landscapes and for landscapes visible from the right-of-way.



	Saint Paul, MN	Lancaster, PA	Seattle, WA	Cleveland, OH	
Description	Compares benefits and costs of two alternatives – gray- and GSI-based approaches – for mixed- use, 134-acre redevelopment site.	Evaluates benefits and costs of a citywide GSI- based stormwater management plan implemented over 25- years.	Examines benefits and costs of three ROW bioretention projects in high priority watershed.	Evaluates benefits and costs of multiple grant funded GSI projects in combined sewer are of District.	
Project proponents	Capitol Region Watershed District/City of Saint Paul	City of Lancaster	Seattle Public Utilities	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District.	
Key highlights	Results compared to similar analysis using Autocase tool. Compares incremental costs / benefits of gray and GSI scenario.	Results compared to a similar analysis developed using CNT/American Rivers Guide. ^a .	Incorporates MODA ^b framework that SPU uses to assess GSI project priorities / benefits.	Includes customized property value analysis and analyzes distributed projects.	
GSI scenario	Centralized GSI corridor; 4.8 acres of bioretention; 300 trees, large retention pond / wetland system; 10-acres of green space. Stream restoration links development site to recreation/natural area.	Manages 1,265 IA / 1,060 MG of runoff/year through GSI: bioretention (56%); permeable pavement (26%); trees (13%); green roofs (4.5%); RWH (1%).	ROW bioretention projects managing 6 impervious acres; includes 89 trees, pedestrian/safety improvements, and community gathering space.	Nine distributed projects including bioretention, permeable pavement, and underground systems.	
Avoided infrastructure		*		*	
Avoided maint./replace.		*		*	Tri
Energy savings	「★	*	†	*	-
Water supply		*		*	
Air quality	*	*	*	*	-
Heat stress	*	*			
Recreation	*	*	*		Bot
Enhanced aesthetics	*	*	*	×	
Green job creation	*	*	*	*	
Water quality/habitat	*		*		
Carbon reduction	*	*	×	*	Li
Terrestrial ecosystem	*	*	*	*	
Flood risk reduction	*				
Total PV benefits (\$M)	\$27.9 (GSI); \$15.1 (gray); (28-year PV)	\$521.8 (50-year PV)	\$8.98 (50-year PV)	\$5.20 (40-year PV)	
Total PV costs (\$M)	\$21.5 (GSI); 18.8 (gray) (28-year PV)	\$241.5	\$5.87	3.49	Water Rese
Benefit-cost ratio	1.3 (GSI); 0.8 (gray)	2.16	1.53	1.455	

Triple Bottom Line

Water Research Foundation



There are some things you cannot put a price on – but social scientists at the **University of Washington** led by **Dr Kathleen Wolf** are working hard to demonstrate that green infrastructure and urban landscapes have incredible public value **Resources** : Nature Based Systems - land and water planning

American Planning Associationplanning.org/divisions/groups/water

Lincoln/Babbitt <u>lincolninst.edu/our-work/babbitt-center-land-water-policy</u>

Center for Neighborhood Technology

Pacific Institute

pacinst.org/publication/stacked_incentives

Rocky Mountain Institute

"Growing to Its Potential The Value of Urban Nature for Communities, Investors, and the Climate "

Sonoran Institute

sonoraninstitute.org

 Water Research Foundation
 waterrf.org

 "Economic Framework and Tools for Quantifying and Monetizing the Triple

 Bottom Line Benefits of Green Stormwater Infrastructure"

Paul W. Lander, PhD, M.Larch, LEED A.P. dakota ridge partners Boulder CO 303-717-5268 <u>paul.dakotaridge@gmail.com</u> <u>paul.w.lander@colorado.edu</u>

<u>CNT.org</u>

rmi.org



Stormwater Strategies for an Uncertain Climate Future

Presenter:

Jennifer Johnson, PE, CFM, LEED AP, Director of Resilience Planning & Design

May 5, 2023



Building better communities with you

Nitsch Engineering

Building better communities with you

- Professional engineers registered in 21 states and the District of Columbia, and with NCEES
- Offices in Washington, DC and Boston, Worcester, Lawrence, MA
- 35 LEED & 1 SITES Accredited Professionals/Green Associates
- 14 Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure ENVSPs
- 100+ LEED Registered or Certified Projects

PLANNING

CIVII

SURVEY

- Award-Winning Sustainable Design Green Infrastructure Projects
- Leaders in Sustainable Stormwater and Green Infrastructure



STRUCTURAL TRANSPORTATION

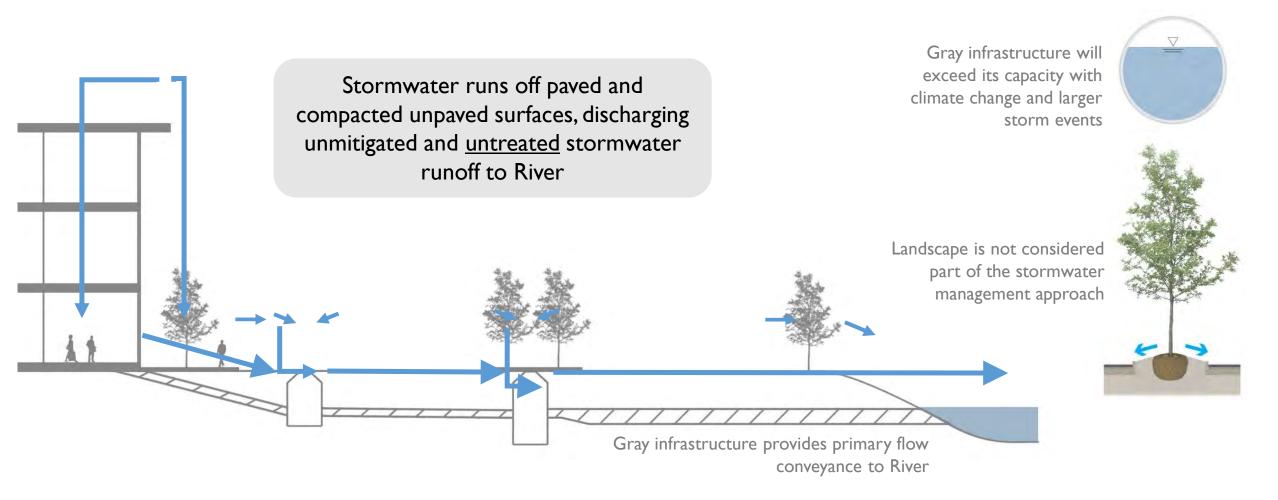


GREEN

GIS INFRASTRUCTUR

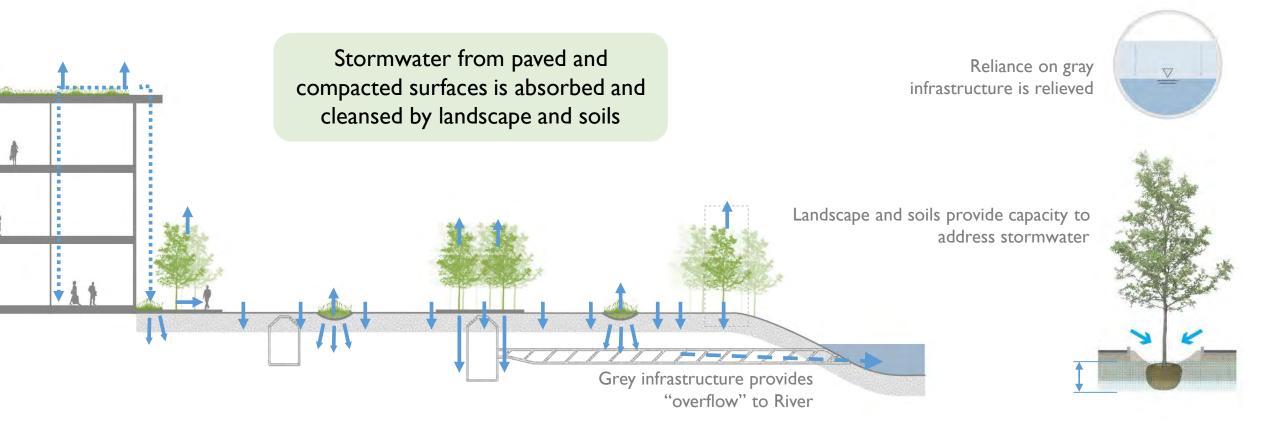
Nitsch Engineering's *Resilience Planning & Design* team delivers adaptable and multi-beneficial solutions for more sustainable and resilient communities. The *Resilience Planning & Design* team leverages its members' diverse expertise to collaboratively develop holistic solutions in anticipation of climate change and other stressors that will impact our environment.

Compounding Issues of Gray Infrastructure



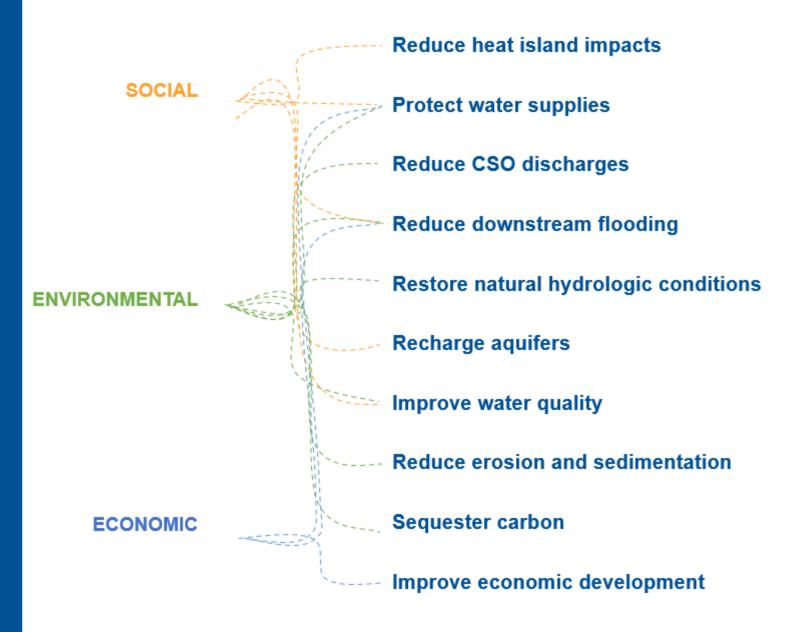
Age of systems, undersized infrastructure, and single purpose design

Increasing Sustainability and Resilience with Nature-Based Solutions



Green and gray infrastructure partnered for maximum impact

Triple-Bottom Line of Nature-Based Solutions / Green Infrastructure



Implementing multi-beneficial nature-based strategies across communities...



...while balancing ecological stormwater management and flood mitigation

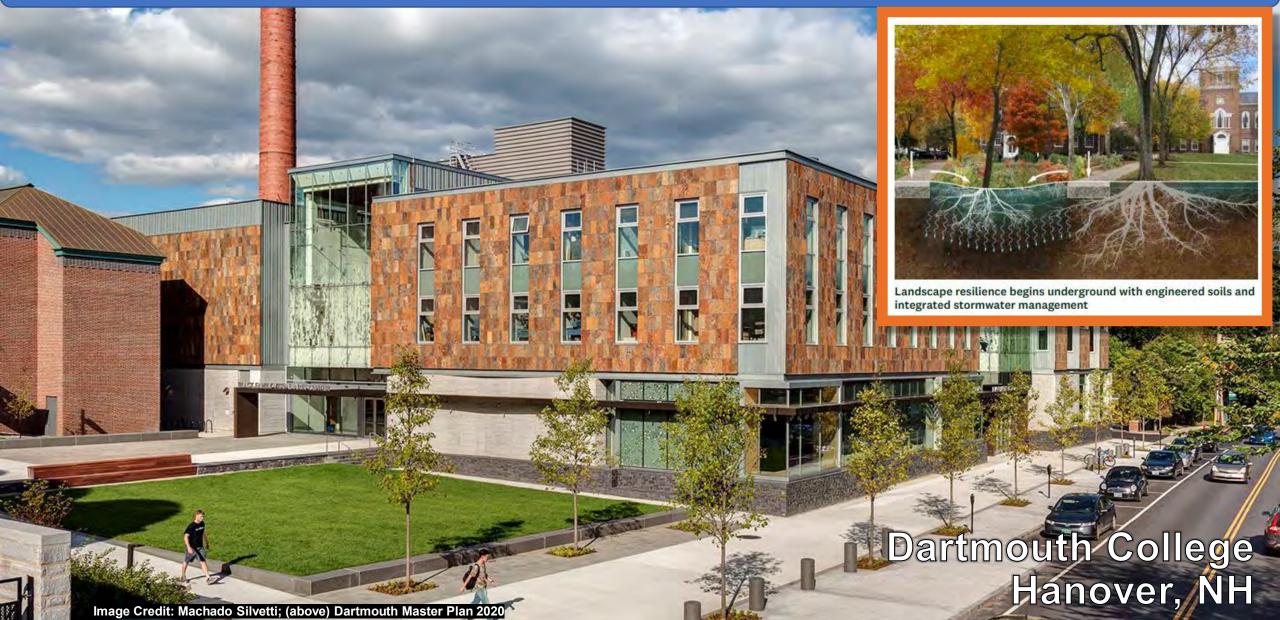


Tools for Resilient Communities

Every aspect of site planning and design must be considered



Restoring Hydrology and Landscape Ecology



Increasing Resilience to Climate Change



*July 10, 2010 3.58" of rain in one hour

Boston and Cambridge, MA

Image Credit: Todd Robinson

Balancing Restoration, Performance, Program

1. 1.

Jan Pr

the state

Boston City Hall Plaza



Building Consensus and Driving Innovation

Boston Green Infrastructure Planning and Design Handbook

Boston Water and wer Commission **Suitability Matrix**



Lów 1 2 3 4 5 High

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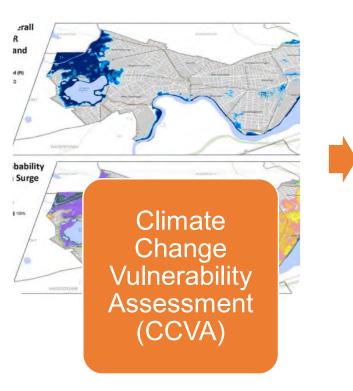
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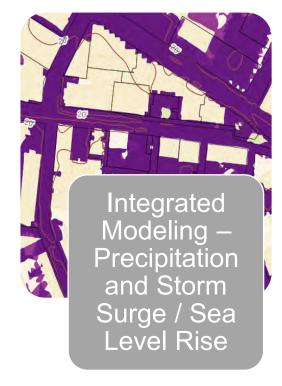
eva

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https://www.bwsc.org/sites/default/files/2022-08/8.5x11-Green Infrastructure Handbook-02-07-2022.pdf

Building Consensus and Driving Innovation





:021 Supplemental Directi



City of Cambridge, Massachuse Department of Public Works 147 Hampshire Street • Cambridge, MA 02

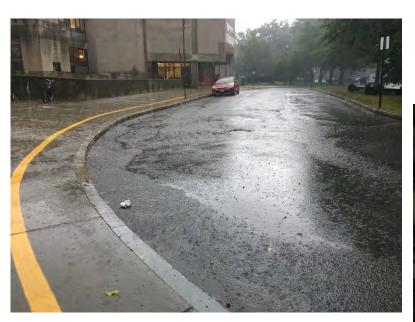
Informing Regulations – Water Quantity and Water Quality

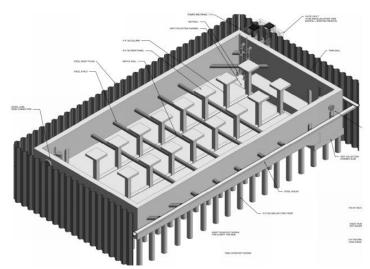


Innovative Site Designs

Cambridge, MA

Considering Scalable Solutions





Tobin Montessori and Vassal Lane Upper School



Elevating Sustainability & Stewardship Initiatives

Chao Center, Harvard Business School Boston, MA

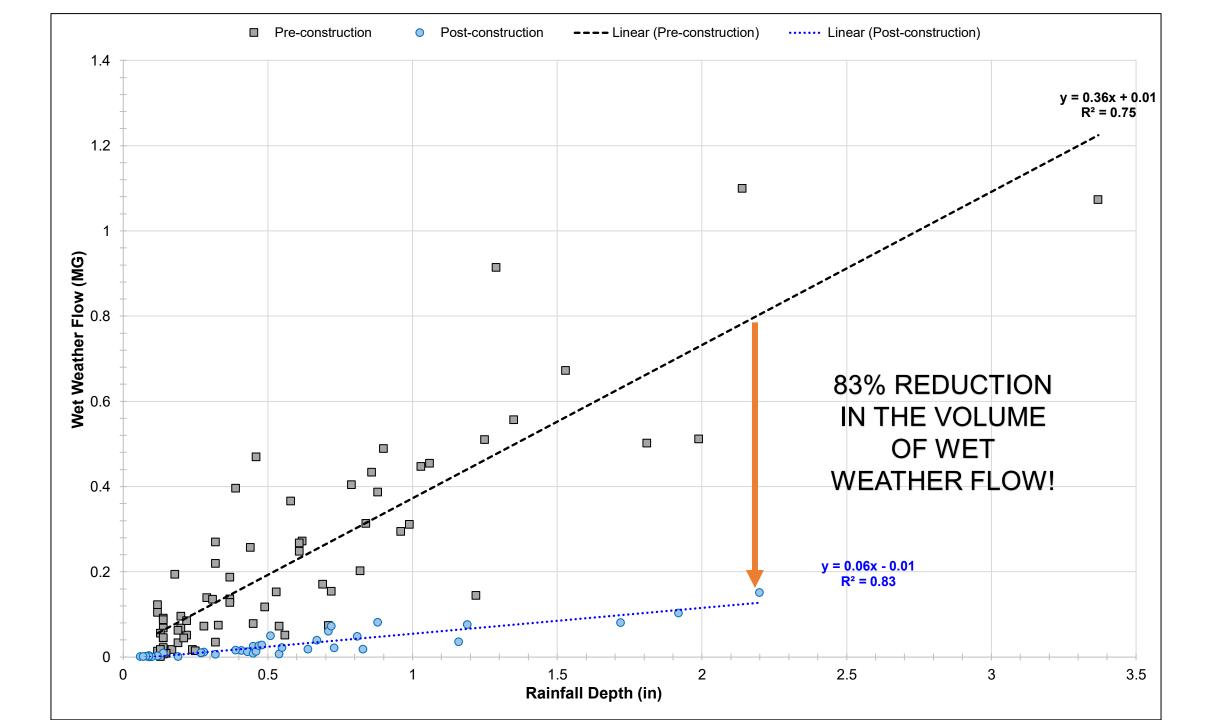
Planning for Future Development



Measuring Impact to Catalyze Future Projects

MISSION TEMPLE Statistic Statistics (Statistics) Statistics and Practicing Statistics (Statistics) Statistics Statistics (Statistics) Statistics Statistics (Statistics) Statistics) Statistics (Statistics) Statistics) Statistics (Statistics) Statistics) Stati

Kennedy Street Washington, DC



Dialogue

210

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NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS IN DEVENS:



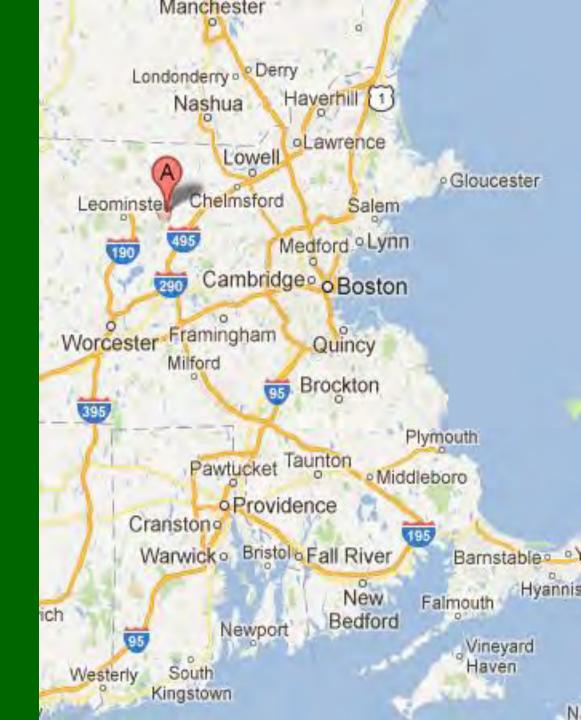
How Devens supports Green Infrastructure and LID



Neil Angus, FAICP CEP, LEED AP, LFA Environmental Planner Devens Enterprise Commission <u>neilangus@devensec.com</u>

Devens Overview

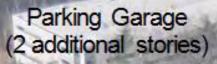
- 35 miles outside Boston
- 4400 ac. former base
- Superfund Site
- 1993 Sustainable redev.
- NBS and GI as 1 tool to meet SD goal
- DEC Regulatory Authority
- One-Stop Unified Permitting



Regulating NBS and GI: Site Plan (974 CMR 3.04)

- Tree Preservation, Steep Slope Requirements
- Limit Construction Impact Zones/ Prohibit Clear-Cutting
- Penalty for removal of trees to be preserved
- Native Landscaping requirements
- Functional landscaping reconnecting ecosystems
- Green Roof & Green Wall Regs
- Parking maximums

www.devensec.com/devserv.html



Existing Manufacturing Bldg.

New CMB

New BDB

Existing

Lab/Office

BMS NBS:

- Cluster
- Tree preservation (habitat)
- LID drainage (SWM)
- Green Building (WE, EE, IAQ, GHG red.)

BMS: Integrating NBS into buildings:

- Green roofs (AQ, SWM, EE, <UHI)
- White roofs (EE, <UHI)
- Green walls (SWM, AQ, Viewshed)



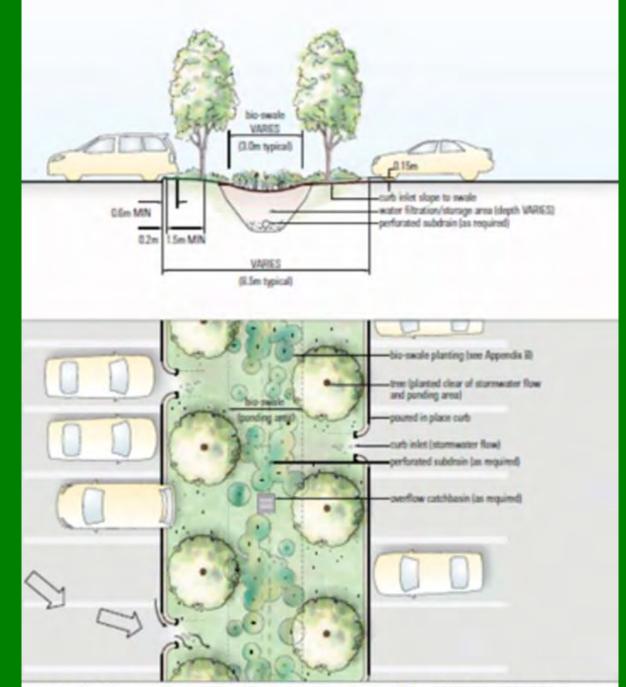
Regulating LID& NBS: Stormwater (974 CMR 4.08):

Replicate natural cond. (90% on-site):

- NBS & LID as a tool to meet infiltration requirements
- Decentralized systems (recharge/preserve land)
- Specifications for LID for guidance (make it easy!)
 - Veg roof
 - Permeable pavement
 - Reinforced turf, etc...
- MA DEP, UNH SW Center <u>https://bit.ly/MADEPSWMS</u>

https://extension.unh.edu/stormwater-center

www.devensec.com/devserv.html



concept for bio-retention swale with double row of trees (See 4.5 Stormwater Management)

Bio-filtration Landscape Islands: 27 Jackson Road

- MWCC 300+ spaces
- Proper design and construction key to durability

Regulating NBS: Subdivision (974 CMR 2.07)

- Additional street types more green, less grey
- Green & Complete Streets Standards (street trees, LID drainage, reduce pave widths, ped scale design)
- Cluster subdivision 5,000 sf lots, min. setbacks
- Traffic calming measures (chicanes, bump-outs additional LID planting within grey infra.)
- Lot-level LID (pervious pavers, reinforced turf)
- NBS and LID adds to community character

www.devensec.com/devserv.html

Regulating GI and NBS:

Rainwater Harvesting (974 CMR 4.00 & 8.00)

Required for comm/ind. irrigation
Inexpensive supply of water
Preserves drinking water supplies
Requires little treatment for non-potable reuse (\$\$) (toilet flushing/irrigation)
Reduces SW runoff, NPS pollution & erosion
Reduces peak summer demand
Easy to install/screen
Plan early in design





www.devensec.com/devserv.htm

- Rainwater harvesting (90%)
- Pollinator plantings natural pest control, SWM
- Automated process, pesticide-free
- LID SWM No CB's, Biofiltration + GW Recharge
- Locally sourced/farm to table same day (reduced F & VMT)





Biomass-potential energy source

Reduction in storm water runoff and flooding Visual screening for large expanses of pavement and utilities Biomass, habitat and nutrients for birds and other wildlife

> Decreased Energy demands for adjacent buildings

> > ncrease in Property Values

How did we get support for these regulations? Education, Awareness, and Guidance: Seeing is Believing!

Extended pavement life from shading

Reduced Urban Heat Island Effect

Reduce solar glare for drivers

Provides context and aids drivers in better assessing their speed (traffic calming) Reduced UV exposure for pedestrians

Rehabilitation and stress relieving attributes

Define street edge and protect pedestrians



Case Studies: 27 Jackson Road

Reduced site paving	-\$32,000
Reduced curbing	-\$50,000
Reduced stormwater piping	-\$14,000
Reduced stormwater structures	-\$68,000
Increased landscaping	+\$12,000
Increased site preparation	+\$10,000
Increased soil mix	+\$18,000
Total Estimated Savings:	-\$124,000

LID Peer to Peer: 155 Jackson Road

- 70+ spaces
- Connected developer with DPW & other developers on "how to's" for construction and O&M

Pilot Residential Lot Level NBS and LID strategies:

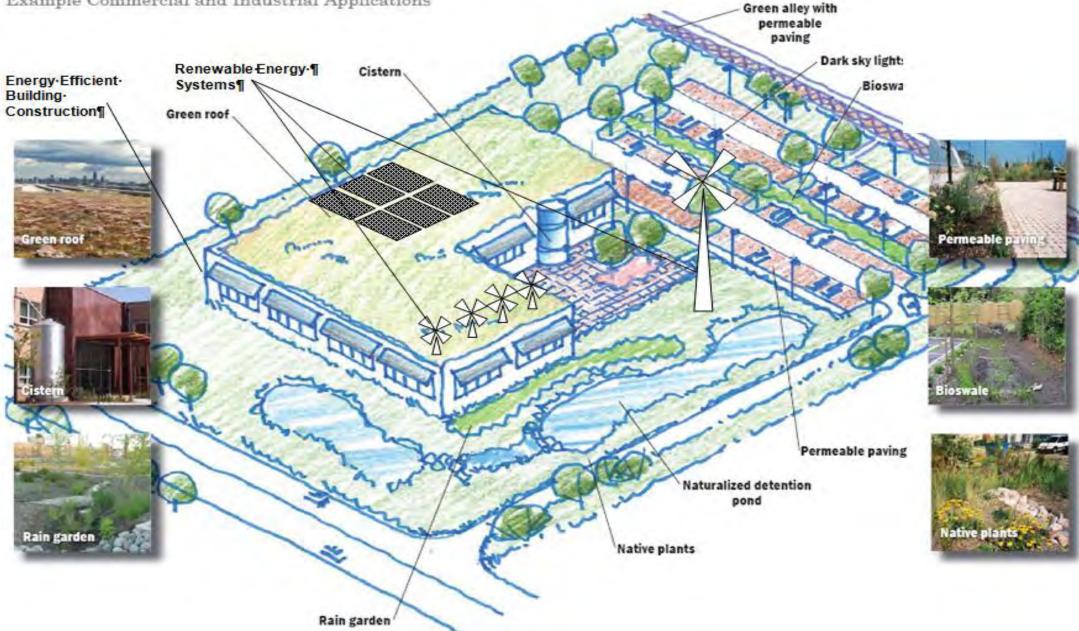
- No gutters
- Pervious walkways
- Rain gardens
- Reduced lawn areas (cluster sub.)Street trees
- GI & UHI reduction
- It can be done and IS being done!

GI Guidelines:

Example Commercial and Industrial Applications

Make it even easier to do the right thing!

http://www.devensec.com/planning-docs.html



NBS & Tactical (sub)Urbanism

 Pilot bump out - reduced pavement width, still accommodating emergency egress, localized infiltration, reduced heat-island, habitat

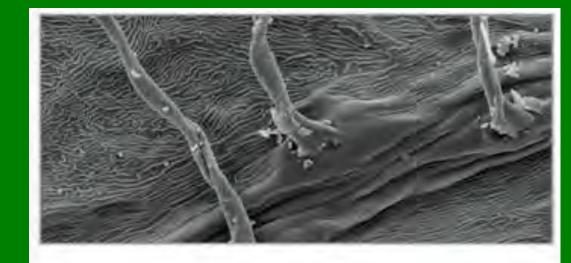
ESIDENTS OF

More Pilot Projects to show it works!

- Pocket Forests: additional NBS and GI Tool
 - Mental & Physical Health Benefits
 - Healthy soils for SWM and GHG reduction
 - Air Quality/UHI
 - Reducing lawns; Habitat Connections
 - Additional GI tool



This side view of a mature Pocket Forest illustrates the density that is possible. Features to support biodiversity, water quality, and pollinator habitat are all possible in one dense planting.



Diesel particles adhere to a birch leaf. Photo: Chemical & Engineering News



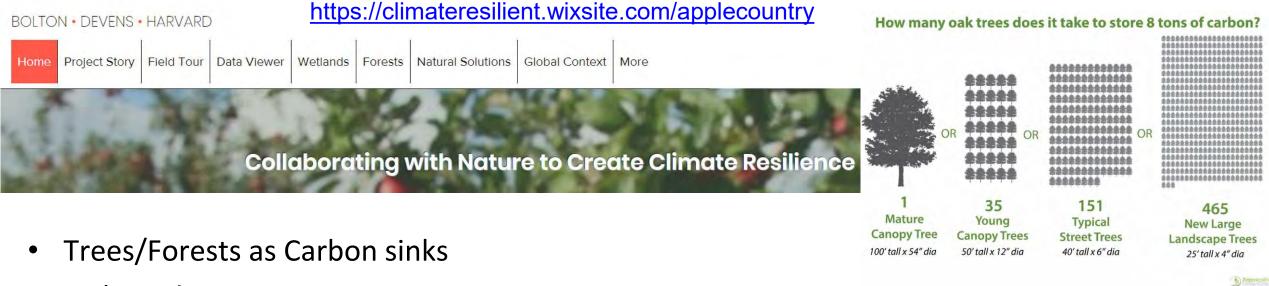
<u> https://climateresilient.wixsite.com/ayerdevens</u>

Promoting NBS & LID as a climate adaptation/resiliency strategy:

- Flexibility/durability for changing conditions
- Local GW recharge/decentralized systems
- Reduced flooding
- UHI mitigation (better AQ &WQ)
 - **GHG** reduction

Education & Awareness:





- Soils too!
- Wetlands sequester even more! (30-50x) 3% of earth area but storing 20-30% of global CO2
- Ecological benefits, public health
- NBS as a tool to integrate nature with development (GI network)
- Strengthens argument for preservation of existing forests, wetlands, and soils

Education & Awareness:

- Health Benefits of NBS and Integrating GI into Urban Areas
 - Living Architecture Course on Street Trees and GI: Reconnecting people with nature





Overview

This course will take an in-depth look at how to maximize the impact of street trees, and use street trees as a green infrastructure tool to create healthier, happier communities that are more resilient and prosperous. The course will been viewed through the lens of the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) process, looking at the Lawrence Green Streets program – a local initiative to increase urban tree canopy cover in the community of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

The original goal for the street tree planting project was to increase shade tree canopy cover in

https://livingarchitectureacademy.com/p/street-trees-and-community-wellbeing

- Street Tree Health Impact Assessment



GOOD FOR LAWRENCE, GREAT FOR YOU!

https://bit.ly/GreenStretsHIA

Education & Awareness:

Green & Complete Streets Policy & Project

- Combined Policy to achieve SD goals
- Integrating NBS into ROW
- Combating climate change
- improving public health & safety
- Long-term cost savings
- Creating socially engaging spaces.
- Partnership Tufts & Developer, DPW, Fire
- Design alt. for next phase
- Developed guides for different audiences

https://bit.ly/DECGCPolicy



A ROAD TO A GREENER DEVENS:

Implementing Green + Complete Streets

Policy on Goddard Street







GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES Urban and Environmenta Policy and Planning



GREEN & COMPLETE STREETS GUIDEBOOK DEVELOPERS & PLANNERS



PREPARED BY

Devens Field Project Team Tufts University 2022

https://devensec.com/sustain.html

Regulation Audit Tools:

MassAudobon Nature-Based Solutions By-Law Review Toolkit



Supporting LID in Your Community How to Compare Local Land Use Regulations with Best Practices

https://bit.ly/AudobonLID

Making Your Community Forest-Friendly: A Worksheet for Review of Municipal Codes and Ordinances - US Forest Service and Center for Watershed Protection

Question 1	Yes	No	Codes are Silent	N//
Is there a natural resources protection zone or an overlay zone that includes important forest resources, such as high-quality forest stands, forested stream buffers, forests on steep slopes, or headwater forests?	•			
<i>Notes:</i> 974 CMR 4.09 Water Resource Protection Districts - need to include managem space	ent stand	dards for	protected o	open

http://bit.ly/Forestfriendly

Collaboration is Key to Build Support!

• GI benefits vs Grey infrastructure

Maintenance, extended pavement life, decreased flood damage, exponential increase in value vs. grey (depreciates), not out of sight!

- Partnerships with Public Works, Engineering, and Fire Dept.
- Training for Engineering and DPW staff. Creating manuals
- Connecting local Boards and Commissions:
 - ID shared interests: efficient LU, public health, SWM, wetland protection, climate change PZC, BOH, CC, Eco. Dev.



Keys to NBS Implementation:

- Reduce barriers (reg. audit)
- Build consensus: education/awareness (case studies; fact sheets)
- Seeing is believing: showing how it can and is being done
- Market transformation (increased awareness = increased demand)
- <u>Balance</u> of regulations, education, and incentives
- Specs & Guidelines to help developers do the right thing
 - Support DPW education, training (and budgets!)

Thanks! neilangus@devensec.com Devens Enterprise Commission www.devensec.com

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