Innovative Water Management for Commercial Landscaping/ Site Plans

2/1/2012



FERSHED

City of Austin



Stormwater

"...take a solution and divide it neatly into two problems." Wendell Berry

Ordinance Goals

- Use rainwater wisely
- Conserve potable water
- Help improve water quality





St. Edwards University

NO PARKINO ANY TIME









Stormwater Requirements

- Direct stormwater runoff to at least
 <u>50 percent</u> of required landscaped area
- Can use non-required landscaping as long as area is equivalent to 50% of required area
- Show drainage areas to landscaping on site plan to demonstrate compliance and sufficient drainage
- Stormwater from "hot spot" land uses (e.g., gas stations) and parking lots over the Recharge Zone may not be used unless landscape doubles as a water quality control

Constructive Use of Stormwater

Rainwater Harvesting

Overland Flow



Undisturbed Vegetation Credit

- Undisturbed natural areas or undisturbed existing trees can count toward the 50 percent requirement
- No potable water irrigation is allowed in order to receive credit



Supplemental Irrigation

- Irrigation systems (e.g., potable) required for all newly planted trees
- Irrigation systems are required for all other newly planted landscaping, unless certain conditions are met:
 - receiving stormwater runoff
 - drought tolerant plant palette
 - low foot-traffic areas
- Temporary irrigation required for two growing seasons if no permanent irrigation is provided



Ordinance Flexibility

- Administrative variance allowed for unique site conditions, such as topography, size, shape, and location of existing features
- Staff will report to City Council two years after adoption about the effectiveness of the ordinance, including recommendations for improvements or amendments

Ordinance Applicability

- City's zoning jurisdiction only
- Development projects requiring a site plan
 - some exceptions
 e.g., central
 business district



Summary

- Conserve potable water and improve water quality by using rainwater wisely and preserving existing vegetation.
- Unique site challenges are addressed with flexible menu of options to achieve compliance.
- Other major US cities have successfully implemented similar requirements.
- Begin a new generation of sustainable sites now.

Case Studies



















Landscaping Pct. of Site: 14%



CVS Site: Conventional Sand-Filter vs. Rain Garden Cost Analysis

Cost Component	\$/Units	Rain Garden		Existing/ Conventional	
Water Quality Control					
Excavation	\$15/yd3	\$	5,863		5,823
Embankment	\$5/yd3	\$	358	\$	-
Concrete	\$500/yd3	\$	-	\$	34,861
Rain Garden Soil	\$36/yd3	\$	8,062	\$	-
Sand	\$8/yd3	\$	-	\$	421
6" perforated pipe	\$23/ft	\$	4,674	\$	2,185
6" solid pipe	\$20/ft	\$	1,701	\$	1,900
Subtotal Water Quality Control		\$	20,658	\$	45,190
Storm Drainage					
18" RCP	\$90.30/ft	\$	30,702	\$	72,782
Landscaping (Water Quality areas only)					
Required Plants					
\$/Plant	\$16/each	\$	9,744	\$	2,100 *
Sod cost	\$3.60/yd2	\$	1,719	\$	859 *
Subtotal Landscaping	-	\$	11,463	\$	2,959
Totals		\$	62,823	\$	120,931

* Pro-rated costs for landscaping in areas in common with rain garden

Three Points Retail Center

8 feet

HE HOME

Code now requires 10-foot medians

Rain Garden #1

- 10:1 Ratio of Impervious Cover to Drainage Area
- 88% Imp. Cover
- 62% of Required Water Quality Volume

Rain Garden #2

- **5:1** Ratio of Impervious Cover to Drainage Area
- 82% Imp. Cover
- 134% of Required Water Quality Volume











Other Major US Jurisdictions

- Tucson
- Portland
- Seattle
- Philadelphia
- Minneapolis
- Los Angeles
- San Diego
- New York City
- State of Maryland
- State of Wisconsin



