

Border Green Infrastructure Forum: 2

Resilience and Competitiveness for the Cities of the United States-Mexico Border

The City of Tucson: Experience in Formalizing Regulations Related to Green Infrastructure

Cibeles Convention Center Cuidad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico September 18-19, 2014

Irene Ogata, Urban Landscape Manager, PLA, ASLA Office of Integrated Planning City of Tucson, Arizona, USA

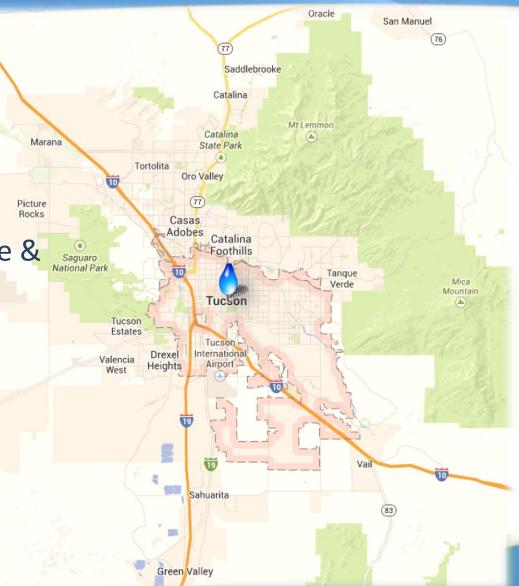


The Experience

The Future: Climate Change & Water Resources

& Balancing Challenges today

& Moving from Voluntary to Standards of Practice



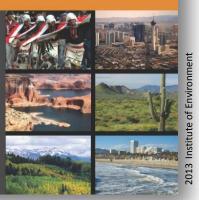


Balancing Challenges: Water Resource & Urban Heat Island



A Report Prepared for the National Climate Assessment

Edited by: Gregg Garfin Angela Jardine Robert Meridet Mary Black Sarah LeRoy

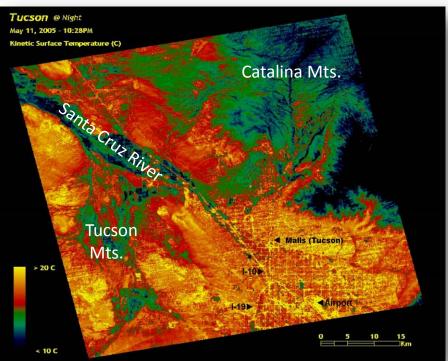


Chapter 15. Human Health

Coordinating Lead Authors: Heidi Brown (Univ. of AZ); Andrew C. Comrie (Univ. of AZ); Deborah M Dreschsler (CA Air Resources Board)

"Heat stress, a recurrent health problem for urban residents, has been the leading weather-related cause of death in the United States since 1986... – and the highest rates nationally are found in Arizona.

OFFICE OF INTEGRATED PLANNING

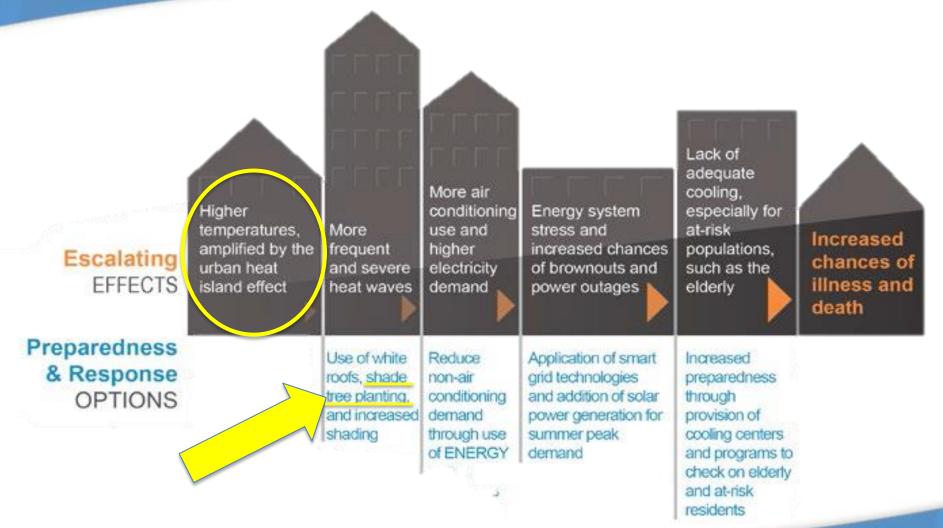


Kinetic Surface Temperature Tucson Basin, 2005

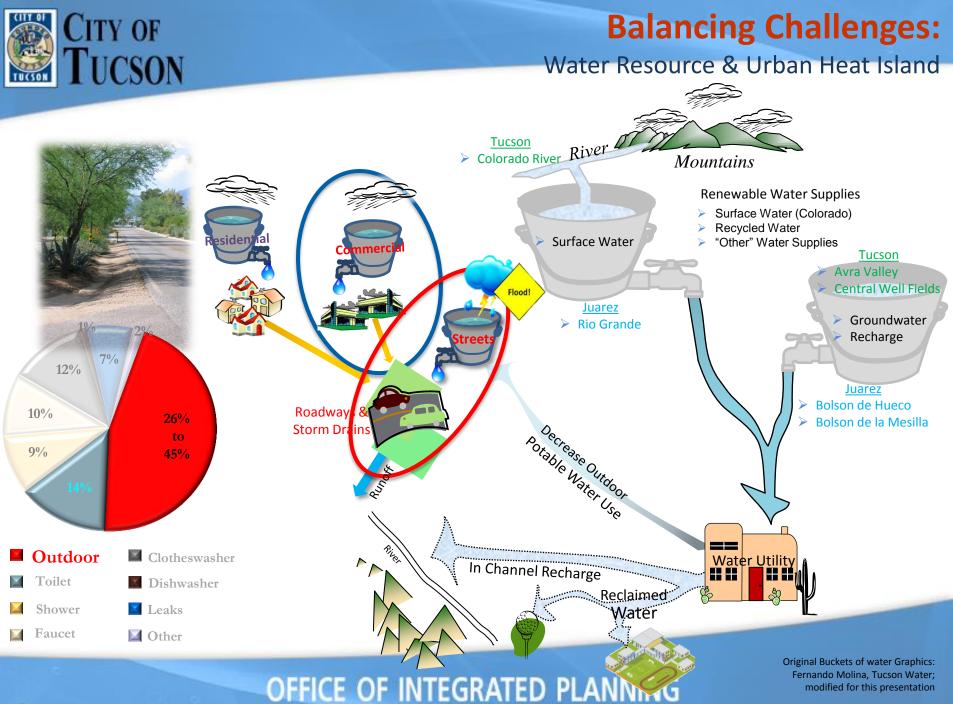


Balancing Challenges:

Water Resource & Urban Heat Island



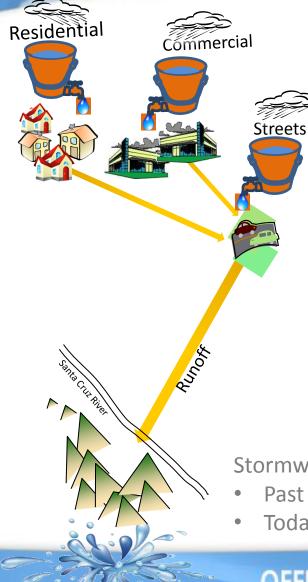
Garfin, G., G.Franco, H. Blanco, A.Comrie, P.Gonzalez, T.Piechota, R.Smyth, and R.Waskom, 2014: Ch. 20: Southwest. *Climate Change Impacts in the United States: The Third National Climate Assessment*, J.M.Melillo, Terese (T.C.) Richmond, and G.W.Yohe, Eds, U.S. Global Change Research Programs.





Balancing Challenges:

Stormwater Management & Water Quality





Channelized Infrastructure



Green Street Infrastructure



Water Quality



Environmental Benefits

Stormwater Management

- Past = move water away from development
- Today = small events —> retain & infiltrate



Commercia

Streets

Developing Standard Practices:

Rainwater Harvesting & Green Infrastructures

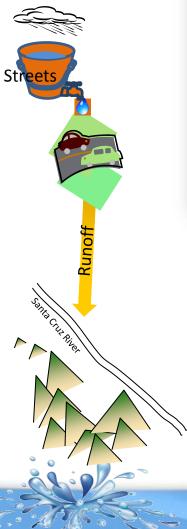


Regulatory Tools

- Ordinances/Codes = Mandatory
 - Commercial Water Harvesting Ordinance (Code)
- Policy = General Guidance; but has weight internally
 - Standard curb cut details
 - Green Streets Active Practice Guidelines (APG)



Rainwater Harvesting & Green Infrastructures





1998: median captures onsite rainwater

Beginning:

- Applying GI practices
- Sporadic application



^{2005:} median captures onsite rainwater



anta Clut River

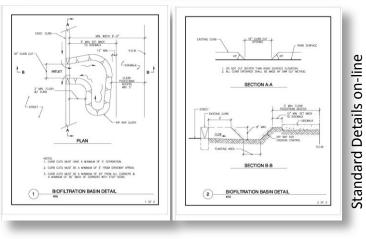
Late 1990's, early 2000's:

Transportation landscape architect attempting to develop curb cut standards









Policy Lesson 1: Engineers talk to Engineers

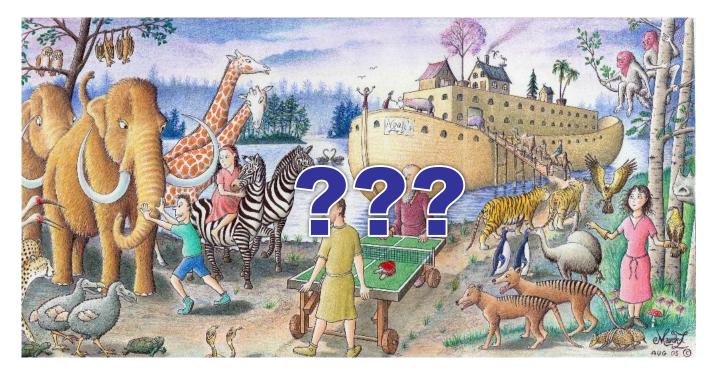






Rainwater Harvesting & Green Infrastructures

RAINWATER HARVESTING ORDINANCE How did we get it done



In Less than 2 Years!!!









- December 2007 Mayor & Council study session
- 3 directives to staff , ordinance for:
 - New residential to be plumbed for Gray Water
 - Residential be plumbed for solar-powered hot water heater
 - 100% commercial rainwater harvesting







Rainwater Harvesting & Green Infrastructures



Mayor & Council Appointed

Representatives from 14

organization representing:

Developer/Realty

Professional/Trade

Non-Profit/Other

Advisory Committee



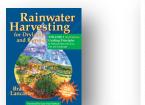


Technical Advisory Committee Staff & Resources





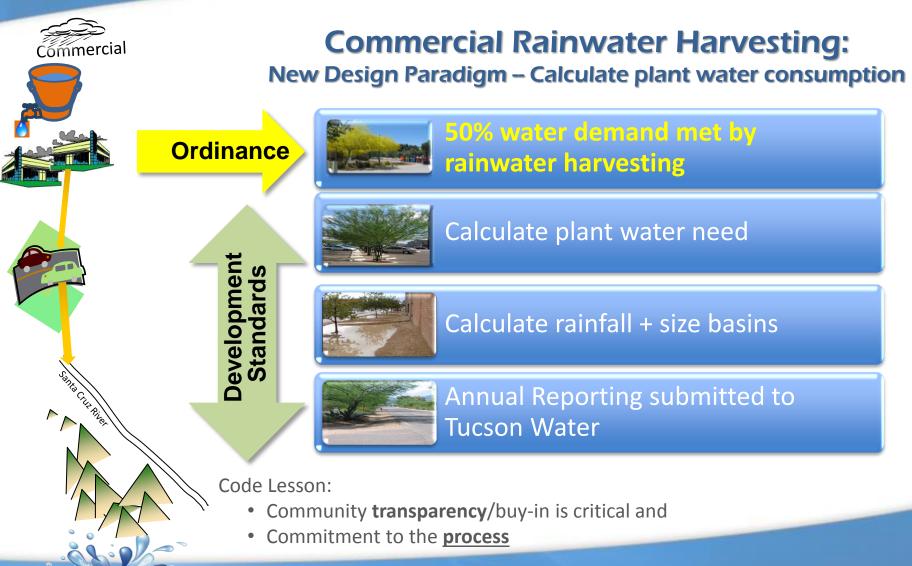
P&DSD OCSD тw TDOT P&R







Rainwater Harvesting & Green Infrastructures





Runof

Santa Crut River

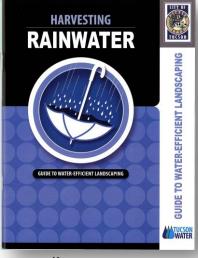
Developing Standard Practices:

Rainwater Harvesting & Green Infrastructures

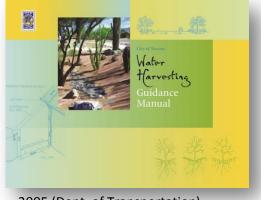
Internal Policies:

• Start with what's been done

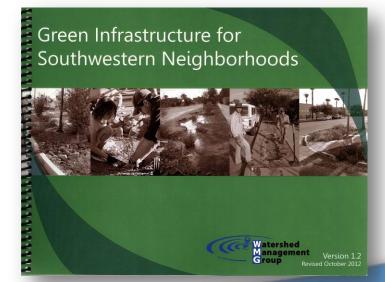




Reprint/format 2013



2005 (Dept. of Transportation)



2010 (Watershed Management Group Working with Dept. of Transportation)

CITY OF **TUCSON**

anta Clut Rive

Developing Standard Practices: Rainwater Harvesting & Green Infrastructures

Working with non-profits:

- Harnessing volunteers
- Educating public
- Gaining experience & credibility



Photo: residential street; Watershed Management Group (WMG)



(WMG)



Photo: basin & cistern; Watershed Management Group

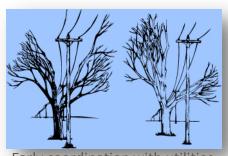
CITY OF TUCSON

Developing Standard Practices:

Rainwater Harvesting & Green Infrastructures

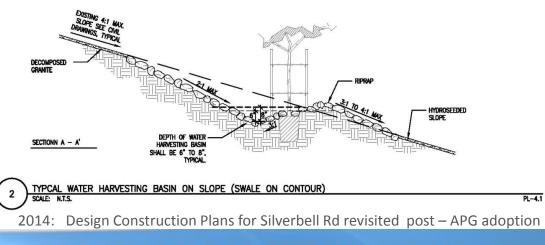
Green Streets Active Practice Guidelines:

- AZ Community Forestry Grant awarded to WMG to develop regulatory guidelines
- Committee: TDOT staff, OIP staff, engineer, landscape architect, Mayor and Ward offices



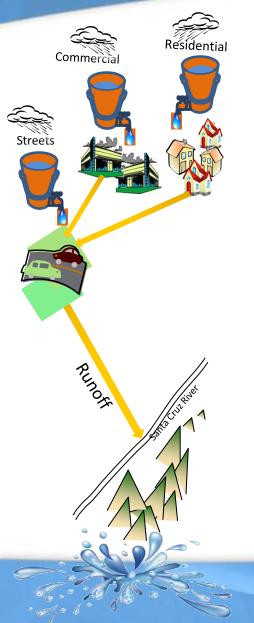
Early coordination with utilities

- 2013 TDOT Green Streets Active Practice Guidelines (APG)
 - Official Policy given to consultants working on roadway designs
 - Capture first ½ inch of rainfall
 - Involve landscape architects/GI designers early in process





Rainwater Harvesting & Green Infrastructures



LESSON: Creating regulations today:

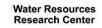
- Paradigm shift
- Collaboration & Communication













American Institute of Architects



ARIZONA CHAPTER ASLA

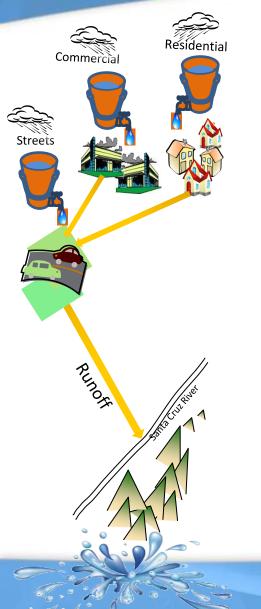














Commercial Parking Lot



Green Street Infrastructure

Residential Cistern



Rainwater Harvesting & Green Infrastructures

SEPA United States Environmental Protection

Improving Community Resiliency with Green Infrastructure

- Green infrastructure uses vegetation, soils, and natural processes to manage water and create healthier urban environments. The scale of green infrastructure ranges from urban installations such as rain gardens and green roofs up to large tracts of undeveloped natural lands. The interconnected network of green infrastructure can enhance the resiliency of infrastructure and communities by increasing water supplies, reducing flooding, providing climate adaptability, and improving water quality. Approximately one-third of the estimated growth in the 100-year floodplain over the coming decades is attributed to stormwater impacts of upstream development.



Green infrastructure opportunities in downtown Nashville Photo credit: Nashville Green Infrastructure Master Plan

Enhancing resiliency to flooding and drought in Pima County, AZ

Pima County, home to Tucson, is encouraging the use of green infrastructure to mitigate flooding, improve water quality, and augment the supply of available water.

The City of Tucson has partnered with NGOs to install green infrastructure on residential collector streets, and has adopted an internal policy requiring all public streets to integrate green street concepts into the initial designs.

The green streets infiltrate rainwater to augment local water supplies while simultaneously reducing water pollution. They also help achieve Tucson's water conservation goals, which require rainwater to be used to help reduce potable water demand.

Parking lot designed to infiltrate runoff in Tuscon, AZ Photo credit: Watershed Management Group



For more info see EPA's Green infrastructure website: http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/ Publication # 830F14001



Questions / Resources







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Univ. of Arizona Water Resource Research Center newsletter article: <u>https://wrrc.arizona.edu/LID-green-infrastructure</u>

Rainwater Harvesting Ordinance: <u>http//www.tucsonaz.gov/ocsd/sustainability/wter/rainwaterharvesting.php</u>

Tucson Department of Transportation Green Street Active Practice Guideline:

http://cms3.tucsonaz.gov/files/transportation/Green_Streets_APG_ Signed_by_Director.pdf

City Transportation Landscape Details: <u>http://tdot.tucsonaz.gov/tdot/landscape</u>