Green Infrastructure In the City of Portland, Oregon

January 26th, 2015 The City of Portland covers 135 square miles 18 square miles of rooftops 15 square miles of streets 12 square miles of parking lots

City of Portland, Bureau of Environmental Services

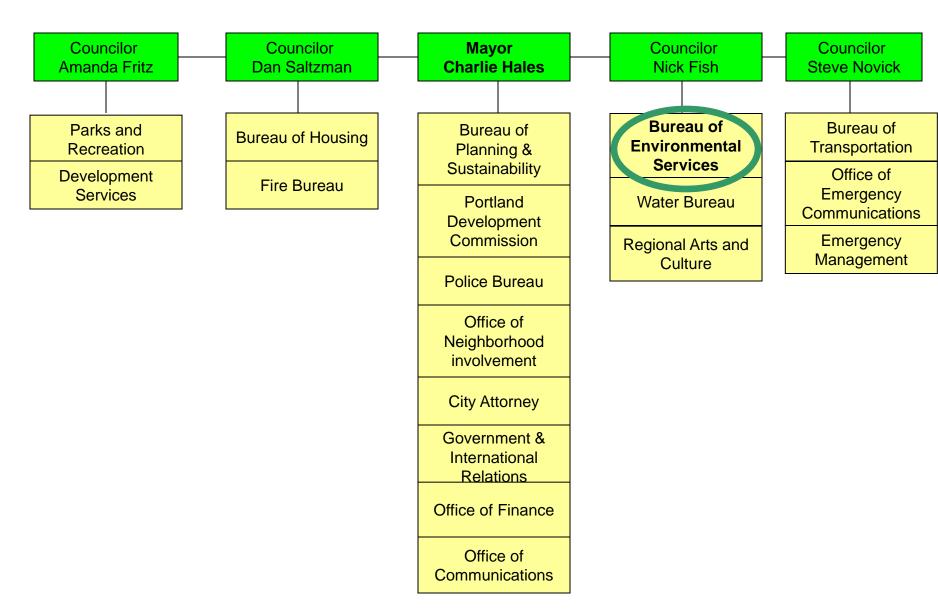
Brian Wethington - ASLA, CLARB, LEED AP Sustainable Stormwater Division (2010-2014)

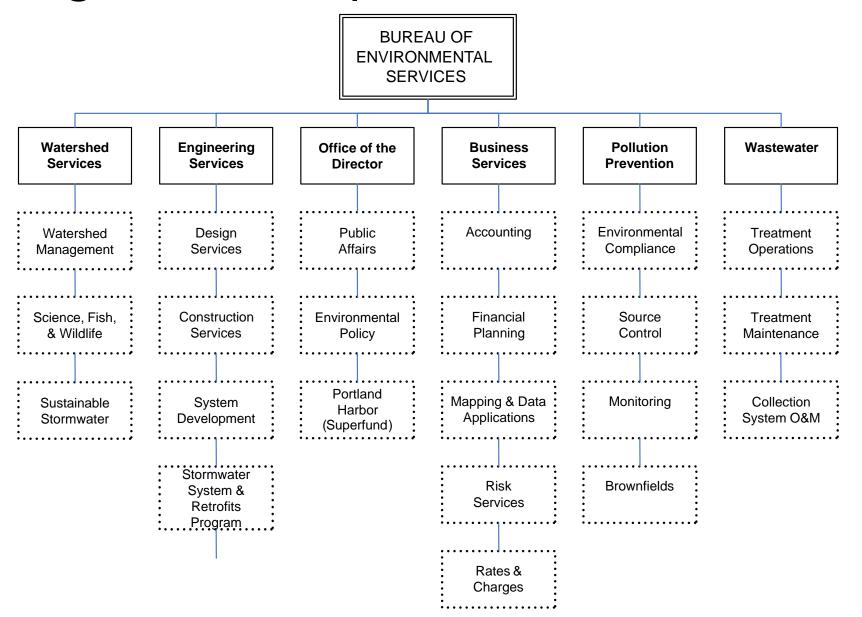


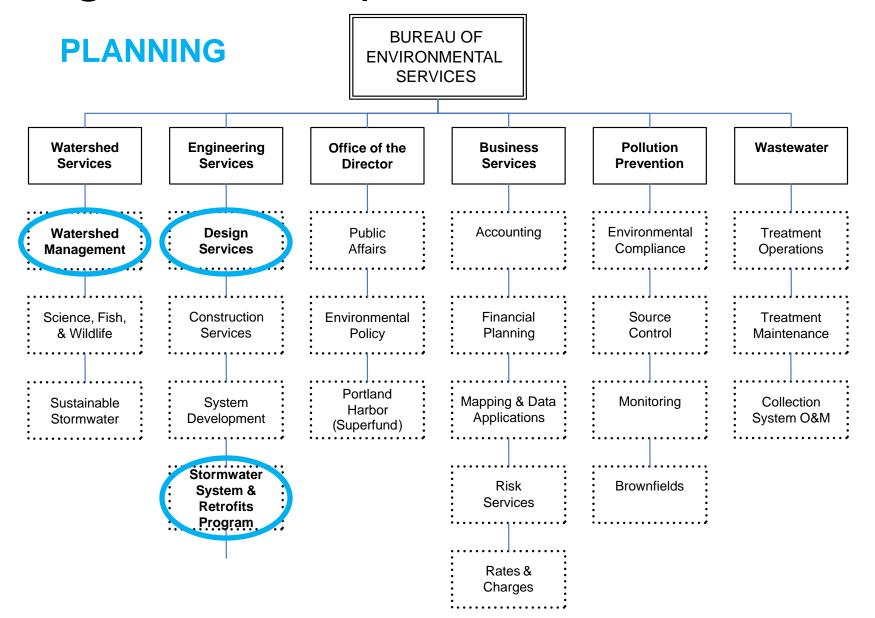
Portland's Green Infrastructure

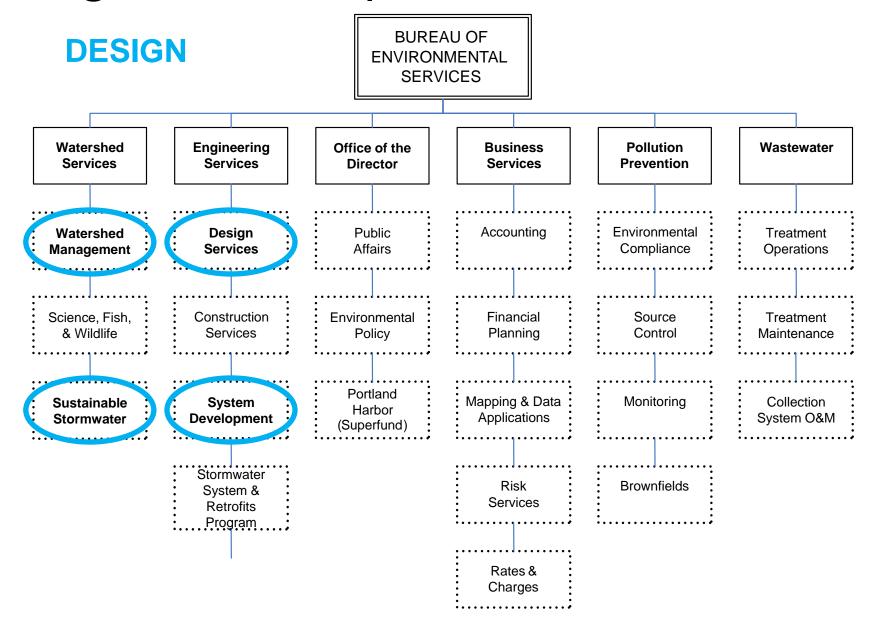
- Portland overview
- History
- Projects
- Monitoring & Maintenance
- Partnerships
- Future

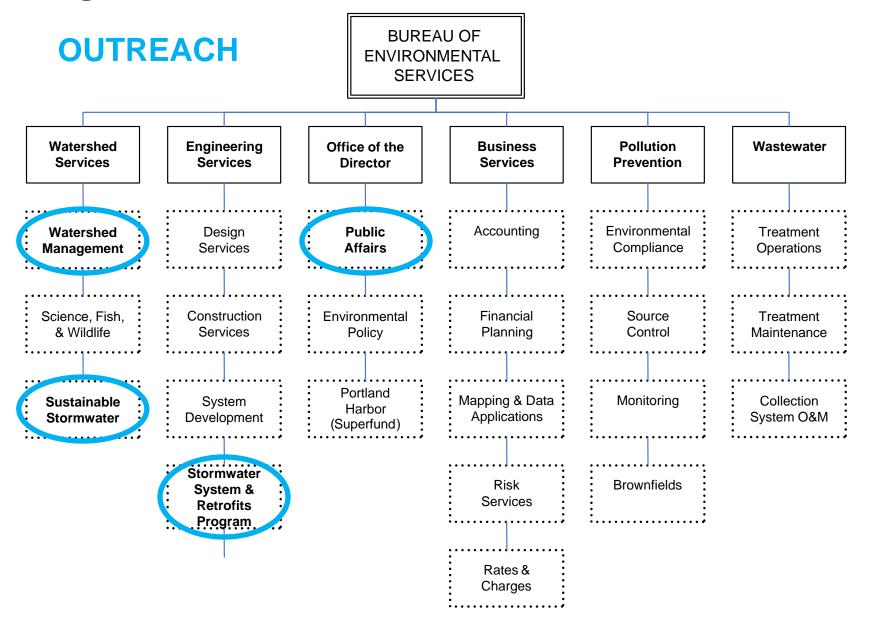
Portland | City Government

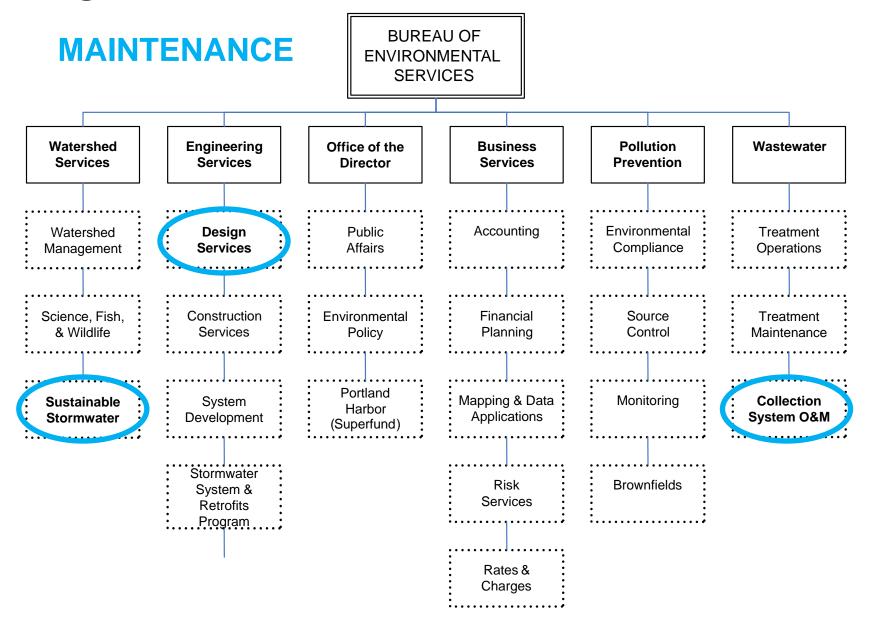




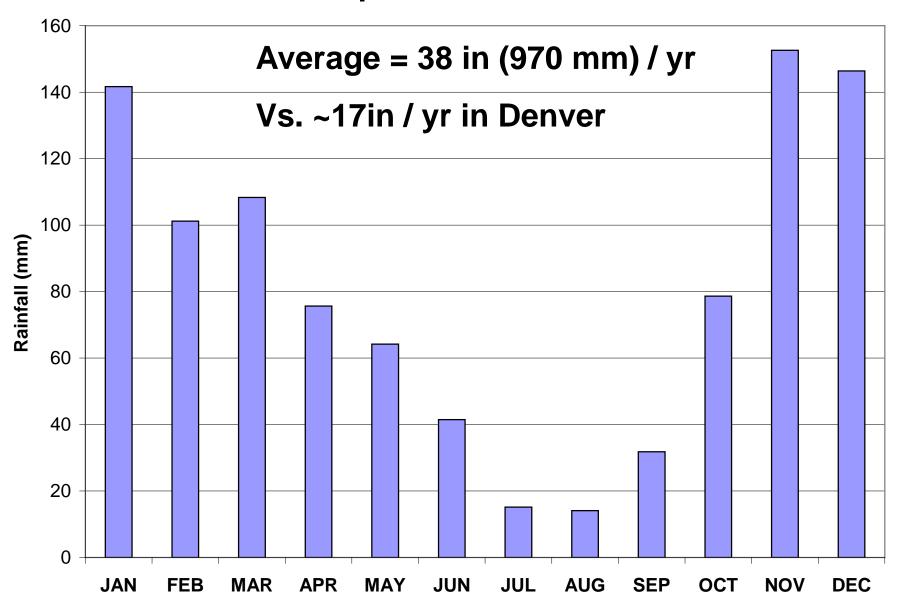




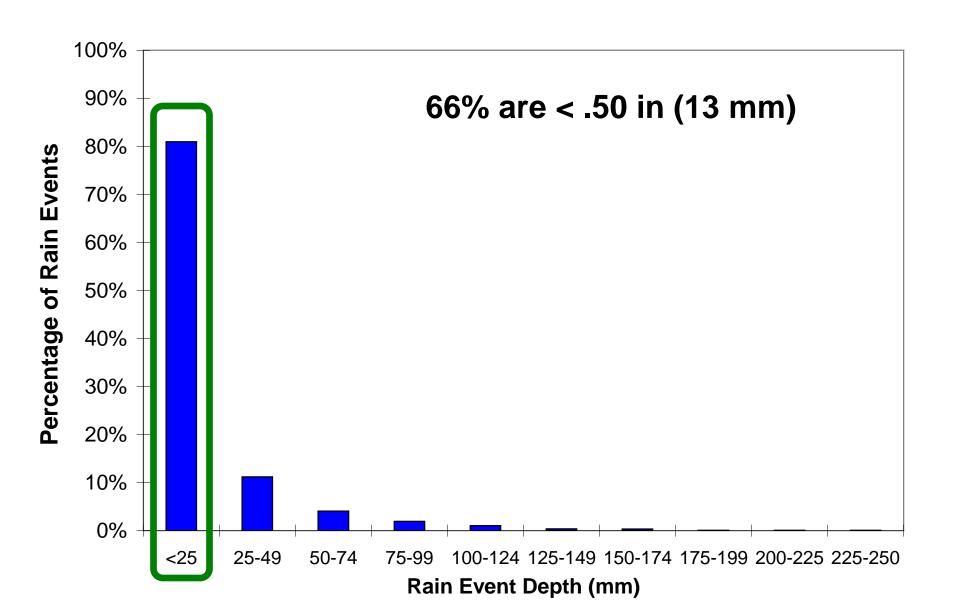




Portland | Monthly Rainfall



Portland | Rainfall Events (1983-2012)

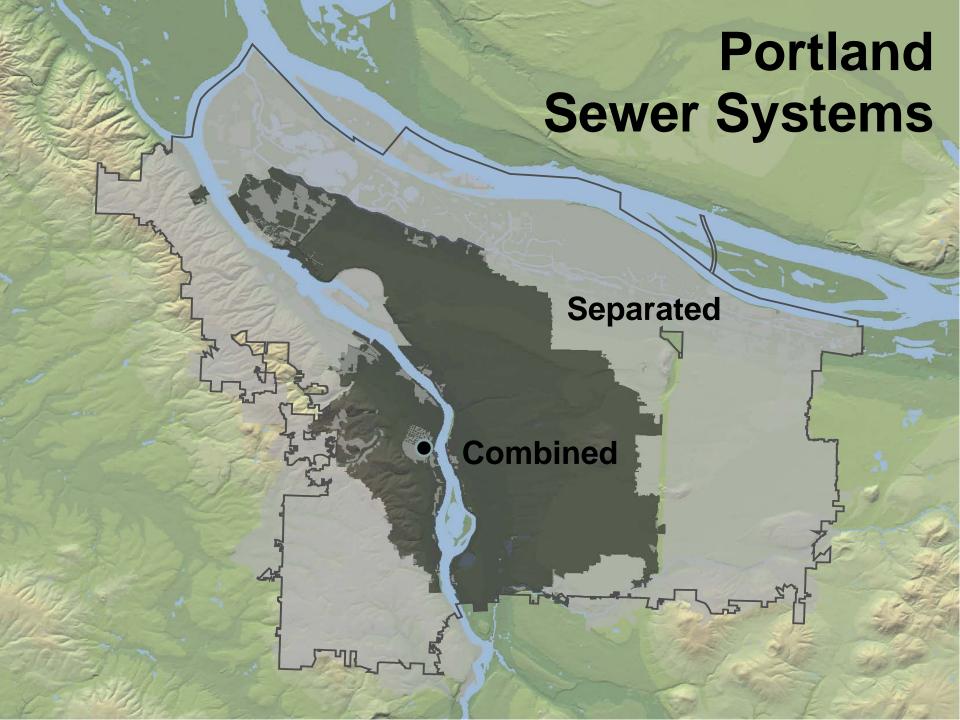


Portland | Snow





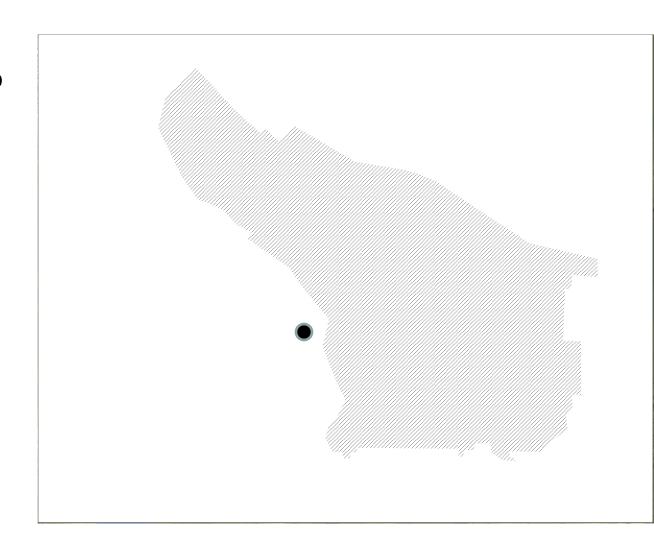
Portland Watersheds



Portland | Soils

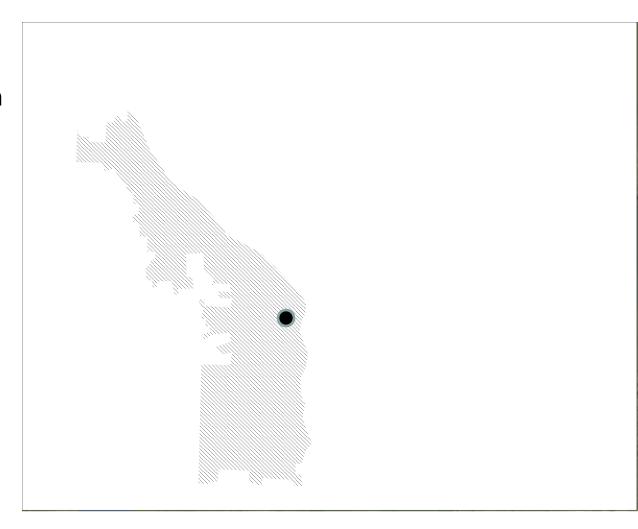
Eastside

- 6 ft. of silt, grading into sand and gravel
- typical percolation rates = 1-2 in/hr



Portland | Soils

- Westside
 - silt, sometimes over fragipan
 - typical percolation rate <= .50 in/hr



Green History | Private Property

Early Private Property Projects (1989 – 1996)

- opportunity driven
- impending water quality regulations



OMSI Parking Lot Swales (1992)

Liptan garage (1996)

Portland's 20-Year CSOProgram 1991 – 2011 (\$1.4 Billion)

- Three Major Components
 - Cornerstone (Green Stormwater) Projects Reduced CSO 35%
 - Wet Weather Treatment at Wastewater Treatment Plant (Works)
 - Tunnel Collection, Storage, Pumping
 - Columbia Slough Tunnel & Influent Pump Station
 - West Side Willamette River CSO Tunnel & Pump Station Phase I
 - East Side Willamette River CSO Tunnel & Pump Station Phase II
- On-going CSO Reduction: Green Stormwater Infrastructure

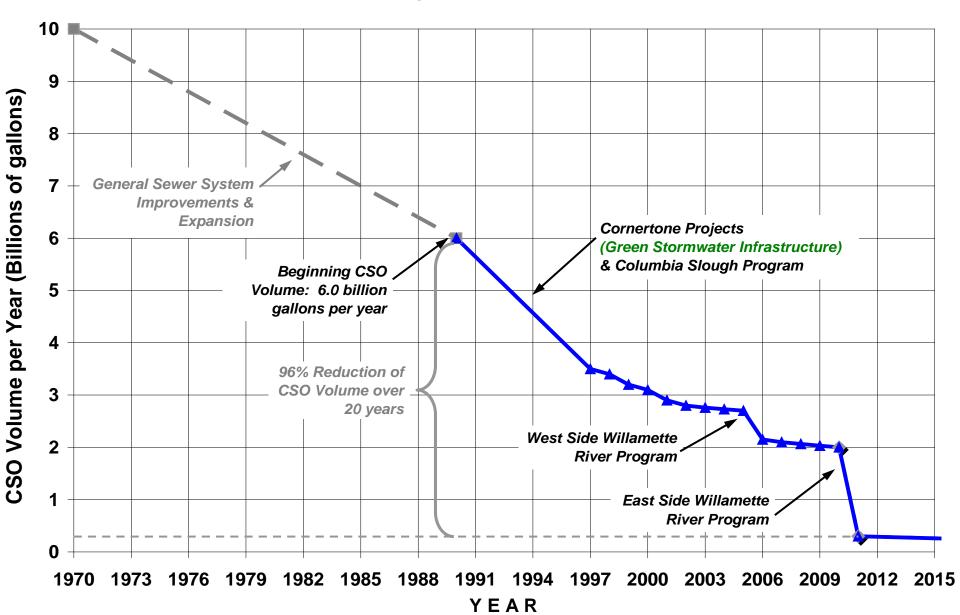




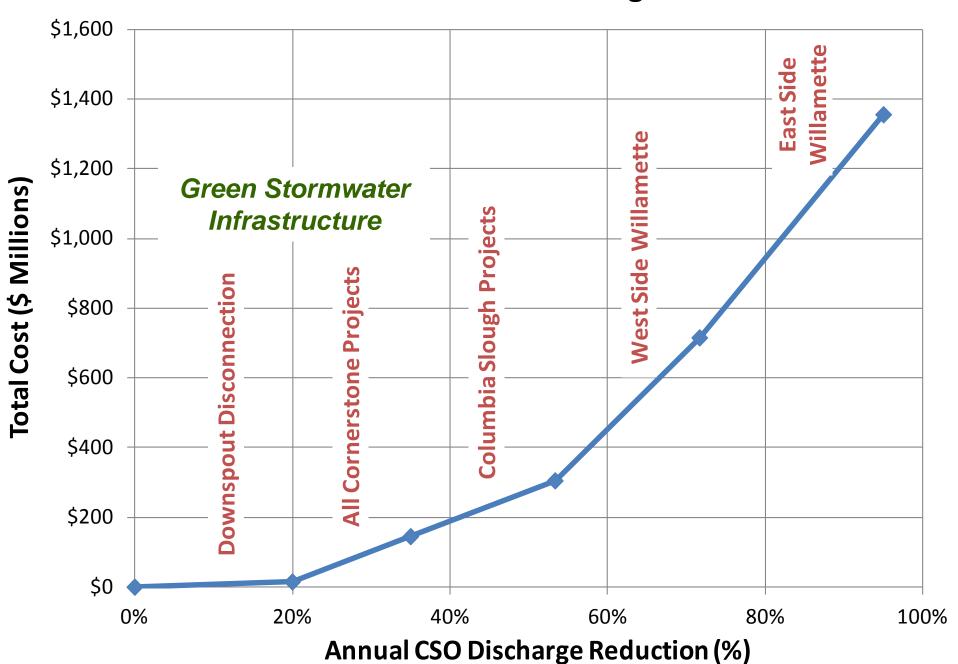




CSO Reductions Required & Achieved



Costs-Effectiveness of \$1.4B CSO Program Elements



Green History | CSO Program

Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Program

- 1991 2011
- control 6B gallons of overflow volume each year
- total cost ~ \$1.4B



Post-2011 CSO Facilities Plan

- another 600 acres managed by 2050
- largely through green infrastructure

Green History | Roof Downspouts

Residential roof downspouts disconnected from the combined sewer







DISCONNECTED DOWNSPOUT

Green History | Roof Downspouts





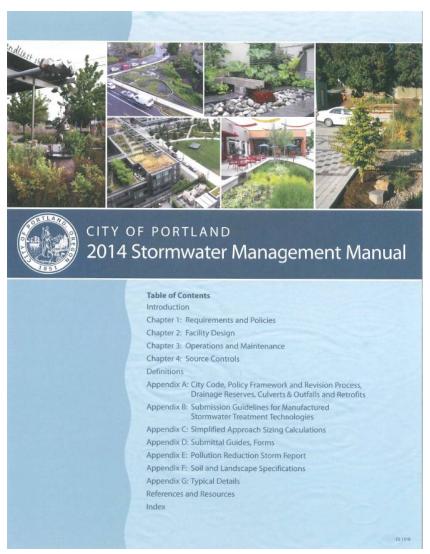


Downspout Disconnection Program (1993-2011)

- Over 56,000 disconnected downspouts at over 26,000 residential homes
- Annual volume reduction estimated at almost 20%
- Cost of \$13M (operational /capital) saved \$300M in Capital Cost
- Required significant building code changes and assurances of safe places to discharge

Green History |

- Stormwater
 Management Manual
 (1999)
- Applies to new development and redevelopment
- Public & Private
- triggers:
 - new or redirected impervious area > 500
 Square Feet

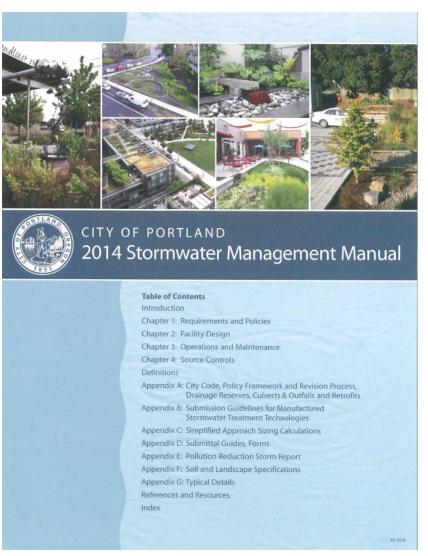


Green History |

Requirements:

- retain as much runoff on site as possible
- control peak flows
- use green infrastructure whenever possible
- design storms
 - 10-yr Storm (~3.2 in)
 - Water Quality Storm (0.83 in)

Stormwater Management Manual (1999)



Green History

Stormwater Management Manual

- design guidelines & drawings
- sizing tools (spreadsheets)





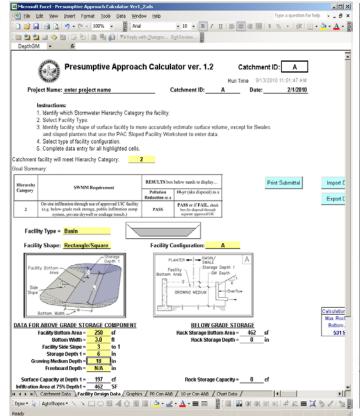
Exhibit 2-18: Glancoe School Intilitation Basin. See Appendix G.1 SW-140 for hypical basin datalis.

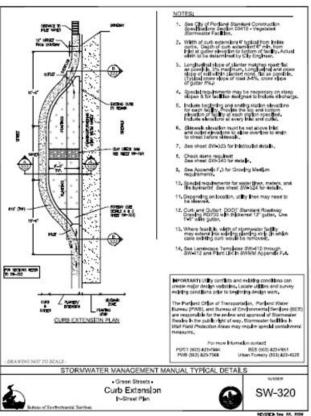
Facility Description

Vegetated infiltration basins are flat-bottomed, shallow landscaped depressions used to collect and hold stoemwater runoff, allowing pollutants to settle and filter out as the water infiltrates into the ground. They are either exeavated or created with bermed side slopes. An inlet pipe or sheet flow over impervious area conveys the stormwater into the basin, where it is temporarily stored until it infiltrates into the ground. Basins often provide complete onsite infiltration for small storm events. They can be sized to infiltrate large storms in areas where soils drain well or overflow to an approved discharge point. Basins can have a formal or informal design that can be used to help fulfill a site's landscape requirements.

Design Requirements

Site suitability: Existing infiltration rates will determine if the facility can be
designed to achieve infiltration, partial infiltration, or allow the stormwater to
flow through the facility. See Appendix F.2 for infiltration testing procedures.
For the Simplified Approach (Section 2.2.1), if the tested infiltration rate is
greater than or equal to 2 inches per hour, the basin must overflow to a
subsurface infiltration facility. If the tested infiltration rate is less than 2 inches
per hour, the basin should be designed as a partial infiltration or flow-through





Green History |

Stormwater Management Manual

- private facility O&M filed with the county
- enforcement actions are difficult and rare

O&M Plan Outline

I. Description

- Summary of overall Stormwater Management Plan.
- Table identifying each stormwater facility, its size, the stormwater source to each facility, square footage treated, and discharge point.
- Specific location of stormwater facilities.
- Identification of who will assume responsibility for ongoing operations.

II. Schedule

- When and how often facilities will be inspected.
- Specific intervals between particular O&M duties.
- Definition of what size storms require additional inspections.
- Irrigation Schedule

III. Procedures

- · Specific procedures for each facility type.
- · Likely deficiencies and corrective actions.
- Course of action for unexpected deficiencies.

IV. Inspection and Maintenance Logs

Example and instructions for maintaining required logs.

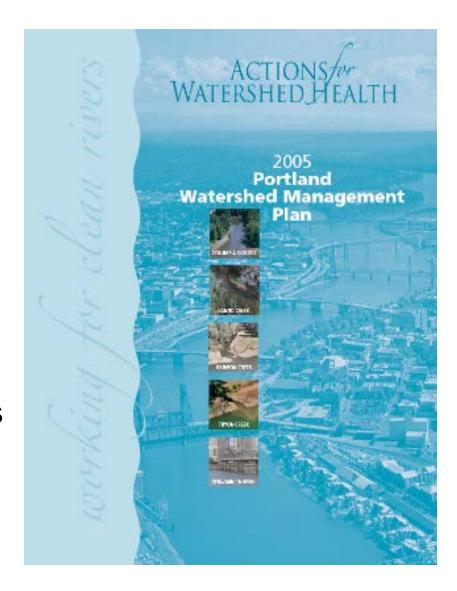
2 OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE Required in accordance with City Code Chapter 17.38		
	for official county use only	Date:
Owner Nati Phone: (are Mailing Ad City/State).	olication No	
Site Legal	Description:	
	ible Party for Maintenance (deck one) wher association Property Owner Other (describe)	
Daytime Pl	Information for Responsible Partylies) if Other than Owner none: (area code required)	ne:
	S Sizing Approach: Attach O&M Specifications from the Stortmoater Management Manual (re and Performance Sizing Approach: Attach the site-specific O&M Plan (See SWMM Section)	

Green History | Early Integration

- Water Quality Friendly Streets (2000)
 - working with developers on right-of-way solutions
- Sullivan / Stark / Holladay (2002)
 - combined sewer predesign incorporate some green infrastructure
- Sustainable Stormwater Management Division formed (2002)
 - multi-discipline: engineering, landscape architecture, environmental science, planning
 - technical assistance, design, outreach, monitoring
- EPA Innovative Wet Weather Grant (2002)
 - \$3.4M for innovative GI projects

Green History | Watersheds

- Watershed Management Plan (2005)
 - Watershed Health Goals:
 - Hydrology
 - Water Quality
 - Physical Habitat
 - Biological Communities
 - currently developing the Watershed Health Index

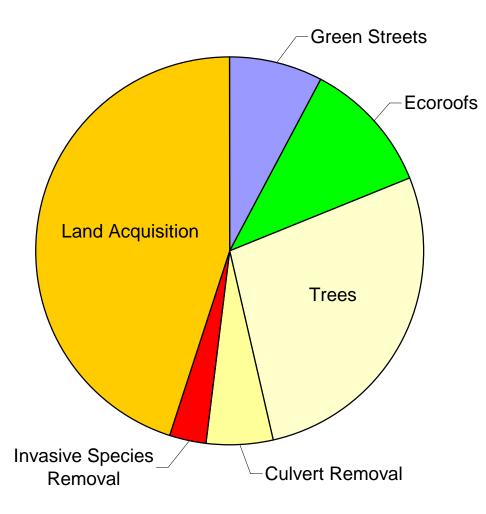


Green History | Full Speed Ahead

- City Green Building Policy (2005)
 - City funded construction must meet energy & environmental design (LEED) requirements
 - ecoroof must be considered
- Tabor to the River (2006)
 - very large green+grey combined sewer basin project
- Green Street Policy (2007)
 - consider incorporating Green Streets into all City funded right-of-way projects
 - % for Green

Green History | Grey to Green (2008-13)

- funded by a stormwater rate increase (0.1%)
- \$50 million for...
 - 200+ green streets
 - 80,000+ private / public trees
 - 43 acres of ecoroof
 - invasive species removal on 7,500 acres
 - land purchase 400 hectares
 - removal of 9 culverts



Green History | PPRP

- Private Property Retrofit Program (2009)
 - partner with private property owners to implement stormwater retrofit projects that contribute to T2R flowremoval goals
 - budgeted for \$6 / SF; early projects ~ \$5 / m²



Nuestra Cocina



Dara Apts



Terrazzo

Green History | Incentives

- Clean River Rewards (2006-)
 - up to a 35% stormwater fee reduction

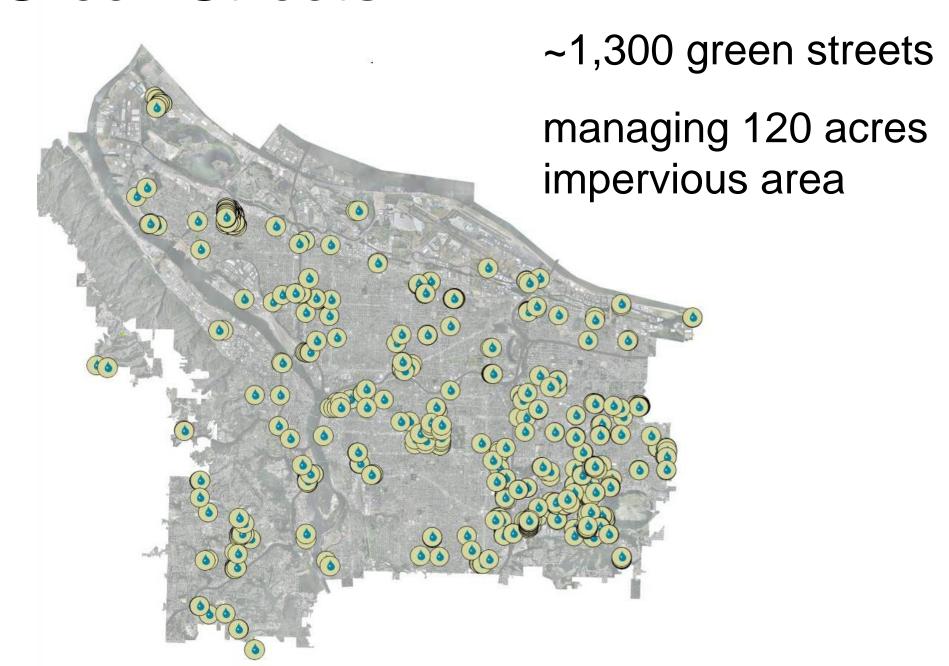


- Ecoroof Incentive (2008-2013)
 - up to \$5 / SF
- Treebate Program (2008-)
 - reimburse up to 50% of the cost of private property trees

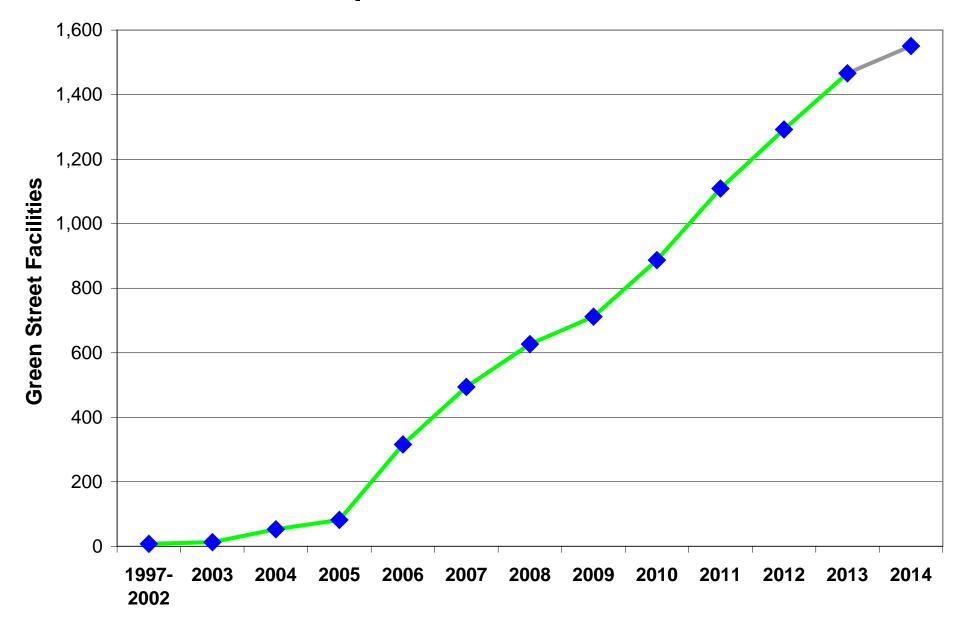




Green Streets



Facilities | Green Streets



Green Streets | Swales



N Willamette & Denver (2005)

Green Streets | Swales



N Willamette & Denver (2006)



Swan Island (N Channel Ave)

Green Streets | Planters



SW 12th & Montgomery (2004)

Green Streets | Vegetated Planters



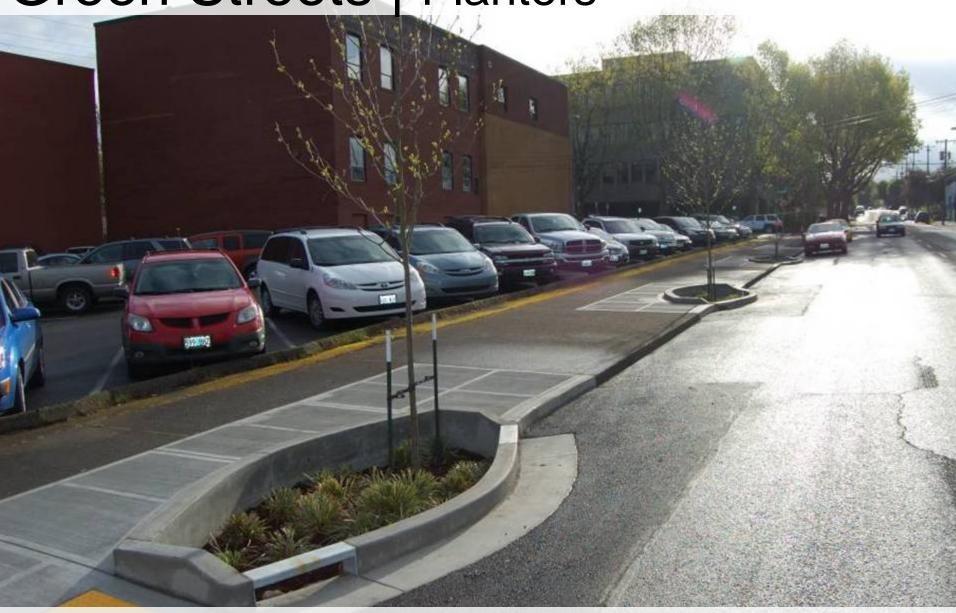
SW 12th & Montgomery (2005)

Green Streets | Mechanical Planters



SE Water Ave

Green Streets | Planters



NE Davis & 7th

Green Streets | Basins



NE Sandy & Davis (2006)

Green Streets Basins

NE Sandy & Davis (2007)



NE Siskiyou & 35th (2002)



NE Siskiyou & 35th (2003)



NE Fremont & 131st

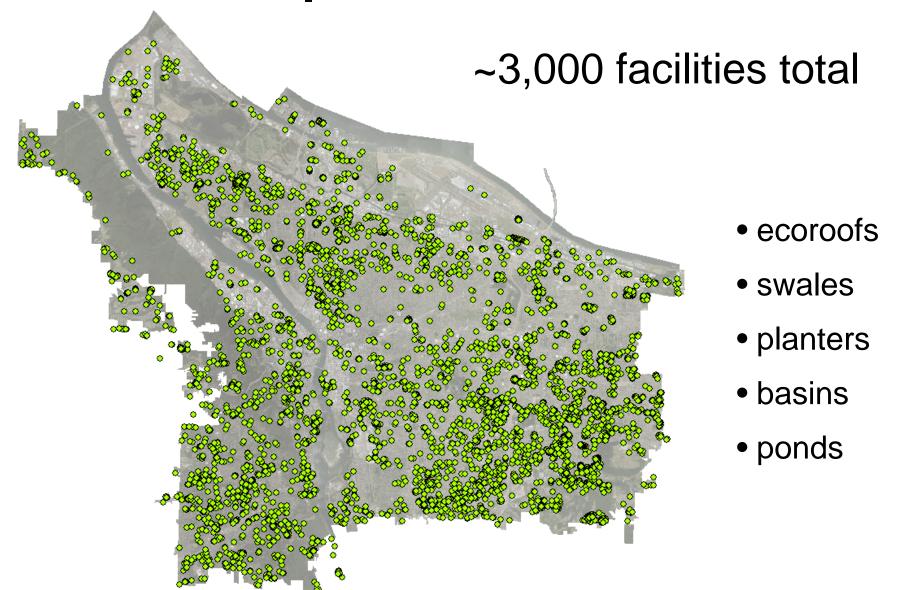


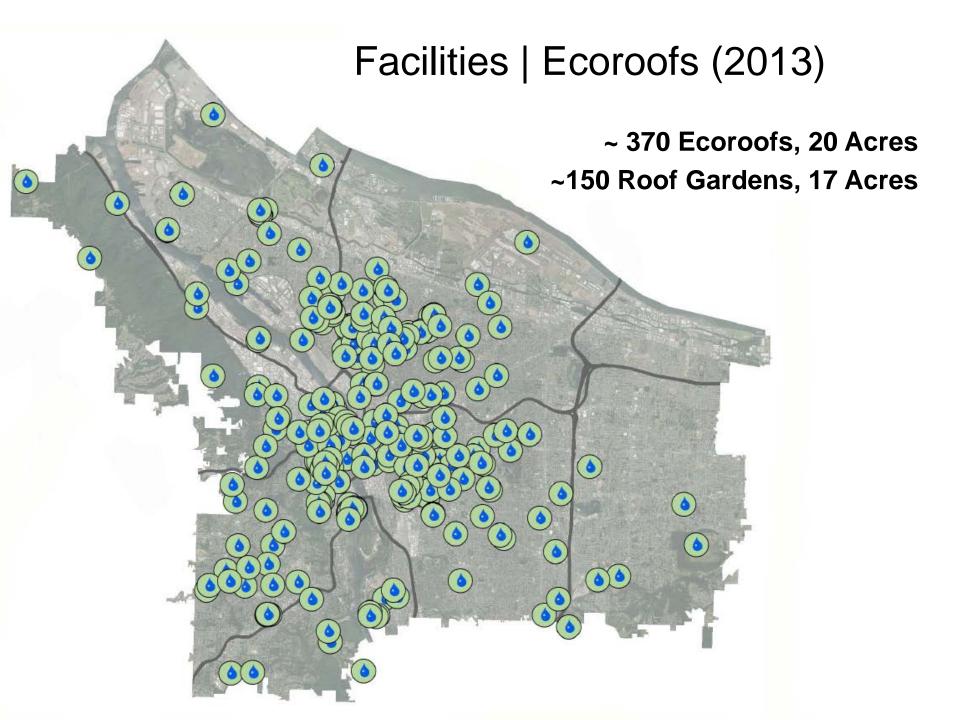
NE Everett & 16th



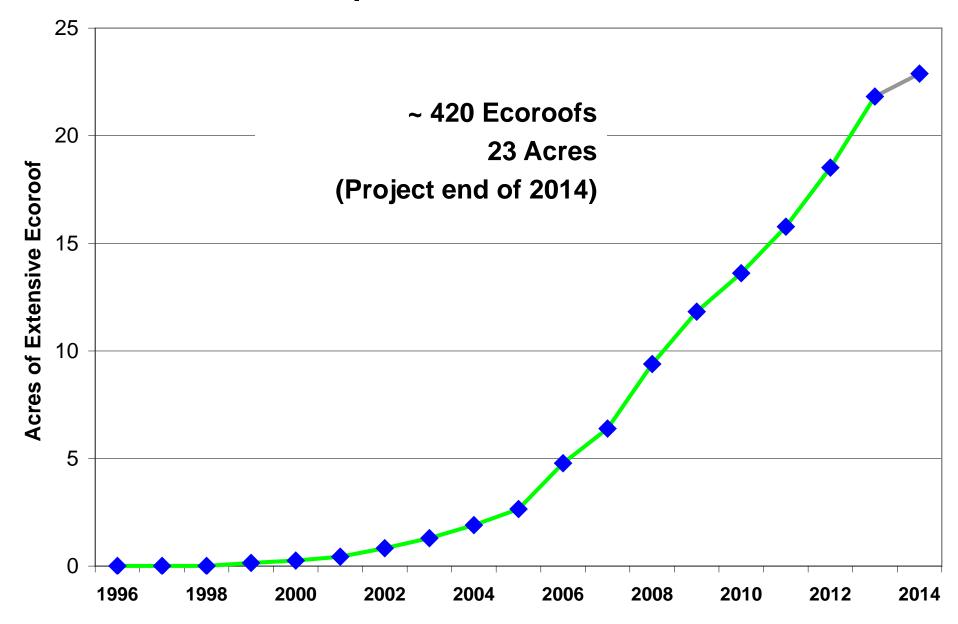
Multnomah Village (SW Troy & 35th)

Facilities | Private Property





Facilities | Ecoroofs



Facilities | Ecoroofs

Hamilton Apartments (new, 1999)

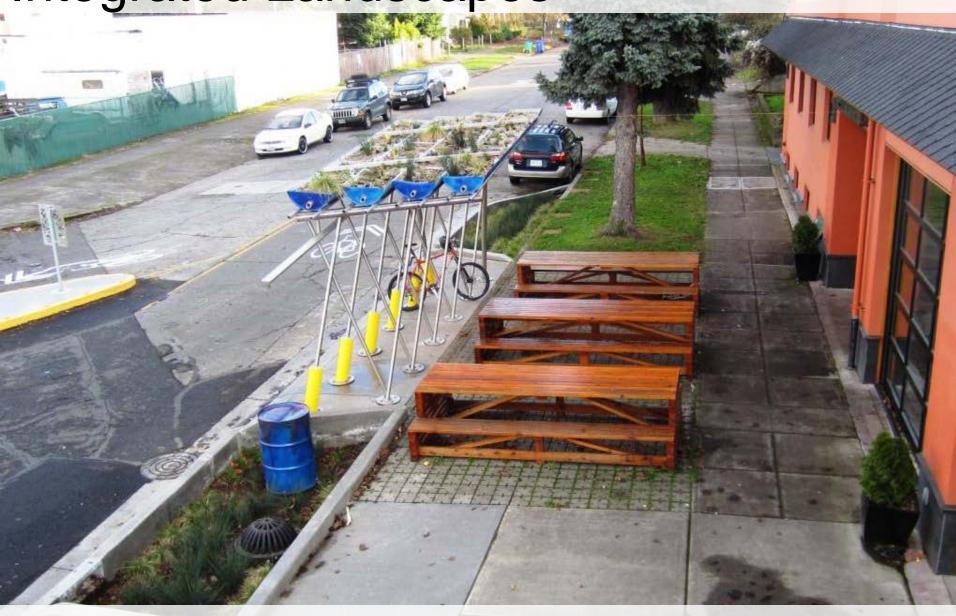


Multnomah County Building (retrofit, 2004)



Portland Building (retrofit, 2006)

Integrated Landscapes



NE Dekum & Durham

Green Streets | Integration

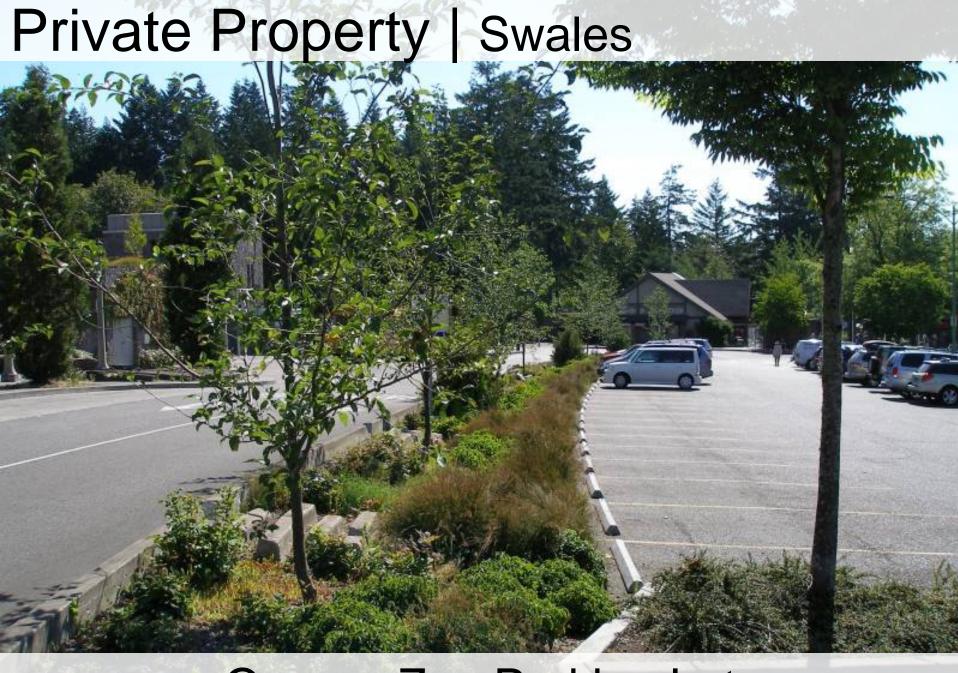


Holman Pocket Park

Green Streets | Integration



PCC Climb Center



Oregon Zoo Parking Lot

Private Property | Swales



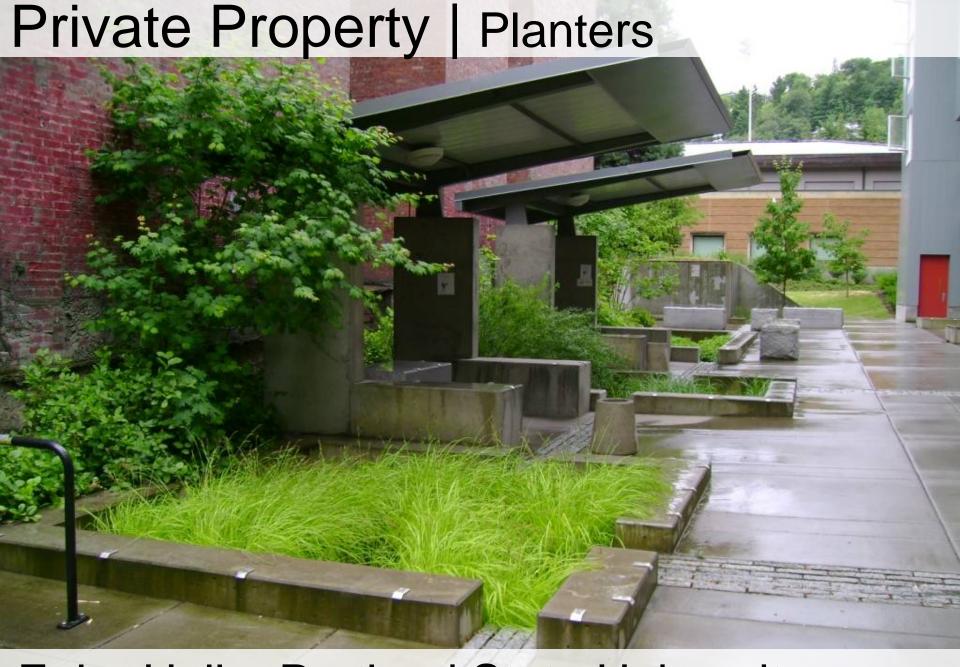
BES Water Pollution Control Lab

Private Property | Basins / Rain Gardens





Mt Tabor School Rain Garden



Epler Hall - Portland State University (2003)

Private Property | Planters



Ed Bennedict Skate Park

Private Property | Pervious Pavement



East Holladay Park Parking Lot

Private Property | Harvesting



Youth Hostel - SE Hawthorne

Private Property | Green Stormwater Wall



Portland Expo Center

Facilities | Private + Public



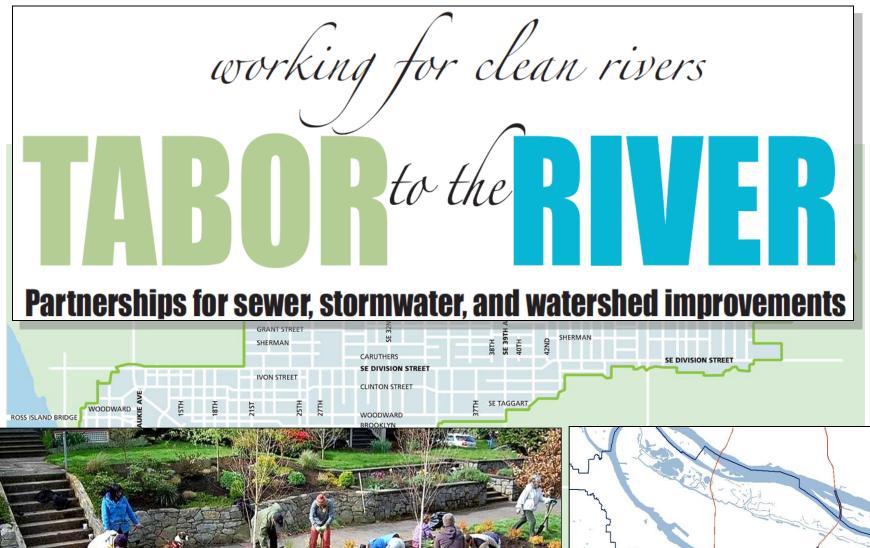
RiverEast



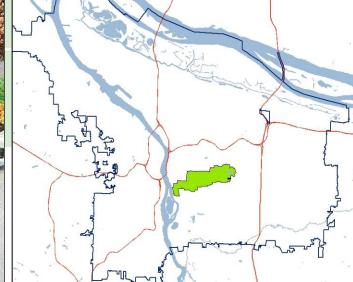
PCC Climb Center



Café au Play

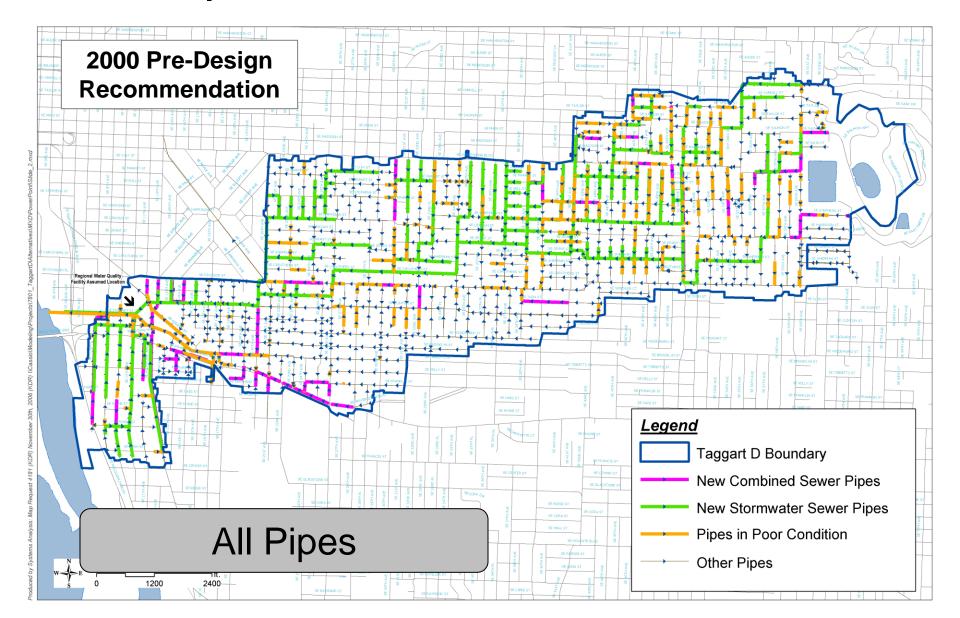




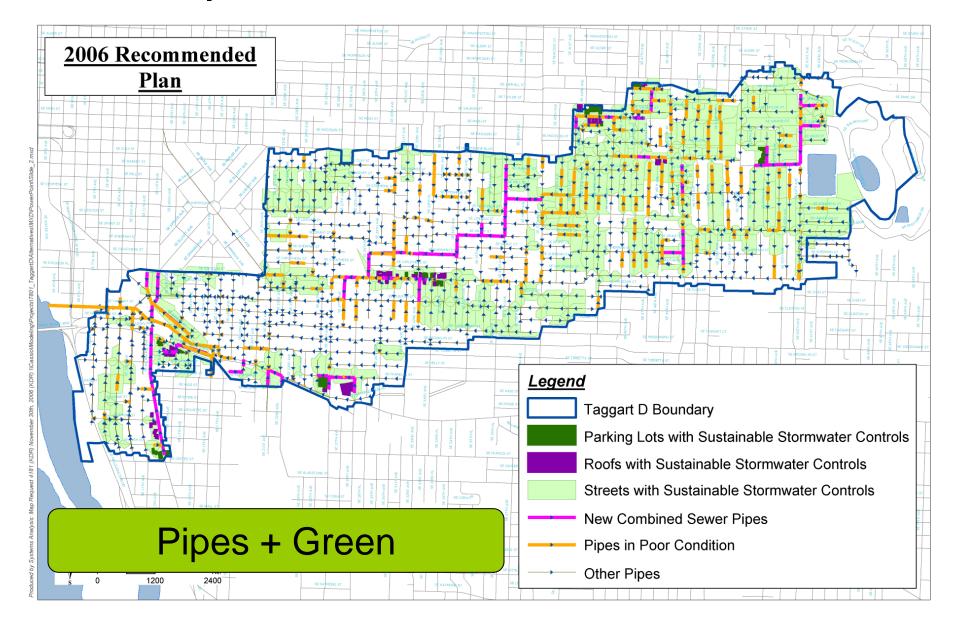


Tabor to the River (T2R)

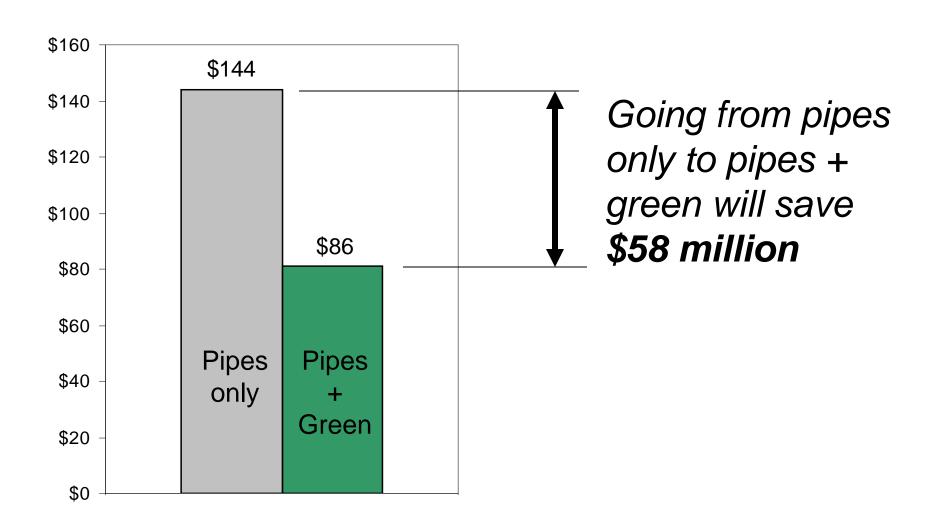
T2R | 2000 Pre-Design



T2R | 2006 Pre-Design

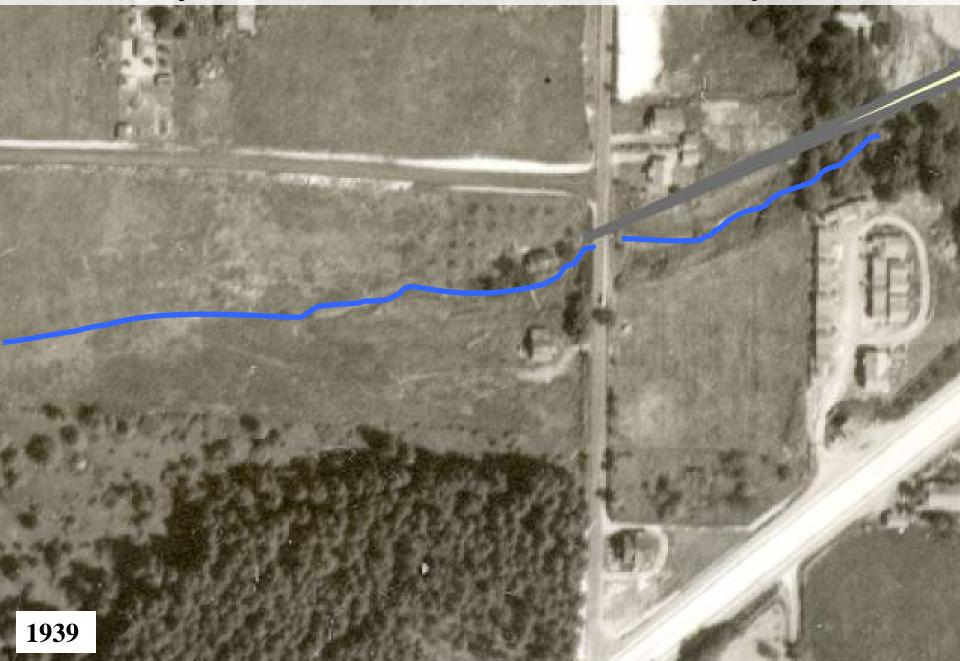


T2R | Estimated Cost Comparison



T2R | Overview

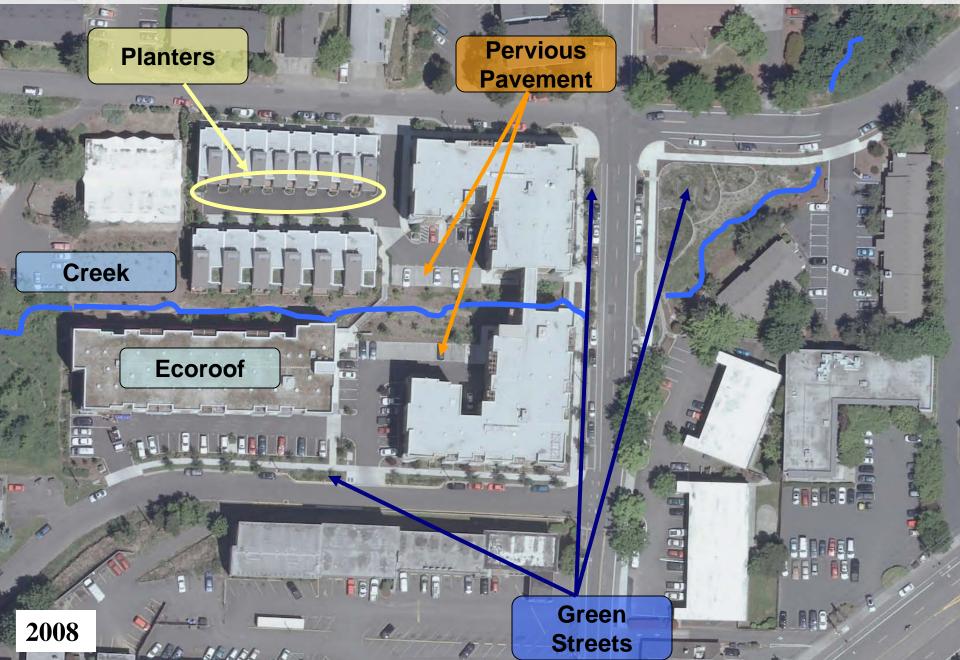
- 500 green street facilities
- 81,000 feet of poor condition pipe replaced
- 3,500 street trees
- Private Property Retrofit Program (~5.4 acres)
- Invasives removal & native planting
- Community partnerships, public outreatch / education / involvement

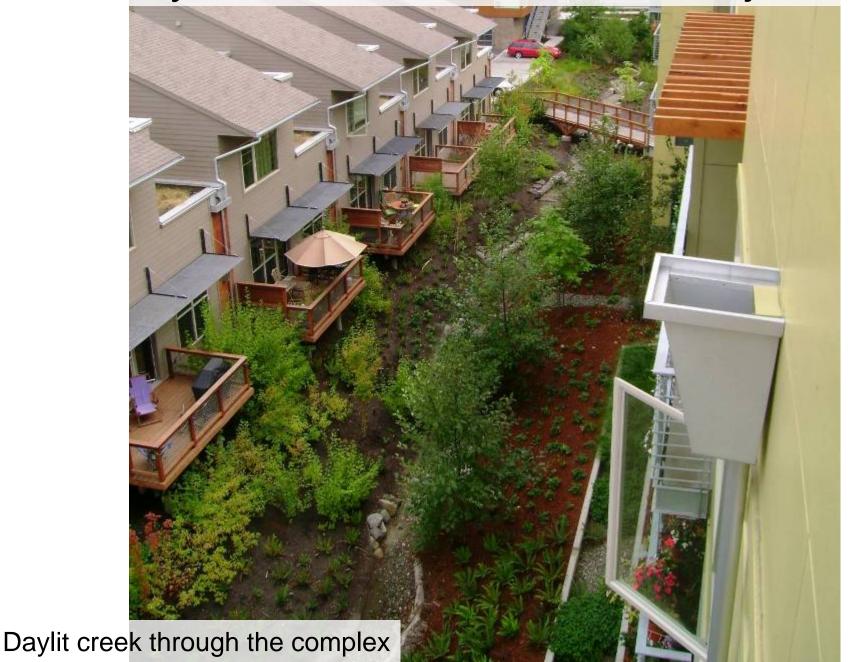


















Monitoring

Monitoring | Results

Summary Report

- Peak Flow Reduction
- -Flow Volume Reduction
- -Groundwater
- Facility Soils



Maintenance



Maintenance | Responsibility

- Public Facilities
 - Bureau of Environmental Services is responsible
 - public facilities built by private developers have a 2-year warranty period
- Private Property
 - property owners are responsible
 - recorded on the deed
 - infrequent City inspection

Maintenance | Green Streets

- Primary Tasks
 - weeding
 - trash removal
 - sediment removal
 - watering (first two years)
 - plant replacement





Maintenance | Green Street Costs

- Startup / Warranty Period (first two years)
 - $\sim $3 / SF / year$
 - ~ \$750 / year for a typical green street (~ 250 SF)
 - most crucial task: summer watering

Maintenance | Green Street Costs

- Long-term (after two years)
 - $\sim $1.75 / SF / year$
 - ~ \$400 / year for a typical green street
 - 4 visits per year (some monitoring, some to perform work)
 - \$550,000 forecast for 2015
 - funding is an ongoing issue

Maintenance | The Future

- Green Street Stewards
 - six month pilot program (2010)
 - began citywide in 2011
 - 111 Stewards have adopted 232 facilities
 - provides training for basic maintenance
 - not allowed:
 - plant replacement
 - pruning
 - sediment removal



Partnerships | Portland State Univ.

- Intergovernmental Agreement approved by City Council for \$500,000 over 3 years:
 - broad application across multiple disciplines
 - student-led projects
 - Stormwater Management Manual support
 - Independent review of proprietary stormwater treatment devices



Partnerships | Regional Exchange

- Metro Regional Stormwater Group
 - monthly meetings with: Clean Water Services,
 City of Gresham, Clackamas WES, Port of
 Portland, City of Lake Oswego

- State of Washington
 - Seattle Public Utilities
 - Washington State University Extension

Partnerships







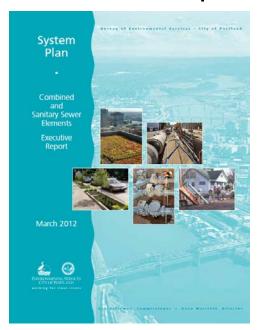


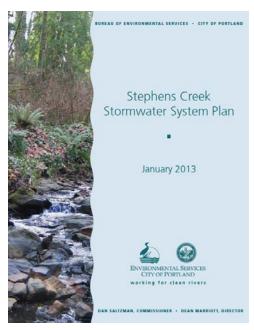
Into the Future

Green infrastructure integrated into City wide planning:

System Plan

long-term facilities plan for stormwater & combined

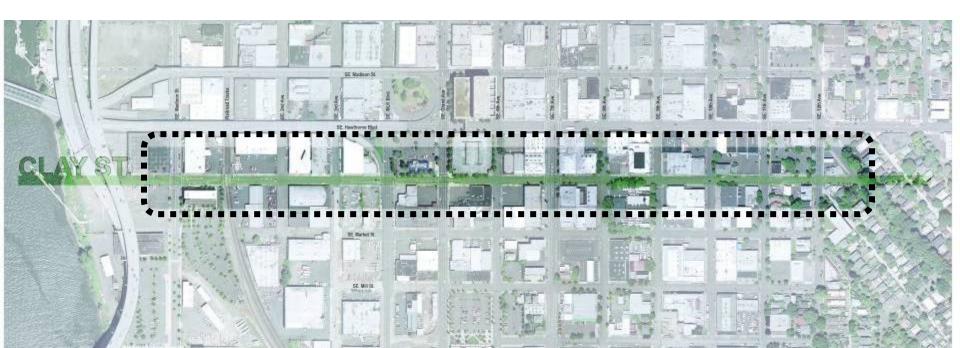




Into the Future

- Green infrastructure integrated into City wide planning:
 - City Greenways, Green Connectors (The Portland Plan)
 - multi-modal streets that connect schools, parks, and natural features

- Green Connector
- integrate needs of:
 - » pedestrians, cyclists, freight, business owners, stormwater management



Legend

PEDESTRIAN IMPROVEMENTS

- Curb Extensions w/ ADA Curb Ramps
- Concrete Crosswalks
- Audible Crosswalk Signals
- Street Trees
- Street Furniture

BICYCLE IMPROVEMENTS

- Sharrows (subject to approval)
- Bike Racks

FREIGHT ACCOMMODATION

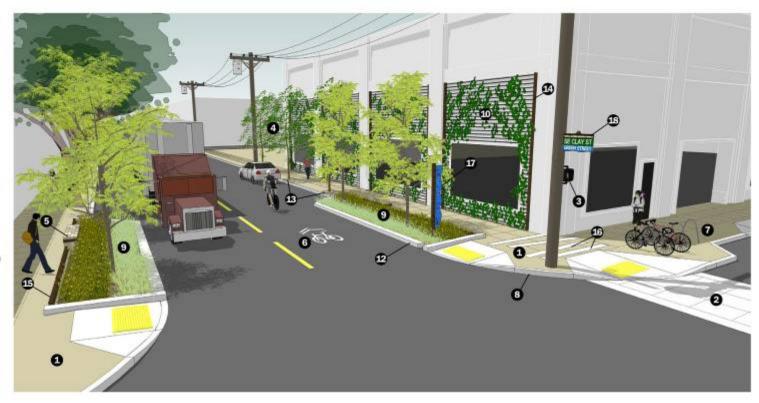
8 20' Turning Radius Curb Extension

STORMWATER ELEMENTS

- Stormwater Curb Extensions
- Green Walls
- Private Property Retrofits (not shown)

DISTRICT CHARACTER

- Robust Curbs (1' width)
- Steel Pipe Tree Wells
- Railroad Rail Green Wall
- Railroad Rail at top of Stormwater
 Curb Extension
- (I) "Movement" Inscriptions/Engravings
- ROUTE TO RIVER Signage
- District Signage



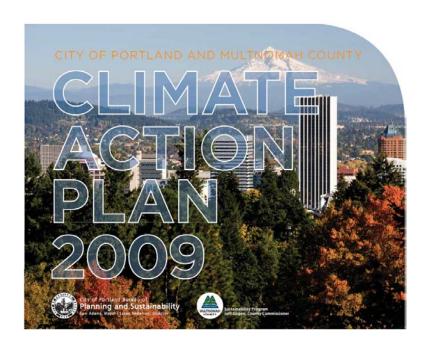


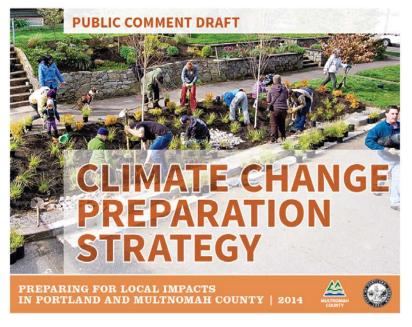




Into the Future

- Green infrastructure integrated into City wide planning:
 - Climate Action Plan





Into the Future

Green infrastructure integrated into City wide

planning discussions:

Eco Districts

 neighborhood scale, smart growth and urban design

Portland Green Factor

 Performance based landscape code for integrated landscapes





