Memorandum

DATE August 5, 2016



The Honorable Members of the Transportation and Trinity River Project Committee: Lee M. Kleinman (Chair), Deputy Mayor Pro Tem Erik Wilson (Vice-Chair), Sandy Greyson, Mayor Pro Tem Monica R. Alonzo, Adam Medrano, and Casey Thomas II

SUBJECT integrated Stormwater Management (iSWM)

On Monday, August 8, 2016, you will be briefed on integrated Stormwater Management (iSWM). Attached are the materials for the briefing. Thank you

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Marth

Mark McDaniel Assistant City Manager

c: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council A.C. Gonzalez, City Manager Christopher D. Bowers, Interim City Attorney Craig D. Kinton, City Auditor Rosa A. Rios, City Secretary Daniel F. Solis, Administrative Judge Ryan S. Evans, First Assistant City Manager

Eric D. Campbell, Assistant City Manager Jill A. Jordan, P.E., Assistant City Manager Joey Zapata, Assistant City Manager Jeanne Chipperfield, Chief Financial Officer Sana Syed, Public Information Officer Elsa Cantu, Assistant to the City Manager – Mayor & Council



integrated Stormwater Management (iSWM)

Transportation and Trinity River Project Committee

August 8, 2016



Purpose

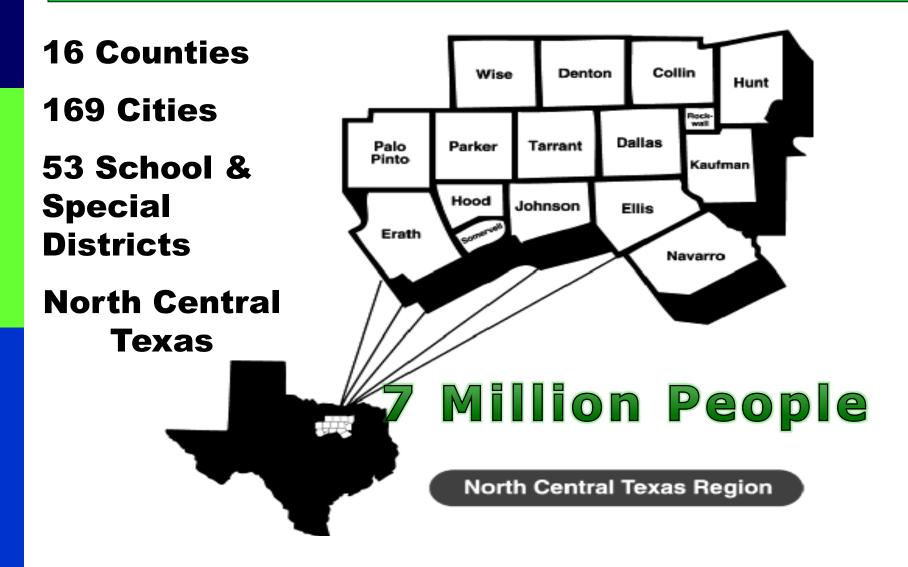
- Provide an update on regional and Dallas sustainable drainage design efforts
 - NCTCOG Regional Programs
 - iSWM[™]
 - Sustainable Design Initiative
 - Stormwater Fee

What is NCTCOG?

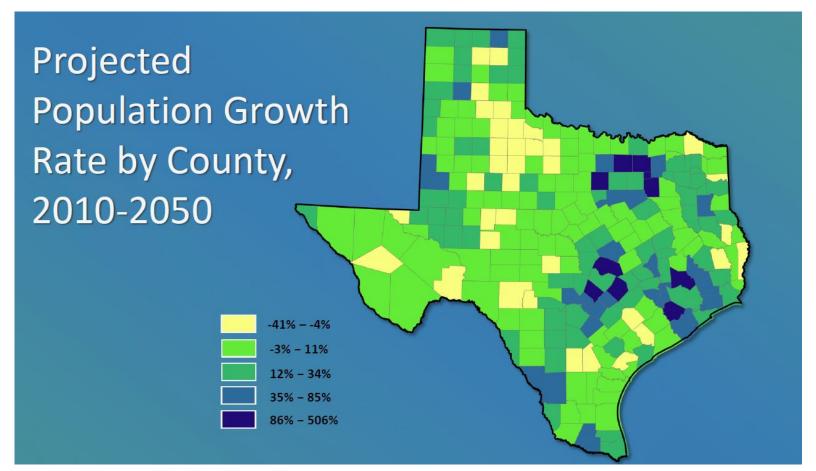
Voluntary association of, by, and for local governments, to help them:

- Plan for common needs
- Strengthen their individual and collective power
- Recognize regional opportunities
- Resolve regional problems
- Make joint decisions/cooperate for mutual benefit

What Area of the State Does NCTCOG Cover?

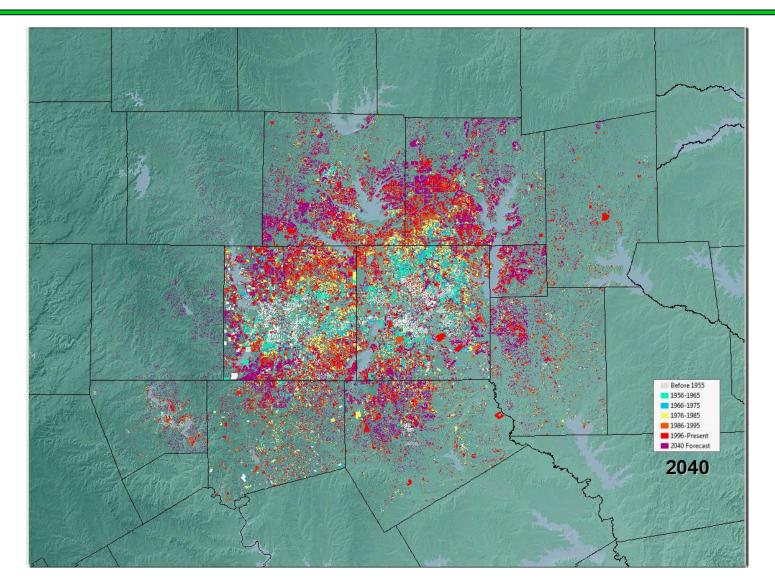


Texas Population Projections by County (2010-2050)



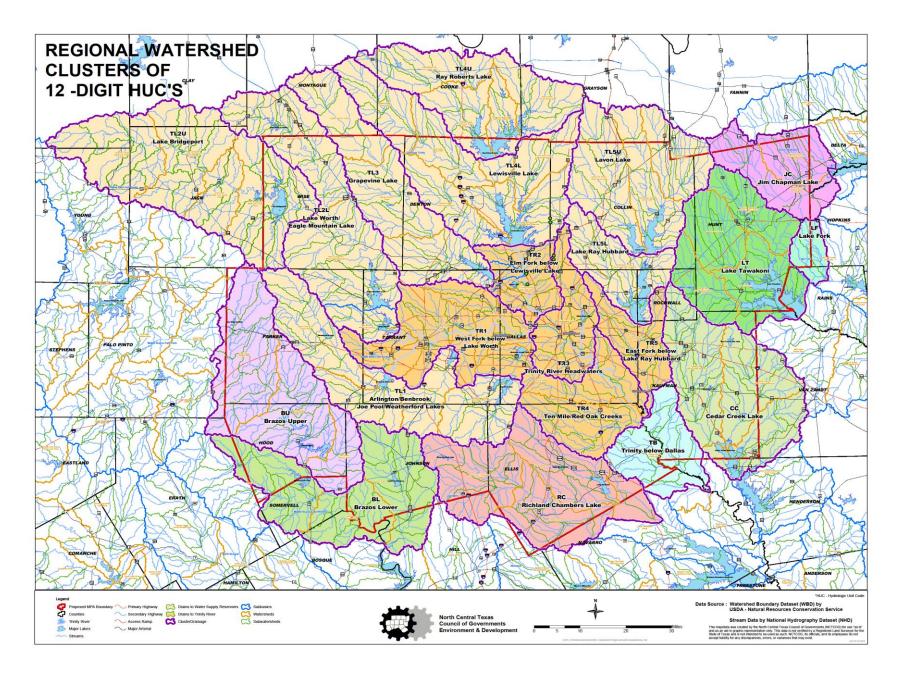
Source : Dr. Lloyd Potter, Texas State Demographer

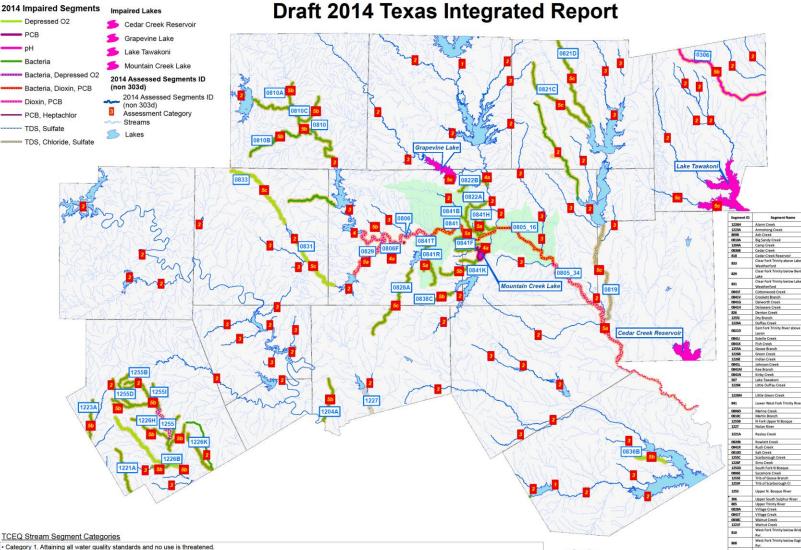
1950-2040 Growth Animation



Drainage Related Initiatives

- Trinity River Common Vision
- Regional Stormwater Management Coordinating Council
- Regional Ecosystem Framework
- *integrated* Stormwater Management (iSWM[™])





Category 2. Attaining some water quality standards and no use is threatened; and insufficient data and information are available to determine if the remaining uses are attained or threatened.

- Category 3. Insufficient data and information are available to determine if any water quality standard is attained.
- Category 4. Water quality standard is not supported or is threatened for one or more designated uses but does not require the development of a TMDL.
- · Category 4a. TMDL has been completed and approved by EPA.
- Category 4b. Other pollution control requirements are reasonably expected to result in the attainment of the water quality standard in the near future
- · Category 4c. Nonsupport of the water quality standard is not caused by a pollutant. Category 5. The water body does not meet applicable water quality standards or is threatened for one or more designated uses by one or more pollutants.

· Category 5a. A TMDL is underway, scheduled, or will be scheduled.

· Category 5b. A review of the water guality standards for the water body will be conducted before a management strategy is selected.

Category 5c. Additional data and information will be collected or evaluated before a management strategy is selected.



Data Source: TCEQ 2014 Texas Integrated Report for Clean Water Act Sections 305(b) and 303(d) and the NCTCOG Regional Data Center (2015).

This map/data was created by the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) for use "as-is" and as an aid in graphic representation only. The data is not verified by a Registered Professional Land Surveyor for the State of Texas and is not intended to be used as such. NCTCOG, its officials, and its employees do not accept liability for any discrepancies, errors, or variances that may exist

DEA 06/11/15

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North Central Texas Impaired Waters Draft 2014 Texas Integrated Report



Depressed O2

Depressed O.

Dioxin / PCB

Depressed 02

Bacteria

Bacteria

Bacteria

Bacteria

bacteria

Bacteria

Bacteria

Bacteria

pH Bacteria

Bacteria Bacteria.

Dioxin, PCB

Sulfate, TDS

Depressed 02

Bacteria

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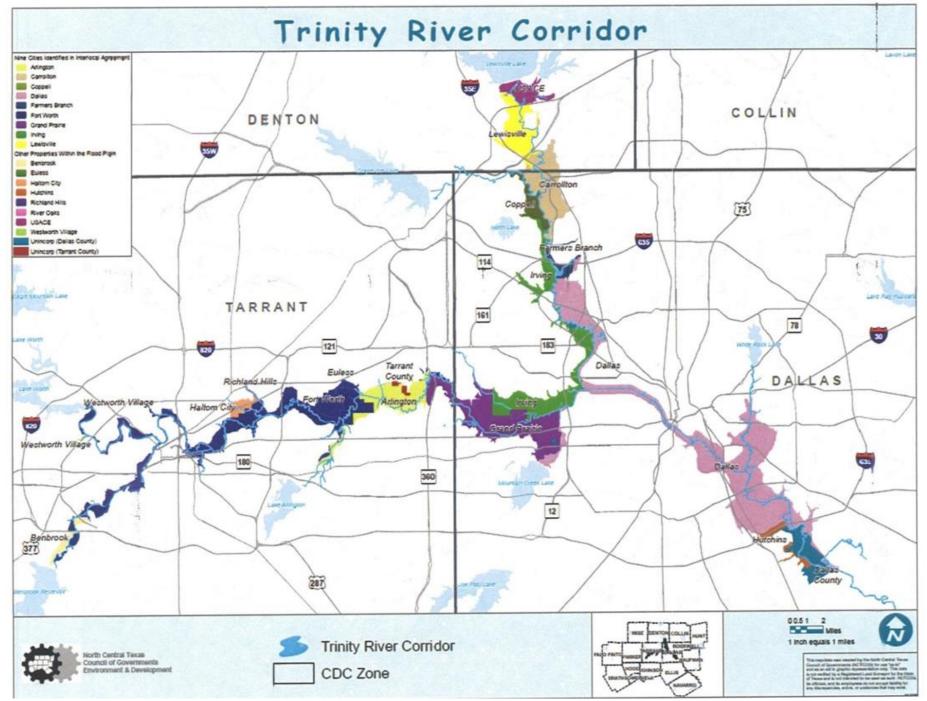
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West Fork Trinity Below Lake W

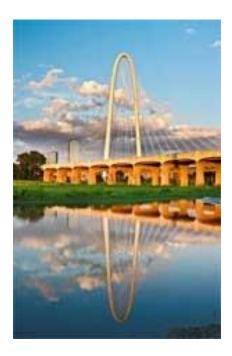
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East Fork Trinity Rive



Trinity River COMMON VISION

- A SAFE Trinity
- A CLEAN Trinity
- An ENJOYABLE Trinity
- A NATURAL Trinity
- A *DIVERSE* Trinity



COMMON VISION -CDC Manual

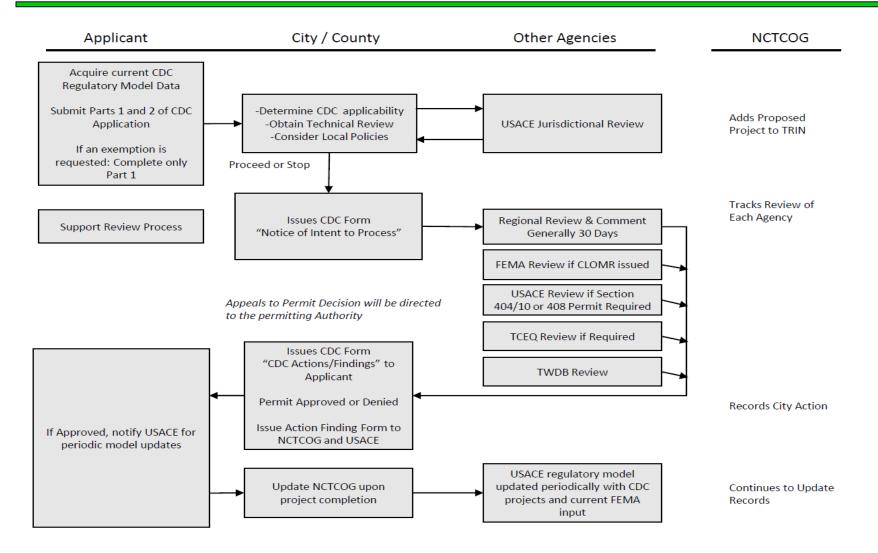
- Arlington
- Carrollton
- Coppell
- Dallas
- Farmers Branch
- Fort Worth
- Grand Prairie
- Irving
- Lewisville

- Dallas County
- Denton County
- Tarrant County
- Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District Number One
- Trinity River Authority of Texas
- United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- North Central Texas Council of Governments

Common Vision Permit Criteria

- All floodplain projects permitted (not just for USACE permits)
- City's retain development authority
- Consistent design level of protection
- Adopted by every member
- Any public or private development must obtain a CDC (unless specifically exempted)

Corridor Development Certificate Process



Regional Stormwater Management Coordinating Council

- Comprehensive program to coordinate regional stormwater quality issues
- Engages a unified approach to state and federal stormwater quality regulations
- Provides local stormwater training
- Encourages better science from shared data
- Encourages four related regional task forces
- Coordinates TMDL planning & implementation

Regional Stormwater Task Forces

- Public Education –educational materials cooperative purchases, Texas SmartScape®
- Municipal Pollution Prevention –education and training for City programs
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination – investigation and inspection methods to find water pollution
- Regional Cooperative Monitoring TCEQapproved regional water quality monitoring program. [www.dfwstormwater.com].

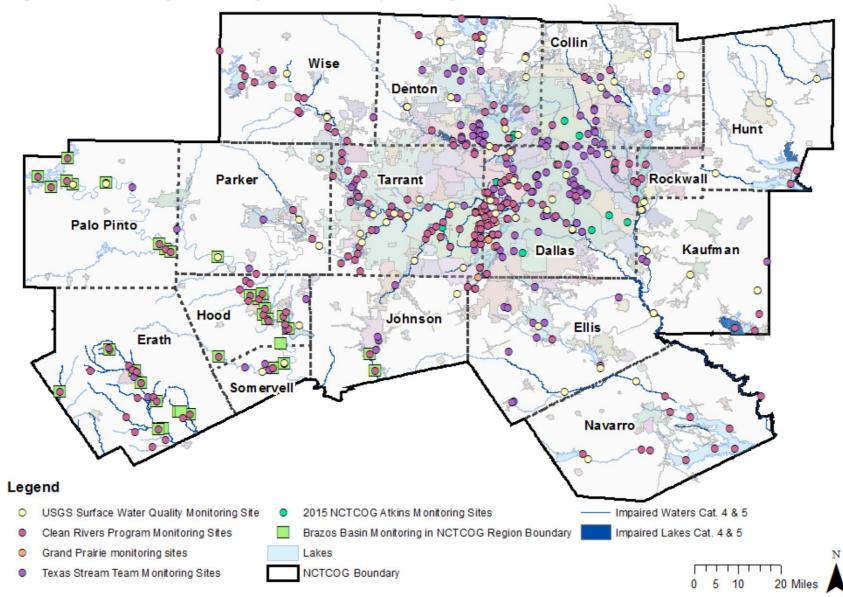


Figure 10. NCTCOG Regional Planning Area Water Quality Monitoring Network

Source: US Geological Survey (USGS), NCTCOG, Texas Stream Team, TCEQ: Clean Rivers Program (TRA), Brazos River Basin; 2015

North Central Texas Cities within the Greater Trinity River Bacterial TMDL Study Area

Arlington Bedford Cockrell Hill Colleyville Coppell Dallas **Dalworthington Gardens** Fuless Fort Worth **Grand Prairie** Grapevine Haslet* **Highland Park**

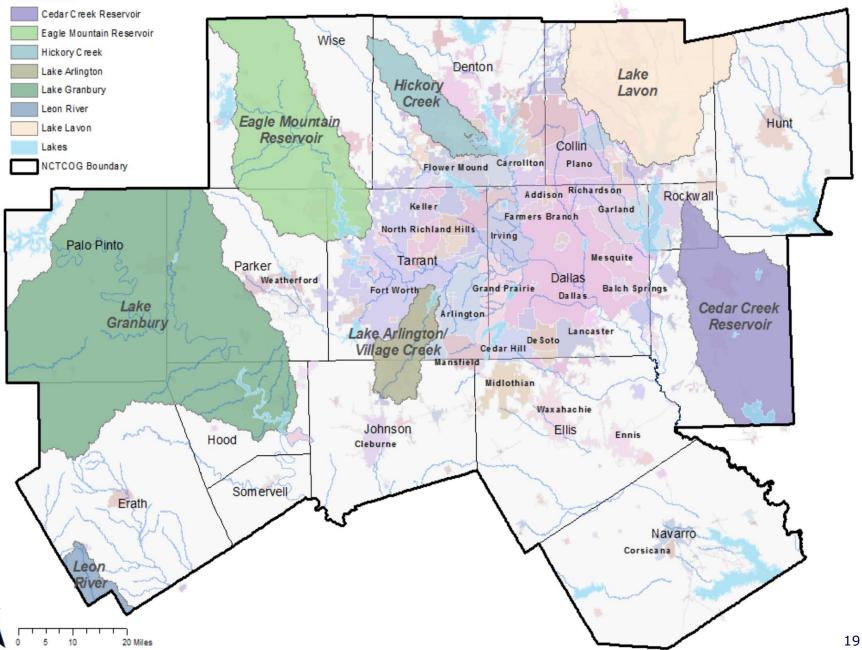
Hurst Irving Keller Kennedale* Mansfield* Mesquite* North Richland Hills Pantego Rendon* Richland Hills* University Park

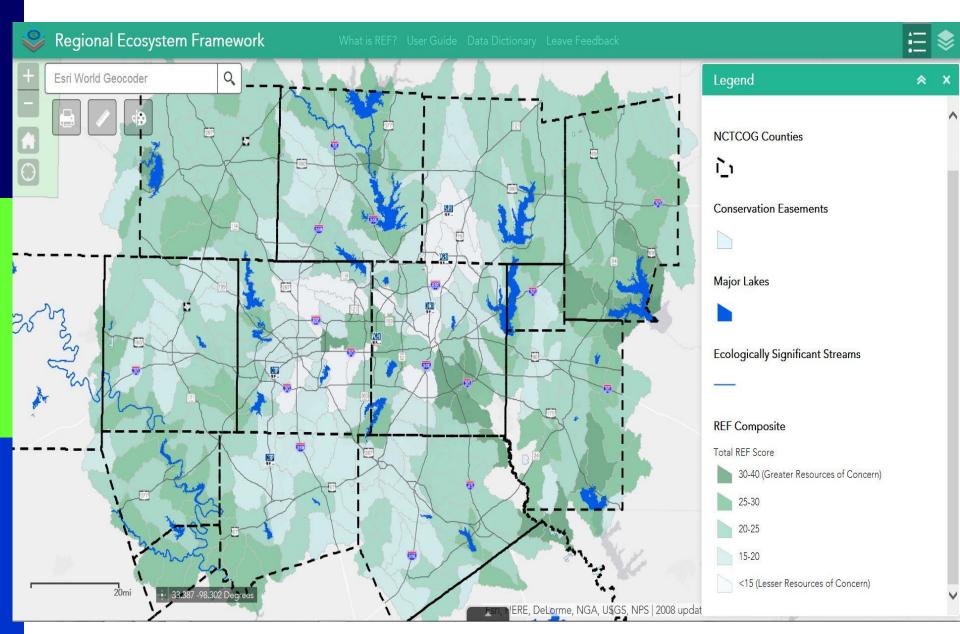
* Indicates only small portions of the city limits are within the TMDL Study Area Source: NCTCOG, 2016

Watershed Protection Plans

Waters heds

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iSWM[™] = Integrated Stormwater Management

- <u>Integrated</u> system of development, design and construction strategies to address:
 - Water Quality
 - Streambank Protection
 - Flood Mitigation and Conveyence



- "Voluntary" for non-City Projects
- Required for 2012/2017 Bond Program Projects

iSWM History

- Comprehensive stormwater management design manual developed by NCTCOG and more than <u>60 participating</u> <u>public entities, including the</u> <u>City of Dallas</u>
- Twenty two (22) local entities now REQUIRE iSWM for design
- Some form of low impact design, post-construction controls, and/or iSWM is now required in all 50 states*

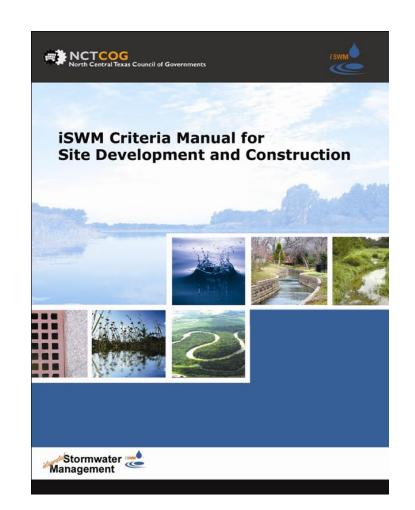
* http://www.epa.gov

Timeline of Activities to Date

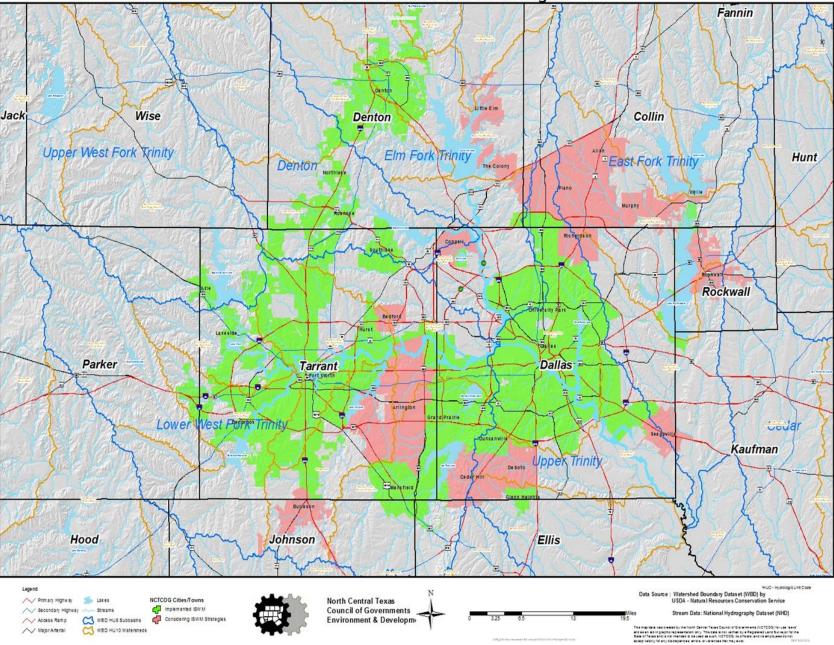
- 1993: Last update of City of Dallas drainage manual
- 1997: EPA approves Dallas' city-wide storm water permit (Phase I MS4) regulating water quality in storm water runoff
- 2003-2006: Oty of Dallas participates with more than 60 entities in *NCTCOG initiative to develop iSWM*
- December 2007: Dallas City Council requests staff to engage consultant to adopt iSWM
- Jan 2008 Feb 2009: Dallas works with community to incorporate iSWM into City drainage criteria
 - Draft criteria developed from existing criteria and iSWM standards
 - o Monthly Green Task Force meetings
 - 3 community meetings with invitations sent to hundreds of Dallas developers
 - Direct outreach meetings with development community
 - HBA
 - TREC
 - Public web site for information and input
 - o One-on-one meetings with stakeholders

iSWM Benefits Across North Texas

- Reduces costs, safety issues and liability concerns
- Provides a "greener" community
- Shared experience
- Provides a consistent framework
- Provides NCTCOG training opportunities



iSWM In the Dallas Forth Worth Region



iSWM Philosophy

- iSWM's focus: "fit the project to the natural stormwater system, not the stormwater system to the project"
- iSWM focusses on water quality and flow reduction through:
 - On-site storm water controls
 - Off-site regional initiatives, as available
 - Use of site design practices (preserve natural areas, floodplain, riparian buffers, etc.)



A bioswale and permeable concrete are used for stormwater management and to enhance neighborhood aesthetics (Source: Abby Hall, US EPA)

Design Aspects of iSWM

- Current design requires assessment of existing drainage system up/downstream of project
- Relevant for private and public development sites as well as public rights of way
- City's Complete Streets initiative provides the opportunity to incorporate design concepts into the standard street profiles.



The old way of thinking – deliver water to storm inlet as quickly as possible and do not nourish nearby trees



www.lowimpactdevelopment.org

Why iSWM in Dallas?

- Permit Compliance
- Addresses Regulatory Program feedback
- Undersized existing drainage system
- Water quality improvement
- May help reduce maintenance
- Part of larger Urban Design Initiative

Permit and Regulatory Compliance

EPA expanding federal stormwater regulations:

- Energy Independence and Security Act
- Executive Order 11990 (higher standards for floodplain delineation)
- National Construction General Permit



State & Federal Permit Compliance

Stormwater Discharge Permit requires:

- Projects to address water quality impacts
- Comprehensive program to address development and redevelopment



Cedar Crest Bridge Project

Regulatory Program Feedback

- EPA Community Partnership Technical Assistance Grant
- Identified barriers to implementing Green Infrastructure in Dallas
- Reviewed Dallas codes and design manuals with a charrette with City design staff
- Used EPA Green Infrastructure Checklist to facilitate review
- Provided 27 pages of comments and suggestions

EPA Recommendations

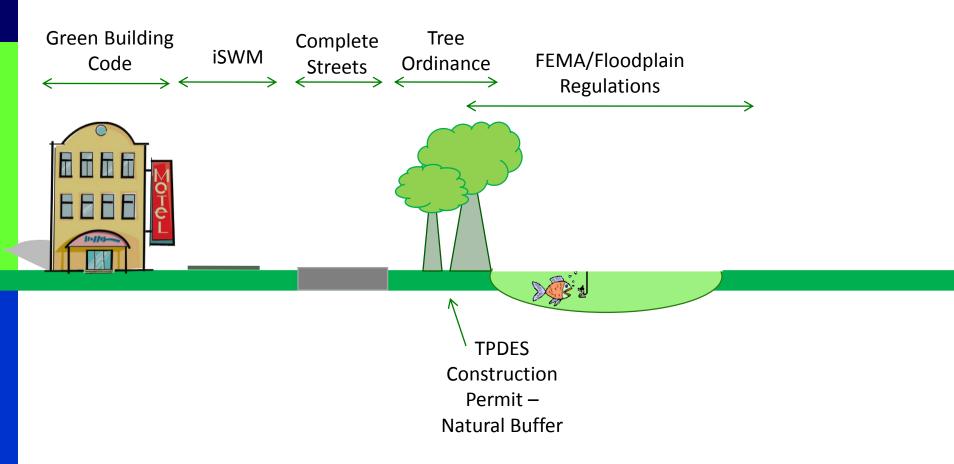
Recommendations focused on:

- Further integrating and implementing the City's existing programs to form a more comprehensive approach to sustainable design
- Using Green Infrastructure/ iSWM on City projects to serve as an example to private development

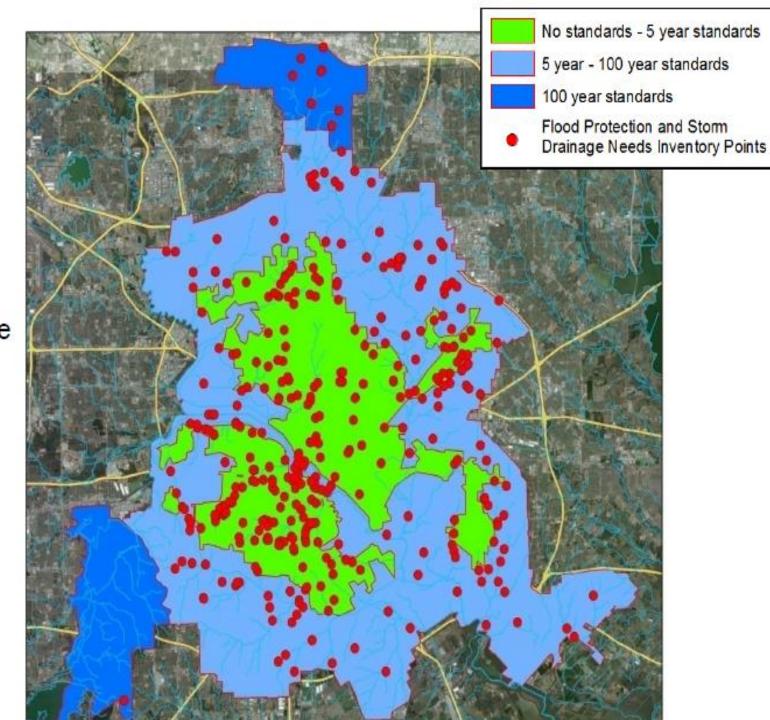
Urban Design Initiative: Street & Drainage Standard Update

- Traditional Design Manuals in use from 1993/1998
- iSWM and urban design methods being used
- Designers struggling with two manuals
- Additional Tree Ordinance, Development Ordinance and Floodplain Ordinance Updates
- Multi-Department Team Effort under the Urban Design Initiative

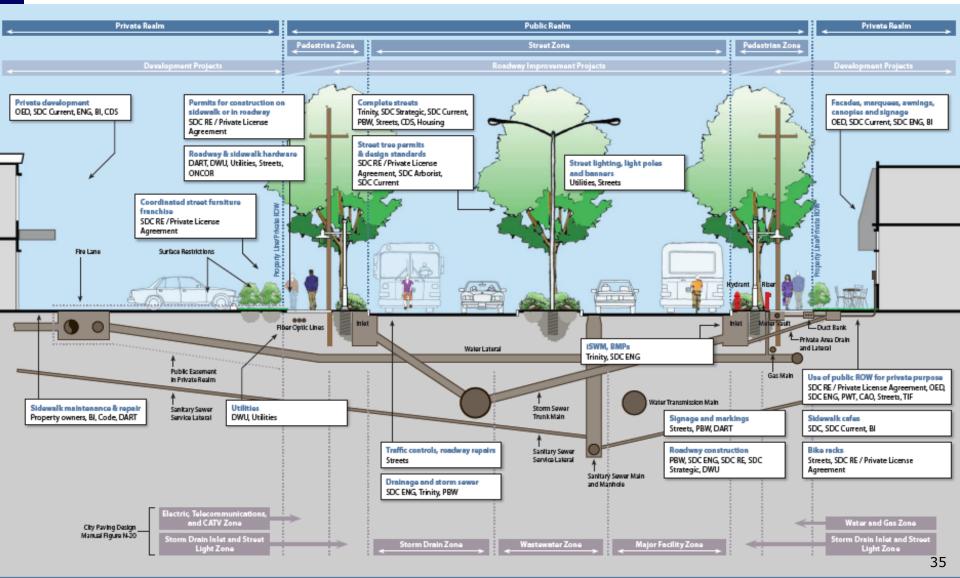
Sustainable Design Opportunities



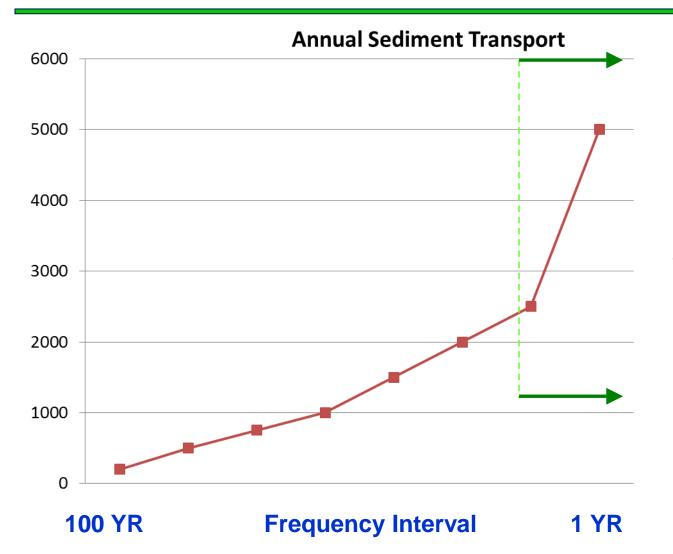
The majority of the needs in the City are associated with areas developed with inadequate standards



Complex Agency Roles on City ROW



Maintenance Concerns



Implementing iSWM/ Green Infrastructure can help reduce erosion and sediment transport occurring during the smaller, but more frequent storm events

iSWM Use in Dallas

- iSWM examples:
 - Urban Reserve
 - Cedar Creek Bridge Park
 - Omni Hotel
 - Perot Museum
 - Bush Library
 - Sylvan 30
 - And several roadway projects...



Complete Street - Congo Street Project Pre-construction





Complete Street – Congo Street Project: Post-construction







Bioswale and landscaping

Permeable pavement in recessed parking areas

Financial Incentive: Stormwater Fee Update

- Current stormwater fee structure based on available data when utility created in 1991
- Implemented in accordance with Texas Municipal Code
- Proposed rate structure uses measured impervious area to more accurately assess each property's impact on drainage
- Briefed to Council on June 8, 2016
- Stormwater fee finder: http://gis.dallascityhall.com/swfeefinder

Rationale for Fee Change

- More equitable
- Better defines properties' stormwater run-off impacts
- Promotes environmental quality
- Current industry standard
- Coincides with need to manage impervious area
- Consistent with current EPA guidance
- Stormwater fee finder: <u>http://gis.dallascityhall.com/swfeefinder</u>





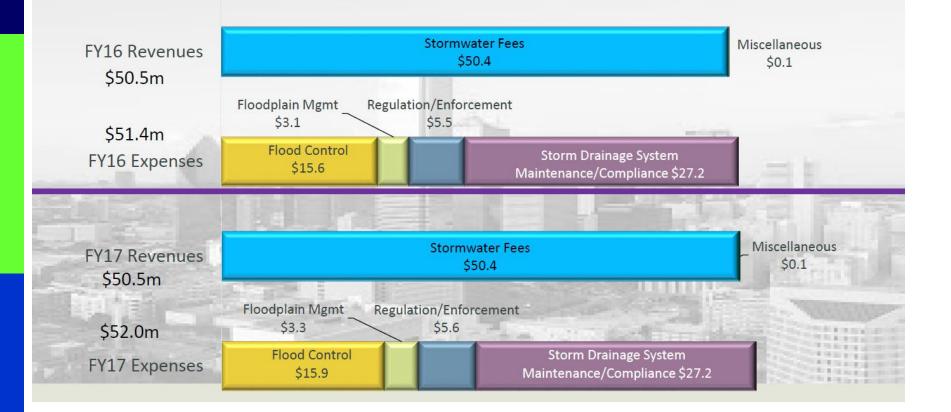


FY 2016-17 Budget



Storm Water Drainage

(\$ in millions)



Storm Water Fee Update

- Current storm water fee structure was based on available data at time of utility creation in 1991
 - Data assumed impervious area based on premise type (minimum charge of \$5/parcel)
- Consultant hired to assess/revise rate structure
- Proposed rate structure utilizes measured impervious area to more accurately assess each property's impact on drainage system
- Per Council direction, proposed revisions are revenue neutral

Storm Water Fee Update

Current Residential Property Area Rates

| Lot Size | Monthly Rate |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Up to 6,000 Sq Ft | \$3.65 |
| 6,001-8,000 Sq Ft | \$5.77 |
| 8,001-17,000 Sq Ft | \$7.77 |
| 17,001-215,000 Sq Ft | \$13.87 |
| More than 215,000 Sq Ft | \$43.87 |

<u>Unimproved and Commercial Property</u> – Fee is calculated based on square footage and a runoff coefficient (\$0.1589 per Sq Ft of impervious area).

Unimproved and commercial properties have a minimum monthly charge of \$5.00; vacant properties have a maximum charge of \$57.10, but commercial properties are not capped

| Proposed Residential Property Area Rates | |
|--|--------------|
| Impervious Area | Monthly Rate |
| Up to 2,000 Sq Ft | \$3.25 |
| 2,000-3,500 Sq Ft | \$5.17 |
| 3,500-5,500 Sq Ft | \$7.77 |
| More than 5,500 Sq Ft | \$12.67 |

<u>Unimproved and Commercial Property-</u>Fee is calculated based on \$1.75 per 1,000 Sq Ft of impervious area.

Unimproved and commercial properties have a minimum monthly charge of \$5.00