This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

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*Finding Stormwater's Potential In the Commercial Landscape

Jacob Johnson, Austin Water Jacob.Johnson@austintexas.gov 512-974-2978



* Background

Austin in a nutshell

- Water service population is 900,000
- Surface water utility
- 32 inches precipitation
- Prone to flash flooding
- 50 to 60% of peak usage goes to landscape irrigation

Summer 2009: Exceptional drought

Presentation to council on benefits of earth sculpting

Great idea...is it feasible in Austin?





* If it ain't broke...

- Current stormwater practices work
- Landscape requirements are enforced
- Recent irrigation design guidelines have been successful

No magic bullet

Goal: Get water to the landscape and set the water manager up for success.



* Preliminary Discussions

- Initial internal and external meetings
 - Internal: as much cross departmental interaction as possible
 - External: select firms with good reputations
- Importance of landscapes
 - Zones of tolerance
 - Practice areas
 - Heat island abatement
 - Watershed protection
- How will conservation and quality be affected?

* Possible and Benficial

- Encourage vs. Enforce?
- Some sites are proven successes:
 - Innovative water quality controls
 - Rebates for rainwater harvesting
 - LID sites

Report to council:Possible and Beneficial





*Discussions, and then some

- Numerous internal and external meetings
- Wide variety of fields
- How to word and structure the ordinance
- Retain design and compliance flexibility
- Keep costs down

Environmental Board Subcommittee

Long haul led to unanimous council vote.

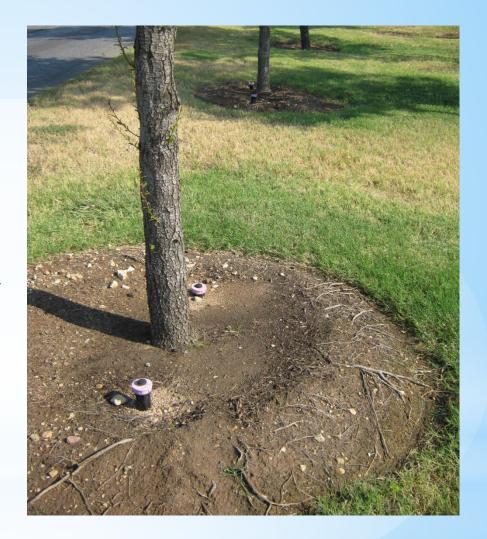


*Final Product

- Direct Stormwater to at least 50% of required landscape area
 - Overland flow
 - Rain gardens
 - Rainwater harvesting
 - Porous pavement
 - Retention irrigation
 - Disconnected downspouts
- Show drainage areas on site plans
- Stormwater from "hot spot" land uses and parking lots over the aquifer recharge zone may not be used unless landscape doubles as a water quality control
- Undisturbed, natural land may count towards the 50% requirement

*Supplemental irrigation

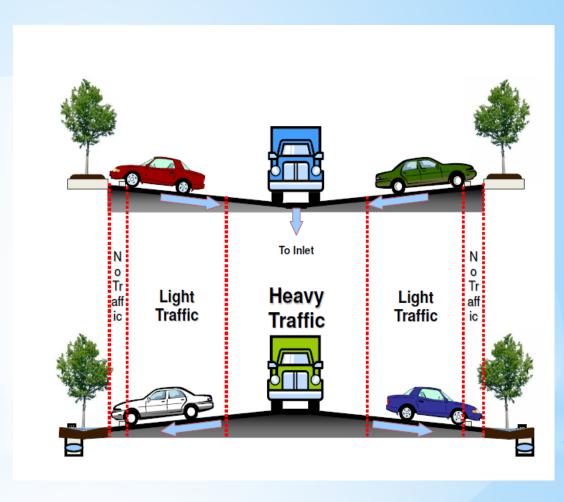
- Supplemental required on all new trees, medians
- Permanent irrigation optional for perimeter landscaping represents a change from previous rule
- Temporary irrigation required for two growing seasons if no permanent irrigation is provided



*Points of contention and benefits

- Conservation versus quality??
- What areas need irrigation
- Flash floods

- Innovative water quality controls
- Pavement stability
- Cost efficiency
- Less irrigation waste
- Communication between disciplines

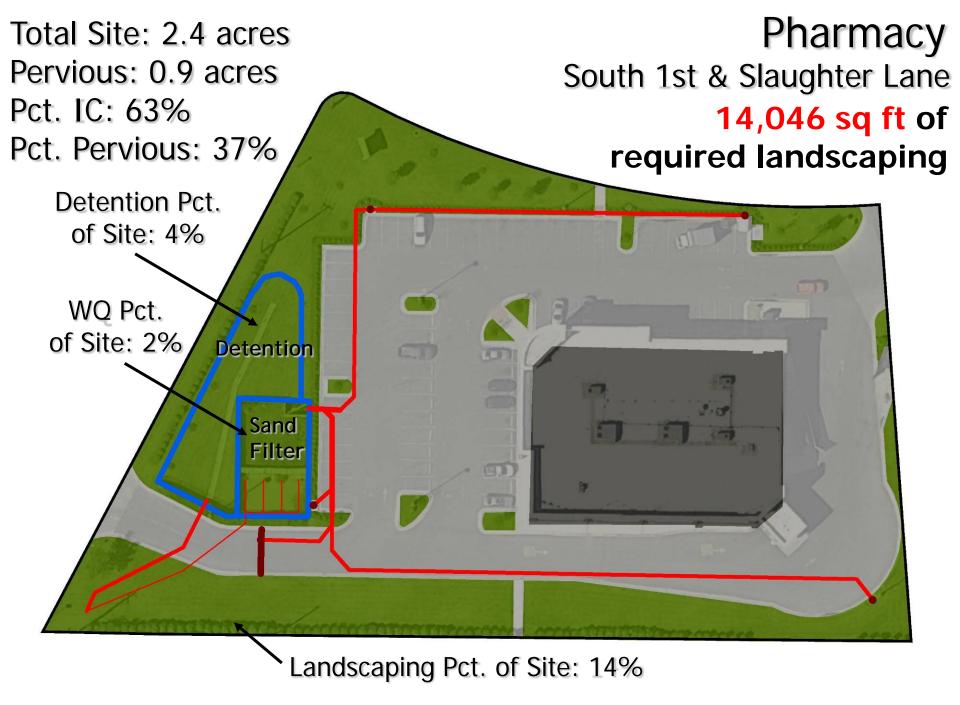


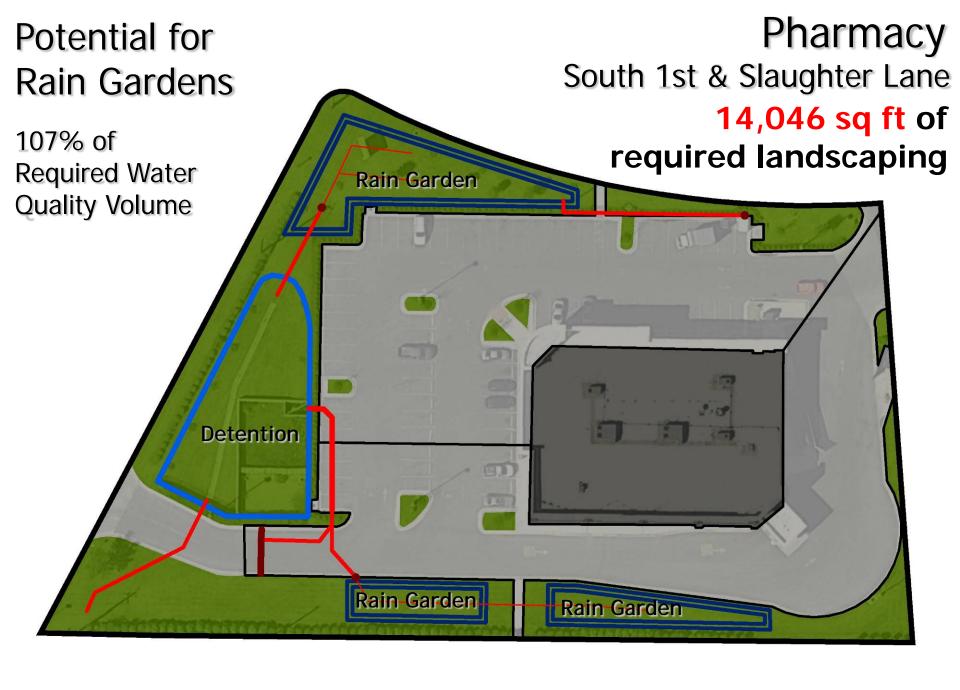
*Case Study Pharmacy











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

Cost Component	\$/Units		Rain	Existing/ Conventional	
			Garden	CC	nventional
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

*What we've seen and what's next

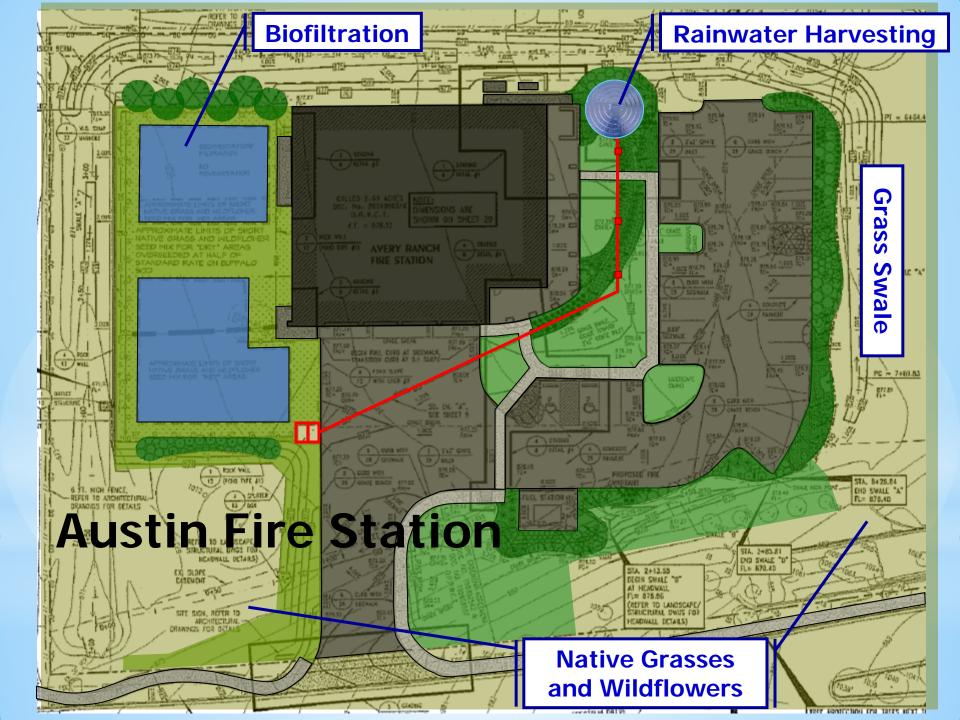
What's Happening

- Stalled projects already permitted
- Undisturbed landscape is being used to meet criteria
- Communication, communication, communication
- NO RAIN!!

What's next?

- Monitor water usage
- Monitor plant health
- "Go big or go home"





*Questions?

Jacob Johnson

Austin Water

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