

MARCH 16, 2022

Development regulations and incentives for nature-based solutions

LOUISIANA WATERSHED INITIATIVE

working together for sustainability and resilience



- Program overview
- Development regulations and incentives for nature-based solutions
- Gretna stormwater regulations case study
- Questions

# NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS PROGRAM OVERVIEW

#### **MAXIMIZE NATURAL FUNCTIONS OF THE FLOODPLAIN**

- Fund projects that harness natural features to reduce flood risk, improve water quality and provide additional co-benefits
- Provide training and technical resources to advance understanding and adoption of nature-based solutions
- Prioritize nature-based solutions throughout state programs and projects
- Use tools to quantify benefits and measure performance of nature-based projects



# DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS AND INCENTIVES



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# Incentives for green stormwater infrastructure on private property



#### AGENDA

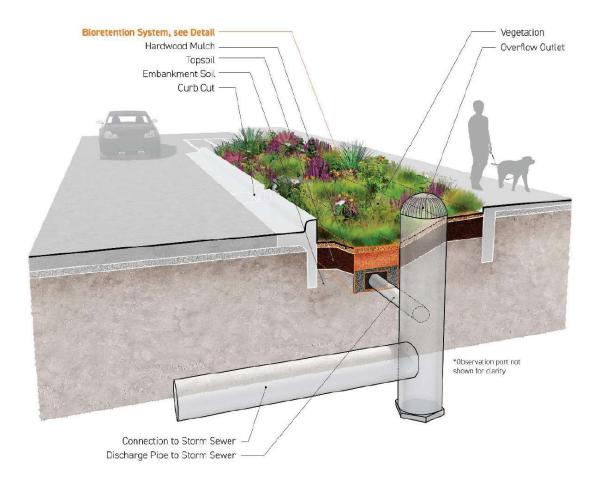
- What is green stormwater infrastructure?
- The rise of green stormwater infrastructure
- Incentives for GSI on private property
- Houston incentives for green development
- Your next steps



### What is green stormwater infrastructure?

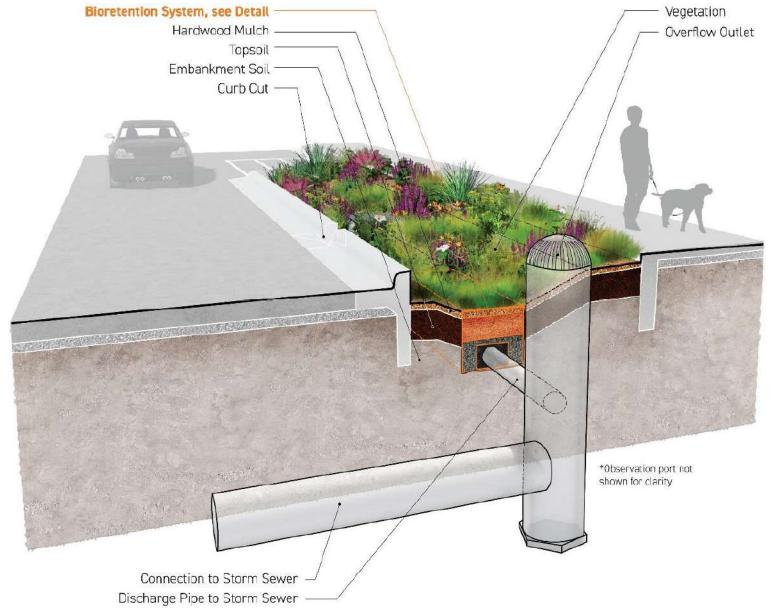


- Depends on who you ask
- Parks and open space
- Stormwater management
- Landscaped areas
- Stormwater quality treatment
- "Magic" flood protection



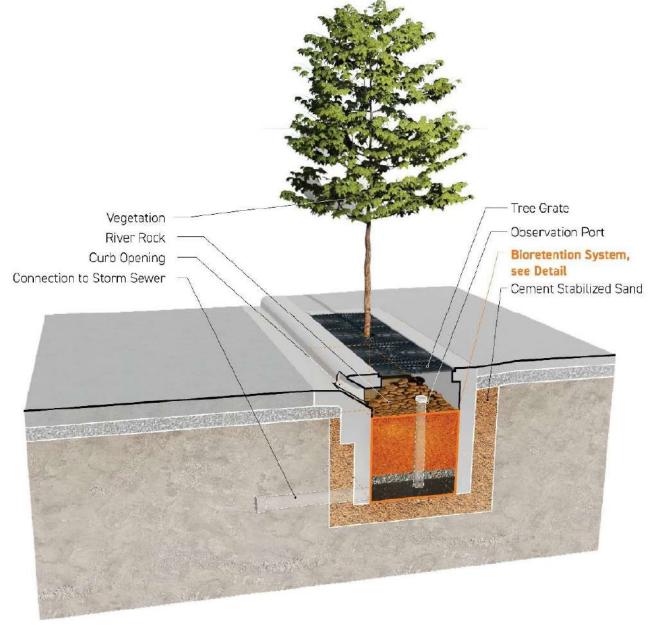
HARRIS COUNTY (2021)





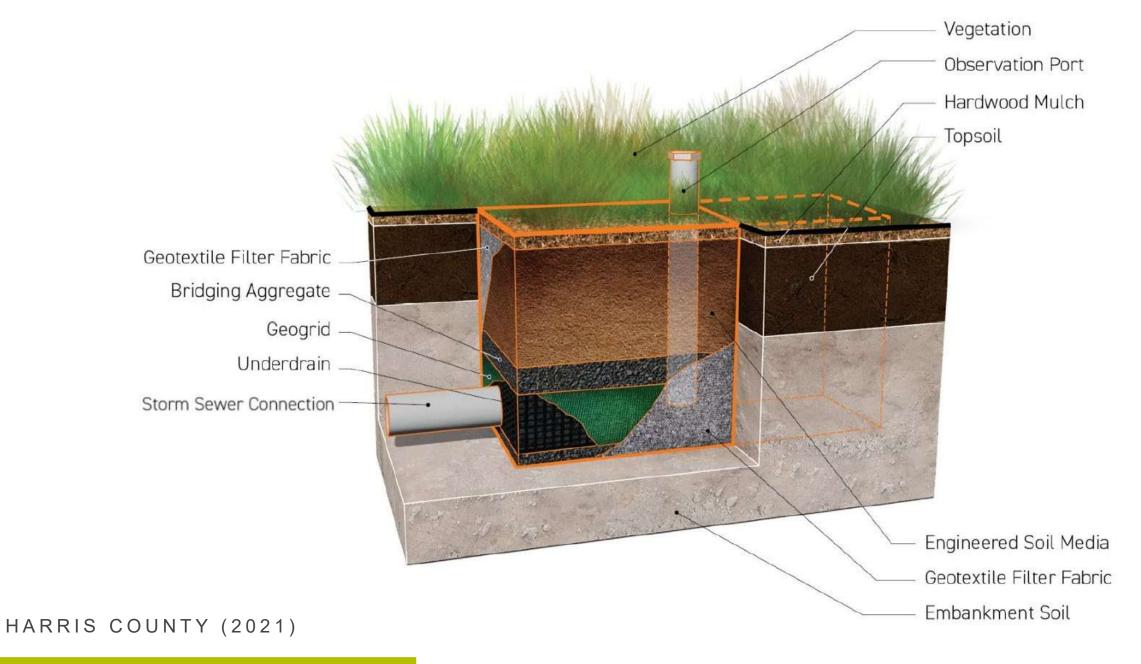
HARRIS COUNTY (2021)





HARRIS COUNTY (2021)

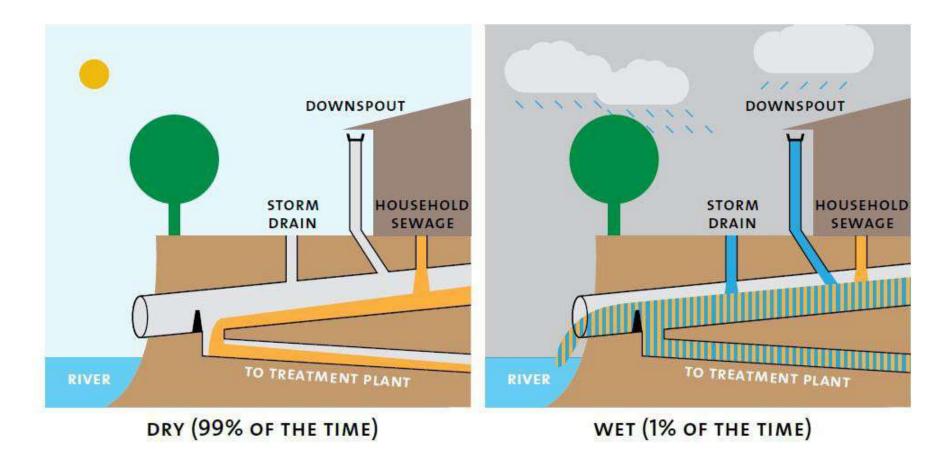






## The rise of green stormwater infrastructure



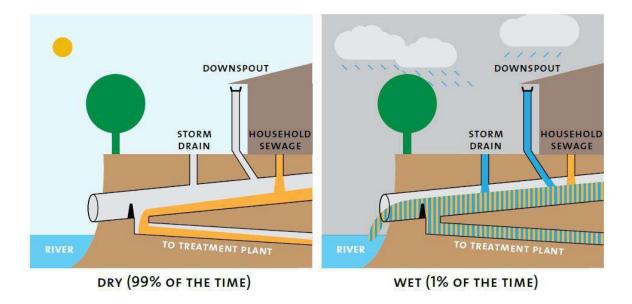




### The rise of green stormwater infrastructure



- Overflows from combined sewer systems violate the Federal Clean Water Act.
- More than 800 cities in the United States are moving forward with fixes.
- Court ordered remedies are required.



URBAN LAND INSTITUTE (2017)



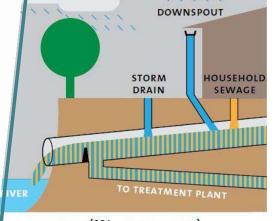


### The rise of infrastruct

- Overflows from violate the Fede
- More than 800 are moving for
- Court ordered

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO WESTERN DIVISION

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
  THE STATE OF OHIO, and
  OHIO RIVER VALLEY WATER
  SANITATION COMMISSION
                Plaintiffs,
           v.
                                    Civil Action No. C-1-02-107
THE BOARD OF COUNTY
                                    Judge S. Arthur Spiegel
COMMISSIONERS OF HAMILTON
COUNTY, OHIO and THE CITY OF
CINCINNATI,
              Defendants.
```



WET (1% OF THE TIME)

017)

CONSENT DECREE ON COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOWS, WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CAPACITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM PLAN FOR SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOWS

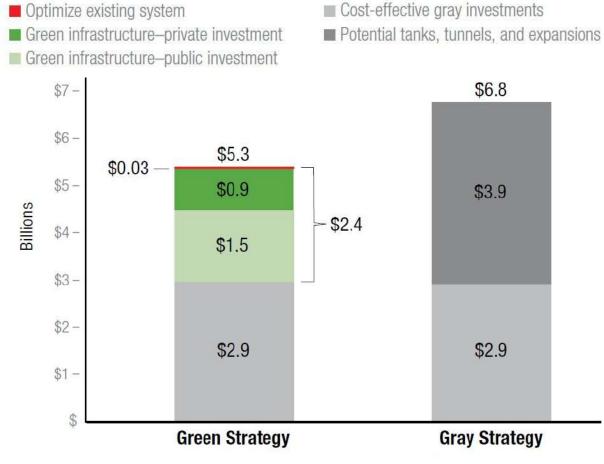


#### Green infrastructure costs less



- New York City CSO management cost estimates
- NYC Green Infrastructure Plan

Green strategy costs less than gray.



URBAN LAND INSTITUTE (2019)



### GSI drivers in MS4s



- Water quality
  - Municipal separate storm sewer system permit requirements
  - Load reductions from approved total maximum daily loads
- Flood risk reduction, resilience, sustainability and co-benefits
- Enhanced triple-bottom-line outcomes



SOURCE: RANDY BRESNICK, HURRICANE HARVEY FROM INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION (AUGUST 28, 2017), NASA



### Baseline requirements, then add



### incentives

- Finished floor elevation requirements
- Detention requirements
- No adverse impact
- Hydrology and hydraulic modeling
- Extreme event routing
- Floodplain fill mitigation



HOUSTON (2019)



### Incentives to consider



- Timing
  - Expedited platting or re-platting
  - Expedited permitting
- Financial
  - Cash incentives
  - Permitting fees
  - Platting fees
  - Utility connection fees
  - Impact fees
  - Tax abatements

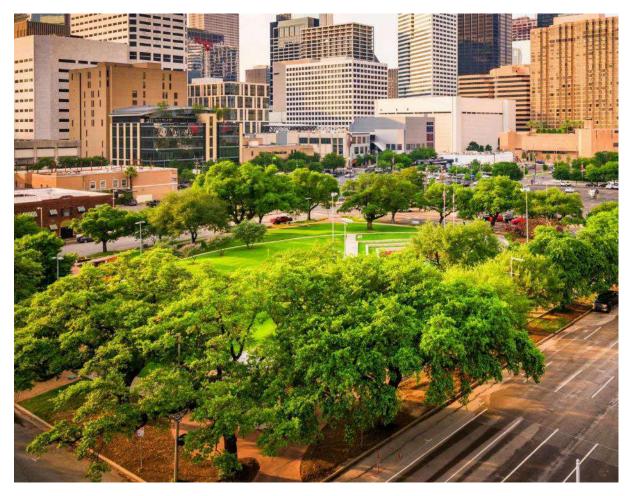
- Awards and recognition
- Development rules
  - Open space reserves
  - Parking
  - Landscape design
  - Open space/parks
  - Right-of-way use



### Incentives to consider



- Design rules
  - Stormwater collection
  - Stormwater conveyance
  - Stormwater detention/retention
  - Floodplain management
  - Stormwater quality
- Building code
  - Grey water
  - Rainwater harvesting



HOUSTON (2019)



### Houston incentives for green development

- Benchmarking
- Engagement with developers
- Drafted incentives
- Evaluated incentives
- Recommended incentives

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HOUSTON (2019)



### Benchmarking





### Qualitative evaluation



Incentive	Developer Benefits	Ease of Implementation	Ease of Administration	Degree of Cost/Revenue Neutrality	Net Public Benefits	Weighted Score	Further Evaluation?
Weight	10	4	4	6	2		
Timing Incentives							
Expedited platting or re-platting.	2	4	4	6	6	100	NO
Expedited permitting.	2	3	3	6	6	92	NO
Platting and permitting timing certainty	5	5	5	6	6	138	YES
Financial Incentives							
Reduced permitting fees.	2	8	8	5	5	124	NO
Reduced platting fees.	2	8	8	5	5	124	NO
Reduced utility connection fees.	2	8	8	5	5	124	NO
Reduced drainage utility parcel fees.	2	8	8	5	5	124	NO
Reduced Impact fees.	8	8	8	5	3	180	YES
Property tax abatements.	9	6	6	3	5	166	YES
Grants to private developers.	9	4	4	8	5	180	YES
Award Program							
Award program	7	5	5	3	5	138	YES
Municipal Ordinance Incentives							
More flexible parking requirements.	5	5	5	8	6	150	YES
More flexible landscaping requirements.	5	5	5	8	6	150	YES
More flexible park dedication, park fund, and compensating open space regulations.	5	5	5	8	6	150	YES
Infrastructure Design Incentives							
Modified drainage design requirements.	8	5	5	8	4	176	YES
Modified detention requirements.	8	5	5	8	4	176	YES
Modified stormwater quality requirements.	8	5	5	8	6	180	YES
Building Code Incentives							1
More flexible grading requirements.	2	5	6	9	3	124	NO
Developer Contracts					7		
Special provisions to city-developer contracts.	6	2	2	8	2	128	NO
Detention Volume Trading or In-Lieu Fee Programs							
Detention volume trading program.	5	2	2	5	5	106	NO
Fee in-lieu program.	7	2	2	5	5	126	NO
<u>.</u>	10.						
Best	10	10	10	10	10	260	
75th Percentile	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	195	
Median	5	5	5	5	5	130	
25th Percentile Worst	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	65 26	
Worst	4	, b	*	4	+	20	

HOUSTON (2019)



### Quantitative evaluation factors



- Legal, policy and procedural issues
- Benefits and costs
- Threshold points
- Barriers and challenges
- Implementation strategies

houstontx.gov/igd



HOUSTON (2019)





- Landscaping and open space
- Parking
- Drainage
- Hydrologic basis for detention
- Stormwater quality
- Harmonize with county

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## Integrated Green Development Rules





- A rigorous definition of green infrastructure is needed.
- The value of design, construction, monetized cobenefits and two years of operations and maintenance may be subtracted from the property tax increase.
- Credit may be claimed over a 10-year period if GSI value exceeds property tax increase.

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## Property Tax Abatement Program



- Publicity
- Recognition and branding
- Site tours, media events
- Participation of senior elected officials
- Annual awards event

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Award & Recognition Program





- Pre-qualified plans
- Completeness review
- Single-day team review with all disciplines
- Same-day plan approval
- Fee structure to benefit GSI

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## Permitting Process Certainty and Speed



### Your next steps



- Identify drivers
  - Water quality?
  - Flood risk reduction?
  - Co-benefits?
- Identify stakeholders
  - Engineers
  - Developers and property owners
  - Builders



### Your next steps



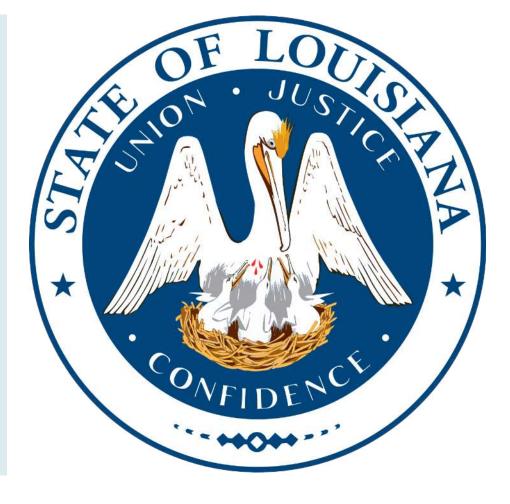
- Consider local political and policy views
  - Support individual property rights
  - Support the "commons"
- Evaluate your land use and development rules
  - Drainage, detention, stormwater management
  - Floodplain management
  - Landscape design, open space



### Your next steps



- Measure your pace of development or redevelopment
- Start slow and small





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# GRETNA STORMWATER REGULATIONS CASE STUDY



# Implementing nature-based regulations in Gretna

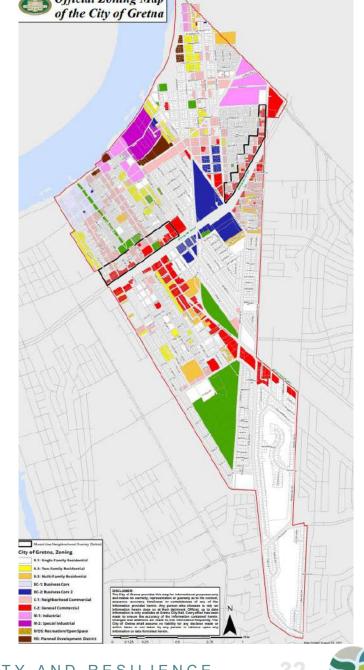






### Gretna overview

- Incorporated city on West Bank of Jefferson Parish
- About 4 square miles
- Population: 18,000
- Development trends:
  - Mostly urban infill, very few greenfield lots
  - No slow down in private investment due to pandemic
  - Historic districts seeing most investment (Old Gretna and McDonoghville)
  - Rising property values spurring more commercial development interest throughout city and residential interest in downtown district
  - More than \$25 million capital program underway for revitalizing commercial corridors, rebuilding public infrastructure and managing future risks





# Gretna's green infrastructure projects demonstrate multiple benefits



**City Hall Plaza** 



**Gretna Resilience District** 





### Unified Development Code



A **Unified Development Code** combines all traditional zoning and subdivision regulations, along with other desired city regulations, such as design guidelines, sign regulations and floodplain and stormwater management.

- Adopted in 2019, following 2018 Comprehensive Plan
- Streamlines development permitting process by:
  - Removing inconsistencies and outdated policies
  - Outlining required permits, processes, deadlines and regulations (e.g., subdivisions, site plans and conditional use permits)
- Provides high level of flexibility:
  - Determination of betterment and other relief resides with planning director
  - Administrative processes streamlined



### Stormwater management regulations



Purpose: Establish a consistent and transparent set of performance standards and requirements for planting and stormwater management that will diminish threats to public health, safety, property and natural resources of Gretna

- Reduce urban heat island effect by preserving and increasing the city's tree canopy
- Decrease flood risk and property damage by reducing runoff and increasing permeability
- Protect ecological functions of wetlands and improve water quality using green infrastructure
- Protect public health and safety by establishing buffer requirements that decrease incompatible land uses







# Commercial development and stormwater management



#### THRESHOLDS AND MAJOR REQUIREMENTS

Developments meeting the following criteria must prepare a stormwater management plan using green infrastructure:

- All **new development or substantial redevelopment** (10,000 square feet or larger) per Section 58-89—does not apply to single-family or duplex lots less than 5 acres
  - a) A minimum of 50% of the planting area must consist of green infrastructure.
  - b) A minimum of 50% of all hardscape (parking spaces, drive isles, walkways, outdoor vehicular storage areas, gathering spaces) must be surfaced with pervious materials.
  - c) Ten-year storm event post-development runoff rate must not exceed the 10year storm event predevelopment runoff rate.
  - d) Site must be designed to retain, detain or filter the first 1.25 inch of stormwater runoff during each rain event (10-year storm).





Bakery & Café under construction at 5<sup>th</sup> and Lafayette Street

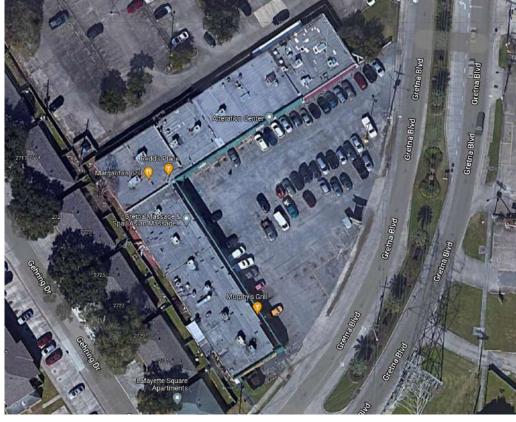
UDC Section 58-271



# Commercial development and stormwater management

LOUISIANA

- Substantial redevelopment
  - Improvements costing more than 50% of building's assessed value
  - Increase of impervious coverage exceeding **10% of existing coverage**
  - Resurfacing/modifying hardscape of parking lot other than restriping
- New developments less than 10,000 square feet, excluding single- and double-family homes
  - Required planting areas must use 50% green infrastructure.
  - Minimum of 50% of all hardscape must be pervious materials.
- Minor subdivisions—lot consolidations:
  - Planning director may exempt development from SWM Plan ONLY
     WHEN the proposed subdivision and subsequent development is determined to not adversely affect drainage for adjacent sites.



Commercial development at 505 Gretna Blvd.

UDC Section 58-271



### Parking lots

THE MOST LIMITING FACTOR WHEN ESTABLISHING A NEW USE

Improvements other than restriping:

 May trigger stormwater management requirements, screening, buffering with vegetated areas

 Will require planted islands, 50% of which must be green infrastructure intended to assist drainage



New parking lot for Thai D'Jing on 5<sup>th</sup> Street: an example where creative parking supply meets stormwater requirements

UDC Section 58-181-186



### Planting and buffering

#### **APPLICABILITY**



#### Required for new/substantial redevelopment:

- Requiring vegetated buffers (58-272 e) for abutting uses, screening parking areas from street view
- Requiring street tree planting (58-272 d)
  - All adjacent properties (not R-1 or R-2) must provide street trees.
- Any development purposing the removal of healthy, non-hazardous trees (DBH > 6")

#### New and redevelopment of

 Vehicular-use areas or vehicular-use area additions of five or more spaces (58-272 f)

Zoning District or Use of Proposed Development	Zoning/Use of Abutting Development									
	R-1, R-2	R-3	BC-1, C-1	BC-2, C-2	M-1, M-2	ROS				
R-1, R-2	none	none	none	20'	30'	none				
R-3	10′	none	none	20'	20'	20' if Multi- Family building				
BC-1, C-1	10'	10'	none	none	20'	20'				
BC-2, C-2	20'	15'	none	none	20'	20'				
M-1, M-2	50′	40'	20'	20'	10'	30'				
PUD	10'	10'	10'	10'	30'	10'				
Active Recreational Facilities	20'	20'	10'	10'	20'	20'				
Institutions (public, private or religious)	20'	20'	none	none	20'	20'				

Required buffer areas also help meet pre-post runoff requirements and detention.

UDC Section 58-272



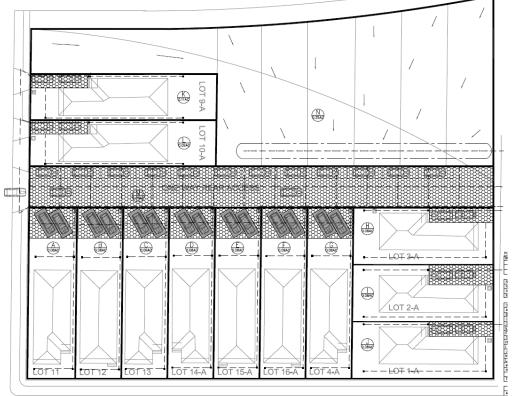
## Residential development and stormwater management



- Driveways and setback areas involve managing greenspace and runoff.
  - 50% of all residential setbacks must be greenspace, including front yards.
  - Driveway sizes are limited (percentage of front yard coverage and lot width coverage).
- Site planning process for subdivisions (few) is more intensive.



Residential driveway redevelopment



Proposed site plan in progress for 2<sup>nd</sup> and Fried Streets residential redevelopment of industrial property

UDC Section 58-111 and 58-182



#### Lessons learned



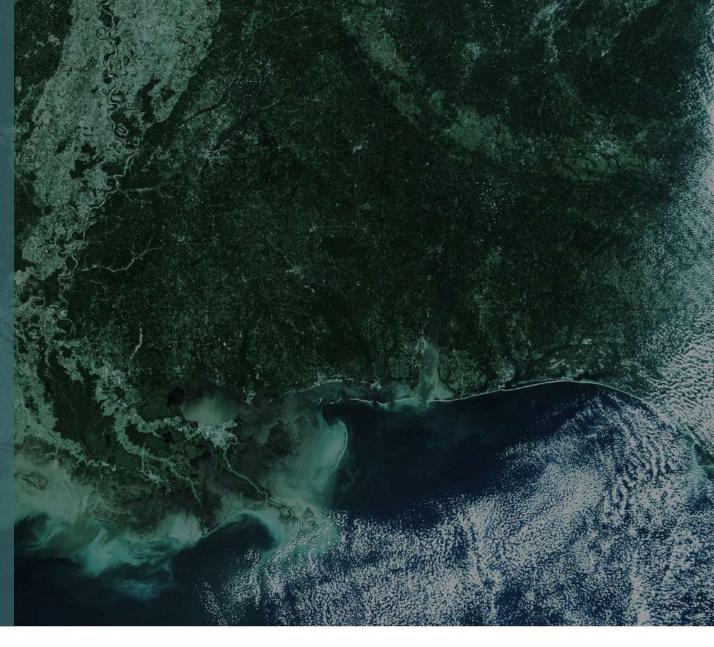
- To lead by example, it is important to have visible examples.
  - City projects are critical for learning and demonstration.
  - Maintenance is an important factor.
- Architects and contractors are keys to success—building knowledge base takes time.
- UDC is a work in progress—having a simplified code amendment process is beneficial.
- Administration of stormwater requirements includes two planners and one contract engineer.
- Everyone loves their driveways—working on neighborhood specific design standards.
- The 10,000-square-foot site threshold can be a deterrent but is not pushing development out of Gretna.

#### gretnala.com/UDC

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