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Building Resilient Communities One Code at a Time

WI Chapter American Planning Association Conference September 22-23, 2016

July 16, 2016











Hmmm...



NOAA GREAT LAKES COASTAL STORMS PROGRAM

Great Lakes Planning and Mitigation Needs Assessment of Coastal Storm Hazards

Survey Summary

PREPARED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SEA GRANT INSTITUTE
JUNE 2014



The Great Lakes Coastal Storms Program seeks to provide resources to Great Lakes communities to help them plan and implement mitigation strategies to reduce the impacts of these coastal storm hazards.



Top Hazards

- 1) Bluff and shoreline erosion (67%)
- 2) Stormwater/agricultural runoff pollution (62%)
- 3) Stormwater/agricultural runoff sedimentation (60%)
- 4) Overflow of combined sewer and stormwater systems (57%)
- 5) Residential and commercial stormwater flooding of residential and commercial developments (55%)

Top Planning Needs

- 1) Updated 100/500-year flood maps (80%)
- 2) Local ordinance, zoning and building code assessment and analysis maps (79%)
- 3) Shoreline erosion mapping and predictions (69%)
- 4) Public communication of risks and disaster response (69%)
- 5) Predictions about public health impacts (66%)



Advancing Green Infrastructure through Code Revision







WI Chapter American Planning Association Conference – June 12 -13, 2014

Tim Detzer, PE Kate Morgan Milwaukee County Environmental Services 1000 Friends of Wisconsin

Nuanced Code Ranking

GI clearly allowed and approved as-of-right	GI allowable but some ambiguity or potential conflict	GI practice allowed with discretionary approval	GI practice mentioned but w/o standards or guidance	No policy or standards adopted, but not disallowed	Limitations or prohibitive language, but could potentially be approved	GI practice prohibited or prevented by conflicting code
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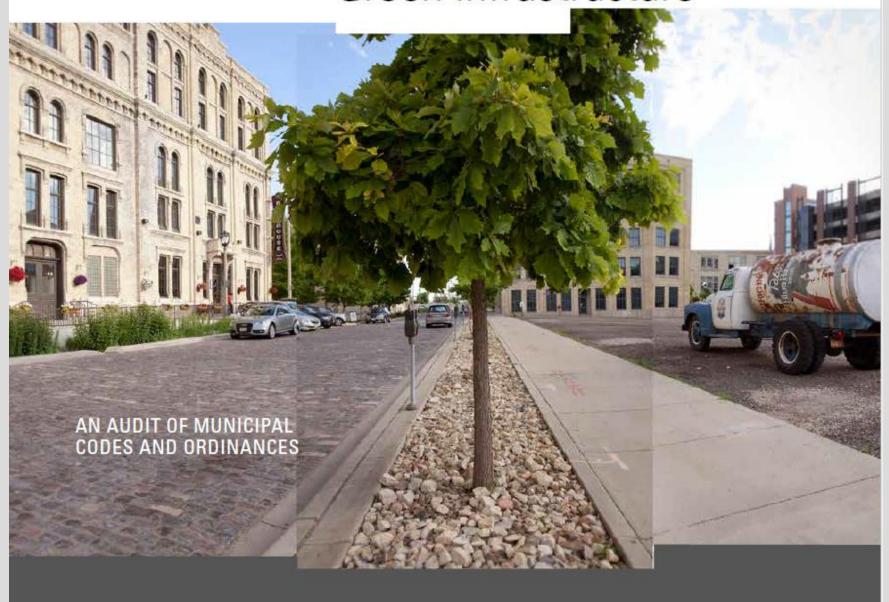
Permeable Materials

PERMEABLE MATERIALS : 0 !!					
May alleys be permeable or widths varied?					
Are parking areas allowed to be permeable?					
Are loading areas allowed/encouraged to be permeable?					
Are sidewalks allowed/encouraged to be permeable?					
Are driveways allowed/encouraged to be permeable?					
Are low-volune street sections allowed/encouraged to be permeable?					
Does the use of permeable materials reduce the stormwater quantity required to be managed? If so is this a written or informal standard?					
Is there a provision that driveways may/shall be partially permeable or drained to pervious area if exceeding a certain width/total SF?					
Is permeable surfacing allowed for parking lanes?					
Must driveway aprons be made of impermeable surfaces?					
Must a sealant be used and can that provision be waived?					
Can grasscrete be used to meet public safety/fire access needs?					
Is there municipal experience with permeable material, curbless streets, or other GI measures?					
Are standard specifications or performance standard adopted or referenced for permeable materials?					

Solutions to code barriers that meet the community's needs and goals



Green Infrastructure



Why are Codes and Ordinances Important?

If the code language is not clear that green infrastructure is an acceptable or preferred approach to managing stormwater, green infrastructure will not likely be considered in development proposals, design plans or capital projects.

Code Revision: Allow use of permeable surfacing in driveways and alleys

(3) Surfacing. All driveways shall be surfaced with an asphaltic or Portland cement pavement in accordance with village standards and specifications so as to provide a durable and dust-free surface, and shall be so graded and drained as to dispose of all surface water. Permeable surfacing may be used upon review and approval by the village engineer.

What's the Impact: Permeable Alleyways



63% runoff volume reduction

63% total suspended solids reduction

Code Revision: Encourage use of natives in lawn areas and limit total percent of site in turf grass

CODE OF ORDINANCES Chapter 122 – ZONING

7. Landscaping. A general description of landscaping standards, screening, and parking lot treatments. Naturalized landscaping, the use of native vegetation, preservation of existing trees and wooded area, and tree planting that will provide additional tree canopy on the site are encouraged. The use of turfgrass should be limited to those areas intended for outdoor recreation or gathering areas.

What's the Impact: Substituting Native Vegetation for Turf Grass



74% runoff volume reduction

64% total suspended solids reduction

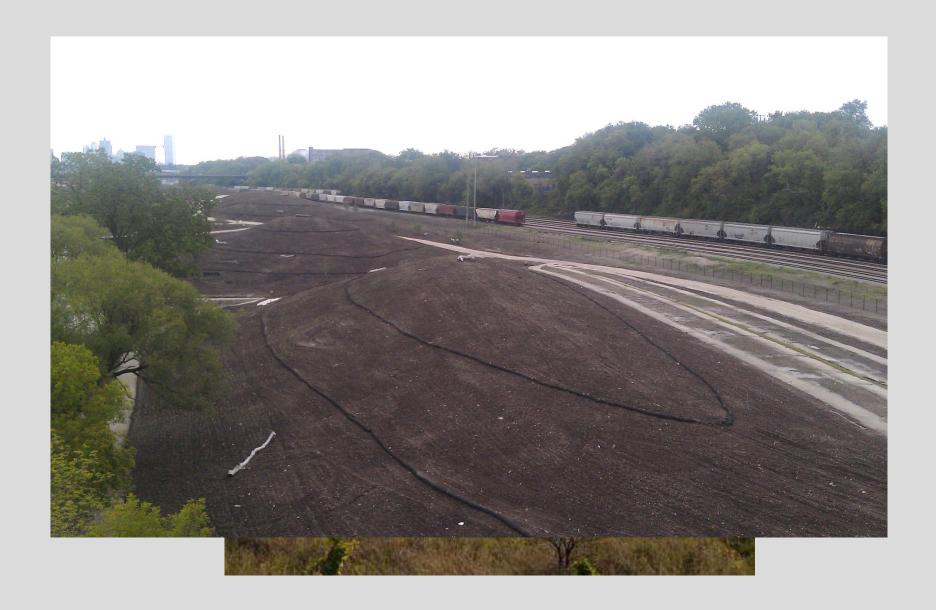
Reduce impervious surfaces and maximize vegetated/landscaped areas





Disconnect effective impervious areas

Restore and protect natural functions of soils and vegetation



Control pollution from specific sources



Clarify the intent and purpose of codes to encourage green infrastructure use

Green City Clean Waters

The City of Philadelphia's Program for Combined Sewer Overflow Control Program Summary

Amended by the Philadelphia Water Department June 1, 2011



How to Audit Municipal Codes and Ordinances

- 1. Community Scoping
- 2. Audit Community's Codes and Ordinances (Audit Tool)
- 3. Prioritize Recommendations and Develop a Strategy for Adoption

Step 1: Community Scoping

COMMUNITY SCOPING WORKSHEET

Community Planning Natural Assets 1. Has a comprehensive plan been adopted for the community? 1. Are there rivers or streams flowing through your community? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how are the community's natural resources addressed How aware are residents of these resources? in the comprehensive plan? 2. Are there private or public properties within your community that have frontage on a lake, pond or river? ☐ Yes ☐ No 3. Are there other important natural areas adjacent or within your community? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how are those natural areas incorporated into the community's culture, such as for events? 2. Is there specific attention to the community's water resources in the comprehensive plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, is green infrastructure implementation listed as a key element in the watershed restoration implementation plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No 3. Has your municipality taken part in the development of a watershed restoration or other similar plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No



Natural Assets?



Hazards?

Community Identity and Character?





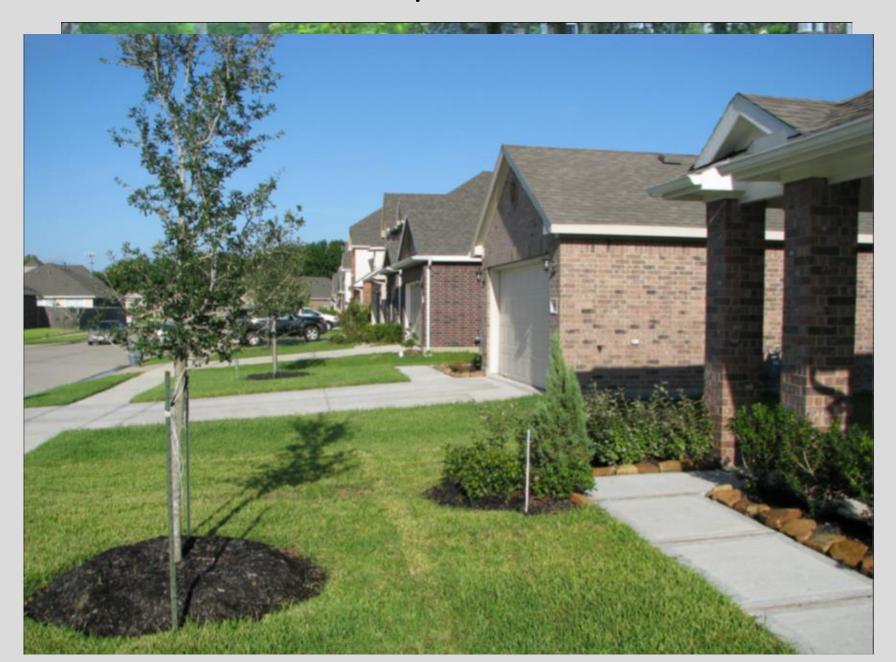






Green
Infrastructure
Usage?

Acceptance?



Step 2: Audit Community's Codes and Ordinances



Juli Beth Hinds, Orion Planning & Design

A +	Practice is enabled and described specifically; clearly allowed and approved as-of-right
A	Practice is specifically allowable/ as-of-right approval, but some ambi- guity or potential conflict
A-	Practice is enabled or encouraged, with discretionary approval
В	Practice is mentioned but without standards or guidance for use
С	No policy or standards adopted, but not disallowed
D	Limitations or prohibitive language in the code, but could potentially be approved
F	Practice prohibited by code language, or an active conflict would prevent approval

Landscaping

Audit Question	Code, Policy, Operational	Notes	Grade
Is the use of deep- rooted or native plants, plants with habitat value, or edibles allowed or encouraged in the landscaping standards?	Landscape standards Design guidelines	Explicitly listing desired types of landscaping in the regulations tells site planners up front that the community encourages these types of plantings.	A

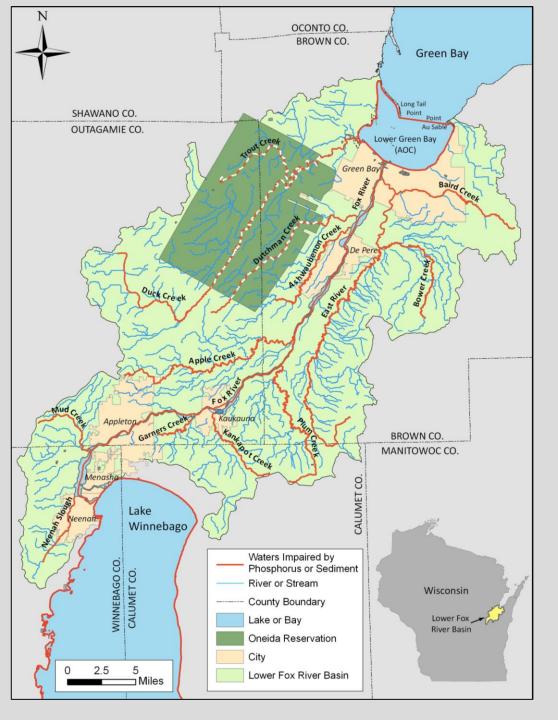


Step 3: Prioritize Recommendations

Development pressures?



Stormwater Permits? TMDLs?



Next Steps

• Finalize publication and start formal Is your community interested in the Audit?

• Pilot Audit in Wisconsin coastal community

Thank You!



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