

GREEN RAINWATER INFRASTRUCTURE & NATURAL ASSETS:

Cost-effective approaches for
climate resilience & water quality

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Burrard Inlet Science Symposium | May 13, 2019



Climate Adaptation & Water Quality

HOT OFF THE PRESS... EVERY DAY, A NEW STORY ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS & URBAN WATER POLLUTANTS

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ANALYSIS | 'We are not well prepared': An expert's view of climate change and the next big storm

The federal government has struck an expert panel to consider adaptation

By Aaron Wherry, CBC News Posted: Sep 03, 2017 5:00 AM ET | Last Updated: Sep 03, 2017 5:00 AM ET



A woman gets out of her car to check it in floodwater in Toronto back in 2013. (Frank Gunn/Canadian Press)

WEATHER August 30, 2017 10:39 am

Vancouver breaks 50-year-old temperature record and hot weather will return for long weekend

By Amy Judd
Online News Producer Global News

Comments 7 Facebook 1.8k Twitter Email Print ...



Government must declare 'climate and biodiversity' emergency

Children may have to be taught about life forms 'in the past tense', claims Senator

Mon, May 6, 2019, 17:50 Updated: Mon, May 6, 2019, 19:44

Kevin O'Sullivan Environment & Science Editor



Vancouver

Untreated sewage pollutes water across the country

By AINSLIE CRUICKSHANK StarMetro Vancouver
Wed, April 11, 2018

f t e ...

Nearly 120 million cubic metres of untreated sewage and runoff entered Canadian waterways in 2016, StarMetro has learned.

ORCAS

Human and animal fecal matter may impact the health of Southern Resident orcas

Scientists want to know how microbes in wastewater flows are affecting the Southern Resident orcas.

Author: Alison Morrow
Published: 7:21 PM PDT May 3, 2019
Updated: 7:50 PM PDT May 3, 2019

SEATTLE — Wastewater flows into Puget Sound in both treated and untreated forms, and in both, microbes like bacteria, fungus and other parasites make it into the marine environment. Scientists

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British Columbia

Potent drugs found in West Coast sewage threaten chinook salmon, study reveals

f t e

Antidepressants can make smolts 'bold,' less afraid of predators, says Seattle toxicologist

Yvette Brend - CBC News Posted: Aug 06, 2018 6:00 AM PT | Last Updated: August 6



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Politics

Billions of litres of raw sewage, untreated waste water pouring into Canadian waterways

f t e

Conservatives introduced new rules in 2012, but problem was actually worse last year

Elizabeth Thompson - CBC News
Posted: Dec 12, 2016 5:00 AM ET | Last Updated: December 12, 2016



Resilience

Climate change impacts

'Coastal Cities at Risk' project ranked Metro Vancouver **11th** most vulnerable in the world for exposed assets

Organization for economic co-operation and development (OECD), 2013

Kitsilano pool



Image: King tide in 2012 at the Kitsilano pool, Vancouver⁴

Models predict

Decrease in snowpack in drinking watersheds

WARMER WINTERS



58%
decrease in
snowpack

WHICH MEANS

increased
risk of
summer
drought



minimum
temp goes
up by

4.8°



29%
reduction
in home
heating
needs

increased risk
of coastal flooding



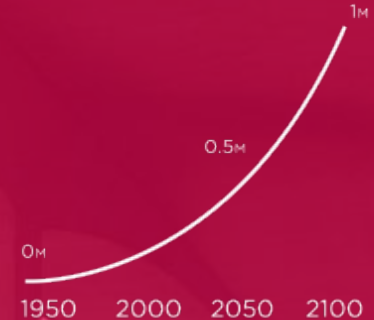
because of king tides
and stormy weather

Models predict

Sea level rise of
1 meter by 2100
and 2 meters
by 2200

HIGHER SEA LEVELS

Sea levels may rise
0.5 metres by 2050



Sea level rise
contributes to
increased
flood risk



Coastal habitat
for birds and
fish may shrink



Models predict

More intense rain storms
like on October 12, 2017

WETTER AUTUMNS

heavy
rain
events
35%
more
intense



21%
more
rain
on the
wettest days



WHICH MEANS

a
higher
flood
risk



Models predict More extreme heat

WARMER SPRINGS

15%
longer
growing
season



72%
decrease
in frost days

snow
melts
earlier



20%
increase
in April
showers

HOTTER SUMMERS



more
frequent
heat
waves

hottest
days
even
hotter



twice as
many
days
above
25°C

WHICH MEANS

increased
health risks
to vulnerable
people



20%
less rain

increased
water
restrictions





Vancouver's Rain City Strategy

Rain City Strategy

A high level, 30 year implementation plan that aims to manage rainwater sustainably through green infrastructure that

protects

restores

mimics

the natural water cycle



Vision

Vancouver's rainwater is embraced as a valued resource for our communities and natural ecosystems

Goals

Improve and
protect Vancouver's
water quality

Increase Vancouver's
resilience
through sustainable
water management

Enhance Vancouver's
livability
by improving natural
and urban
ecosystems

SHOULD I BE WORRIED?

Objectives



Scoping the implementation plan

- What tools should be applied:
 - Why (rationale)
 - Where
 - To what extent
 - When in next 30 yrs
- Who will take lead to deliver
- What resources will be needed

Mechanisms

- Policy
- Regulation
- Design standards
- Operating procedures
- Retrofit & enabling programs
- Incentives
- Community partnerships



Economics of green infrastructure investments

MANY CITIES ARE RETHINKING THEIR APPROACH:

Economic imperatives for green investments

(Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington DC examples)

Forbes Billionaires Innovation Leadership Money Consumer Industry Lifestyle

5,023 views | Jan 22, 2013, 07:52pm

Smart Communities will Build Green Infrastructure

The communities of the future will be smarter about their use of resources. That seems inevitable. More investment is flowing to

SLATE

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METROPOLIS

Tunnel Vision

Chicago tried to dig its way out of urban flooding decades before climate change made it a national crisis. Did the city, and its imitators, pick the wrong solution?

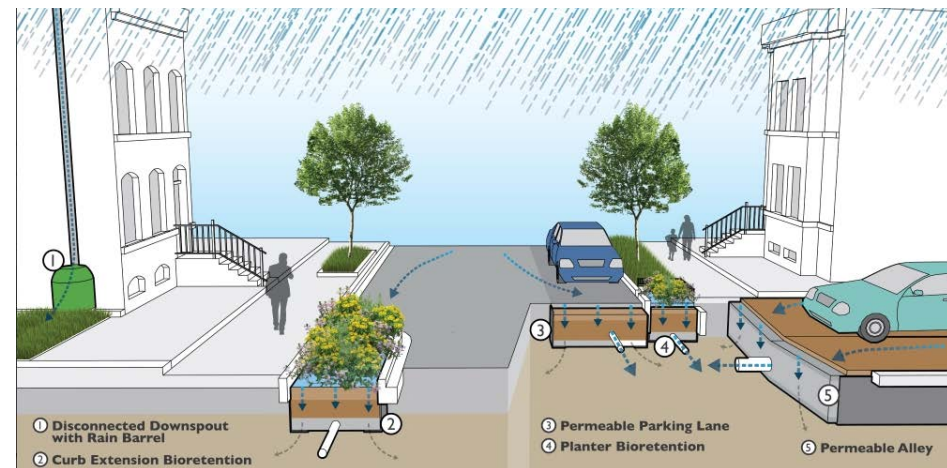
By HENRY GRABAR

JAN 02, 2019 • 5:50 AM



WAMU | FEB 22

How D.C. Is Keeping Raw Sewage Out Of Rock Creek By 'Greening' The City



With a Green Makeover, Philadelphia Is Tackling Its Stormwater Problem

In a major initiative, Philadelphia is building an extensive network of rain gardens, green roofs, wetlands, and other infrastructure to capture stormwater. The goal is to prevent runoff from overwhelming sewers and polluting waterways and to help green America's fifth-largest city.

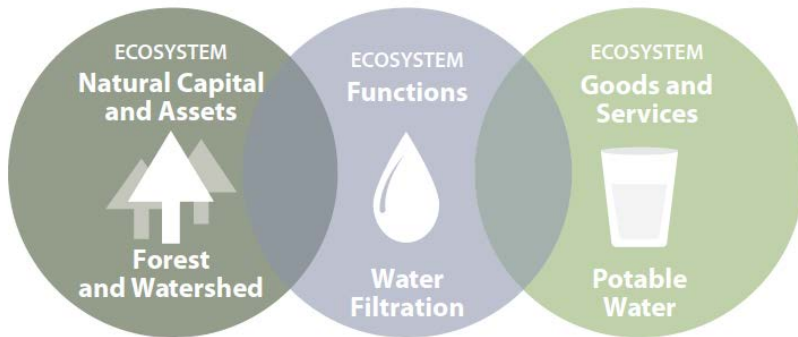
BY BRUCE STUTZ • MARCH 29, 2018

ECONOMICS OF NATURAL ASSETS:

Cost-effective services and making nature count

(District of West Vancouver example)

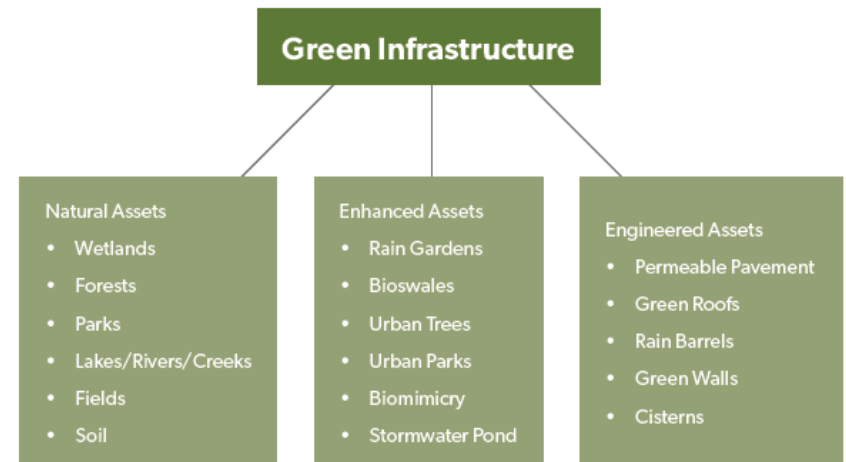
Link between natural capital & services



INVEST IN NATURE

The Municipal Natural Assets Initiative (MNAI) is changing the way municipalities deliver everyday services, increasing the quality and resilience of infrastructure at lower costs and reduced risk. The MNAI team provides scientific, economic and municipal expertise to support and guide local governments in identifying, valuing and accounting for natural assets in their financial planning and asset management programs, and in developing leading-edge, sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure.

Source: Municipal Natural Assets Initiative (MNAI). 2017. *Defining and Scoping Natural Assets*. Available at <https://mnai.ca/media/2018/02/finaldesignedsept18mnai.pdf>



Source: Municipal Natural Assets Initiative (MNAI). 2018. *Primer on Natural Assets Management: FCM 2018 Sustainable Communities Conferences*. Available at https://mnai.ca/media/2018/01/FCMPPrimer_Jan1_2018.pdf

COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW (CSO) MITIGATION COSTS: GI investments cost-effective & yield high performance (City of Portland Example)

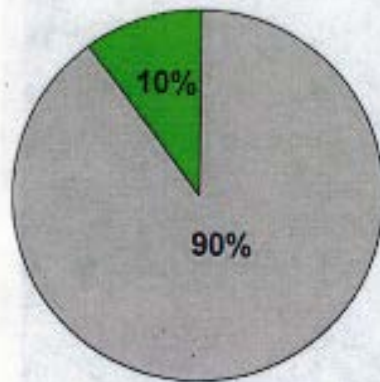
Green Infrastructure to Reduce CSOs in Portland, OR

2011 Low Impact Development Symposium
Philadelphia, PA
September 26 2011

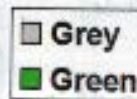
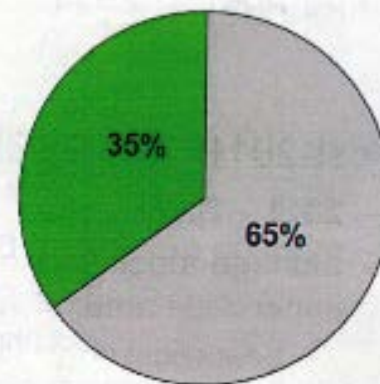


CSO Program

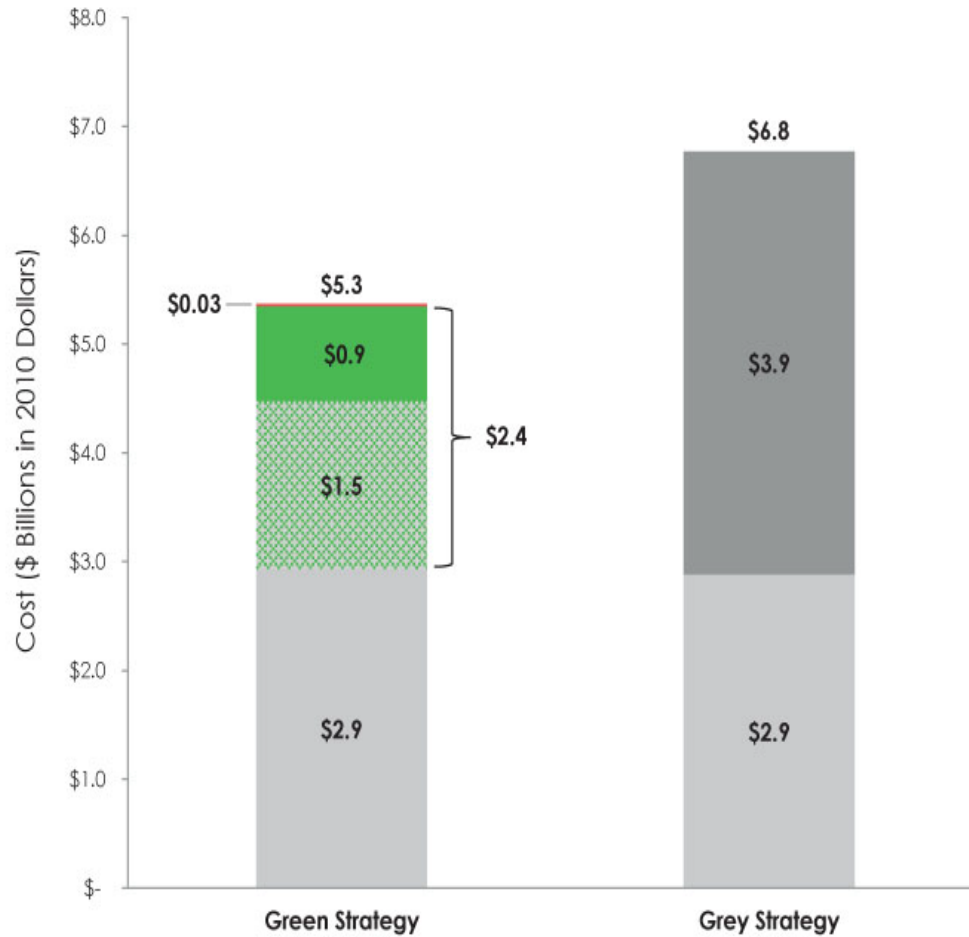
CSO Program Cost



Gallons Managed



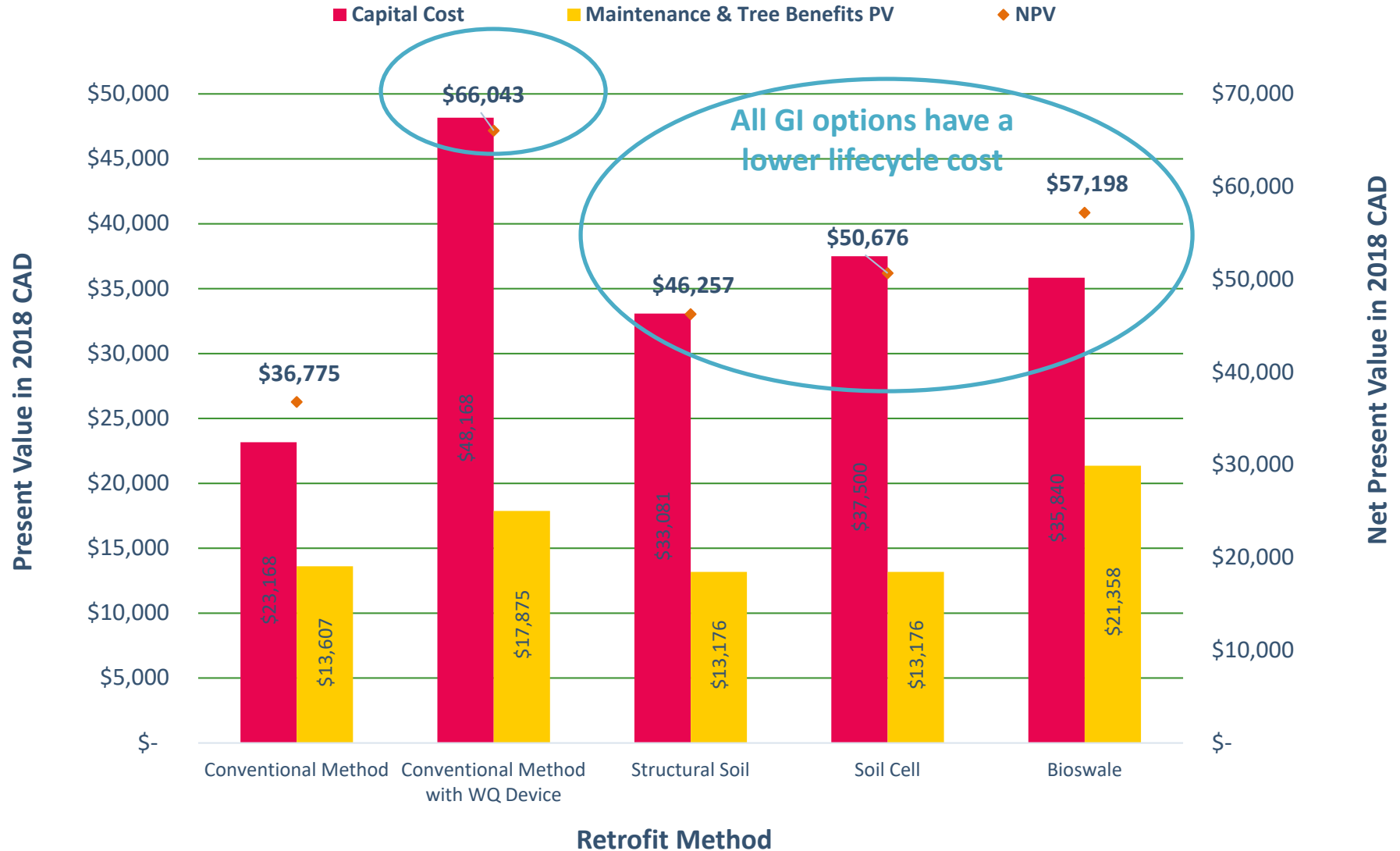
CSO MITIGATION COSTS: Green-Gray vs. All Gray (New York City Example)



- Cost-Effective Grey Investments
- Green Infrastructure - Public Investment
- Optimize Existing System
- Reduced Flow
- Green Infrastructure - Private Investment
- Potential Tanks, Tunnels, & Expansions



PUBLIC REALM GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE: Stormwater Tree Trench Life cycle cost comparison



Source: Vega, O. 2018. *Application of Stormwater Tree Trenches in the City of Vancouver*. Available at https://sustain.ubc.ca/sites/sustain.ubc.ca/files/GCS/2018_GCS/Reports/2018-52%20Application%20of%20Stormwater%20Tree%20Trenches%20in%20the%20City%20of%20Vancouver_Vega.pdf

PUBLIC REALM GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE: Stormwater Tree Trench Life cycle cost comparison

Practice	Stormwater Direct Benefits		Stormwater Indirect Benefits					
	Stormwater Water Quality Treatment	Stormwater Water Volume Reduction	Heat Island Effect Reduction	Groundwater Recharge	Downstream Waterbody Protection	Tree Soil Volume (15m ³)	Supports Greenest City Action Plan	Supports Healthy City Strategy
Conventional - No Treatment	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Conventional - With Treatment	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Partially	No
Structural Soil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially ³	Yes	Yes
Soil Cell	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bioswale	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



Source: Vega, O. 2018. *Application of Stormwater Tree Trenches in the City of Vancouver*. Available at https://sustain.ubc.ca/sites/sustain.ubc.ca/files/GCS/2018_GCS/Reports/2018-52%20Application%20of%20Stormwater%20Tree%20Trenches%20in%20the%20City%20of%20Vancouver_Vega.pdf

GI FOR WATER QUALITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

The economic impacts of 'Green City, Clean Waters' (City of Philadelphia example)



“[Green infrastructure approaches] are simultaneously environmentally sustainable, **positive for the local economy** and beneficial to neighborhoods throughout the City”

City of Philadelphia: Green city, Clean Waters' Trip Bottom Line Benefits

Economics	Environment	Equity
Green infrastructure is more cost-efficient than gray infrastructure and circulates more dollars with the local business community	Green infrastructure is less energy intensive than gray infrastructure	Green infrastructure creates more neighborhood benefits and more accessible employment/business opportunities than gray infrastructure

“Regulation has helped catalyze a best-in-class GSI industry cluster, with **meaningful consequences for the local economy**...and represents annual economic impact of almost \$60 million within the city of Philadelphia, supporting 430 local jobs and generating nearly \$1 Million in local tax revenues”

GI ECONOMICS BLDGS & SITES:

Energy savings & avoided costs

(City of Philadelphia Example)

NRDC REPORT

DECEMBER 2013
R:13-11-C

The Green Edge: How Commercial Property Investment in Green Infrastructure Creates Value

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Natural Resources Defense Council

MEDIUM-SIZE OFFICE BUILDING

The figures below present the key office building assumptions, the proposed green infrastructure property improvements, and the resulting benefits.

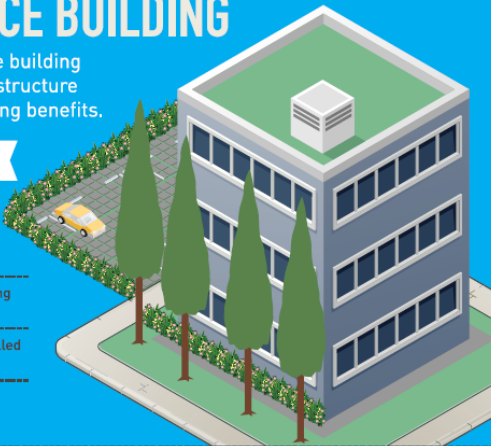
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

17,900-sq.-ft. **green roof**, installed at the end of life of the existing conventional roof, with green covering 80 percent of the surface, or 14,300 sq. ft. (Remainder of roof is impervious area.)

20 strategically **planted trees**, 10 opposite a west-facing wall and 10 opposite an east-facing wall

10,000-sq.-ft. **permeable pavement** parking lot, installed at the end of life of the existing parking lot

Bioswales and rain gardens that manage 1 inch of runoff from 4,700 sq. ft. of adjacent impervious area



POTENTIAL BENEFITS

Energy savings due to reduced demand for heating and cooling	\$1,630 Annually
Avoided costs for conventional roof replacement	\$271,970 present value over 40-year analysis period
Tax credit	\$67,130 one-time credit in year of installation
Increased rental income	\$72,150 annually (assuming no vacancies)
Stormwater fee reduction	\$3,490 Annually (projected to increase 6% per year)
Total present value benefits (over 40-year analysis period)	\$1,863,000 +

NON-QUANTIFIED BENEFITS

Increased property values	++
Reduced infrastructure costs due to use of permeable pavement system	+
Reduced crime	+ / U
Improved health and employee satisfaction	+ (for tenants and employees)
Reduced costs associated with flooding	U
+ would likely increase net benefits; ++ would increase net benefits significantly; U direction of net change is uncertain.	

BUILDING ASSUMPTIONS (BEFORE IMPROVEMENTS)

SIZE	53,600 sq. ft.
STORIES	3
ROOF SIZE	17,900 sq. ft.
LOT AREA	32,000 sq. ft.
PERMEABLE AREA (COVERED IN TURF)	1,000
ANNUAL RENT	\$19.23 per sq. ft.

Present value benefits over 40-year period were estimated on the basis of a 6 percent discount rate, projected CPI, projected increase in electricity and natural gas prices in relation to CPI (based on historical relationship), and 6 percent annual increase in stormwater fees. Improvements assumed to be implemented in 2015. Avoided conventional roof replacement costs were added to net present value of other benefits. Tax credit and stormwater fee reductions are based on available credits and fee structure in Philadelphia; many other localities have similar incentives.

APARTMENT BUILDING

The figures below present the key multifamily building assumptions, the proposed green infrastructure property improvements, and the resulting benefits.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

8,435 sq. ft. **green roof**, installed at the end of life of the existing conventional roof, with green covering 90 percent of the surface, about 7,600 sq. ft.

12 strategically planted **large trees**, 6 opposite a west-facing wall and 6 opposite an east-facing wall

Bioswales and rain gardens that manage 1 inch of runoff from 2,635 sq. ft. of adjacent impervious area



POTENTIAL BENEFITS

Energy savings due to reduced demand for heating and cooling	\$1,780 Annually
Avoided costs for conventional roof replacement	\$128,160 present value over 40-year analysis period
Tax credit	\$52,720 one-time credit in year of installation
Increased rental income	\$77,720 Annually (assuming no vacancies)
Increased property value	\$37,500 one-time benefit to property owner at time of sale
Stormwater fee reduction	\$1,230 Annually (projected to increase 6% per year)
Total present value benefits (over 40-year analysis period)	\$1,740,000 +

Present value benefits over 40-year period were estimated on the basis of a 6 percent discount rate, projected CPI, projected increase in electricity and natural gas prices in relation to CPI (based on historical relationship), and 6 percent annual increase in stormwater fees. Improvements assumed to be implemented in 2015. Avoided conventional roof replacement costs were added to net present value of other benefits. Tax credit and stormwater fee reductions are based on available credits and fee structure in Philadelphia; many other localities have similar incentives.

NON-QUANTIFIED BENEFITS

Reduced crime	+ / U
Reduced costs associated with flooding	U
+ would likely increase net benefits; U direction of net change is uncertain.	

BUILDING ASSUMPTIONS (BEFORE IMPROVEMENTS)

SIZE	33,740 sq. ft.
STORIES	4
ROOF SIZE	8,435 sq. ft.
LOT AREA	12,435 sq. ft.
PERMEABLE AREA (COVERED IN TURF)	1,000 sq. ft.
NUMBER OF UNITS	32
MONTHLY RENT	\$1,265 per unit

GI ECONOMICS BLDGS & SITES:

Smart Roof 2.0

(City of Amsterdam Example)

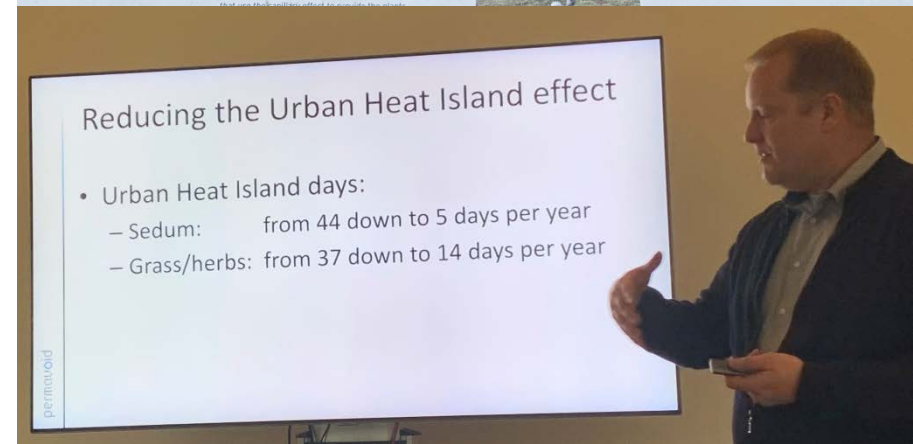
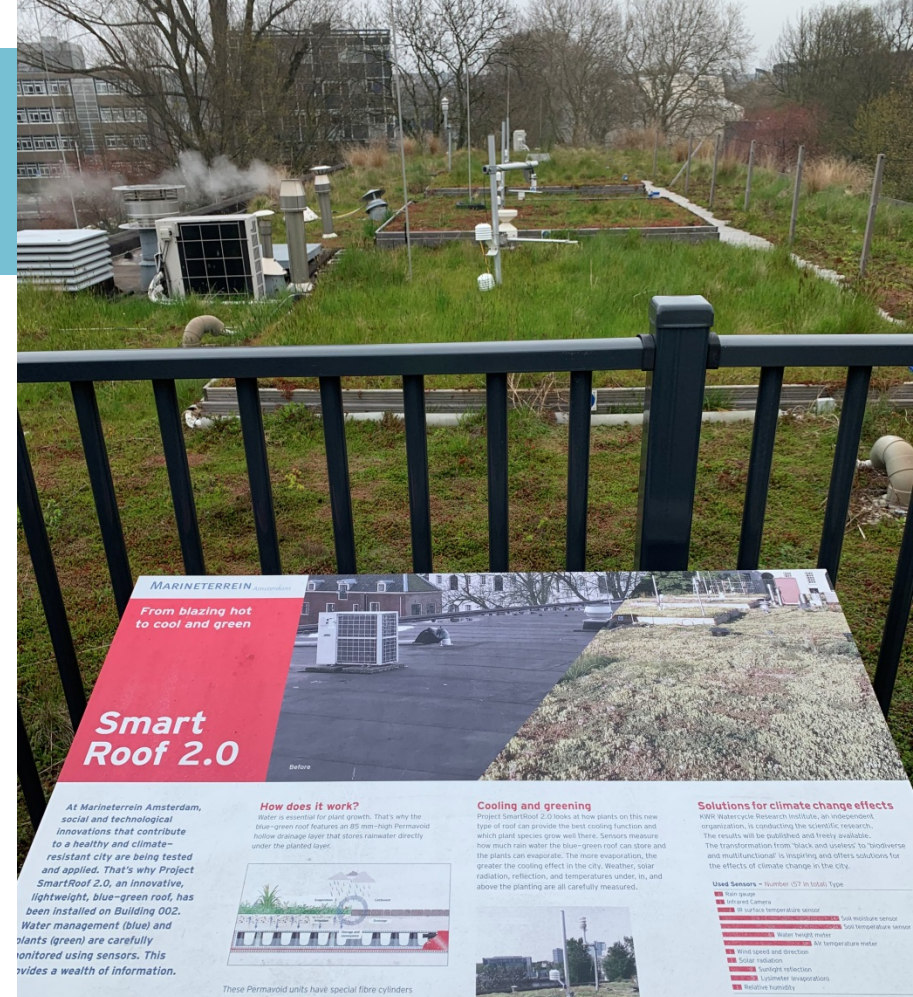


Blue-Green
Roofs in
Amsterdam are
designed to manage
between 60
and 150 mm of
rainfall per 24
hrs



The air
conditioning
units were no
longer needed
with blue-green
Smart Roof

Photo credits: Melina Scholefield. More info:
<https://www.marineterrein.nl/en/project/project-smartroof-2-0/>



Thank you



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