

Street Alternatives: Seattle Public Utilities Natural Drainage System Program

Seattle Public Utilities

Urbanization of Puget Sound

1972
1986
1996

Applied, Analysis Inc. --- <http://www.discover-aaai.com/index.htm>

Endangered and threatened species of Puget Sound –
orca, chinook (steelhead, chum, coho, etc.)

Natural Drainage Systems

**Tries to make
this...**
**...function like
this.**

Seattle's Natural Drainage System Program

City Right-of-Way

- Residential Neighborhood – NDS Grids
 - SEA Street Prototype
 - Cascade Prototype
 - Lessons Learned through projects

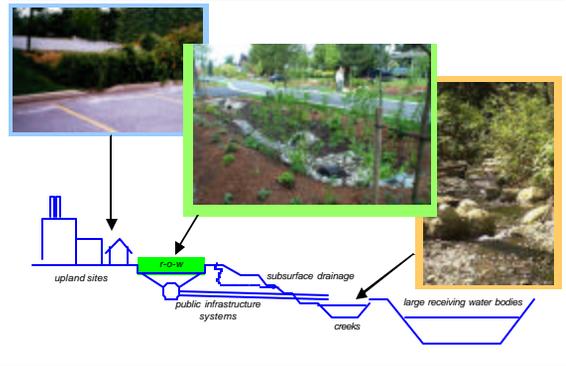
- High density Neighborhood– High Point
- Commercial Area – Swale on Yale

Private Property

- Private Parking Lots – Northgate Mall
- Stormwater Code Revisions to encourage LID
- Lakewood Pilot Project
- Private Incentives – RainWise Program

Tracy Tackett, Low Impact Development Program Manager

Opportunities within a watershed



Before

After

SEA St: 2nd Ave NW between 117th & 120th Streets, aerial looking north

Curvilinear Template



Existing Systems



Carkeek **Cascade** at NW 110th

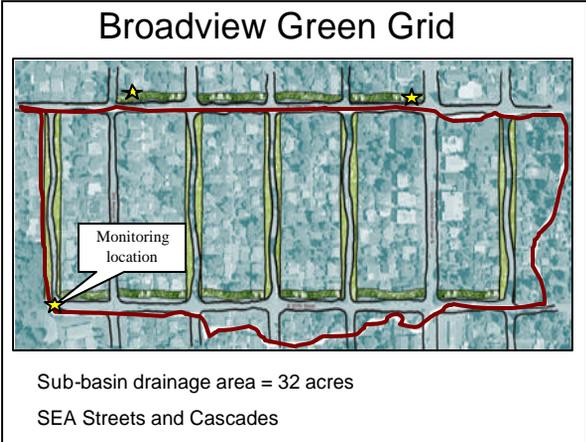
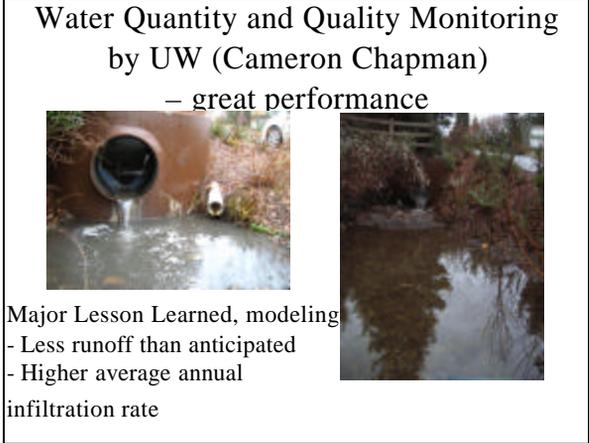
Combined with
flow through water
quality channel

Different from
SEA Street – lots
more water, steeper
slopes



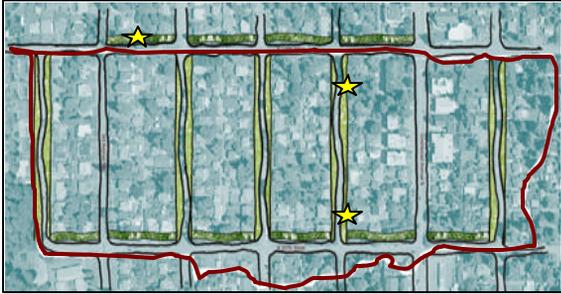
Major Lesson Learned, Street Guidelines







Major Lesson Learned, Native Soils



Sub-basin drainage area = 32 acres

Native Soil Infiltration Rates



Modified Full Scale Field Testing (PIT)

Field flexibility - Subsurface Pipe



Major Lesson Learned, Bioretention Soils

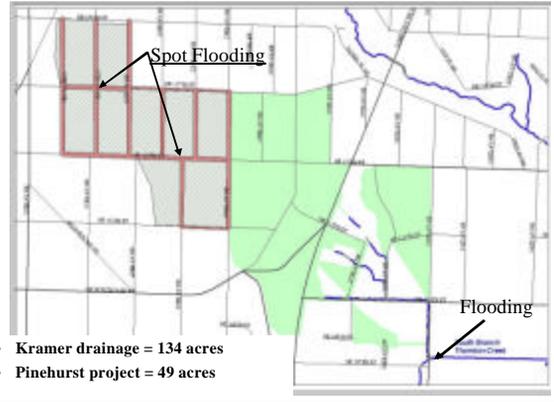


Major Lesson Learned, need better modeling



November 11?, 2004

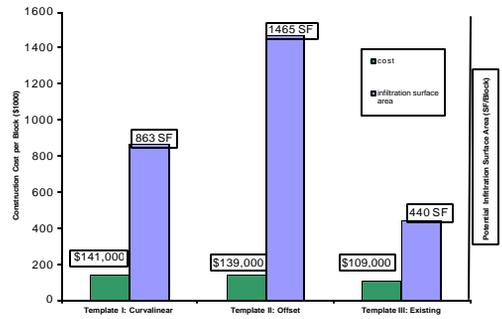
Pinehurst Project Area



Offset Template

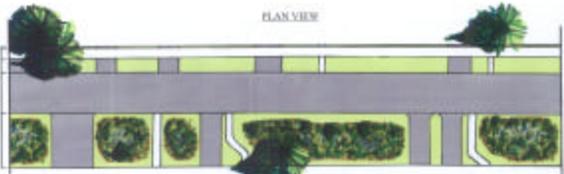


Block Scale Template Cost/Benefit Comparison





Construction Costs



\$280,000 for 660' block
 42% Stormwater elements (including soil)
 45% Street improvements (road, curb, sidewalk)
 13% Landscaping
 Note: correlates to approximate \$200/ LF for stormwater elements

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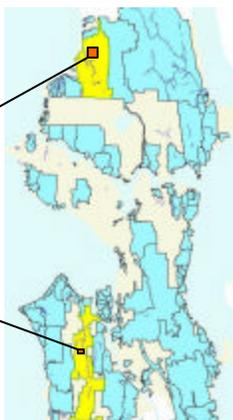
More Project Information:

<http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/util/naturalsystems/>

Natural System Program High Priority Watersheds

North:
Piper's Creek
Watershed

South:
Longfellow Creek
Watershed



Longfellow Creek Watershed

High Point Redevelopment

- 130-acre site
- new right-of-way
- 1,600 units
- 65% impervious area
- 9% of watershed



High Point Natural Drainage Strategies

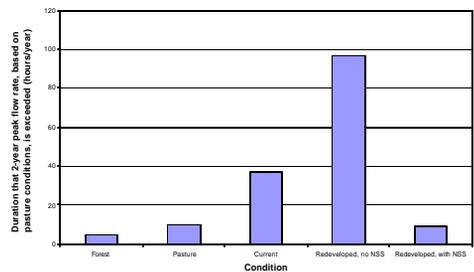
Housing: Block-level Design

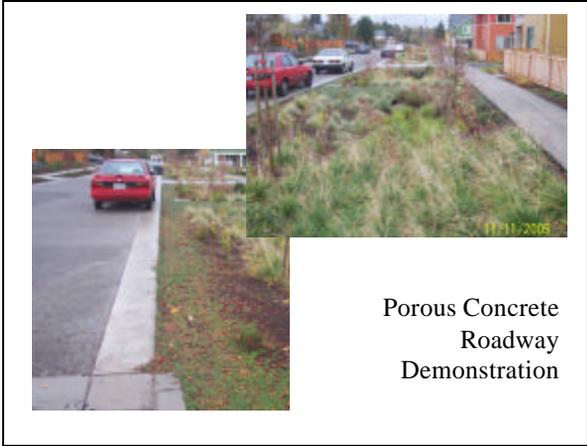


High Point Neighborhood



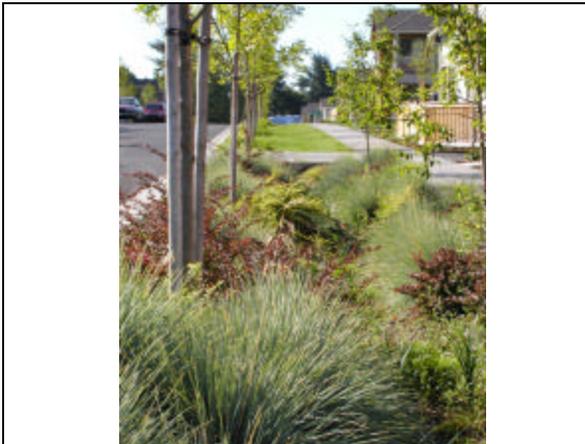
Case Study: High Point Redevelopment, Seattle, WA





Porous Concrete
Roadway
Demonstration





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Right-of-Way - Commercial Neighborhood



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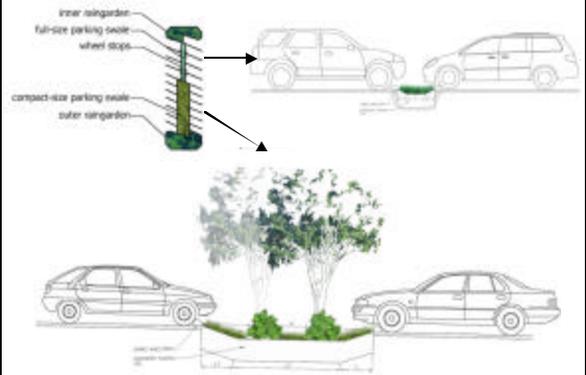
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Telescope Swale Details



Private Property: parking lots

Green Parking Lots

September 30, 2005

WHO SHOULD CONSIDER GREEN PARKING LOTS?

If you're looking for a cost-effective option for meeting landscaping and water quality requirements when building or redeveloping a parking lot, consider "going green."

WHAT ARE GREEN PARKING LOTS?

Green parking lots are a "rain" that is designed to infiltrate water into the ground by using permeable paving.

Natural Drainage Landscapes

Natural drainage landscapes include bio-swales, rain gardens, and permeable paving that can improve water quality and reduce runoff.

Bio-swales are open, linear channels that slow down water as it flows through vegetation to the discharge point. Although their width and depth vary, all bio-swales are designed to achieve infiltration, at a minimum they are 18 inches wide at the bottom and have a minimum slope of 2:1.

Rain gardens are shallow depressions in the landscape that are designed to catch and filter runoff. They are surrounded by permeable soil and vegetated with plants that are adapted to both wet and dry conditions.

http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/dpd/Sustainable_Building

Rainwise Incentives Program

- Rainwater cisterns
- Green roofs
- Biorientation
- Bioswales
 - Peak reduction
 - Peak and volume reduction
- Compost amended soil
- Porous pavement
- Reduction of impervious surface area

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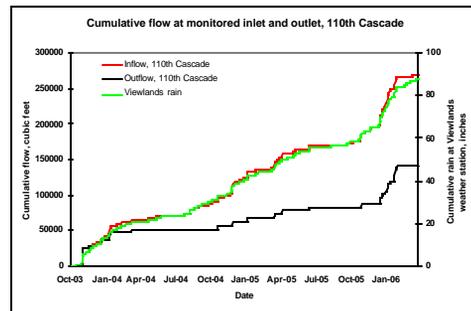
Major Lesson Learned, Stewardship



Water Quality Monitoring by UW

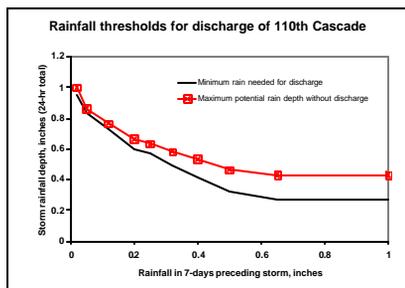


Results: runoff retention



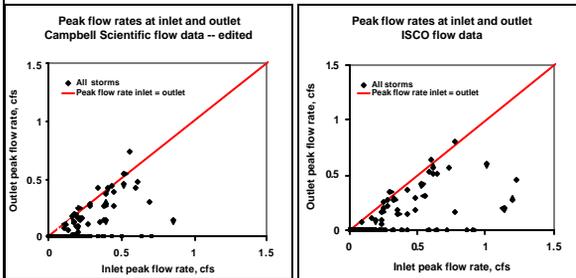
- System retains at least 48% of all inflows

Results: outlet hydrology



- Discharge in only 49 of 235 storms
- Fully retains storms up to 1" in dry conditions
- Fully retains storms up to 0.3" in any condition

Results – peak flow reduction



Water Quality Results:

Conservative estimates of percent reduction in mass loading

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Method 1</u>	<u>Method 2, 3*</u>
TSS	84 (72-92)	89, 86*
TN	63 (53-74)	67
TP	63 (49-74)	73
Copper	83 (77-88)	83
Zinc	76 (46-85)	84
Lead	90 (84-94)	89
Motor oil	92 (86-97)	93

Results: typical outflow quality from 110th Cascade (mg/L)

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Range</u>
TSS	10 – 40
TN	0.6 – 1.4
TP	0.09 – 0.23
SRP	0.02 – 0.05
Total copper	0.004 – 0.008
Dissolved copper	0.002 – 0.005
Total zinc	0.04 – 0.11
Dissolved zinc	0.02 – 0.06
Total lead	0.002 – 0.007
Dissolved lead	< 0.001
Motor oil	0.11 – 0.33

Porous Concrete Roadway

