

An aerial photograph of a suburban neighborhood with winding roads, green lawns, and clusters of houses. A semi-transparent rectangular box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the title and authors. In the bottom right corner, outside the box, is a small number '1'.

# One Stormwater RMLUI 2019

Ryan Taylor, Muller  
Barbara Chongtoua, UDFCD



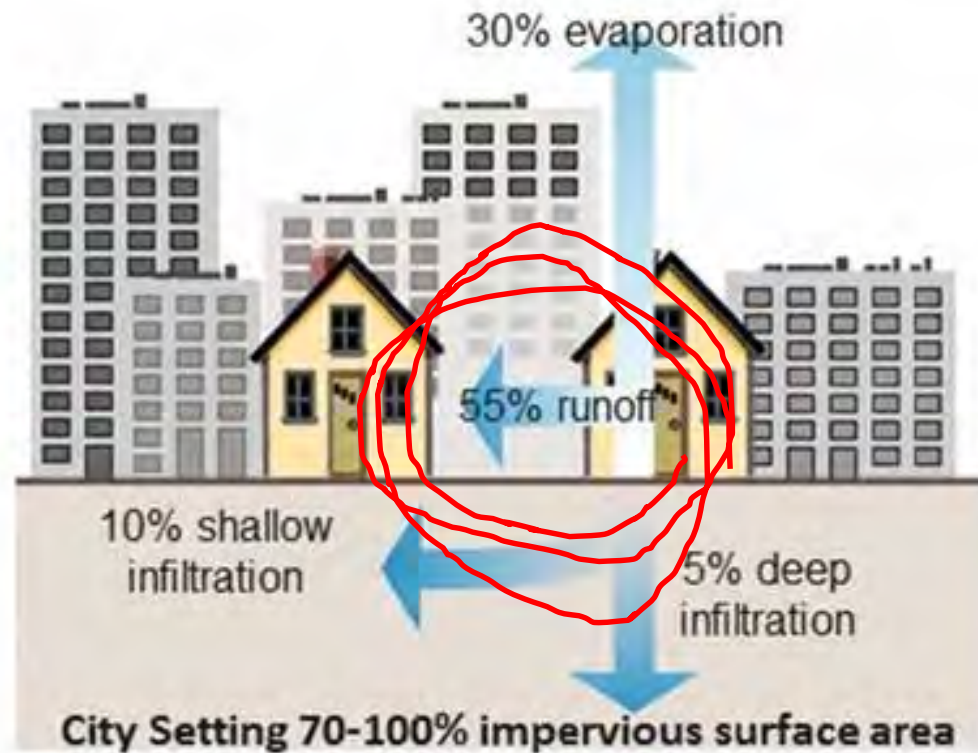
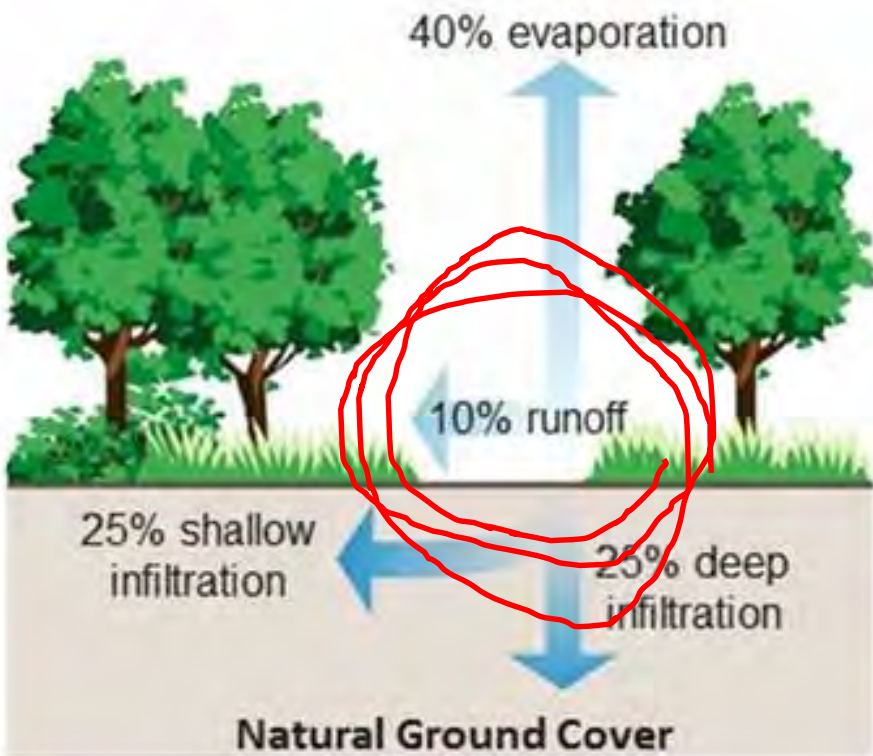
# One Stormwater

Natural Disasters Water Quality Storm Pipes  
Watershed Health Green Infrastructure  
Land Development  
Resilience Stream Health  
Water Quantity Flood Control  
Erosion and Sediment Low Impact Development  
Clean Water Act FEMA



# The Challenge

## NATURAL vs. URBAN STORMWATER DRAINAGE





# The Consequences





# The Consequences

**Health**

**Health**

**Health**

**Health**



# The Consequences

**Resilience**



**Resilience**



**Resilience**



**Resilience**





To overcome the challenge of  
“more water”



Regulations

Process

Technology

Science



**What percentage of the watershed  
do municipalities *build*?**

**5%**



**What percentage of the watershed  
is built by *others*?**

**95%**



# Regulations

Process

Technology

Science





Public Sectors



Private Sectors

# Common Vision















**Westerly Creek**







**Westerly Creek**



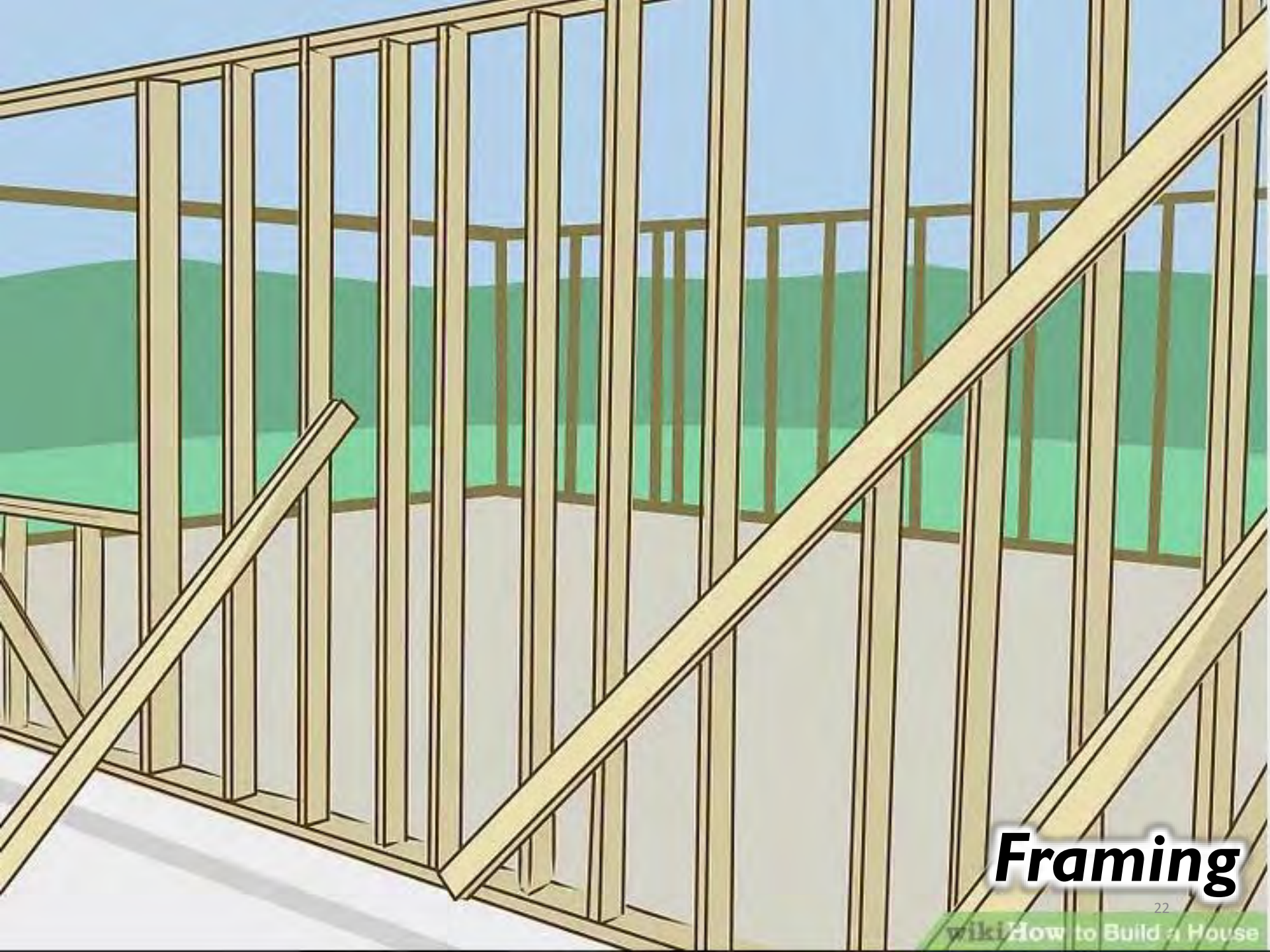






An illustration showing a cross-section of a foundation trench. The trench is lined with yellow formwork. Inside the trench, there are several horizontal and vertical yellow bars, likely rebar, forming a grid. The trench is filled with dark grey material, possibly concrete or soil. The surrounding ground is light brown and textured.

# **Foundation**



# Framing



# Plumbing

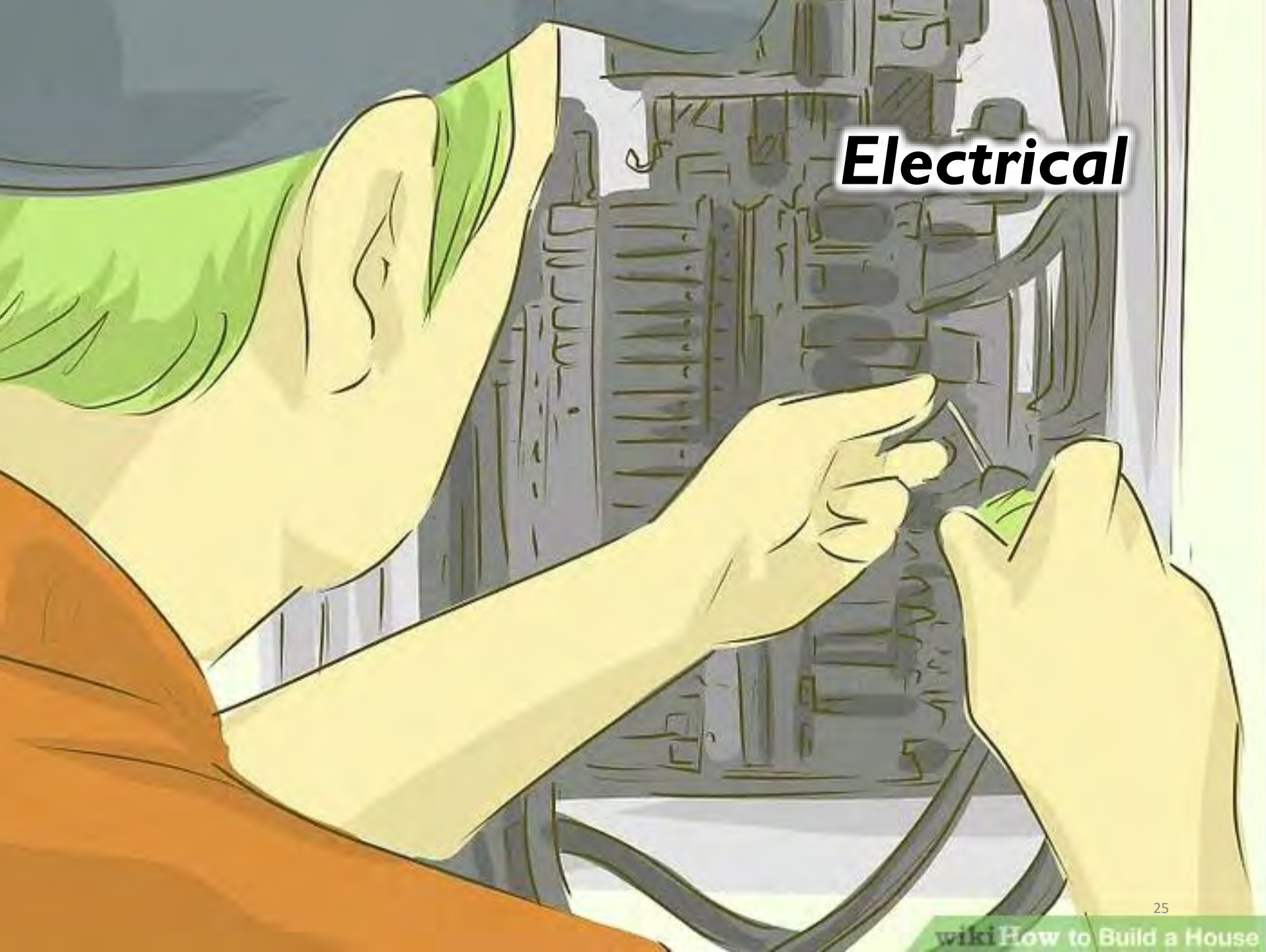




**HVAC**



# ***Electrical***





# ***Insulation***



26

# ***Interior Finishes***











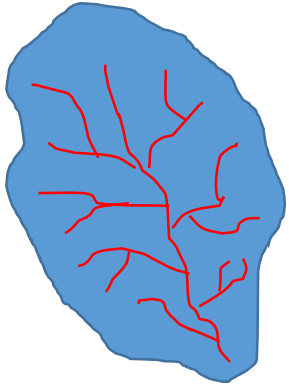
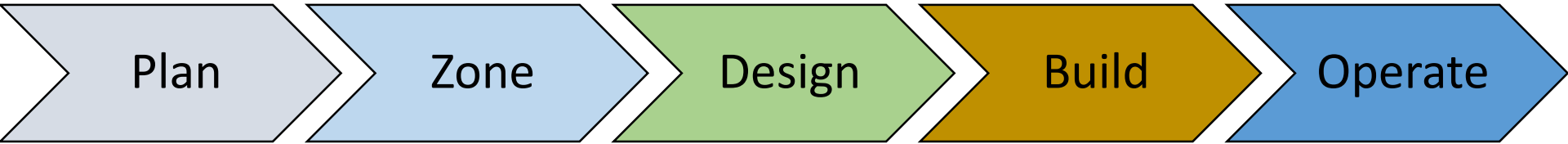
***Watershed Health***





**Stream Health**

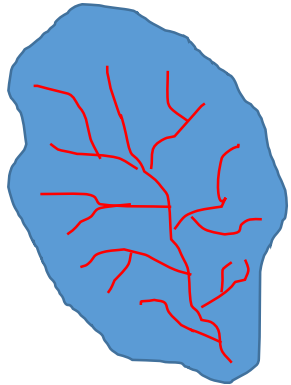
# *(re)*Build Out Process



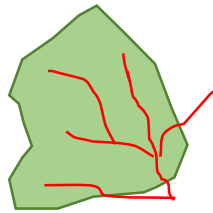
**City**



# *(re)*Build Out Process

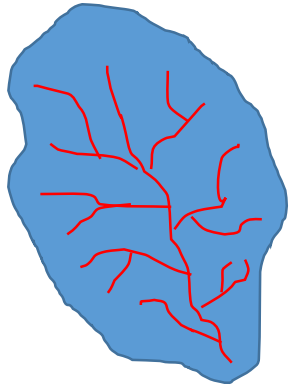


**City**

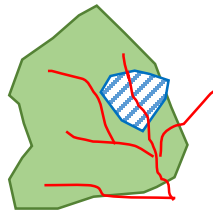


**Subdivision**

# (re)Build Out Process



City



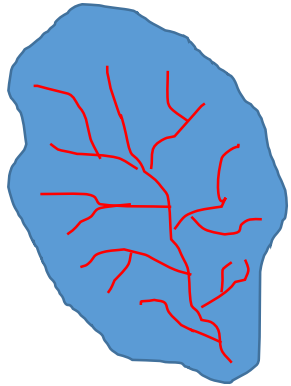
Subdivision



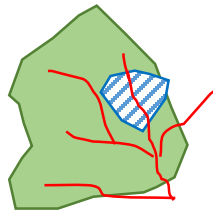
Neighborhood



# (re)Build Out Process



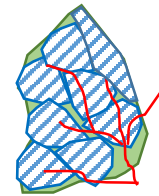
City



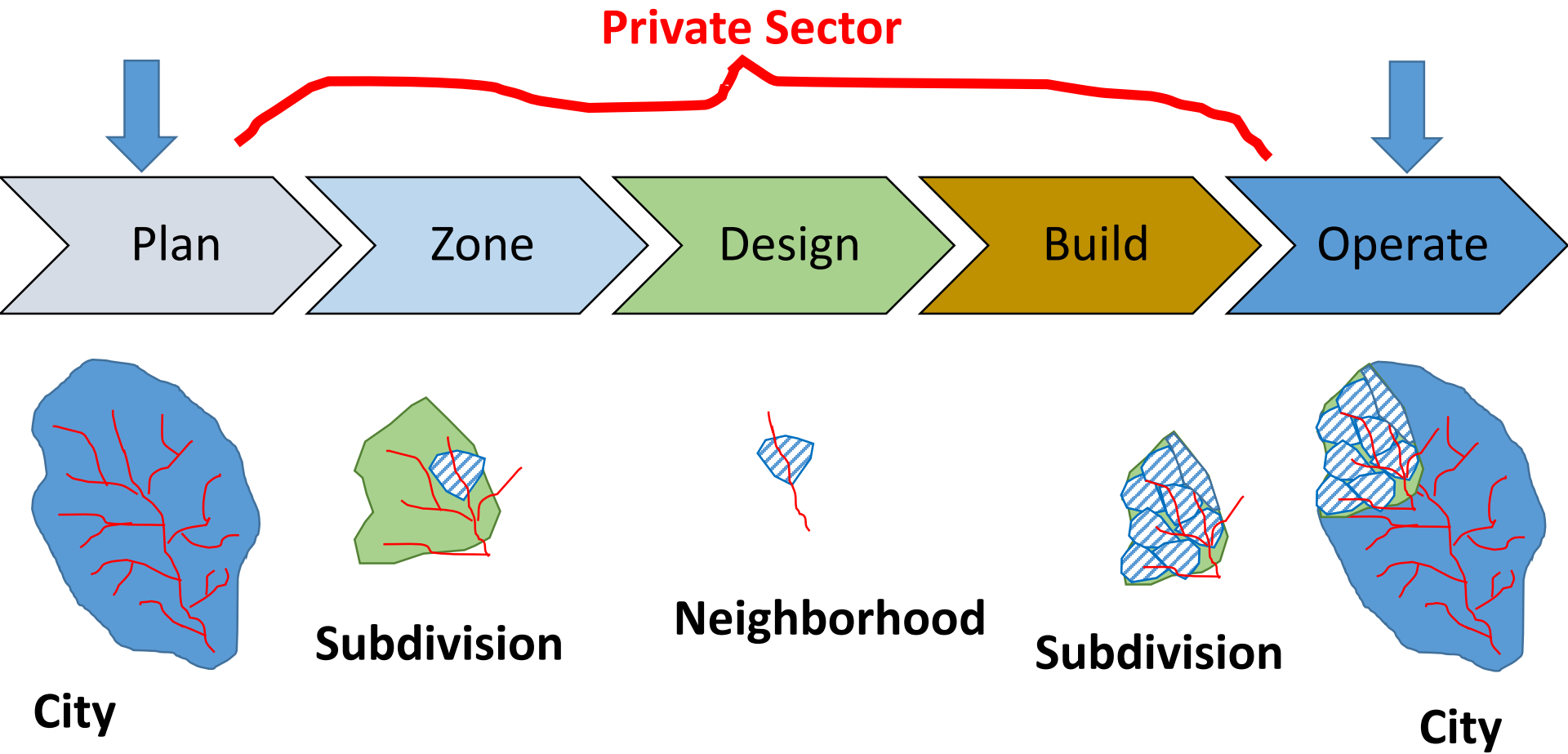
Subdivision



Neighborhood



Subdivision





An aerial photograph of a residential development. The image shows a winding road that curves through a grassy field. To the left of the road, there is a cluster of houses with dark roofs. The road continues to curve to the right, where it crosses a small stream via a bridge. The stream flows through a wooded area. The overall scene is a mix of developed and natural land.

# New Development Case Study *Process*



1937

**Little Dry Creek**



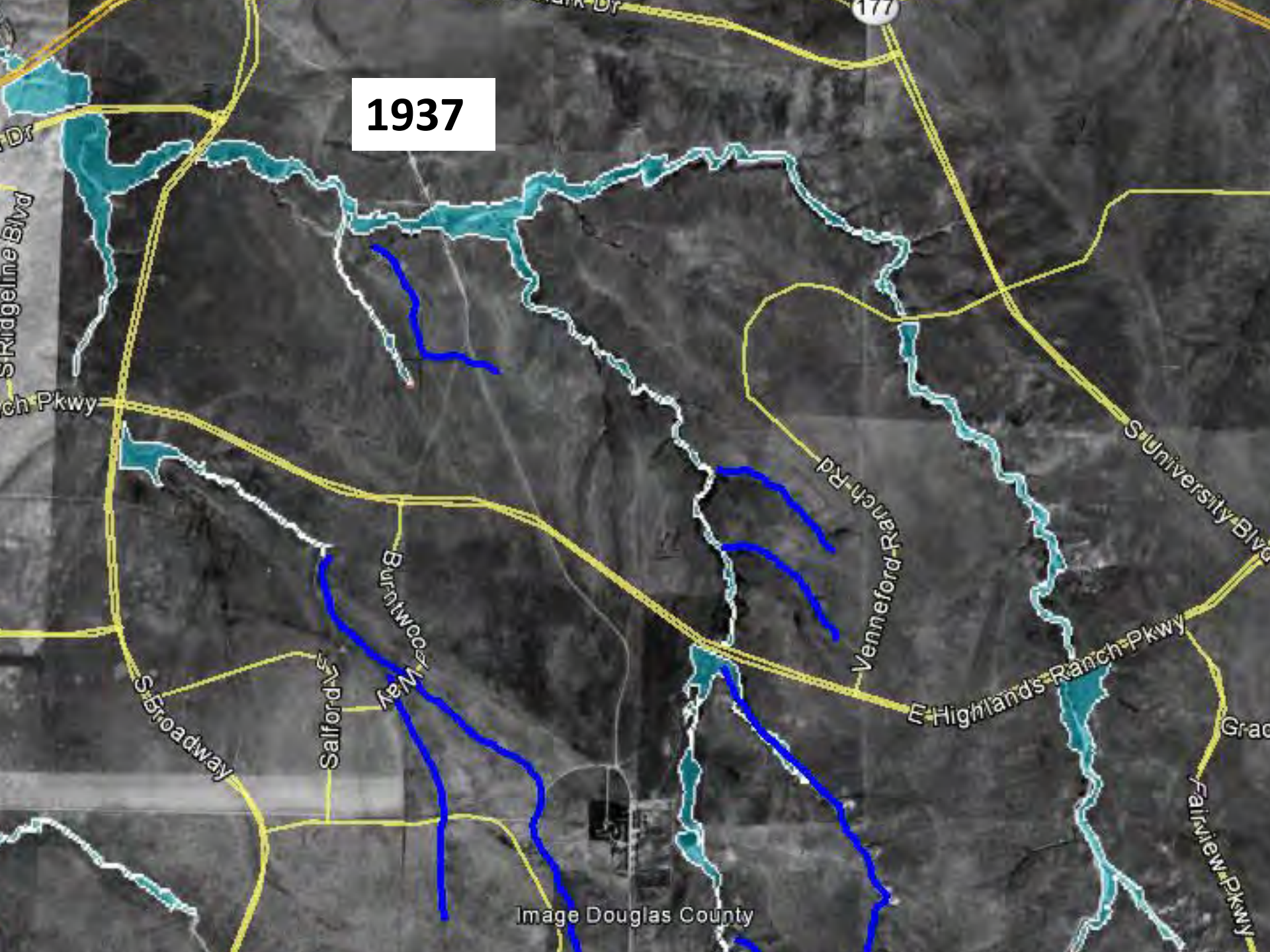
2015

**Little Dry Creek**



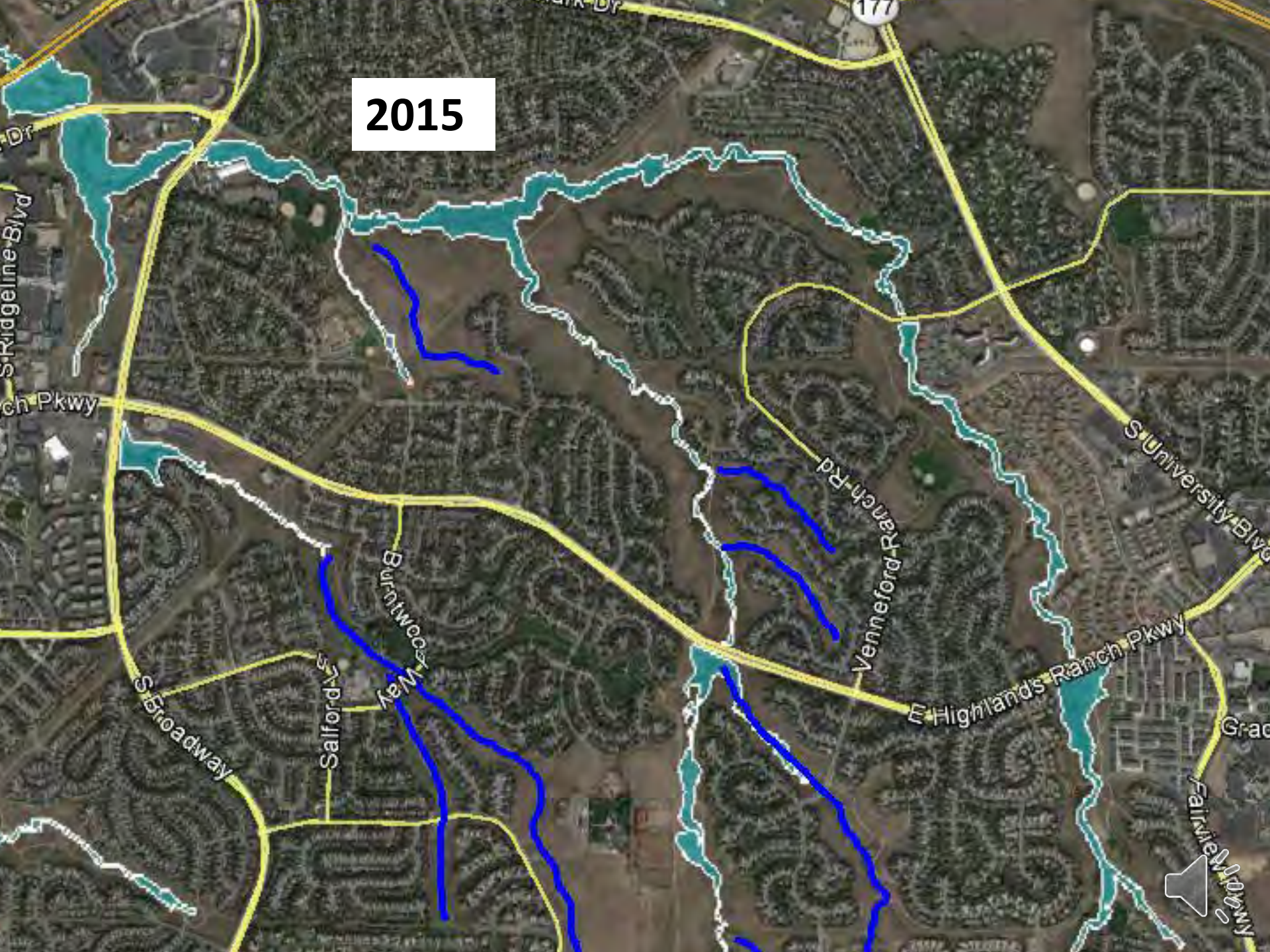


1937





2015













Oak Gulch Watershed

Oak Gulch (Mainstem)

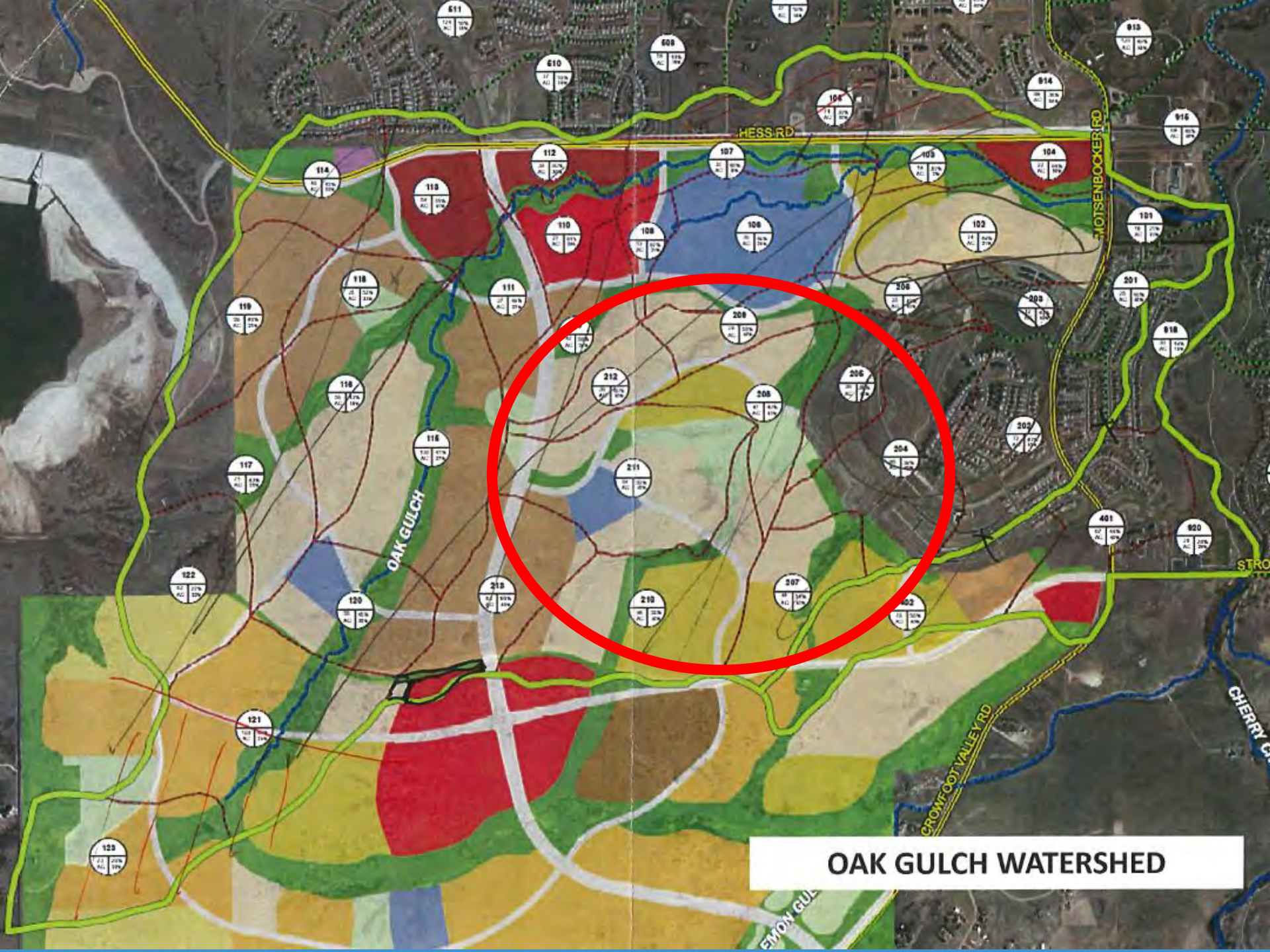
West Stroh Gulch Study Area

West Stroh Gulch (Mainstem)

43







OAK GULCH WATERSHED

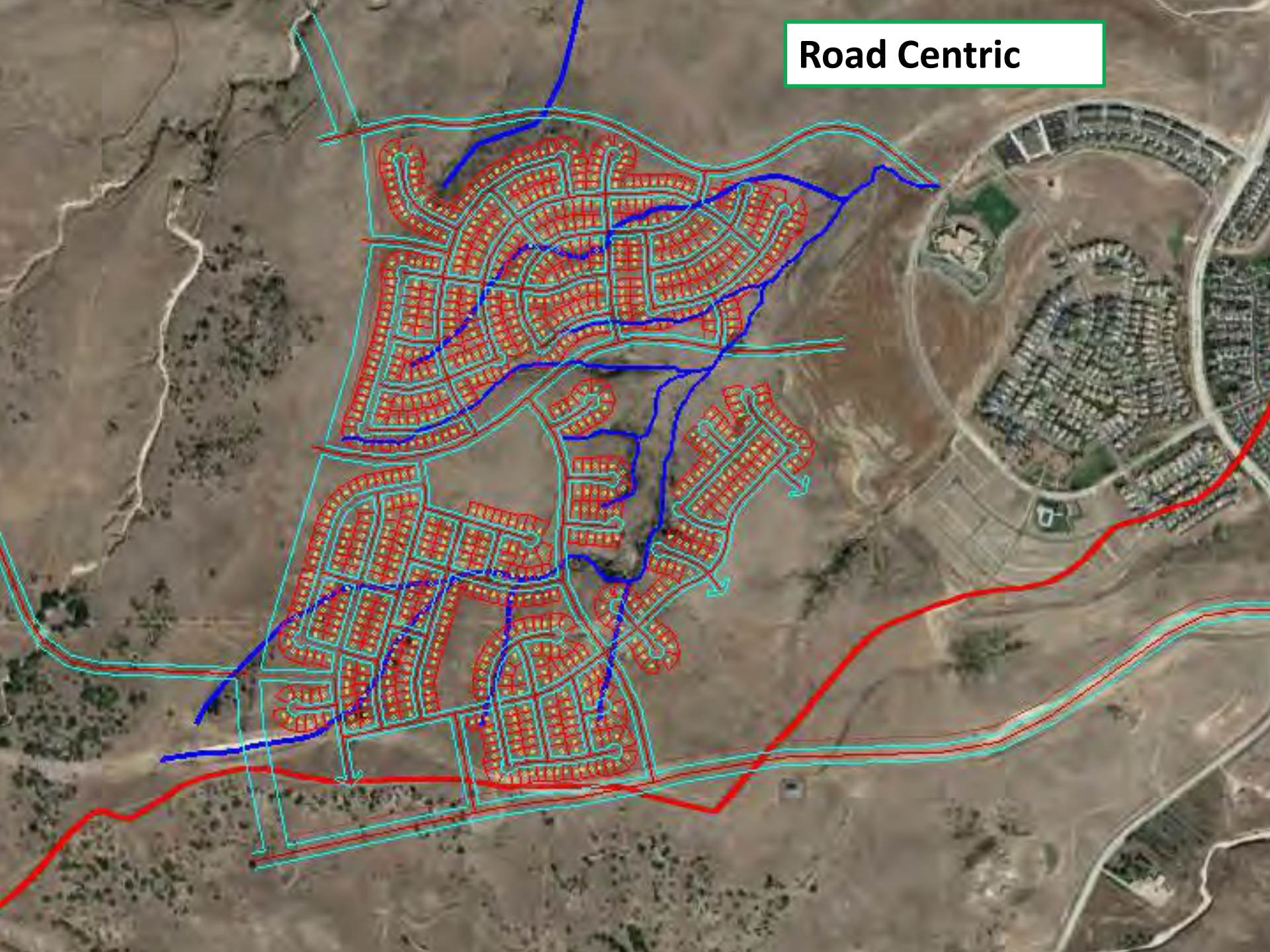


Undeveloped



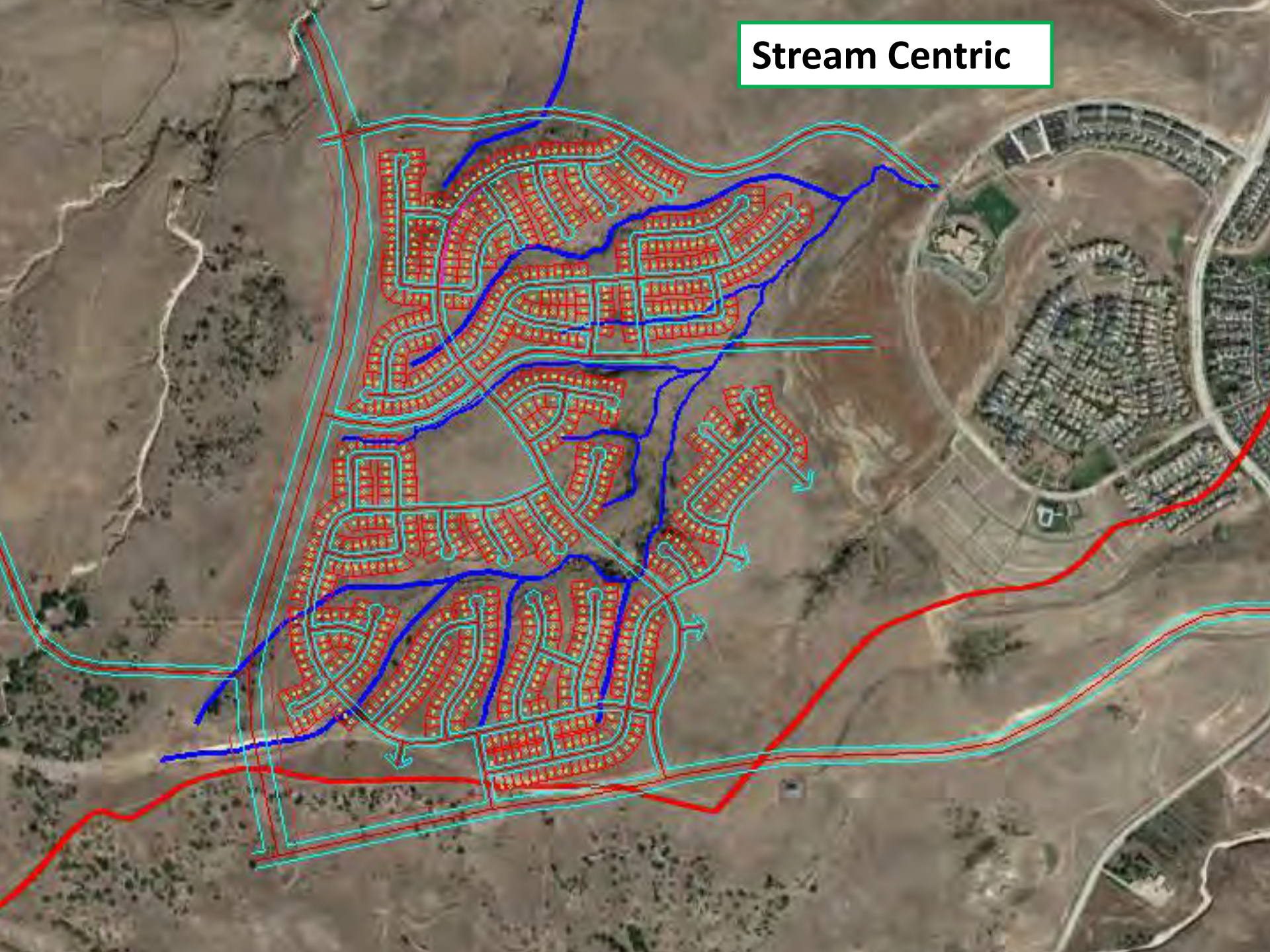


# Road Centric



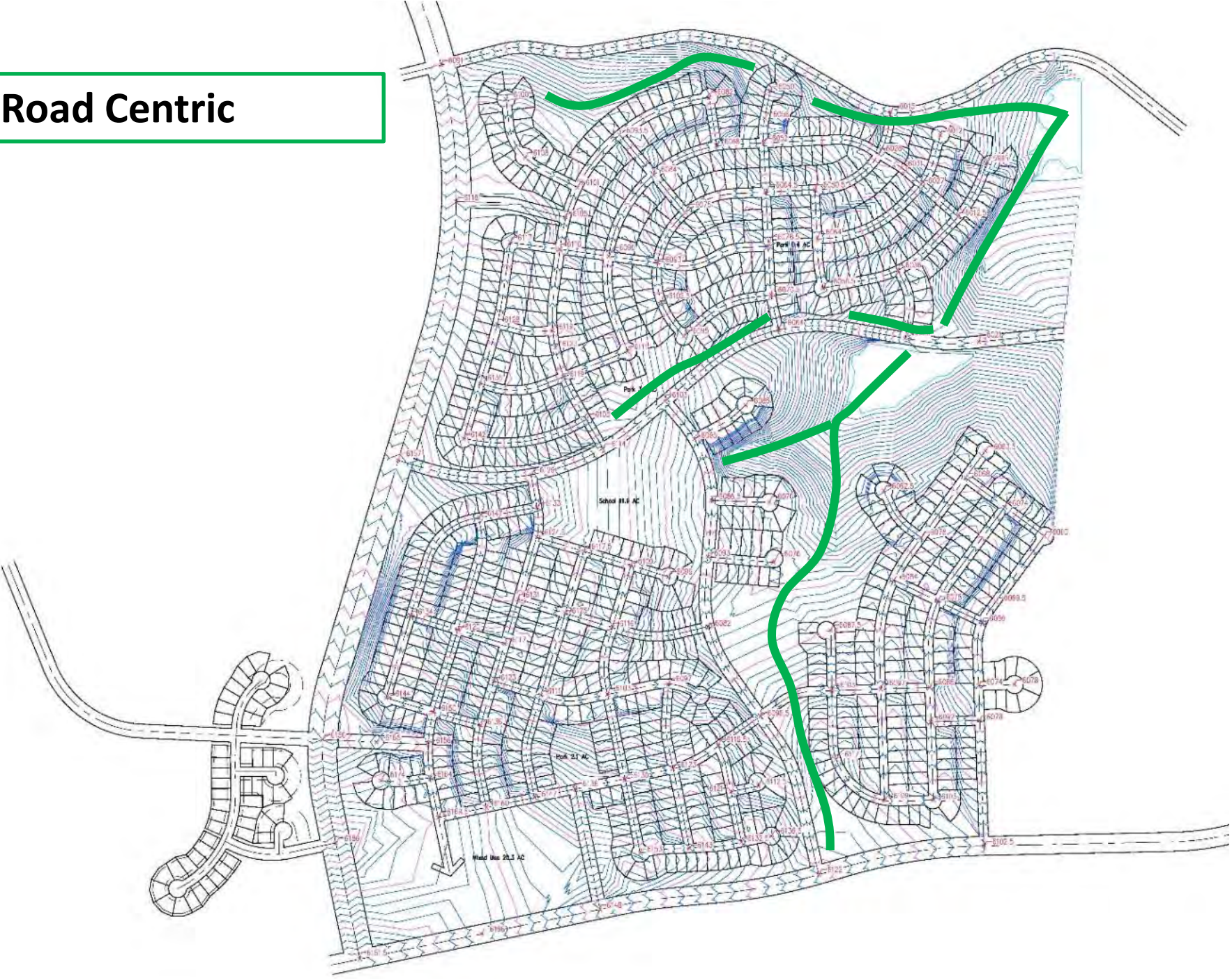


# Stream Centric



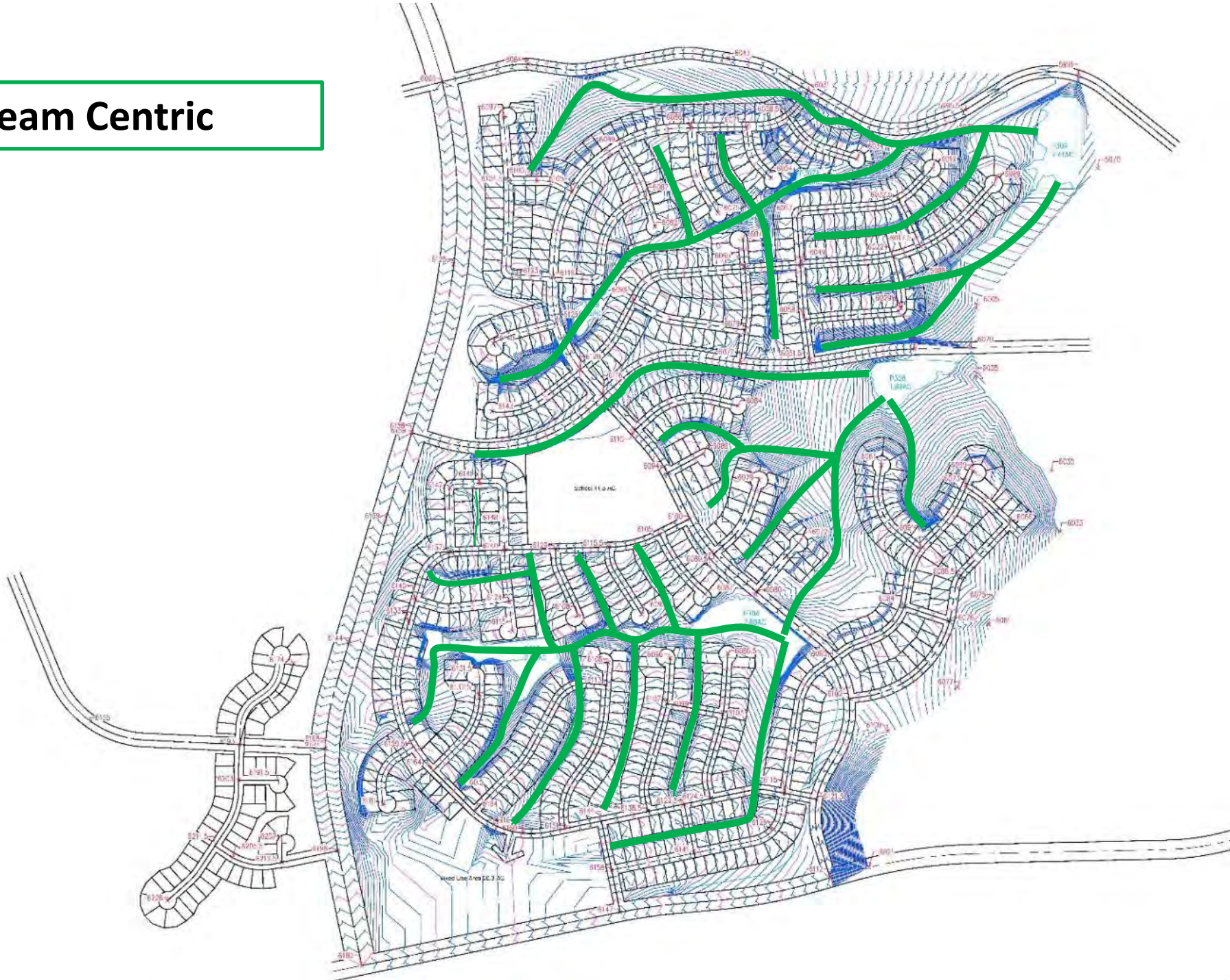


# Road Centric





# Stream Centric

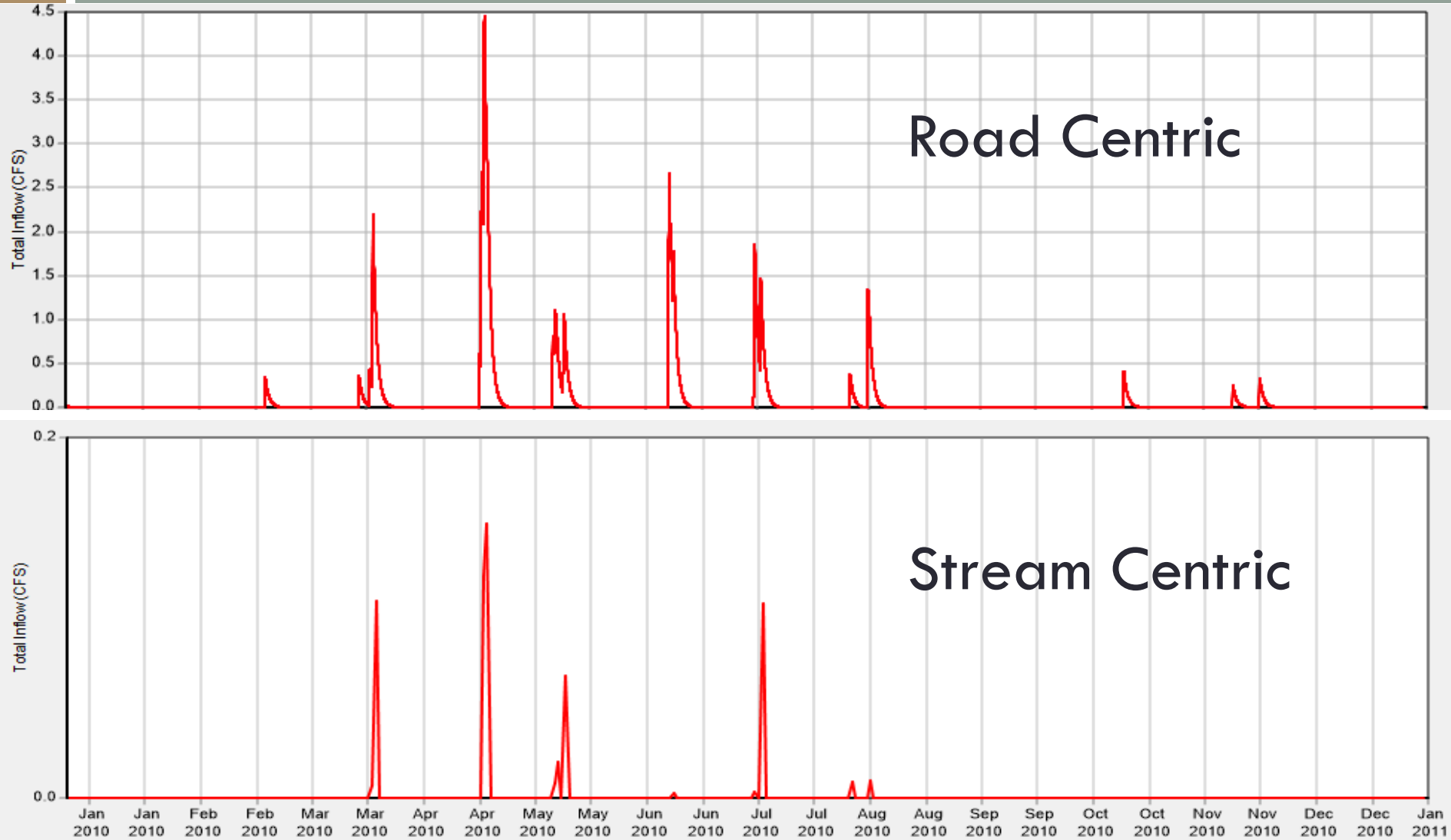






# Amount of Water

51





# Development Metrics

## Road Centric

**878 Lots**

320 (AC) Total Boundary

5.6 (AC) Park

11.9 (AC) School

20.3 (AC) Mixed Use

2.7 Gross Density (Units/Acre)

## Stream Centric

**797 Lots**

320 (AC) Total Boundary

5.6 (AC) Park

11.9 (AC) School

20.4 (AC) Mixed Use

2.5 Gross Density (Units/Acre)

ROAD CENTRIC

STREAM CENTRIC

EARTHWORK / EROSION CONTROL		DL	\$	8,237,200
PUBLIC ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS		ITS	\$	21,556,033
PARKS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION		I	\$	1,271,334
SIGNAGE & STRIPING			\$	503,706
DRAINAGE AND STORMWATER		IMPROVEMENTS	\$	1,005,200
SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS			\$	3,779,383
WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS			\$	8,325,552

76,500

73,000

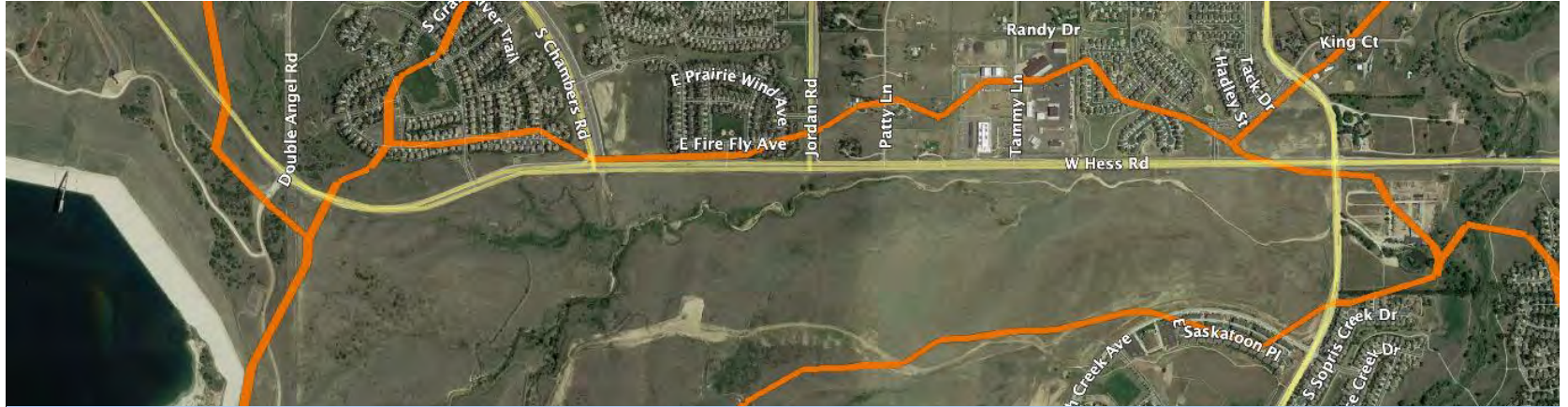




# Redevelopment Case Study

## Science and Technology





HOW IS THIS?




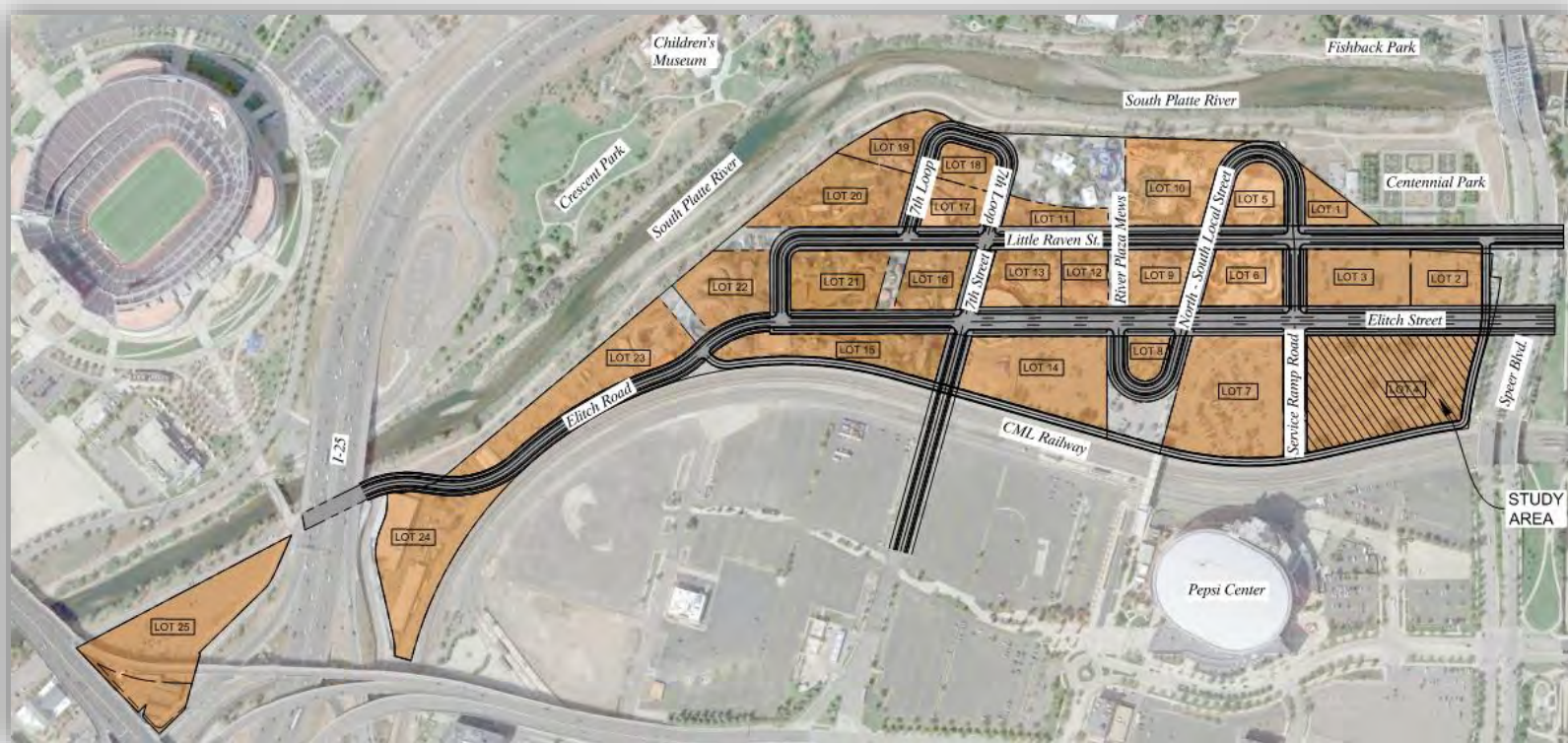






# ONE STORMWATER

- More efficient use of the watershed
  - Holistic design approach to stormwater management
- 
- Benefit the receiving waters
  - Strategic use of the river corridor
  - More effectively manage land use and community amenities
  - Allows for site scale flexibility in design





# DESIGN APPROACH

## NATURAL vs. URBAN STORMWATER DRAINAGE



VOLUME MANAGEMENT

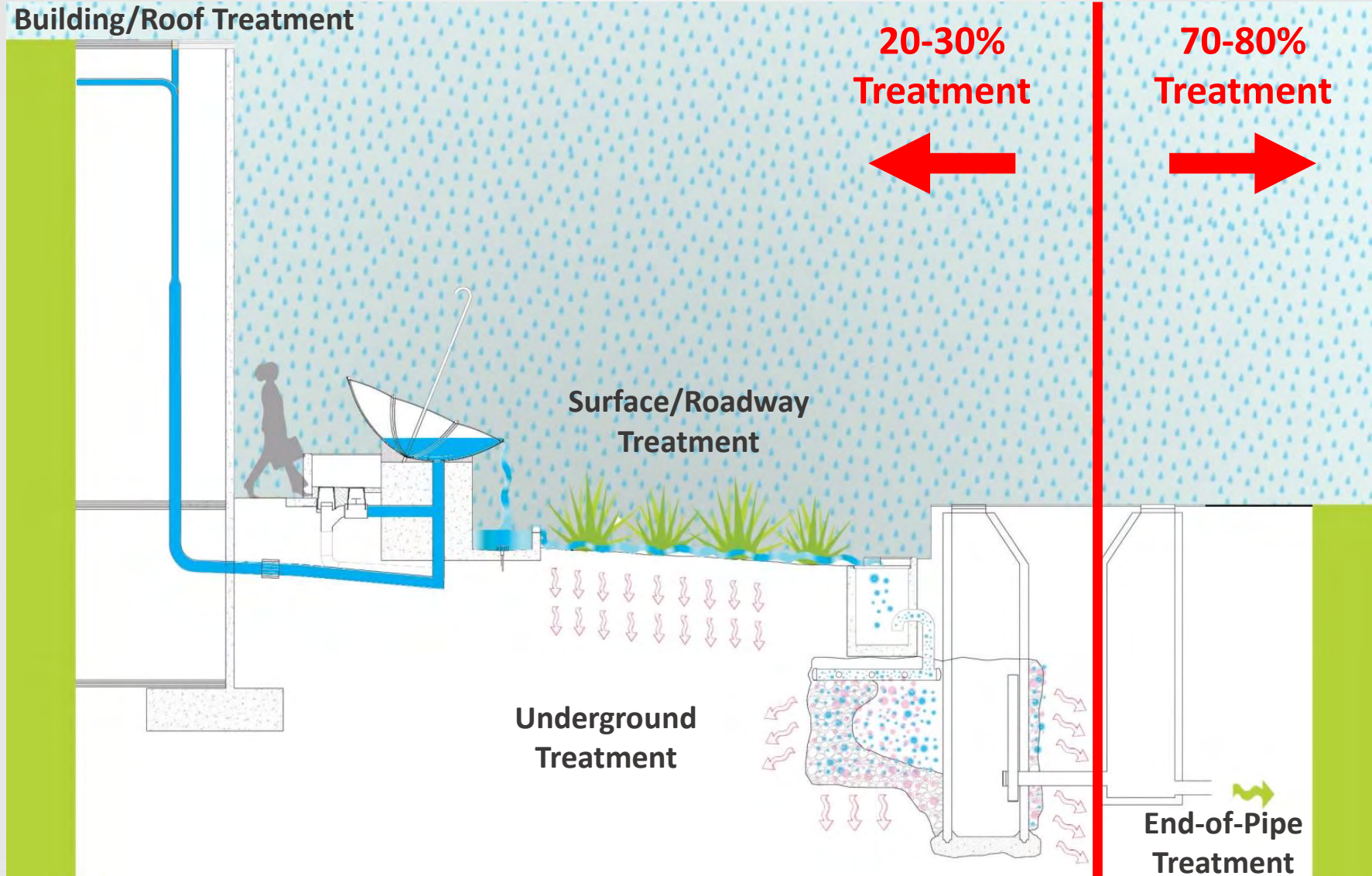


WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT



PEAK FLOW REDUCTION

# DESIGN APPROACH





# DESIGN APPROACH

## WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?



**Minimize Impervious Area**



**Increase Tree Health**



**Cool Roofs**



**Trash/Debris Collection**



**Vegetated Streetscapes**

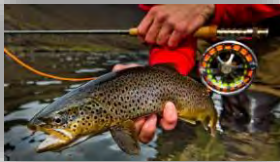


**Infiltration/Storage**



# DESIGN APPROACH

## WHAT IS THE RESULT AT THE RIVER CORRIDOR?





# POLICY AND CRITERIA



## Goal 3: Use Stormwater as a Design Element

Unlike piped systems that hide water beneath the surface and work independently of site topography, infiltration systems can work with natural landforms and land uses to become a major site design element. When stormwater management is considered during the conceptual design phase, the infiltration and drainage system can suggest building footprints and circulation routes. In this way, the drainage pattern helps generate the urban form, creating a more aesthetically pleasing relationship to the natural features of the site.

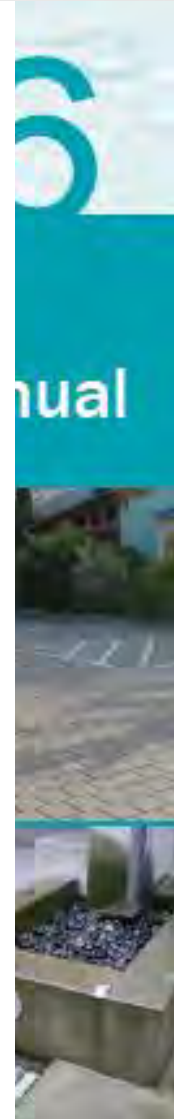


The drainage system can be integrated into development plans to provide multiple project benefits:

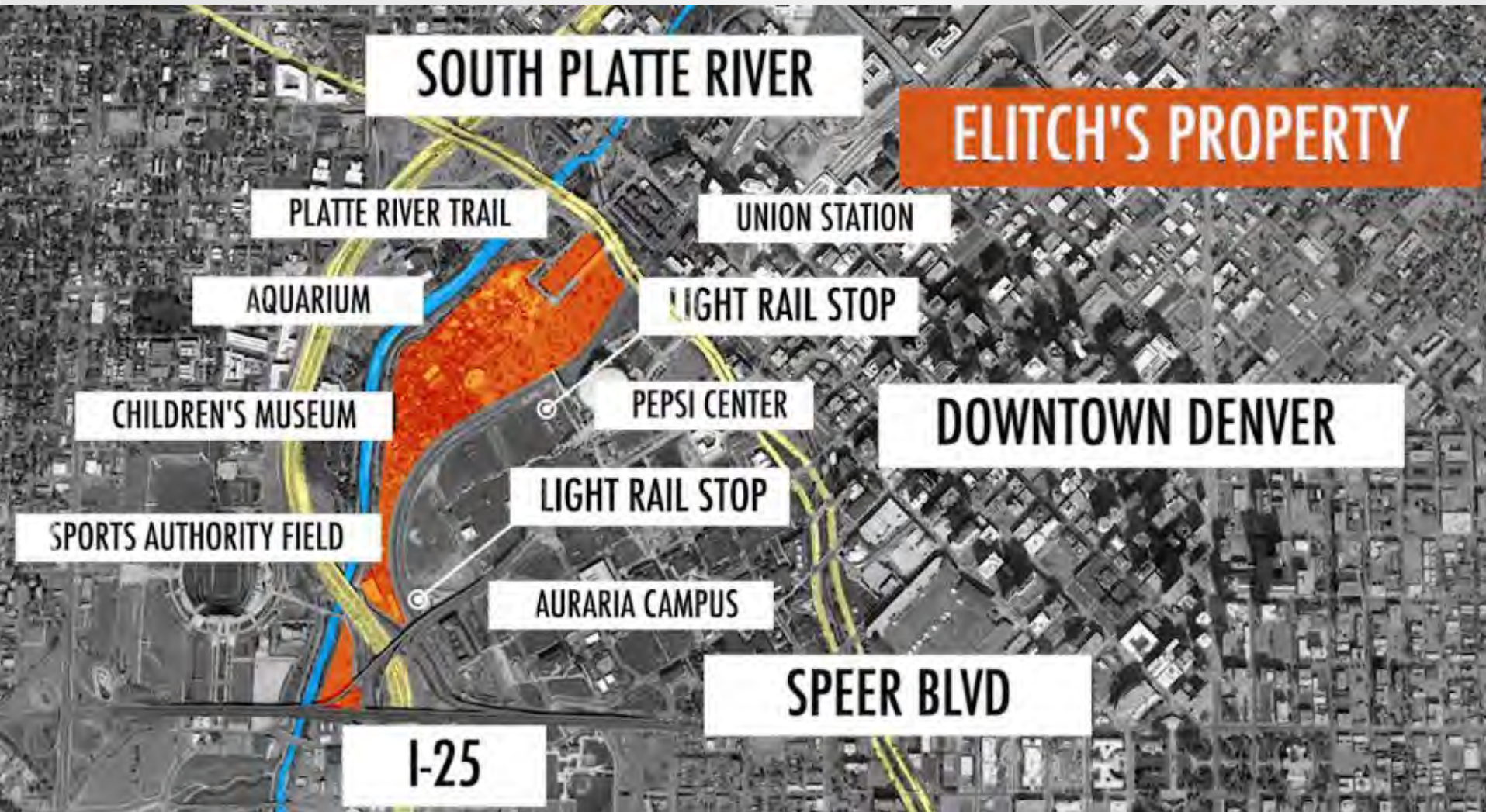
- Improve site aesthetics.
- Provide recreational opportunities.
- Maximize land values.
- Improve project marketability.
- Help meet landscape and screening requirements.
- Provide wildlife habitat.
- Provide environmental education for employees, visitors, and the public.



Fencing or hiding stormwater facilities out of view not only precludes the opportunity to create an aesthetically pleasing site design, but also sends the message that stormwater is an attractive nuisance. While there are legitimate concerns for safety and liability, these concerns can usually be resolved with careful design consideration, such as specifying shallow facility depths with gentle side slopes.



# ULTRA URBAN CASE STUDY: RIVER MILE REDEVELOPMENT



[WWW.RIVERMILEDENVER.COM](http://WWW.RIVERMILEDENVER.COM)



# ULTRA URBAN CASE STUDY: RIVER MILE REDEVELOPMENT



# ULTRA URBAN CASE STUDY: RIVER MILE REDEVELOPMENT

## DEVELOPMENT GOALS

### Smart Growth

*support the City's environmental initiatives*

### Connectivity

*technology, mobility, public access*

### Sustainable Community

*social, economic and environmental balance*

### Inclusivity

*open, diversified, a place for everyone*

### Urban Scale

*critical mass essential to a strategic solution*

### High Design

*attention to detail*

### Human Scale

*people-friendly, inviting*

### Very Denver

*active lifestyle, health and wellness, connection to nature*

### Mixed Use

*residential, commercial, retail, entertainment, education*

### Reclaim the River

*re-imagine and revitalize*



# ULTRA URBAN CASE STUDY: RIVER MILE REDEVELOPMENT

## DEVELOPMENT GOALS

### COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Affordable housing

One mile of South Platte River improvements

Three riverfront parks

137,900 sf of public space - recreation center, daycare, school

Regional flood control improvements

Two bike and pedestrian crossings of the South Platte River

New bridge crossing of CML Rail at 7th Street

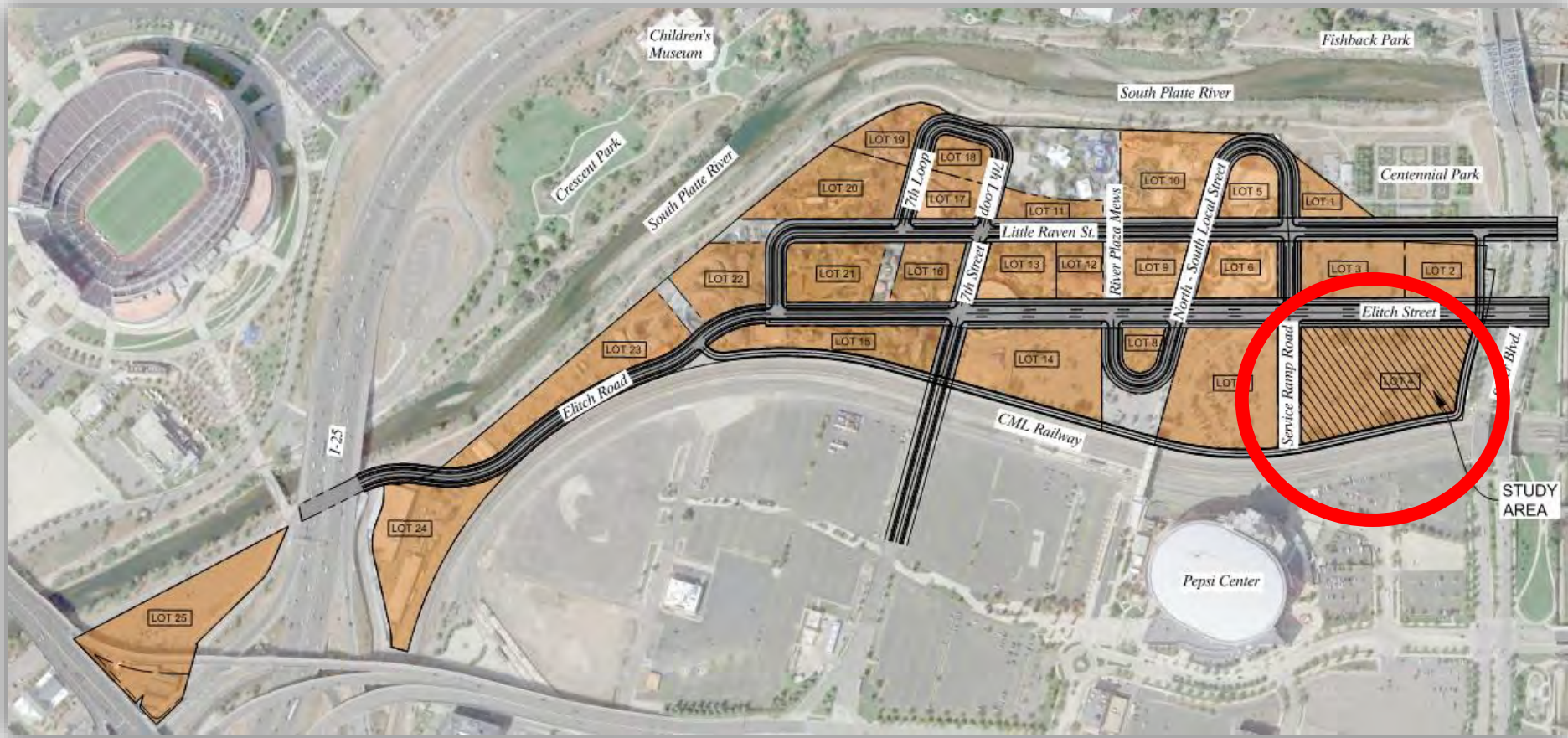
Pedestrian tunnel under Speer Blvd.

Two new pedestrian crossings over CML at light rail stations

Horizontal city improvements - including dedicated bike lanes

# ULTRA URBAN CASE STUDY: RIVER MILE REDEVELOPMENT

## HOW DO WE ACCOMPLISH AN HOLISTIC DESIGN APPROACH?





# ULTRA URBAN CASE STUDY: RIVER MILE REDEVELOPMENT

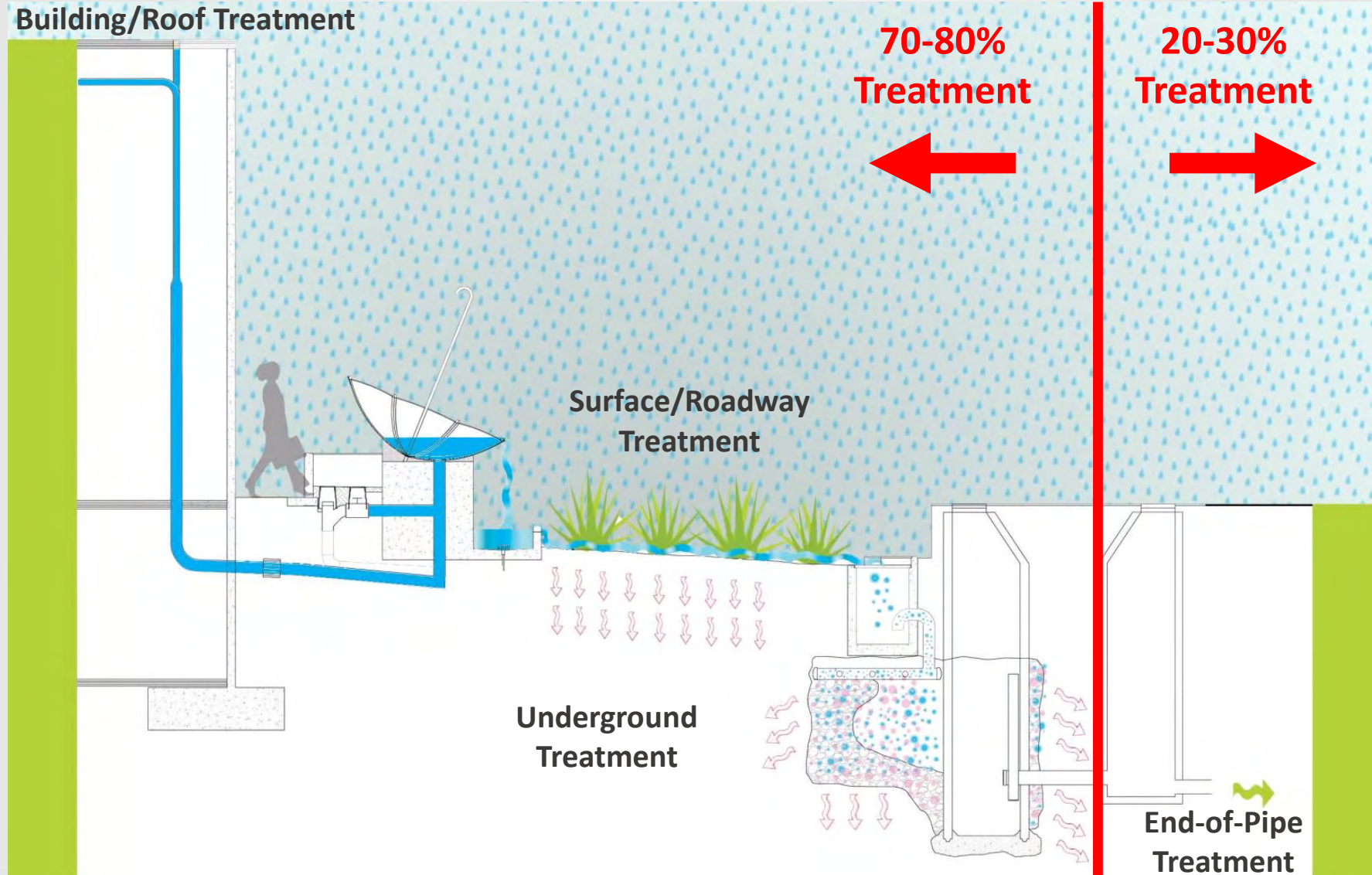
## HOW DO WE ACCOMPLISH THIS WATERSHED MANAGEMENT APPROACH?

- Key Components
  - Building/roof footprint
  - Right-of-way (curb to building face)
  - Roadway limits
- Goals
  - Holistic design approach
  - Design flexibility
  - Runoff volume reduction
  - Infiltration and WQ
  - Meet regulations



Let's meet the INTENT  
of the regulations

# TREATMENT “TRAIN” DESIGN APPROACH

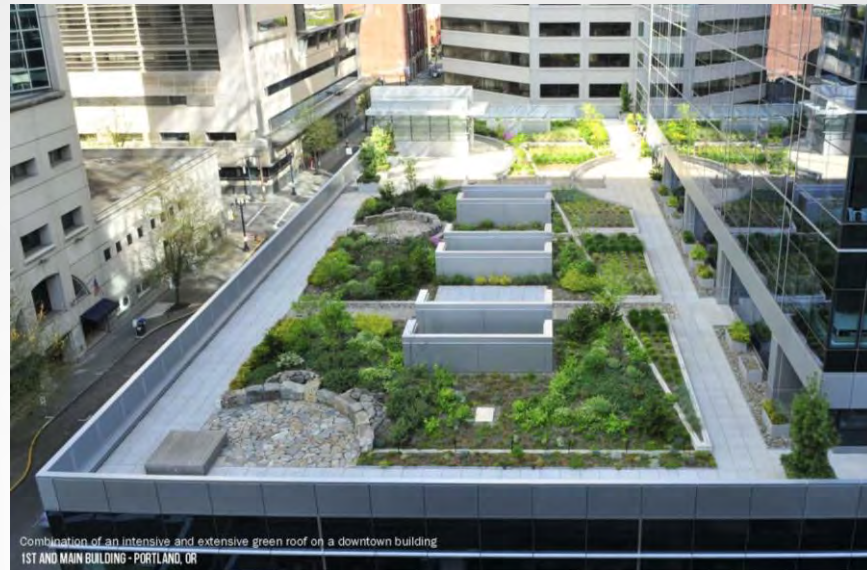




# TREATMENT “TRAIN” DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

## Building & Roof

- Green/Blue Roof
- Aesthetic
- Functional
- Social
- Improve quality of life
- Provide economic opportunities



# TREATMENT “TRAIN” DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

## Right-of-way Pedestrian Zone

- Multi-functional & Multi-modal
- Aesthetic
- Provide balance and efficient use of space
- Improve safety

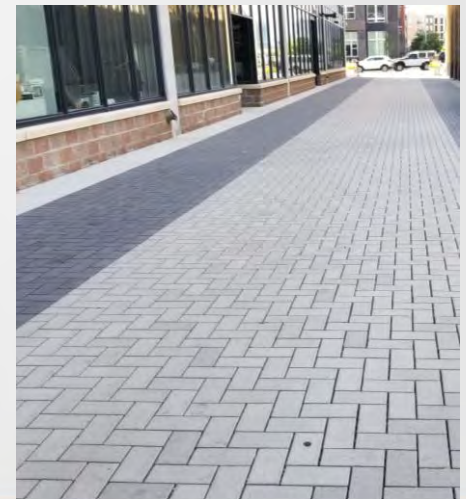




# TREATMENT “TRAIN” DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

## Surface Treatment

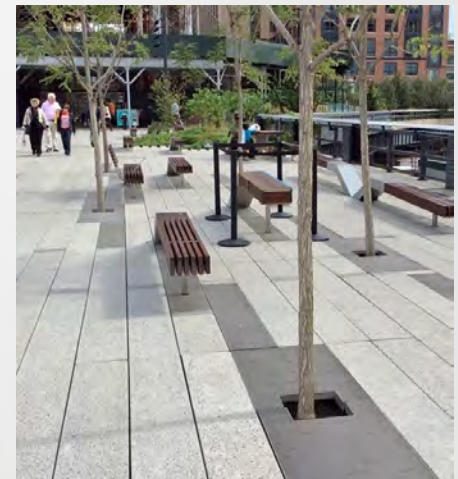
- Multi-functional
- Flexible & modular
- Provide context
- Aesthetic
- Convey stormwater to treatment facilities



# TREATMENT “TRAIN” DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

## Tree Wells

- Versatile & Flexible
- Low Maintenance
- Improve tree health
- Runoff reduction





# TREATMENT “TRAIN” DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

## Underground Treatment

- Multi-functional
- Low Maintenance
- Promote Infiltration & improve tree health
- Runoff reduction
- Work with pedestrian mobility



# TREATMENT “TRAIN” DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Pedestrian Zone Context

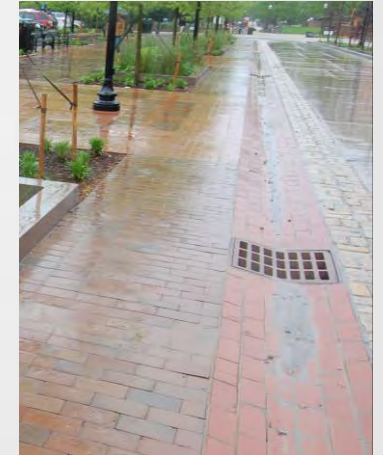
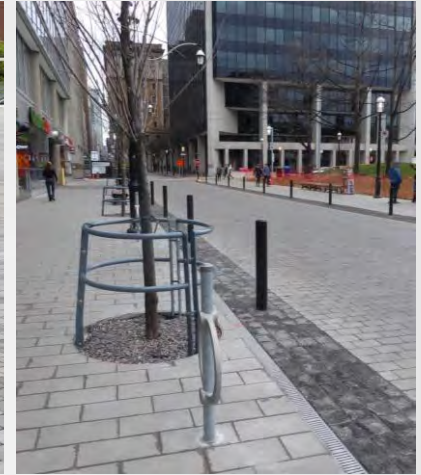




# TREATMENT “TRAIN” DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

## Roadway Treatment

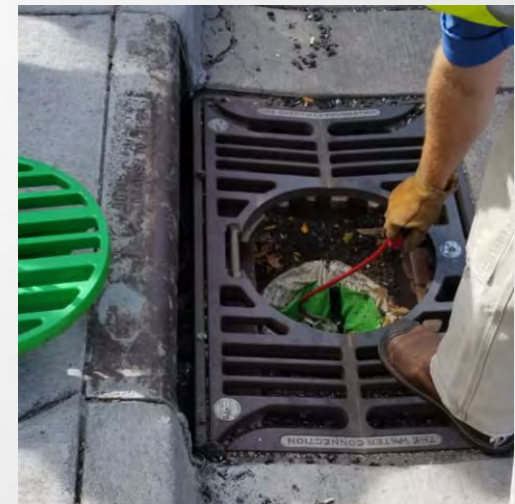
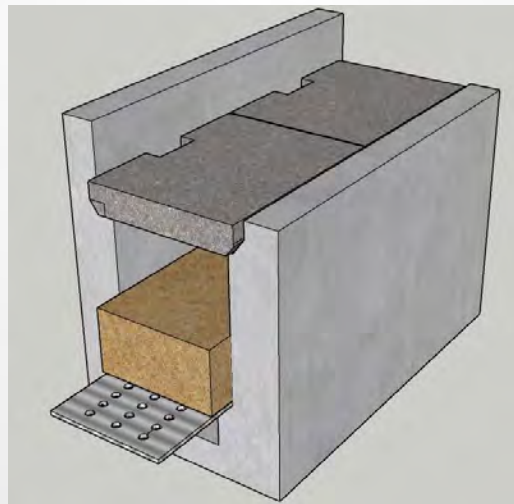
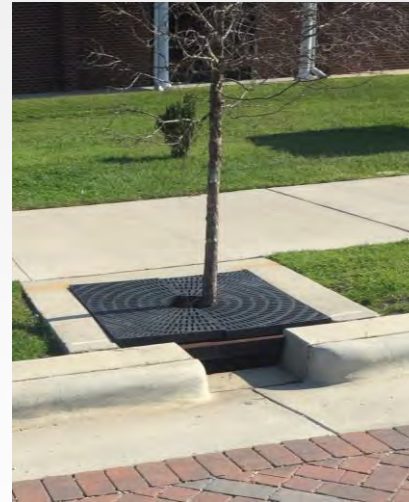
- Multi-modal
- Low Maintenance
- Pedestrian Safety
- Stormwater conveyance



# TREATMENT “TRAIN” DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

## Inlet Options

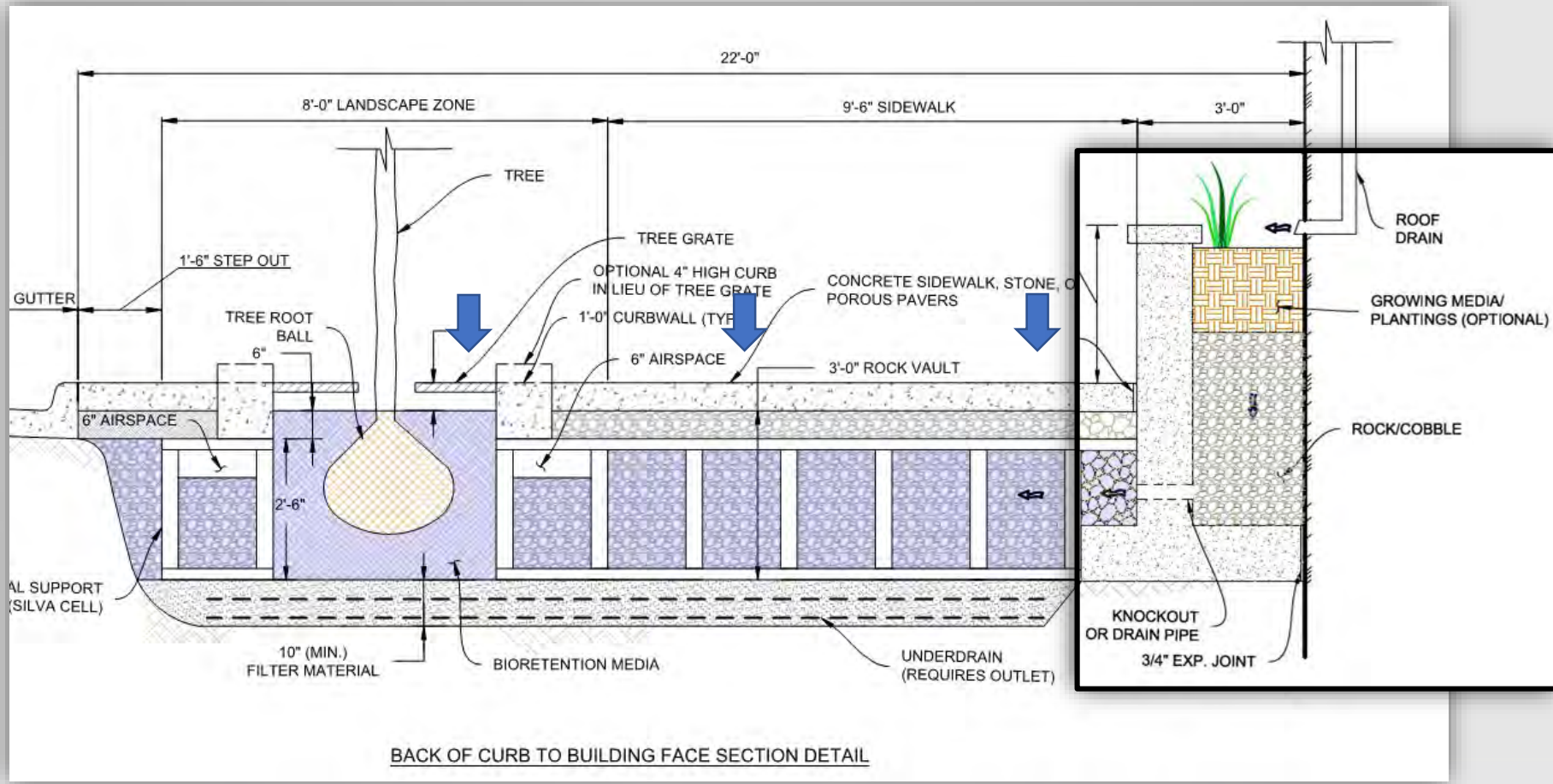
- Design flexibility
- Low Maintenance
- Pedestrian Safety
- Stormwater conveyance
- Trash Collection





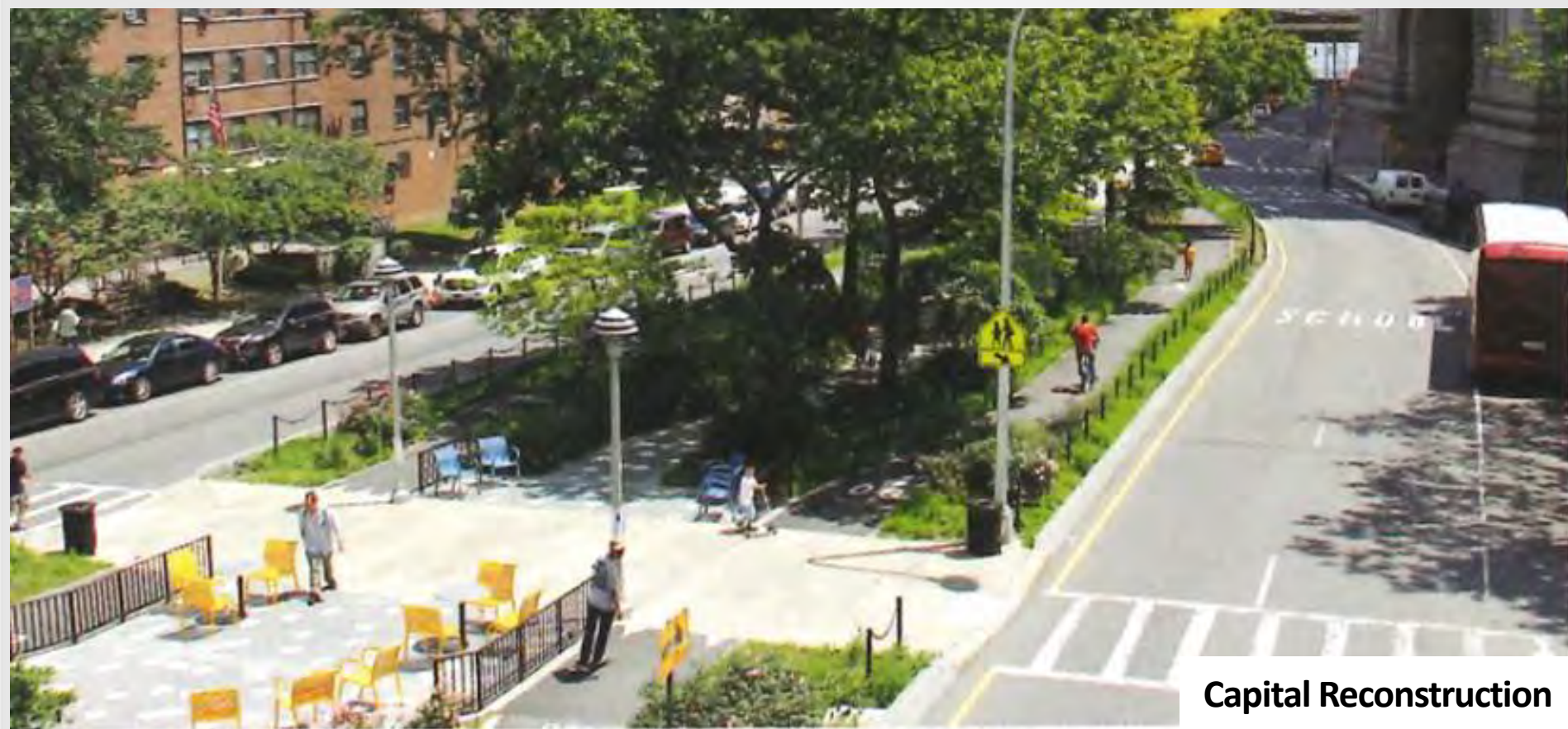
# ULTRA URBAN CASE STUDY: RIVER MILE REDEVELOPMENT

## MODULAR AND FLEXIBLE DESIGN COMPONENTS



# TREATMENT “TRAIN” DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

## Design Retrofit Example “Urban Street Stormwater Guide”



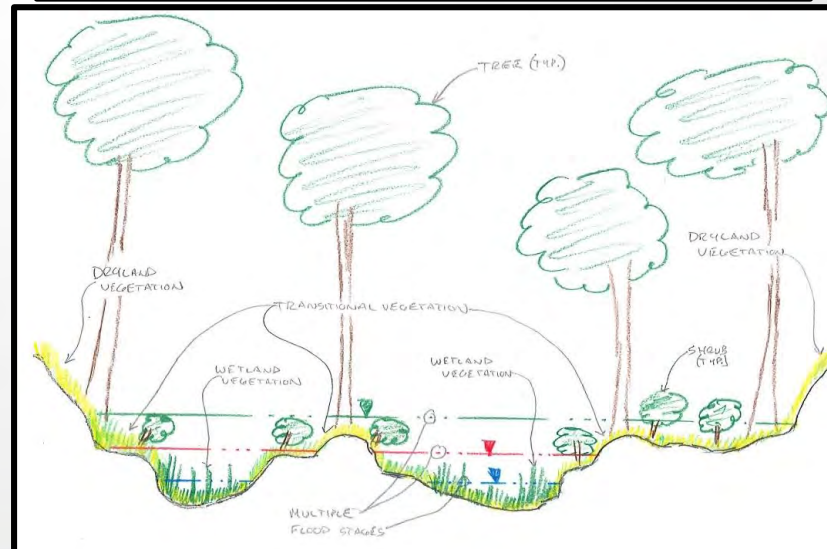
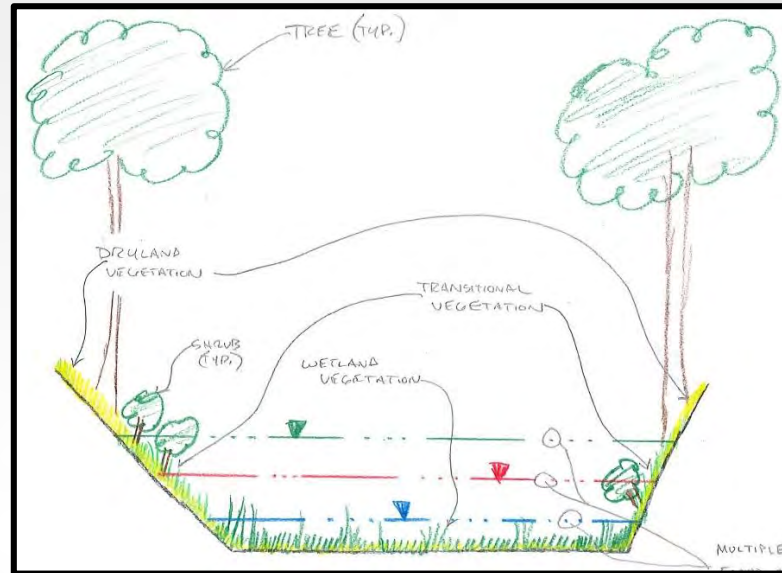
New York, NY



# TREATMENT “TRAIN” DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

## End-of-Pipe Treatment

- Max Infiltration Surface
- Low Maintenance
- Aesthetics
- Vegetation Diversity & Resilience
- Use of Trees
- Elevation Variation
- Multi-functional
- Bottom Slope



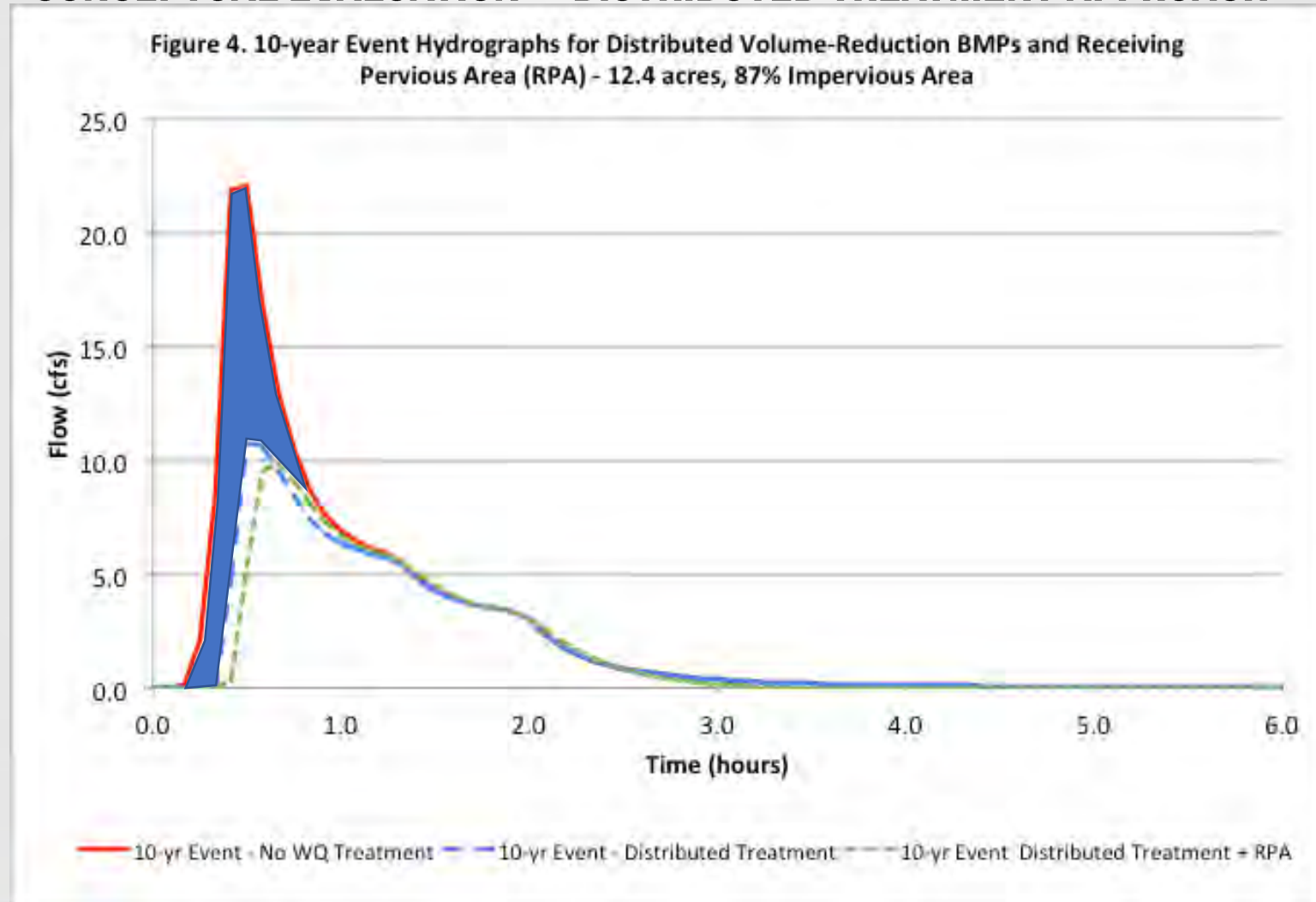
# TREATMENT “TRAIN” DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS





# ULTRA URBAN CASE STUDY: RIVER MILE REDEVELOPMENT

## CONCEPTUAL EVALUATION – DISTRIBUTED TREATMENT APPROACH

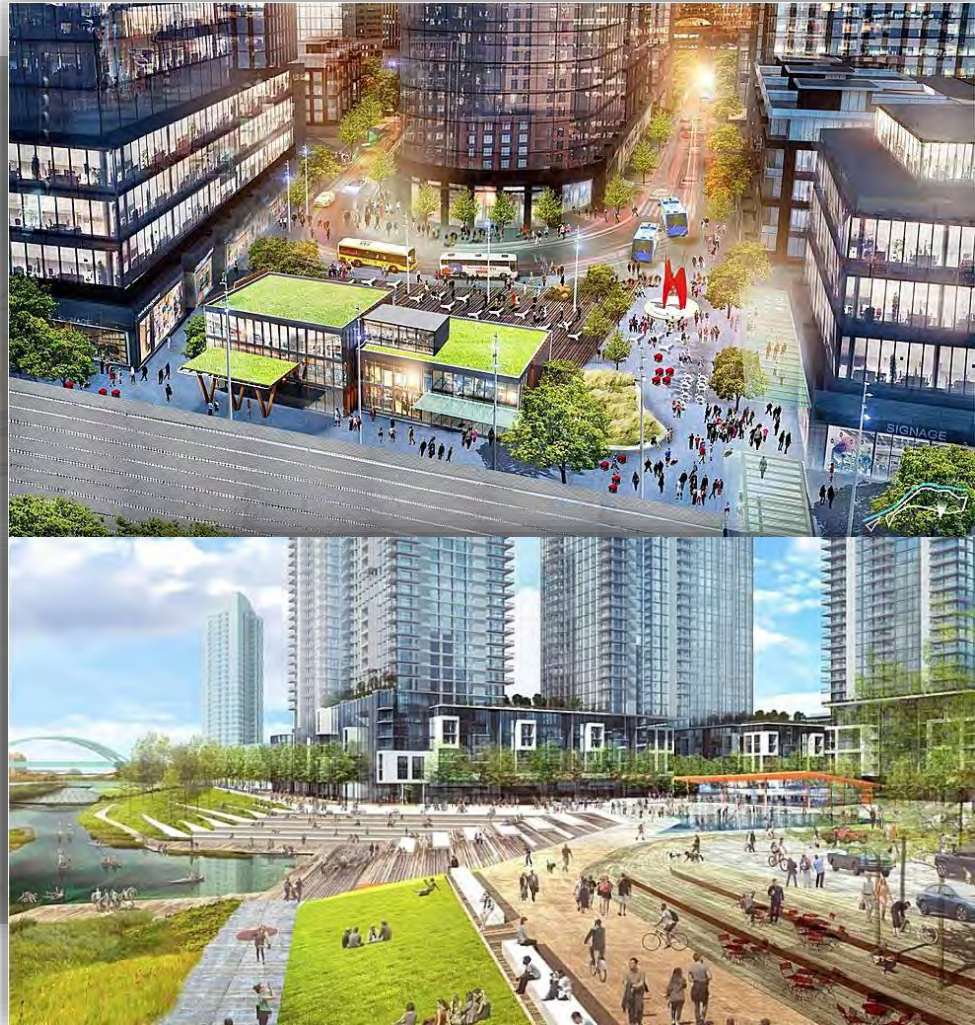


# ULTRA URBAN CASE STUDY: RIVER MILE REDEVELOPMENT

## HOW DO WE ACHIEVE SUCCESS?

- **PARTNERSHIPS & COLLABORATION**

- Public & private sectors
- Use all of the available tools
- Meet the INTENT of the regulations and make adjustments to policy and criteria
- Avoid being constrained by criteria-driven “checklists”
- Community/amenity focus
- Keep an open mind
- Each project is case-by-case





# CASE STUDY: RIVER NORTH OUTFALL (33<sup>RD</sup> STREET)

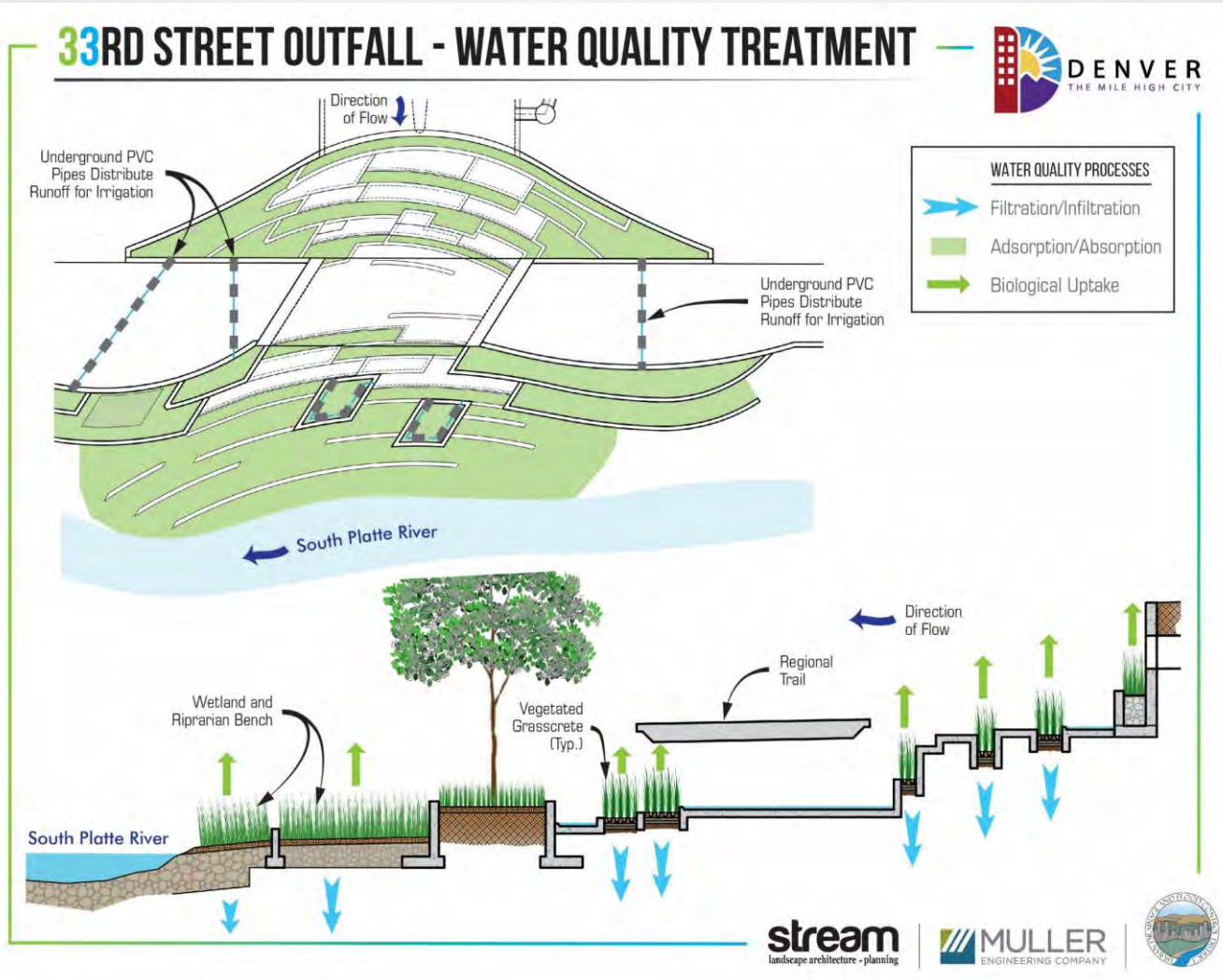
## RIVER NORTH DISTRICT — DENVER





# CASE STUDY: RIVER NORTH OUTFALL (33<sup>RD</sup> STREET)

## RIVER NORTH DISTRICT — DENVER





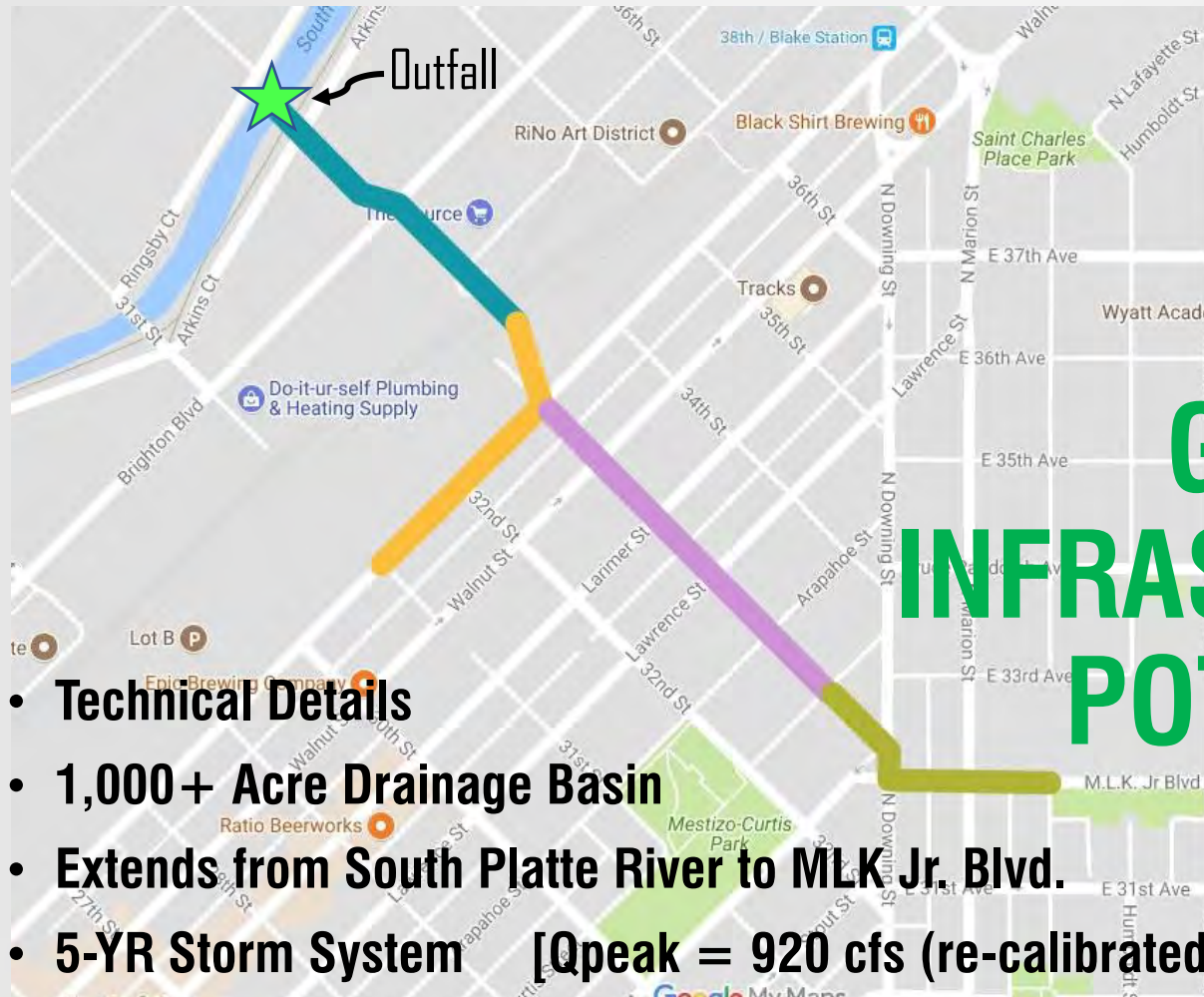
# CASE STUDY: RIVER NORTH OUTFALL (33<sup>RD</sup> STREET)

## RIVER NORTH DISTRICT — DENVER



# CASE STUDY: RIVER NORTH OUTFALL (33<sup>RD</sup> STREET)

## RIVER NORTH DISTRICT — DENVER



### Primary Goals:

- Flood reduction
- Conveyance
- Replace undersized inlets

**GREEN  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
POTENTIAL**



# CASE STUDY: MARION STREET GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

## RIVER NORTH DISTRICT — DENVER



# CASE STUDY: MARION STREET GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

## RIVER NORTH DISTRICT — DENVER



**View A** - Marion Street & 30th Avenue  
Green Infrastructure Concept



**View B** - Marion Street & 30th Avenue  
Green Infrastructure Concept



# 21<sup>ST</sup> STREET + WYNKOOP STREET DESIGN PLAN

## DOWNTOWN DENVER

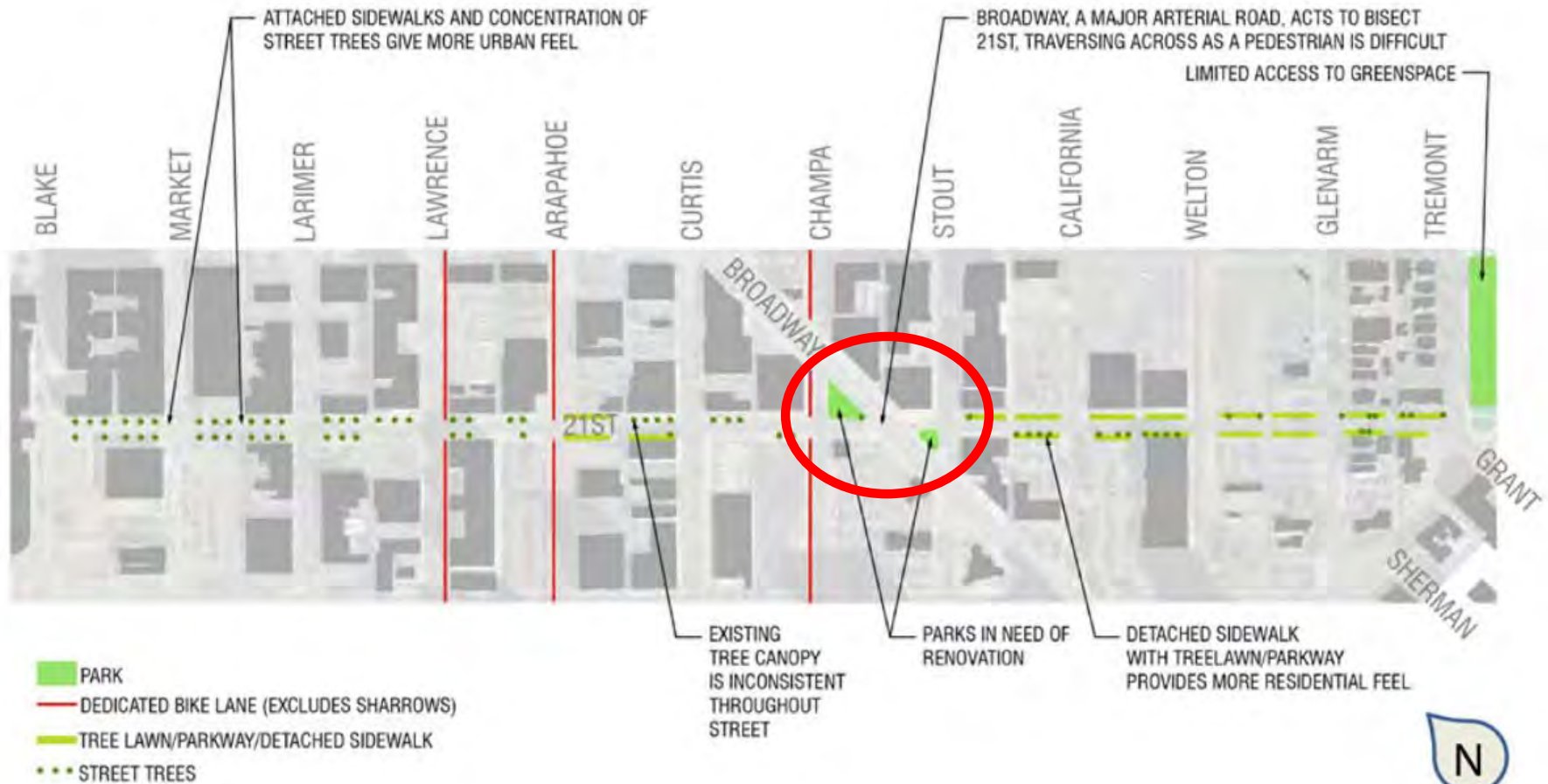


- Shared use corridor
- Active & passive park space
- Integrate green infrastructure
- Bioswales, stormwater planters, curb extensions & permeable pavers

# 21<sup>ST</sup> STREET + WYNKOOP STREET DESIGN PLAN

## DOWNTOWN DENVER

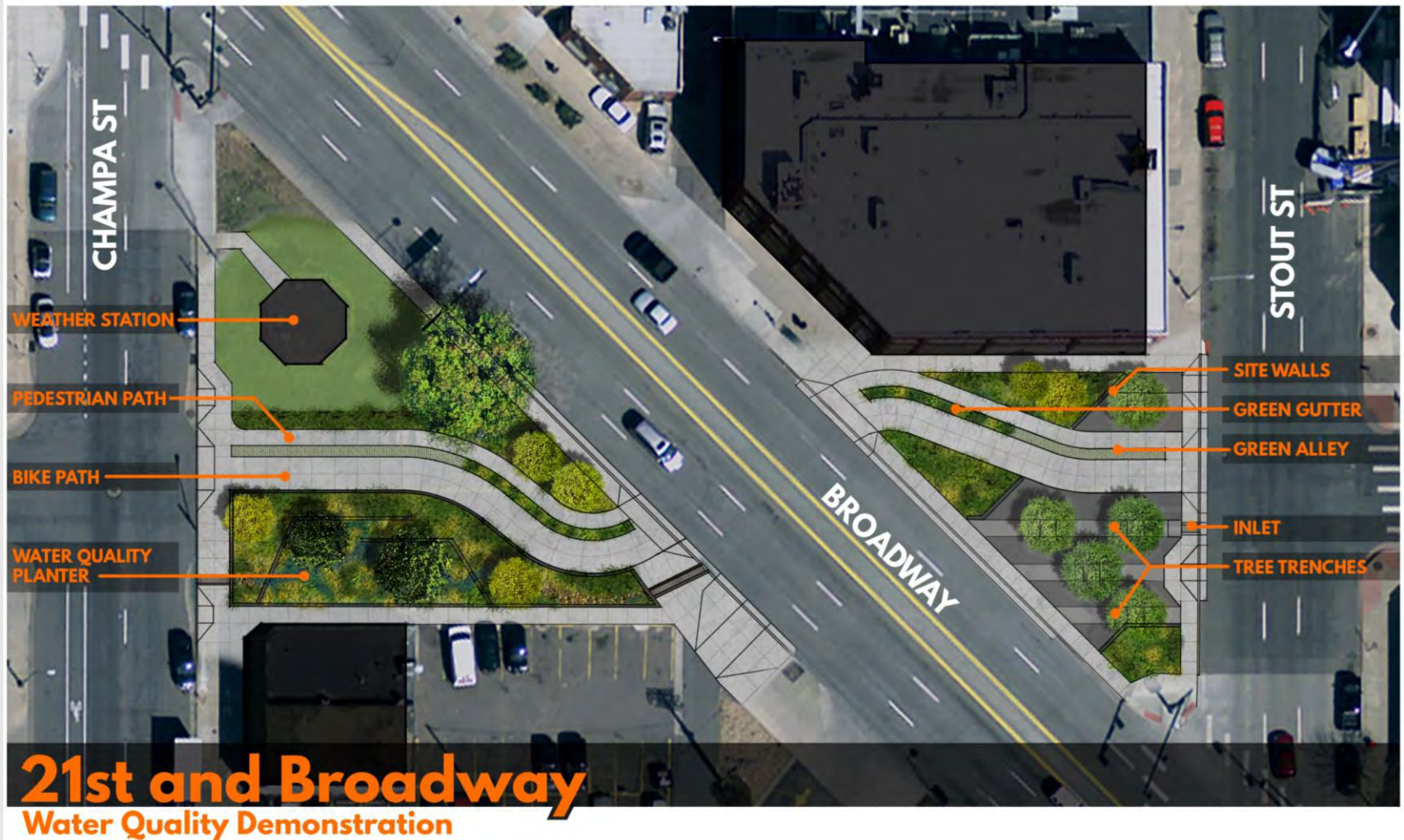
### Existing Conditions on 21st Street





# 21<sup>ST</sup> STREET + WYNKOOP STREET DESIGN PLAN

## DOWNTOWN DENVER





# 21<sup>ST</sup> STREET + WYNKOOP STREET DESIGN PLAN

## DOWNTOWN DENVER





# 21<sup>ST</sup> STREET + WYNKOOP STREET DESIGN PLAN

## DOWNTOWN DENVER





# 21<sup>ST</sup> STREET + WYNKOOP STREET DESIGN PLAN

## DOWNTOWN DENVER





# 21<sup>ST</sup> STREET + WYNKOOP STREET DESIGN PLAN

## DOWNTOWN DENVER



# The Challenge to You

- Build strong partnerships that share win-win visions.
- Growth that sheds *less stormwater*.





Thank you

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# Additional Case Studies



# ON THE RIGHT TRACK

## CITY OF DENVER GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The City and County of Denver | Public Works

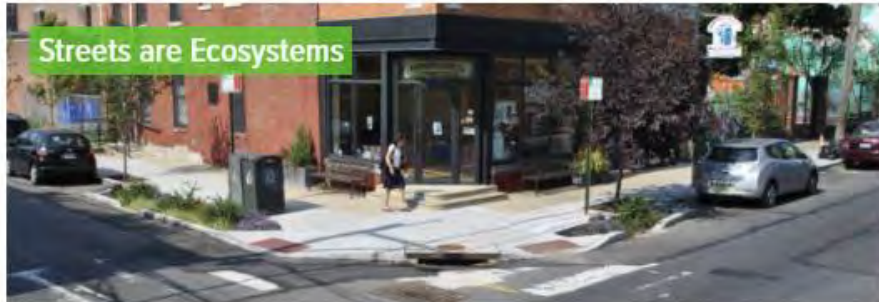


**Figure 1.4:** Green infrastructure improves the health of Denver's urban waterways provides a host of environmental, economic, and social benefits.



# ON THE RIGHT TRACK

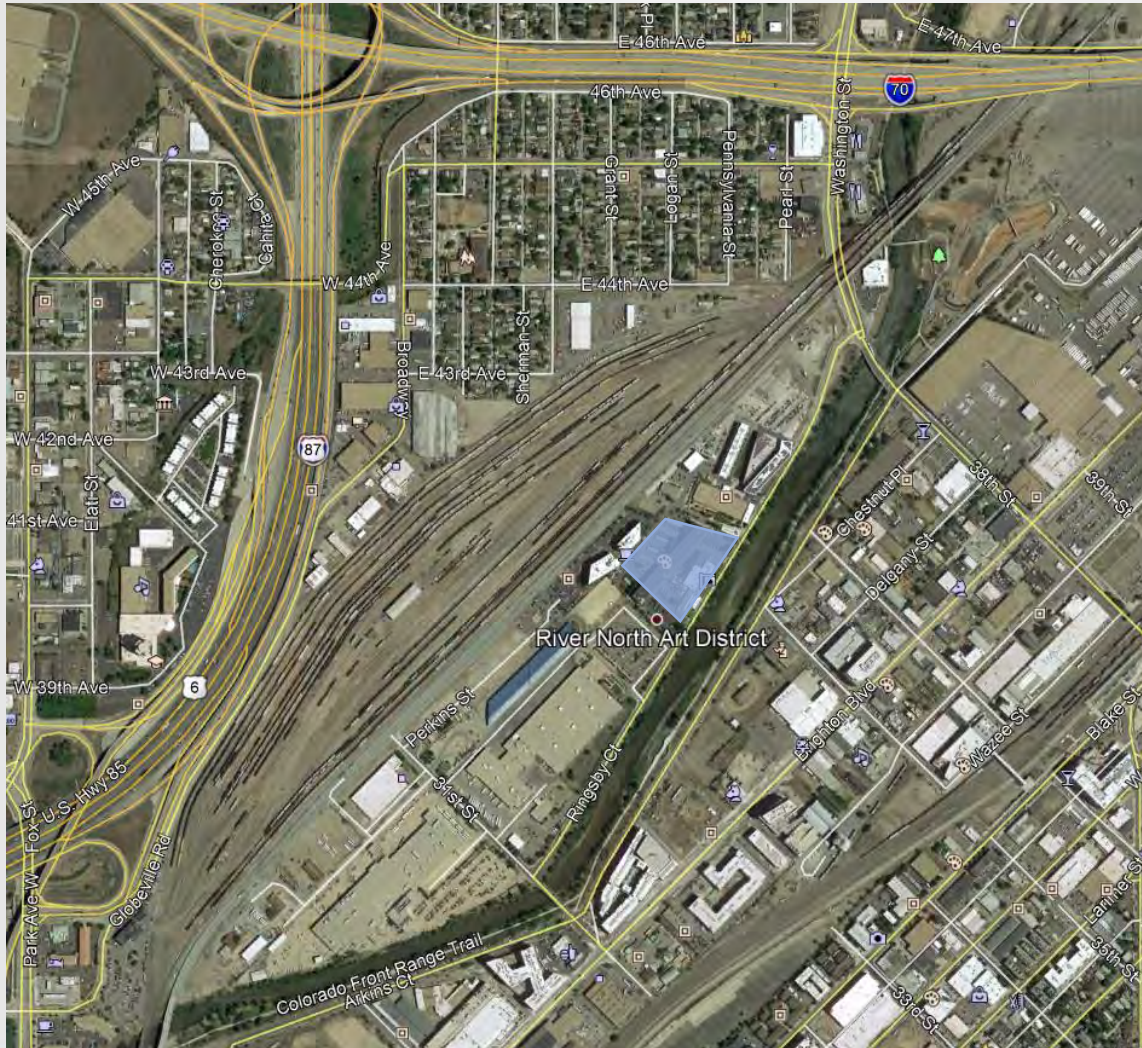
## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CITY TRANSPORTATION OFFICIALS





# CASE STUDY: TAXI II REDEVELOPMENT

## RIVER NORTH DISTRICT — DENVER



### Taxi II

Wenk Associates, Inc. *Landscape Architect*

Will Bruder & Partners Ltd. *Associate Architect - Building Massing and Materials*

David Baker & Partners *Associate Architect - Residential Unit Design*

Alan Eban Brown Architects *Associate Architect - Owners' Representative*

Harry Teague Architects *Associate Architect*


York Engineering Services *Civil Engineer*  
Mortenson Construction Company  
*General Contractor*

Designscapes *Landscape Contractor*



# CASE STUDY: TAXI II REDEVELOPMENT

## RIVER NORTH DISTRICT — DENVER

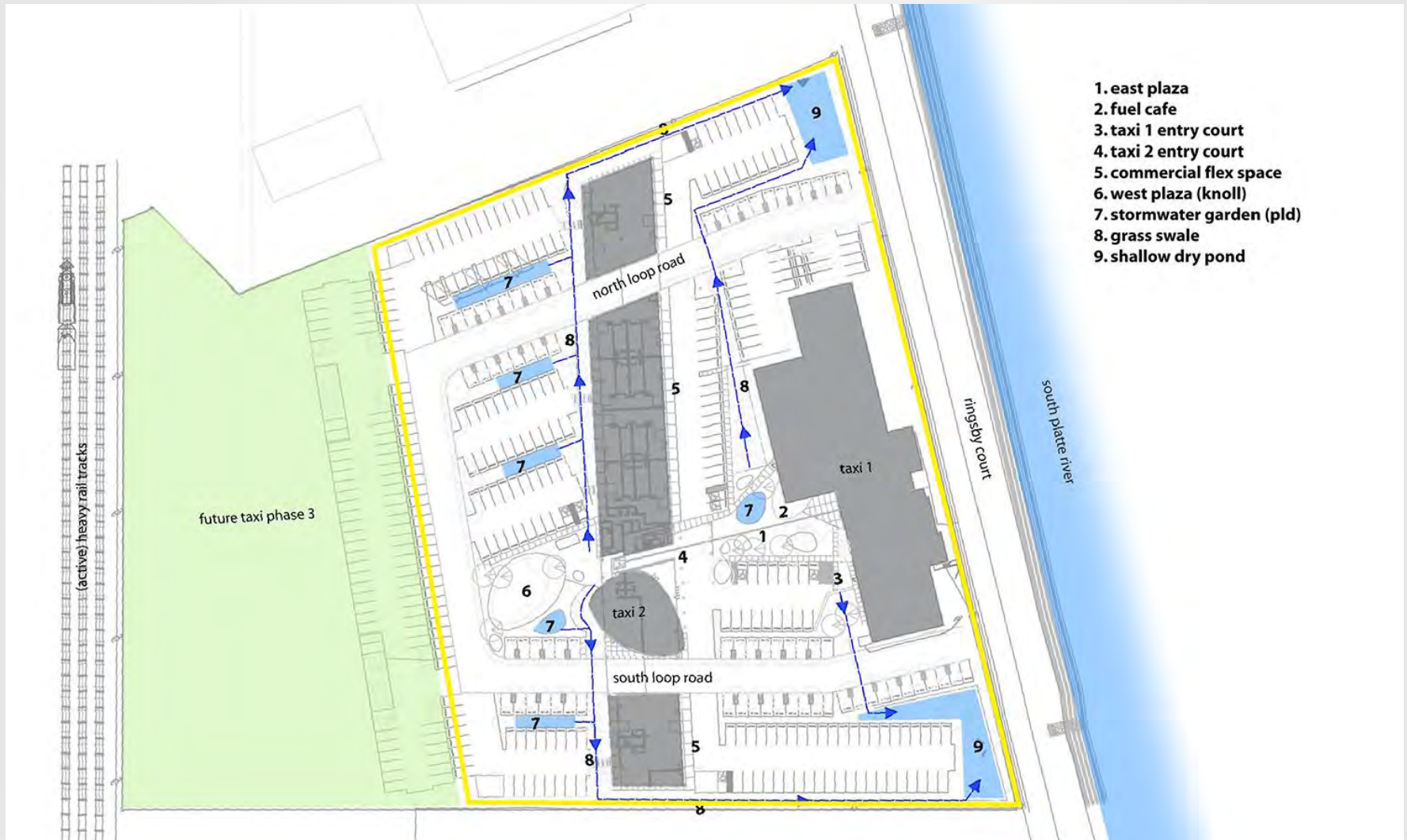


The new site strategy was a holistic approach that integrated the multi-use outdoor spaces with the site's stormwater infrastructure to create flexible spaces that can be used for everyday leisure as well as events, and that encourages activity throughout the workday and evening. Stormwater gardens infiltrate runoff from buildings and paved areas to create native landscapes that reflect the South Platte River ecosystem.



# CASE STUDY: TAXI II REDEVELOPMENT

## RIVER NORTH DISTRICT — DENVER





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# CASE STUDY: CARLA MADISON RECREATION CENTER

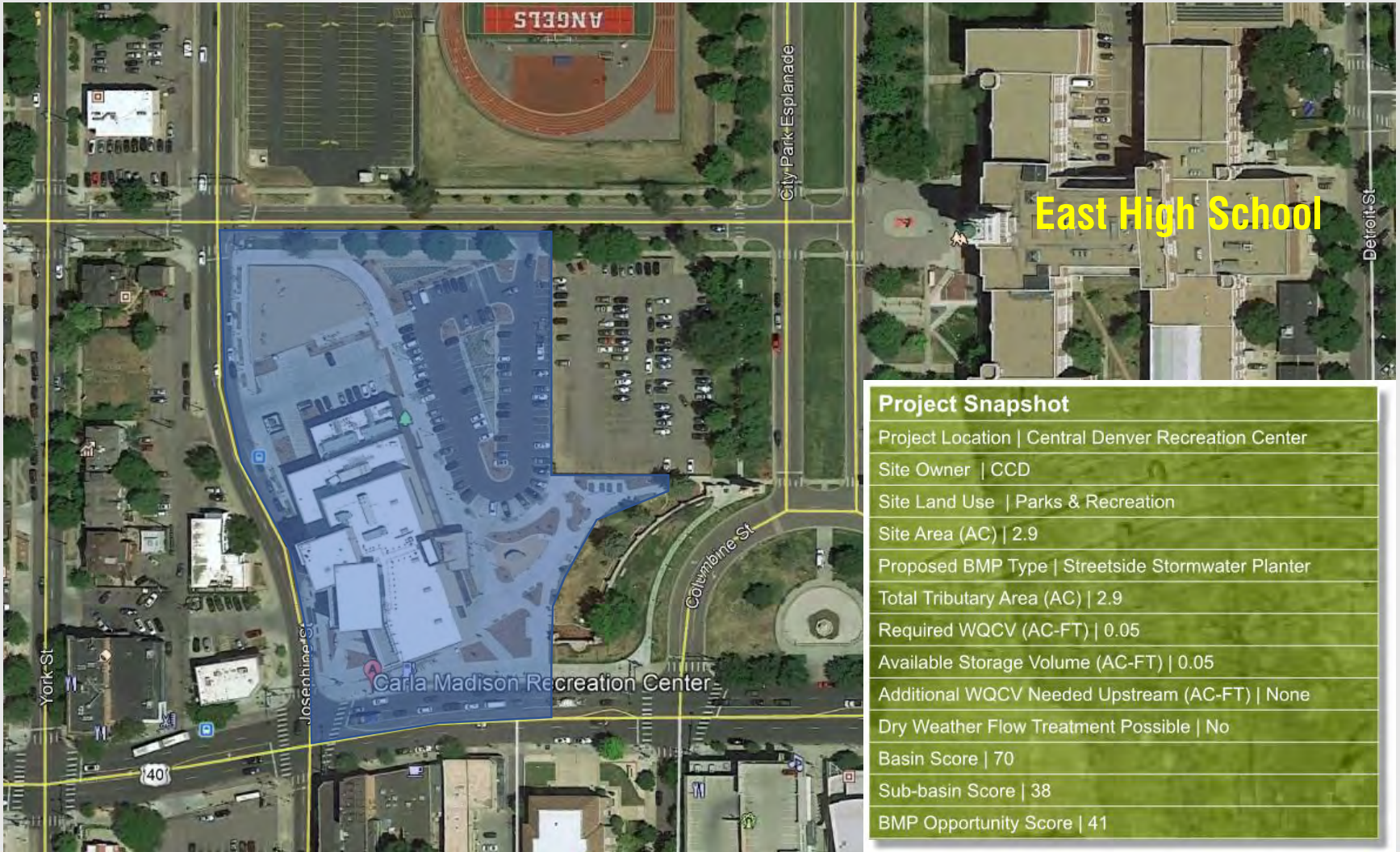
## DOWNTOWN DENVER





# CARLA MADISON RECREATION CENTER

## DOWNTOWN DENVER



### Project Snapshot

Project Location | Central Denver Recreation Center

Site Owner | CCD

Site Land Use | Parks & Recreation

Site Area (AC) | 2.9

Proposed BMP Type | Streetside Stormwater Planter

Total Tributary Area (AC) | 2.9

Required WQCV (AC-FT) | 0.05

Available Storage Volume (AC-FT) | 0.05

Additional WQCV Needed Upstream (AC-FT) | None

Dry Weather Flow Treatment Possible | No

Basin Score | 70

Sub-basin Score | 38

BMP Opportunity Score | 41



# CARLA MADISON RECREATION CENTER

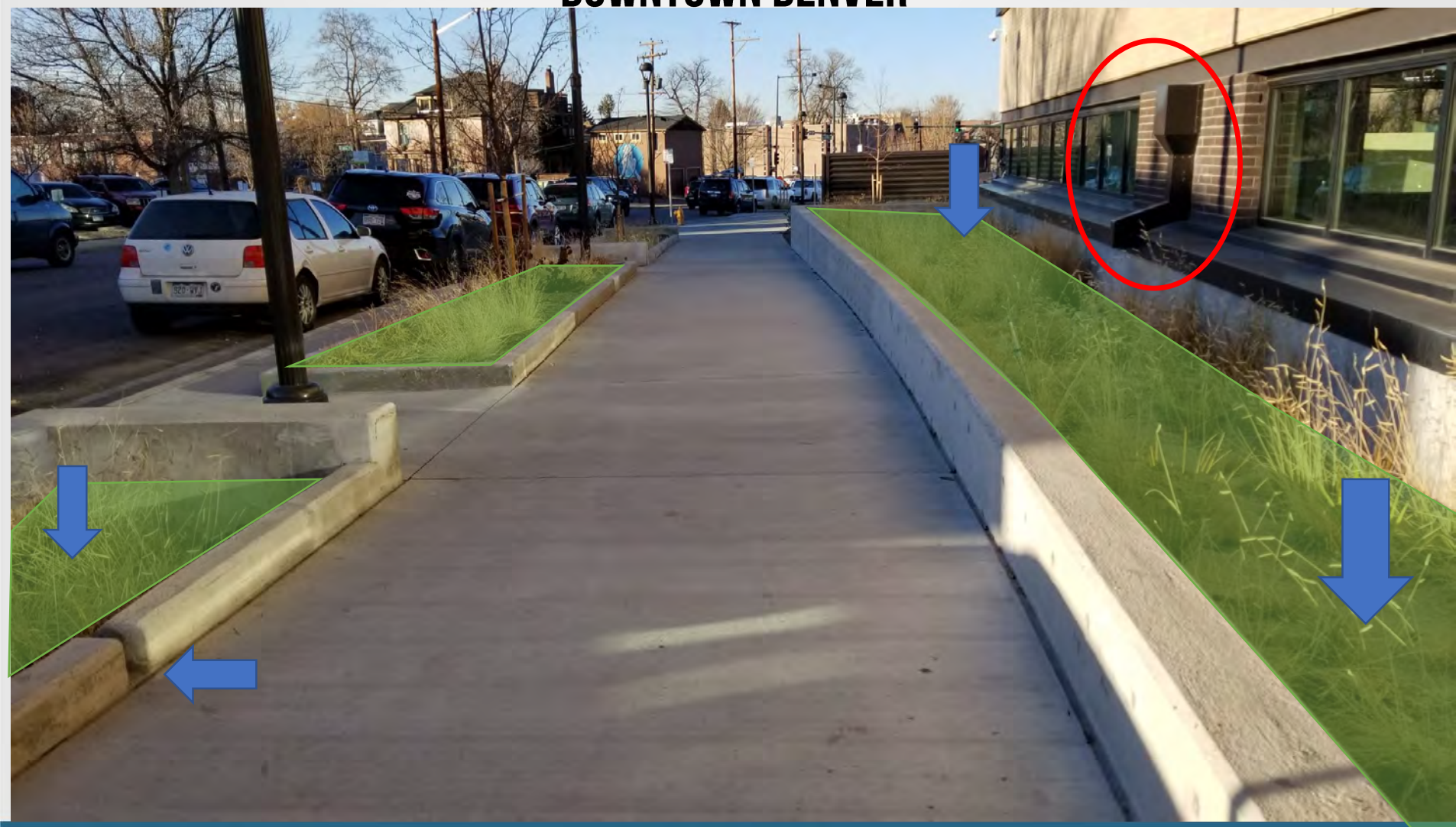
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- Reduce overall impervious area
- Promote infiltration
- Integrate stormwater management with community amenities
- Distributed treatment approach

# CARLA MADISON RECREATION CENTER

## DOWNTOWN DENVER





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# CARLA MADISON RECREATION CENTER

## DOWNTOWN DENVER





# PROVIDENCE PORTLAND OFFICE PARK

## PORTLAND, OREGON



- Previously a large warehouse
- Medical office complex
- Multi-functional design project
- Art component
- Treatment-train approach to stormwater management

# PROVIDENCE PORTLAND OFFICE PARK

## PORTLAND, OREGON





# PROVIDENCE PORTLAND OFFICE PARK

## PORTLAND, OREGON



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# PROVIDENCE PORTLAND OFFICE PARK

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**YouTube Video**  
**(Stop at 3 Min)**

**<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PB5VBZqo3vl&t=2s>**