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Evolution of LID and Source Controls in B.C.'s Lower Mainland



March 23, 2016

Outline

- Where did we start?
- Implementation and early lessons
- Reception and changing attitudes
- Where are we now?
- Next steps

BC History

Pre 1970

- Little or no comprehensive urban drainage planning

1970-1988

- Flows and pipes approach to master drainage planning (MDP)

1989-1990s

- City of Burnaby is the first to apply an 'environmental approach' to MDP using an interdisciplinary team approach.

BC History

1992

- Federal/Provincial *Land Development Guidelines* and Provincial *Urban Runoff Quality Control Guidelines* released.

2000-2010

- Integrated Stormwater Management Plans (ISMPs) provide comprehensive, ecosystem-based approach to stormwater planning. ISMP Template published

2010-now

- ISMP 'course correction', from stormwater to rainwater, and moving away from the ISMP template.

Role of the Provincial Government

- The *Environmental Management Act (EMA)* allows municipalities and regional districts to develop Liquid Waste Management Plans (LWMP) for approval by the Minister of the Environment.
- EMA allows the minister to direct local governments to prepare or revise a waste management plan.

Role of the Provincial Government

- The ministry requires LWMPs to address urban stormwater runoff through watershed based stormwater management planning.
- To assist with this expectation the Province has released several guidance documents.



A GUIDEBOOK FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Stormwater Planning

Convening for Action in British Columbia



Beyond the Guidebook 2010: Implementing a New Culture for Urban Watershed Protection and Restoration In British Columbia

June 2010



Fisheries and Oceans Canada Pêches et Océans Canada

INTERIM GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

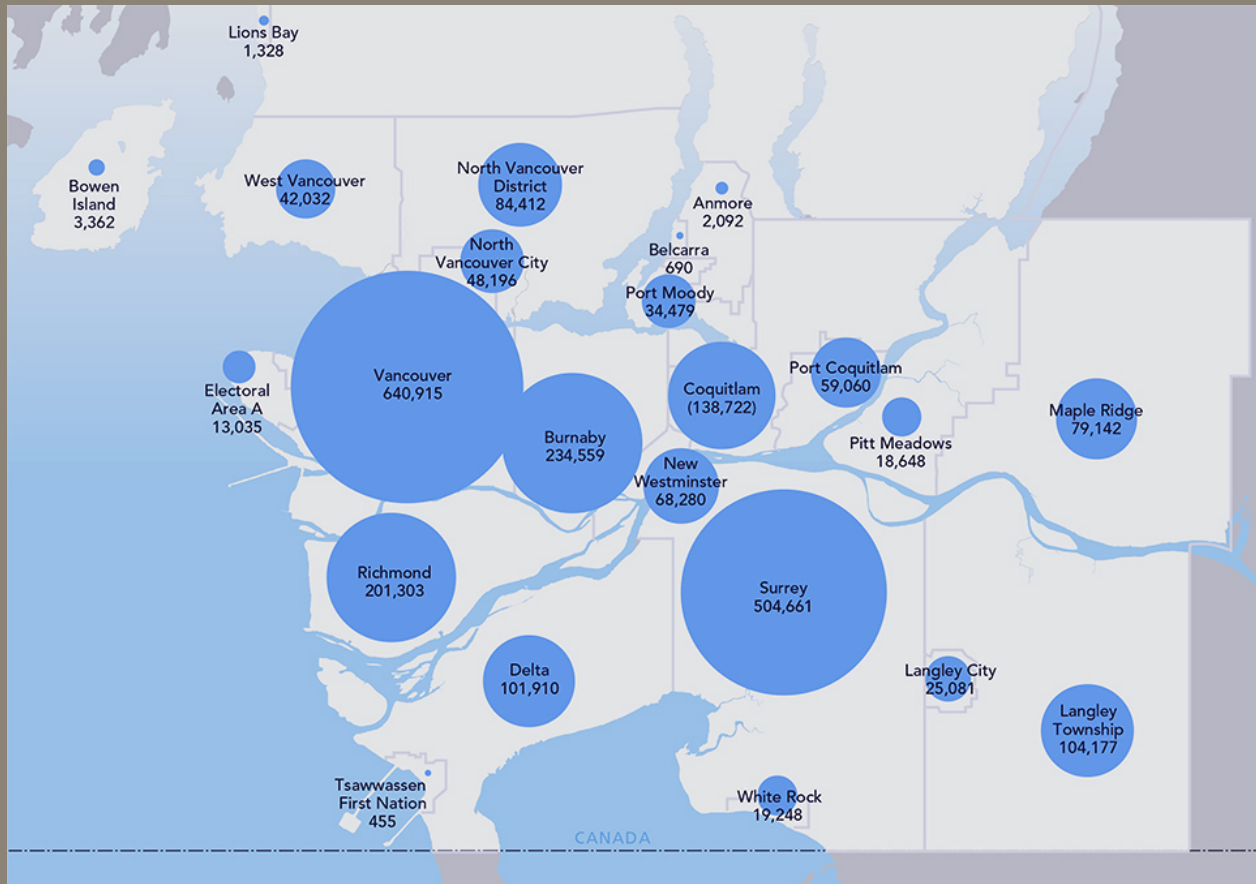


Ministry of
Environment

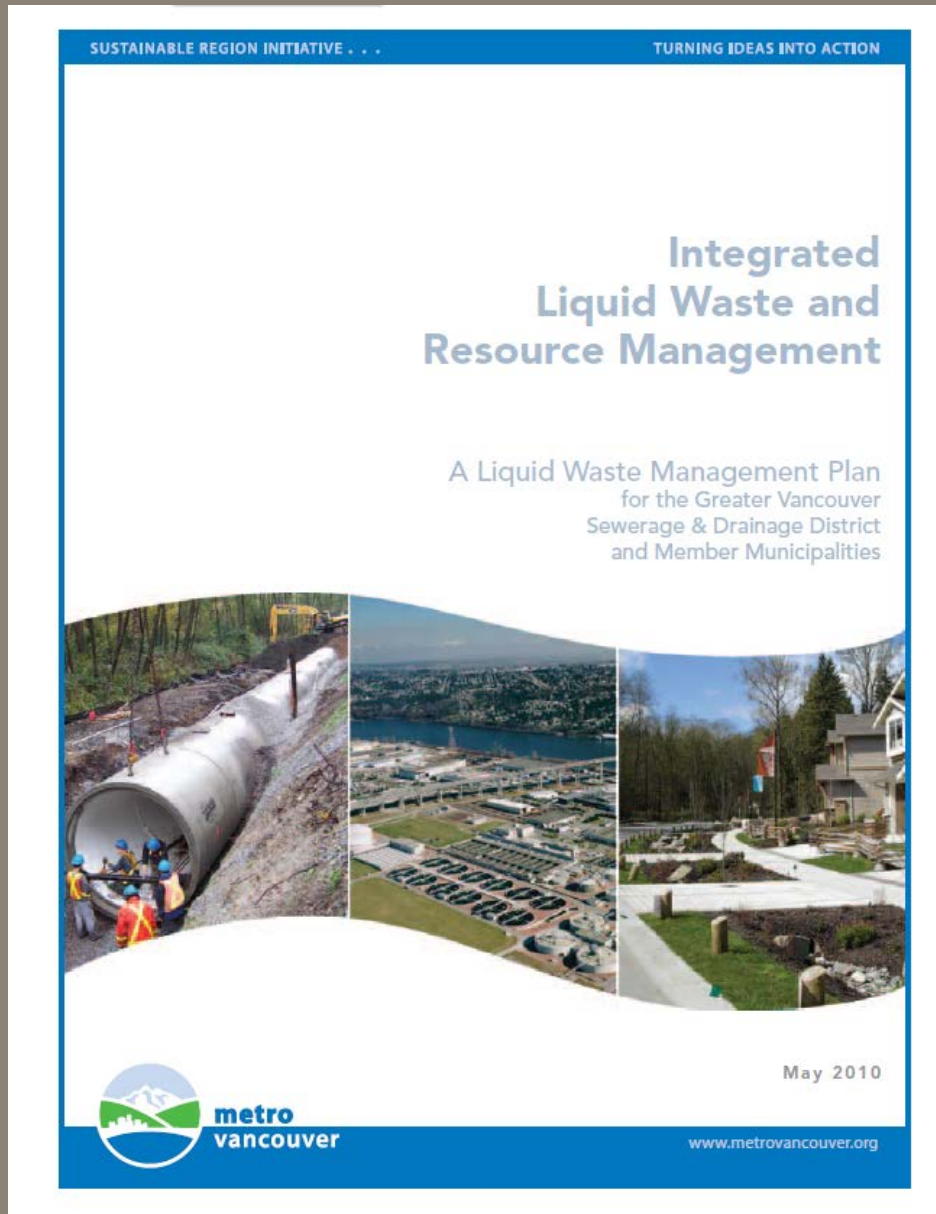
Revised Edition | July 2011

Role of Regional Government

- Metro Vancouver (formerly GVRD)- 21 municipalities, one Electoral Area and one Treaty First Nation that collaboratively plans for and delivers regional-scale services.



Role of Regional Government



Liquid Waste and Resource Management Plan

Develop and implement ISMPs

- Integrated Stormwater Management Plans for every urban watershed

Manage rainwater on-site

- Publish Stormwater Source Control Guidelines

Adaptive Management Framework

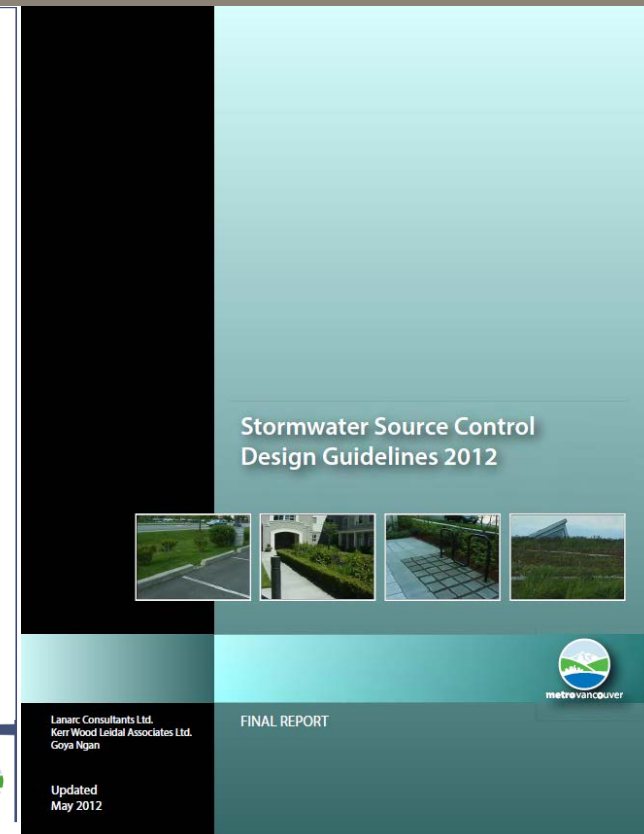
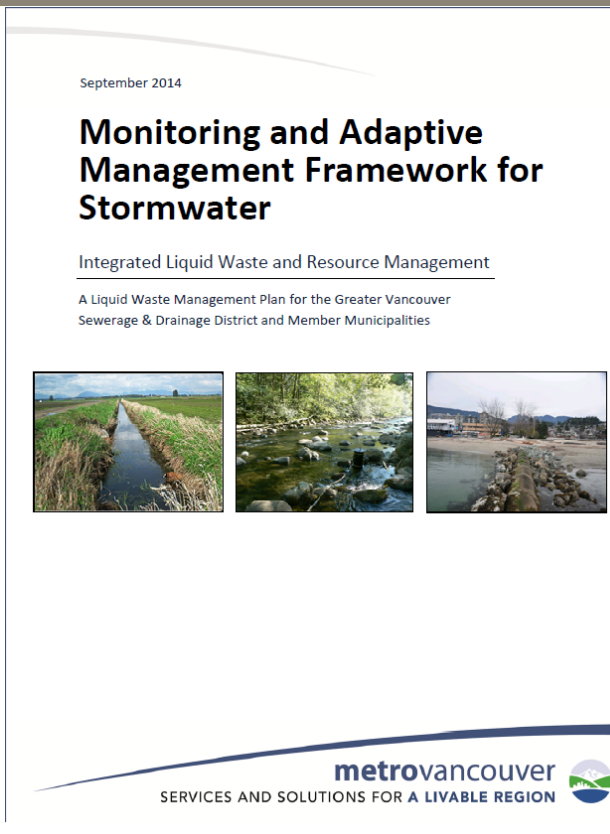
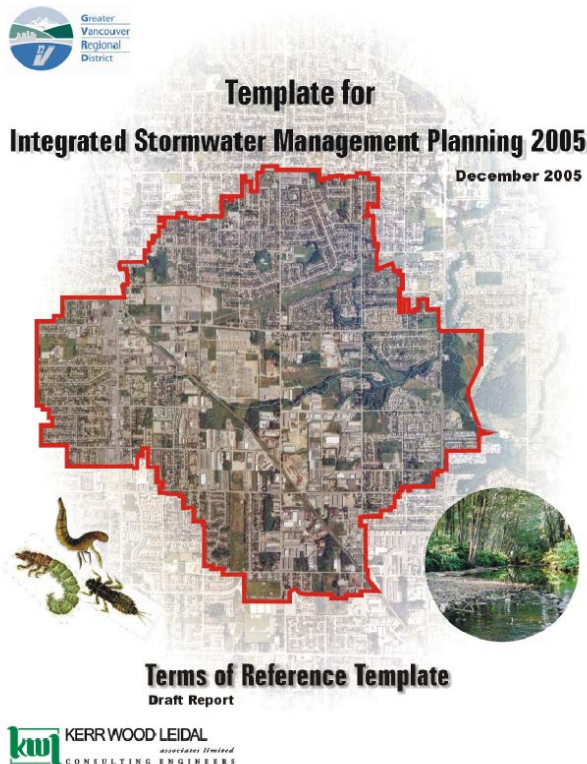
- Monitor stormwater and assess and report the effectiveness of ISMPs

Region Wide Baseline

- Establish baseline criteria for on-site rainfall management (minimum standard)

Regional Guidance

- Metro Vancouver took the lead and produced several documents to assist member municipalities



ISMP Process

- The ISMP approach integrates:
 - watershed catchment
 - master drainage plans
 - stormwater plans
 - municipal planning such as Official Community or Neighbourhood Concept Plans, Recreation, Parks Master Plans and Strategic Transportation Plans into one document to address stormwater management impacts on community values.



ISM

The objective of the ISMP is to strive to maintain existing watershed health and achieve no-net-loss on a watershed basis

Table 1-2: Summary of Stormwater Criteria

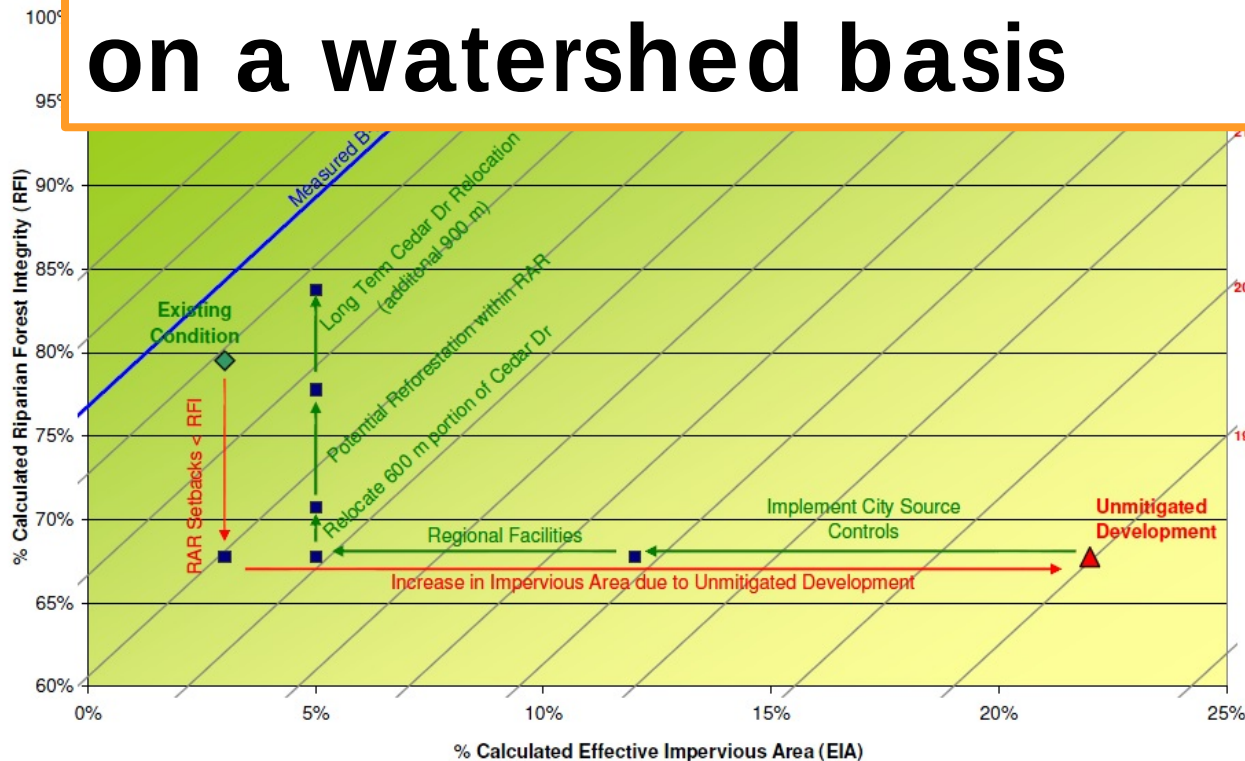
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ISMP and Source Controls

- ISMP includes comparison and evaluation of land use strategies, LID measures, source controls, and regional BMPs



Early Lessons/Issues

- LID maintenance problematic for municipalities, especially if on private property
- Implementation of ISMPs and source controls left largely to developers and property owners
- General Public not aware of the 'why' of source controls, education needed



Early Lessons/Issues

- Questions on the feasibility of source controls in poor soils on steep slopes
- ISMP tended to be too engineering centric and resulted in large capital plans, as municipalities tried to combine the ISMP with the old MDP process.



Reception and Changing Attitudes

- Developers had concerns about source controls:
 - competition for lot space (source control size)
 - concerns over failures and maintenance
 - municipal bylaws and standards not accepting source controls
 - conflict with the building code
 - lack of knowledge in general
 - Cost

Reception and Changing Attitudes

- Municipalities encountered internal barriers such as:
 - Conflicts between various city departments
 - Strong desire to resist new methods and continue with tried and true traditional servicing
 - Internal processes not in place for approving and inspection of source controls
 - Maintenance responsibility and cost
 - Lack of faith that LID will work as designed
 - Liability concerns

Reception and Changing Attitudes

- Municipalities were aware of the stumbling blocks and bridged the gap by developing new internal process and updated standards
- Pilot projects and performance monitoring was undertaken by the municipalities to prove source controls could be used in poor soils on steep slopes
- Pilot projects included improving awareness of stormwater LID purpose and function in the public, private and municipal realms
- Workshops for developers, engineers and architects were staged to educate these groups

Current Landscape

- Many municipalities have completed the ISMP process and are starting to implement the watershed plans
- Municipalities and Universities are leading by example in installing source controls to meet watershed goals



Current Landscape

- Neighbourhood plans must meet the no-net-loss goals within the ISMP
- Bylaws and guidance document have been amended and updated to reflect the need for source controls



Current Landscape

- Watershed source controls are mandatory for new development or redevelopment including infill residential
- Public volunteer groups such as streamkeeper groups have been early adopters, and have installed many rain gardens on school and private properties.



NOW WHAT?

- LID and source controls are currently the best available method in BC for mitigating the impacts of development
- Despite pilot projects, performance monitoring, and education efforts over the last 10 years, source controls are still somewhat rare, as implementation has lagged behind the ISMP planning process
- Design manuals and standards are being produced to further implementation efforts

NOW WHAT?

- Bylaws (development, stormwater and land use) are being amended to include ISMPs and source controls
- Source controls are being considered as a tool to assist with climate change adaptation
- Many municipalities are starting to recognize that source controls could help build a more resilient storm water system



Full Implementation of ISMPs

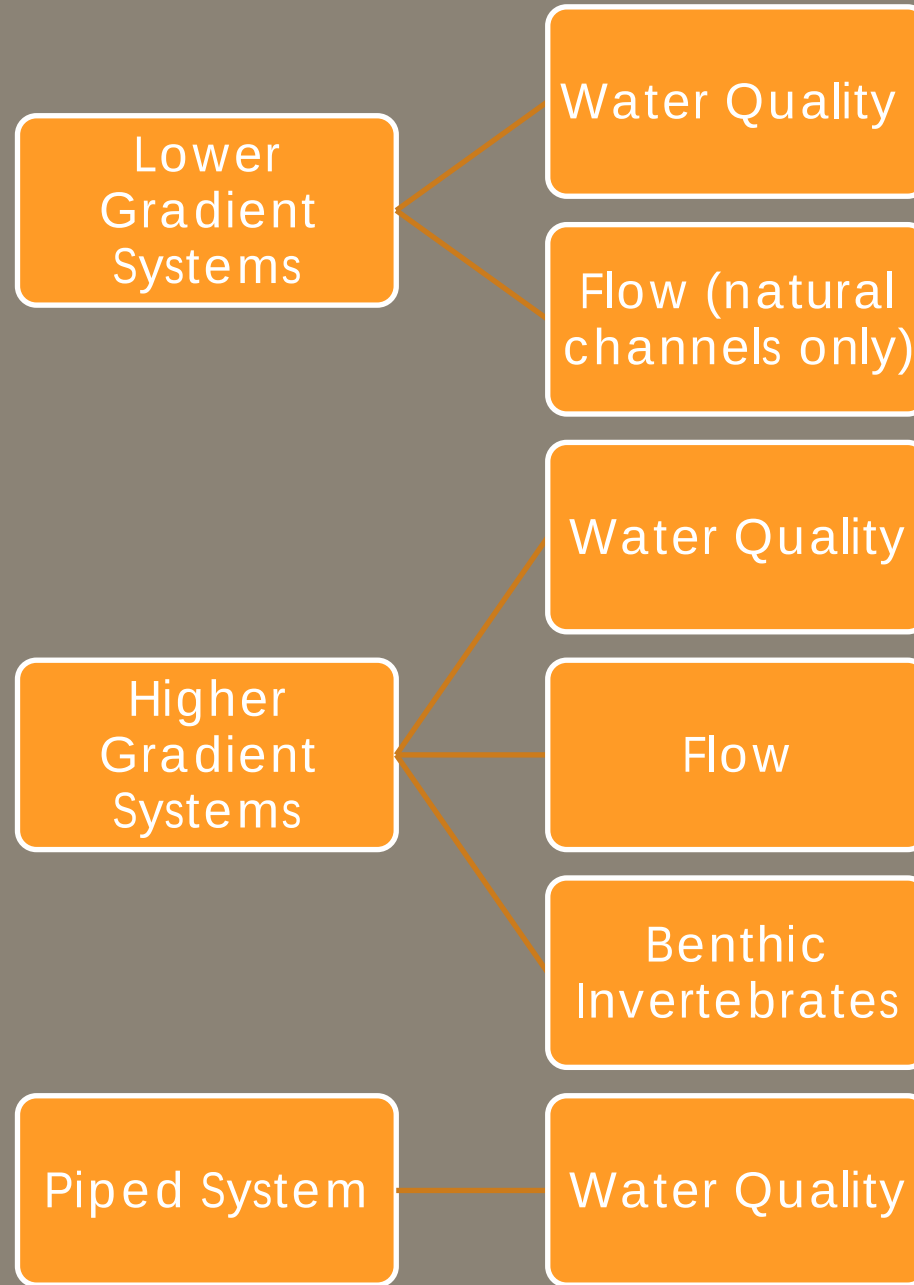
- The next step for municipalities is to fully implement the ISMPs for each watershed
- Operation and maintenance and homeowner modification of source controls remains a concern



Adaptive Management and On-Going Monitoring

- As part of the LWMP commitment, municipalities are required to re-visit the ISMP every 12-years
- An Adaptive management strategy is required for all ISMPs
- Metro Vancouver has recently released a framework for adaptive management that includes what parameters should be monitored and the acceptable levels

Recommended Monitoring Programs



Fully Meeting the LWMP

- As part of the LWMP Metro Vancouver is required to provide a region-wide minimum standard for on-site management
- This will apply to areas without an ISMP (rural / agricultural areas)
- A minimum volume reduction target
- Municipalities must update their bylaws to implement this requirement

Fully Meeting the LWMP

- Baseline would:
 - only apply to single family, duplex or triplex residential lots
 - Intended for Infill or one off developments/ redevelopment
 - Not for subdivision or non-residential development
 - For areas with no ISMP or management criteria

Questions?