

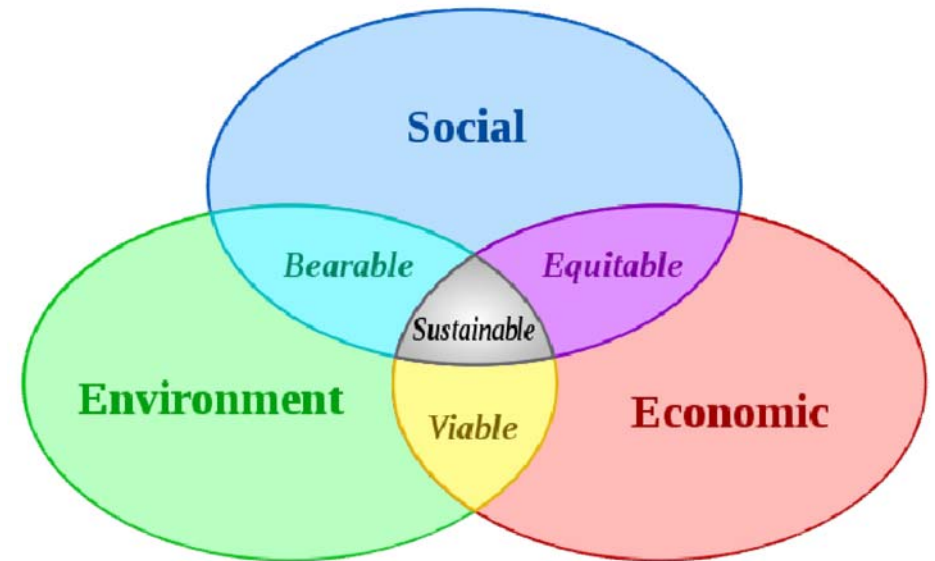


# What is Urban Sustainability?

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs”.

Brundtland Commission of the UN 3/20/87

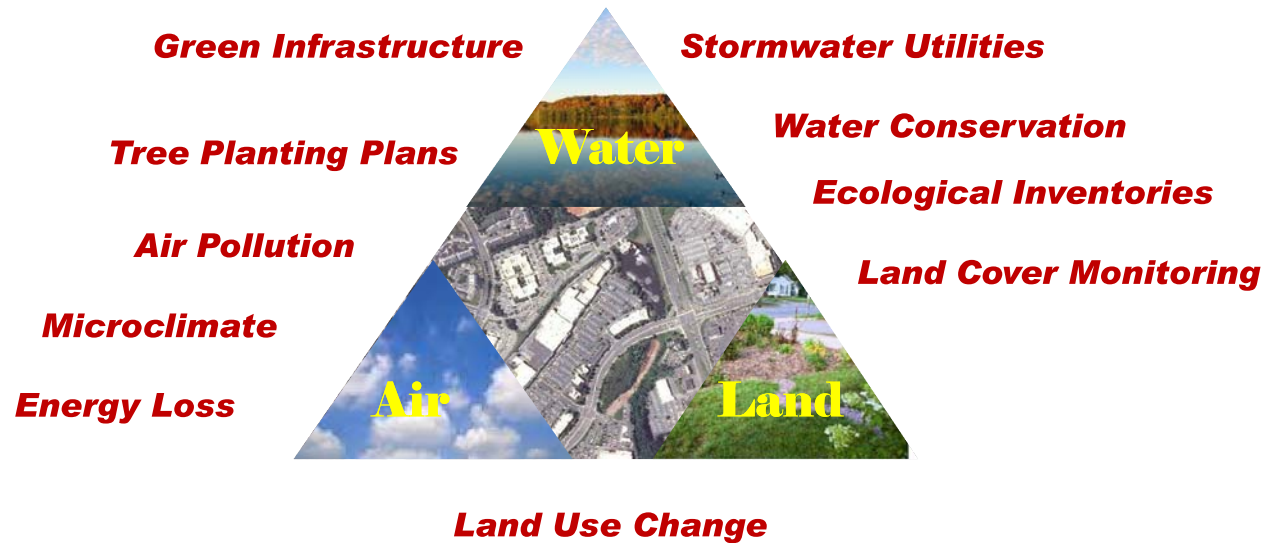
**Rural sustainable development costs very little if implemented during the areas transitions from rural to suburban to urban.**



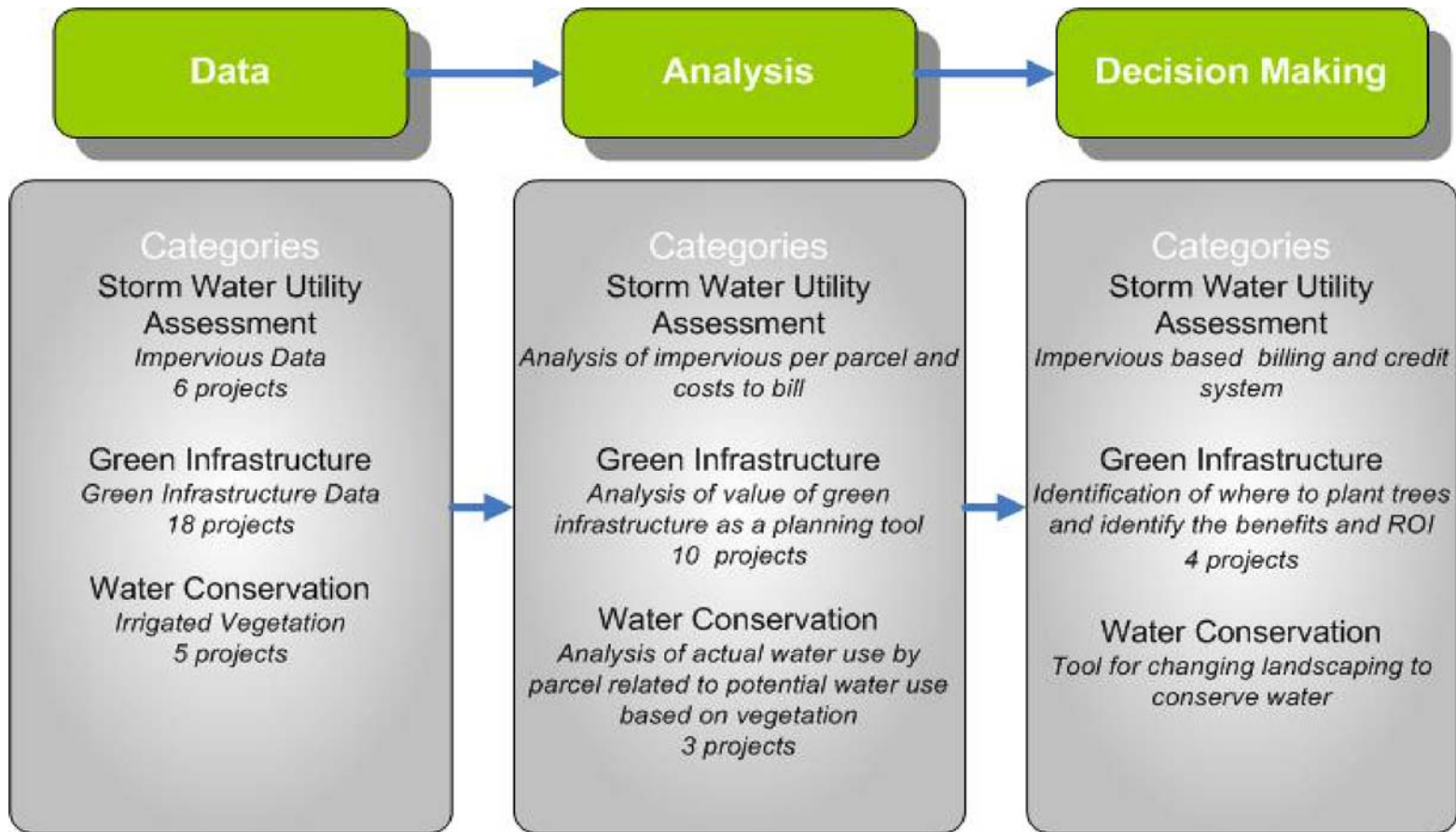


# Urban Sustainability

- 80% of US residents live in cities (But there are tremendous rural applications as well)
- Our program is to provide services to address *Urban Sustainability* challenges for the three elements



# Data / Analysis / Decisions



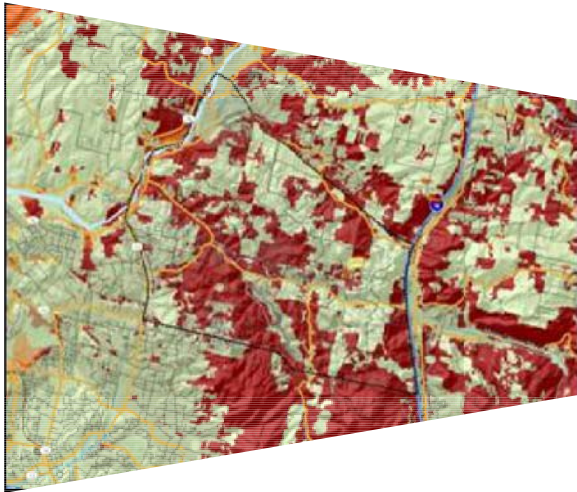
Initial Cost of Data and Analysis



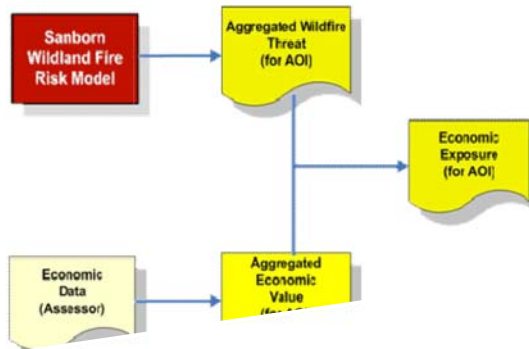
Benefits based on Economics not data



# How Can Geographic Information Help Our Communities Be Sustainable?



Quantifying Economic  
Analysis Process Flow



Plan



Analyze



Implement

# Landcover – Step 1

**STORMWATER – WILDFIRE – CITYGREEN**

NCTCOG is data rich and CiR lowers the cost of these programs.

## Data: Enhanced Impervious



**Enhanced automated impervious (1 m pixel size)  
over ortho imagery for State of Delaware**



## Datasets: Premium Impervious



**Premium impervious (6" pixels) over 6" pixel resolution ortho imagery for Ann Arbor, Michigan**

# Datasets: Premium Vector Impervious

Bellevue2007\_Impervious

Code, Class

-  1, Roofs/Buildings
-  2, Roads
-  3, Parking lots/Driveways
-  4, Sidewalks
-  5, Other
-  6, Open Water
-  7, Overwater Structures
-  8, Other - Overwater

True color airborne imagery and heads-up digitized impervious surfaces with type for City of Bellevue, WA





# Data: Enhanced Land Cover, Level 1

Enhanced Land Cover Level 1  
for Prince William County, VA

## Legend

### Prince William Green Infrastructure 2008

Class\_Names

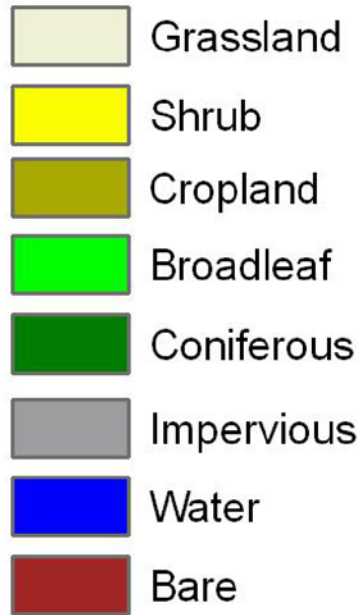
-  Barren
-  Impervious
-  Non-Woody vegetation
-  Water
-  Woody vegetation





# Data: Enhanced Land Cover, Level 2

Enhanced Land Cover Level 2  
Bellevue, WA

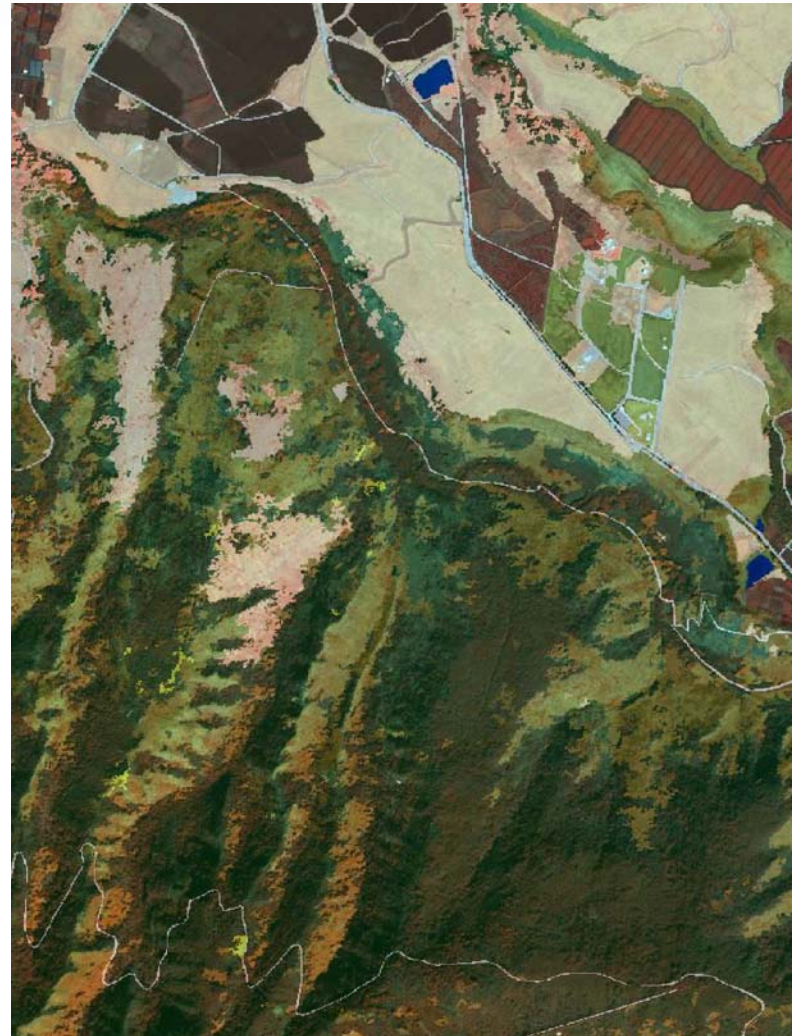




# Data: Standard Land Cover

	Bare Land
	Cultivated Crops
	Deciduous Forest
	Impervious
	Developed, Open Space
	Estuarine Emergent Wetland
	Estuarine Forested Wetland
	Estuarine Scrub/Shrub Wetland
	Evergreen Forest
	Grassland/Herbaceous
	Mixed Forest
	Open Water
	Palustrine Emergent Wetland
	Palustrine Forested Wetland
	Palustrine Scrub/Shrub Wetland
	Pasture/Hay
	Scrub/Shrub
	Unclassified
	Unconsolidated Shore

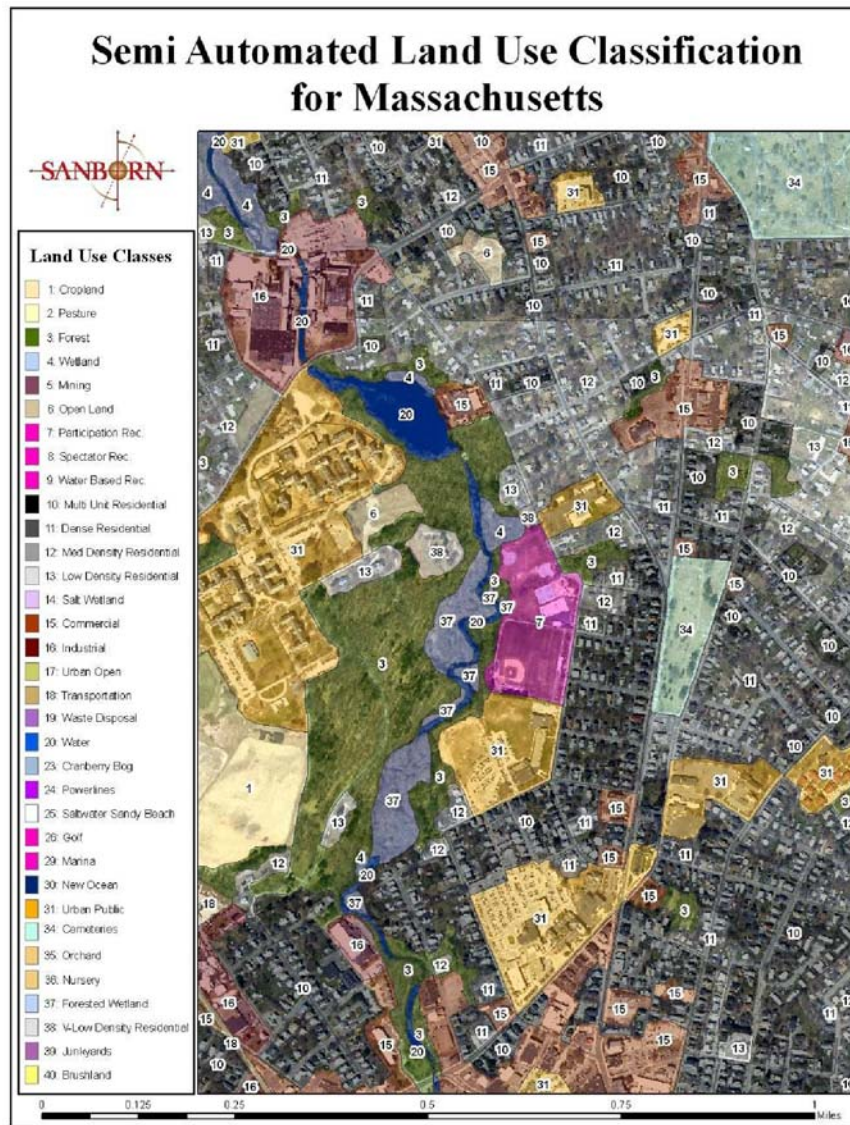
**Standard land cover  
using 2.4 m, 4 band  
multi-spectral imagery  
Island of Oahu, Hawaii**



# Data: Land Use

Ortho use recommended only as a visual check.

Use your GIS to create this!  
- ADParcels  
- Link database





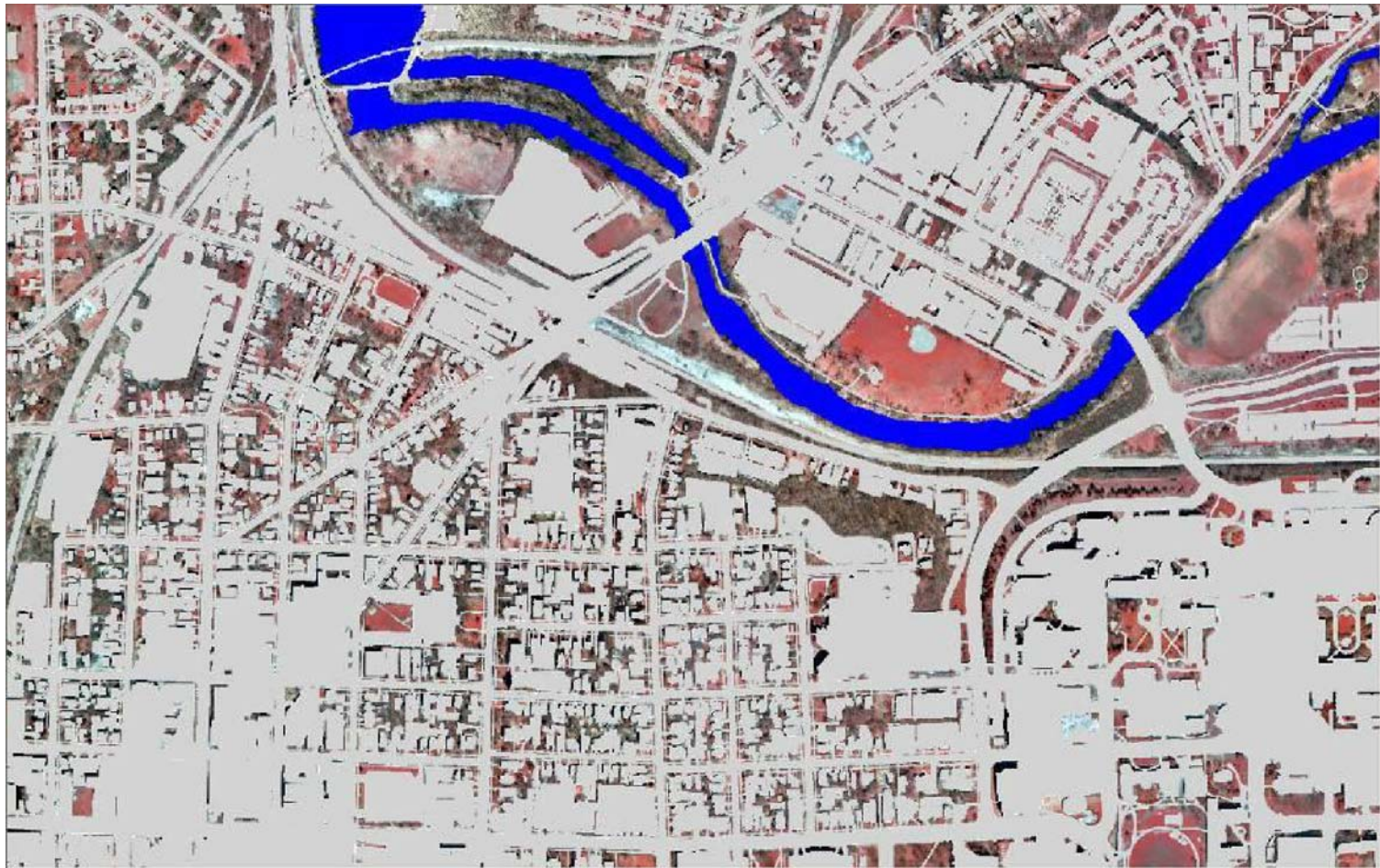
**STORMWATER**

**REVENUE-COMPLIANCE-FLOW-REDUCTION**

## Analysis / Decisions: Storm Water Utilities

- The storm water system needs to be maintained and expanded for most municipalities
- This cost is significant and ongoing
- Traditionally these costs are built into the water utility rates, general fund costs or taxes
- Rates are generally assessed by type of property and size of property
- These are generally indirectly related to use of storm water infrastructure
- Storm Water runoff has a direct correlation to flooding – especially flash flooding!

# Impervious: City of Ann Arbor



- Legend**  
**Grey** – Impervious  
**Blue** – Water  
**Transparent** - Pervious



# Plan: Gray and Green Infrastructure

- Gray infrastructure – bldgs, roads, etc. is well understood, invested in and maintained
- Green infrastructure – trees and grass is taken for granted until it is lost

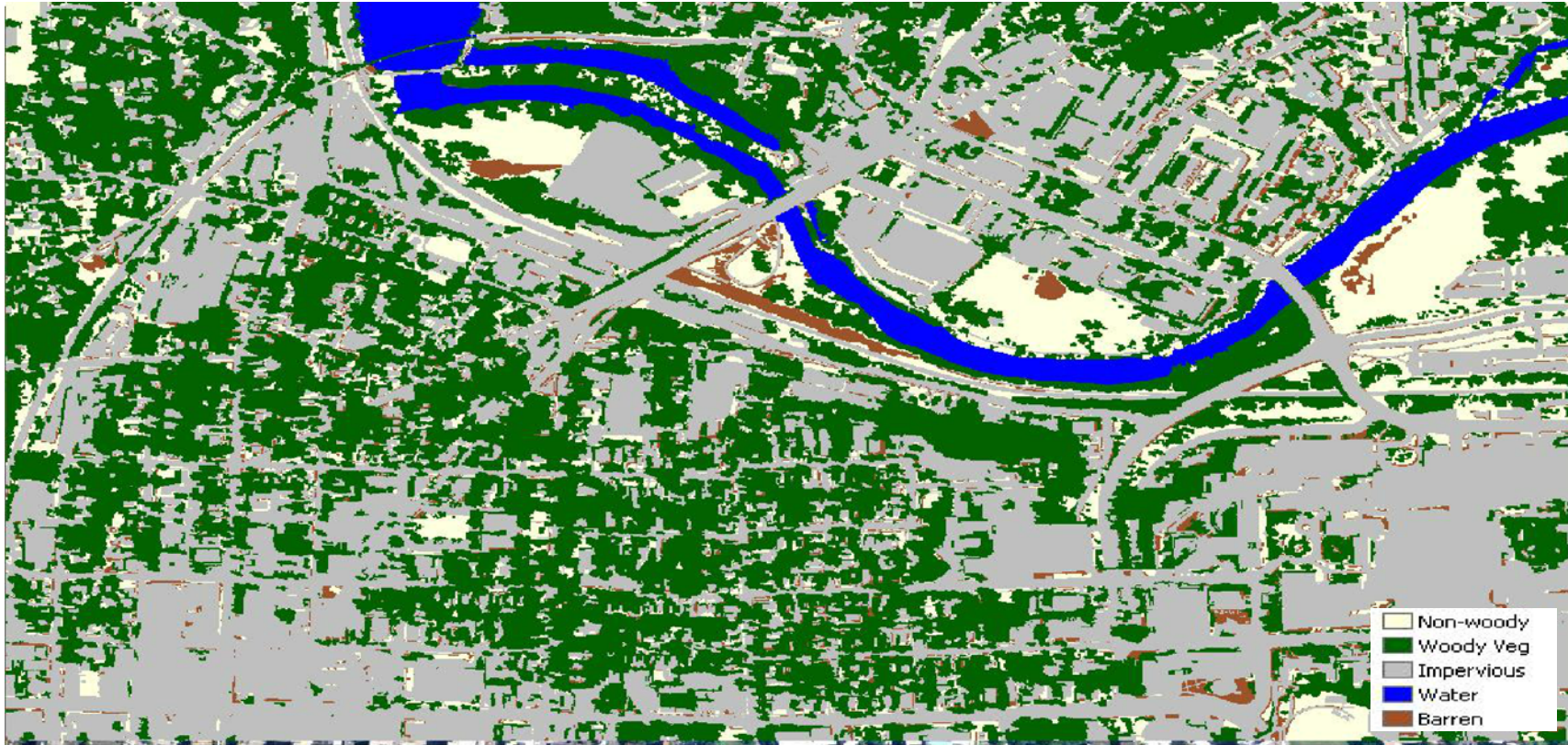


## Legend

### Prince William Green Infrastructure 2008

Class Names
Bare soil
Impervious
Non-woody vegetation
Water
Woody vegetation

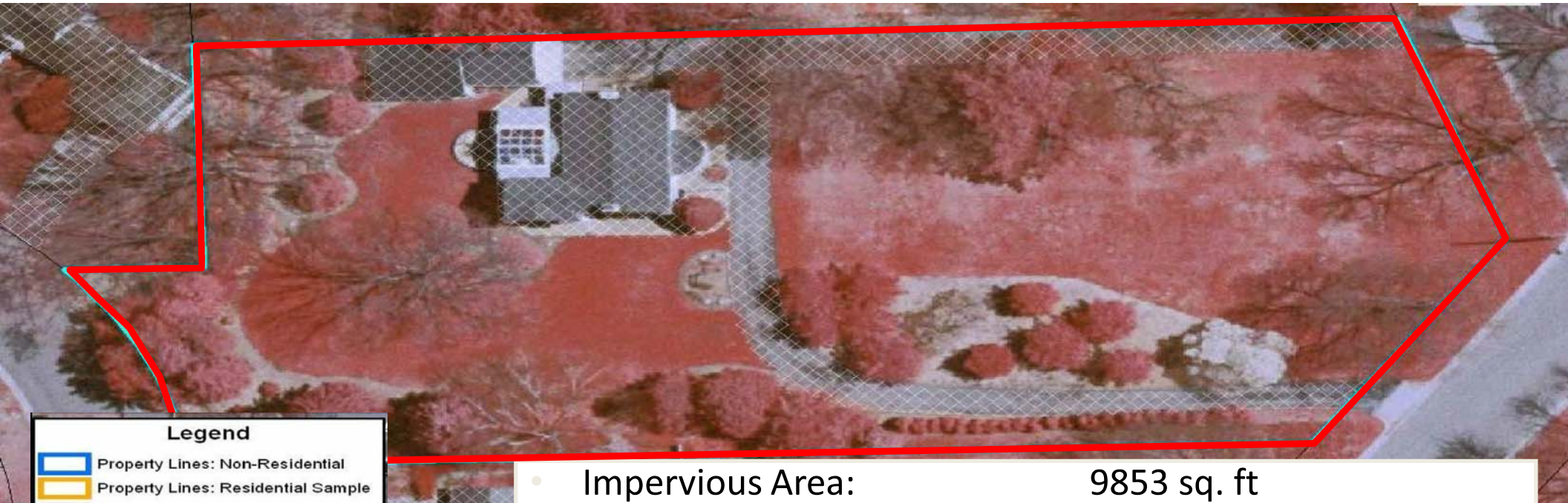
# Plan: Gray and Green Infrastructure City of Ann Arbor





# Analyze: Stormwater Utilities

Cost Distributed by Parcel Based on Impervious



## Legend

- Property Lines: Non-Residential
- Property Lines: Residential Sample
- Property Lines
- Non-Residential Imperviousness
- Residential Sample Imperviousness
- Property Lines: Heavy Industrial
- Property Lines: Religious

- Impervious Area: 9853 sq. ft
- Parcel Size: 51820 sq. ft.
- Current Rate Structure: \$ 22.75 / quarter
- User Fee Based on Impervious: \$ 58.72 / quarter



# Non-Residential Institution

## House of Worship

- Parcel Size:  
80,882 sq. ft.
- Impervious Area:  
21,119 sq. ft
- Current Rate Structure:  
\$179 / quarter
- User Fee based on  
Impervious:  
\$128 / quarter



# Implement: Stormwater Utilities Credit Program



	Quarterly Fee
Average Fee for Residential	\$25.84
Proposed Maximum Credits	
Rain Barrels (1 to 5)	\$1.47
Rain Garden	\$2.30
RiverSafe Home	\$1.02
Chapter 63 Detention Basin	\$5.87
Fee With Maximum Credit	\$15.18
10 % Deduction for On-Time Payment	\$1.52
Minimum Charge	\$13.66
Maximum Percent Reduction	47%



# **CITY GREEN**

**HEAT ISLAND – URBAN FORESTRY –**

**STORMWATER REDUCTION – APPRAISED VALUES**



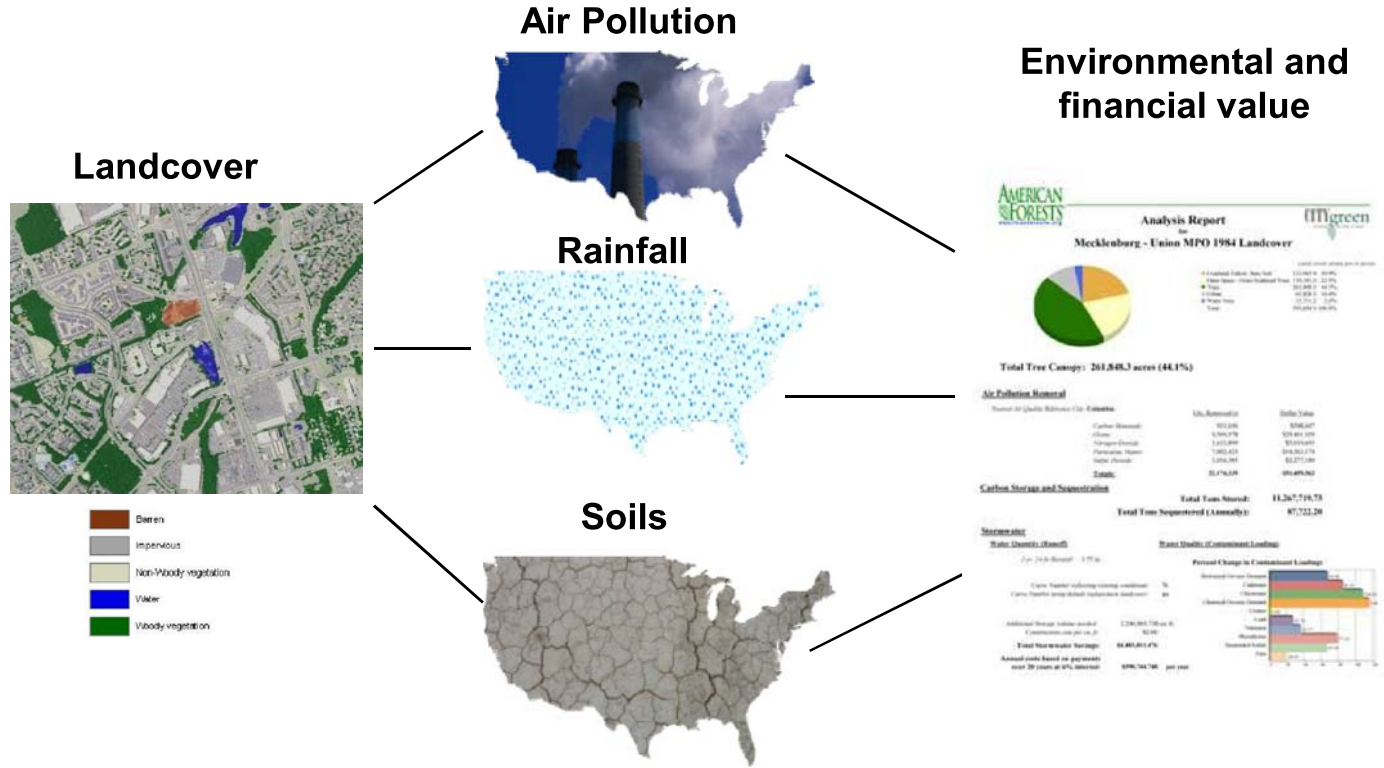
# Information / Decisions: City Green

## Urban Ecosystem Analysis

Land Structure + Ecological Analysis Model = Decision Support Material

### Identifies

- Heat Islands
- Water Conservation through vegetation
- Areas for tree planting



# Assessment of Impervious

## Most Impervious

ARC Community	Non-Woody Vegetation	Woody Vegetation	Impervious	Water	Barren	Total
Oak Park	16.0%	5.7%	78.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Allen Park	25.0%	9.3%	57.7%	2.3%	5.7%	100.0%
Highland Park	29.7%	12.4%	57.3%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%
Dearborn	26.0%	15.7%	55.1%	1.1%	2.1%	100.0%
Melvindale	29.3%	10.6%	54.7%	1.2%	4.3%	100.0%

## Least Impervious

Van Buren Twp.	49.0%	26.6%	19.2%	1.4%	3.8%	100.0%
Novi Twp.	27.8%	52.1%	18.6%	1.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Superior Twp.	61.0%	29.4%	7.3%	1.2%	1.0%	100.0%
Salem Twp.	55.1%	34.1%	6.4%	1.3%	3.2%	100.0%
Lyon Twp.	74.1%	19.8%	4.0%	0.7%	1.4%	100.0%

## Average Community Impervious – 37.6%

# Communities in Rouge River Watershed < 10% Impervious = 3

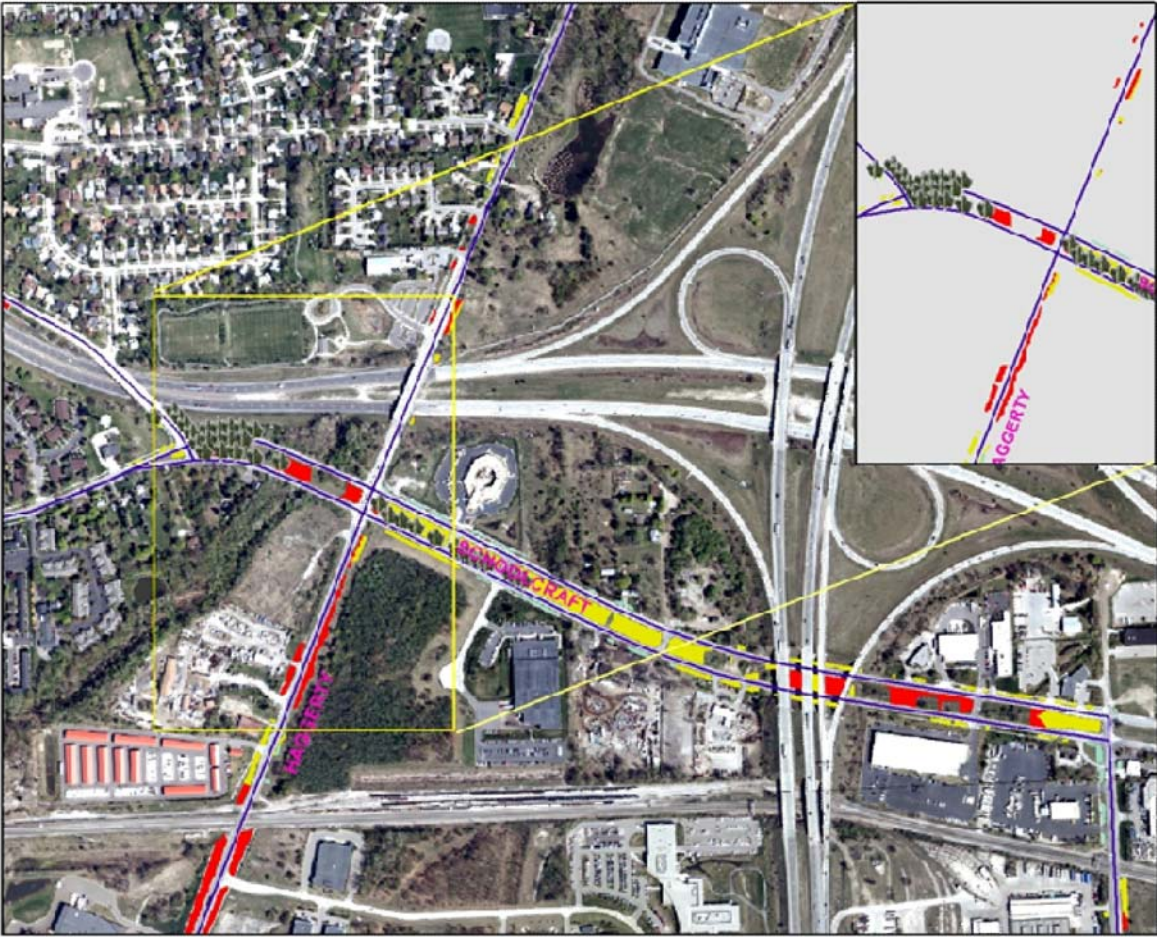
# Communities in Rouge River Watershed < 25% Impervious = 6

# Policy Options

- Tree ordinances
- Tree cover written into development plans
- Set tree canopy goals
- Costs of storm water mitigation passed onto developers
- Ability to estimate costs from tree canopy loss from natural disasters or disease for insurers and federal government
- Cost - benefit data to promote tree planting and preservation of open space
- Public education for the value of trees/open space
  - IT'S NOT JUST ABOUT TREES
  - GRASS and low vegetation are just as important.



# Map of Tree Plantings



**Legend**

- Low priority
- Medium priority
- High priority

# Tree Planting Summary

## ROW Plantings

Priority Class	Area (sq feet)	Area (acres)	# trees (240 sq feet per tree)
1	304,904	7.00	1,270
2	1,731,080	39.74	7,212
3	2,078,695	47.72	8,661
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,114,679</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>17,143</b>

## Public Land Plantings

### PRIVATE PLANTINGS

This can also be used as a guide to identify areas for private land plantings!

Priority Class	Area (sq feet)	Area (acres)	# trees (1600 sq feet per tree)
1	1442	0.03	1
2	188197	4.32	118
3	292908	6.72	183
<b>Total</b>	<b>482547</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>302</b>



# Analyze: Green Infrastructure

## Tree Planting: Criteria for Planting

- Exclusion

- |



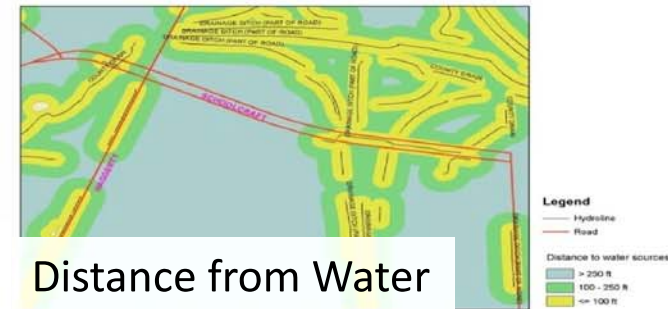
Areas Suitable for Planting



Size

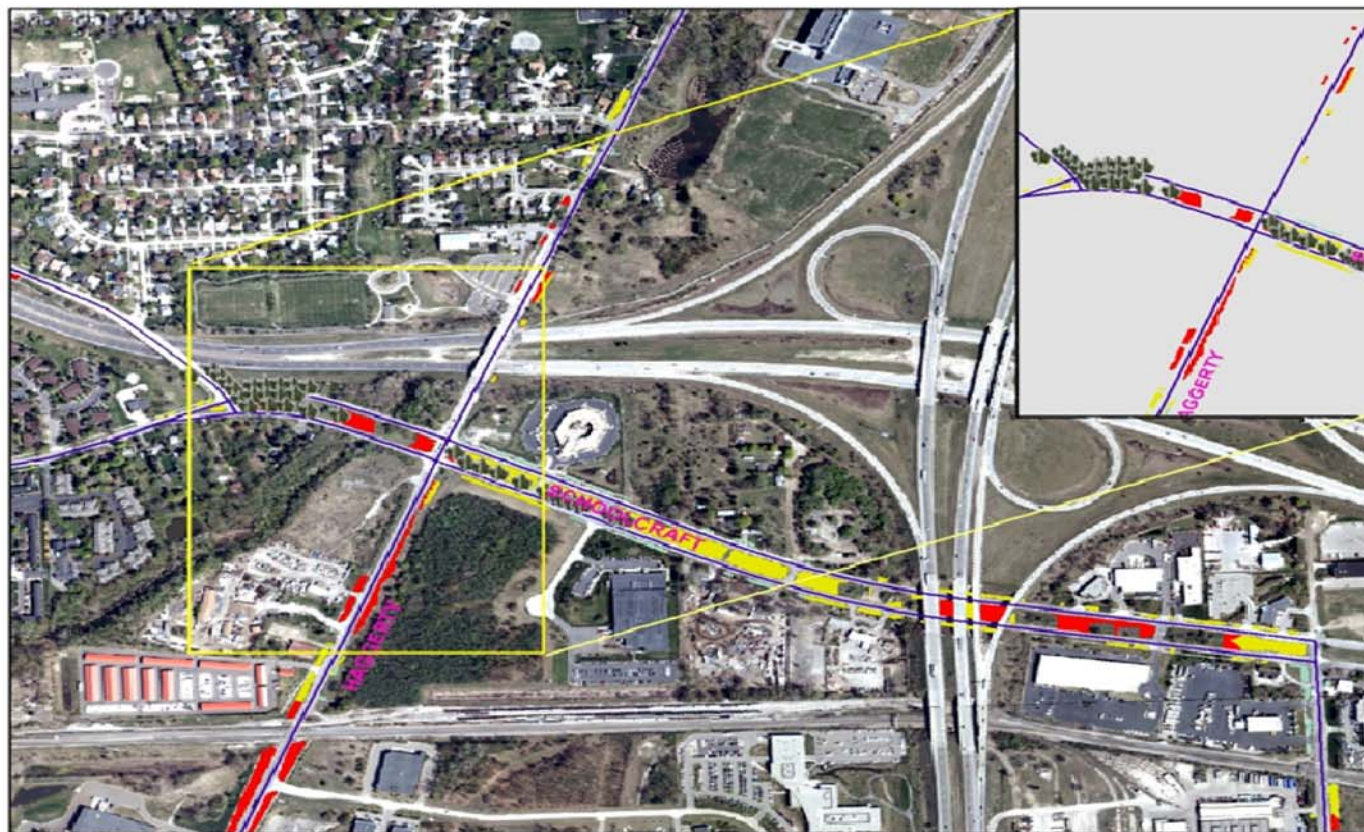


Disease Replacement



Distance from Water

# Implement: Green Infrastructure- Tree Planting



- Legend**
- Low priority
  - Medium priority
  - High priority



# Summary

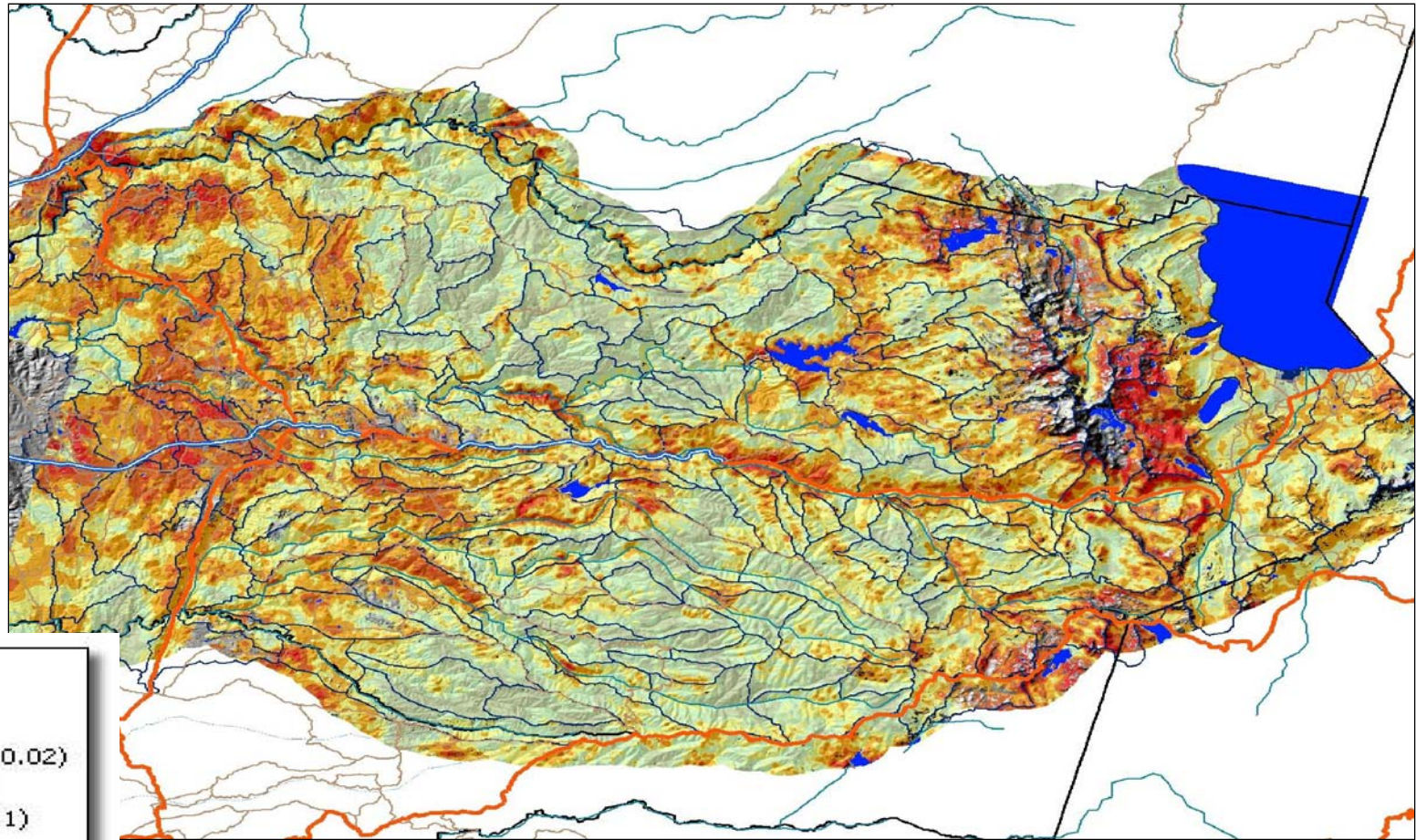
- There is a need to make sustainable decisions for our cities and towns
- To do this we need to understand and link together economics, environment and society benefits of decisions
- Sanborn's data products support the analysis that will lead to the making of sustainable decisions
- Products are easily updated and provide a good indication of how effective decisions are to urban sustainability

**WILDFIRE**

**MITIGATION – INSURANCE – CWPP**

# Plan: Wildfire Threat

- Wildfire threat based with watershed boundaries



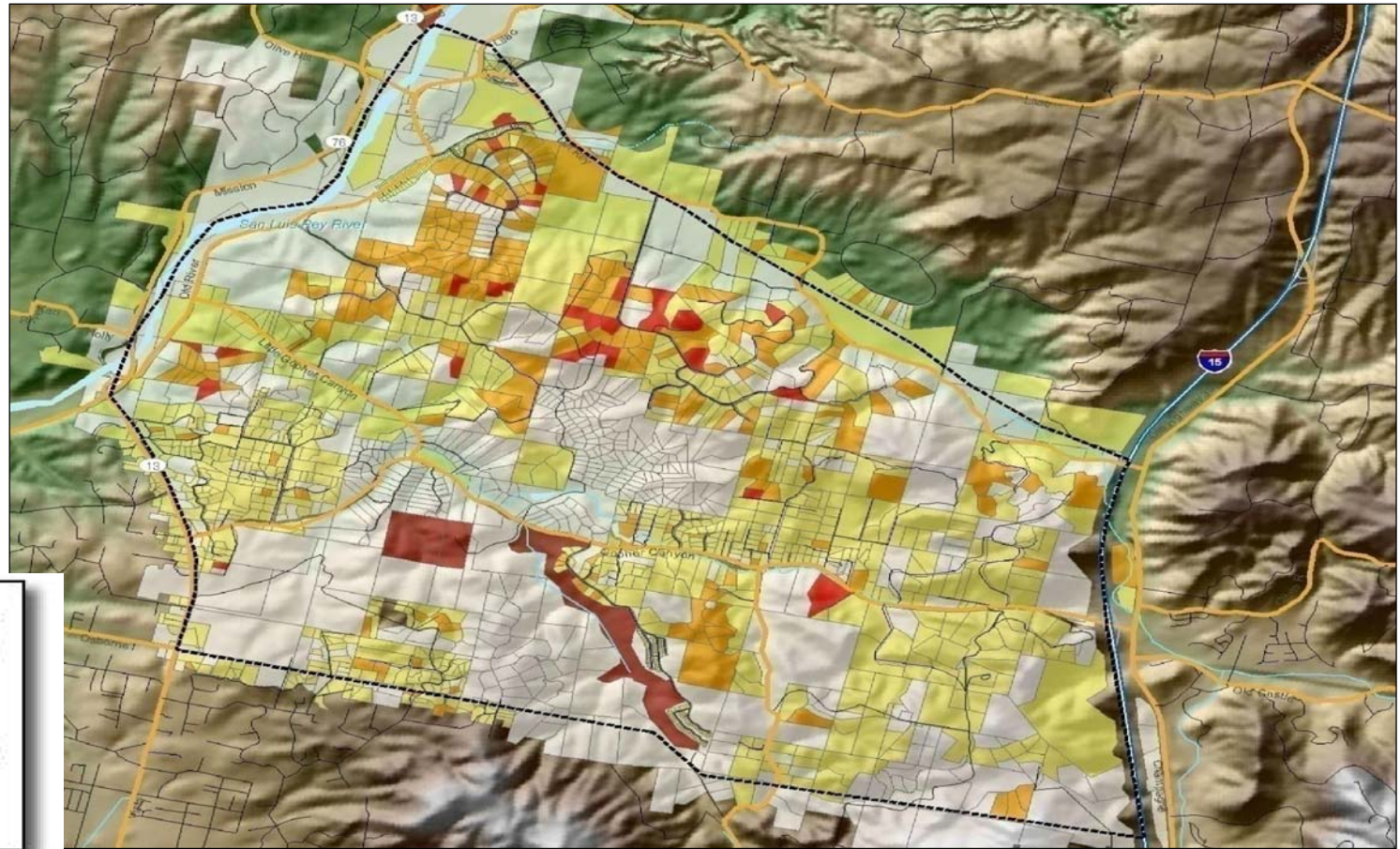
## Wildfire Threat

- Low - GT 100 yrs ( $< 0.01$ )
- Moderate - 50 -100 yrs ( $0.01 - 0.02$ )
- High - 20-50 yrs ( $0.02 - 0.05$ )
- Very High - 10-20 yrs ( $0.05 - 0.1$ )
- Extreme - LT 10 yrs ( $> 0.1$ )



# Analyze: Wildfire -Quantifying Impacts

- Use the assessor data to define the Assessed \$ Value per parcel
- Impacts on life and property



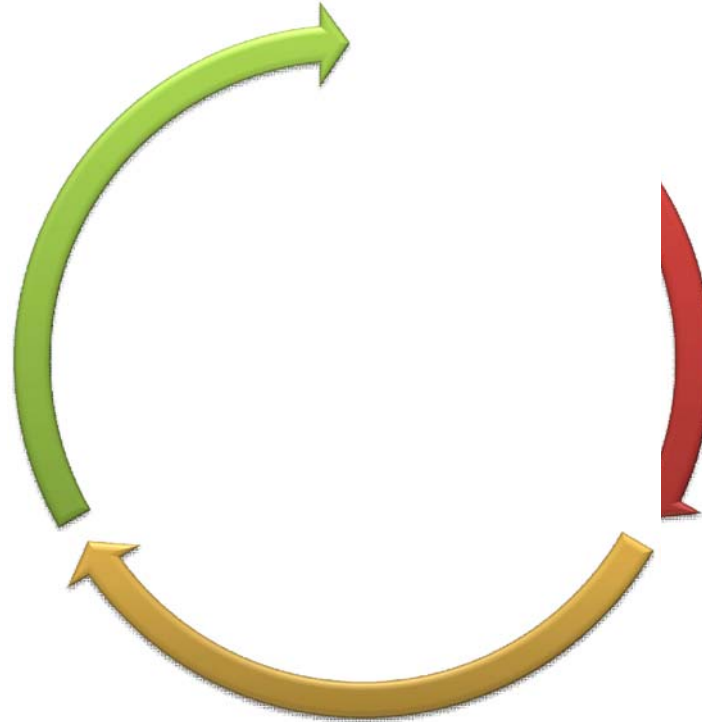
# Implement: Wildfire

## Where To Spend Money

- Supports decision making
  - Where to get the best return on investment
  - \$ spent to \$ reduction of exposure
- Extendable to also accommodate economic exposure for:
  - Damage to critical infrastructure
  - Loss in commodity agriculture
- *Wildfire Dollar Exposure* provides a relative measure for comparing impacts and mitigation options across a landscape
- **Community Wildfire Protection Plans – They Work!!!!!!**

# Urban Sustainability Goals

1. Reduces peak flows
2. Reduces air and water pollution
3. Carbon fixation & sequestration
4. Reduces flooding frequency
5. Reduces Heat Island effects
6. Financial incentives for landowner actions
7. Compliance with regulations
8. QUALITY OF LIFE
9. Health & Recreational Benefits



## GENERATES REVENUE

- City Green
- Stormwater Fees
- Landscaping raises the value a property by 10%. (Imagine the increased value to a City)
- Wildfire Reduction (Insurance Break for Residents)
  
- This is about making and saving \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$



# Using Your GIS Locally for Urban Sustainability

## DATA

We are data rich in the GIS community!

## ANALYSIS

Wide variety of programs & consultants. Leverage your data and GIS!

## DECISION MAKING

End solution should be based on a cost-benefit resulting in a positive economic impact!

- Understand & link economics, environment and society benefits of decisions!

# How Sustainable Is Your Urban Area?



Thanks --- Hugh Bender --- [hbender@sanborn.com](mailto:hbender@sanborn.com) --- 512.569.1084 c