

#### 2018 NCTCOG Public Works Roundup

MAY 23, 2018

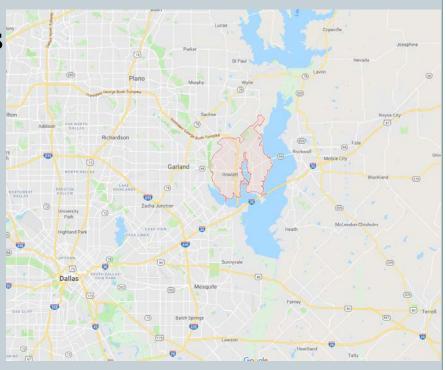
#### Topics for Discussion

- Rowlett Background
- The Basics from the Past
- New Trends and Associated Disruptions
- BMP's for Site Design
- Consequences to New Trends and Paradigm Shift



#### Rowlett Background

- Located 20 miles NE Dallas
- Population
  - 62,000 currently
  - 92,000 buildout
- Public Works Department
  - Streets
  - Drainage
  - Water distribution
  - Wastewater collection
  - Facilities
  - Fleet
  - CIP Engineering
  - Asset Management



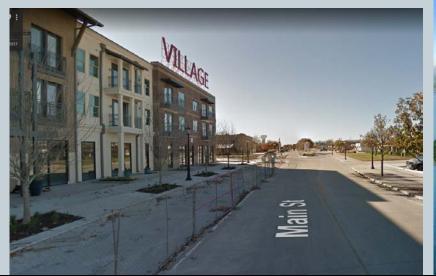


#### Rowlett Background

- Adopted Form Based Code as part of 2020 Comprehensive Plan (March 2016)
  - Maintain and enhance the value of existing neighborhoods.
  - Increase the City's economy through diversification of jobs and business opportunities.
  - Make Rowlett a community that is attractive to people at all stages of their lives.
  - Invest in places to achieve lasting value and distinctive character.
  - Maximize the benefits of major public infrastructure investments (existing and planned).
  - Use Lake Ray Hubbard and Rowlett's natural assets to create a distinctive identity and quality of life desired by the community.
  - Diversify mobility options within the City.
  - Create centers with a mix of activities at key locations in Rowlett.
  - Balance growth through efficient development patterns.
  - Support quality educational resources to meet the needs of Rowlett residents throughout their lives.



Form Based Code Examples









#### • The Basic BMP's from the Past

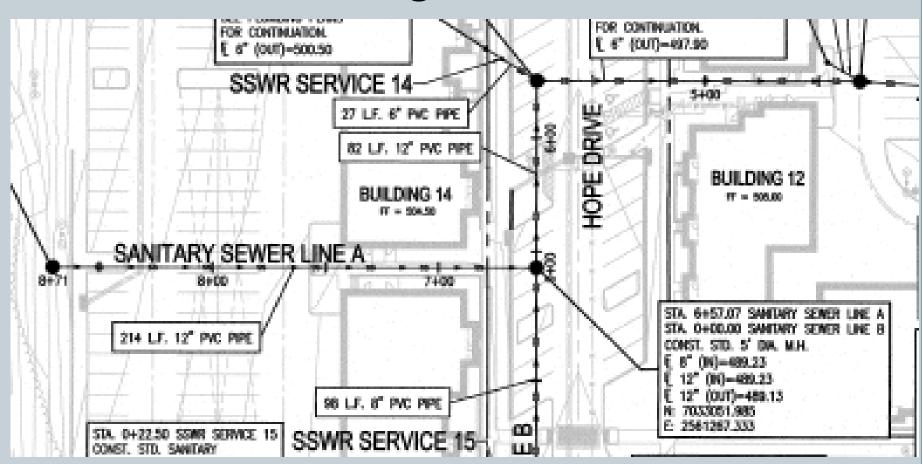
- Water and Sewer behind the curb
- Storm drain down the middle of street
- 31' wide residential street
- 25' curb radius for residential streets
- All lots have street frontage
- Adequate stopping sight distance at intersections
- No landscaping in the ROW
- Sidewalks located 1-foot from property line
- Adequate fall zones for multi-storied structures
- Utilities along side yards discouraged
- Wide utility easements based on line size and depth



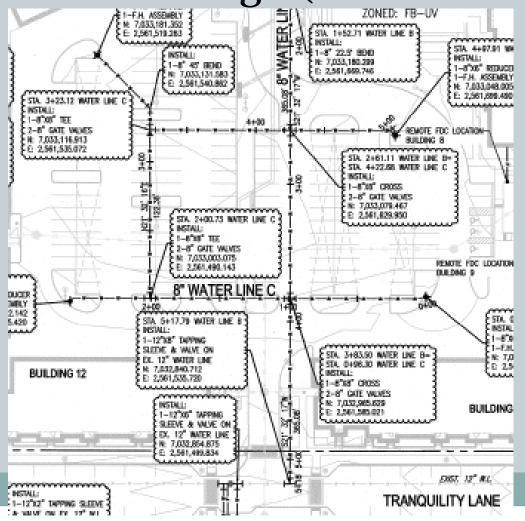
#### New Trends & Associated Disruptions

- Water and Sewer under pavement
- Storm drain down the middle of street
- 27' wide residential streets
- 22' curb radius for residential streets
- All lots don't have street frontage mews lots with alley access
- Landscaping allowed/required in the ROW
- Adequate stopping sight distance isn't obtained due to on-street parking and landscaping in ROW
- Sidewalks located behind curb
- Multi-storied structures are 7-10' from ROW line
- Utilities along side yards cannot be avoided
- Easement widths are less than desired
- ADA ramps more difficult to install due to smaller curb return

• BMP's for Site Design (what not to do)



• BMP's for Site Design (what not to do)





#### BMP's for Site Design

- Design with maintenance in mind
- Additional quality control for trench testing
- Ensure development is serviceable by solid waste collection vehicles & fire apparatus
- Evaluate and enforce stopping sight distance at intersections
- Make sure sewer manholes and water valves are not within parking spaces
- Sufficient offset from structures
- Evaluate downstream drainage, sewer, and water capacity
- Require Silva cells and/or root barriers for street trees and landscaping in ROW



#### Consequence to New Trends & Paradigm Shift

- New equipment to access utilities in tight spaces for maintenance
- Higher repair costs impacting operations budget
- Utilities could be in alley or easements outside of street ROW in common spaces
- Construction standards revisions
- Updates to Master Plans resulting in increased capacity requirements
- Development costs higher so requests from developers to vary from standards increases
- Maintenance crews must learn new utility locations
- Must have an open mind or get passed by seek to understand and adapt!
- COMMUNICATE educate policy makers about consequences since you are left to maintain it!

#### **Dalrock Road Right of Way Annexation**



#### **QUESTIONS**