





Overview

- 1. What is the Green Factor?
- 2. Why do it?
- 3. How does it work?
- 4. How it was implemented
- 5. Results so far
- 6. Resilient cities and green infrastructure



1. What is the Green Factor?

- Requires a certain percentage of the lot area be occupied by trees, shrubs, green walls and roofs, or porous pavement
- Mandated in dense areas of the city for any new project or major redevelopment
- Menu-based scoring system for landscape



2. Why do the Green Factor?

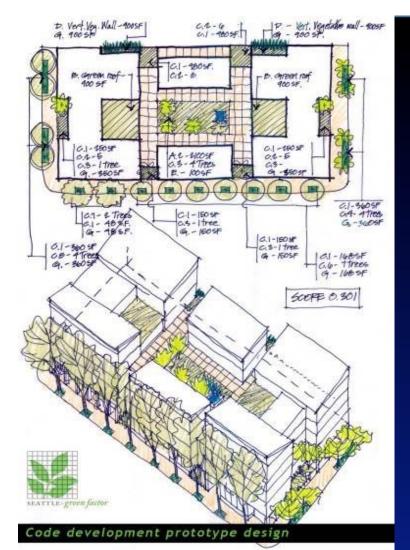
- Balance density and livability
- Integrate ecosystem functions with urban functions stormwater and heat island
- Green building systems did not adequately address the role of vegetation





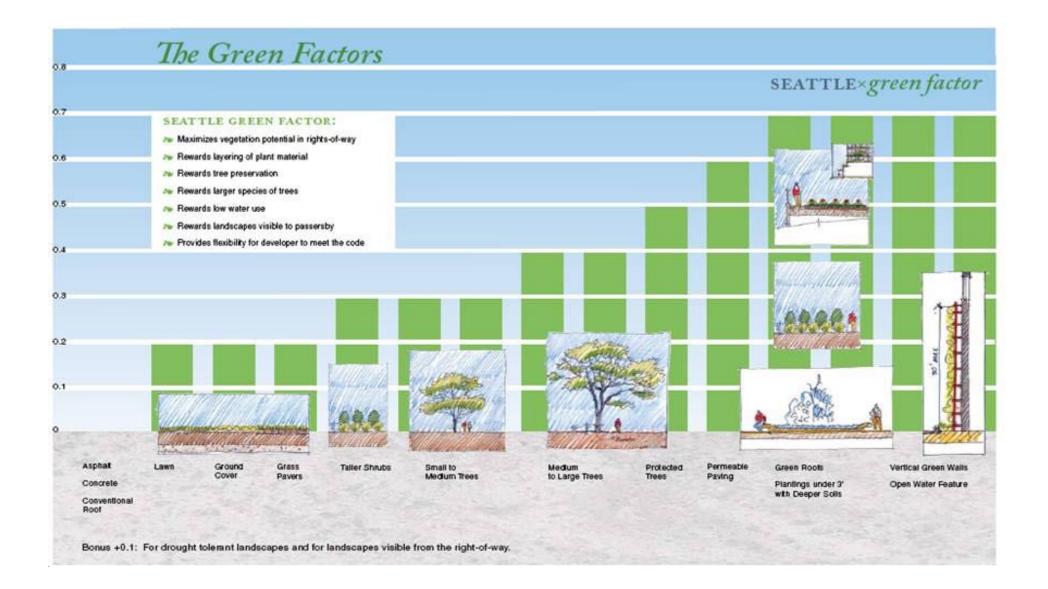
Precedent programs

- Started with these examples, customized for Seattle context
- Berlin: Biotope Area Factor 1997.
 Applied in select neighborhoods.
- Malmö: Green Space Factor 2001.
 Applied to multifamily residential districts.



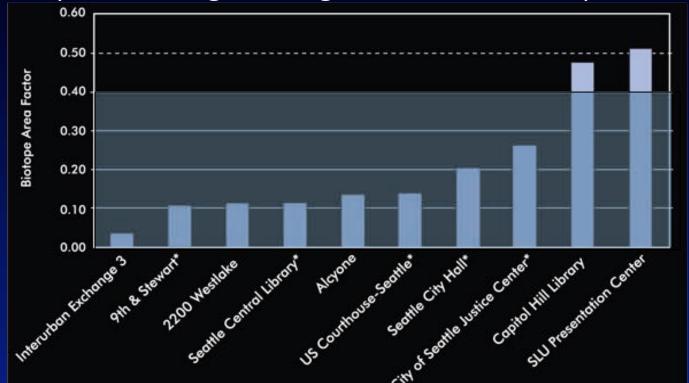
3. How does the Green Factor work?

- Provides weighted menu, sets minimum score
- Includes green roofs and walls, bioretention, and permeable paving
- Requirement for permit approval, can "double-count" toward other requirements



4. How was the Green Factor implemented?

Compare existing buildings to German "biotope area factor"



4. How was the Green Factor implemented?

Discuss and listen

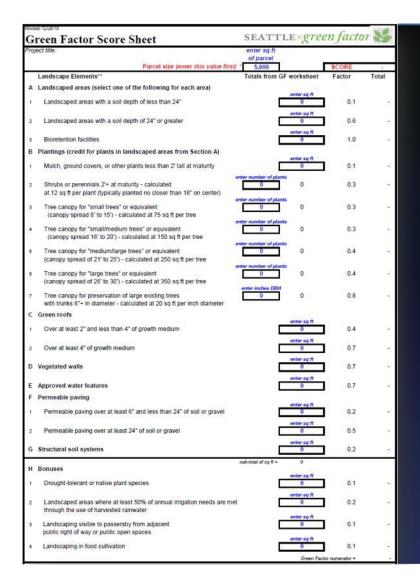
- City departments
- Property owners, developers, builders
- Neighborhood representatives, environmental activists

Test and analyze

- Could applicants meet the standard without resorting to green roofs?
- What would it cost to apply to three recently built projects?

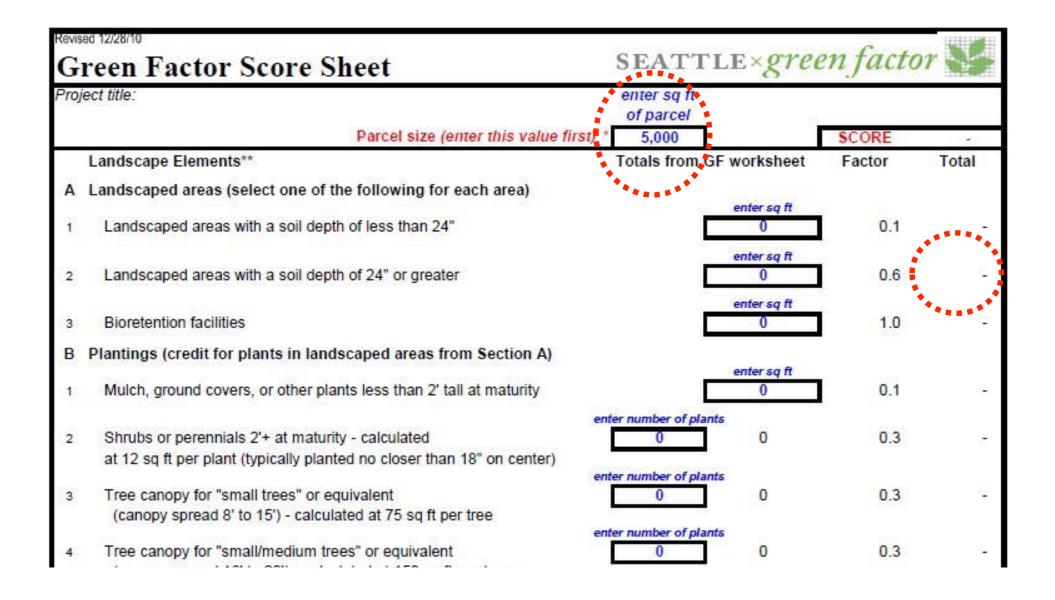
Prepare draft ordinance and reference materials

- Director's Rule 13-92 Landscape Standards
- Client Assistance Memo 234 Landscaping Information



Score sheet

- Online form
- Enter number and/or square footage of landscape features
- Score sheet weights each feature by a factor (from 0.1 to 1.0)
- Total divided by parcel size, translates to % or Green Factor score
- Counts layers, right-of-way improvements, and various bonus credits



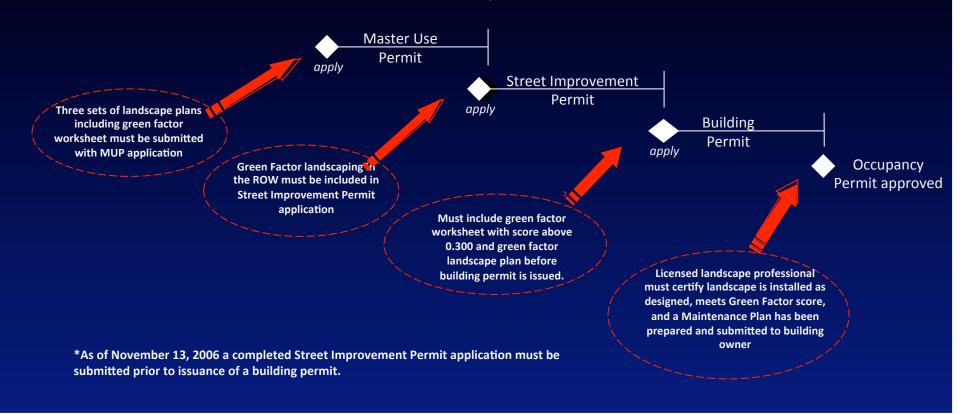
4	Tree canopy for "small/medium trees" or equivalent (canopy spread 16' to 20') - calculated at 150 sq ft per tree	0	0	0.3	*
5	Tree canopy for "medium/large trees" or equivalent (canopy spread of 21' to 25') - calculated at 250 sq ft per tree	enter number of plants 0	0	0.4	æ
6	Tree canopy for "large trees" or equivalent (canopy spread of 26' to 30') - calculated at 350 sq ft per tree	enter number of plants 0	0	0.4	Œ
7	Tree canopy for preservation of large existing trees with trunks 6"+ in diameter - calculated at 20 sq ft per inch diameter	enter inches DBH 0	0	0.8	~
С	Green roofs				
1	Over at least 2" and less than 4" of growth medium		enter sq ft 0	0.4	ø
2	Over at least 4" of growth medium		enter sq ft 0	0.7	0
D	Vegetated walls		enter sq ft 0	0.7	=
Ε	Approved water features		enter sq ft 0	0.7	~
F	Permeable paving				
1	Permeable paving over at least 6" and less than 24" of soil or gravel		enter sq ft 0	0.2	12
2	Permeable paving over at least 24" of soil or gravel		enter sq ft 0	0.5	6

		A	
D	Vegetated walls	0 0.7	2
Ε	Approved water features	enter sq ft 0.7	æ
F	Permeable paving	- 01 TECHN	
1	Permeable paving over at least 6" and less than 24" of soil or gravel	enter sq ft 0.2	2
2	Permeable paving over at least 24" of soil or gravel	enter sq ft 0.5	e
G	Structural soil systems	enter sq ft 0.2	12
н	Bonuses	q ft = 0	
A203		enter sq ft	
1	Drought-tolerant or native plant species	0 0.1	~
2	Landscaped areas where at least 50% of annual irrigation needs are met through the use of harvested rainwater	enter sq ft 0.2	*
3	Landscaping visible to passersby from adjacent	enter sq ft 0.1	**
	public right of way or public open spaces	enter sq ft	
4	Landscaping in food cultivation	0.1	~
		Green Factor numerator =	828

Project title:		enter sq ft of parcel		****	
	Parcel size (enter this value first)	* 5,000		SCORE	0.302
	Landscape Elements**	Totals from GF	worksheet	Factor	Total
Α	Landscaped areas (select one of the following for each area)				****
1	Landscaped areas with a soil depth of less than 24"		enter sq ft 0	0.1	Ø
2	Landscaped areas with a soil depth of 24" or greater		enter sq ft 0	0.6	@
3	Bioretention facilities		enter sq ft 0	1.0	12
В	Plantings (credit for plants in landscaped areas from Section A)		_		
1	Mulch, ground covers, or other plants less than 2' tall at maturity	<u></u>	enter sq ft 0	0.1	:
2	Shrubs or perennials 2'+ at maturity - calculated	nter number of plants 0	0	0.3	8
	at 12 sq ft per plant (typically planted no closer than 18" on center)	enter number of plants			
3	Tree canopy for "small trees" or equivalent (canopy spread 8' to 15') - calculated at 75 sq ft per tree	0	0	0.3	8
4		nter number of plants	0	0.3	æ

Green Factor permit flow

November 1, 2006





Where does the Green Factor apply?

Zone	Minimum score	
Commercial & Neighborhood Commercial	0.30 (2006)	
Industrial Commercial (in Urban Villages)	0.30 (2010)	
Midrise and High-rise Residential	0.50 (2009)	
Low-rise Multifamily Residential	0.60 (2010)	
South Downtown	0.30 (2011)	
South Lake Union	0.30 (2013)	

- Each time, introduced as part of broader code changes
- Same score sheet: different minimum score in each zone



Revisions

- Clarified score sheet
- New credits and bonuses
- Caps on permeable paving and vegetated walls
- Increased credit for trees, decreased for shrubs
- Director's Rule provides details on plant materials, permit process, and installation.

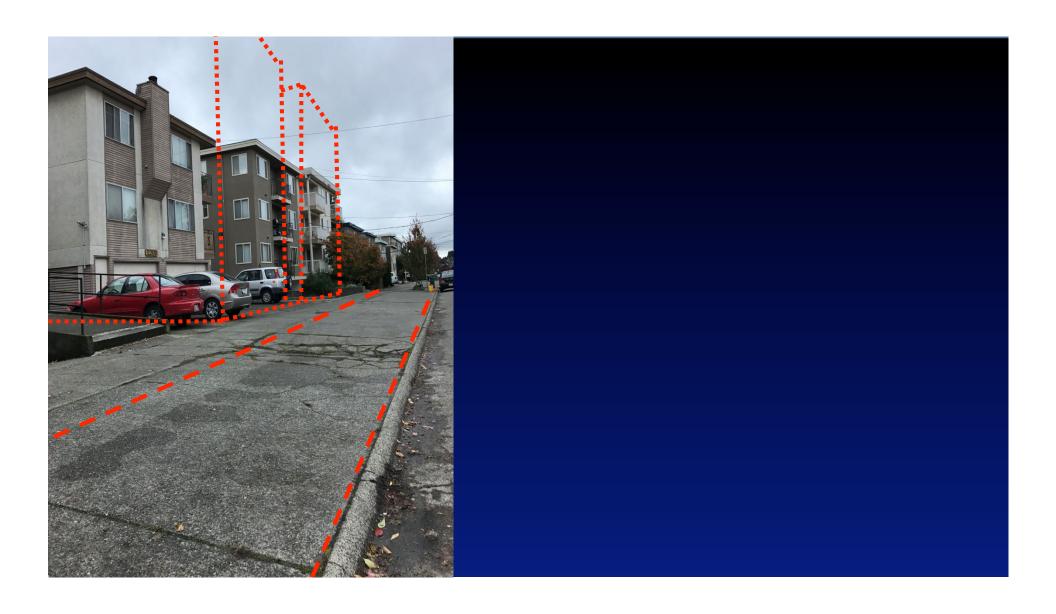
5. Results so far







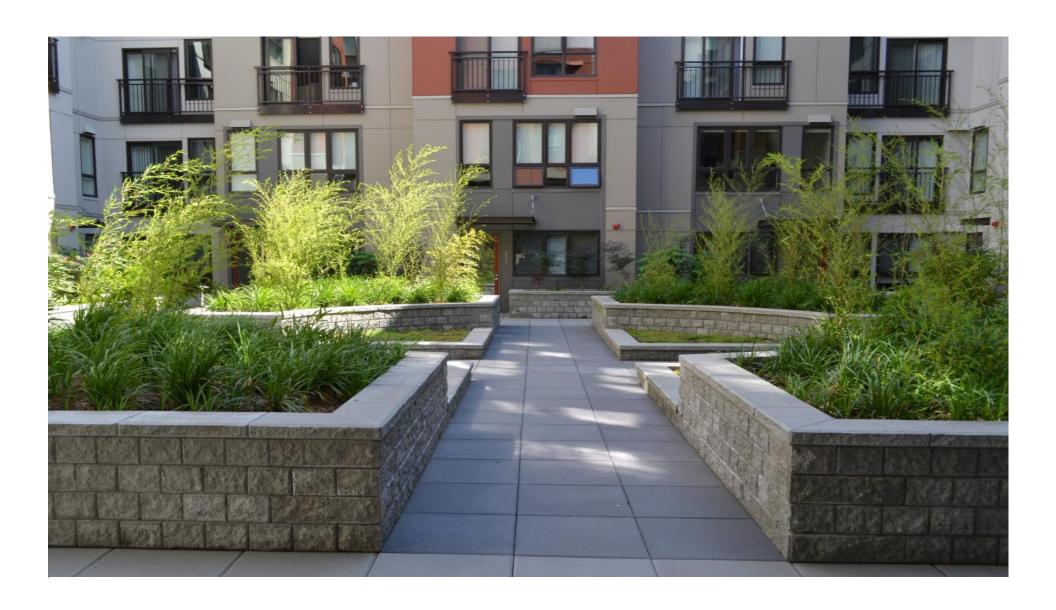
- Higher quality, better-integrated landscape design •
- Permeable paving, green roofs, and green walls
- More planting in or adjacent to rights-of-way
- Landscaped rooftop/terrace amenity areas



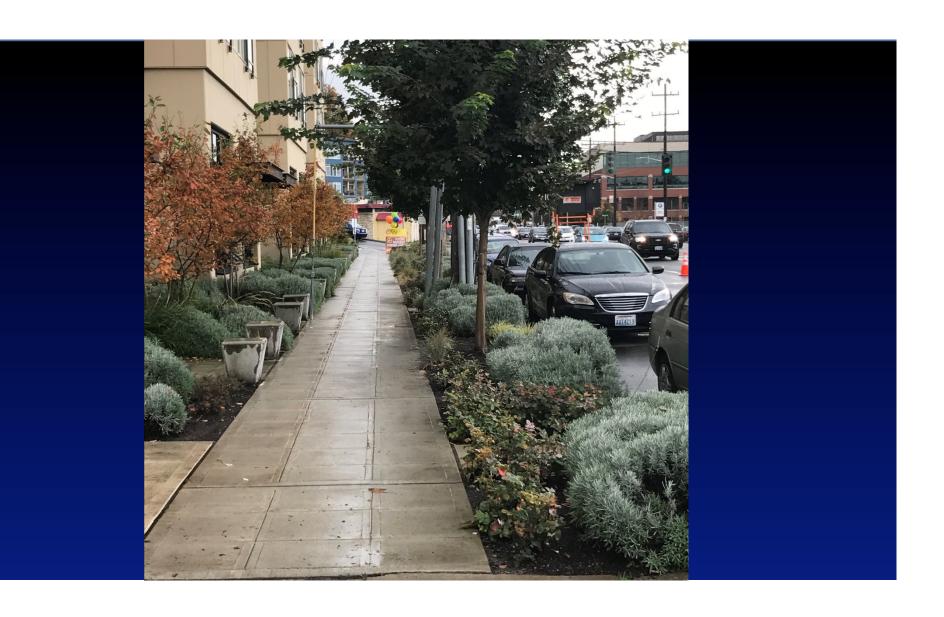


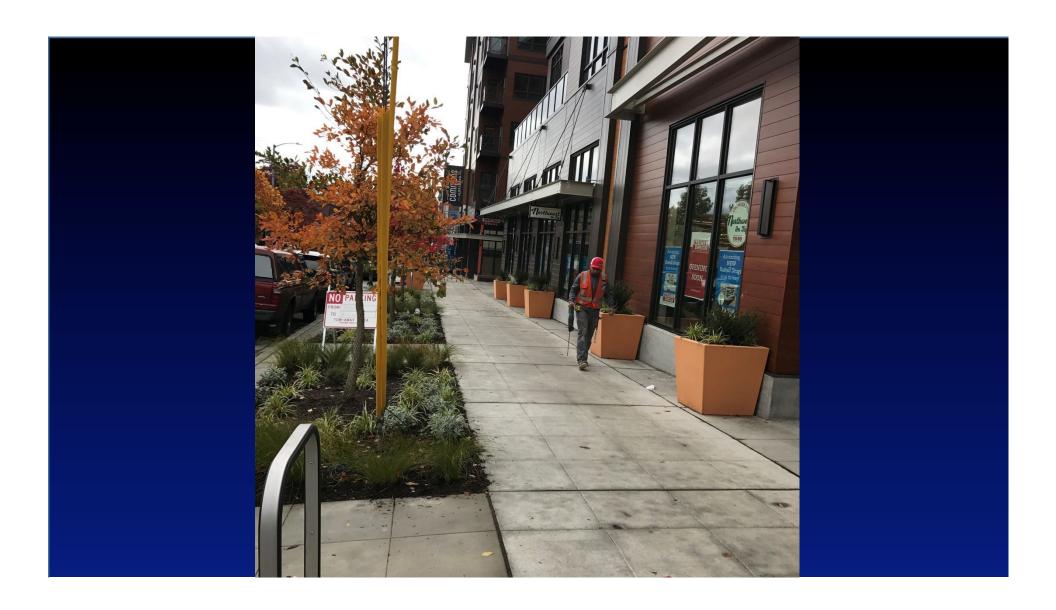




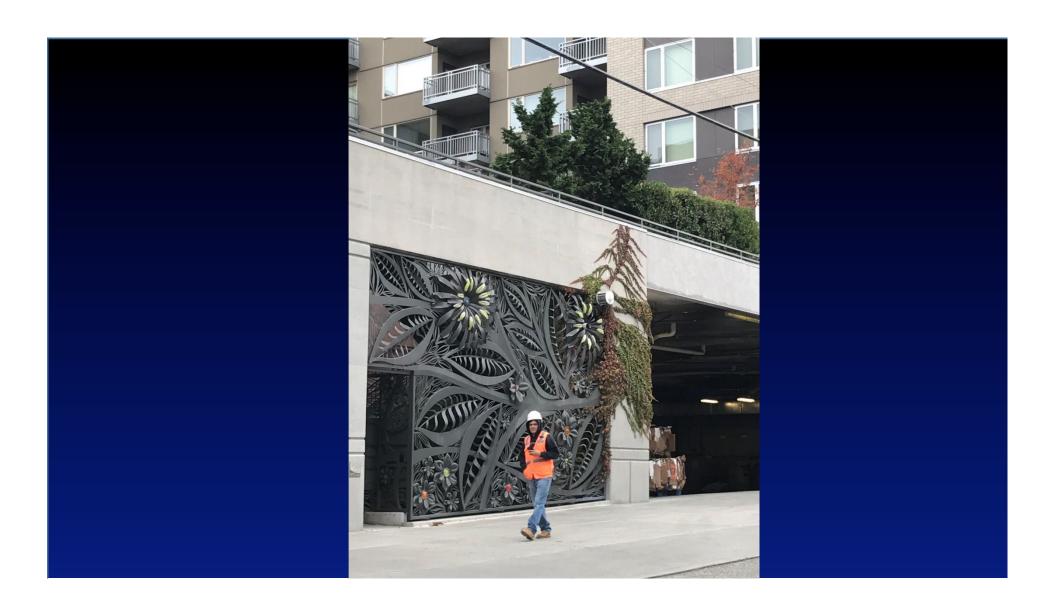


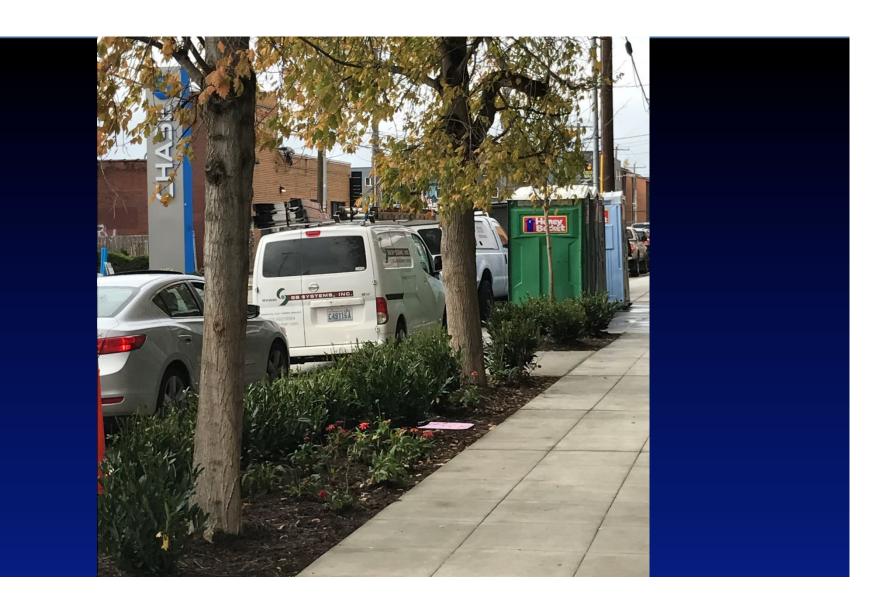




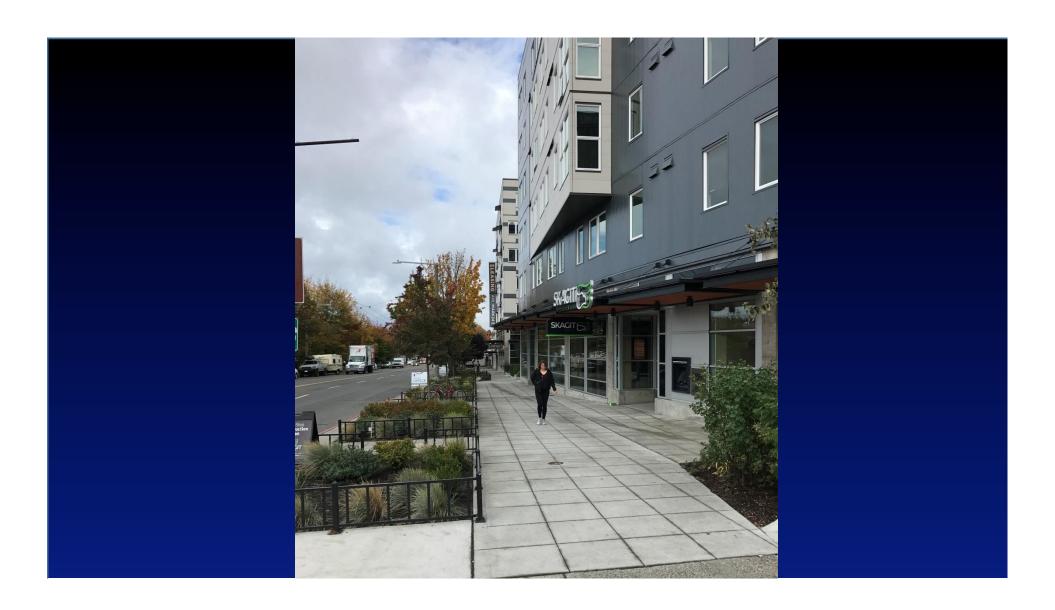


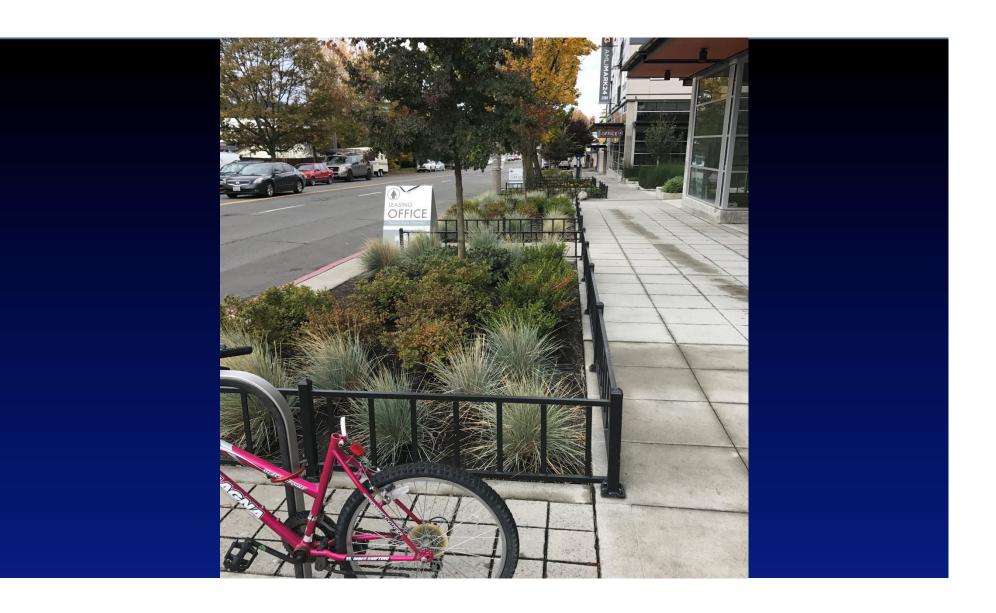




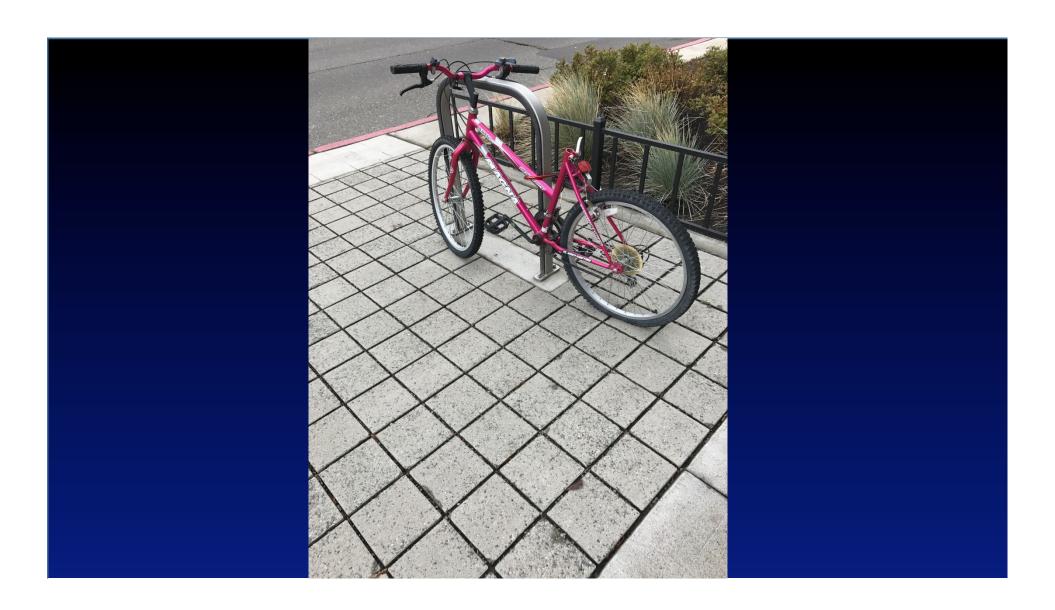


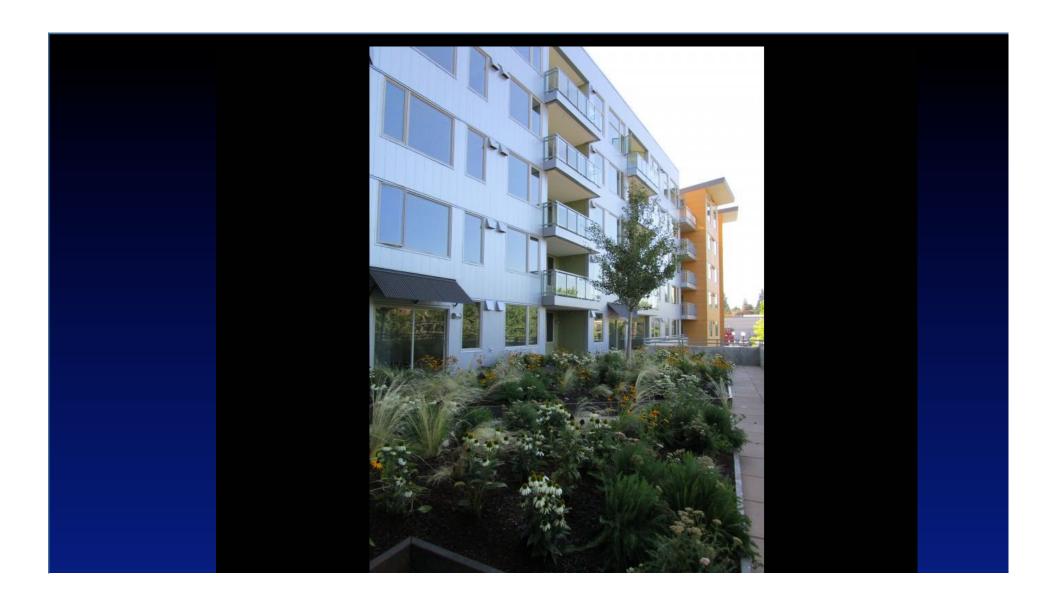


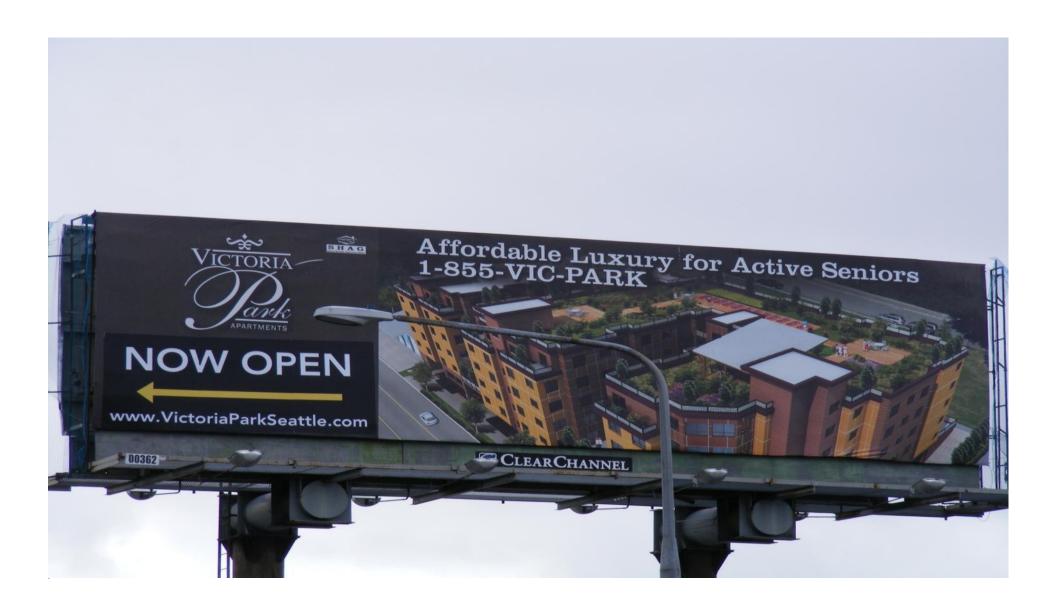






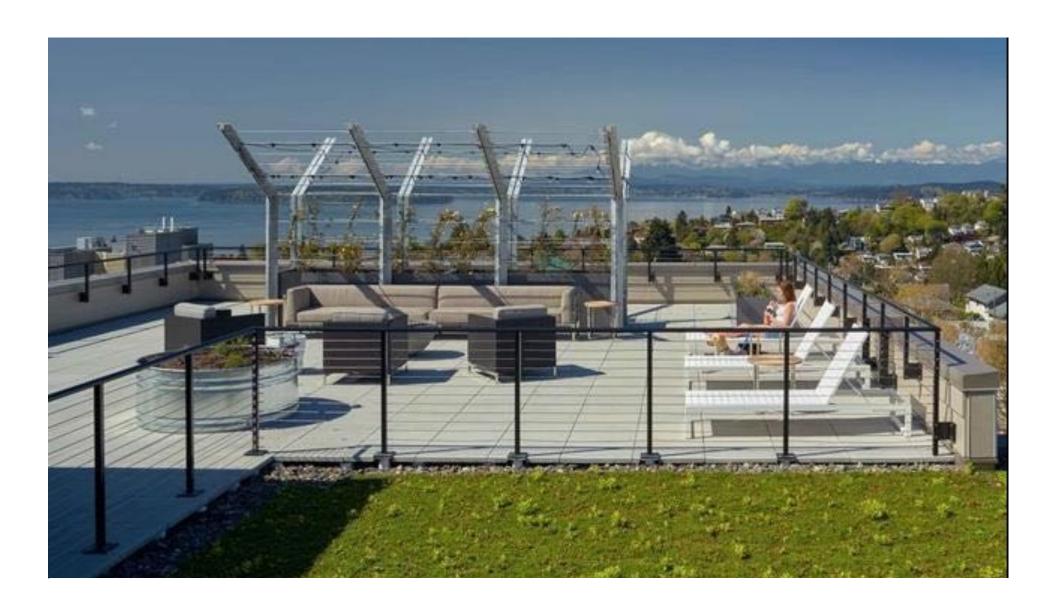






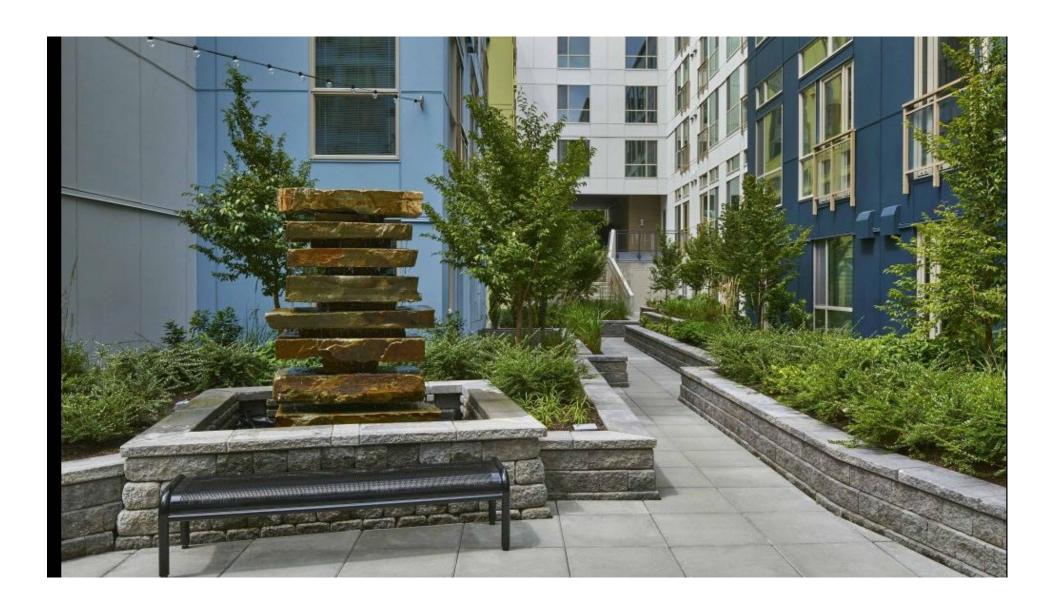






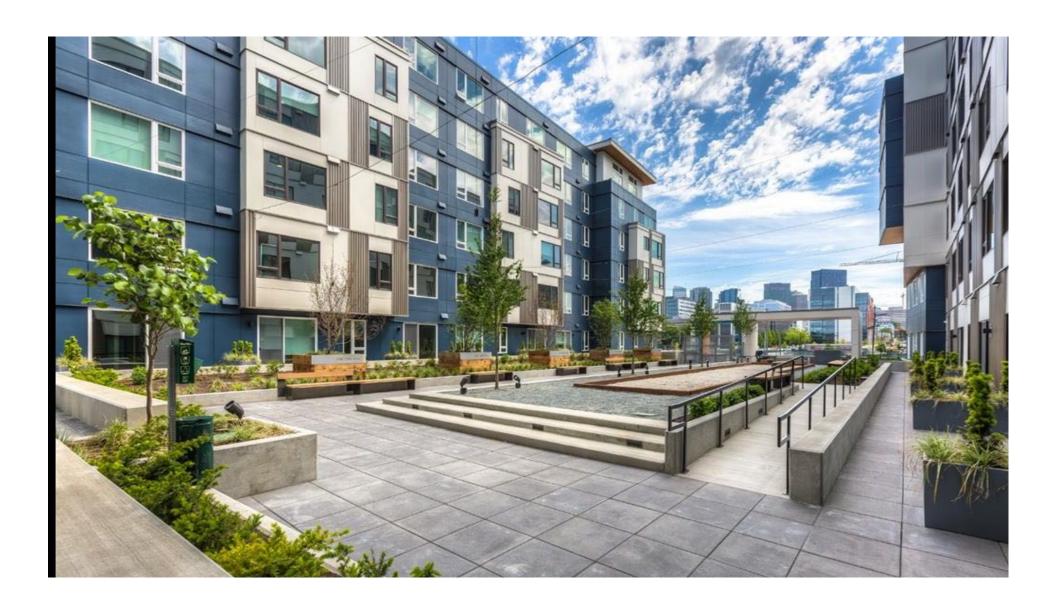






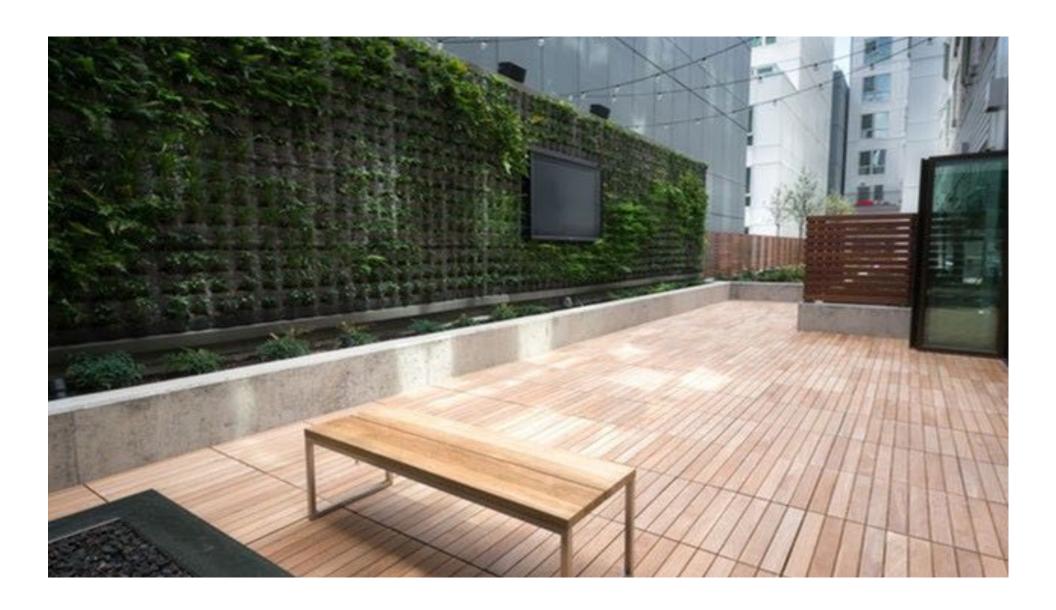




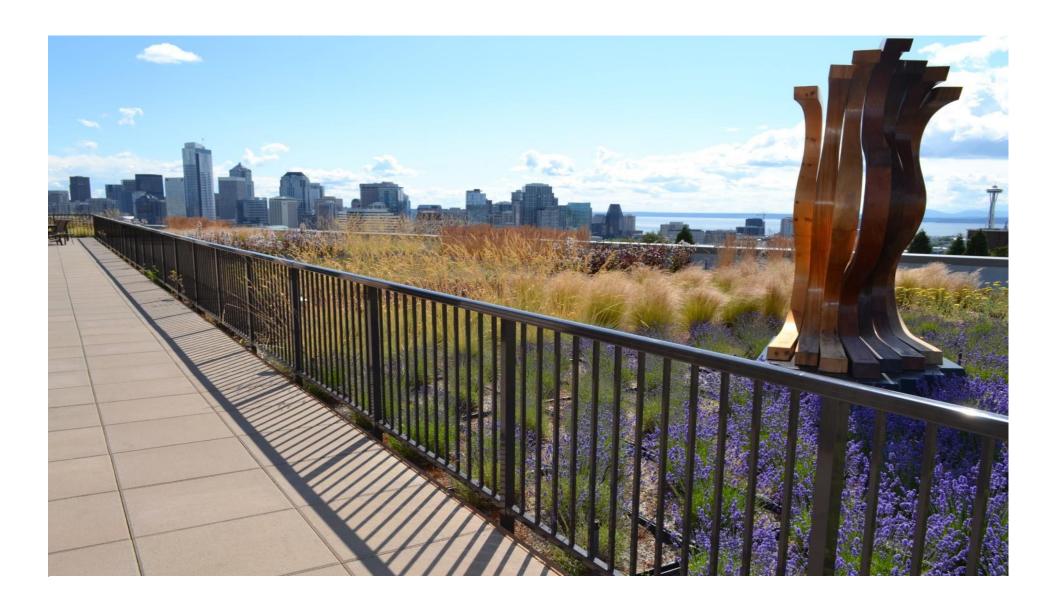












6. Application beyond the parcel: Resilient cities and green infrastructure

What if we retrofit existing development?



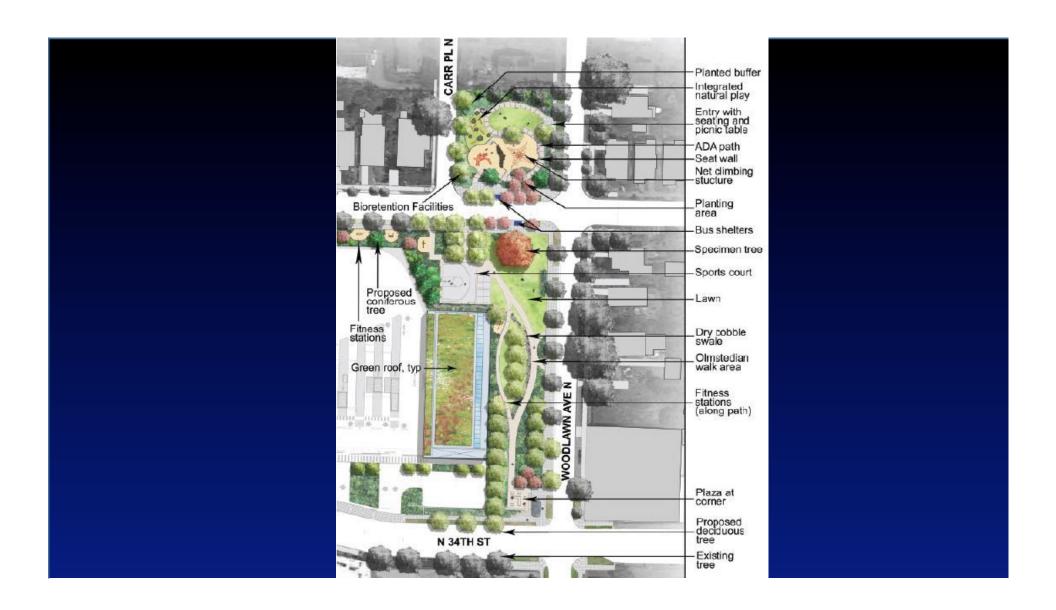
Modeled benefits

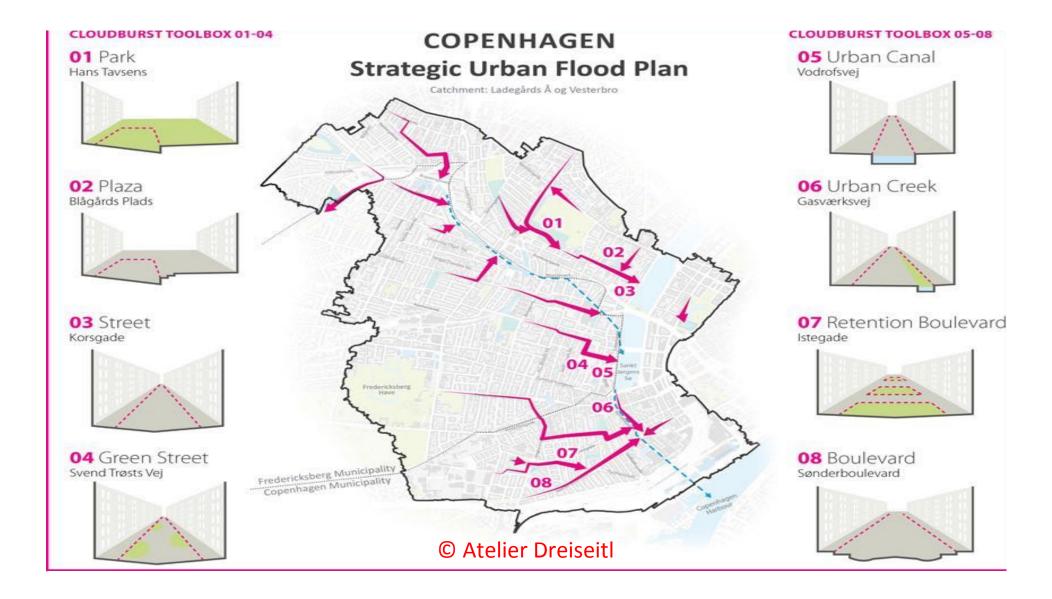
UBC study found that Green Factor, applied over a 9-block area, would result in...

- 13% reduction of stormwater runoff
- 9% reduction of energy demand
- 12% GHG reduction

6. Application beyond the parcel: Resilient cities and green infrastructure

- What if we retrofit existing development?
- What if we apply to multiple streets?















Stormwater planters are containers designed to capture and either retain or infiltrate stormwater based on their design. The amount and frequency of water captured depends on storm events, so they should be populated with a variety of plants adapted to both wet and dry conditions. Visually they can be striking landscape features providing a high functional value. While more expensive than bioswales, stormwater planters provide many benefits and are appropriate for areas with space constraints or on structure.



Element- Stormwater Planter

Functional Benefits

Reduced runoff

Improved runoff quality

Environmental Considerations

Embodied energy and carbon in concrete

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Stormwater Planters

Capifolegand

An Rainwater Source Basplash Block

@=Amended Soil

D■Filter Fabric

☐□Gravel

Perf. pipe along planter bottom

O=Overflow Drain

Plantings

☐ Pipe to stormwater system
☐ Planter wall w/ waterproofing

MePedestrian area





Resources

- Case studies: photos and landscape plans
- Score sheet
- Plant and tree lists
- Landscaping Director's Rule
- Templates & calculators
- Research

Factor - 1.0

Thank you!

Steve Moddemeyer +1.206.245.2034 smoddemeyer@collinswoerman.com