



Urban Tree Canopy Goals In Washington, DC

Casey Trees Mission

To restore, enhance and protect the tree canopy of the Nation's Capital.



Key: % Tree Cover in the District of Columbia



Casey Trees Programs



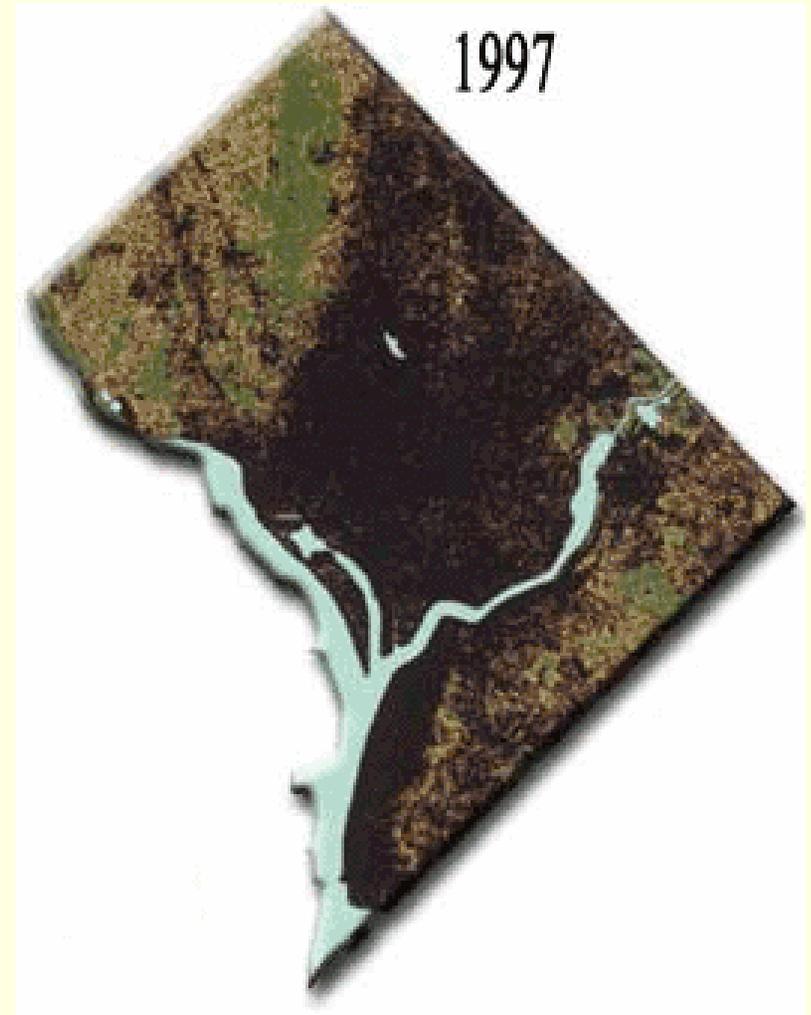
- **Education**
 - Citizen Forester
 - Schools Programs
 - Internships
- **Data Gathering & Analysis**
 - GIS Mapping and Analysis
 - Inventory
 - Tree Map
- **Tree Planting & Stewardship**
 - Community Plantings
 - Request for Plantings (RFP)
 - Tree Stewardship
- **Planning & Design**
 - Policy and Design Input
 - Tree Space Design Research
 - BID, Developer and University Partnerships

Outline

- Strategies for Re-Greening DC
- UTC Goals and DC Policies
- UTC Applied to Stormwater:
Green Build-out Model
- Next Steps for UTC in DC

Strategies for Re-Greening

- Where to Start?
- 1999 report on the “Street Tree Crisis”
 - Street trees comprise 15% of the total tree cover
 - Street tree numbers down 25-30%
- Outdated street tree database system – no way to prioritize and track
- Solution: Inventory



2002 Street Tree Inventory



- Summer 2002
- 106,000 trees,
130,000 street tree spaces
- Citizen-based
(over 500 participants)
- Spatial Data (GIS)
- Over 15 data fields
including size, ID and health
- Partnership with DC Urban
Forestry Administration

Strategy for Planting



- Arbor Day 2003: Mayor, UFA & Casey Trees committed to fill 23,000 empty street tree spaces in 10 years!
- Casey Trees held 19 public meetings to prioritize planting locations
- Outreach Tool: Tree Map
www.caseytrees.org/treemap

Subsequent Inventories



2003

- NPS Monumental Core

2004

- UFORE (200 Plots)

2005

- DED Survey
- DCPS Schoolyard Inventory
- Ft Stanton Watershed

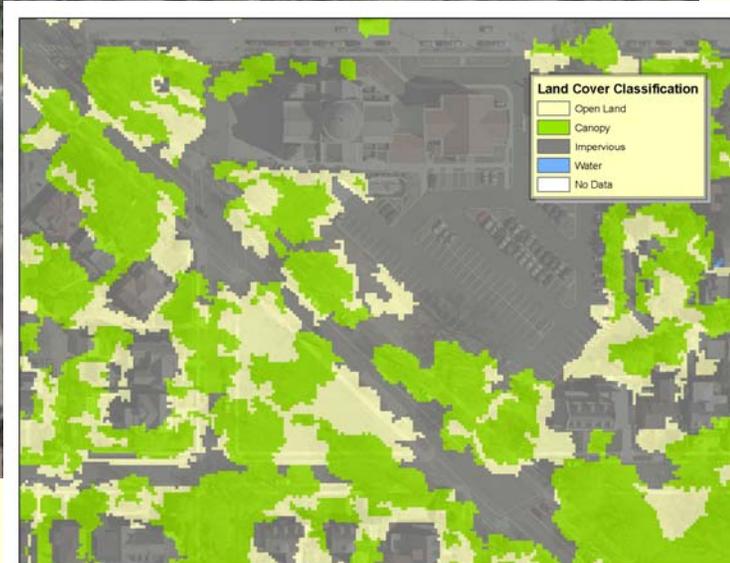
2006

- Big Tree Survey
- Casey Trees Plantings Survey

Limitations of Inventories

- Data collection is time and resource intensive
- Lack of partners to maintain data
- “Forest for the trees”
- Difficult to monitor progress toward mission

Urban Tree Canopy Goals



- “Top down” approach to tree cover
- Assess present, possible and preferable
- Canopy – regardless of land use or jurisdiction
- Goals set in Annapolis, Baltimore, New York
- Incorporation in regional planning processes

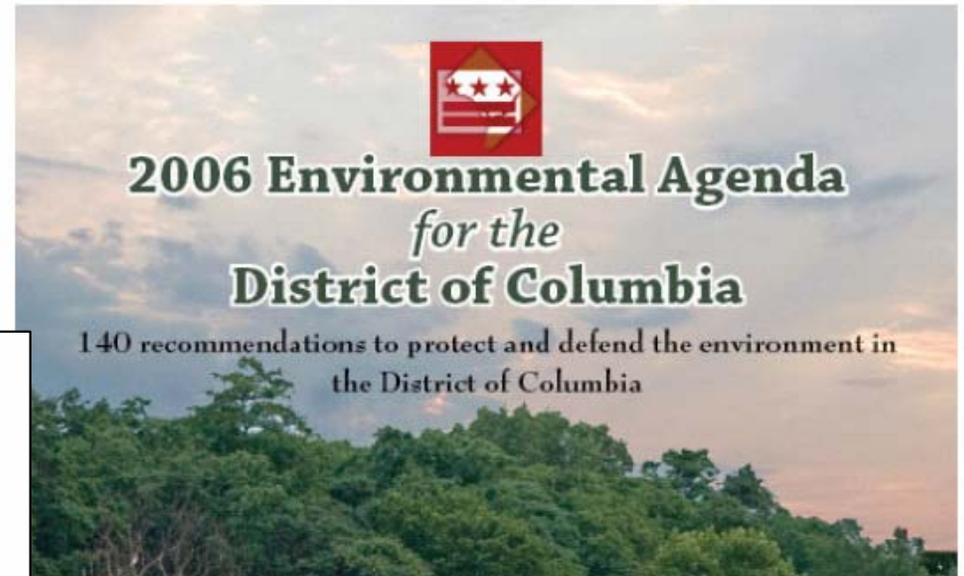
UTC in Policies



Summary: Guidelines for Implementing the Chesapeake Bay Program's Urban and Community Tree Canopy Goals



Proceedings from the Chesapeake Bay Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee's Urban Tree Canopy Workshop



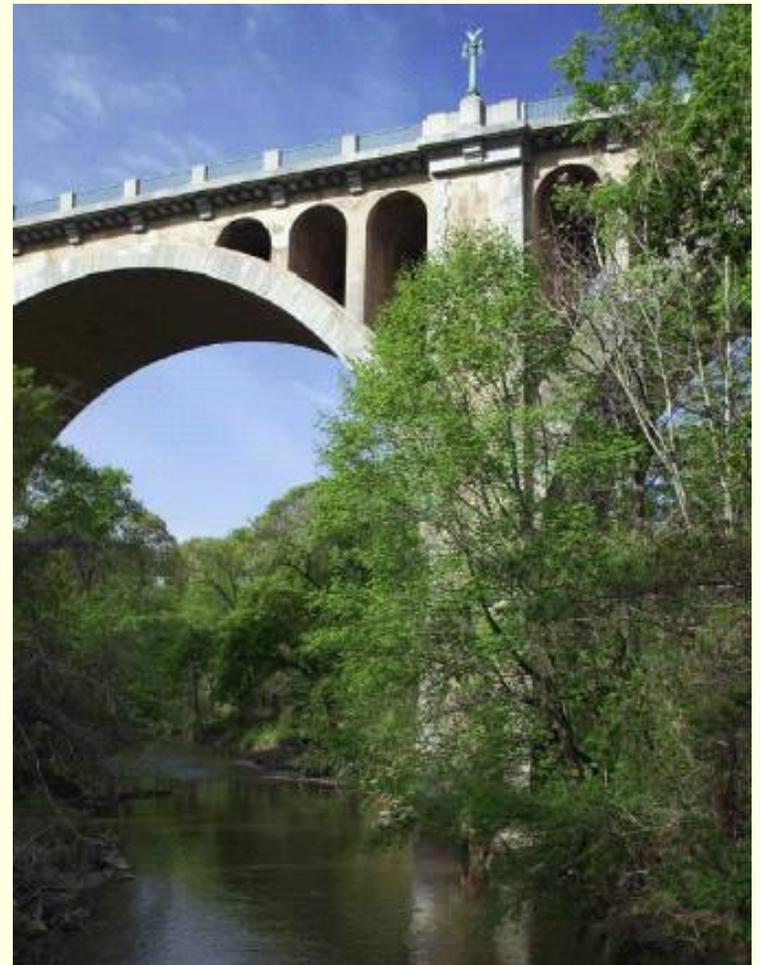
Sponsors			
American Rivers	Chesapeake Bay Foundation	DC Statehood Green Party	No DC Taxes for Baseball
Anacostia Coordinating Council	Chesapeake Climate Action Network	Food & Water Watch	Safer Neighborhoods Campaign
Anacostia Watershed Society	Clean Water Action	Friends of the Earth	Sierra Club
Audubon Naturalist Society	Coalition for Smarter Growth	Global Green	Washington Area Bicyclist Association
Beyond Pesticides	Container Recycling Institute	Green Spaces for DC	Washington Parks and People
Bluewater Network	DC Environmental Education Consortium	Howard Environmental Law Society	Washington Regional Network
Casey Trees Endowment Fund	DC Fiscal Policy Institute	Institute for Local Self-Reliance	Watts Branch Alliance
Center for Food Safety	DC Greenworks	Natural Resources Defense Council	Wholeness for Humanity
	DC Smart Schools		

DC Comp Plan, Adopted Dec 2006

Environment Protection Element

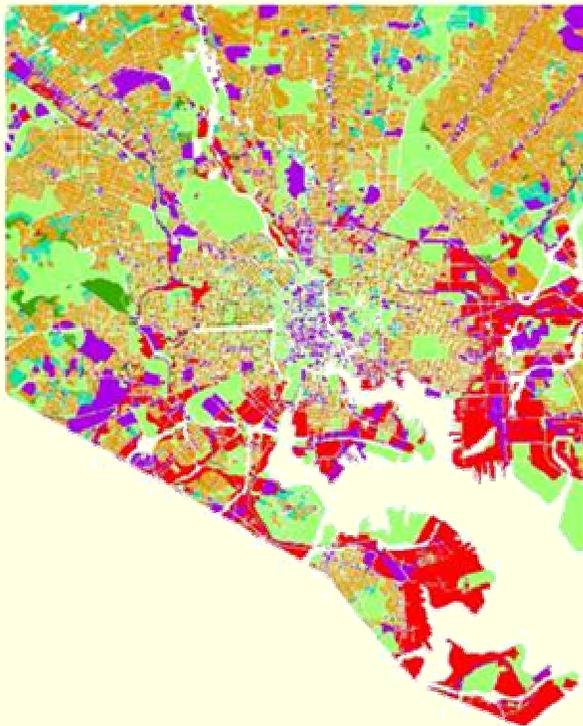
Action E-1.1-F: Urban Tree Canopy Goals

Determine the extent of the District's tree canopy at a sufficient level of detail to establish **tree canopy goals** for neighborhoods across the city.



UTC Approach

Parcel Land Use



Total Possible



Relative Possible

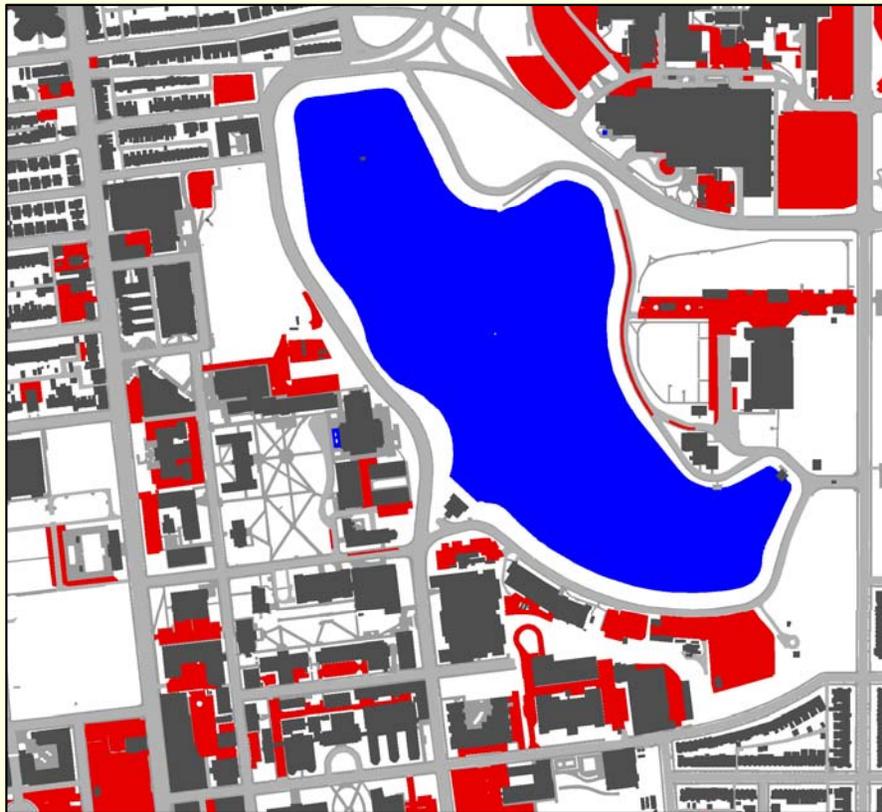


- | | |
|--|--|
|  Commercial |  Industrial |
|  Commercial Condo |  Apartments |
|  Commercial Residential |  Residential |
|  Exempt |  Residential Commercial |
|  Exempt Commercial |  Residential Condo |



UTC - DC Data

Roads, Sidewalks,
Parking Lots, Buildings



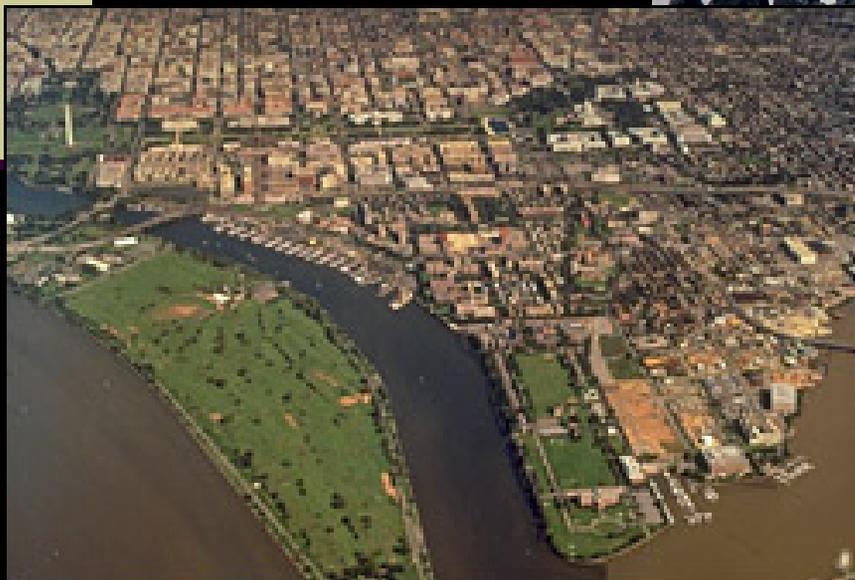
Street Trees





UTC Applied to Stormwater: Green Build-out Model





Water Quality Issues in DC

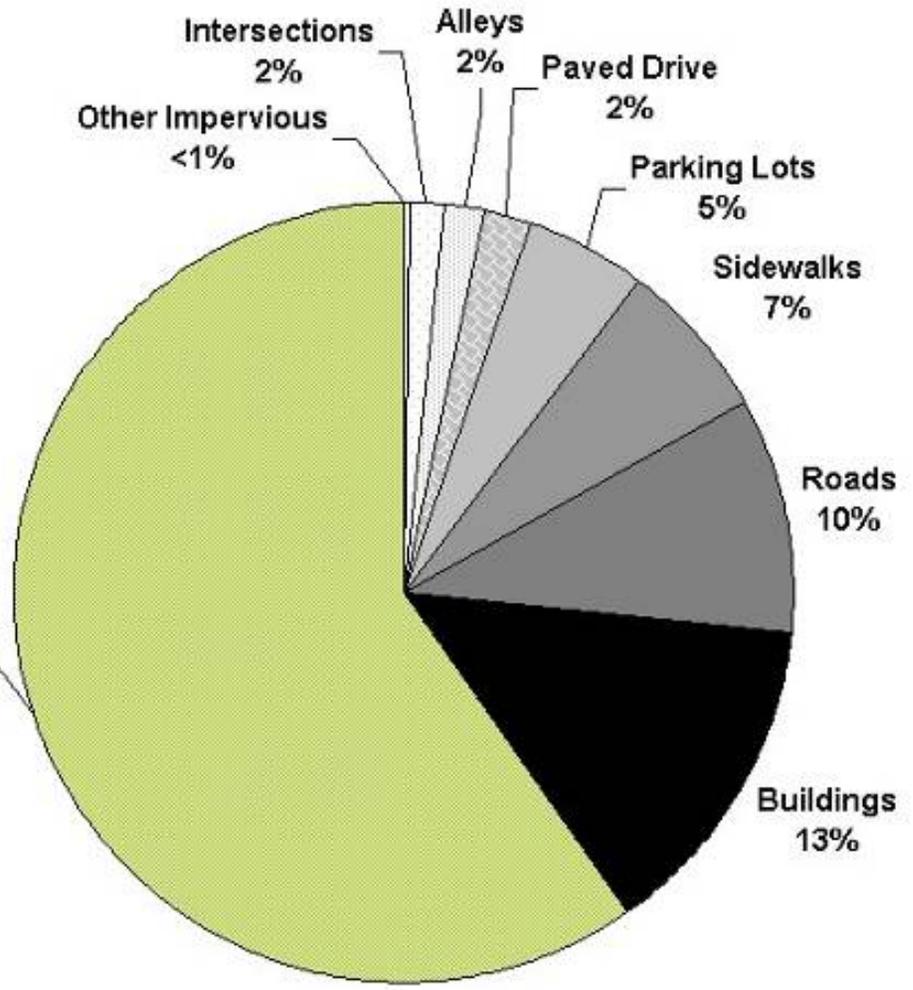


- Potomac River, Anacostia River, and Rock Creek are listed as impaired
- Combined Sewer Overflows
- MS4 Permits
- TMDLs
- Limited solutions in urban areas

DC Land Cover

Total Pervious	59%
Total Impervious	41%

Pervious 59%
including parks, private
property, recreational areas



Green Roofs



Tree Canopy and Stormwater

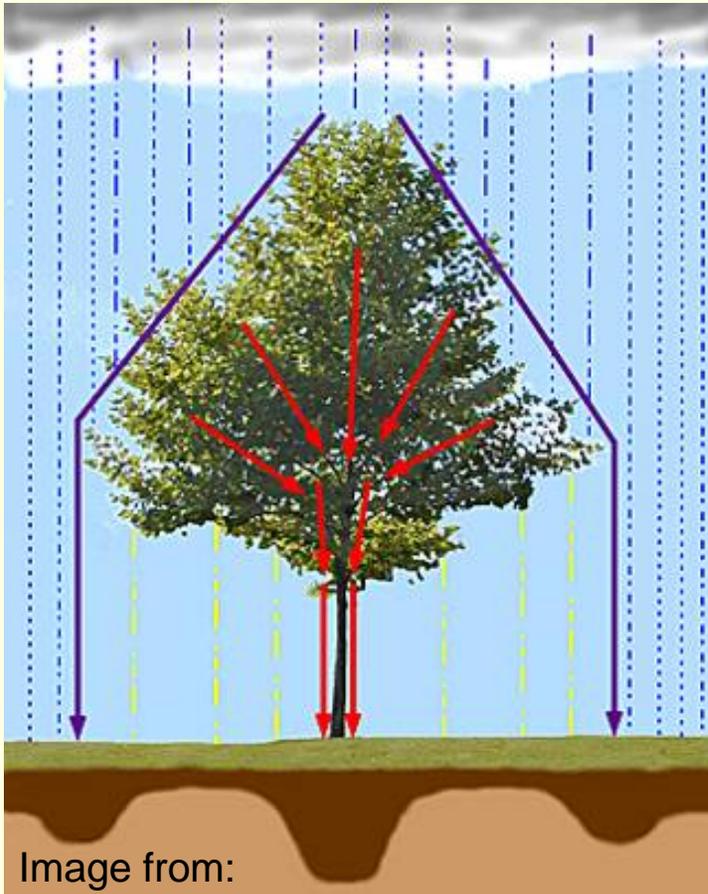
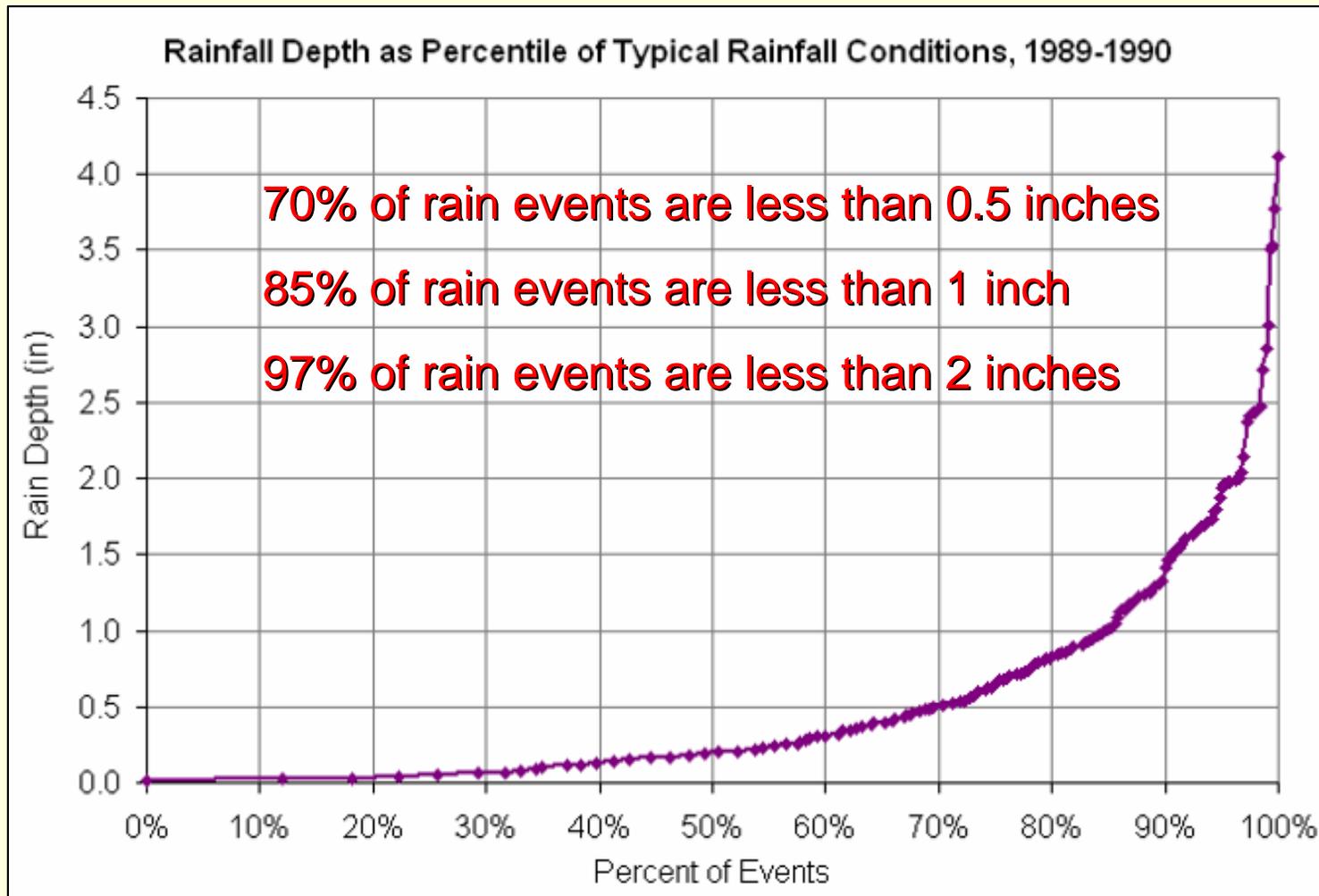


Image from:
www.physicalgeography.net



DC Precipitation



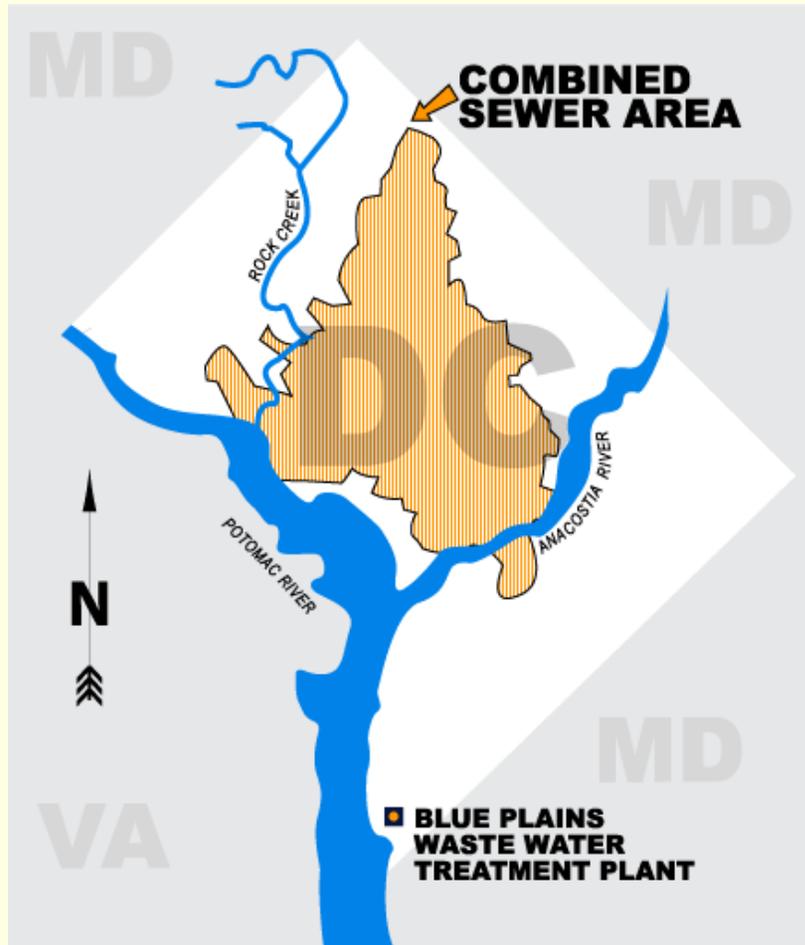
Graph courtesy of LimnoTech

Green Build-Out Model



- Casey Trees / LimnoTech study
- Funded by EPA Office of Water and Office of Wastewater Management
- Stormwater benefits of trees and green roofs
- Tree and green roof coverage scenarios
- DC agency support
- Grant completion: April 14, 2007

Grant Methodology



- Add to trees and green roofs to existing model (Mike Urban)
- Quantify interception storage at different coverage scenarios
 - Intensive greening or “Green Build-out”
(Physically possible)
 - Moderate greening
(Practical and reasonable)

Coverage Scenarios

■ Green Roofs

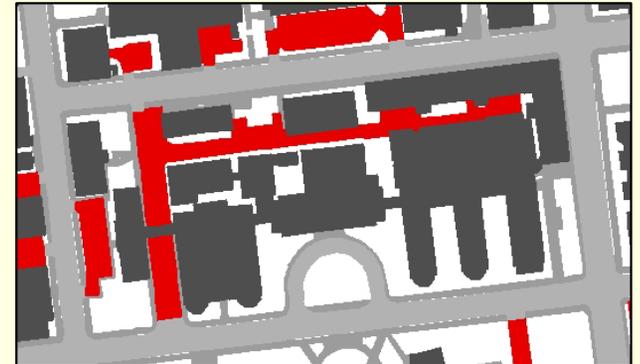
- Use building footprint layer
- Determine a percent cover

■ Trees

- For roads, sidewalks and alleys
 - Use street tree dataset
 - “Grow out” street trees
- For other land covers
 - Determine percent cover

■ Tree Boxes

- Use street tree dataset
- Determine larger average size



Street Tree Canopy









Tree Cover Assumptions

Land Cover Type	Existing Tree Cover	Moderate Greening	Intensive Greening
<i>Impervious</i>			
Roads, sidewalks, intersections	22%	25%	35%
Parking lots	7%	30%	50%
Paved drives	23%	50%	80%
Alleys	26%	35%	50%
Median islands, other	23%	30%	40%
<i>Pervious</i>			
Includes parks, playing fields, cemeteries, yards, etc	53%	57%	80%
TOTAL Tree Cover	35%	40%	57%

Model Results

Moderate Greening Scenario

- Prevented over 310 million gallons of stormwater from entering the sewer system
- Resulting in a reduction of
 - 2.6% or 282 million gallons in discharge volumes to DC's rivers
 - 1.5% in cumulative CSO frequency (16 events)

Intensive Greening Scenario

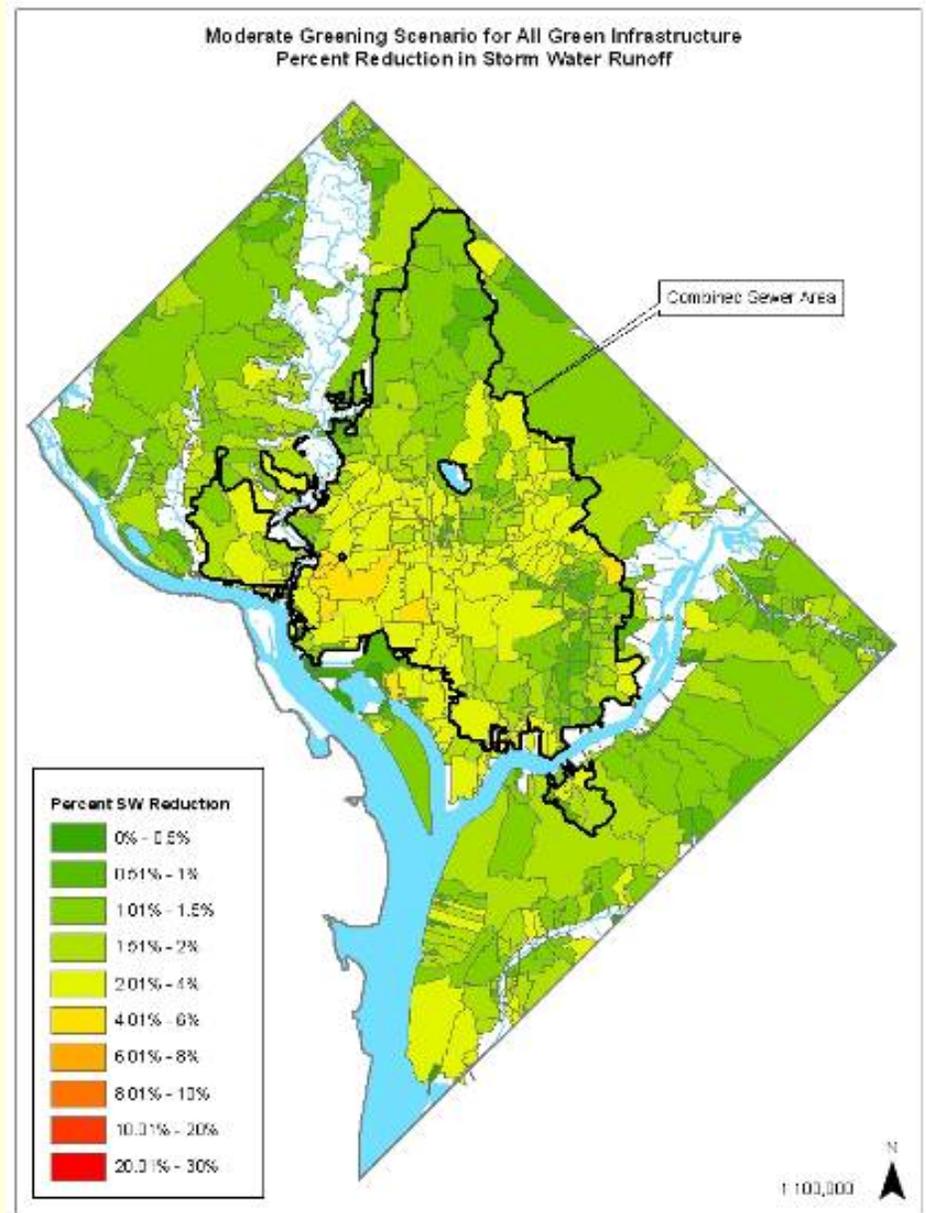
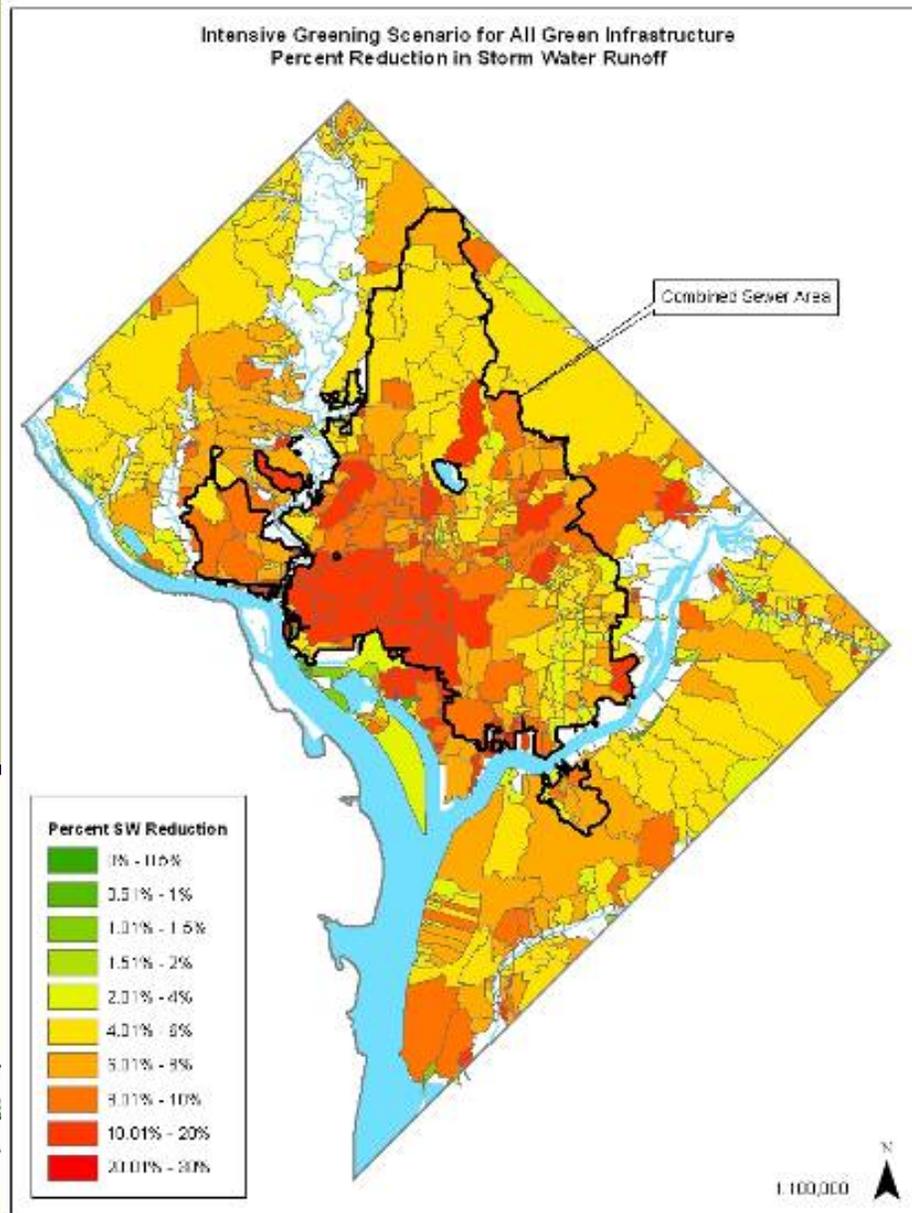
- Prevented over 1.2 billion gallons of stormwater from entering the sewer system
- Resulting in a reduction of
 - 10% or >1 billion gallons in discharge volumes to DC's rivers
 - 6.7% in cumulative CSO frequency (74 events)

Findings – Discharge Volumes

Average Year Point Discharge Volume (1990)

	Baseline	Intensive Greening	Moderate Greening
MS4 Area	8,755	8,174 MG (6.6% reduction)	8,614 MG (1.6% reduction)
CSS Area	2,291	1,777 MG (22.4% reduction)	2,150 MG (6.1% reduction)
Total	11,046	9,951 MG (10.0% reduction)	10,764 MG (2.6% reduction)

Runoff Reductions By Sewershed



Data Display Tool

Green Build-Out Model Results Display Tool

*Quantifying Stormwater Benefits of Trees
and Green Roofs in the District of Columbia*

This display tool presents the model results for the Moderate and Intensive Greening scenarios for green roofs and trees. Results are presented as reductions in stormwater flow and can be viewed on a city-wide, neighborhood, or sewershed scale.

To begin, choose an area that you are interested in from the list below.

Choose area from map to view model results:

- Friendship Heights
- 16 Watts Branch North - Deanwood
- 17 Watts Branch South - Benning
- 18 Fort Dupont Park
- 19 Penn Branch - Randle Highlands
- 20 Buena Vista - Douglas
- 21 Oxon Run - Congress Heights
- 22 Bolling AFB
- 23 Hains Point



Buena Vista - Douglas

[Print Results](#)

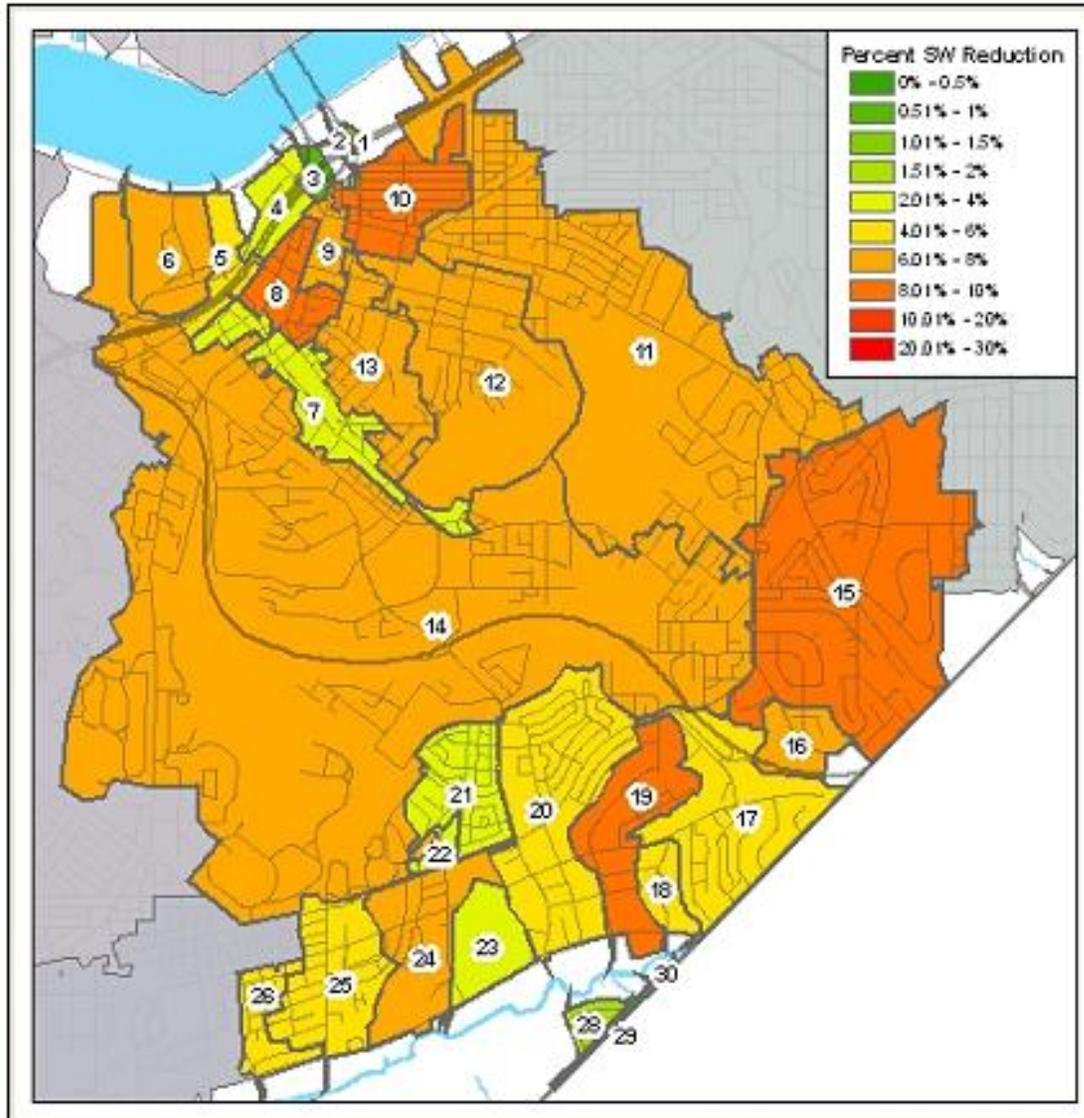
[Return to Main Map](#)

Choose a green infrastructure type to view associated data:*

Green Roofs

Trees

Total



ID	Subshed	Sewer Area	Baseline Flow (MGY)	Moderate Greening Scenario Flow (MGY)	Moderate Greening Scenario Flow Reduction	Intensive Greening Scenario Flow (MGY)	Intensive Greening Scenario Flow Reduction
1	SW-ANA61	MS4	0.51	0.51	0.04%	0.51	1.12%
2	CSD 007-a	CSS	0.60	0.59	0.25%	0.59	1.07%
3	CSD 006-a	CSS	1.87	1.86	0.30%	1.85	0.94%
4	SW-ANA54	MS4	5.77	5.70	1.24%	5.59	3.20%
5	CSD 005-a	CSS	5.26	5.19	1.34%	5.05	4.02%
6	SW-ANA52	MS4	12.32	12.08	1.95%	11.57	6.16%
7	CSD 005-b	CSS	17.34	17.17	1.00%	16.71	3.63%
8	CSD 005-c	CSS	15.73	15.30	2.72%	14.27	9.27%
9	CSD 006-b	CSS	7.42	7.27	2.10%	6.88	7.26%
10	CSD 007-d	CSS	24.65	24.15	2.07%	22.62	8.26%
11	SW-ANA30	MS4	116.07	114.06	1.73%	107.99	6.96%
12	CSD 007-c	CSS	35.66	35.12	1.53%	33.41	6.33%
13	CSD 007-b	CSS	20.21	19.89	1.59%	18.97	6.15%
14	SW-ANA50	MS4	241.86	237.12	1.96%	224.26	7.28%
15	SW-OXR46	MS4	79.87	78.36	1.89%	73.37	8.14%
16	SW-OXR47	MS4	6.93	6.82	1.66%	6.48	6.49%
17	SW-OXR1	MS4	30.61	30.19	1.36%	28.96	5.38%
18	SW-OXR3	MS4	4.58	4.51	1.57%	4.36	4.86%
19	SW-OXR4	MS4	19.52	19.09	2.18%	17.67	9.46%
20	SW-OXR5	MS4	35.34	34.89	1.26%	33.46	5.31%
21	SW-OXR32	MS4	4.32	4.27	1.11%	4.17	3.55%
22	SW-OXR33	MS4	2.26	2.24	0.92%	2.17	4.00%
23	SW-OXR6	MS4	3.36	3.34	0.56%	3.26	2.88%
24	SW-OXR7	MS4	17.24	16.98	1.51%	16.05	6.87%
25	SW-OXR8	MS4	21.84	21.54	1.39%	20.60	5.70%
26	SW-OXR9	MS4	7.32	7.21	1.48%	6.91	5.66%
27	SW-OXR20	MS4	27.60	27.01	2.13%	25.71	6.83%
28	SW-OXR2	MS4	3.65	3.63	0.44%	3.58	1.80%
29	SW-OXR38	MS4	2.31	2.31	0.13%	2.30	0.28%
30	SW-OXR34	MS4	0.32	0.32	0.00%	0.32	0.00%

*Map depicts percent flow reduction associated with Intensive Greening scenario and all green infrastructure types.

Mini-Model

Green Build-Out Mini Model

Quantifying Stormwater Benefits of Trees and Greenroofs in the District of Columbia

This mini-model provides a user with the opportunity to modify the scenarios for the Green Build-out Model. Specifically, a user can make changes to the area of greenroofs and increased tree coverage and view the resultant reductions in stormwater flow. Results can be viewed on a city-wide, neighborhood, or user-defined scale.

Greenroof Model with City-Wide Results

Go

Tree Model with City-Wide Results

Go

Greenroof Model with Neighborhood Results

Go

Tree Model with Neighborhood Results

Go

User-Defined Calculator

Go



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Green Build-Out Mini-Model

Quantifying Stormwater Benefits of Trees and Greenroofs in the District of Columbia

Greenroof Mini-Model Editor

Existing

Roof Type	Available Roof Area (sf)
< 1,000 sf	42,934,330
1,000 - 2,000 sf	46,417,327
5,000 - 2,000 sf	24,765,320
> 5,000 sf	80,738,983
TOTAL	194,855,959

Model Scenario Builder

Choose Greenroof Area for Model Run	Model Greenroof	
	Area (sf)	%
<input type="text"/>	2,576,060	6%
<input type="text"/>	10,861,655	23%
<input type="text"/>	6,191,330	25%
<input type="text"/>	18,892,922	23%
<input type="text"/>	38,521,966	20%

Model Results

Sewershed	Runoff Volume Without Green Roofs (MG)	Runoff Volume With Green Roofs (MG)	Reduction In Runoff Volume (MG)	Percent Reduction In Runoff Volume
Anacostia CSS	4,219	4,132	86.68	2.1%
Potomac CSS	1,013	986	27.08	2.7%
Rock Creek CSS	2,437	2,377	59.62	2.4%
Total CSS	7,668	7,495	173.38	2.3%
Anacostia MS4	3,719	3,650	68.40	1.8%
Potomac MS4	3,177	3,112	65.11	2.0%
Rock Creek MS4	1,860	1,818	41.54	2.2%
Total MS4	8,755	8,580	175.05	2.0%
Anacostia Total	7,938	7,782	155.08	2.0%
Potomac Total	4,189	4,097	92.19	2.2%
Rock Creek Total	4,296	4,195	101.16	2.4%
TOTAL	16,423	16,075	348.43	2.1%



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Unit Area Reduction Factors

Type of Greening	Annual Stormwater runoff volume reduction per unit area (MG/acre)	Acres required to achieve a one MG reduction in stormwater over an average year (acres/MG)
Green roofs	0.38960	2.5667
Trees over impervious areas	0.11117	8.9952
Trees over pervious areas (NRCS Soil Type D)	0.02210	45.249
Trees over pervious areas (NRCS Soil Type C)	0.00276	362.32
Trees over pervious areas (NRCS Soil Type A & B)	0.00008	12,500

Can be used for quick planning calculations in the Washington, DC area or for other urban areas with similar climate conditions and rainfall distribution patterns

Findings Summary

- Substantial reduction in runoff & discharge volumes
- Limited reduction in CSO frequencies
- Reduction in stormwater peak flow and velocity
- Operational savings in CSS
 - Less to be pumped and treated
- Trees and green roofs each fill an important niche



Other Key Messages



- Increasing tree box size both reduces impervious cover and allows trees to grow larger
- Trees provide the most benefit over impervious surfaces
- Stormwater control options in urban areas are limited



**Work of
Jim Urban, FASLA**

Other Key Messages



Trees and green roofs offer multiple benefits.

- Air quality improvements
- Urban heat island reduction
- Energy savings
- Carbon sequestration
- Urban wildlife habitat
- Aesthetics



(Some) Policy Recommendations

- Develop green roof cover objectives, strategy, and leadership
- **Develop and adopt Urban Tree Canopy goals and an Urban Forest Management Plan**
- Set vegetated shade requirements (e.g. Parking Lots = 40%)
- Increase tree box sizes

UTC Goals



Next Steps

- Assess existing canopy with new imagery
- Resolve percent cover with past data
- Work with City leaders to set and adopt a citywide goal
- Set neighborhood goals with community groups, BIDs and university partners

UTC Goals



Next Steps

- Develop partnerships
 - Goal setting
 - Supporting policies
- Continue grass roots outreach

Casey Trees Mission

To restore, enhance and protect the tree canopy of the Nation's Capital.



Key: % Tree Cover in the District of Columbia





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