

Planning for Resilience: *Climate Impacts to Storm Water Systems*

T.O. Bowman, Program Planner
City of OKC | Office of Sustainability

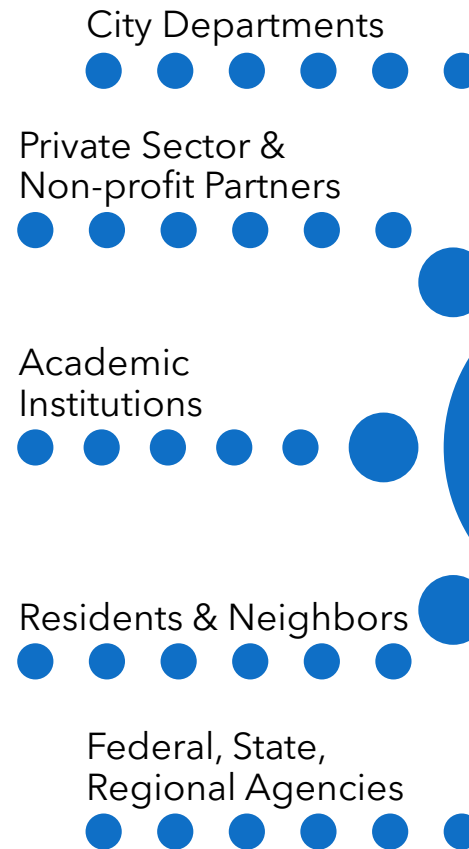


Agenda



1. How adapt**okc** works
2. Why have a sustainability / adaptation plan?
3. adapt**okc** Implementation Overview
4. Natural & Built Environment
 - *Goals & Initiatives*
 - *Policy Implementation*
 - *Poll Questions*
5. adapt**okc** Workgroup Sign-up

How adaptokc works



The Office of Sustainability:

- **Coordinates Action**
- **Facilitates Dialogue**
- **Conducts Studies**
- **Tracks & Reports Progress**
- **Forms & Manages Partnerships**
- **Collects Data**
- **Supports Departments & Residents**
- **Develops Policy**
- **Addresses Barriers**
- **Researches & Recommends Solutions**

plan**okc**

sustain**okc**

connect**okc**

green**okc**

live**okc**

enrich**okc**

play**okc**

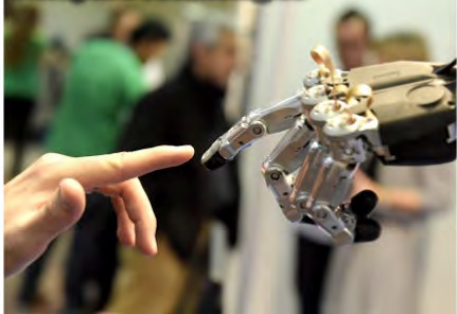
strengthen**okc**

serve**okc**



Challenges!

Disruptive Technologies



Disproportionate Vulnerability



Extreme Heat



Transportation Costs



Environmental & Public Health



Preparedness & Resilience



Economic Diversification



Urban Flooding



OKC IS BIG



622



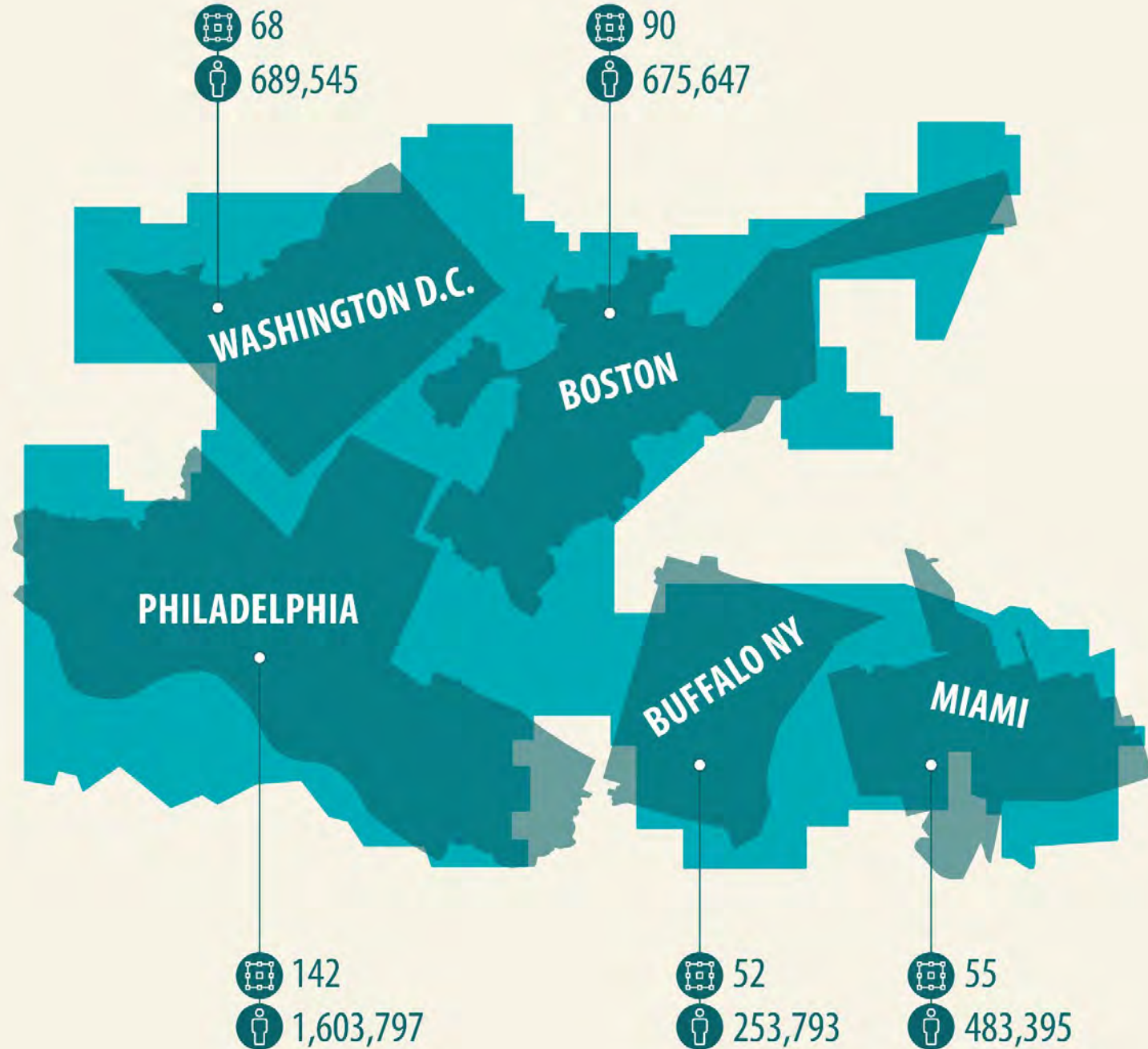
676,492

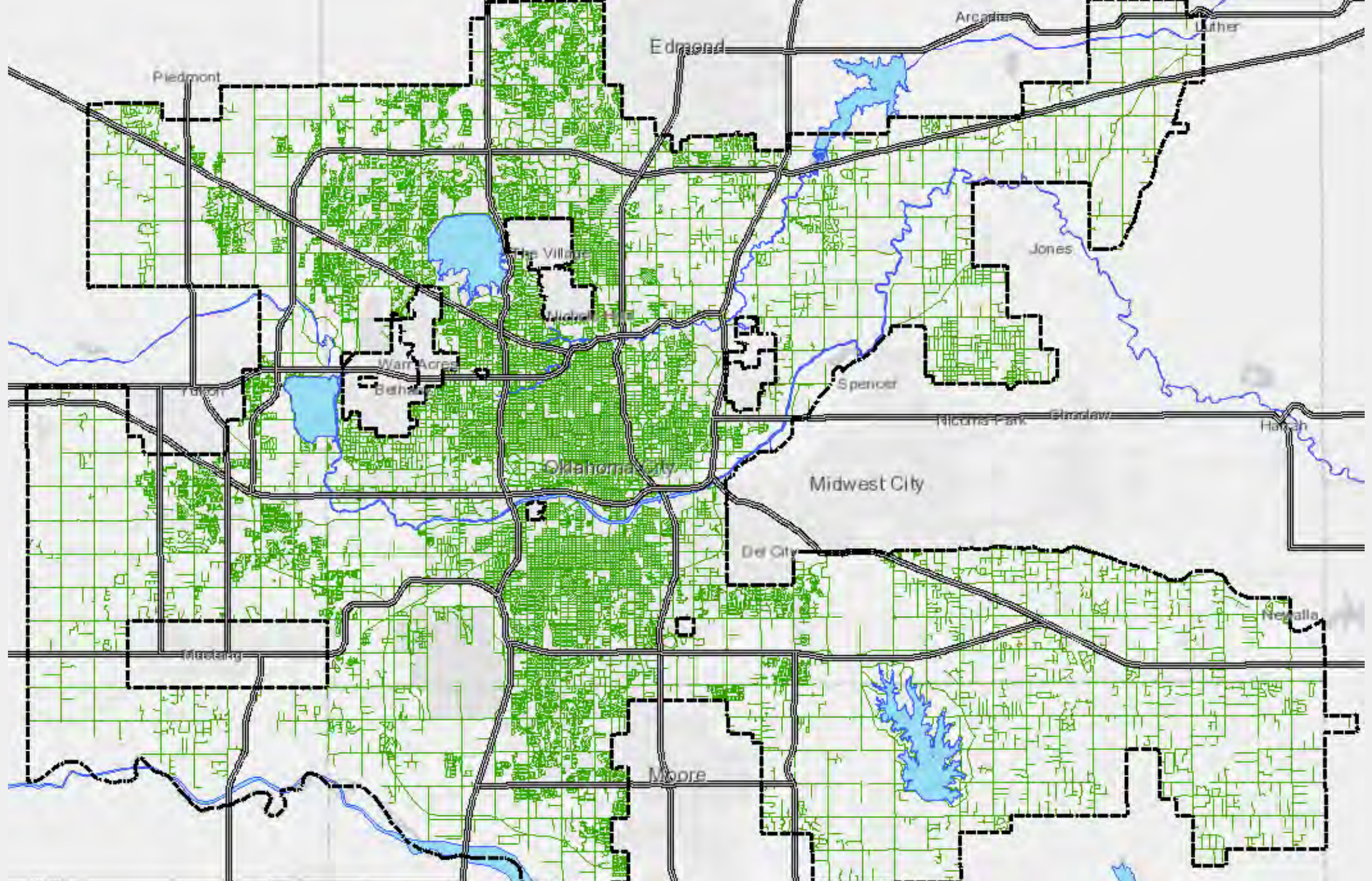


land area in sq. miles



population





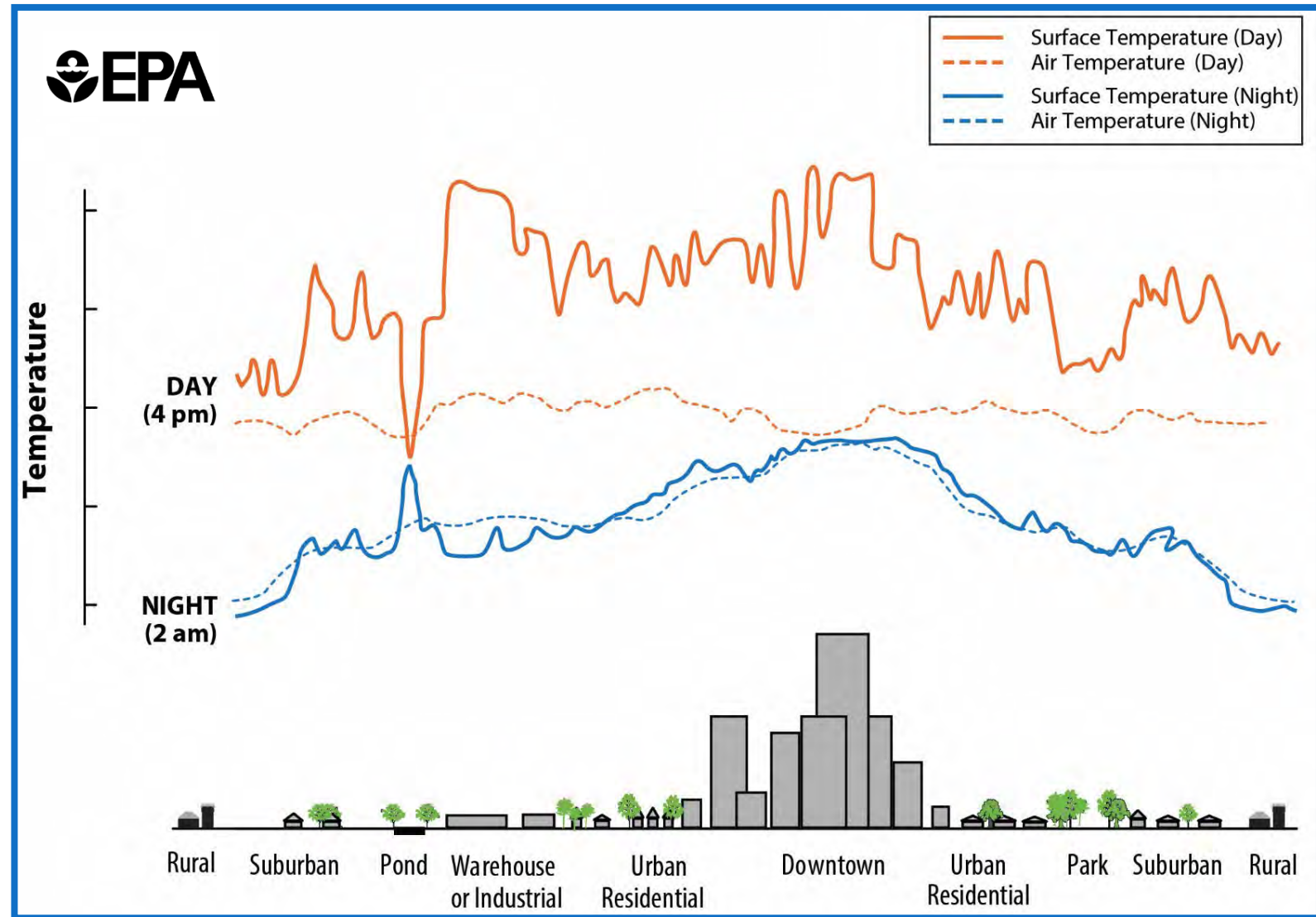


5%

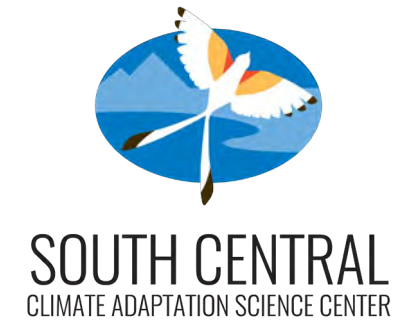
Parking Lots

URBAN HEAT ISLAND

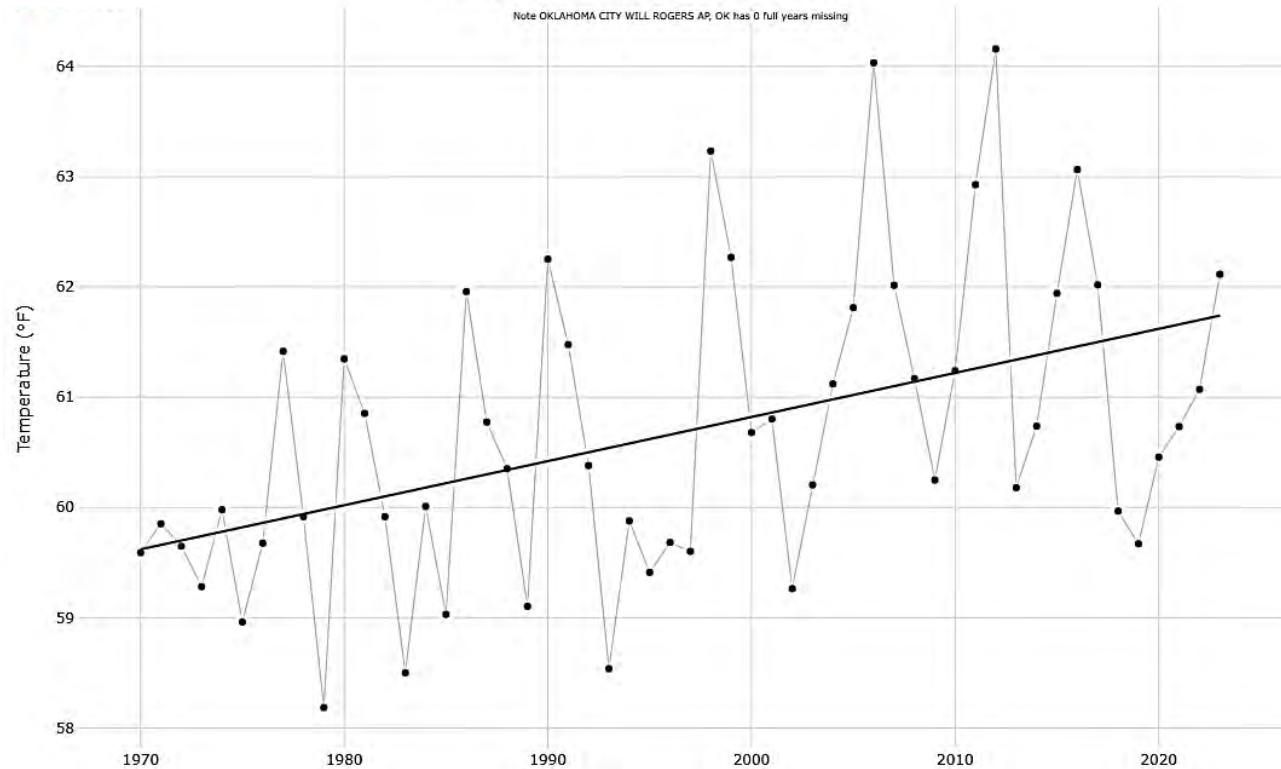
Unshaded areas, concrete or asphalt where temperatures can be at least 7° hotter than vegetated areas



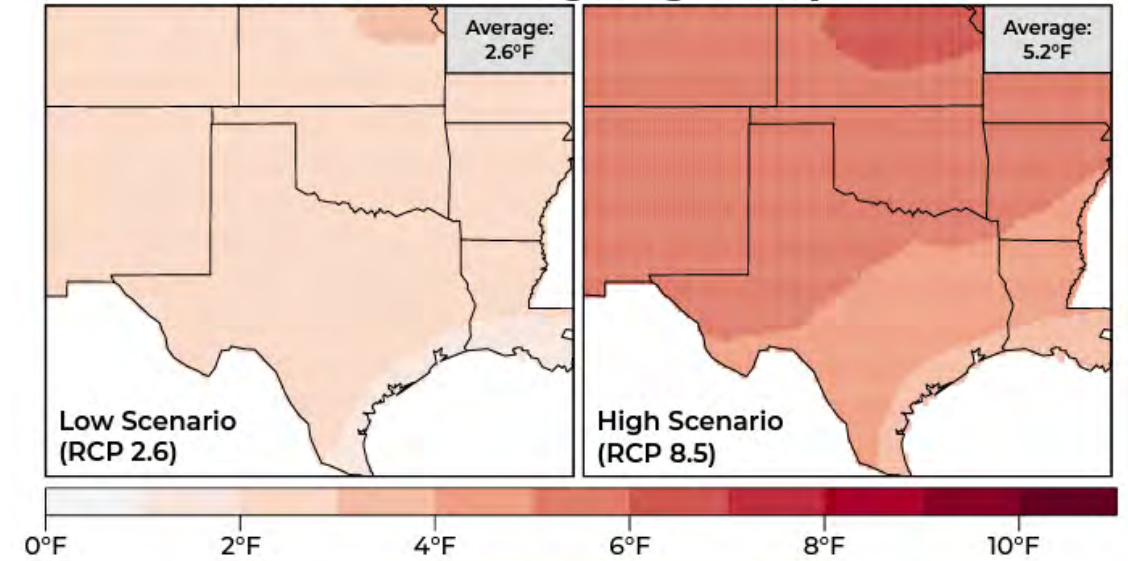
Extreme Heat

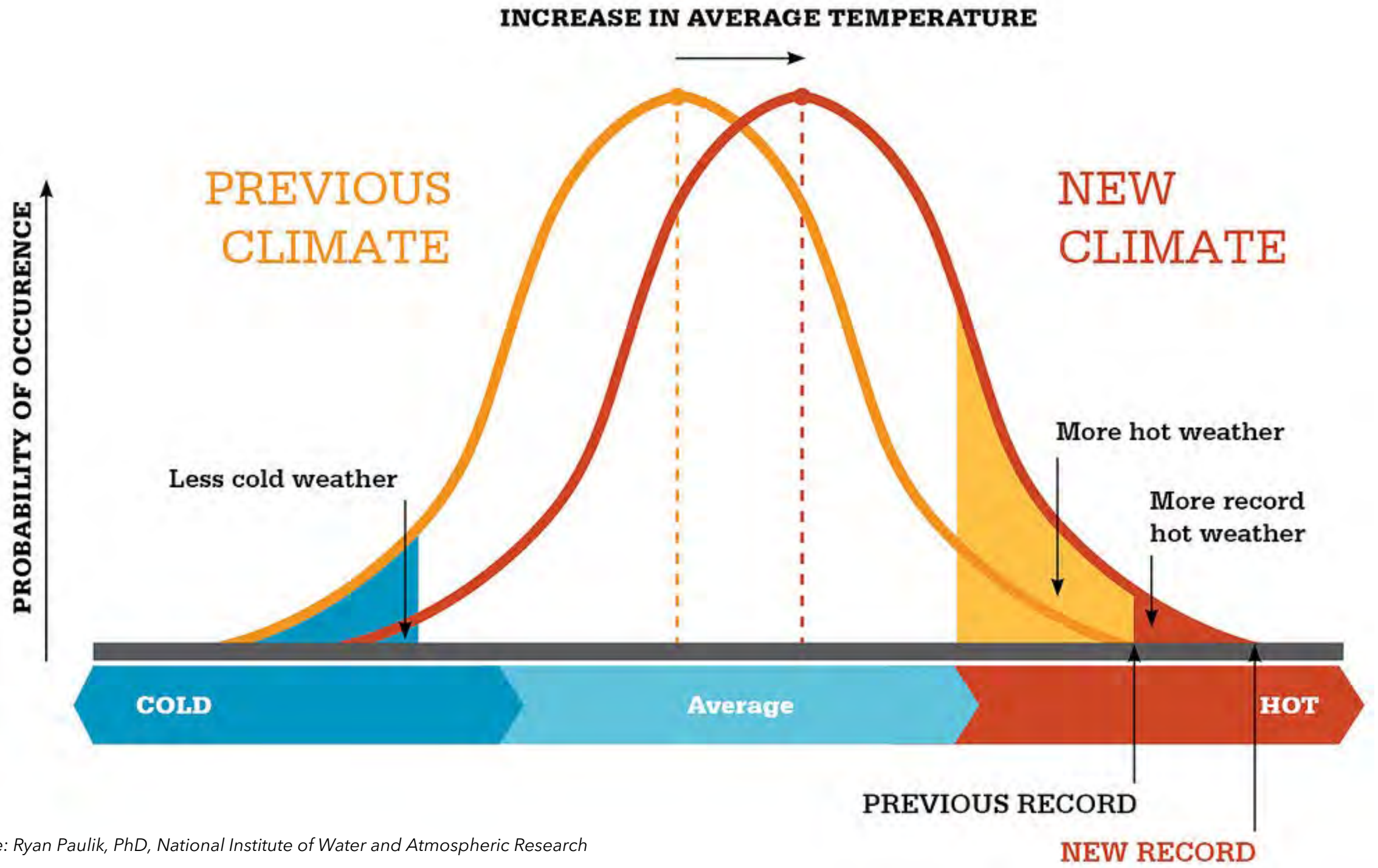


Yearly Average Temperature, 1970-2023



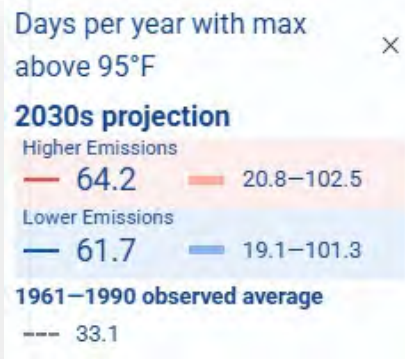
Mid-Century Projected Change of the Annual Average **High** Temperature



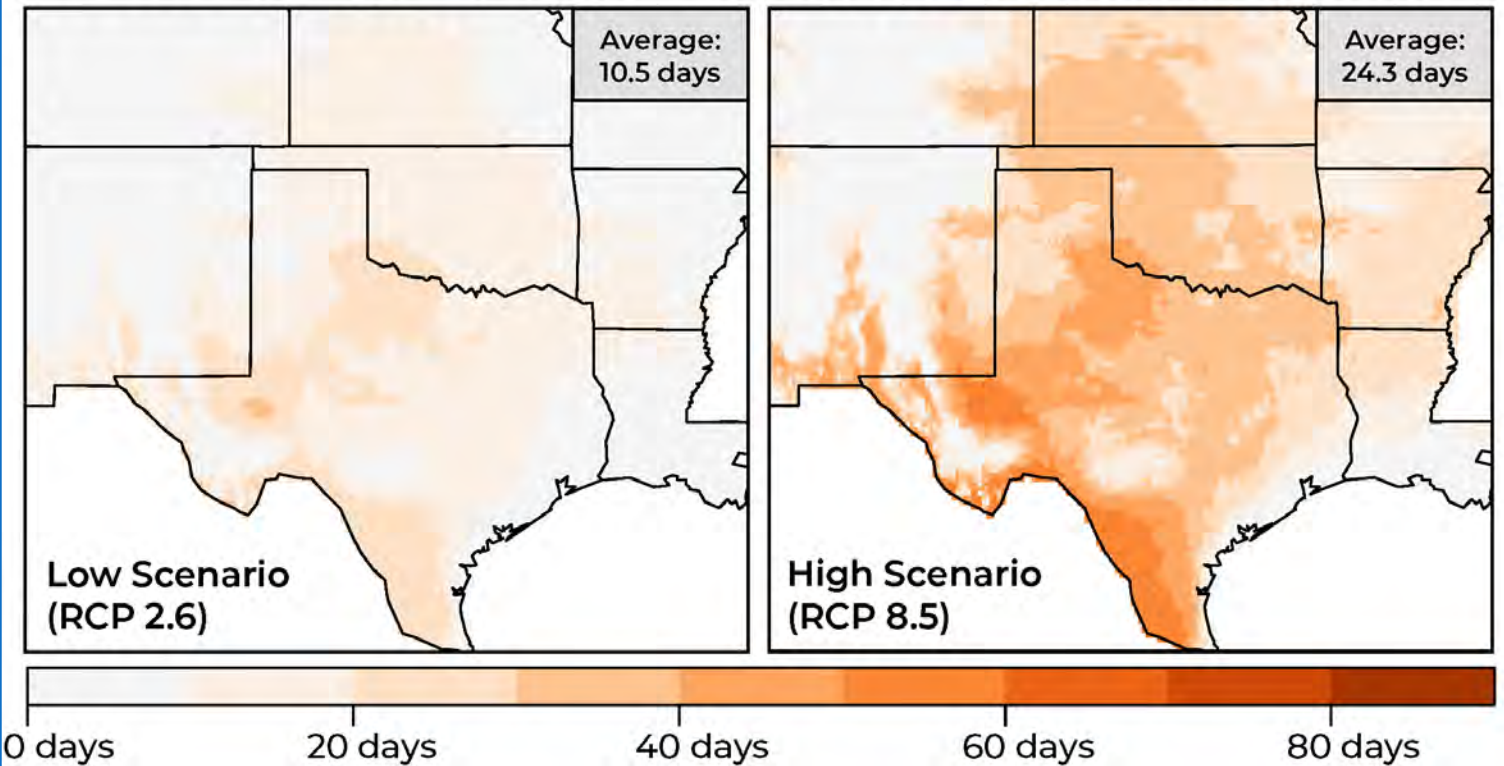


Extreme Heat

Average Temperature Increase means more extremely hot days per year

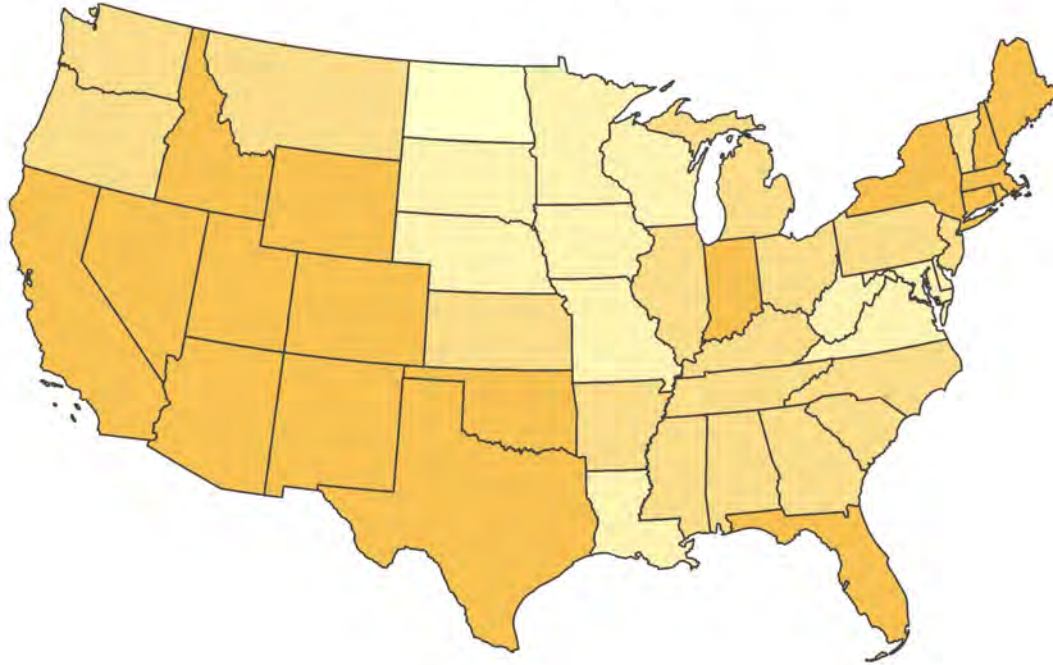


Mid-Century Projected Change of the Annual Average Number of Days the High Temperature is Greater than 100°F

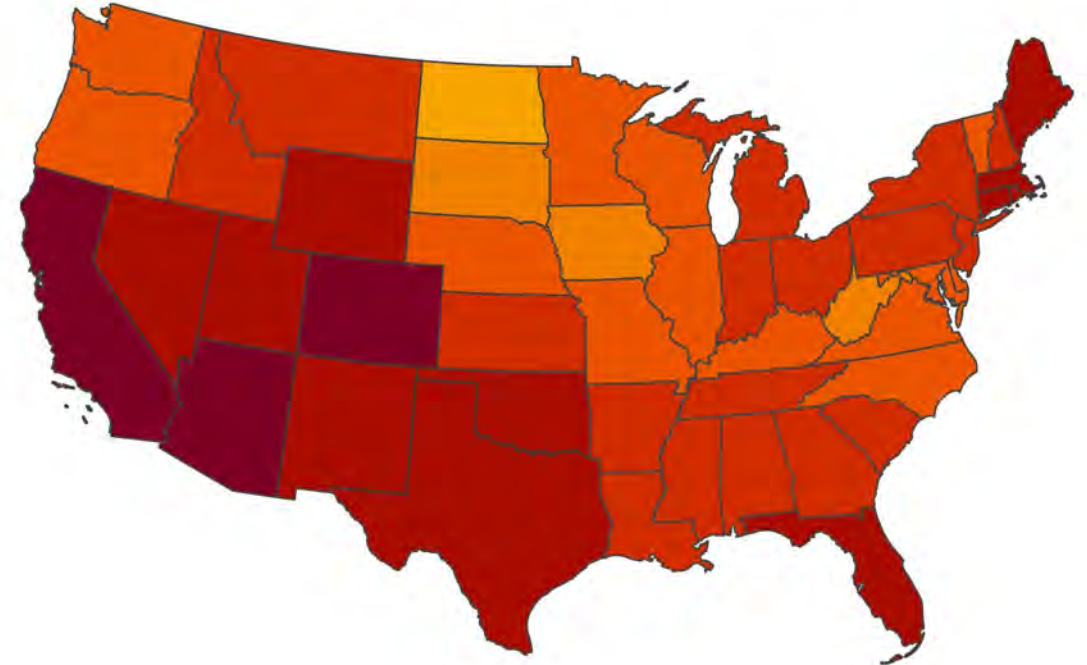


Projected Changes in Electricity Demand

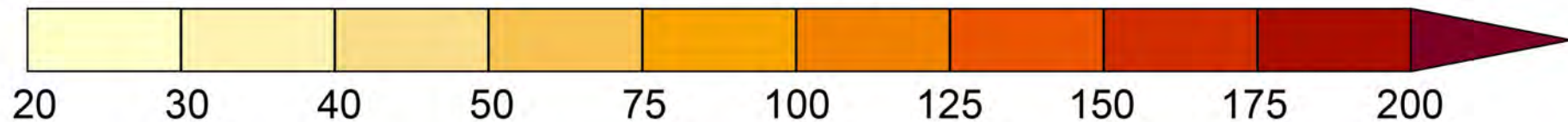
a) Percent change in annual electricity demand from 2020 to 2050 (SSP5-8.5)

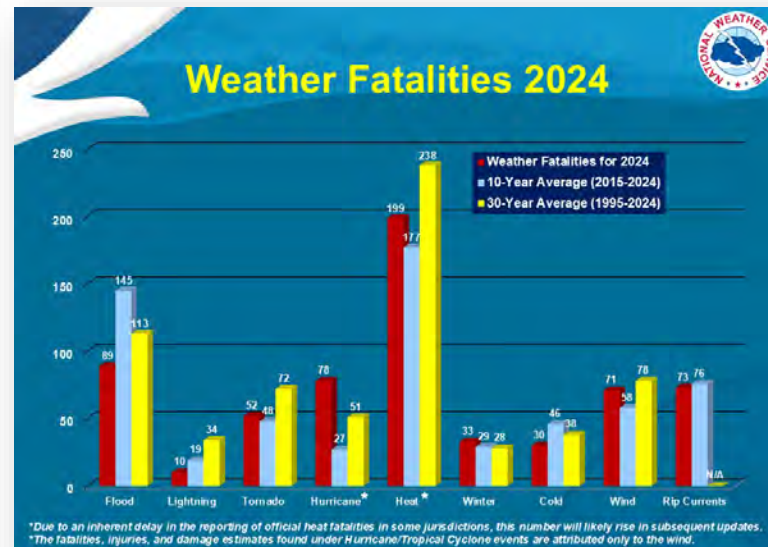
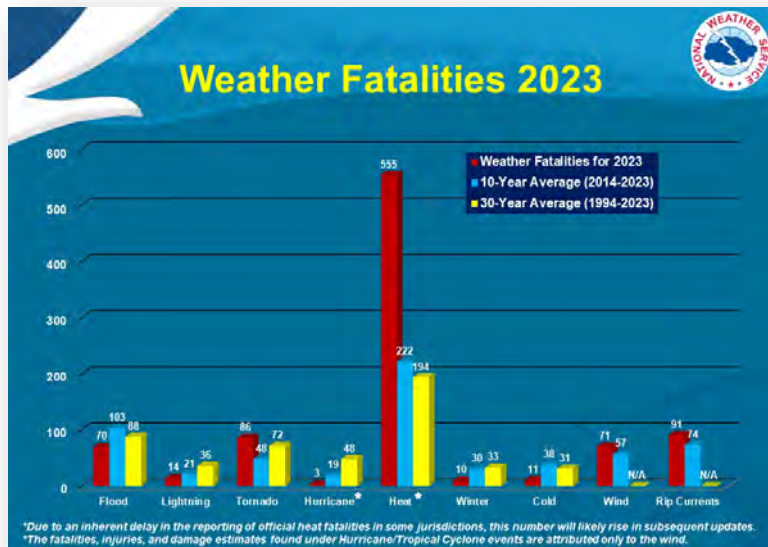
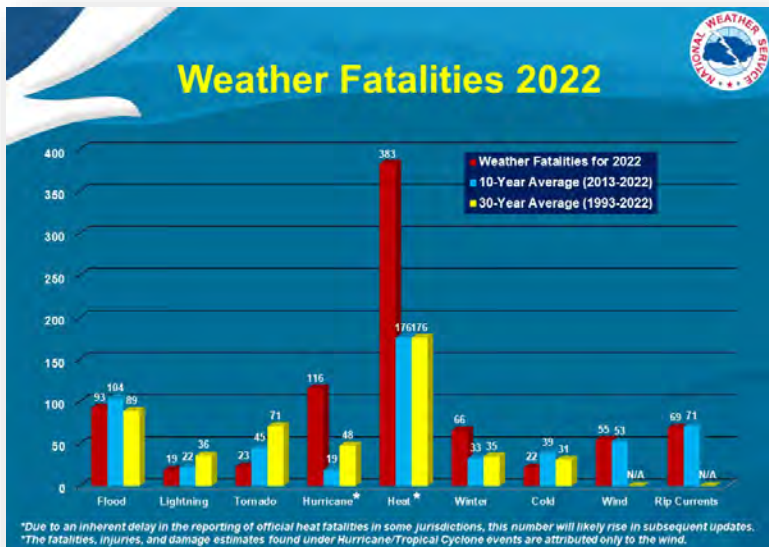


b) Percent change in annual electricity demand from 2020 to 2100 (SSP5-8.5)

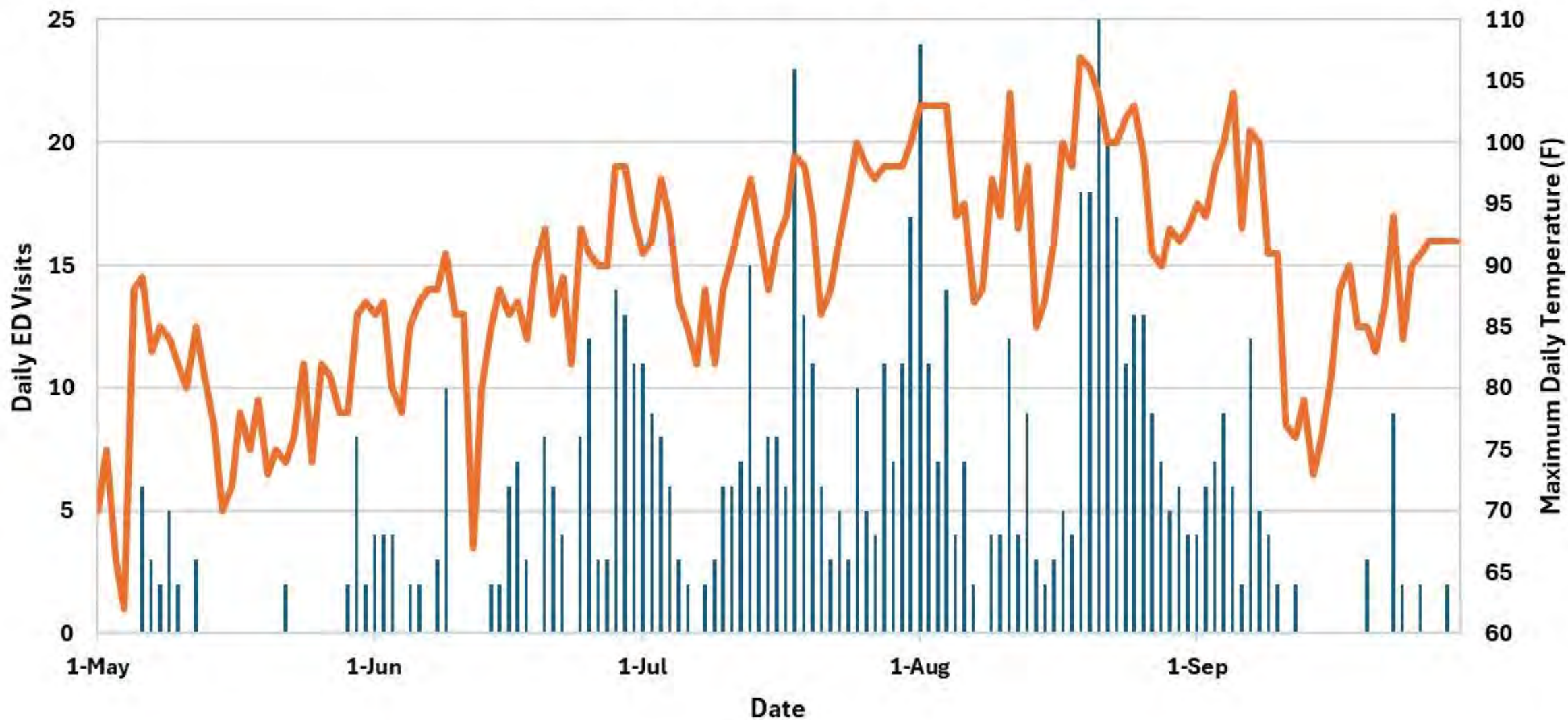


Change (%)





ED Visits for Heat Related Illness at OKC-County Facilities and Maximum Daily Temperature, May-September 2023



Wet Bulb Globe Temperature

Unacclimated and Acclimated Work/Rest and Water Intake Chart

Heat Risk Category		Wet Bulb Globe Temp	Light Work		Moderate Work		Heavy Work	
			Work/Rest	Water Intake (quart/hr)	Work/Rest	Water Intake (quart/hr)	Work/Rest	Water Intake (quart/hr)
No Risk	Unacclimated	78 – 79.9	50/10 min	1/2	40/20 min	3/4	30/30 min	3/4
	Acclimated	78 – 79.9	continuous	1/2	continuous	3/4	50/10 min	3/4
Low	Unacclimated	80 – 84.9	40/20 min	1/2	30/30 min	3/4	20/40 min	1
	Acclimated	80 – 84.9	continuous	1/2	50/10 min	3/4	40/20 min	1
Moderate	Unacclimated	85 – 87.9	30/30 min	3/4	20/40 min	3/4	10/50 min	1
	Acclimated	85 – 87.9	continuous	3/4	40/20 min	3/4	30/30 min	1
High	Unacclimated	88 – 90	20/40 min	3/4	10/50 min	3/4	avoid	1
	Acclimated	88 – 90	continuous	3/4	30/30 min	3/4	20/40 min	1
Extreme	Unacclimated	> 90	10/50 min	1	avoid	1	avoid	1
	Acclimated	> 90	50/10 min	1	20/40 min	1	10/50 min	1

Adapted from: 1) USGS Survey Manual, Management of Occupational Heat Stress, Chapter 45, Appendix A. 2) Manual of Naval Preventive Medicine, Chapter 3: Prevention of Heat and Cold Stress Injuries. 3) OSHA Technical Manual Section III: Chapter 4 Heat Stress. 4) National Weather Service Tulsa Forecast Office, Wet Bulb Globe Temperature.

Disproportionate Effects



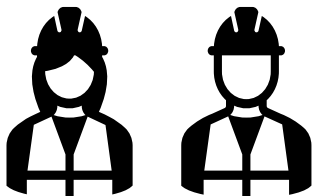
VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Elderly people, children and those with already existing conditions such as heart, respiratory or kidney disease are particularly vulnerable



ENERGY BURDEN

People experiencing low or moderate incomes are more likely to live in older homes and unable to afford weatherization



OUTDOOR WORKERS

Farm workers, public safety, landscaping crews, parks staff, water/sewer line maintenance workers, roofers, construction workers, etc.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Residents without a personal vehicle are more exposed to extreme heat than others on average summer days



CAPACITY TO ADAPT

Some do not have the economic, political, or social capacity to adapt to extreme temperatures as effectively as others



Heavy Rain & Flooding



Storm Water Runoff & Pollution





PEOPLE HELP CLEAN UP WHEELER PARK WETLAND



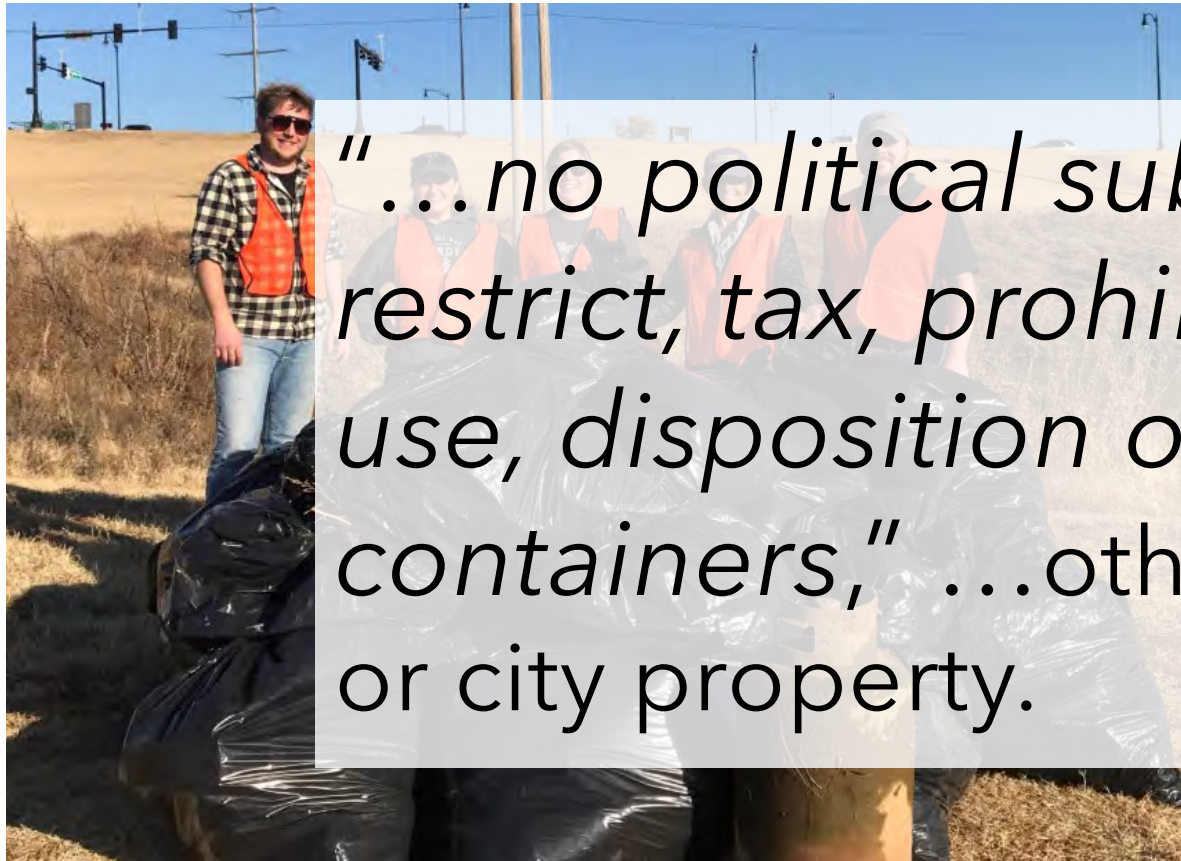


EMERGENCY RESPONSE

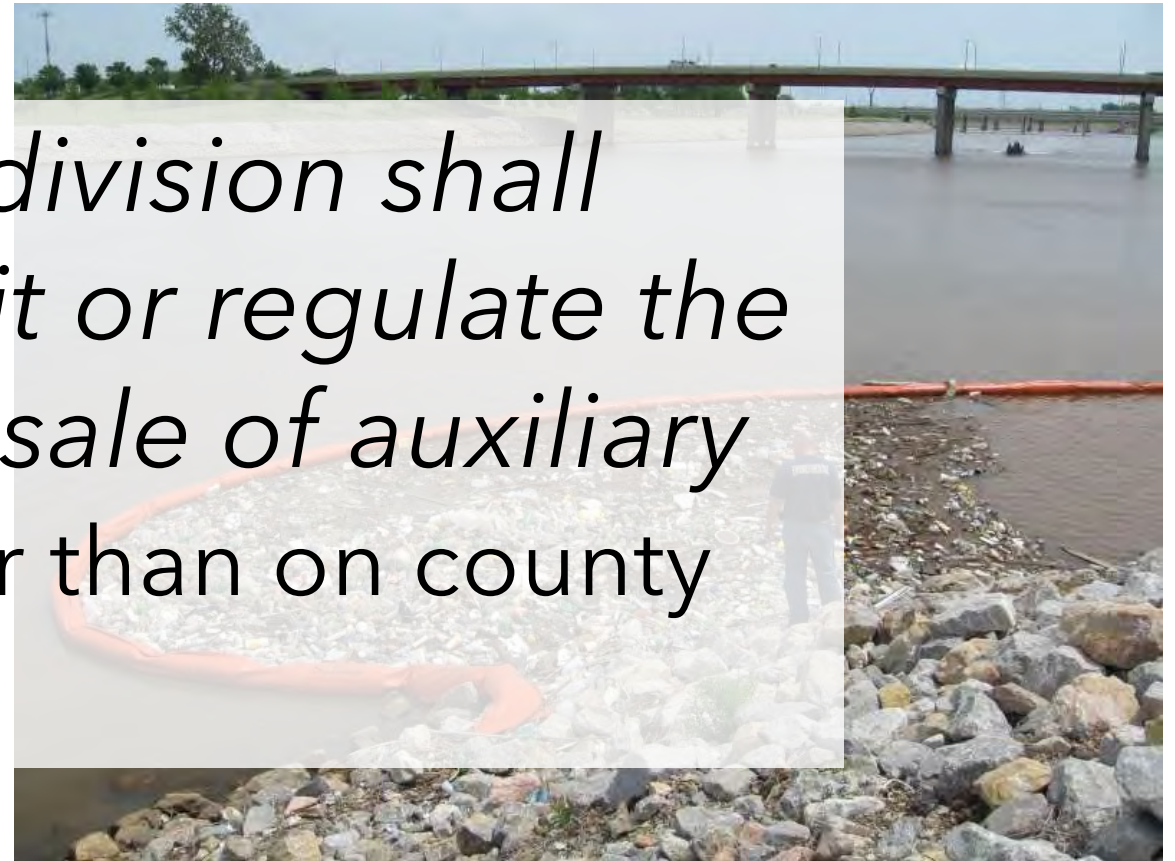


The City of
OKLAHOMA CITY
STORMWATER QUALITY
0825228

Prevention Preemption



"...no political subdivision shall restrict, tax, prohibit or regulate the use, disposition or sale of auxiliary containers," ...other than on county or city property.

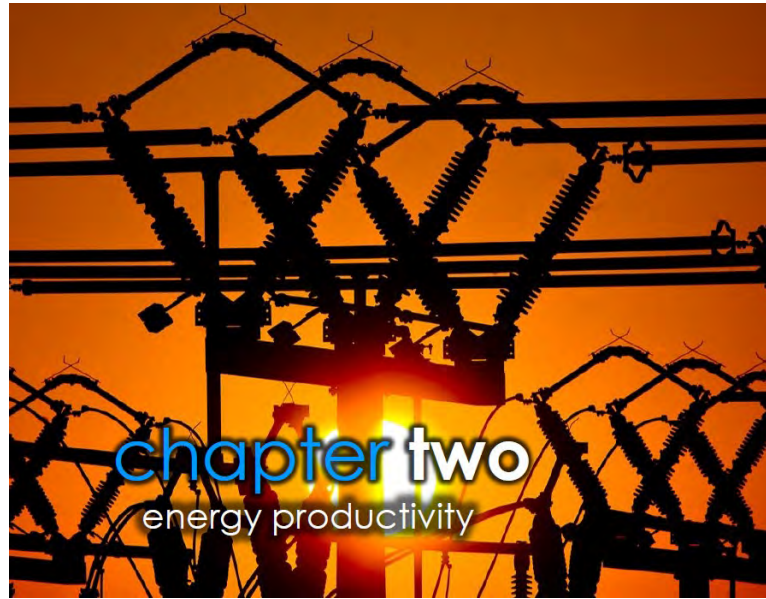




adaptokc

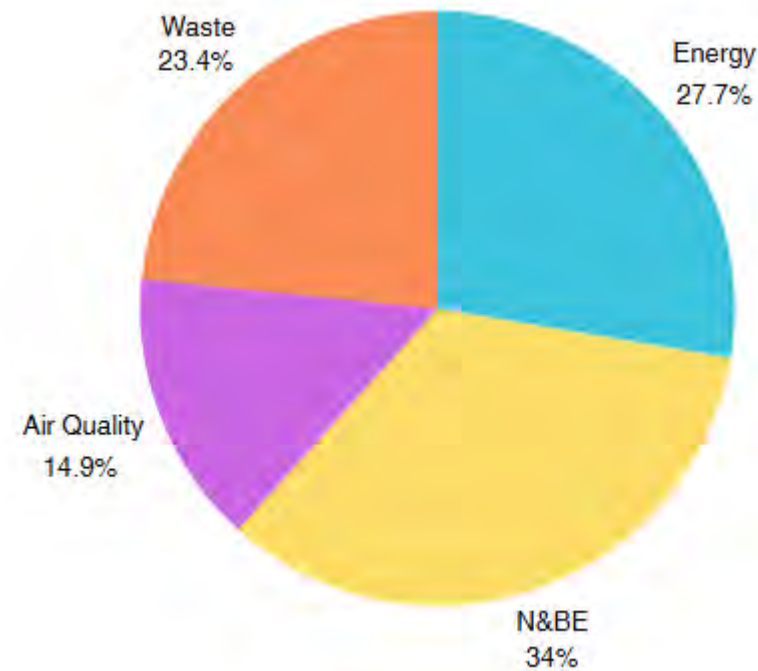
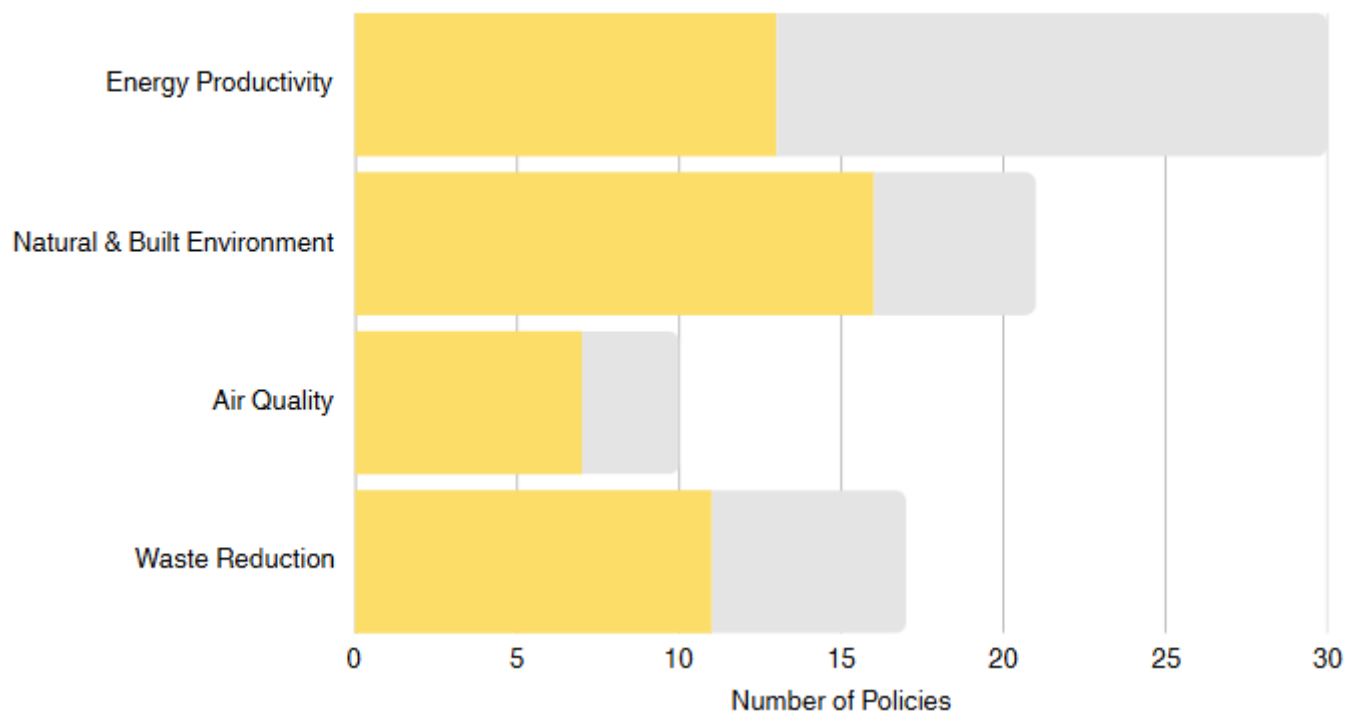
adapting for a healthy future

adaptokc chapters



Implementation Overview

Number of Policies initiated by 'Start By' date listed in adaptokc



A photograph of a city street scene. In the foreground, there is a large, calm body of water, possibly a canal or a large pond, reflecting the sky and surrounding buildings. A concrete walkway runs along the left side of the water. In the background, a city street with cars and a traffic light is visible. The text "NATURAL & BUILT ENVIRONMENT" is overlaid in the center of the image.

NATURAL & BUILT ENVIRONMENT



Goals & Initiatives

Goals

1. Protect Water Quality
2. Prevent damage caused by flooding.
3. Mitigate effects of extreme heat.
4. Ensure residents have access to healthy food.

Initiatives

1. Strategically Use Low-Impact Development in City Projects
2. Codify LID Policies and Best Practices for Private Development
3. Mitigate Flood Vulnerabilities
4. Mitigate Areas of High Heat Exposure
5. Support Small-Scale Food Production on Vacant Public Land or Underutilized Park Space



Policy Highlights

NB-1: Provide low-impact development training for City staff involved in design, review, inspection, and maintenance for LID systems.

NB-2: Initiate a multi-departmental process to develop a low-impact development implementation strategy.

NB-5: Create a low-impact development guide/manual for architects, engineers, and developers.



Landscaped detention area, Seattle, Wash.



Curb bump-out creates narrower streets and captures runoff, Gresham, Oregon



Stormwater retention area, Saint Paul, Minnesota



Permeable pavers, Los Angeles Zoo, California



Stormwater infiltration trench, Stafford County, Virginia

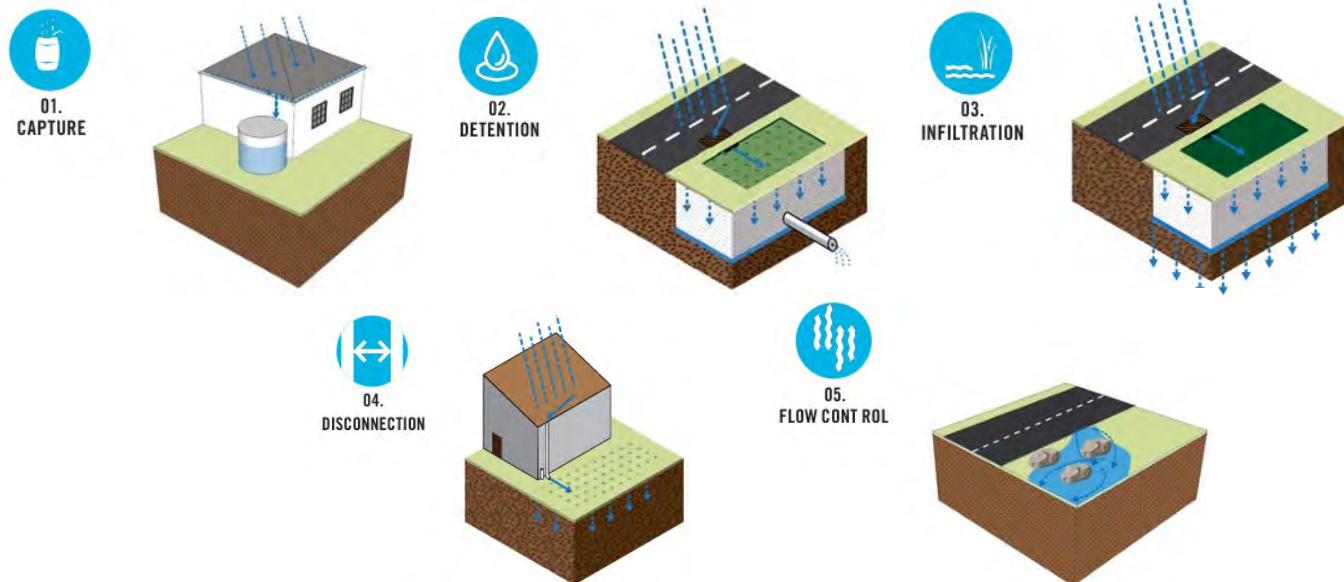


Parking lot island with curb cuts, Portland, Oregon



Policy Highlights

NB-3: Incorporate low-impact development techniques developed in NB-2 in City projects and new facilities.





Low-Impact Development



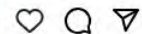
jamesforokc • Follow
Paseo Arts District

jamesforokc Witnessing OKC's Paseo placemaking project become a reality 🏗️

This \$4 million Ward 2 streetscape includes new sidewalks, streetlights, street resurfacing, ADA ramps, accessibility improvements, and rain gardens at specific intersections—thanks to 2017's Better Streets, Safer City election 🙌

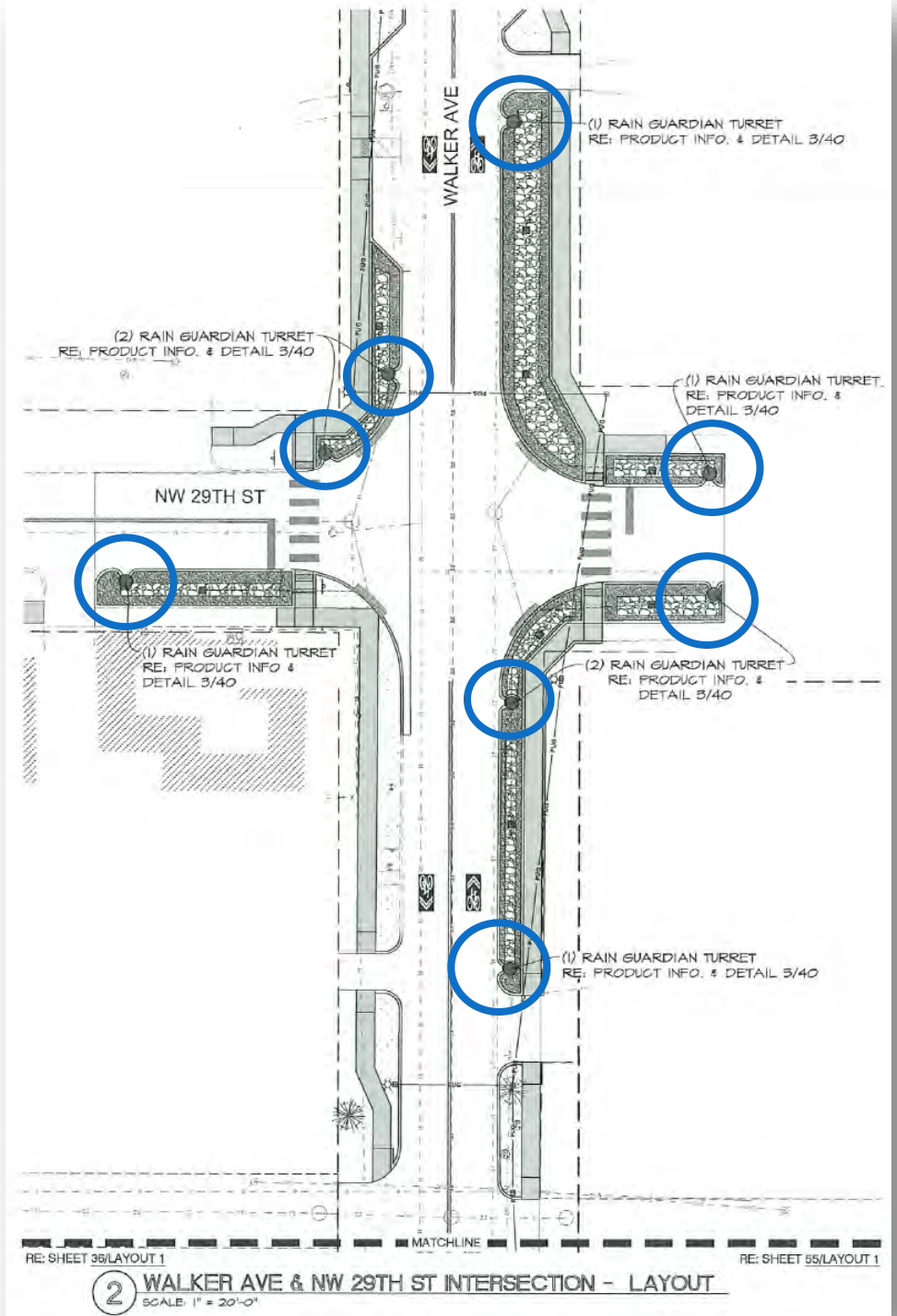
Soon, a \$3 million streetscape begins on Walker Avenue from NW 23rd to NW 30th, specifically focusing on pedestrian safety.

@uptown23rd will see similar placemaking improvements when this work concludes in time for our 2024 Paseo Arts Festival 🎉🎨



714 likes
June 11, 2023

Log in to like or comment.





Policy Highlights

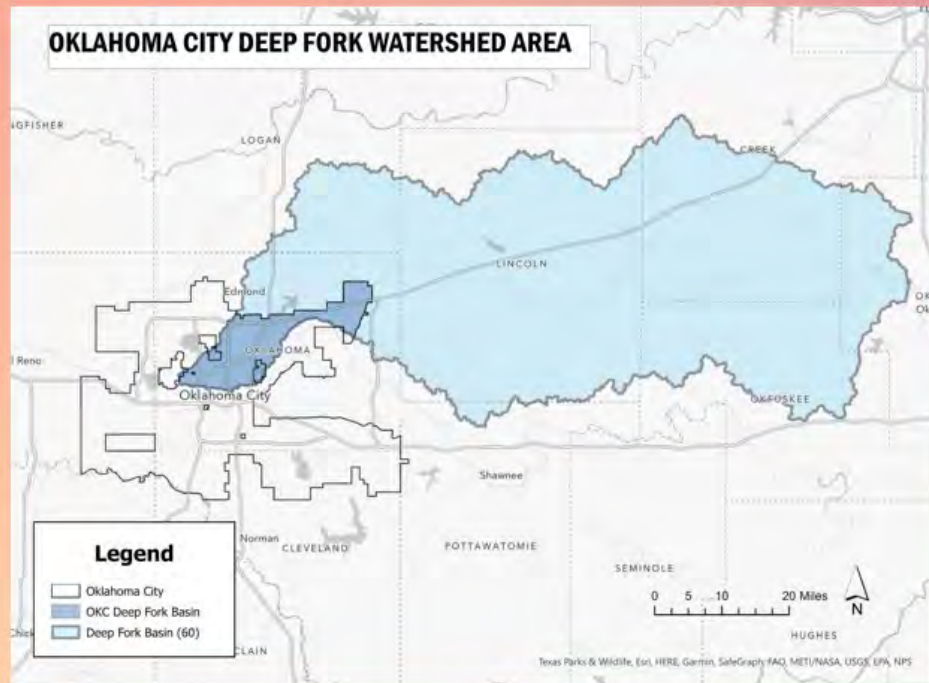
NB-4: Promote low-impact development features at City facilities with signage and an online map



Storm Drain Art: Recommendations

Emily Hamilton
Course-Credit Intern
Office of Sustainability

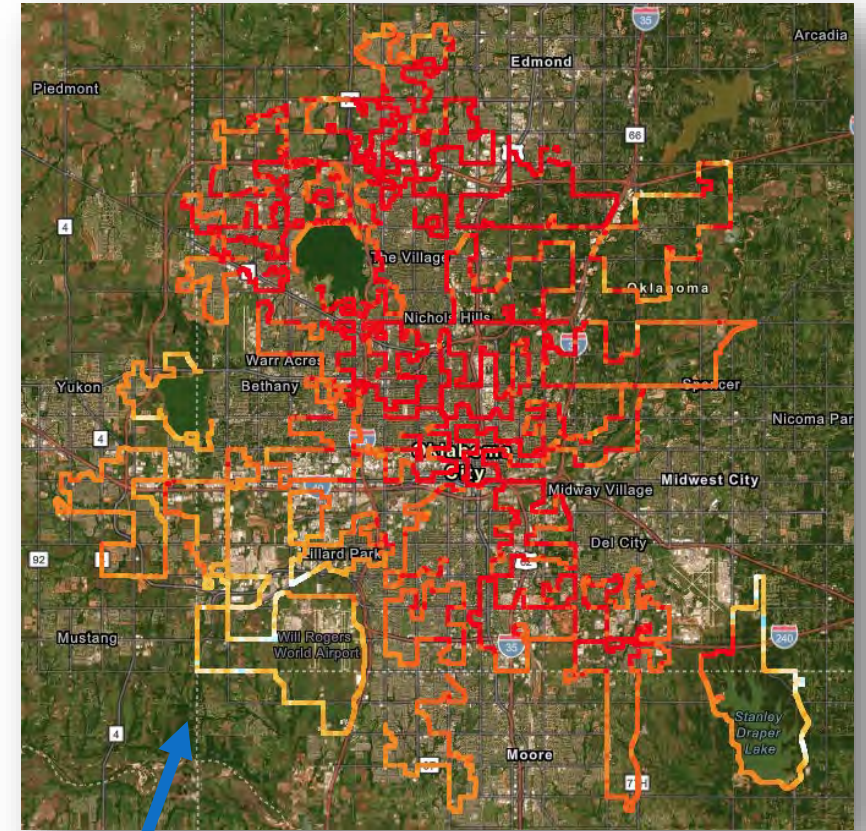
Project Area Boundaries





Policy Highlights

NB-15: Determine methods to measure, monitor, and report local urban heat island conditions



14.7°F
Differential





Steering Committee & Partners



OKLAHOMA
Environmental
Quality



OKLAHOMA CITY
COMMUNITY FOUNDATION
Your Connection for Good



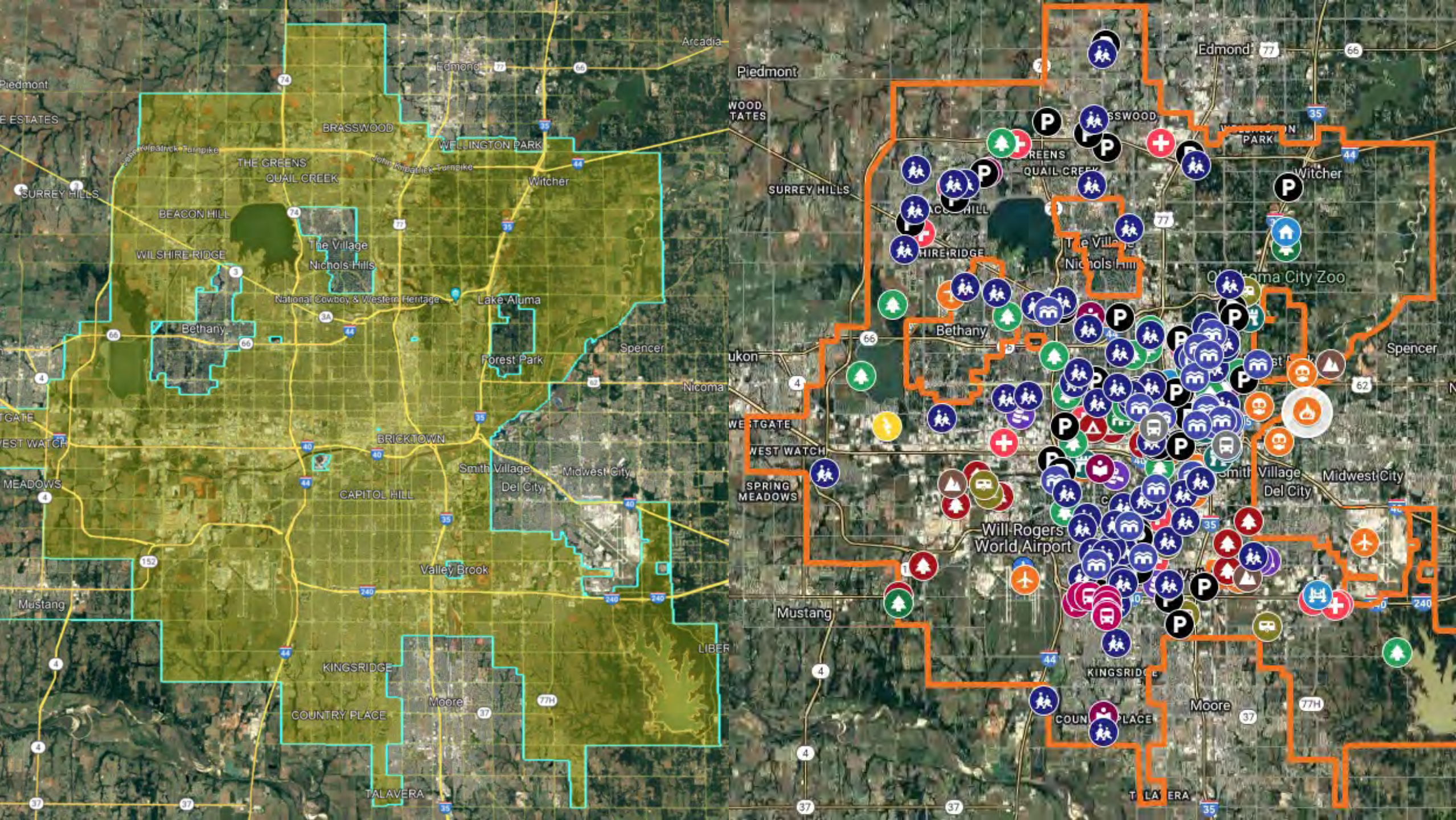
SOUTH CENTRAL
CLIMATE ADAPTATION SCIENCE CENTER

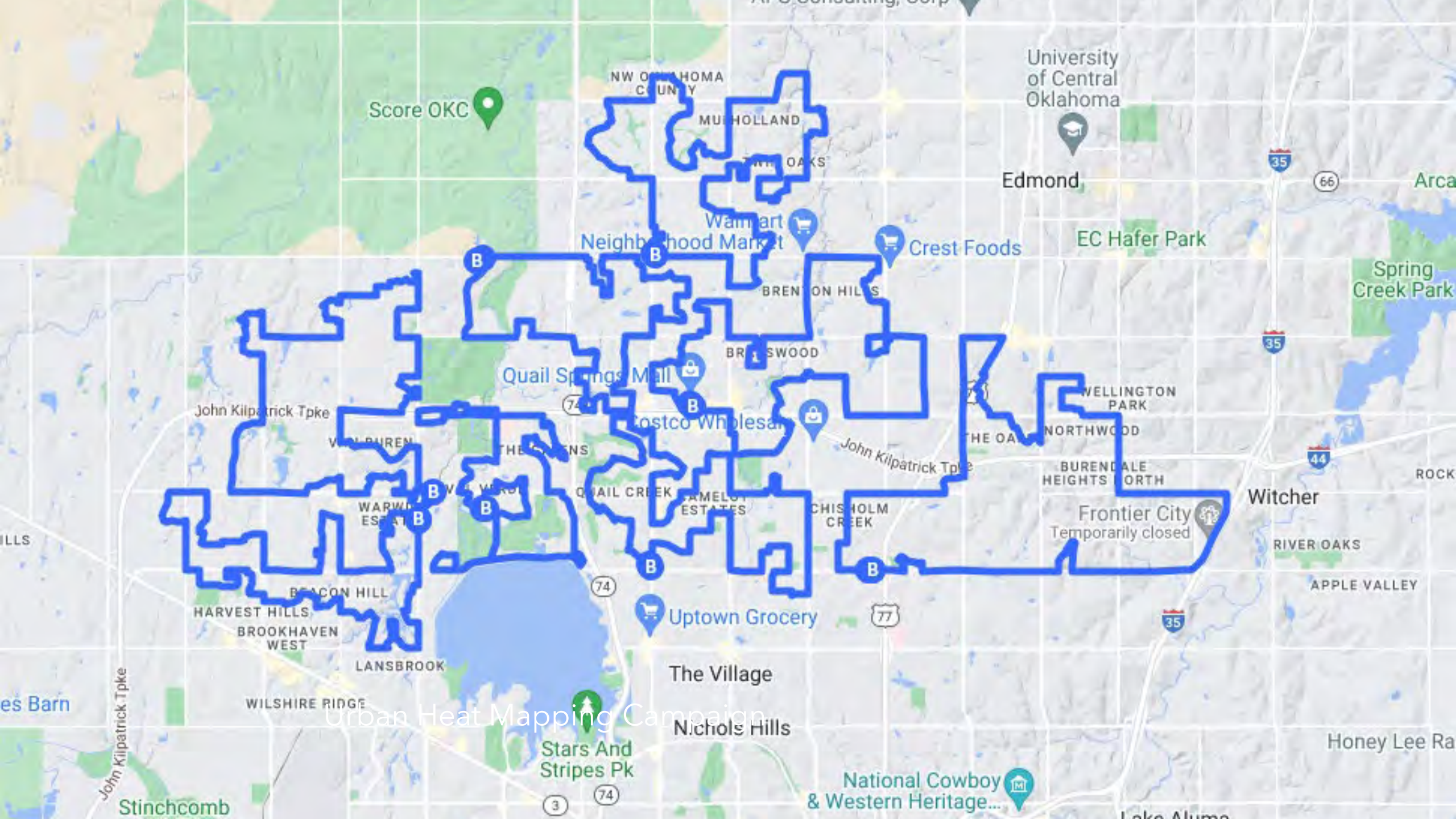


Local Funding Partners

	1.1 Extended Study Area	1.3 Heat Perception Survey	1.4 Air Quality Mapping	1.4.1 Air Quality Mapping (+10 Sensors)	1.6 Jurisdictional Scan	1.7 Intervention Guidebook	1.8 Synthesis and Reporting	Agency Total
Funders	\$12,500	\$8,200.00	\$9,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$8,000.00	
City	\$7,500.00	x	x	x	x	x	x	\$7,500.00
ACOG	x	x	\$9,500.00	x	\$5,000.00		\$1,750.00	\$16,250.00
OCCF	x	\$8,200.00	x	x	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$6,250.00	\$29,450.00
DEQ	\$5,000.00			\$5,000.00				\$10,000.00
								\$0.00
								\$0.00
								\$0.00
	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$63,200.00







Score OKC

University of Central Oklahoma

Edmond

EC Hafer Park

Spring Creek Park

Walmart Neighborhood Market

Crest Foods

BREN ON HILLS

BRENSWOOD

Quail Springs Mall

Costco Wholesale

WELLINGTON PARK

THE OAK NORTHWOOD

BURENDALE HEIGHTS NORTH

Frontier City
Temporarily closed

Witcher

RIVER OAKS

APPLE VALLEY

Uptown Grocery

The Village

Nichols Hills

Stars And Stripes Pk

National Cowboy & Western Heritage...

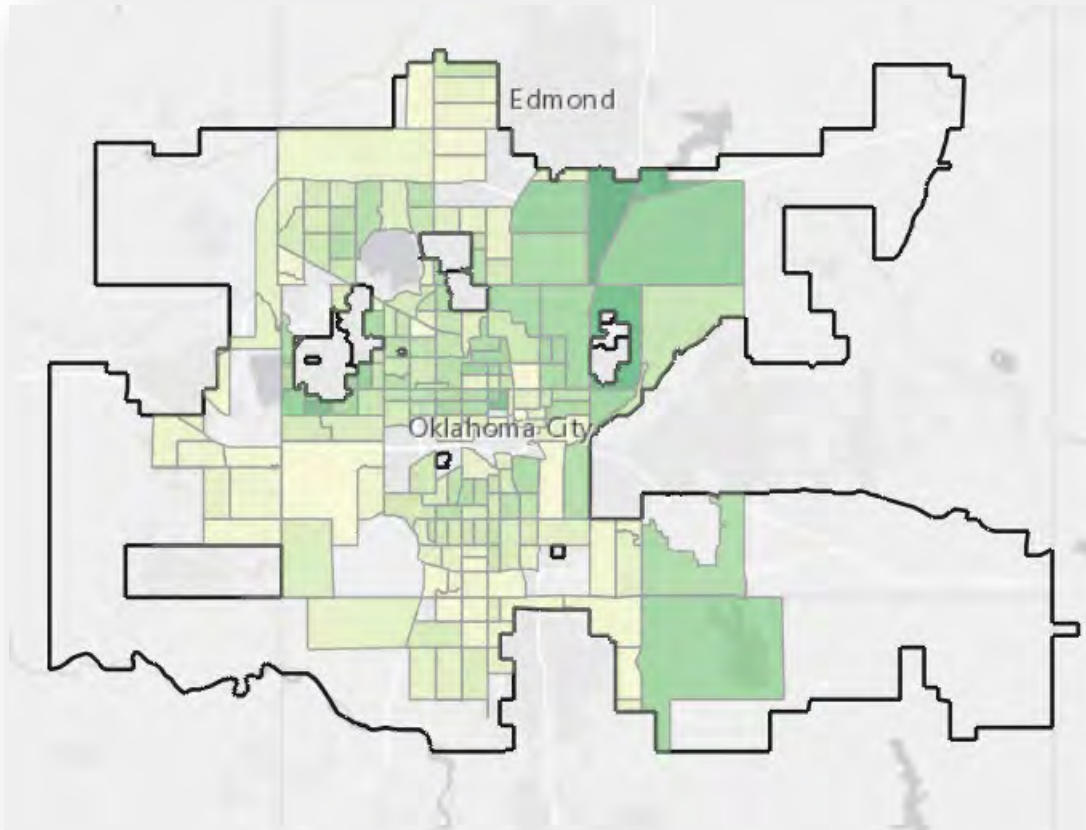
Honey Lee Ra

Urban Heat Mapping Campaign

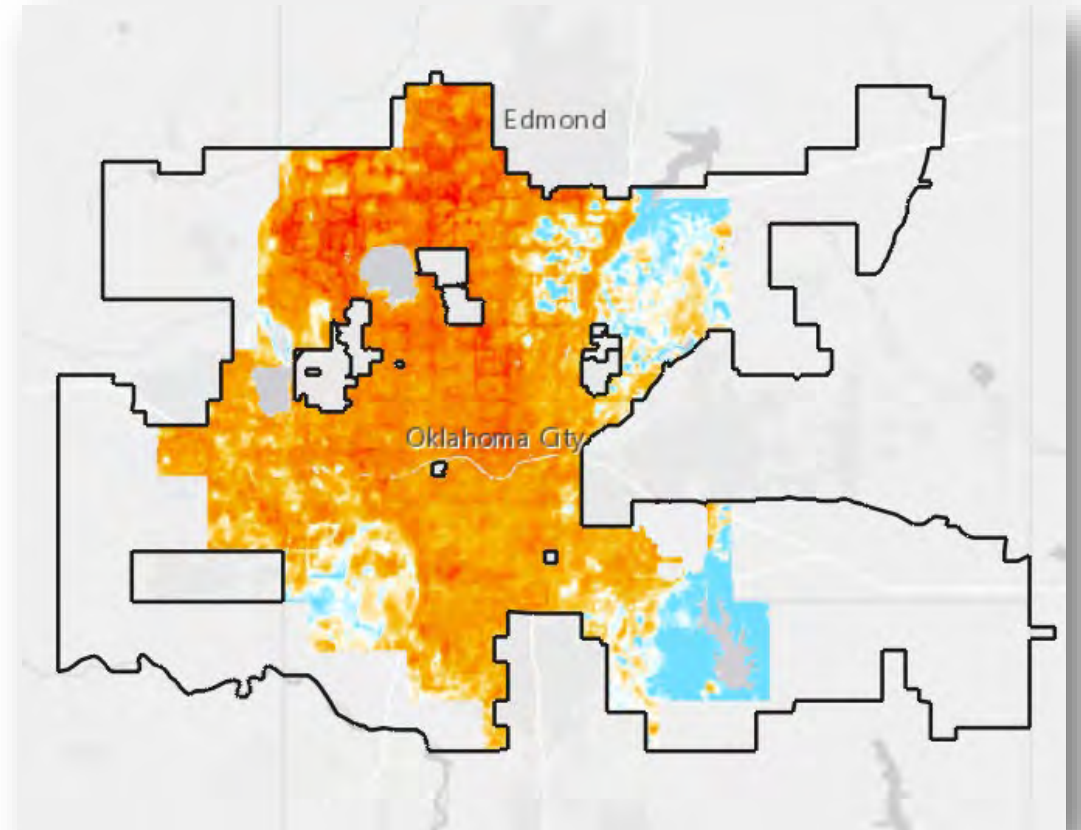
Stinchcomb



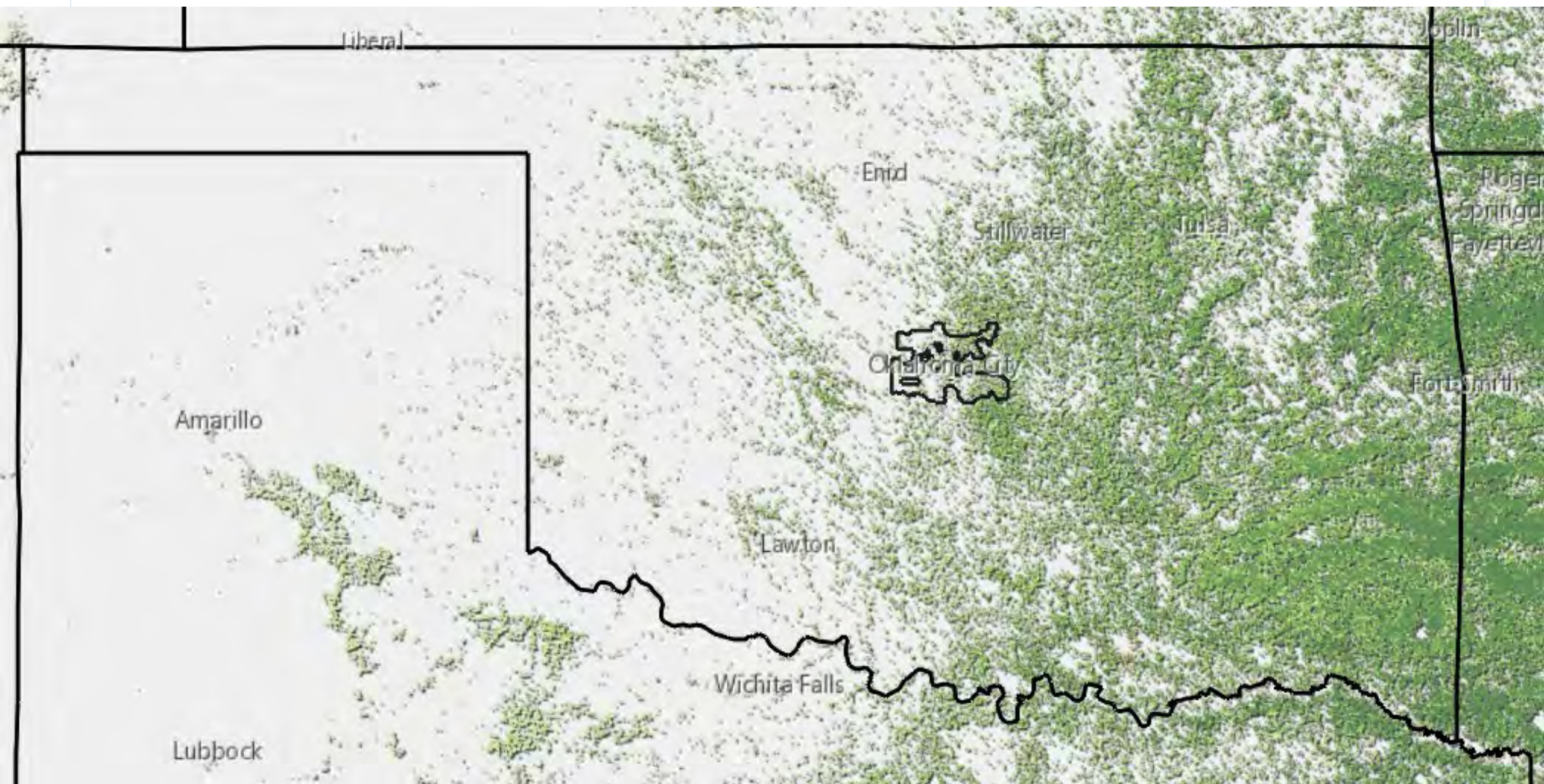
Tree Canopy Study Area



2019 Tree Canopy Study



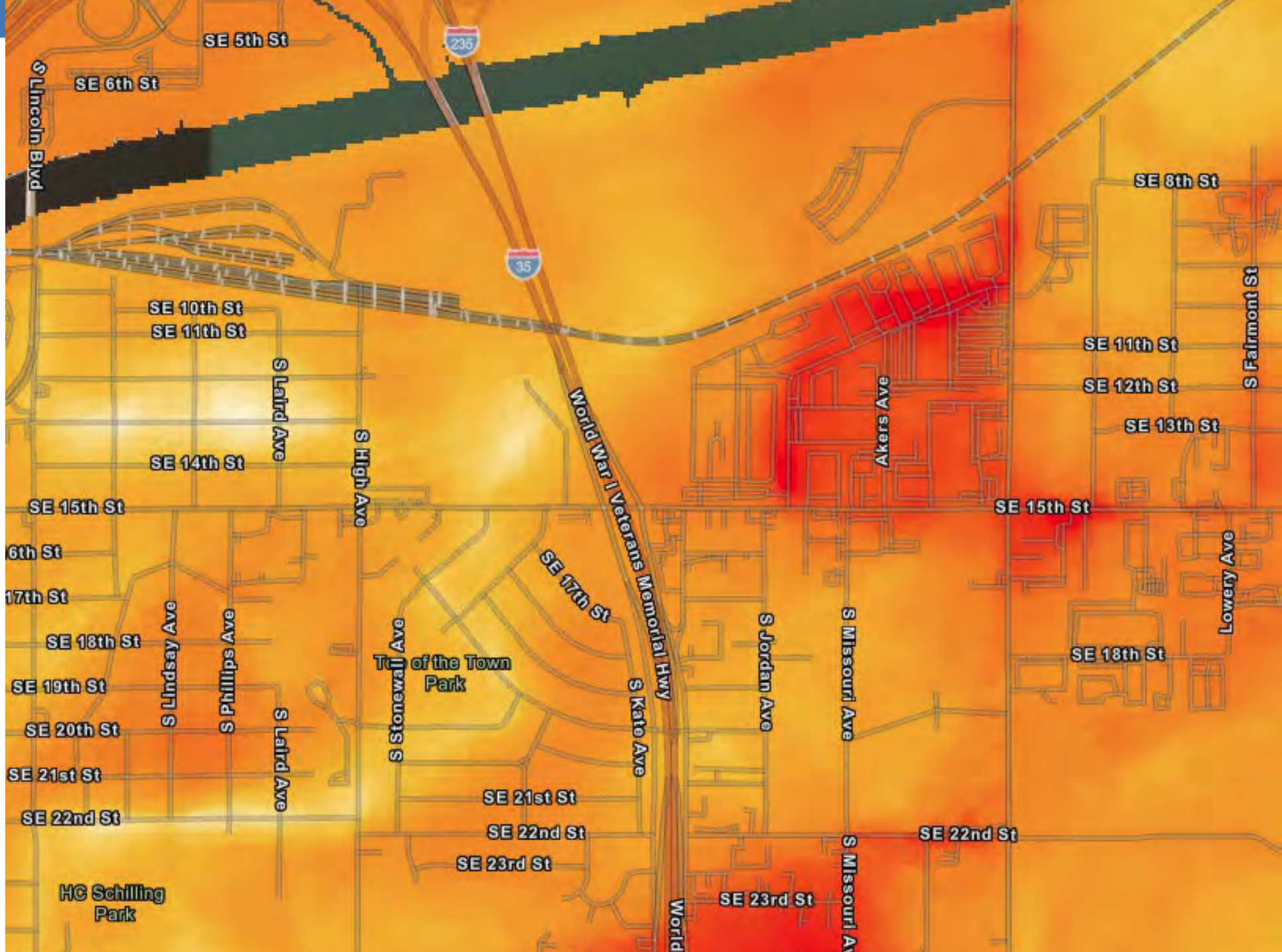
2023 Urban Heat Island Study



Layer List

Layers

- ☐ Morning_Temp_Points_OKC
- ☐ Afternoon_Temp_Points_OKC
- ☐ Evening_Temp_Points_OKC
- ☐ Morning_Humidity_Points_OKC
- ☐ Afternoon_Humidity_Points_OKC
- ☐ Evening_Humidity_Points_OKC
- ☒ Hybrid Reference Layer
- ☐ Average_Temp_Model_OKC
- ☐ Morning_Temp_Model_OKC
- ☒ Afternoon_Temp_Model_OKC
- ☐ Evening_Temp_Model_OKC
- ☐ Average_Heat_Index_Model_OKC
- ☐ Morning_Heat_Index_Model_OKC
- ☐ Afternoon_Heat_Index_Model_OKC
- ☐ Evening_Heat_Index_Model_OKC





1400 S Skyline Dr

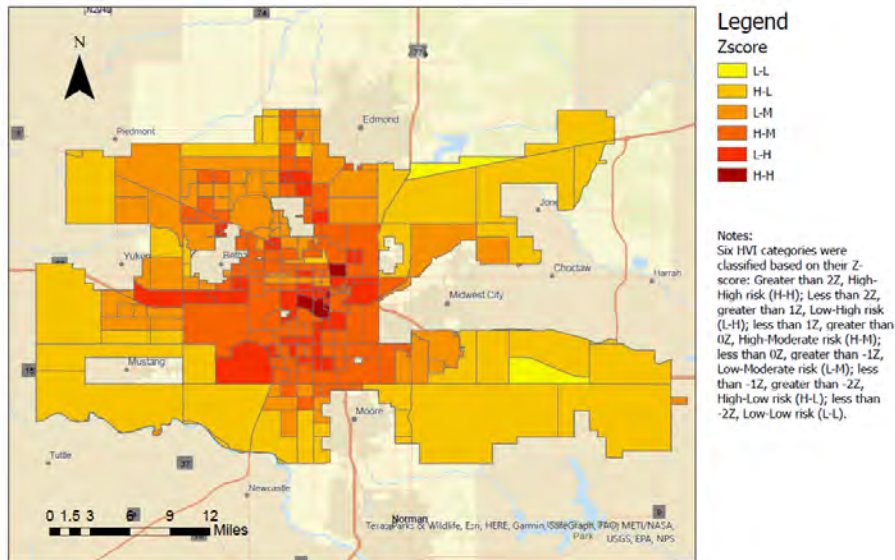
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Google Street View

Feb 2024 See more dates



Heat Vulnerability Index



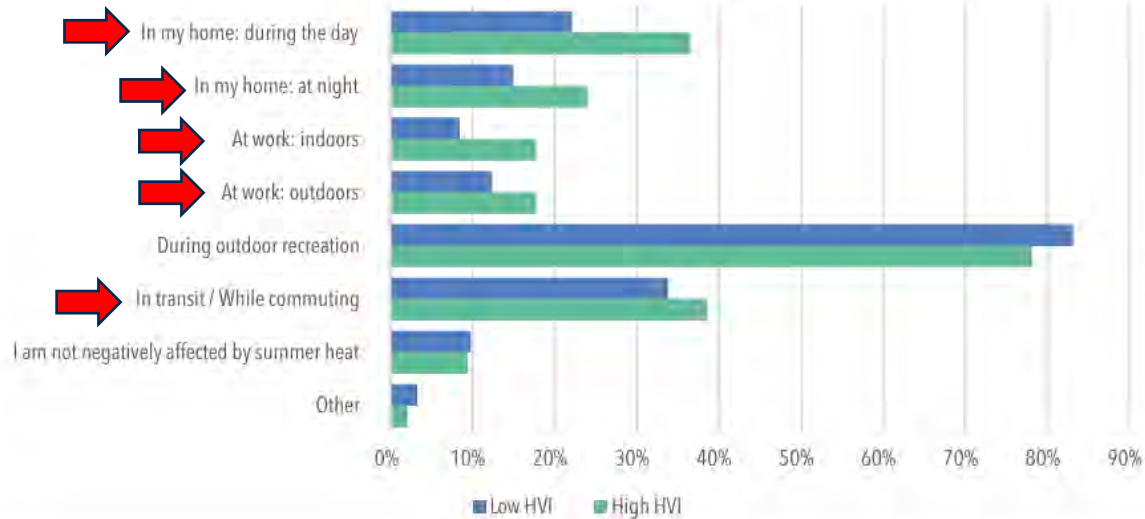
Available on data.okc.gov

Groups of Factors:

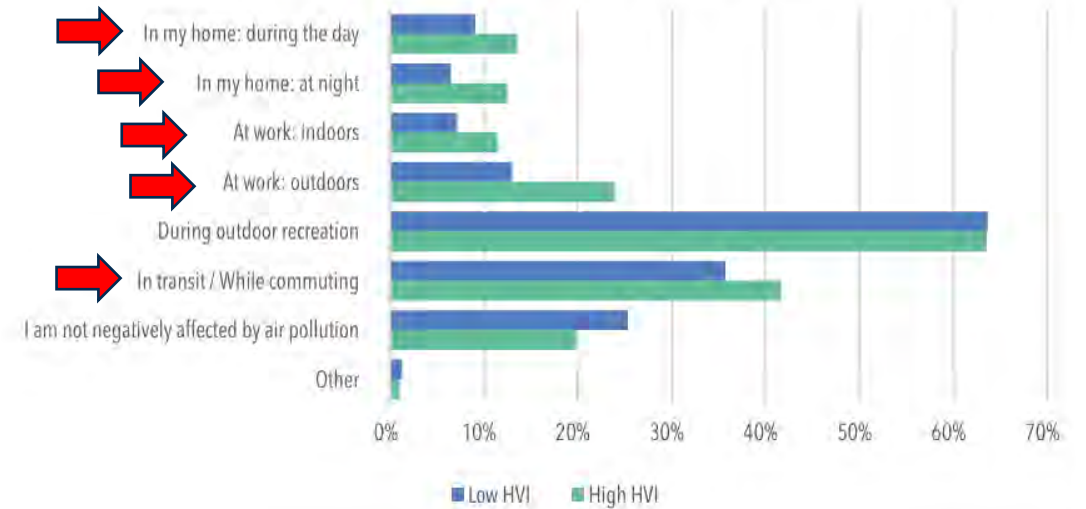
- 1) Sensitivities**
- 2) Adaptive Capacity**
- 3) Exposure**

Summer Heat Survey Report

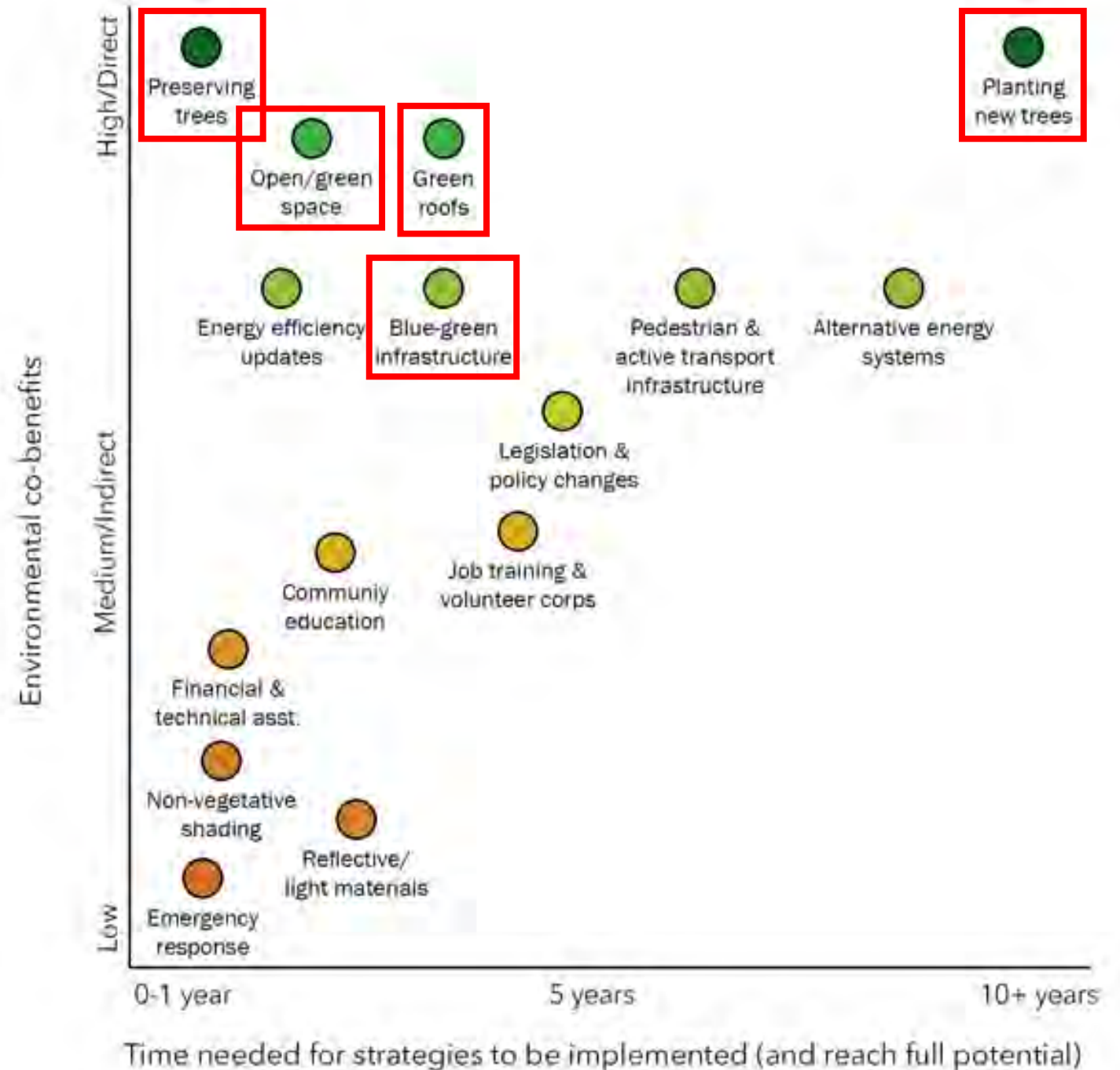
Where do you feel negatively affected by summer heat?



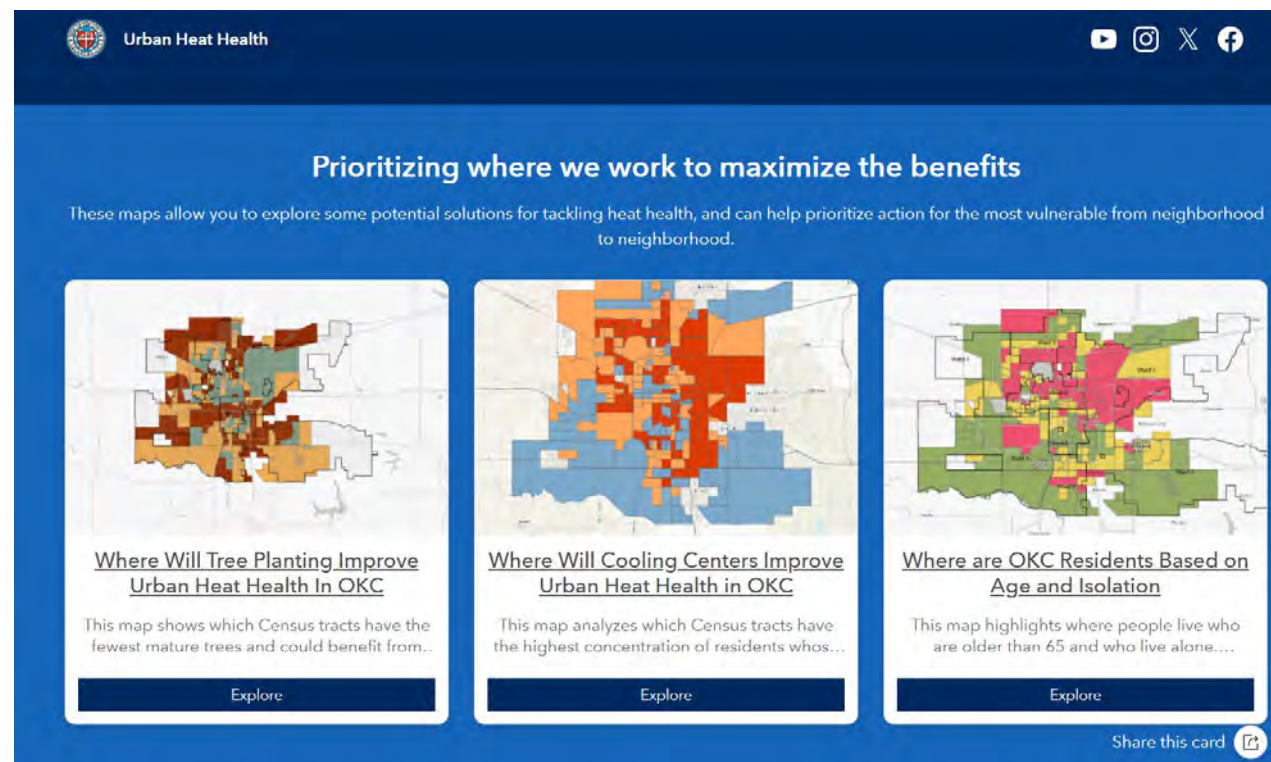
Where do you feel negatively affected by air pollution?



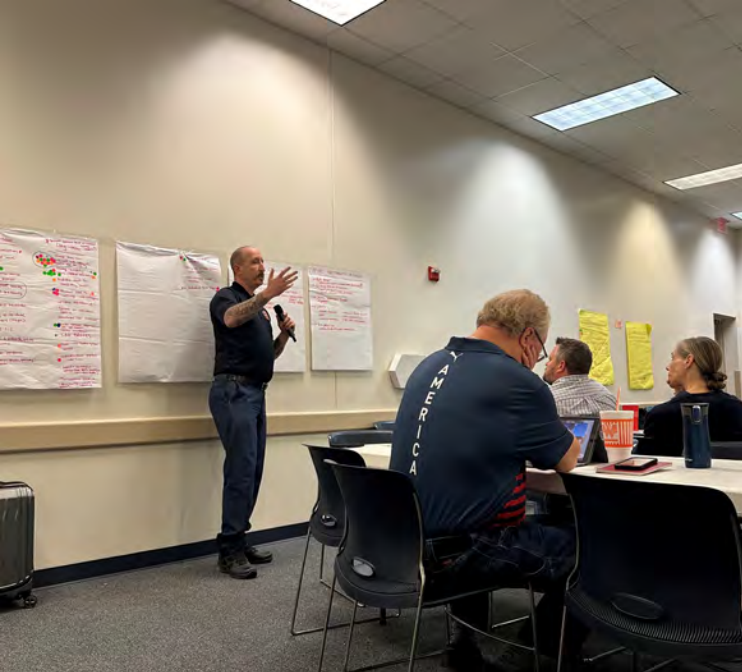
Heat Mitigation & Adaptation Guidebook



Story Map & Resource Hub

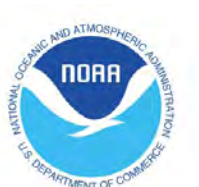


okc-urban-heat-health-okc.hub.arcgis.com



Extreme Heat Tabletop Exercise

August 13-14, 2024



[Read more](#)



Policy Highlights

NB-6: Identify resources to increase compliance with landscape code

NB-16: Develop and adopt a tree preservation ordinance

NB-17: Update municipal code to eliminate minimum parking requirement for new developments



**Conference Registration
\$66.63 per day**



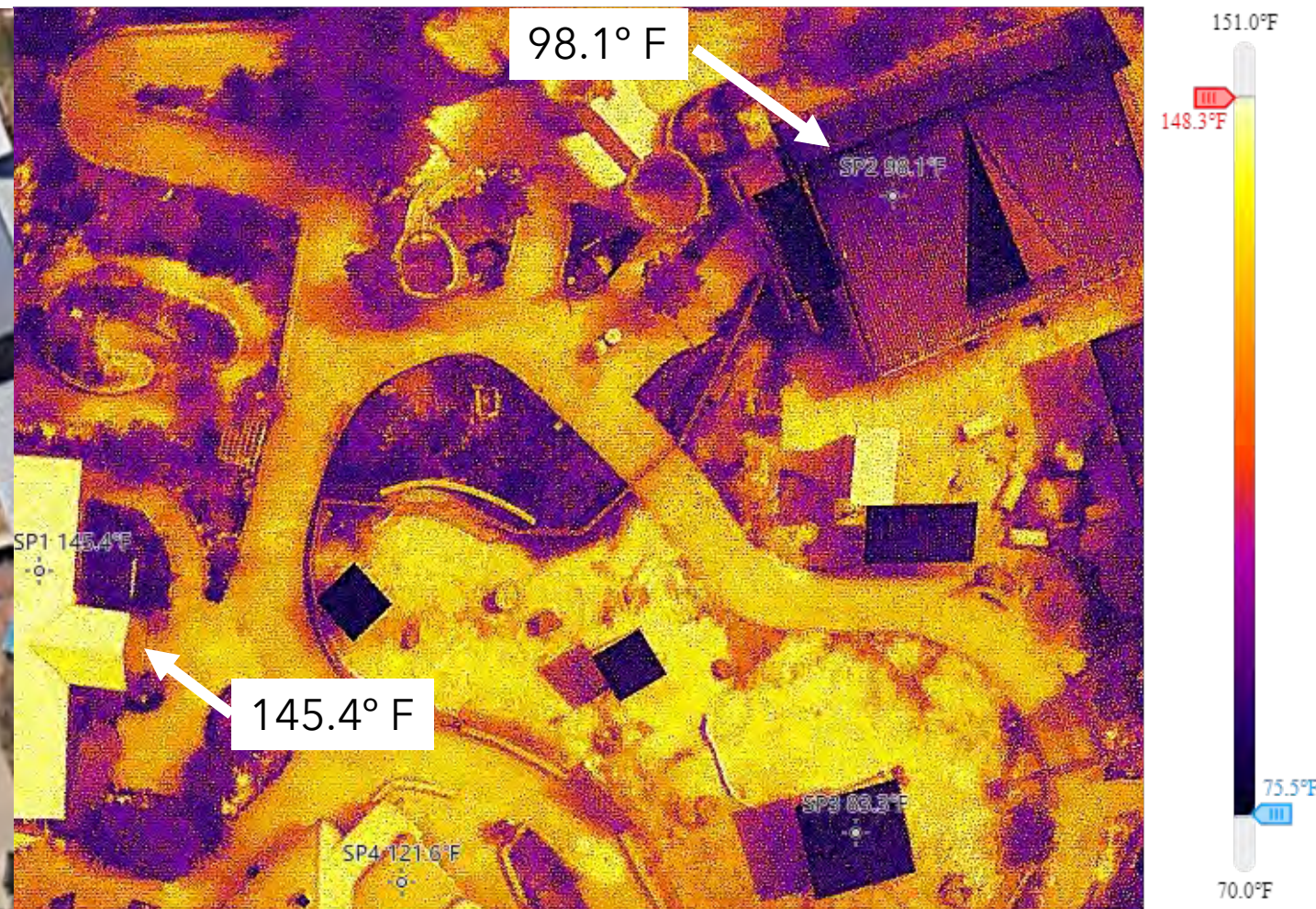


Policy Highlights

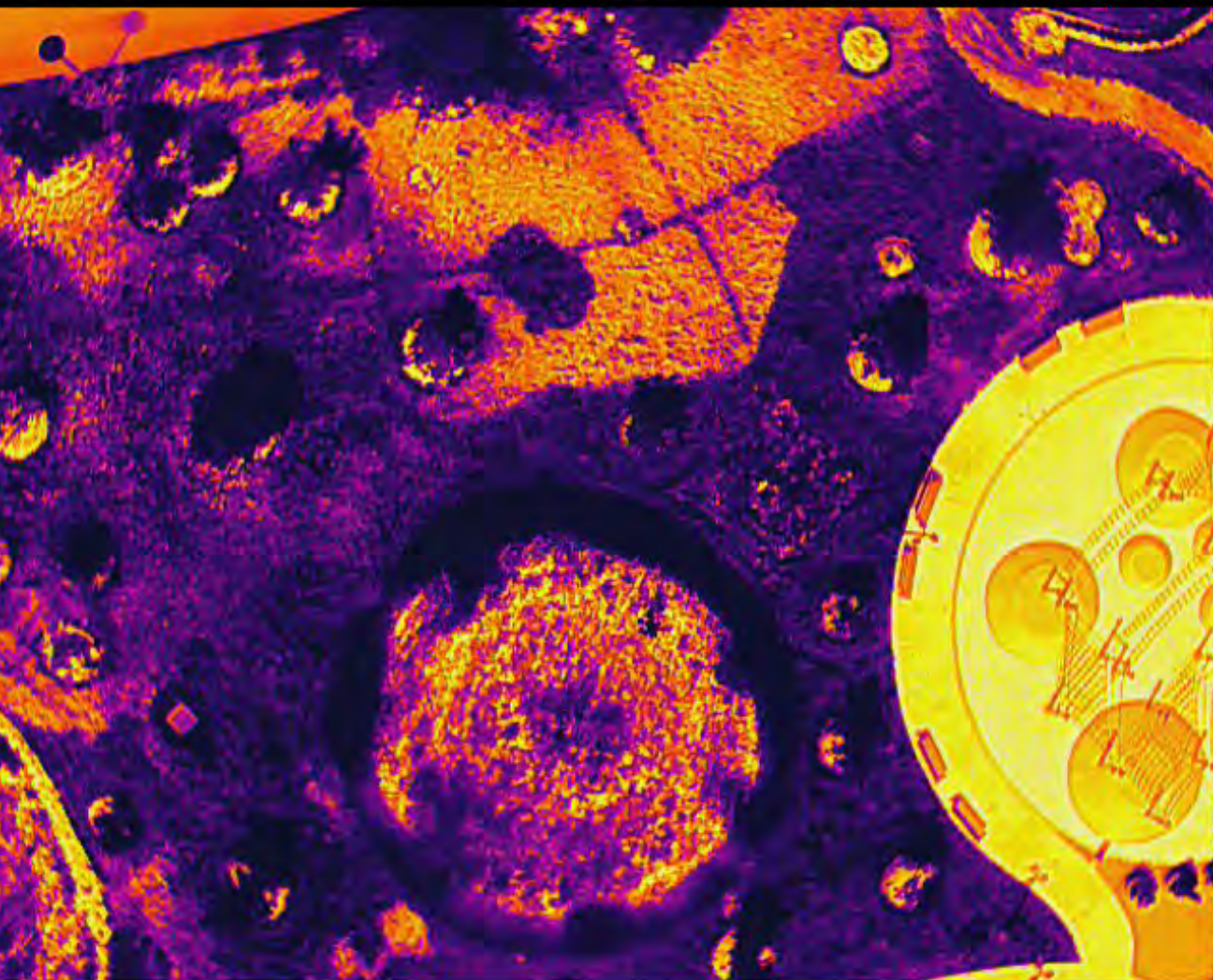
NB-18: Use highly-reflective materials for new or replacement roofing on City facilities.

NB-21: Develop a pilot leasing program for urban garden plots on public land









An aerial photograph of a city street scene. In the foreground, several pedestrians are walking on a sidewalk. A yellow double-lined street is visible on the right. Trees and greenery are scattered throughout the scene. A white rectangular box with a blue border is overlaid on the image, containing text. The background is slightly blurred.

Goals

1. Protect Water Quality
2. Prevent damage caused by flooding.
3. Mitigate effects of extreme heat.
4. Ensure residents have access to healthy food.

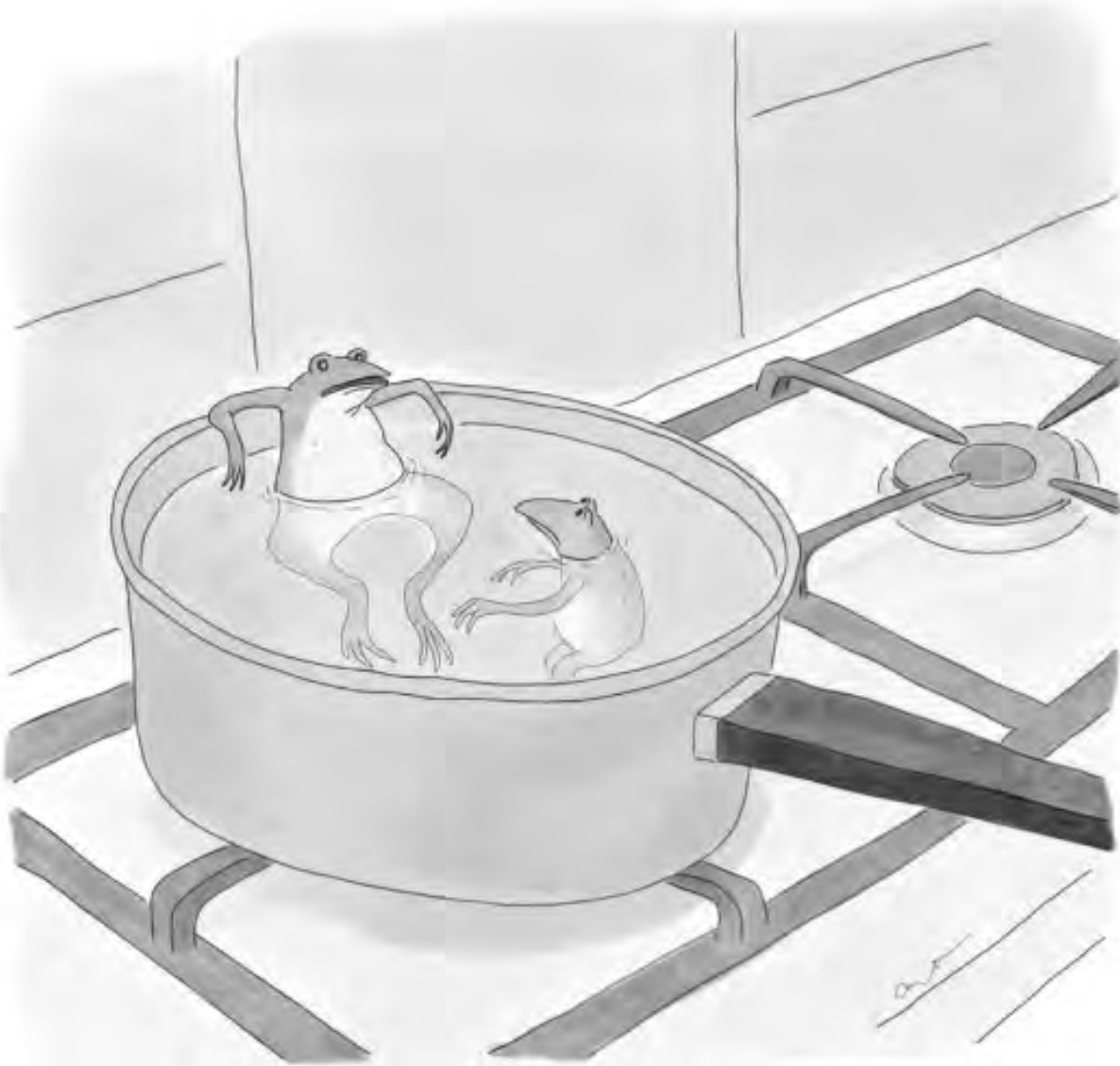
Initiatives

1. Strategically Use Low-Impact Development in City Projects
2. Codify LID Policies and Best Practices for Private Development
3. Mitigate Flood Vulnerabilities
4. Mitigate Areas of High Heat Exposure
5. Support Small-Scale Food Production on Vacant Public Land or Underutilized Park Space

Poll Time



Workgroup Sign-up



“Relax. Pot temperatures have been going up and down for centuries.”

T.O. BOWMAN, LEED GA
SARAH TERRY-COBO



sustainability@okc.gov



okc.gov/sustain



The Office of
SUSTAINABILITY