




## What About Drainage?

- Drainage is not the sewer we often think of, but it *is* an underground system of pipes that maintains our quality of life.
- Drainage systems convey fallen rainwater, called *stormwater*, from paved streets, parking lots, our lawns and basements (via sump pump) to prevent pooling and flooding.



The illustration shows a house with a blue roof and a red chimney. Blue raindrops are falling from the sky. A yellow car is parked in the driveway. A blue stream of water flows from the roof's gutter down a pipe into a stormwater drain on the street. A dog is sitting on the lawn.



## Drainage Prevents Damage

Stormwater is drained away to prevent expensive damage to our infrastructure.

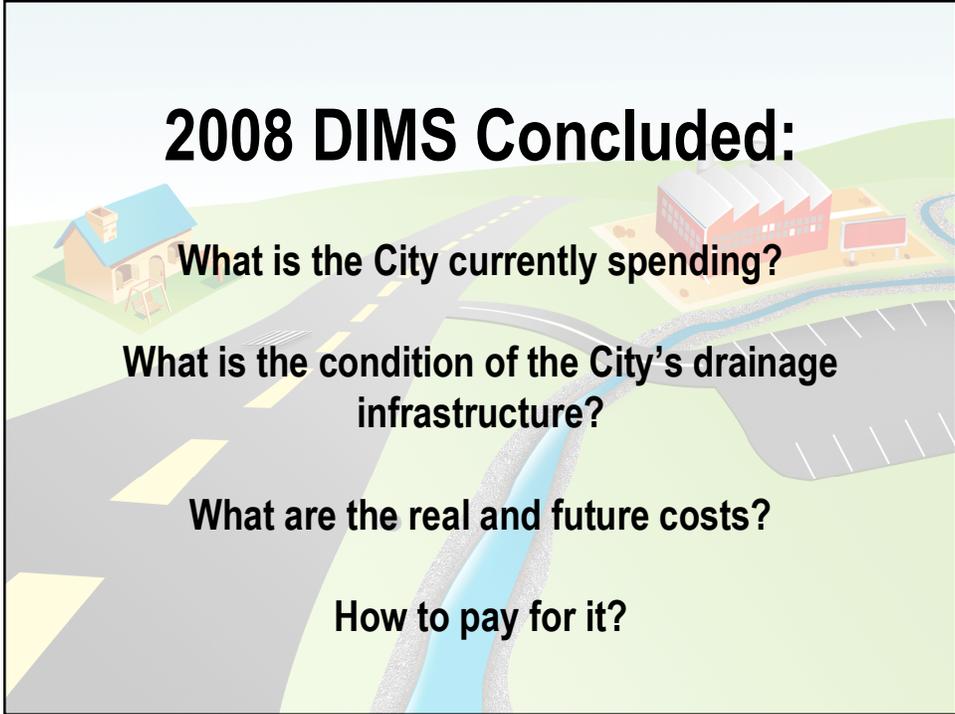
- |                  |   |              |
|------------------|---|--------------|
| Basements        | ➔ | Flooding     |
| Streets          | ➔ | Erosion      |
| Beneath roadways | ➔ | Road heaving |



## Polluted Stormwater

- Unfortunately, our drainage systems also carry pollutants like oil, fertilizers, sediment and trash.
- Rainwater that falls on paved streets, lawns, parking lots and sidewalks becomes polluted stormwater.





## Elements of a comprehensive stormwater program

<p><b>1. Administration</b>          General Administration          Gen Prog Planning &amp; Dev          Interlocal Coordination          Grants Program</p>	<p><b>4. Technical Support</b>          GIS Applications          Database Management          Mapping &amp; Imagery          General Data Collection          Web &amp; Customer Support</p>	<p><b>7. Capital Improvements</b>          Major Capital Improvements          Minor Capital Improvements          Land, Easement, And ROW</p>
<p><b>2. Billing And Finance</b>          Billing Operations          Customer Service          Financial Management          Indirect Cost Allocation          General Government Support</p>	<p><b>5. Engineering &amp; Planning</b>          Des Criteria, Stds And Guidance          Field Data Collection          Quantity Master Planning          Quality Master Planning          Design, Field &amp; Ops Engr          Retrofitting For Water Quality          Hazard Mitigation          Zoning Support          Multi-objective Planning Support</p>	<p><b>8. Regulation And Enforcement</b>          Code Dev &amp; Enforcement          General Permit Administration          Drainage Sys Insp &amp; Reg          Zoning &amp; Land Use Reg          Special Inspection Programs          Flood Insurance Program          Multi-Obj Floodplain Mgmt          Erosion Control Program          Pest, Herb &amp; Fertilizer          Used Oil &amp; Toxic Materials          Spill Response &amp; Clean Up          Illicit Con &amp; Illegal Dumping          Groundwater &amp; Drinking Water          Watershed Assessment &amp; TMDL          Septic &amp; I&amp;I Program          Industrial Program          Monitoring</p>
<p><b>3. Public Ed &amp; Involvement</b>          Public Awareness          SW Qual Ed &amp; Reporting          Public Involvement          Citizen's Advisory Group          Non-profit Integration          Media Relations          Risk Communications</p>	<p><b>6. Operations &amp; Maintenance</b>          General Maintenance Mgmt          General Routine Maintenance          General Remedial Maintenance          Emergency Response Maint          Infrastructure Management          Public Assistance</p>	

## Big Rocks Analysis: Cost



- Remedial Maintenance
- Routine Maintenance
- Capital Improvements
- Regulatory Compliance
- Master Planning
- Others ???

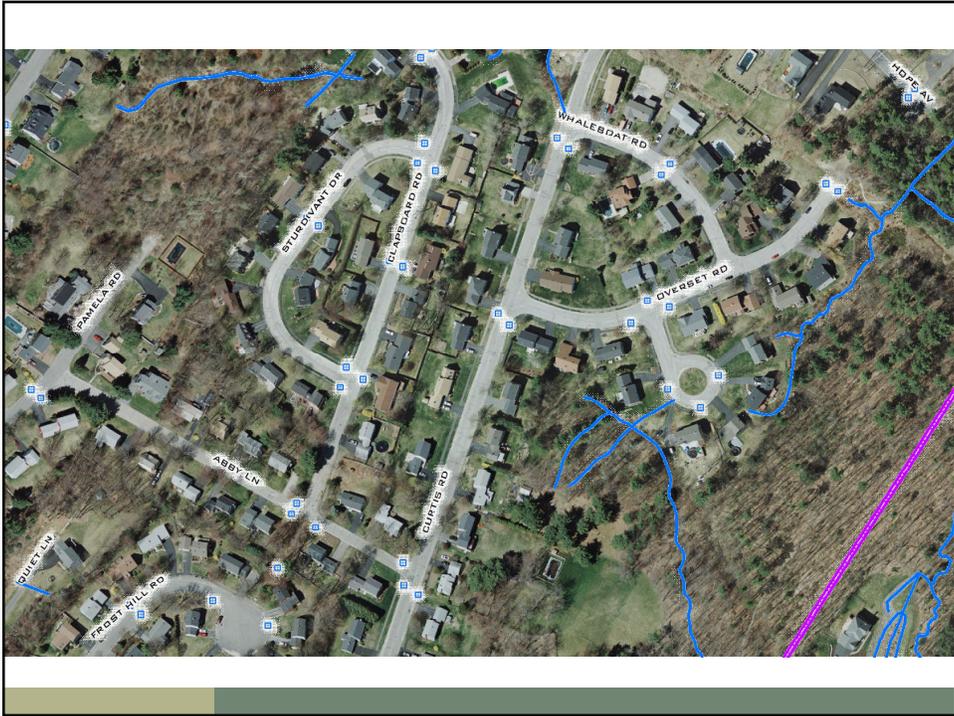
## 2010-2011 Assessment:

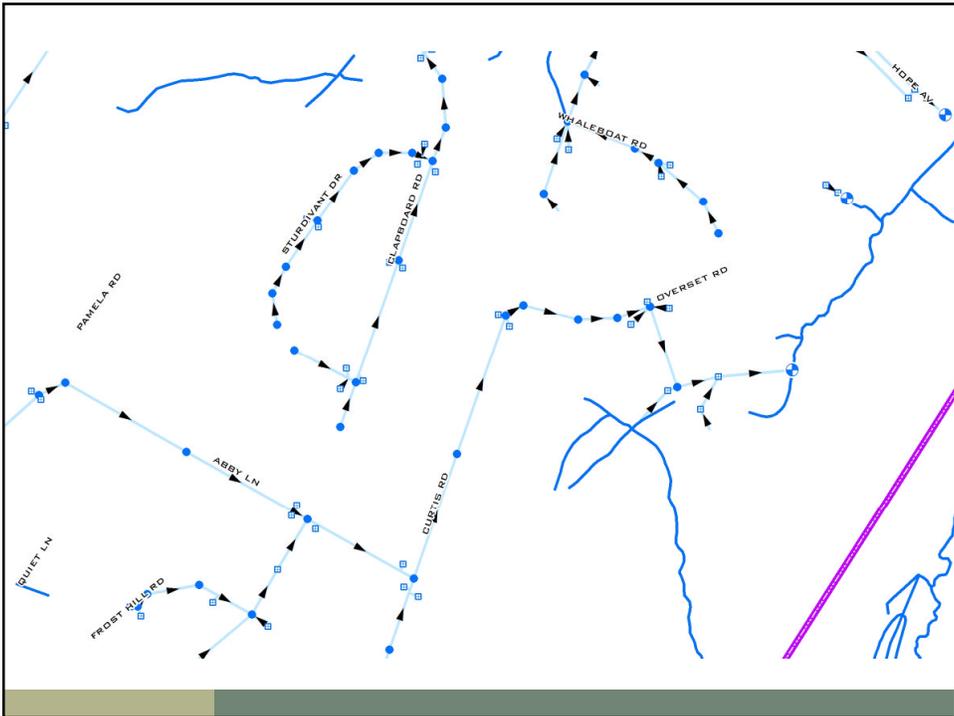
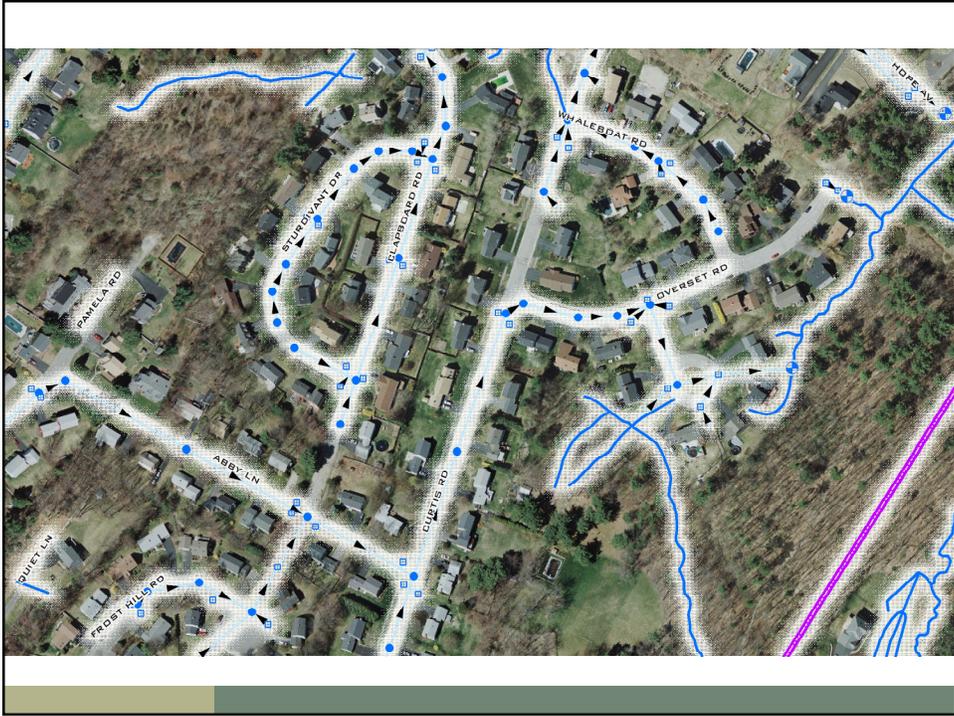
What is the City currently spending?

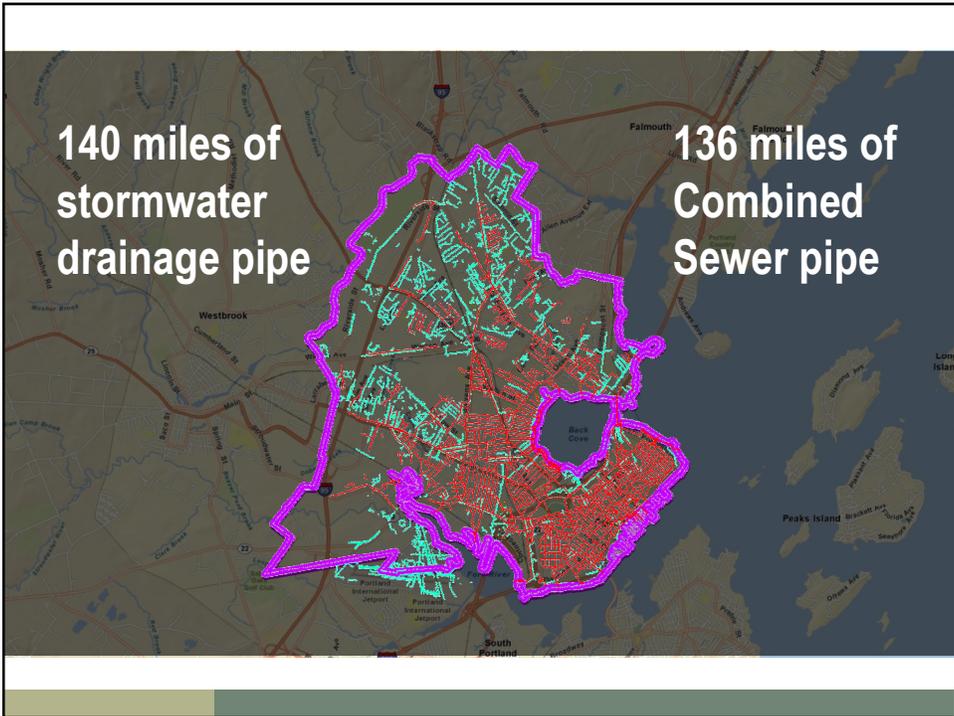
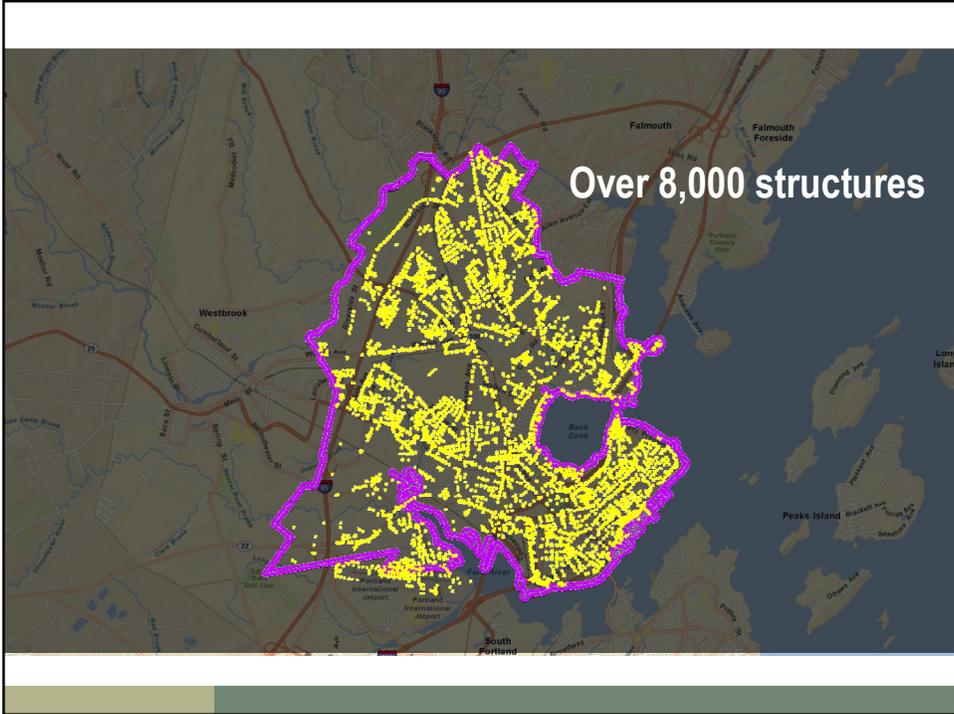
**What is the condition of the City's drainage infrastructure?**

What are the real and future costs?

How to pay for it?









## What Did We Do?

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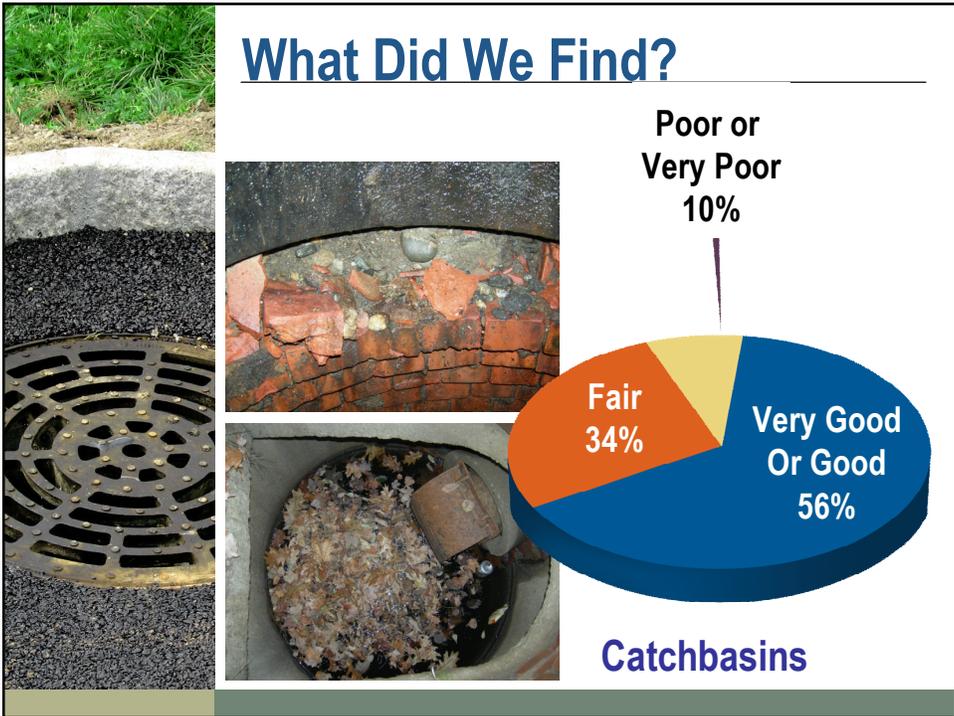
- Visually inspected catchbasins, manholes, visible portion of pipe and outfalls.
- Evaluated close to 300 structures in representative areas of the City.
- Used City's 5-point condition rating.
- Identified overall structural condition and rated specific portions of each structure.



## What Did We Do?

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- **FAIR = Remedial Maintenance**
  - Replacing Covers/Grates
  - Concrete Parging
  - Replacing Headstones
  - Resetting Brick Risers
  - Televising and Jetting
  - Outfall Armoring
  - Cured in Place Pipe Lining
- **POOR or VERY POOR = Replacement**
  - Replace-in-Kind





## Interpreting the Results

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- **Pipes and Outfall condition: Based on data from structures**
  - 60% Good
  - 30% Fair
  - 10% Poor
  
- **Field sample extrapolated to entire City system**



## Interpreting the Results

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- **FAIR = Remedial Maintenance**
  - \$275 to \$2100 per structure (includes Labor, Equipment and Material costs)
  - \$70 to \$250 per linear foot for pipe
  
- **POOR or VERY POOR = Replacement**
  - \$3700 to \$6500 per structure
  - \$130 to \$250 per linear foot for pipe



## What Does this Mean to You?

- Updates the DIMS program cost summary table
- Assists with level of service discussion
- Allows informed decision of priorities and backlog



## Next Steps for City

- Refine the level of stormwater management need in Portland?
- Refine assumptions, costs and level of service?
- How should we prioritize? What are the program priorities and timing?
- Most equitable ways to pay for it?