

Going Blue at Brownfields:

Use of Green Infrastructure for Storm Water Management

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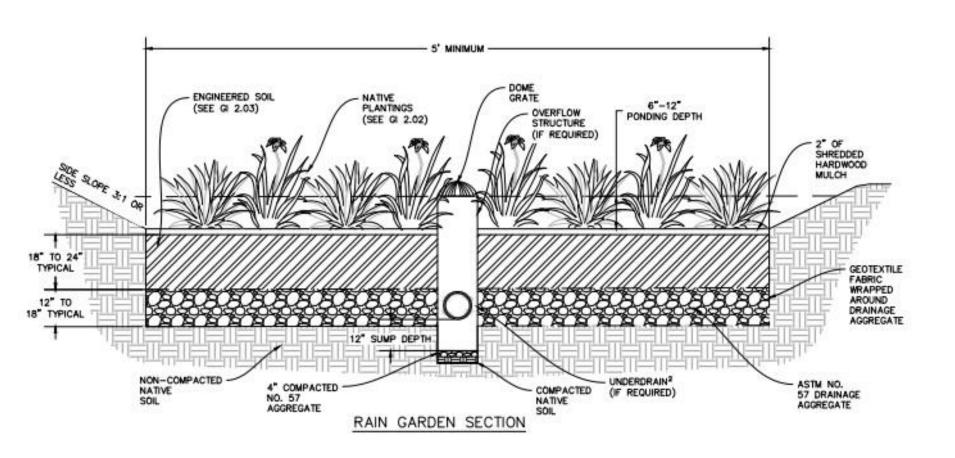
Senior Manager, Delta Institute

Today's Presentation

- What is Green Infrastructure (GI)?
 - Types and Low Impact Design (LID) vs. Non-LID
 - Co-Benefits of LID
- Why Do We Need GI?
- Gl and Brownfields in Wisconsin
 - Restrictions and Permitting
- GI Maintenance Issues & Tips
- Tools for GI and Brownfields







Cross Section of Rain Garden



Bioswale



Rain Garden



Permeable Pavers and Pervious Pavement

Stormwater Planters





Underground Storage

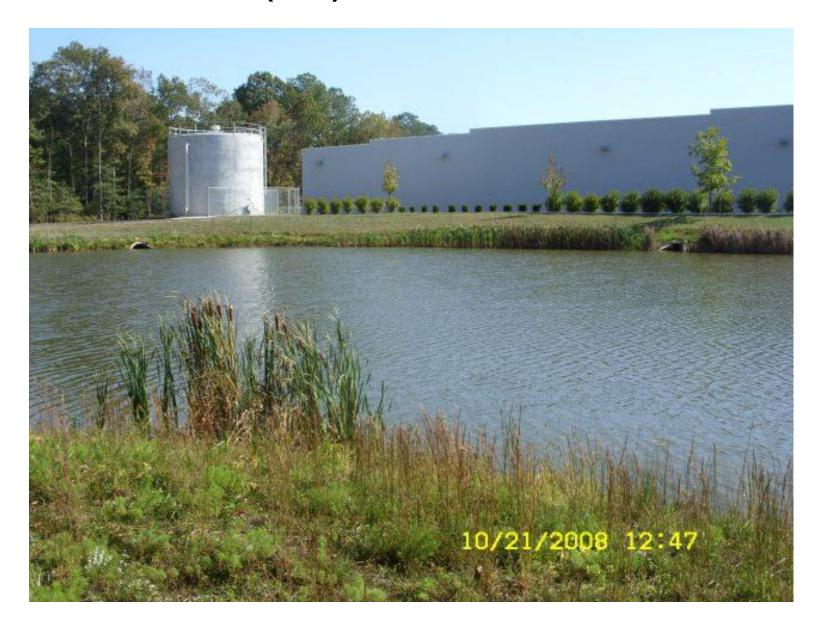


Cistern





Is a Detention – (Wet) Basin Green Infrastructure?



Low Impact Design (LID)

Manages rainfall at the source using uniformly distributed decentralized micro-scale controls.

Goal – Mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by using techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate and detain runoff <u>close</u> to its source.



LID Co-Benefits

- Localized storm water mgmt.
- Space saving (small footprint)
- Blight reduction/Additional green space
- Potential increase in property value of site and neighboring sites (halo effect)



LID Co-Benefits

- Improved water quality & air quality
- Urban heat island reduction
- Energy savings
- Jobs installation & maintenance!!



Co-Benefit: Community Engagement





Co-Benefit: Place Making









Co-Benefit: Habitat Restoration





WI Examples: 1000 Friends of Wisconsin MMSD

http://www.1kfriends.org/watershed-protection/

http://www.mmsd.com/gi/green-infrastructure

WI Example: Reed Street Yards, Milwaukee, WI

INFRASTRUCTURE

With water as the priority, Reed Street Yards is an evolving ecoindustrial zone balancing natural resources and economic development. Sustainability starts with the underlying infrastructure: a system of urban bio swales and rain gardens, a "purple pipe" for grey water recapture, demonstration and educational projects - all integrated with the Menomonee River and historic brownfield reclamation. Reed Street Yards has adopted green building guidelines to promote sustainable development and ensure building performance. In collaboration with the Water Council and Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD), Reed Street Yards is promoting an industrial symbiosis around the water business. Cooperation and collaboration among stakeholders may include: sharing logistics, research, purchasing green power and integrating industrial processes that require water.

BIOSWALES



RAIN GARDENS



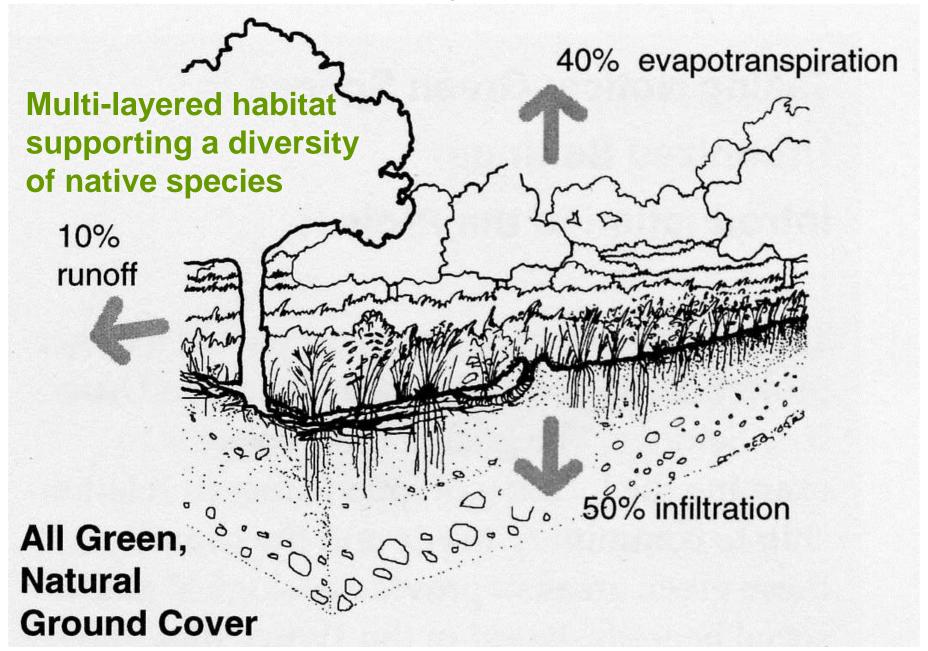
WI Example: Menomonee Valley SW Park



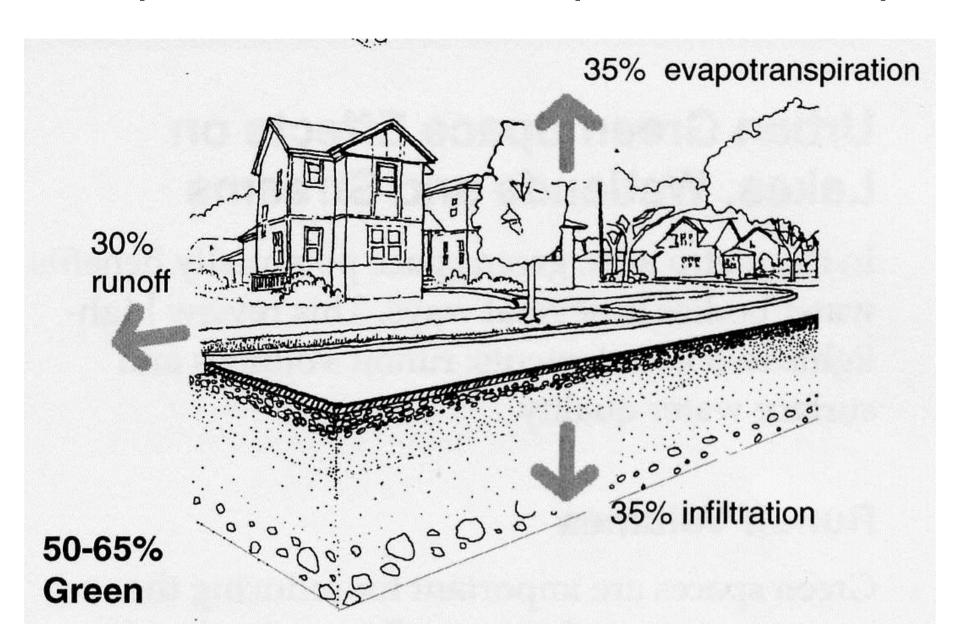




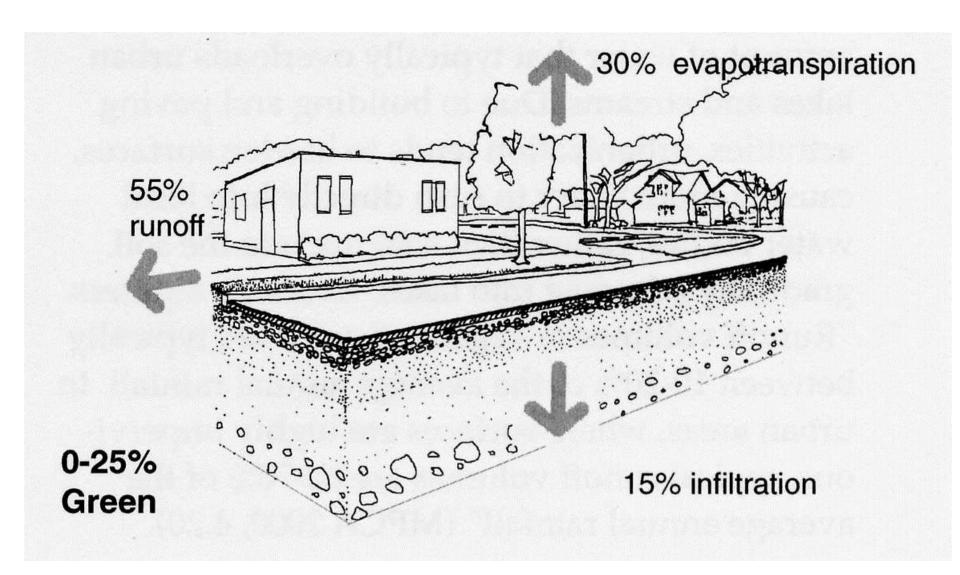
Past: Primarily Natural Habitats



More diverse plants introduced that are pleasing to people, but plants become less native/replaced with hardscape



A habitat is created that is predominantly hardscape.



Healthy Stream



Stream Channel Erosion



Effects of Stormwater and CSOs in Urban Environments

Per FEMA, "About 20-25% of all economic losses resulting from flooding occur in areas not designated as being in a 'floodplain', but as a consequence of urban drainage."



Role of Green Infrastructure in Stormwater Management

- Community Level: Supplement or complement grey infrastructure (sewers) and wet detention basins.
- Development Level: Replace grey infrastructure or detention basis.
- Filtration and Biodegradation of Pollutants
- Evapotranspiration of Stormwater
- Recharging of Groundwater through infiltration*





GI and Brownfields in Wisconsin

Sites that receive case closure with contamination managed in place <u>may</u> be required to use an underground liner

- Work with:
 - WDNR Remediation & Redevelopment Program and
 - WDNR Storm Water Division.

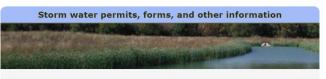
GI and Brownfields in Wisconsin

Planning/Permitting Process:

 Statewide – WDNR Guidelines dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormwater/

Storm water runoff permits





Urban storm water runoff contains pollutants from roads, parking lots, construction sites, industrial storage yards and lawns. The Storm Water Program regulates storm water discharges from construction sites, industrial facilities and municipalities. These web pages provide program news, permit forms, permit data and technical assistance.





MS4 modeling guidance



GI and Brownfields in Wisconsin

Planning/Permitting Process:

 Local Municipalities- Will also need to be permitted by your local municipality and agree on a maintenance contract for the GI

www.1kfriends.org/watershed-protection/



Comparison of LID GI to Grey and to Wet Detention



Maintenance Strategies

- To Protect GI Create Intentionality:
 - Hardscape around GI
 - Make GI a "feature" in your design using water features, geometry and art components.
 - Curb markers if GI in parkways
 - Weed torch on permeable pavers instead of pulling weeds.
 - Avoid planting near utilities that require maintenance

Increasing Acceptance of GI

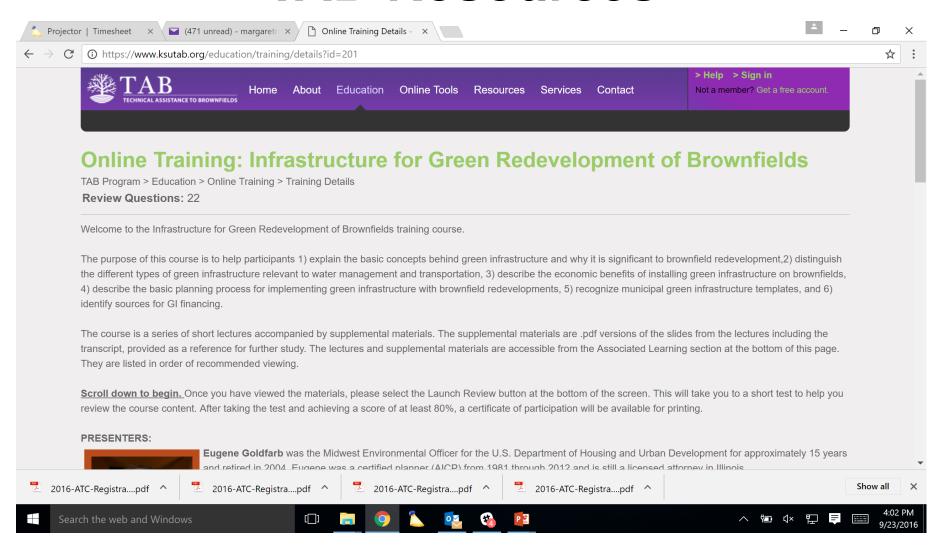
- Include some trial garden plants i.e 25% garden (tulips) 75% native for greater acceptance.
- Solicit community feedback during install.
- Show renderings of <u>newly planted</u> in addition to growth at 3 years for realistic impressions.



WI DNR Post-Construction Tech Standards

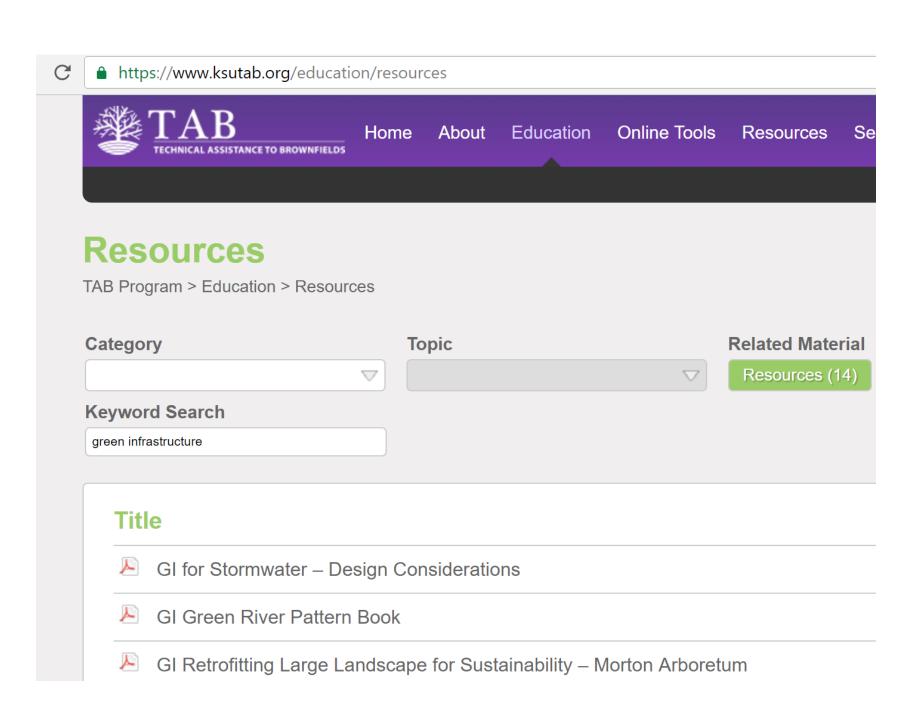
dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormwater/standards/postconst_standards.html

TAB Resources



TAB GI Online Training Modules

- Module 1: Introduction to GI
- Module 2: Types & Uses of GI Water Management & Transportation
- Module 3: Economic Development & Broader Benefits of GI
- Module 4: Planning Process for GI
- Module 5: Tools for GI Decision Making
- Module 6: Funding for GI



Delta Guidance



GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGNS SCALABLE SOLUTIONS TO LOCAL CHALLENGES



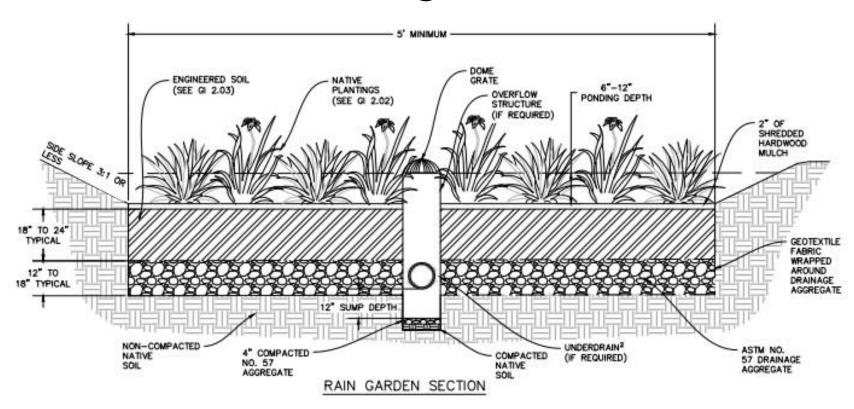


http://delta-institute.org/delta/wp-content/uploads/Green-Infrastructure-Designs-July-2015.pdf

Toolkit Features

- 1. Decision support trees, basic information on green infrastructure
- 2. Templates, plan sets, cross sections, and material specifications Generic so always follow WDNR technical standards.
- 3. Estimation tools for installation and maintenance costs

For Engineers



Cross Section from Rain Garden Section

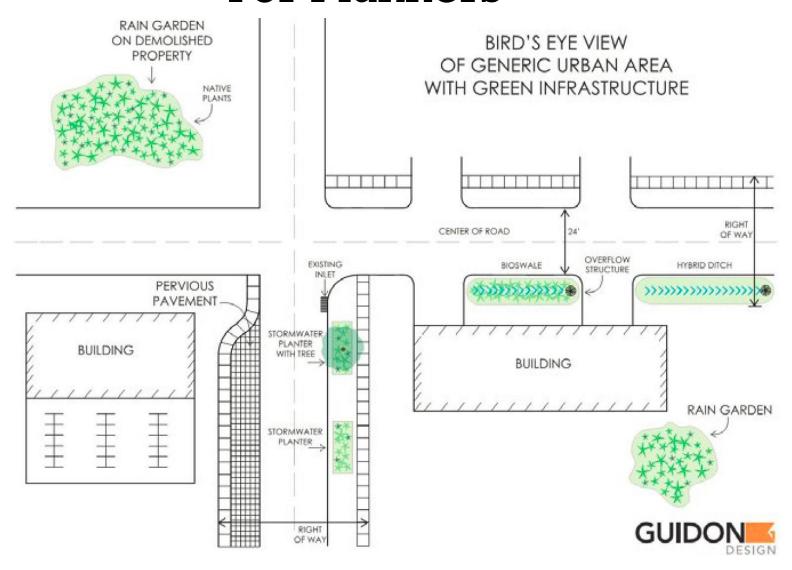
Download The Toolkit & Open Source CAD Files:

www.bit.ly/greeninfrastructuretools

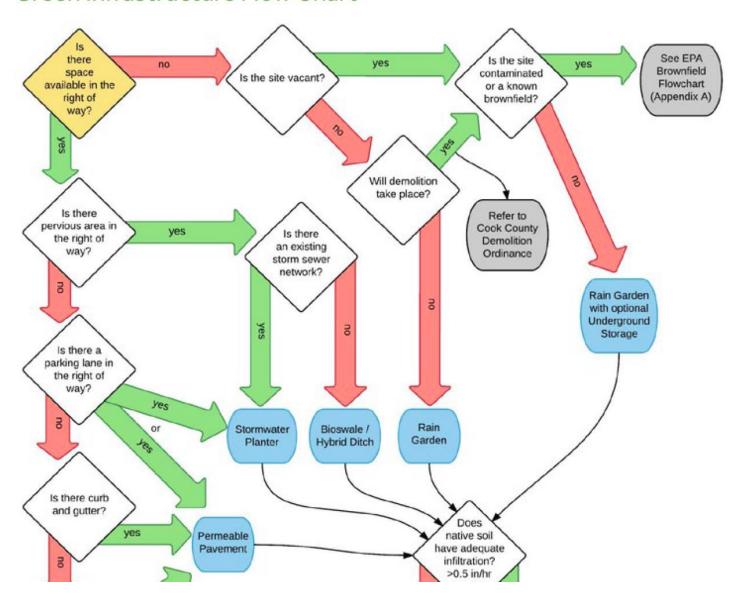
For Municipal Managers

	Item	Description	Installed Cost ¹	Unit
GI Technique	Permeable pavement	Pavers, stone layers (bedding, base, and subbase), geotextile and excavation	\$ 15.00	SF*
Required component	Bedding layer	2"ASTM No. 8 Stone	\$ 45.00	TON
	Base layer	4"ASTM No. 57 Stone	\$ 30.00	TON
	Subbase layer ^a	6"ASTM No. 2 Stone	\$ 35.00	TON
	Geotextile	Non-woven geotextile fabric	\$ 5.00	SY
	Curb	Containment curb	\$ 35.00	LF*
Custom options	Underdrain	12" HDPE perforated storm pipe	\$ 32.00	LF
	Connect to existing storm structure	Core drill existing structure, connect overflow pipe	\$ 1,500	EA

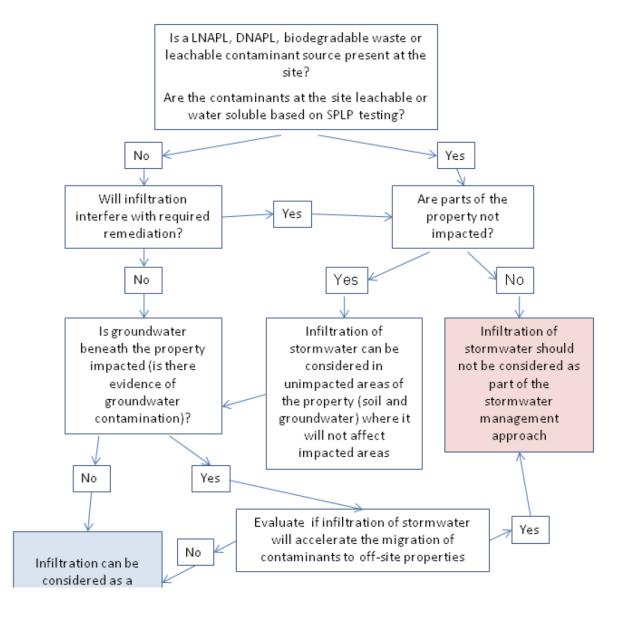
For Planners



Green Infrastructure Flow Chart



Decision Flowchart for the Use of Stormwater Infiltration at Brownfield Sites



NGIT – Decision Tool

Green Storm Water Infrastructure Decision Tree for Brownfield Sites

http://www5.njit.edu/tab/tools-1/

Ongoing Efforts: Piloting



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