

Wet Weather Management as if Water Truly Mattered

Green Infrastructure in a Changing World

*Steve Wise
Natural Resources Program Manager*

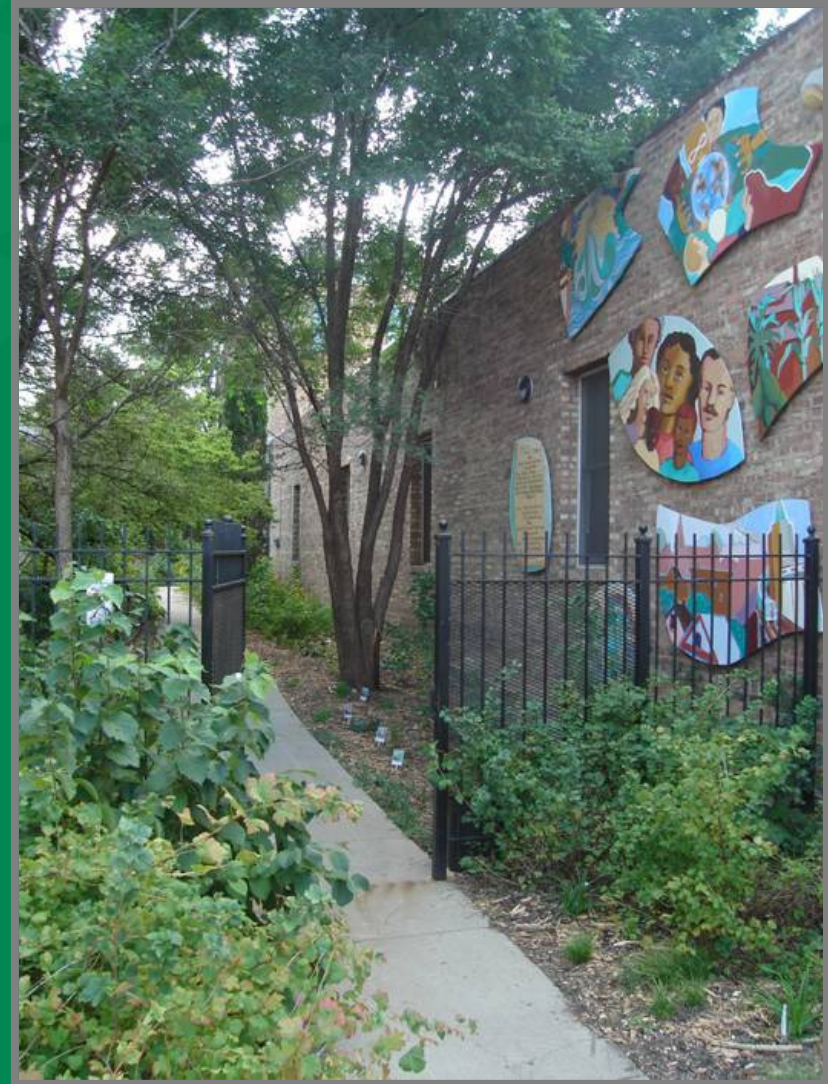
*EPA Wet Weather for Green Infrastructure San
Antonio*

February 17, 2009

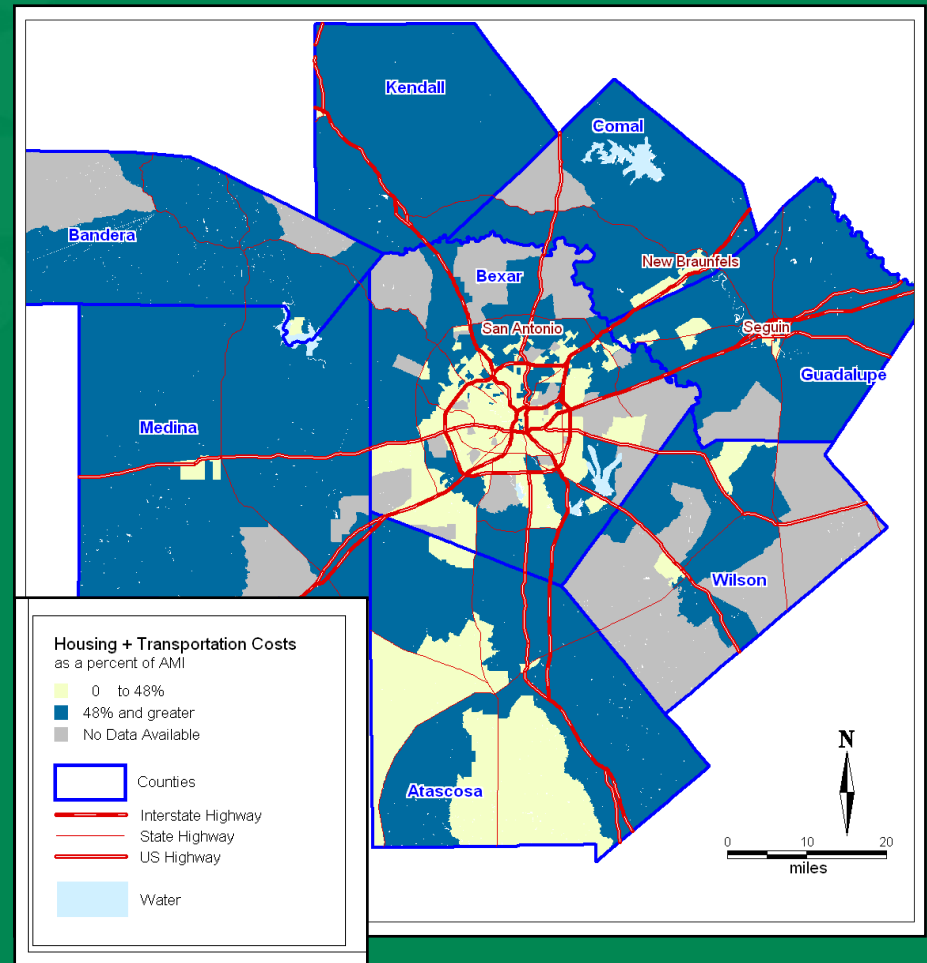
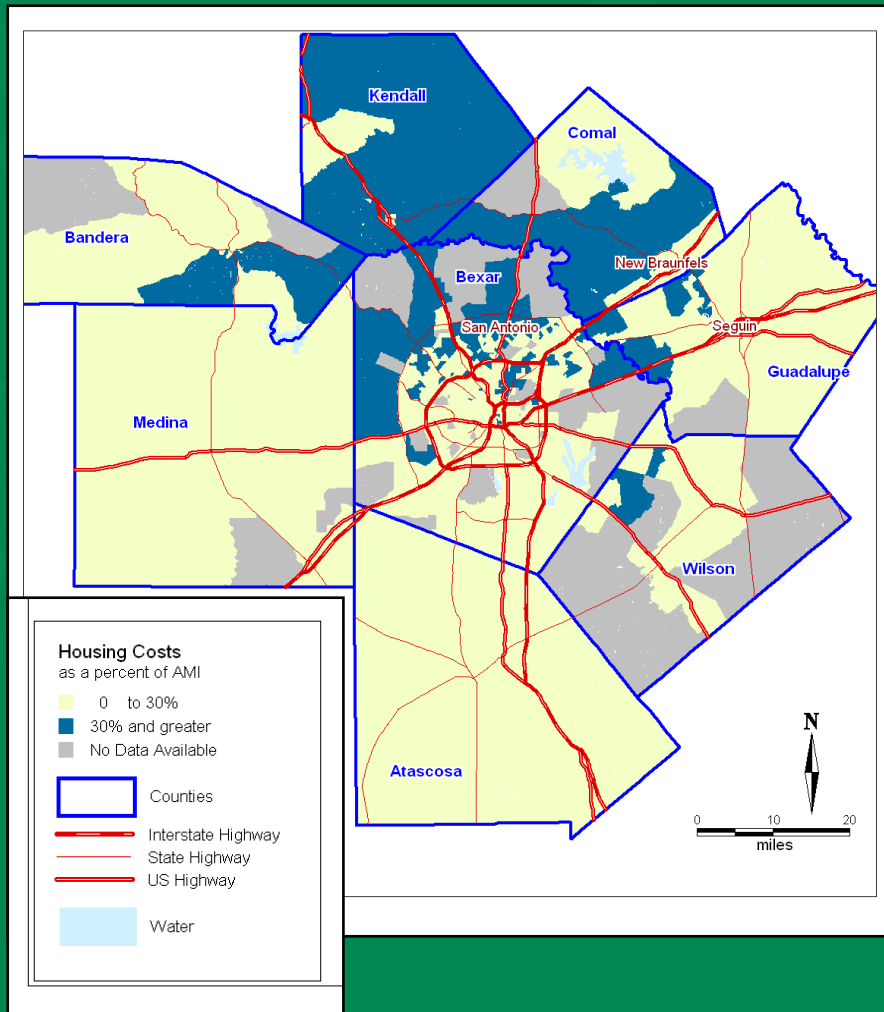


The Center for Neighborhood Technology

- ❑ 30 year old Chicago-based non-profit
- ❑ Sustainable energy, transportation, natural resource, climate strategies:
 - ❑ Research
 - ❑ Advocacy
 - ❑ Demonstration projects
 - ❑ Scaling up, replication
- ❑ Green Infrastructure agenda
 - ❑ Planning/Analysis Toolbox
 - ❑ Policy
 - ❑ Education
 - ❑ Practice



Housing + Transportation



The Challenge: (Re)Capture Natural Capacity

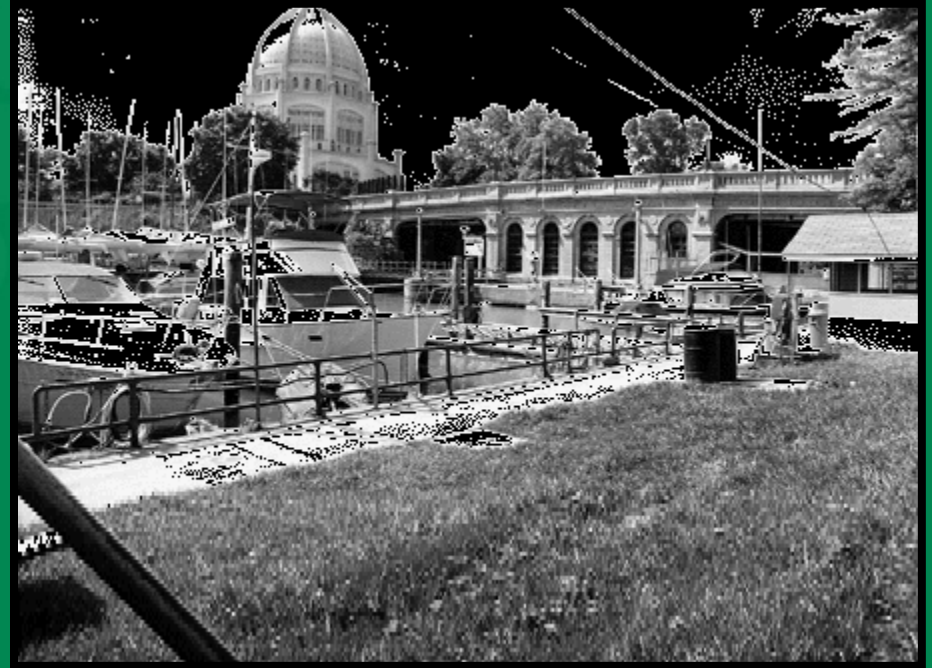
- **Adapt, (re)naturalize built landscape to absorb, clean and hold water**
- **Create peak and baseload capacity via conservation**
- **Get it right in new and retrofit development, public and private**



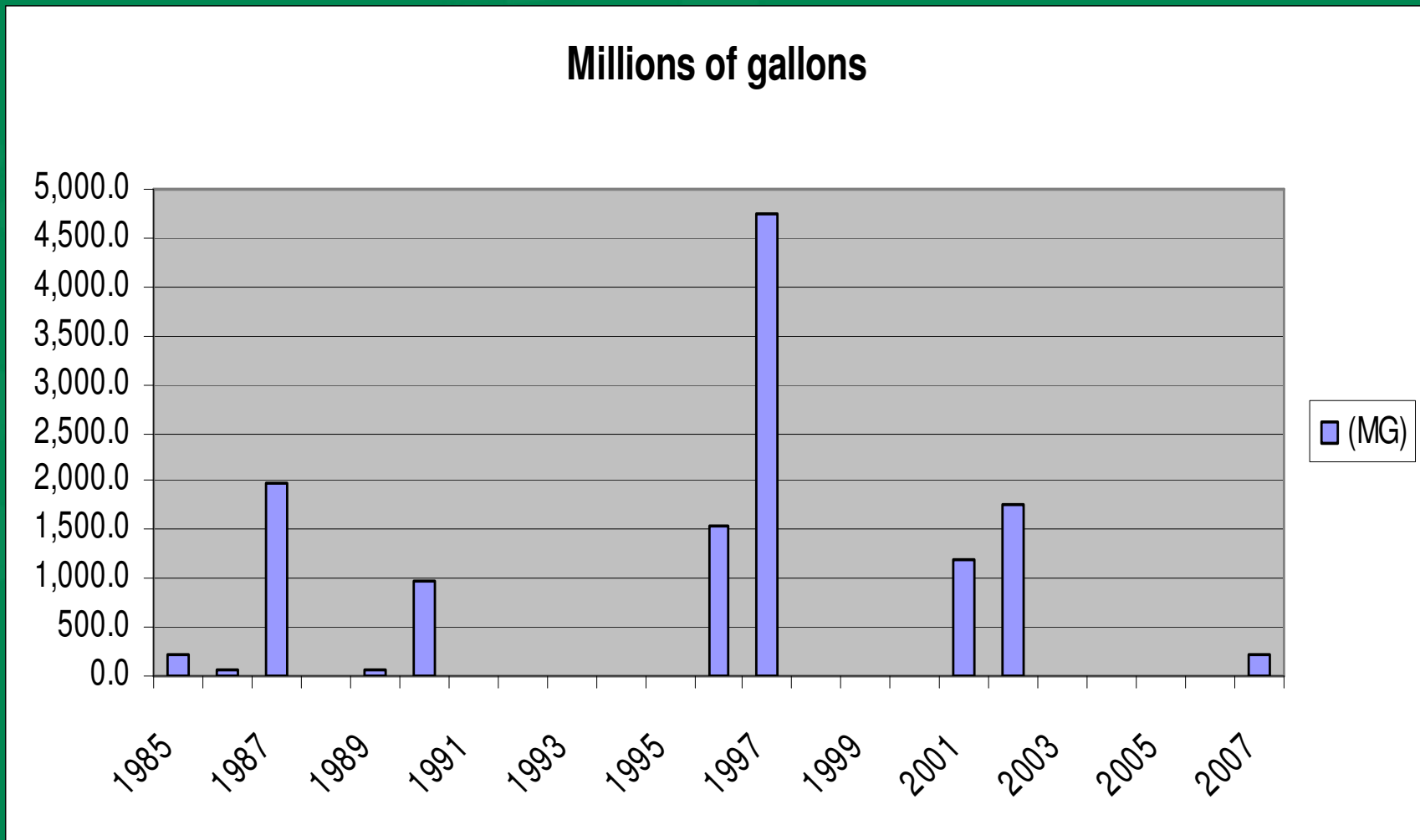
Portland, Oregon "Green Streets"

Chicago, August 2007

- 100 year storm, following days of rain
- ~ **225 million gallons Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO)** into Lake Michigan
- Minimized by deep tunnel



Chicago Lake Overflows



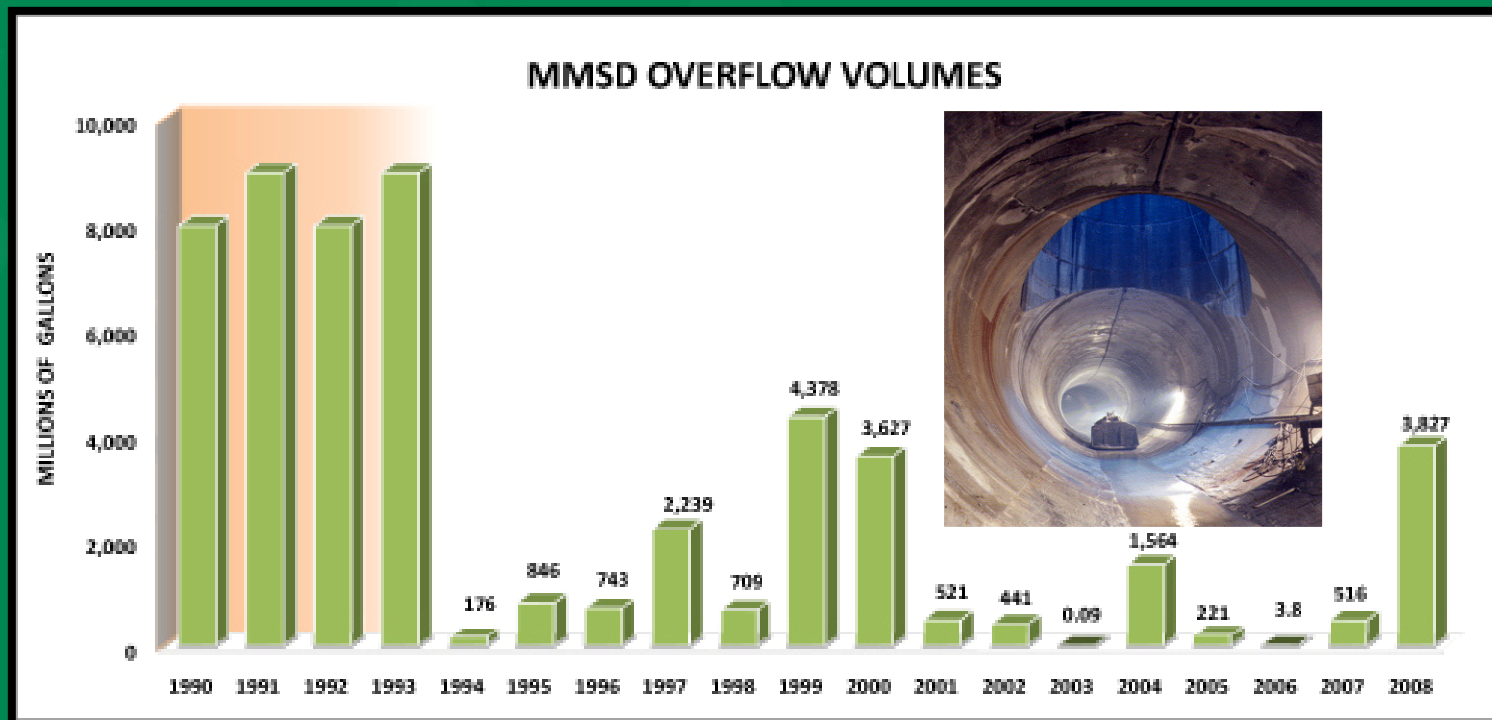
Climate and Water

“ The frequency of heavy precipitation events (or proportion of total rainfall from heavy falls) will *very likely* increase over most areas during the 21st century, with consequences to the risk of rain-generated floods.”

*Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
Technical Paper on Climate Change
and Water, April '08*

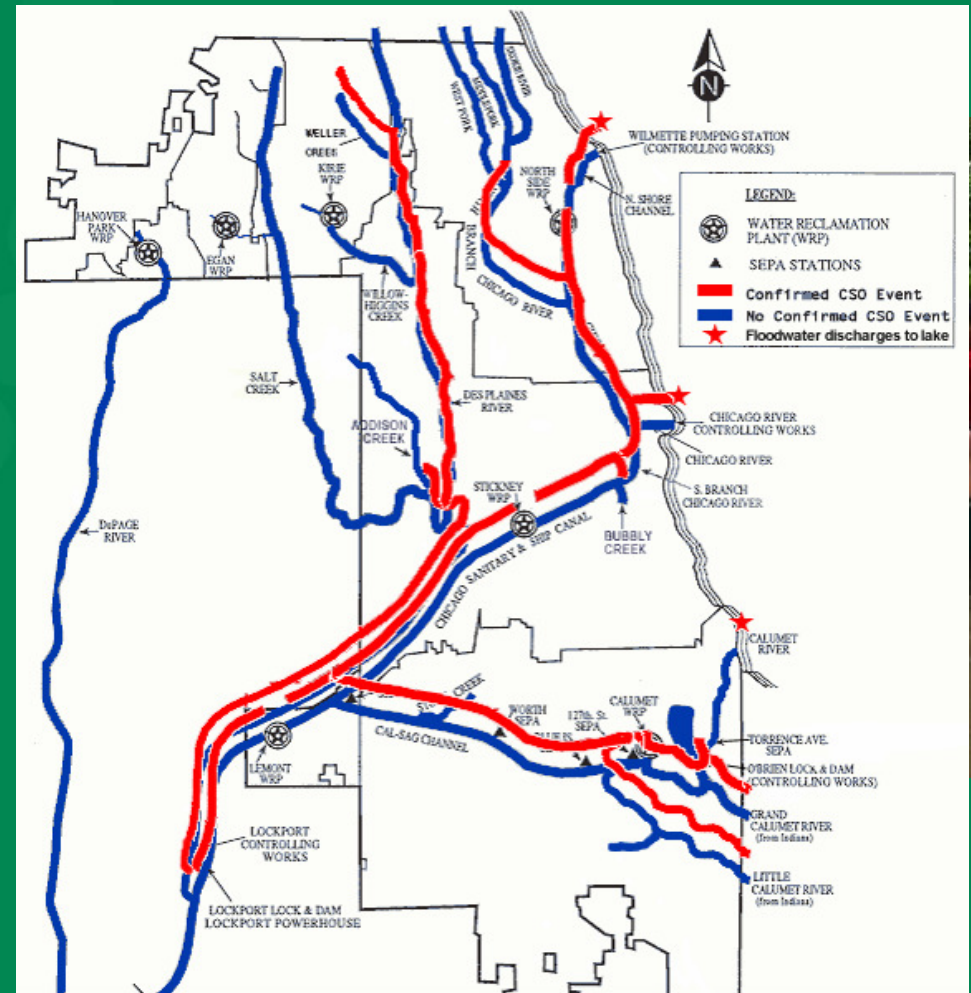
Milwaukee, June 2008

- 100 year storm
- Deep tunnel filled in 56 minutes
- ~ **3 billion gallons CSO**
into Lake Michigan

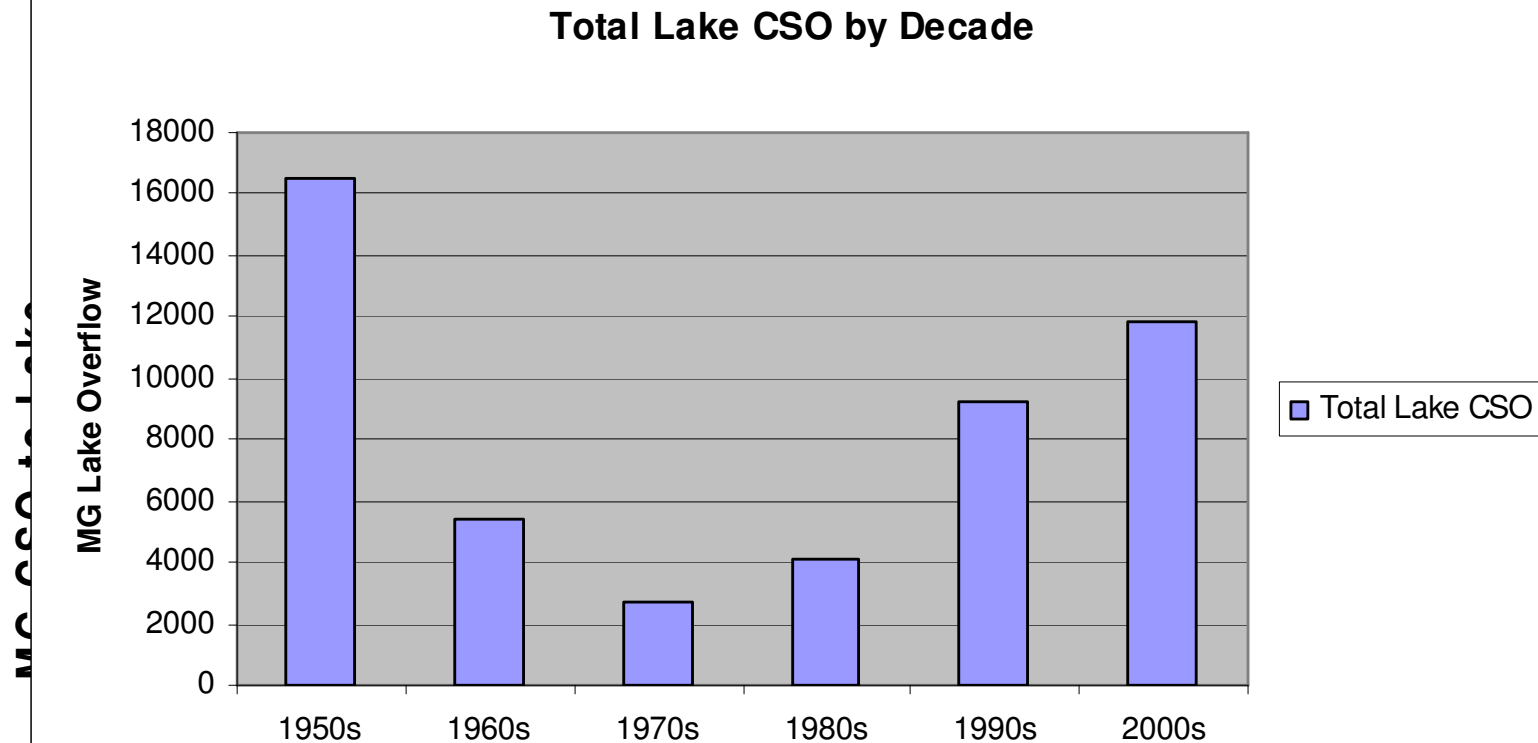


Chicago, September 13, 2008

- 500 year storm (6-9 inches in 24 hours), following days of rain
- ~ **11 Billion** gallons CSO into Lake Michigan
- + 50 Billion overflow to Mississippi



Chicago Lake Overflows



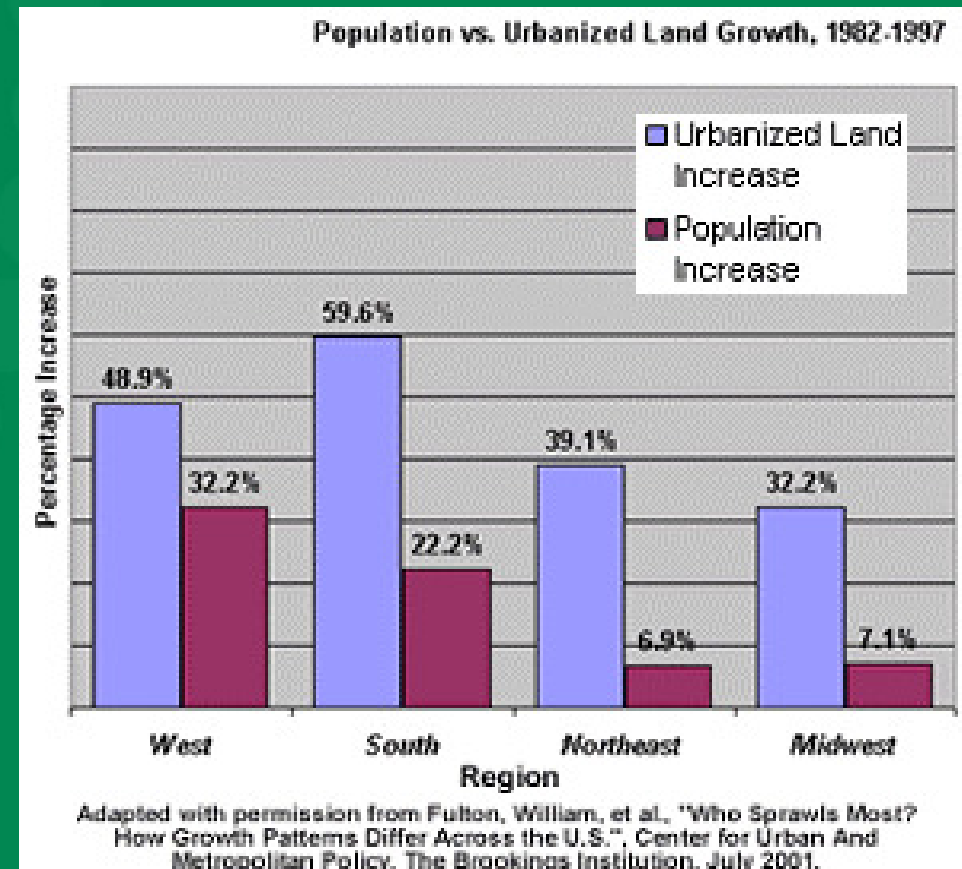
Increasing Storm Intensity

- 36% increase in design rainfall intensity (5 year return storm) from 1st to 2nd half of 1900s
- “to maintain the same design and service standards, **the diameter of every sewer pipe in the Chicago region would have been increased by up to 17%** if rainfall IDF relationships were updated properly in time.” (Guo, 2006)
- “Using 6.4 cm (2.5 in) of daily precipitation as the threshold for initiating combined sewer overflow into Lake Michigan, **the frequency of these events is expected to rise by 50% to 120% by the end of this century.**” (Patz 2008)

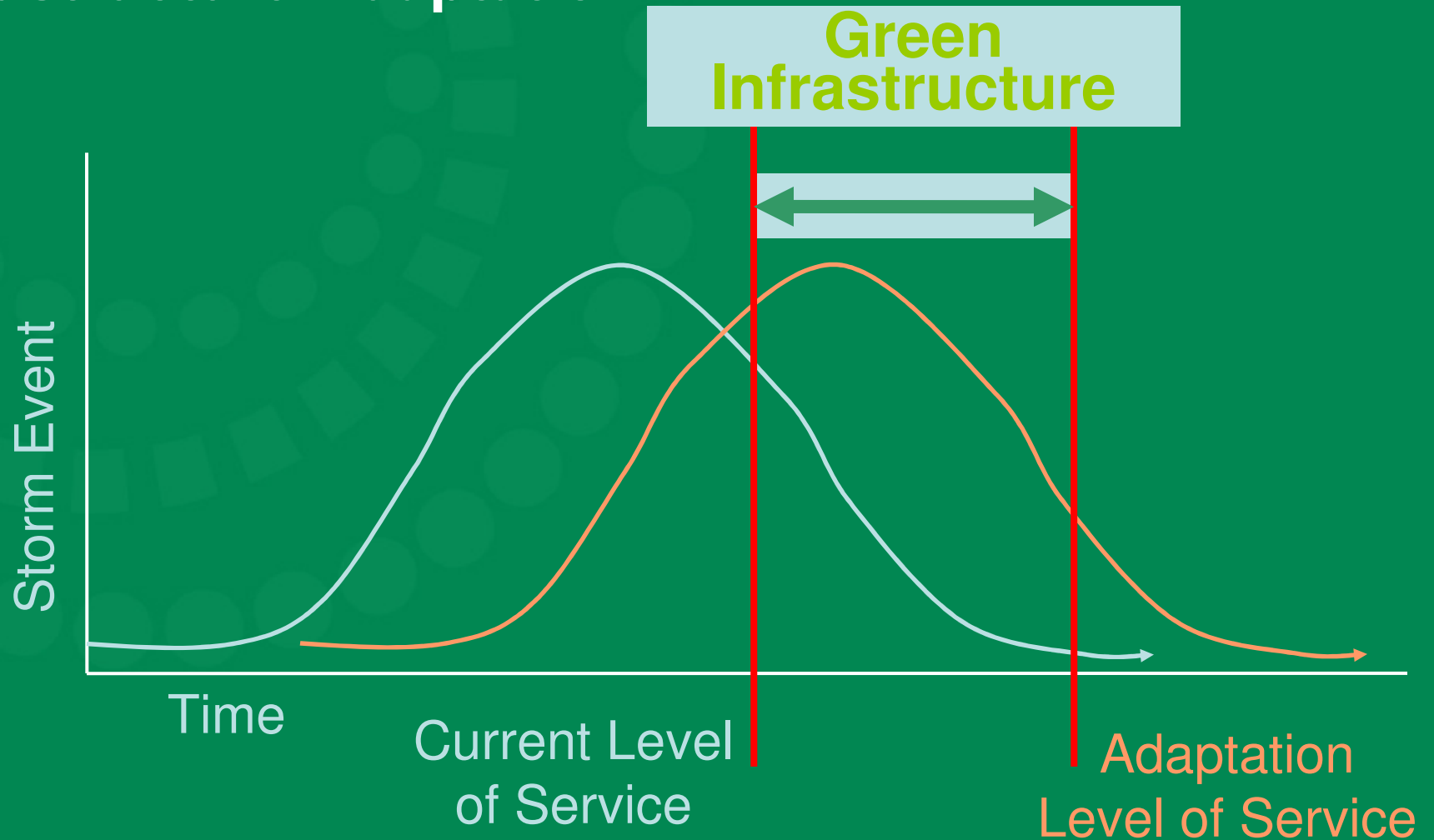
Increasing Development Intensity

- Between 1982 and 1997 Chicago Population increased 12 %
- Land Developed increased 25%
- 10-24 Billion Gallon loss in infiltration

-- Paving our Way to Water Shortages (2002)



Climate Change and Infrastructure Adaptation



Source: Chicago Dept of Transportation

Thinking Outside the Pipe

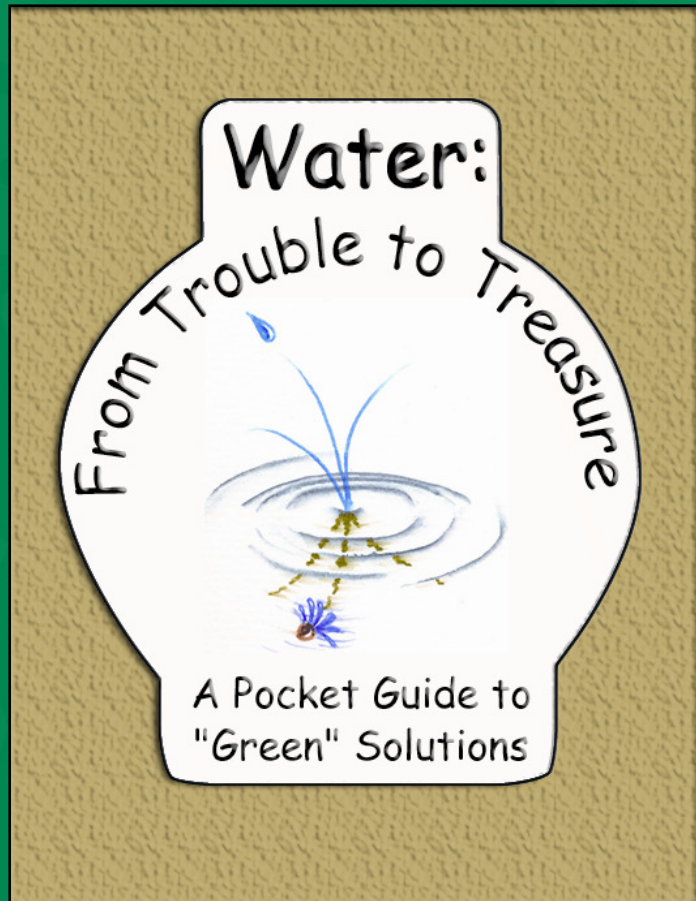


Rethinking Performance

- Performance measured, valued in **'Anti-Gallons'** left in natural drainage
- Drainage, flood control, pollution prevention move upstream from treatment plant to distributed sites at water's origins
- Account for full range of economic, ecological benefits



CNT Green Infrastructure Tools



Outreach

Stormwater Solutions that Hold Water

Envisioning Green Best Practices in Chicago's Metropolitan Water Reclamation District



Policy Development

CNT Green Infrastructure Tools

Natural Connections: Green Infrastructure in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana

What is Green Infrastructure?

Green infrastructure is the planned and managed combination of natural and semi-natural areas with other infrastructure to enhance water resilience and reduce risks to public health and safety, while also providing a range of other benefits.

The use of green infrastructure can reduce water pollution, improve water quality, and provide a range of other benefits. Green infrastructure can also provide a range of other benefits, including improved air quality, reduced energy consumption, and improved public health and safety.

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Natural Connections: Green Infrastructure in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana

- What is Green Infrastructure?
- How Landscapes Work
- About This Site
- Resources

Calculator

Green Interventions:

- Roof Drains to Raingardens at All Downspouts:
- Half of Lawn Replaced by Garden with Native Landscaping:
- Porous Pavement used on Driveway, Sidewalk and other non-street pavement:
- Green Roofs:
- Provide Tree Cover for an Additional 25% of Lot:
- Use Drainage Swales instead of Stormwater Pipes:

Site Statistics:

- Select a scenario: **Dense Urban Neighborhood**
- Is this an existing site:
- Total size of site: **5** acres
- Number of lots: **44**
- Average Roof Size, including Garage: **1000** ft.²

Results

The difference between the conventional system and the green intervention(s) you chose **decreases** the total 100 year life cycle costs and **increases** benefits by **\$46,286!** This strategy reduces peak discharge by **44%**.

Hydrologic | Financial | Financial Detail | Scenario Detail

Hydrologic Results

Lot Level Improvements:	Conventional	Green	Reduction
Lot Discharge (cfl)	547	258	52.8%
Lot Peak Discharge (cfs)	0.16	0.07	55.5%

Total Site Improvements:	Conventional	Green	Reduction
Total Peak Discharge (cfs)	9.63	5.40	43.9%

Detention Size Improvements:

	Conventional	Green	Reduction
Total Detention Required (ft ³)	24,090	11,151	54%

greenmapping.org

greenvalues.cnt.org



Green Values® Calculator

<http://greenvalues.cnt.org>

❖ Estimates green infrastructure's financial and hydrologic effect on a single lot or across a neighborhood.

❖ Compares green and conventional 'grey' infrastructure life cycle costs including GI's diverse economic, environmental, and social benefits

❖ Adaptable for local ordinance verification – in use in Chicago

❖ Updated National Version 5/09

The screenshot shows the Green Values Calculator web application. It features a navigation menu with links for 'What is Green Infrastructure?', 'Landscapes', 'Run the Calculator', and 'Resources'. The main interface is divided into 'Calculator' and 'Results' sections.

Calculator Section:

- Green Interventions:**
 - Rooftops to Rain Gardens at All Downspouts:
 - Half of Lawn Replaced by Garden with Native Landscaping:
 - Porous Pavement used on Driveway, Sidewalk and other non-street pavement:
 - Green Roofs:
 - Provide Tree Cover for an Additional 25% of Lot:
 - Use Drainage Swales Instead of Stormwater Pipes:
- Site Statistics:**
 - Select a scenario: New Development, Suburban
 - Is this an existing site:
 - Total size of site: 40 acres
 - Number of lots: 80
 - Average Roof Size, including Garage: 1200 ft²
 - Average Number of Trees on Lot: 0
 - Average Driveway Area: 400 ft²
 - Average Impervious patio, deck, alley or parking lot: 100 ft²
 - Sidewalk Width: 5 ft
 - Average Street Width: 32 ft
 - Soil Type: C
 - Average Slope: 1%
 - Real Discount Rate: 3.1 %
 - Life Cycle in Years: 100

Results Section:

The difference between the conventional system and the green intervention(s) you chose **decreases** the total 100 year life cycle costs and **increases** benefits by \$962,481! This strategy reduces peak discharge by 11%.

Hydrologic Results

Lot Level Improvements:	Conventional	Green	Reduction
Lot Discharge (cf)	1,968	1,521	23%
Lot Peak Discharge (cfs)	17	13	24%

Total Site Improvements:	Conventional	Green	Reduction
Total Peak Discharge (cfs)	42	37	11%

Detention Size Improvements:	Conventional	Green	Reduction
Total Detention Required (ft ²)	85,123	66,505	22%

Annual Discharge Improvements:	Conventional	Green	Average Annual Ground Water Recharge Increase
Average Annual Discharge (acre ft)	28.84	25.60	2.02

At the bottom of the interface, there is a 'CALCULATE' button and a copyright notice: © Copyright 2004-2005 Center for Neighborhood Technology.



Coming soon: National Green Values Calculator

GREEN VALUES
STORMWATER
TOOLBOX

Stormwater Management Calculator ALPHA

Calculator Inputs

- [Lot Information](#)
- [Predevelopment](#)
- [Development Goal](#)
- [Conventional Development](#)
- [Green Improvements](#)
- [Advanced Options](#)

* Must have these fields filled in.
+ Must have at least one of these fields filled in.

Development Goal

Select a Goal:
North Carolina Ordinance

Runoff Volume Capture (in): 1.5

Results

SAVE THIS CONFIGURATION: [Print](#) [# Permanent Link](#)

The Green Stormwater BMP(s) applied in this scenario **decrease** the site impermeable area by **42.9%** and capture **85.7%** of the runoff volume required. This scenario will change construction costs by **0%**.

<http://dev.greenvalues.cnt.org/national/calculator#>

Why Green Infrastructure?

- **Restores, recycles, extends** natural and built regional infrastructure

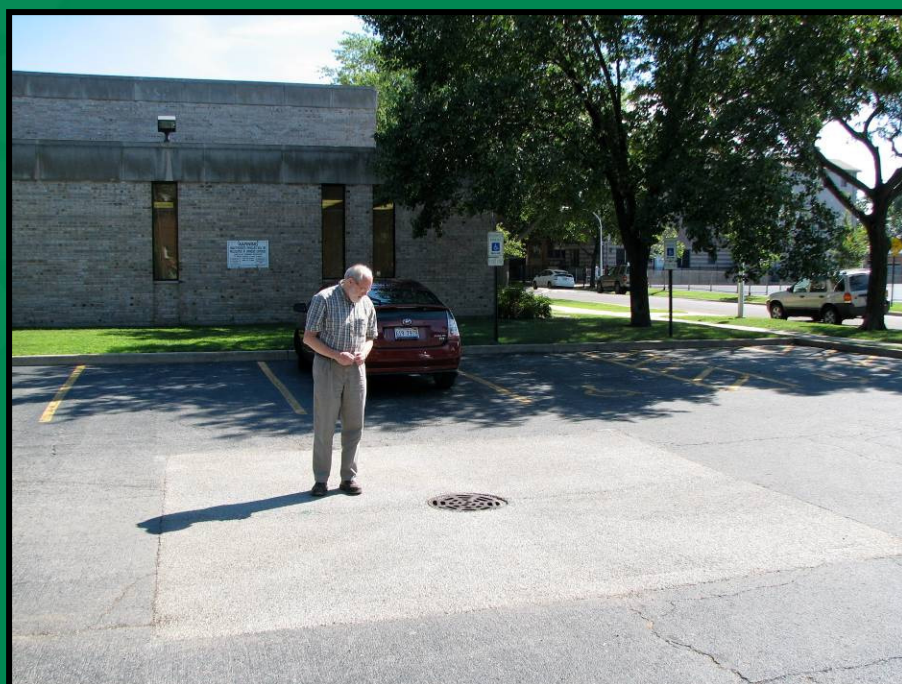
Monitored Demonstrations



St Margaret Mary Church



St Margaret Mary 9/13/08



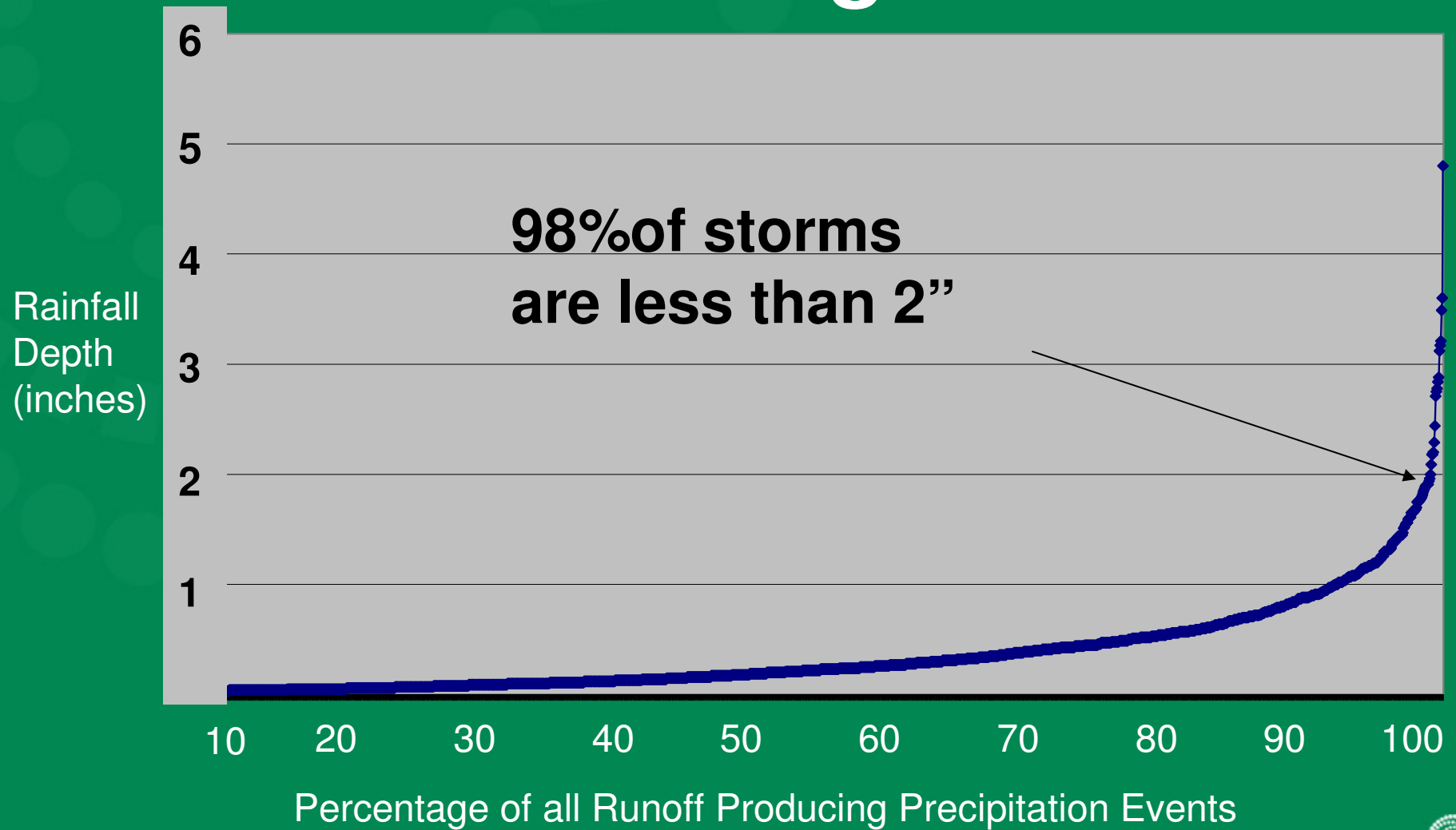
“For the first time ever in a major storm, much less a record...we had no problem”

-- Jack Kent, Margaret Mary Church

Why Green Infrastructure?

- **Restores, recycles, extends** natural and built regional infrastructure
- **Highly effective for stormwater runoff reduction and pollutant removal**

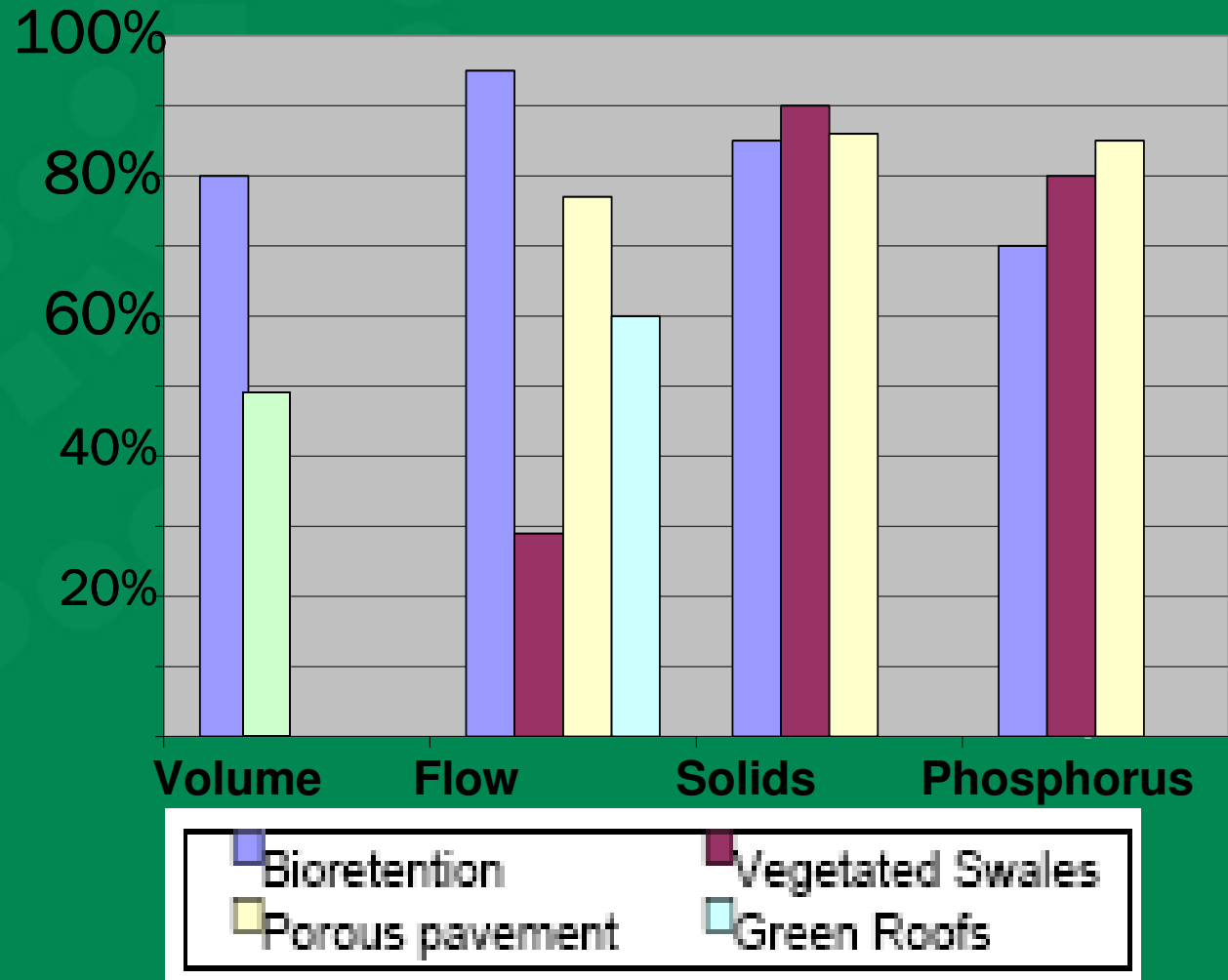
Effectiveness and Performance: Chicago



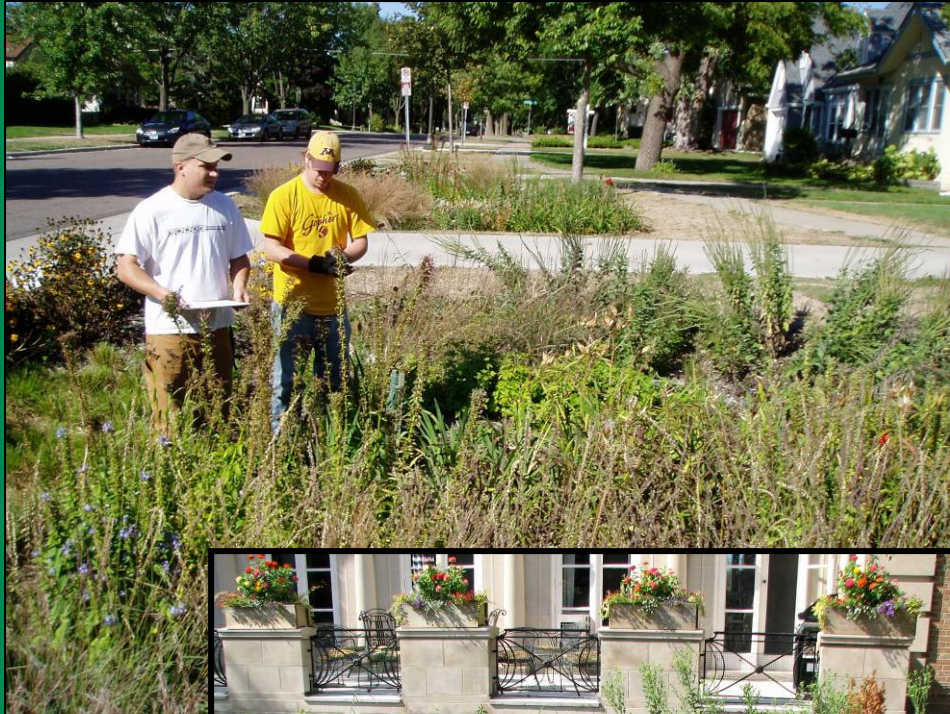
High Performance Standard

Stormwater runoff, pollutant reductions

Portland, Oregon Sustainable Stormwater Program

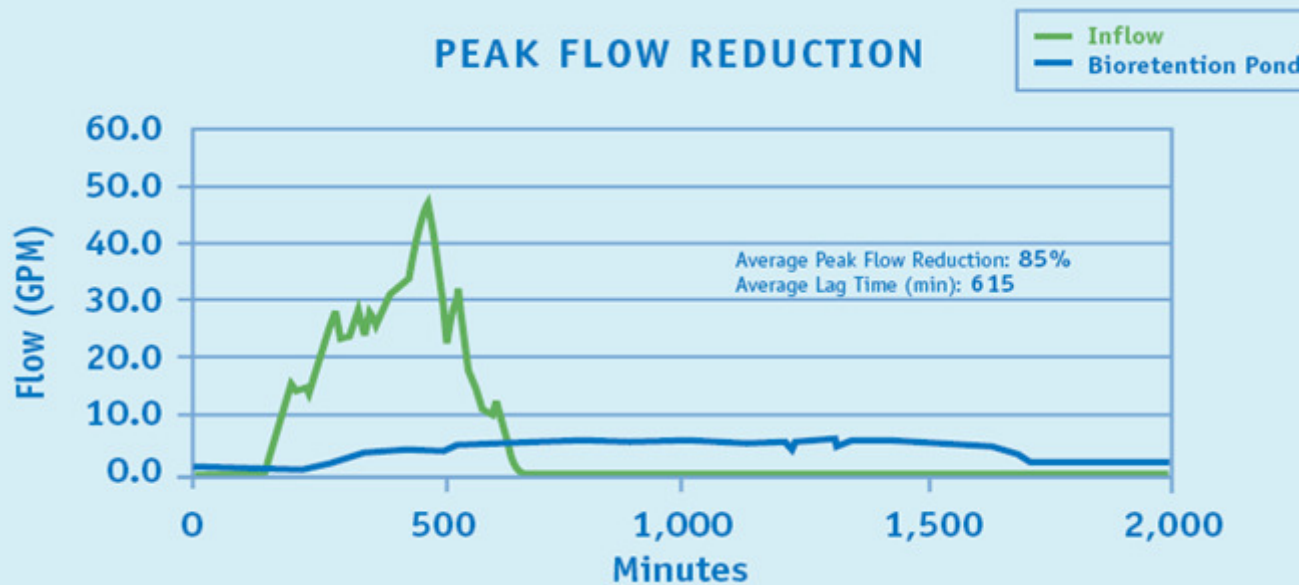
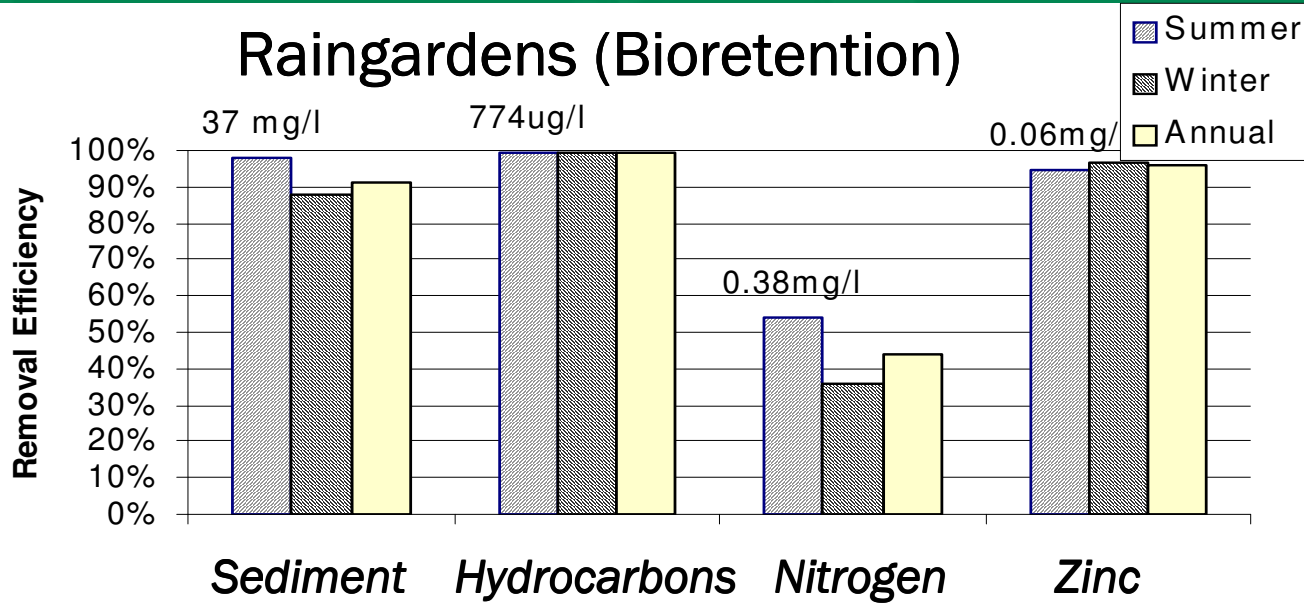


Raingarden Performance



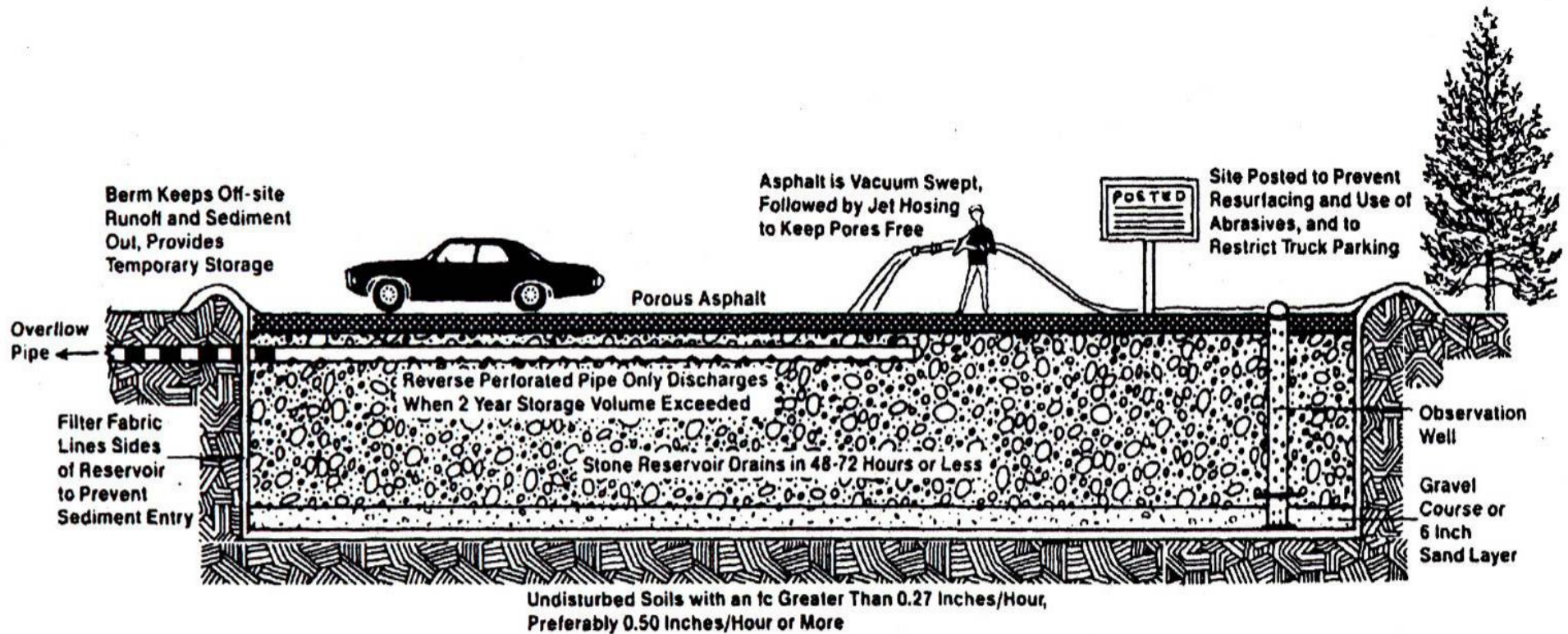
- Infiltration reduces peak discharge rate
- Vegetative uptake of stormwater pollutants
- Pretreatment for suspended solids
- plus
- Groundwater recharge
- Aesthetic Improvement

Performance Efficiencies –Filtration/Infiltration

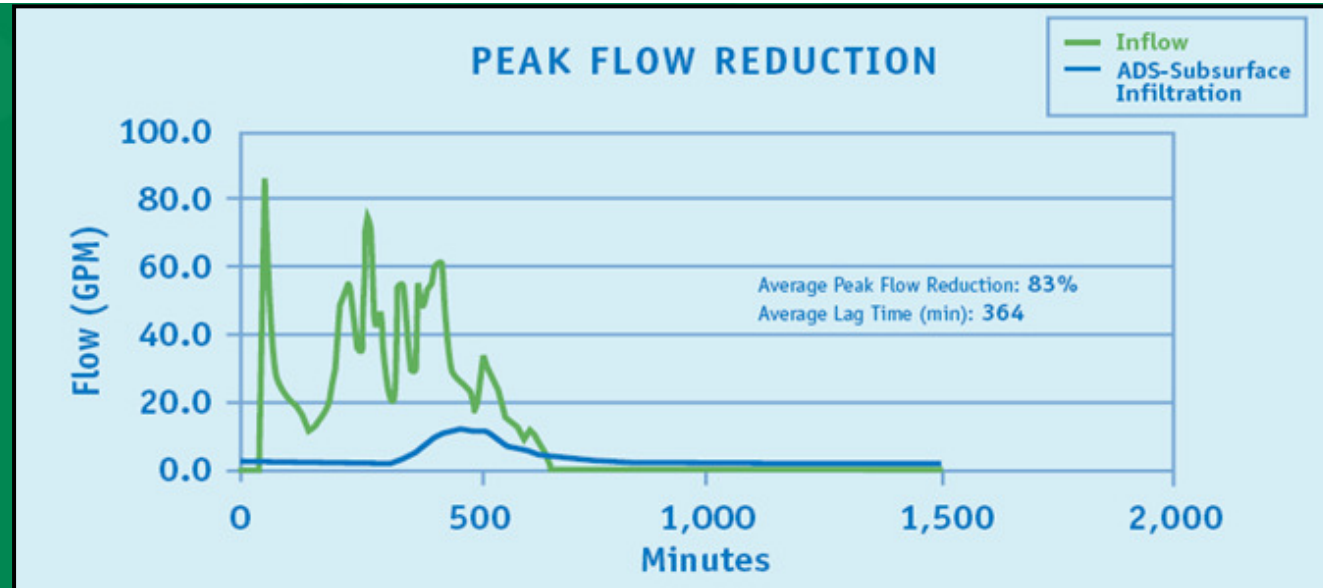
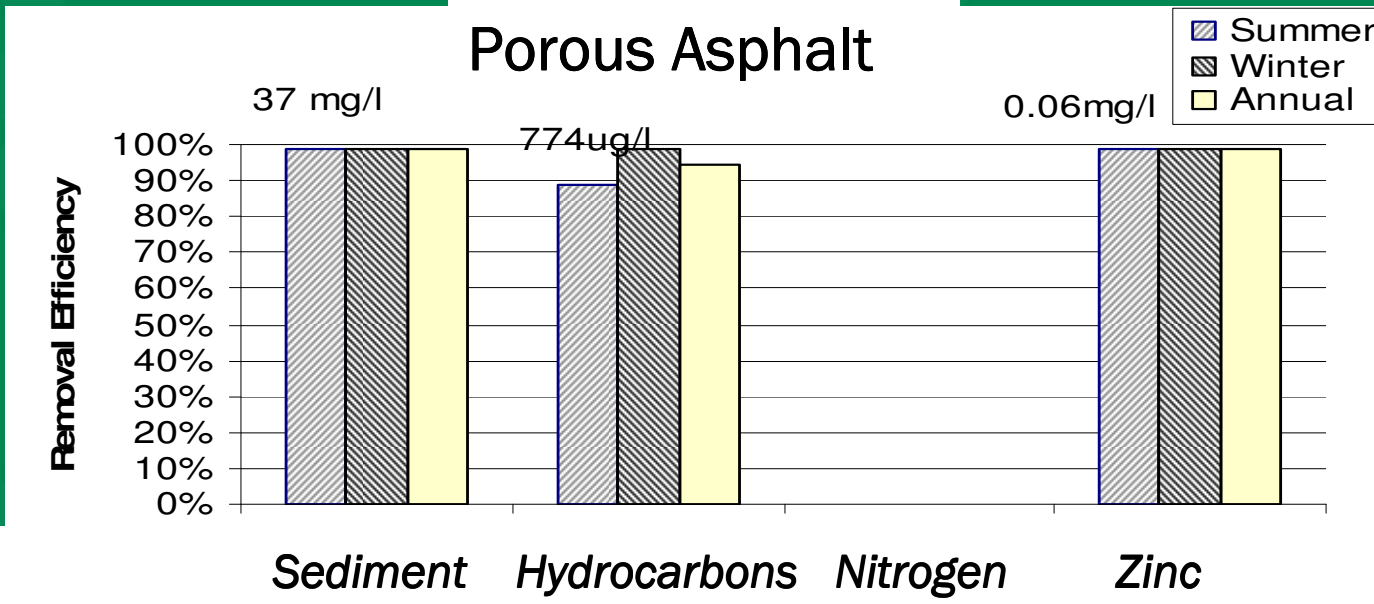


University of
New Hampshire
Stormwater Center

Permeable Pavement



Performance Efficiencies –Filtration/Infiltration



*University of
New Hampshire
Stormwater Center*

Milwaukee School of Engineering

- “Water quality sampling and testing was not possible because the pervious pavements do not discharge runoff even during the simulated rainfalls. The pervious parking lot is 100% effective at eliminating discharge of contaminants through surface runoff during rainfall events.”

(2007 MMSD Monitoring Report)

- Comparable cost to conventional asphalt

Why Green Infrastructure?

- Restores, recycles, extends natural and built regional infrastructure
- Highly effective for stormwater runoff reduction and pollutant removal
- **Saves money compared to conventional infrastructure**

Cost-Effectiveness: Seattle SEA Streets



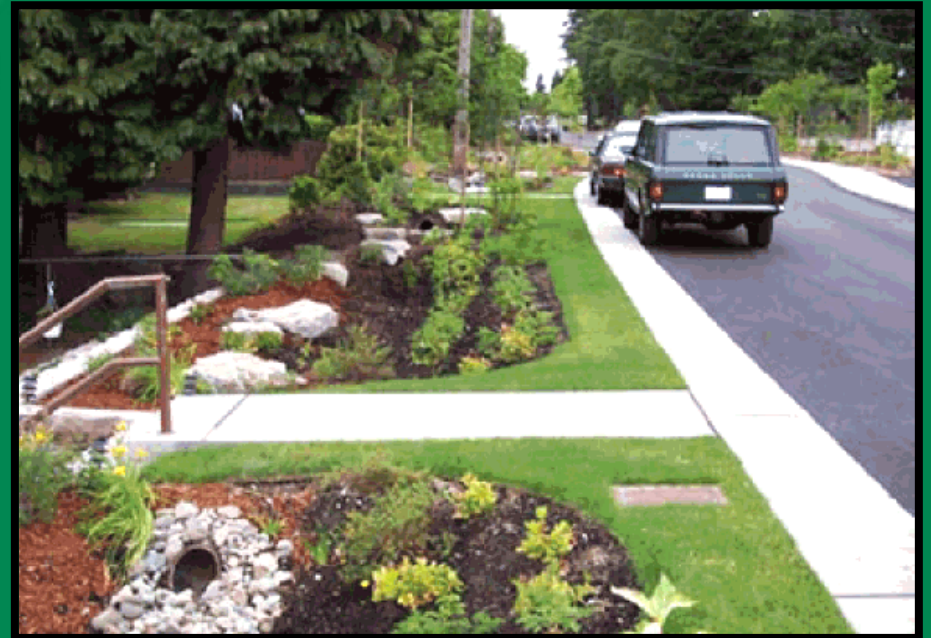
- vegetated strips, no curbs = 11% reduction in impermeable surface
- 90+% runoff reduction
- 25% cost savings compared to conventional design



Cost-Effectiveness: Seattle Green Grid



- **86% annual volume**
- **Serves 5 blocks (49 acres)**
- **“double the stormwater benefit for the same cost” as SEA Street 1**



Green Infrastructure Cost-Effectiveness

Portland, Oregon Green Streets Program

- **Citywide priority – included in development, redevelopment or enhancement**

- **40% cost savings compared to conventional design**

- **80-85% CSO peak flow reduction**

1% fee on street construction to establish Green Streets fund

- **\$50 million Grey to Green initiative in 5 years**



Streets or Sewers? Autumn Trails

Item	Permeable	Concrete	Asphalt
Paving/sf	\$2.25	\$8.00	\$3.00
Excavating/sf	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Stone/sf	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.50
Installation/sf	\$4.00	(in paving cost)	\$1.50
Curbs	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
Maintenance	\$0.20	0	Not known
Replacement	None	None	Every 12 years
Detention/Retention required	None	Yes	Yes
Storm Sewer System/sf paving	None	\$3.00	\$3.00
Total/sf	\$10.95	\$14.00	\$11.50
Total/linear foot muni street	\$171	\$218	\$179
Total/linear ft 30' wide street	\$230	\$280	\$230



EPA GI Cost-effectiveness Study

Table 2. Summary of Cost Comparisons Between Conventional and LID Approaches^a

Project	Conventional Development Cost	LID Cost	Cost Difference ^b	Percent Difference ^b
2 nd Avenue SEA Street	\$868,803	\$651,548	\$217,255	25%
Auburn Hills	\$2,360,385	\$1,598,989	\$761,396	32%
Bellingham City Hall	\$27,600	\$5,600	\$22,000	80%
Bellingham Bloedel Donovan Park	\$52,800	\$12,800	\$40,000	76%
Gap Creek	\$4,620,600	\$3,942,100	\$678,500	15%
Garden Valley	\$324,400	\$260,700	\$63,700	20%
Kensington Estates	\$765,700	\$1,502,900	-\$737,200	-96%
Laurel Springs	\$1,654,021	\$1,149,552	\$504,469	30%
Mill Creek ^c	\$12,510	\$9,099	\$3,411	27%
Prairie Glen	\$1,004,848	\$599,536	\$405,312	40%
Somerset	\$2,456,843	\$1,671,461	\$785,382	32%
Tellabs Corporate Campus	\$3,162,160	\$2,700,650	\$461,510	15%

EPA 'Reducing Stormwater Costs through LID Strategies and Practices

Long Term Control Plan Savings

go green louisville

- Proposed LTCP includes \$86 million for green roofs, streets, biofiltration
- Saves estimated \$40 million from original LTCP of \$324 million
- Conservative assumptions → average cost \$.09/gallon removed
- “green infrastructure can be a very cost competitive solution, with successful partnerships and cost sharing, when compared to more traditional gray controls “

-- *Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District
Integrated Overflow Abatement Program
Draft summary 9/20/08)*



(budsmith.com)

Why Green Infrastructure?

- Restores, recycles, extends natural and built regional infrastructure
- Highly effective for stormwater runoff reduction and pollutant removal
- Saves money compared to conventional infrastructure
- **Delivers multiple community benefits along with stormwater management**

How many problems can your community solve for \$3 billion?

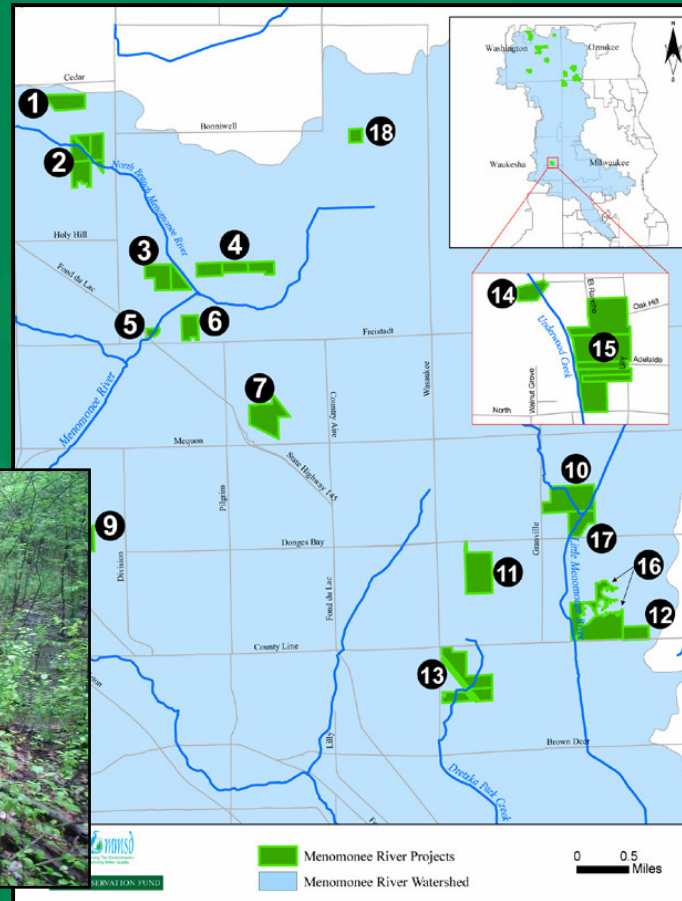
- **CSO Tunnel/Grey Infrastructure:**
 - Reduce sewerage overflows to our rivers
- **Land-Based Storm Water Strategies:**
 - Reduce sewerage overflows to our rivers
 - Create green space, urban land restoration, mitigate global climate change, reduce heat island, improve quality of life, water conservation, energy use, education, recreation, riparian buffers, flood control, access, unimpaired streams...

(Philadelphia Watersheds Office)

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Source Protection - Milwaukee

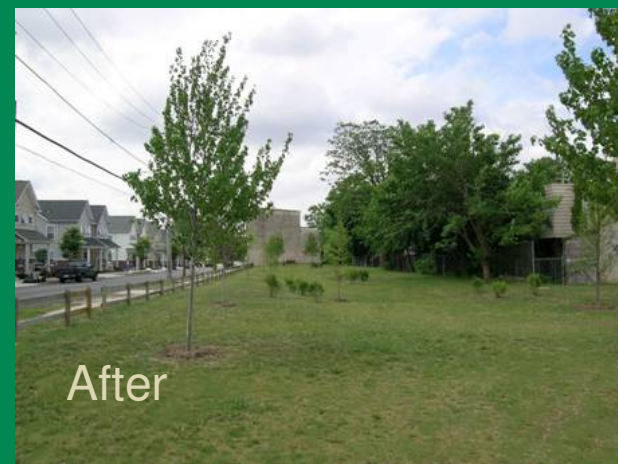


- Purchases undeveloped land for permanent open space in growth areas
- Upstream flood control, infiltration, recreation, habitat
- \$15 million capital committed over 8 years
- 2007: 460 acres, \$3.9 million

Real Estate Value: *A Philadelphia Story*

- Vacant land improvements increased surrounding housing values by as much as 30%
- New tree plantings increased surrounding housing values by approximately 10%

(University of PA data)



(Philadelphia Watersheds Office photos)

“Tree Increment Financing”

Tree Plantings:

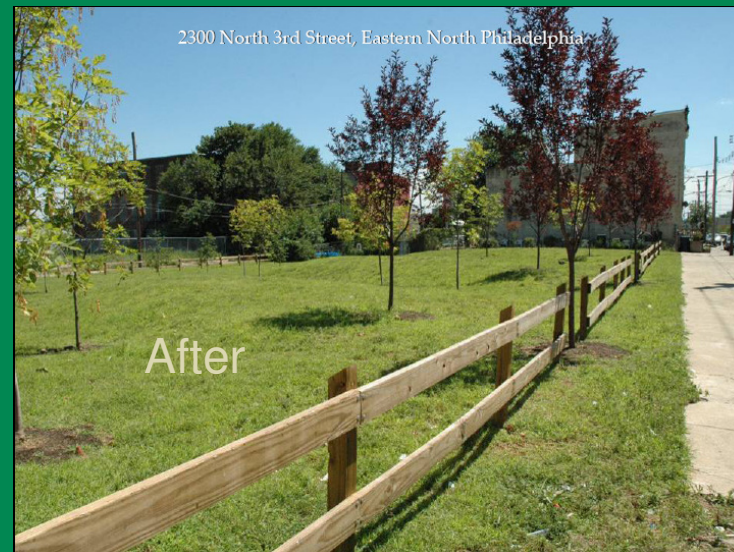
- \$4 million property value gain
- 20 years taxed at 2.64% = **\$2,112,000**

Lot Improvements:

- \$12 million gain through
- 20 years taxed at 2.64% = **\$6,336,000**

U of PA study only 2 of 50 zip codes

Now citywide: 423 parcels (13 acres) since 2000



PA Horticultural Society photos

Air Quality

- One square meter green roof can remove .2 kg particulates per year
- 5 square meters = capture from 10,000 vehicle miles traveled



Sydney Conservatorium of Music (image courtesy www.wsud.org)

Urban Cooling

- Trees:
 - 10% canopy increase
→
5-10% energy savings from shading, windblocking
- Toronto study: permeable pavements reduce heat island



Chicago Citywide Green Roof Potential

- Chicago citywide projection: \$100 million energy savings and 720 megawatts (= 3 coal fired power plants)



Data source: Weston Design Consultants

© Copyright Center for Neighborhood Technology



Chicago Roofs Less Graveled

2 million square feet
built, 4 million
planned



~ annual particulate
capture from
74,322 cars

Los Angeles Green Roof Potential

- 15% Green Roof Coverage
- 5-9 degree heat island reduction
- .5 - 1 **Gigawatt** peak power savings
- Proposition O: \$500M

Lawrence Berkeley Labs Heat Island Group, 2000

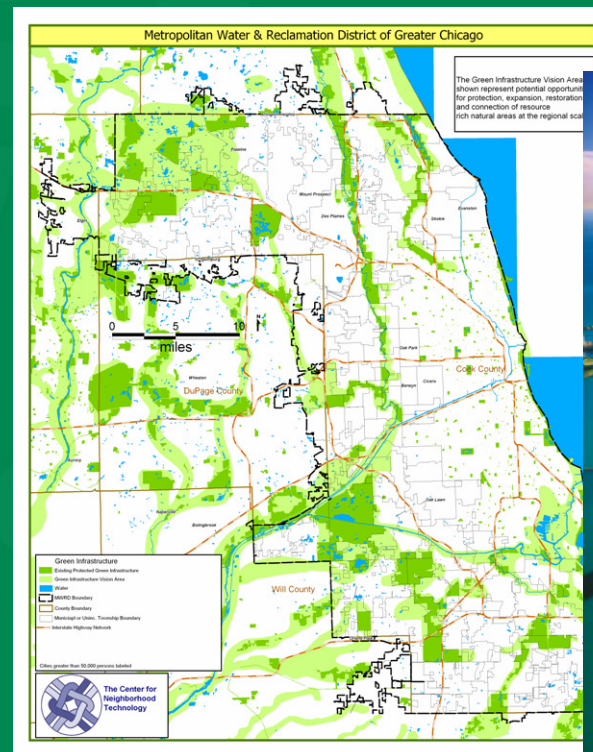


Put the 'Park' Back in 'Parking'



Getting to Scale – Water Supply

- Cook County Estimate:
Apply Various Green Infrastructure →
- 40% runoff reduction
- Aquifer & lake recharge equivalent to additional supply for >1 million people



Public Safety

Compared with areas that had little or no vegetation, buildings with high levels of greenery had 52% fewer crimes



*Landscape and Human Health Laboratory
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

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Community Health

*“exposure to green surroundings reduces mental fatigue and the feelings of irritability that come with it. The ability to concentrate is refreshed by green views, along with the ability and willingness to deal with problems thoughtfully and less aggressively. And, in this study, **even small amounts of greenery—a few trees and a patch of grass—helped inner city residents have safer, less violent domestic environments.**”*

*Landscape and Human Health Laboratory
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Habitat



Recreation



... Jobs Strategy

- Entry level landscaping: Job skills with inspiring purpose
- “For the first time, I can go home and tell my mother I’m proud of what I’m doing”



Chicago GreenCorps at Our Lady Gate of Heaven project site

Jobs Strategy

- **Certified installers:**
 - Permeable pavement
 - EPA Watersense
- **High skilled engineering, landscape architecture, monitoring**



‘Holier’ than Thou

“We are ahead of the Pope.”

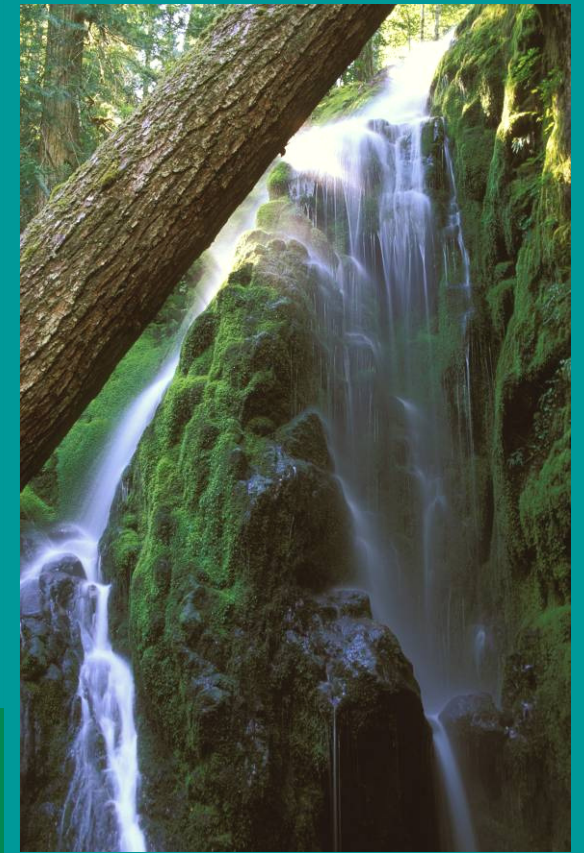
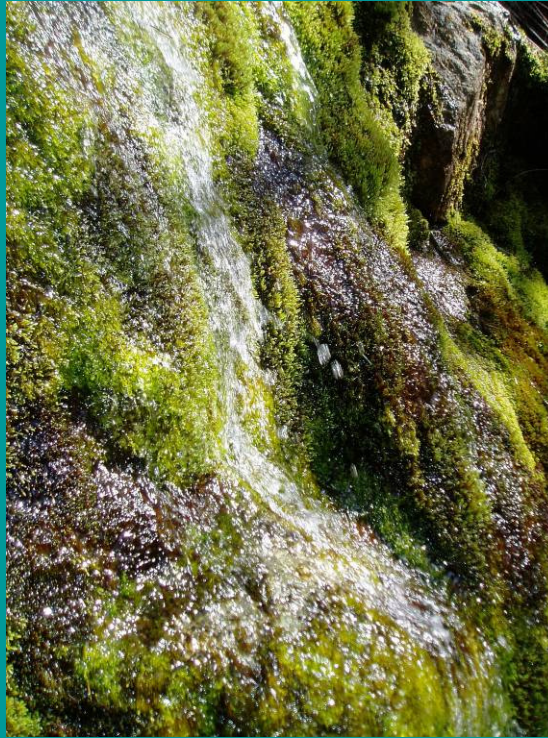
-- Fr. Jim Barrett

“...the greenest ward in the greenest city in America.”

-- Alderman Joe Moore



Beauty



Opal Creek, Oregon
opalcreek.org

Community Connection



'Getting Out of the Gutter'



009 Sanborn, Tele

“Drain’ge We Can Believe In”

- ***Trickle Down Economics*** – cost effective reduction of capital intensive infrastructure
- ***1000 Points of Infiltration*** – emphasizing distributed approach to manage clean water asset in place
- ***Supply Side Theory*** – preventing stormwater treatment also boosts groundwater supply, extends capacity of existing treatment systems
- ***‘Are you more permeable today than you were 4 years ago?’***

Answering the Global Challenge



“It is this kind of project that needs to be replicated a billion times around the world.”

*-- Nobel Peace Laureate
Wangari Maathai*



Thank You

www.cnt.org/natural-resources

swise@cnt.org