

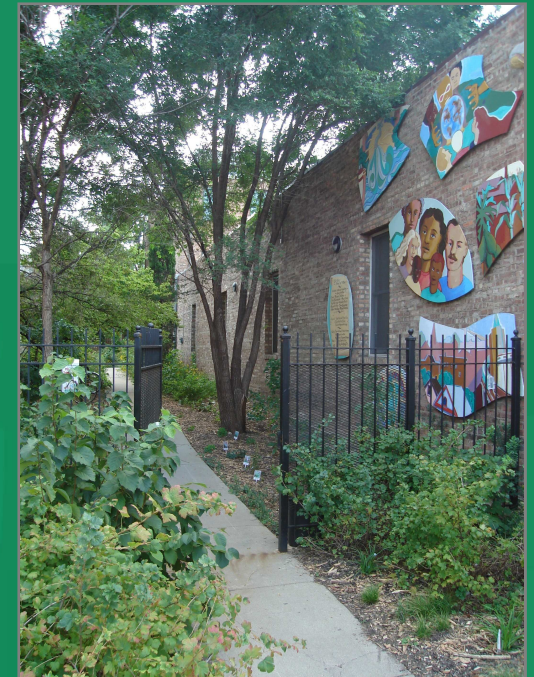
Bringing Benefits Together

Capturing the Value(s) Of Raindrops Where They Fall

Steve Wise, Natural Resources Program Manager
Center for Neighborhood Technology
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The Center for Neighborhood Technology

- ❑ 28 year old Chicago-based non-profit
- ❑ Promotes economic development that is environmentally sustainable through:
 - ❑ Research
 - ❑ Advocacy
 - ❑ Demonstration projects
- ❑ Green Infrastructure agenda
 - ❑ Planning/Analysis Toolbox
 - ❑ Policy
 - ❑ Education
 - ❑ Practice



Energy Analogy: Pacific NW Electricity

- **1970s Capacity Shortages Predicted**
- **Large Nuclear Infrastructure proposed, started**



Energy Analogy: Pacific NW Electricity

- **Seattle Reconsidered: “Energy 1990”**
- **Recognized advantage of efficiency: conservation cost 20% of new nukes**



Energy Analogy: Pacific NW Electricity

- **Conservation required new law, policy, practice**
- **Utilities invest in distributed, small-scale conservation**
- **Prevented new power plant construction for 20 years**



The Challenge: (Re)Capture Natural Capacity

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



Portland, Oregon "Green Streets" Program

Green Infrastructure Economic Advantages

- **Incremental approach stages funding**
- **Less capital intensive, lower cost**
- **Effectively extends existing capacity**
- **Captures asset value of clean water, soil capacity, open space amenities**
- **Additional social and economic benefits**

CNT Green Infrastructure Tools

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

What is Green Infrastructure?

Green infrastructure is a network of natural and semi-natural areas that manage water and provide environmental and social benefits. It includes parks, green roofs, permeable pavement, and other green infrastructure features.

Benefits of green infrastructure include:

- Reduces stormwater runoff and improves water quality
- Reduces energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions
- Improves air quality and reduces urban heat island effect
- Provides recreational and aesthetic benefits
- Increases property values and attracts investment

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

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE VALUATION

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

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CALCULATOR

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: acres

Number of lots:

Average Roof Size, including Garage: 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 (cf) | 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% |

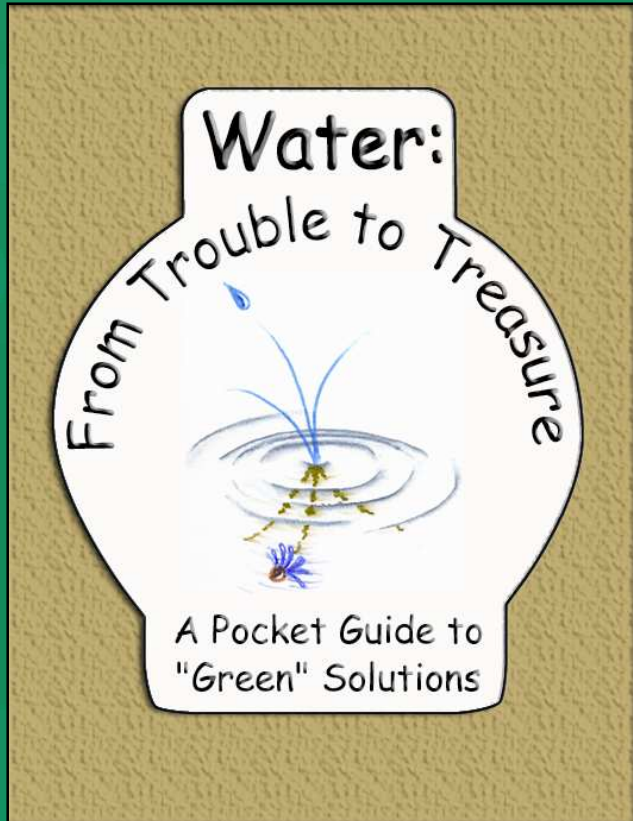
greenmapping.org

greenvalues.cnt.org

Center for Neighborhood Technology



CNT Green Infrastructure Tools



Outreach

Demonstrations



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



Calculator

Green Interventions:

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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
- Average Number of Trees on Lot: 1

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

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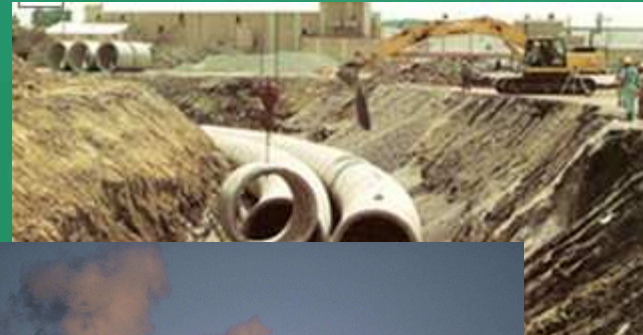
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Annual Discharge
Average Annual Ground Water

Green Values Infrastructure Calculator

Analysis currently includes:

- Runoff reduction
- Avoided conventional infrastructure
- Carbon sequestration
- Air quality
- Trees Value
- Groundwater Recharge



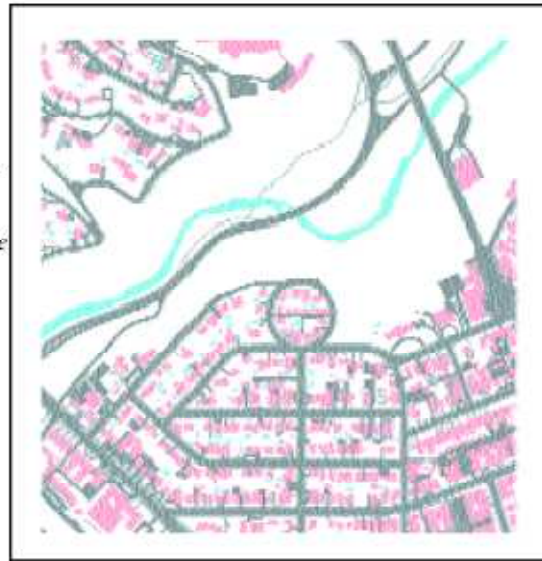
Permeability Index – Growing the Green

Gray and Green Infrastructure

Washington DC:

Streets and
Buildings: 27%

Existing Urban
Tree Canopy: 46%



- ~1 billion gallons stormwater retention
- \$4.7 billion equivalent in structural retention avoided



Source: American Forests

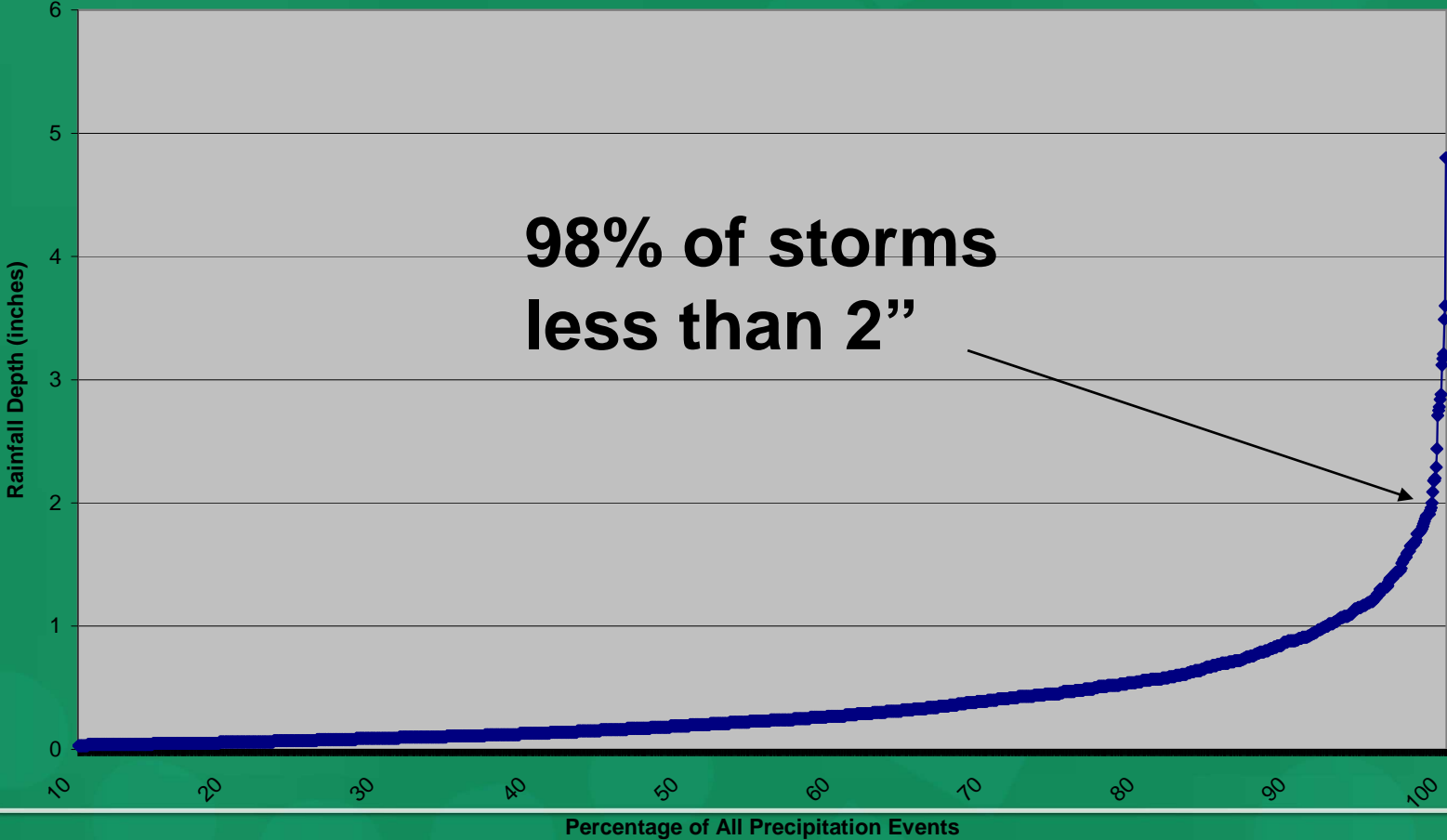
Reversing the Flow – Rethinking Performance

- Performance measured in **‘Anti-Gallons’** left in natural drainage
- Drainage, flood control, pollution prevention move upstream from treatment plant to water’s origins

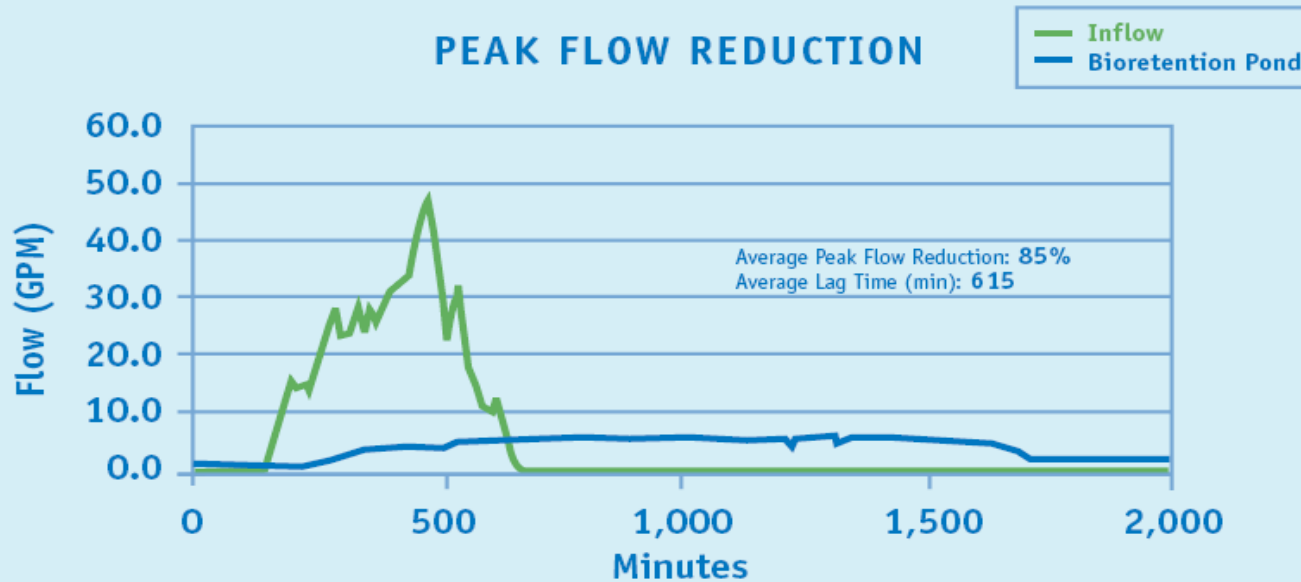
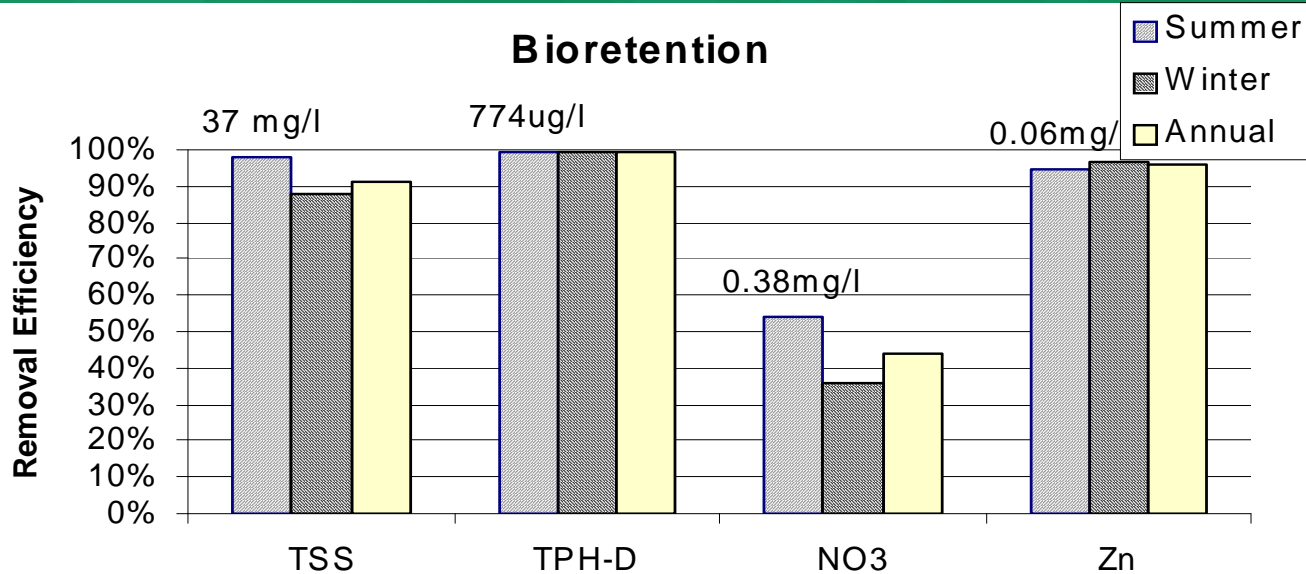


Effectiveness and Performance

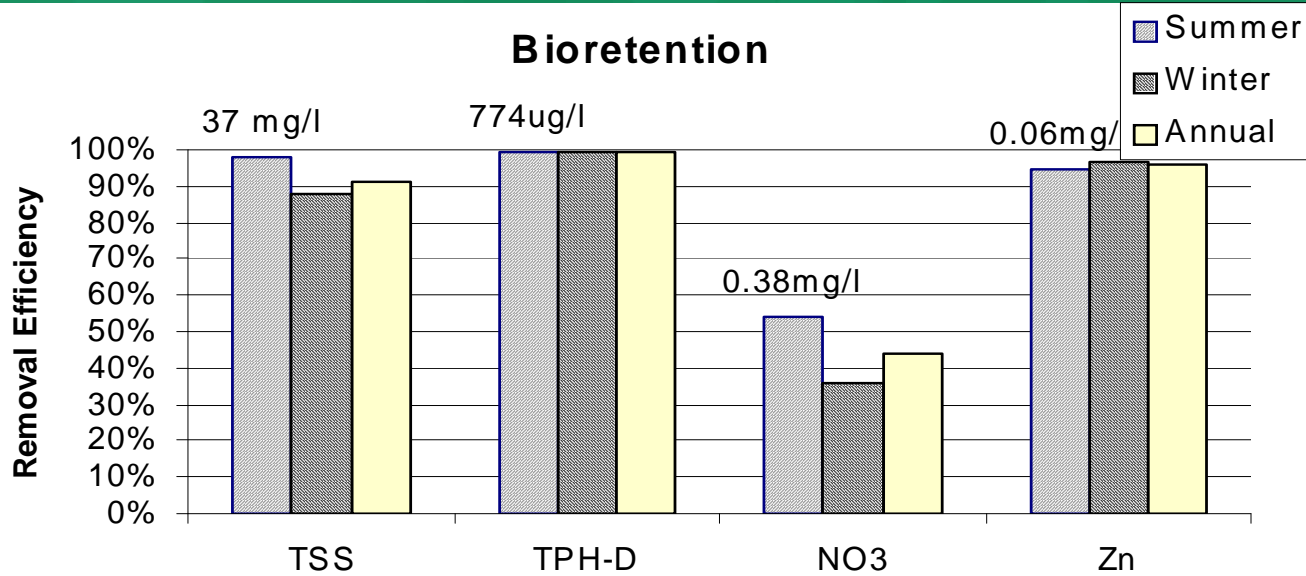
Rainfall Frequency Spectrum
(17 Years of Precipitation Data from Chinatown, Chicago)



Performance Efficiencies –Filtration/Infiltration

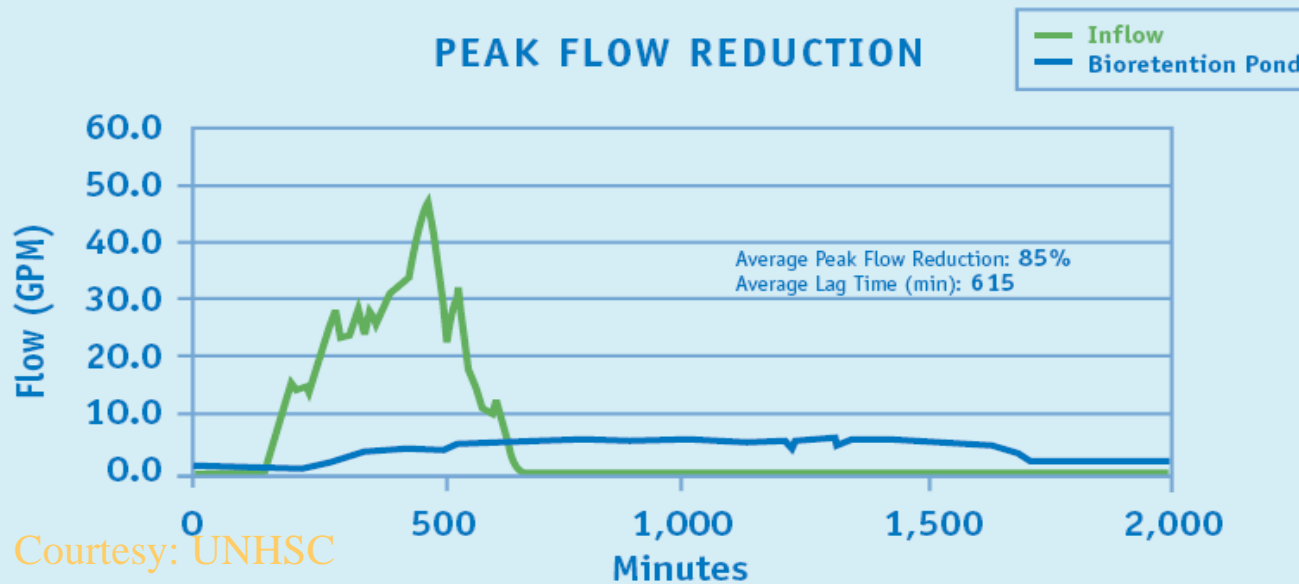


Stormwater Performance Values



Pollutant
Removal

On-site
runoff
capture



Courtesy: UNHSC

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

- **CSO Tunnel:**

- Reduce sewerage overflows to rivers and lakes

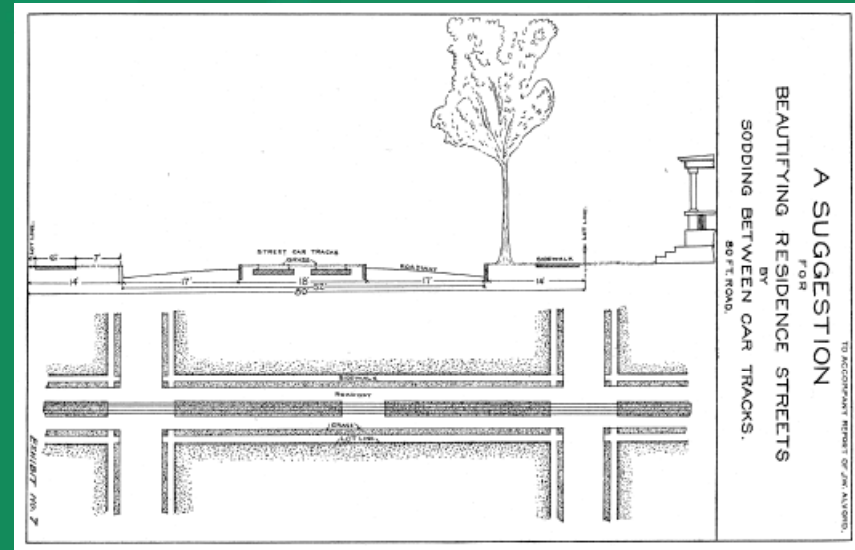
- **Green Infrastructure Strategies:**

- Reduce sewerage overflows to rivers and lakes

- **Create green space, urban land restoration and real estate value, mitigate global climate change, reduce heat deaths, improve quality of life, water and energy conservation, education, recreation, riparian buffers, flood control, access, unimpaired streams...**

Unpaving the Way...

- Re-addressing the design and function of urban streets, parking lots, hardscape surfaces
- Major parts of problem becomes potential solutions



Green Infrastructure Cost-Effectiveness

Seattle SEA Streets program

vegetated strips, no curbs =
**11% reduction in
impermeable surface**

90+% runoff reduction

**25% cost savings compared
to conventional design**



Green Infrastructure Cost-Effectiveness

Portland Green Streets Program

- **Citywide priority** – included in all development, redevelopment
- **40% cost savings** compared to conventional design
- **80-85% CSO peak flow reduction;**
- **Establishes 1% fee on street construction projects to establish Green Streets fund**



Cost Effectiveness – PerVIOUS Pavers

| Item | Permeable Pavers | 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 – municipal street | \$171 | \$218 | \$179 |
| Total/linear ft for 30 ft wide street | \$230 | \$280 | \$230 |



Stormwater magazine

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**

Porous Pavement Performance

- 16 year old porous pavement in Philadelphia reported zero discharge during Hurricane Floyd in 1999 (10" rain/24 hours)
- Functions in cold weather
- Requires vacuum sweeping maintenance



Chicago Sustainable Urban Design

- City governments are at the forefront of sustainable design, and have an obligation to make cities livable places where people want to live, work and play.
- Chicago Land Area = 144,593 ac
Public Right-of-Way (23%)



- In addition, there are 839 acres of public park space and 53.4 miles of lake and river frontage.

Project Sustainable Goals



Stormwater Management Divert 100% of two year storm event from city storm system through the use of pervious pavements, bioswales and recharge of Chicago River through existing outfall



Water Efficiency No use of potable water sources for irrigation, Specify Native or Climate-adapted, drought tolerant plants for all plantings



Transportation Improve bus stops with signage, shelters where possible, and lighting; facilitate use of bikes with lanes along Blue Island, and strategically located bike racks



Energy Efficiency Meet IESNA Standards for Lighting Levels; select optimal street lights for energy efficiency; use reflective surface on sidewalks/roadways to improve lighting; use of renewable energy on designated fixture as demonstration



Recycling Divert 95% of Construction Waste from Landfills, Specify new materials with a minimum 20% Recycled Content



Urban Heat Island Reduce ambient summer temperatures on streets and sidewalks through use of reflective pavements on roadways, light colored materials on sidewalks and use of trees for shading



Education Provide public outreach materials/self-guided tour brochure to highlight innovative, sustainable design features of streetscape



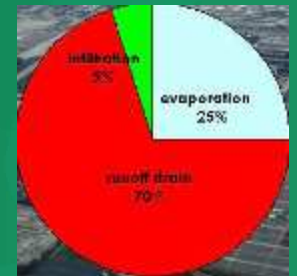
Chicago Green Alley Program

- 1,900 miles of public alleyways in Chicago, the largest of any city in the world.
- Total of 3,500 acres of impermeable surface, the equivalent area of over 5 Midway Airports.

Alley Summary

Total: 13,000 Alleys

- 20% Currently Unimproved
- 20% in Need of Repair



Smart Growth Saves Money

Prairie Crossing, Gray's Lake, IL

- 300 acre new village left 60% of site undeveloped
- Savings of \$10-15K/acre
- Clusters 359 homes & 36 condominiums vs. 2,400 homes in conventional plan



Smart Growth Saves Money

Prairie Crossing, Gray's Lake, IL

- **Swales replace storm sewers: \$1.6M**
- **18'-28' roads instead of 32' pavements: \$800K**
- **Grading costs savings: \$7.5M**



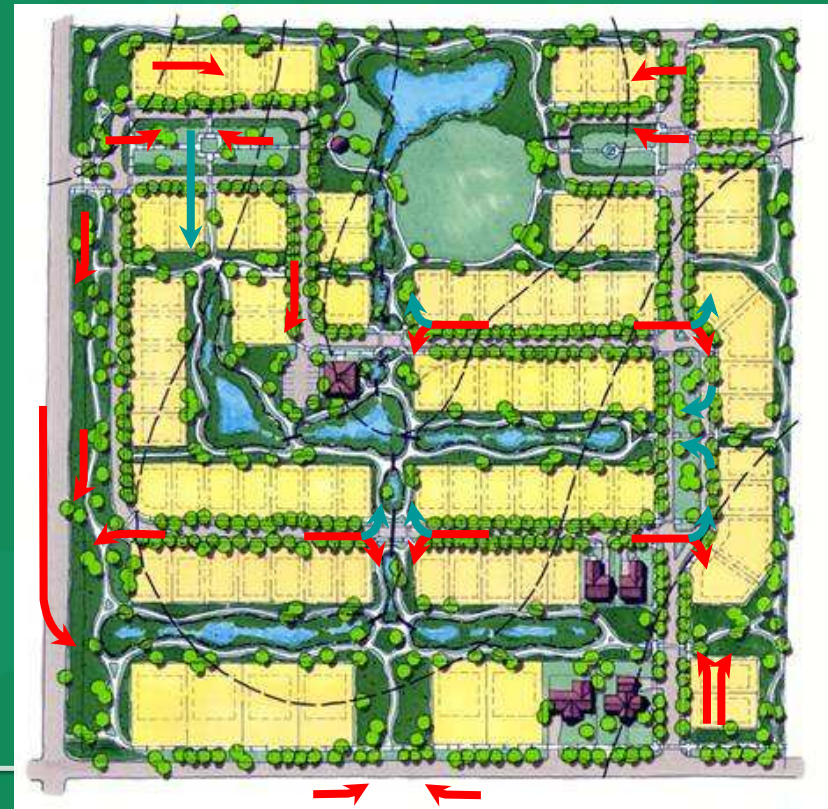
Blackberry Creek Alternative Futures Analysis Kane County, Illinois

Moderate Density Residential

Conventional



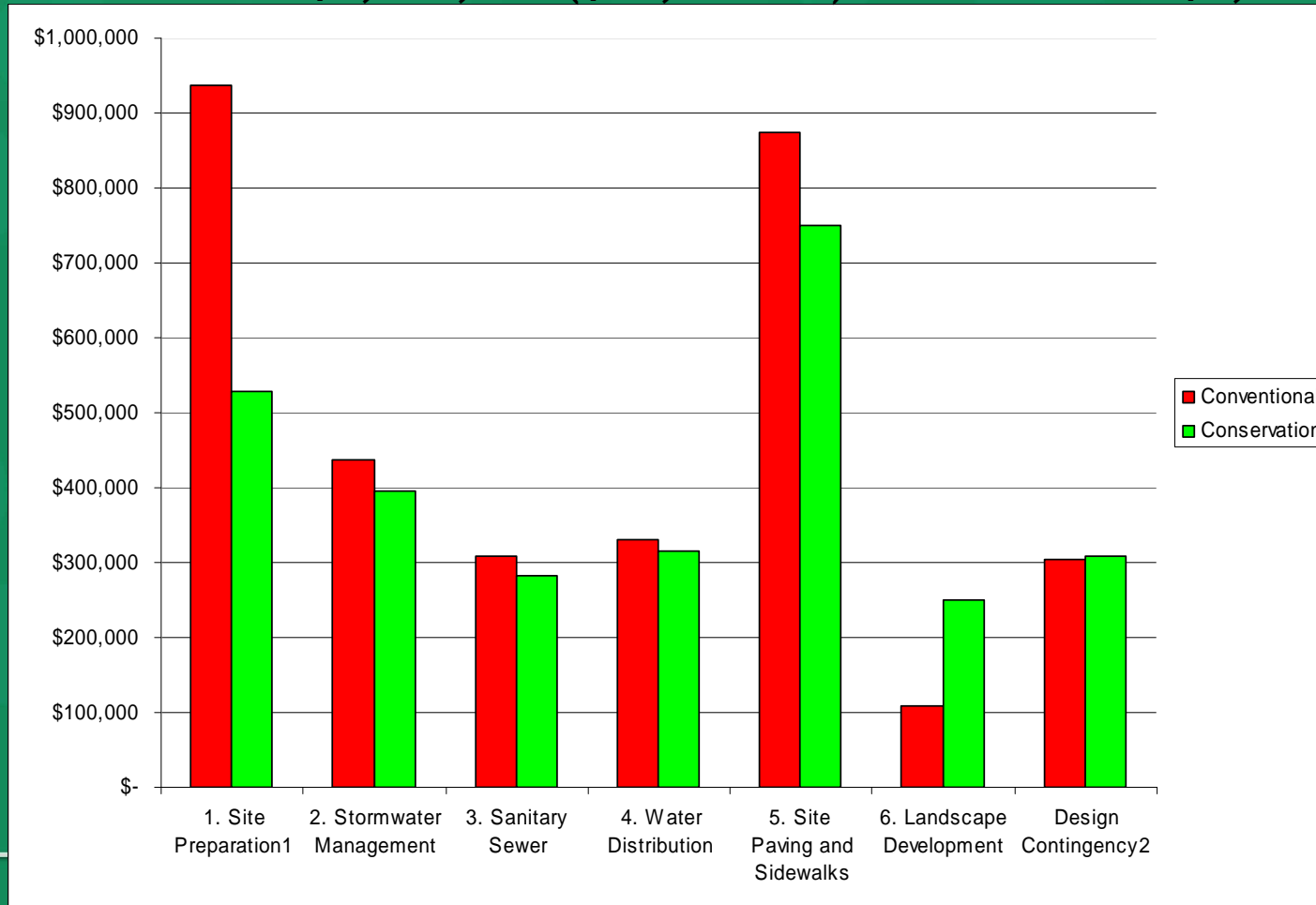
Conservation



(Conservation Design Forum)

Moderate Density Residential Cost Comparison

Conventional \$3,350,000 (\$37,600/lot) / Conservation \$2,880,000 (\$32,400/lot)

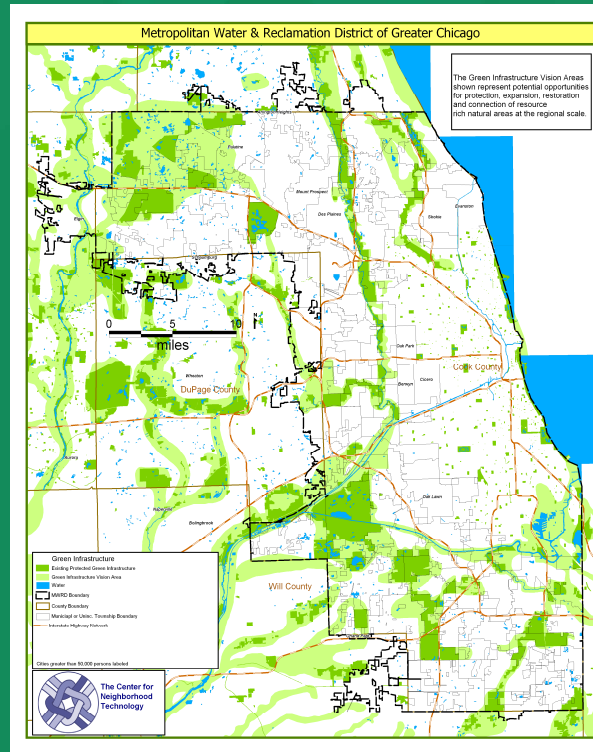


14%
development
savings

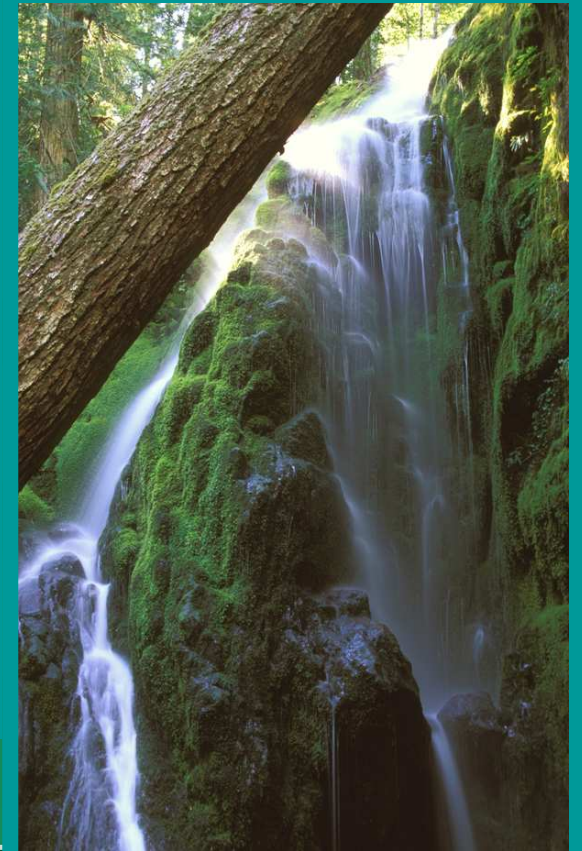
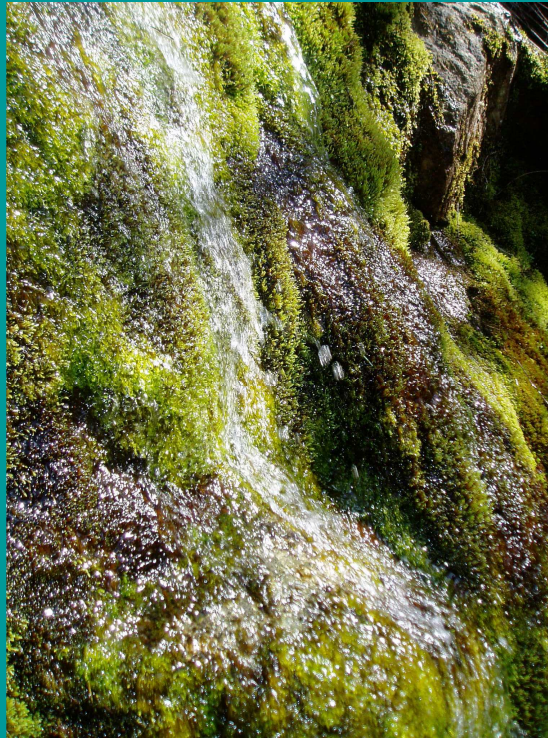
**Additional
travel and fuel
cost
efficiencies**

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



Connecting Communities & Water



Toward “New Water Conservatism”

- *Trickle Down Economics* – cost effective avoidance 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 treatment supply of existing systems
- ‘*Are you more permeable today than you were 4 years ago?*’

Thank You

cnt.org/natural-resources

greenvalues.cnt.org

greenmapping.org