

Presentation





August 23, 2002









Storm Water Management: Two Approaches

- Storm Water Quality Management Features (QMF)
 - Goal: Water Quality Improvement

- Greenways
 - Goal: Water Quality Improvement
 - Goal: Address Quality of Life Issues



Storm Water Quality Management Features:

- Non Structural
 - Ordinances
 - Planning/Zoning Restrictions
 - Housekeeping (I.e. Street sweeping, litter control)
- Structural
 - Ponds
 - Bioretention Areas/Rain Gardens
 - Sand Filters/Perimeter Filters
 - Enhanced Swales
 - Proprietary Technology



Storm Water Ponds



Constructed storm water retention basin that has a permanent pool (or micropool). Runoff from each rain event is detained and treated in the pool primarily through settling and biological uptake mechanisms.



Storm Water Ponds: Micropools





Bioretention Areas/Rain Gardens

Shallow storm water basin or landscaped area which utilizes engineered soils and vegetation to capture and treat runoff.





Bioretention Areas/Rain Gardens





Sand Filters



A multi-chamber structure designed to treat runoff through filtration, using a sediment forebay, a sand bed as its primary filter media and typically, an underdrain collection system.



Enhanced Swales



Vegetated open channels that are explicitly designed to capture and treat storm water runoff within dry or wet cells formed by check dams or other means.



Storm Water Quality Management Features: Selection Criteria

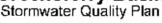
- Hydrology/Hydraulics
 - Volume of Runoff
 - Direction of Flow
 - Percent of basin runoff to capture and treat
- Land Use and Development Density
 - What is the character of drainage basin?
 - What style of QMF is suitable?
- Available Space
 - QMF Footprint amount of space needed
 - Immediate area land use

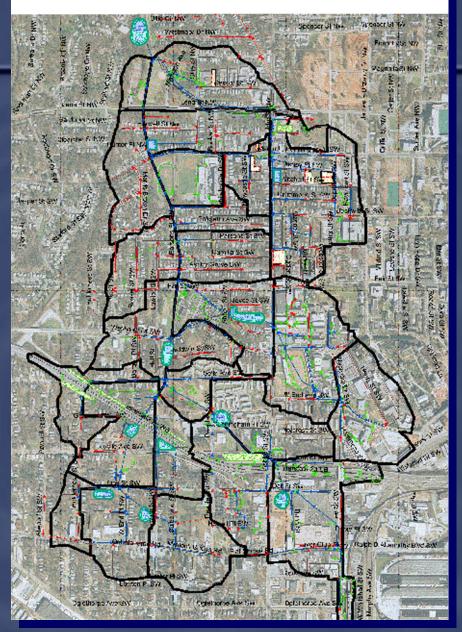


Storm Water Quality Management Features: Preliminary Plan

- Hydrology/Hydraulics
 - First Flush (1.2 inches)
 - Define flow path by topography
 - 80% reduction in Total Suspended Solids
- Land Use and Development Density
 - Development evaluated by aerial photos & site visits
 - What style of QMF is suitable?
 - Sand filters in commercial areas
 - Ponds in residential areas
 - Bioretention areas in Right-of-Ways
- Available Space
 - Size of QMF as determined by 1 & 2 above
 - Vacant / Inactive / Residential / Commercial

Greensferry Basin Stormwater Quality Plan







Criteria for Greenways Plans

- Provide Storm Water Quality
 Improvement as in QMF Plan
- Add Quality-of-Life Issues
 - Connected Basin-wide system
 - Amenities- Parks and Trails, restore aboveground streamways
 - "Smart Growth" planning around features
 - Develop "scrap lands" and eyesores into community benefits
 - Flooding Reduction via larger detention features



Storm Water Management and Greenways

"...we continue to address storm water as a hazard that should be collected, treated, and removed rather than as a valuable natural resource that needs to be managed to restore aquatic ecosystems."

Stuart Patton Echols August 2002



Consolidating Storm Water Management into Greenways

Greenways:

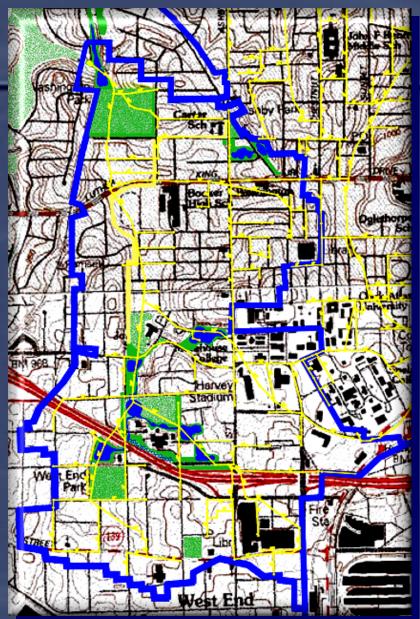
- Connect a basin-wide system
- House fewer bigger ponds
- Consolidate structural storm management facilities
- Have connectivity with linear linked green spaces – part of a bigger plan.
- Address non-point source pollution
- Parks become integral to the plan



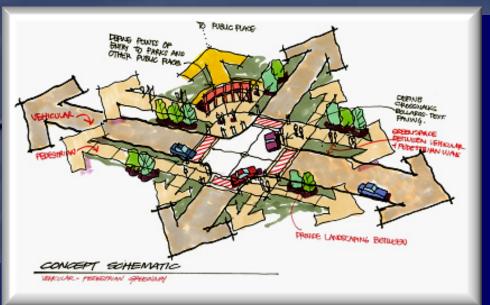
Consolidating Storm Water Management into Greenways

- **■** Concerns:
 - Future availability and accessibility of sites
 - Commitment to operating and maintaining the basin-wide system











- Taking care of the first flush
- Regulating the flow above ground

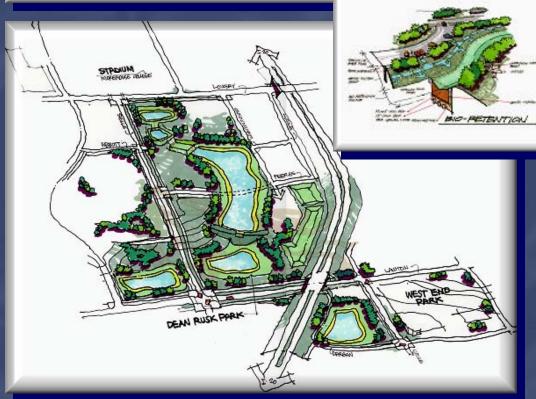








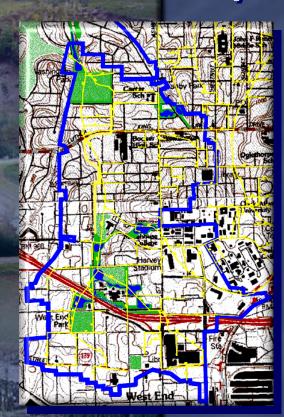










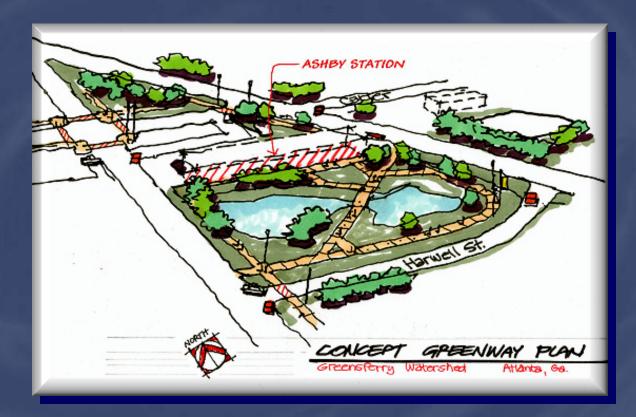




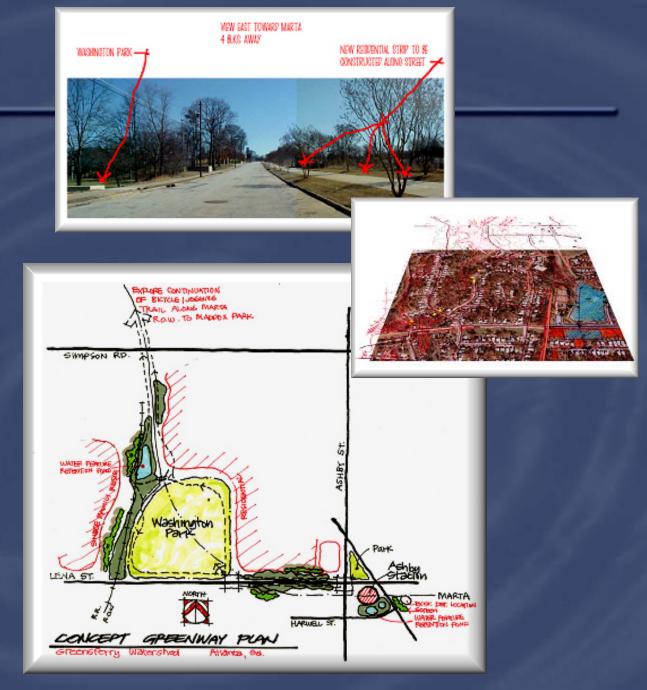














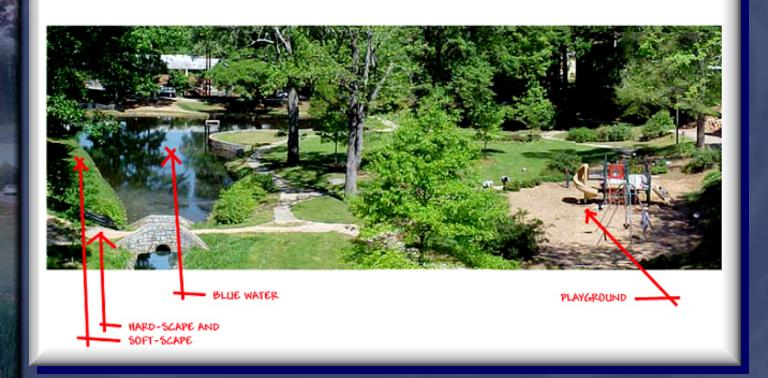




Preliminary Plan: The Potential

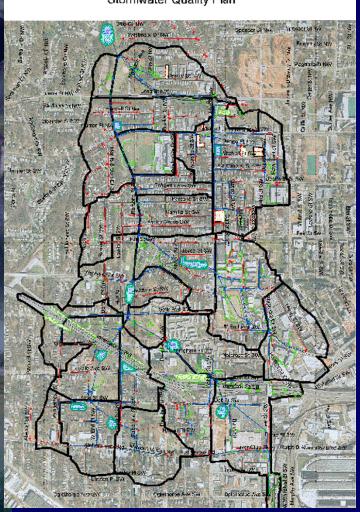


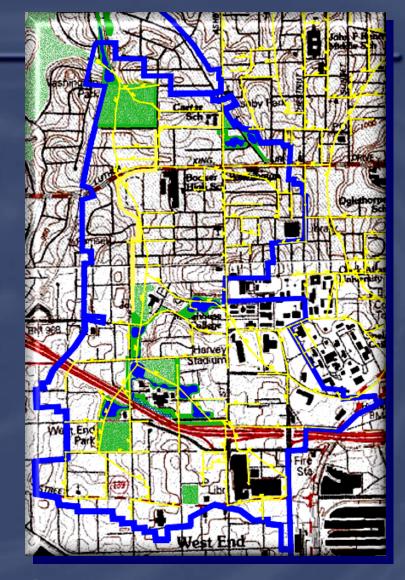
CLEARCREEK BMP AT SPRINGVALE PARK



Storm Water Management

Greensferry Basin Stormwater Quality Plan





It's Not Just Pipes Anymore!



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