

#### Green Infrastructure for Localized Flood Management

Tuesday, December 2<sup>nd</sup> , 2014 1:00 – 2:30pm EST

#### **Speakers:**

- Lori Cary-Kothera, Operations Manager, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Office for Coastal Management
- Patekka Bannister, City of Toledo, Division of Environmental Services
- Tony V. Demasi, City Engineer, City of Cuyahoga Falls, OH
- Kari A. Mackenbach, URS Corporation, National Green Infrastructure Practice Leader

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### Logistics

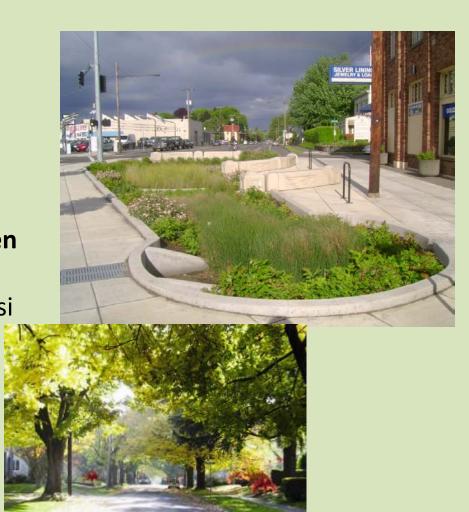
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### Webcast Agenda

- Introduction
- Toledo, Ohio and Duluth,
   Minnesota, Patekka Bannister
   and Lori Cary-Kothera
- Rain Garden Reserve:
   Managing Flooding with Green
   Infrastructure Solutions in
   Cuyahoga Falls, Tony V. Demasi
   and Kari Mackenbach
- Q&A session
- Wrap up





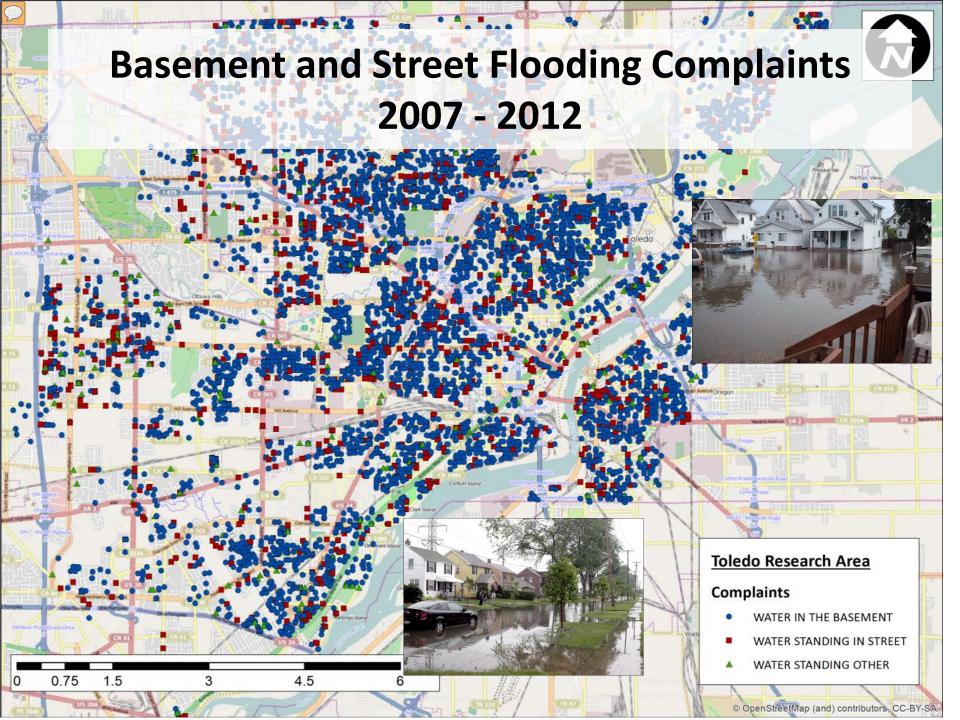
# Assessing Green Infrastructure Costs and Benefits

Patekka Pope Bannister
City of Toledo

Lori Cary-Kothera
NOAA's Office for Coastal
Management







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Toledo
Proof of
Concept GI
Projects





### Maywood Avenue Volume Reduction

- Revitalize neighborhood
- Community involvement
- Reduce stormwater runoff entering the CSO
- Compare green verse grey costs





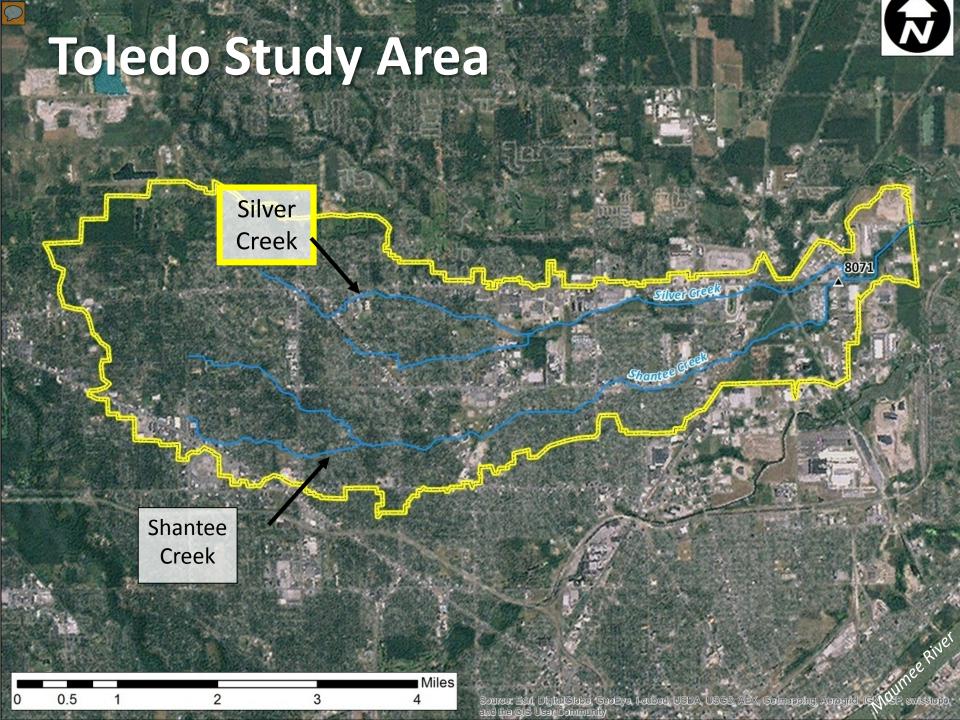


# We need help with green infrastructure long-term planning



### **Economic Assessment Steps**

- 1. Define flood problem
- 2. Assess current and future flooding
- Identify flood reduction options using GI
- 4. Assess flood scenarios with GI options
- 5. Compare benefits and costs
- 6. Develop approach to implementation
- 7. Communicate assessment results



### **Flood Impact Scenarios**

- 1. Current precipitation and current land use
- 2. <u>Future</u> precipitation and future land use

#### **Flood Reduction Scenarios**

- 3. Current precipitation and current land use using GI
- 4. Future precipitation and future land use using GI

# 1. How much rain now and in the future?

2. How much water could cause flooding?

3. Where could flooding occur?

WEST NORTHGATE PARKWAY

Mayfair Park

Mayfair Park

Mayfair Park

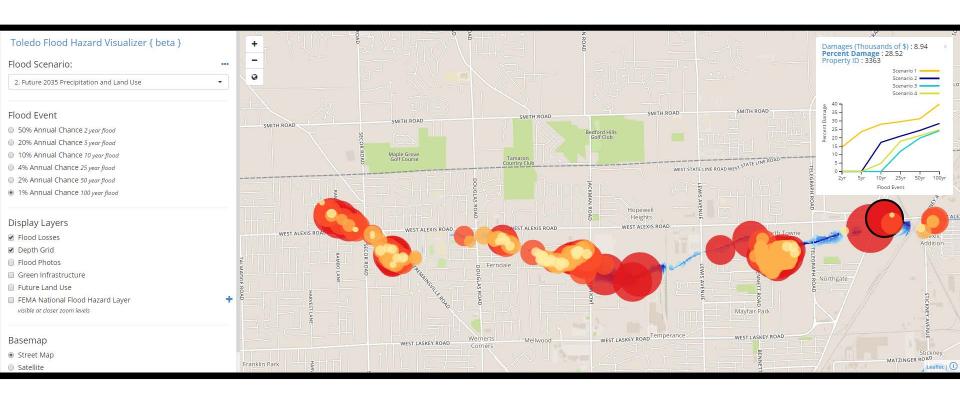
## Flood damage costs



Flood damage to buildings = \$740K

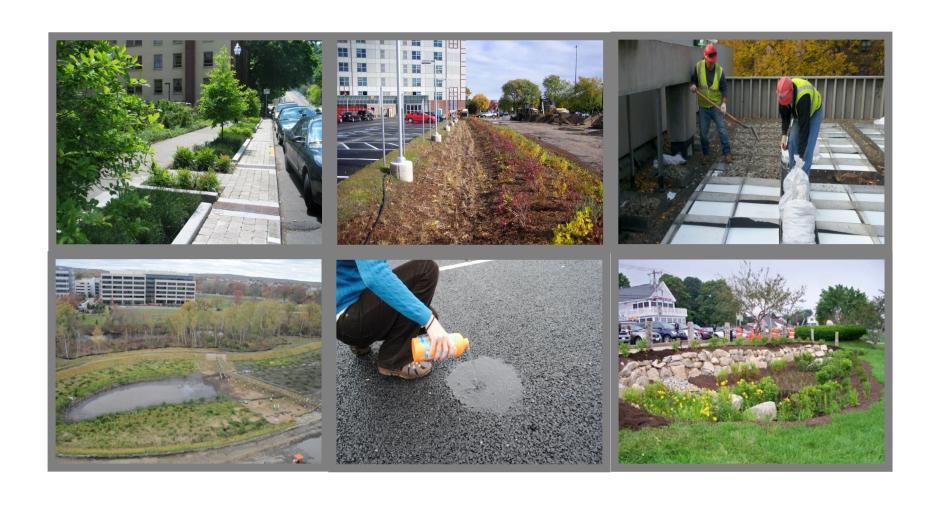


## Flood damage costs



Flood damage to buildings = \$930K

# Many options



# Target: reduce 100-year peak discharge by

10%



# How much green infrastructure storage is needed to reach this target?

acre-feet (current conditions)

acre-feet (future conditions)



### What and how much of each?





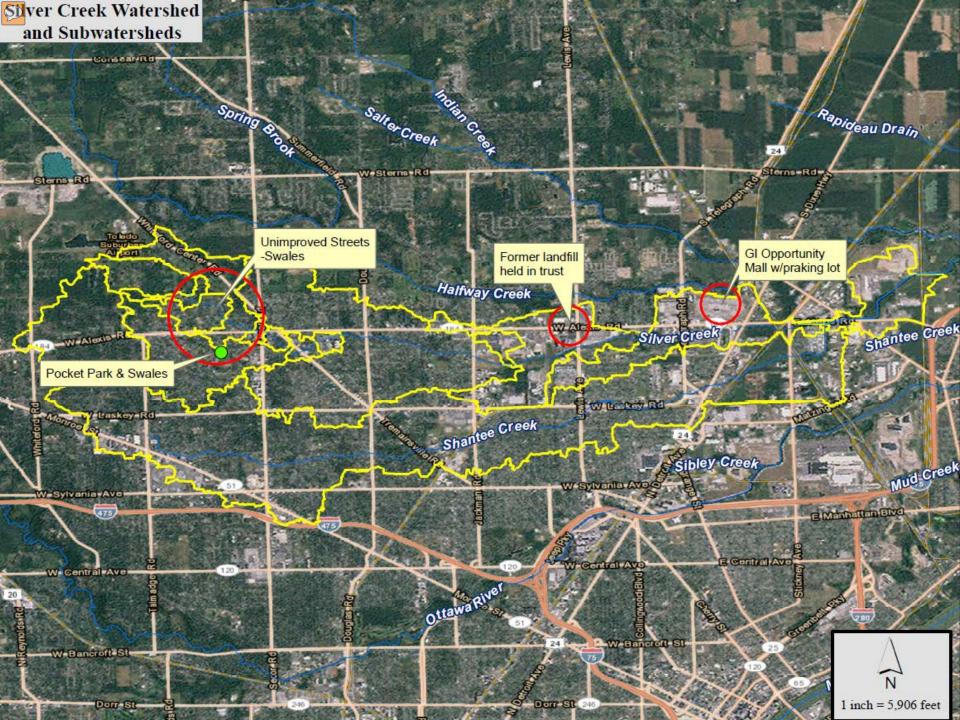














### **GI Options of Interest**

- Bioretention/bioswales along unimproved roads
- Blue Roofs Permeable Pavement (Unimproved Roads)
- Permeable Pavement (Unimproved Roadways Sidewalk)
- Underground Storage
- Parcel Buy-outs (for on site detention)





Step 4. **Assess how** much flood damages are reduced using GI

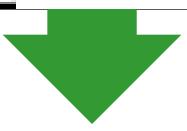


#### **Flood Reduction Scenarios**

- 3. Current precipitation and current land use using GI
- 4. Future precipitation and future land use using GI

# How much are flood damages reduced using GI?





\*Flood damage to buildings

# How much are flood damages reduced using GI?







# Step 5. Estimate costs and benefits







### Toledo's Benefits

 For 20-year period: \$700K not spent on flood damages to buildings

 For 50-year period: \$1.77M not spent on flood damages to buildings

### You need...

- Buildings
- Roads, bridges
- Stormwater infrastructure
- Recreation
- Wages
- Land damages

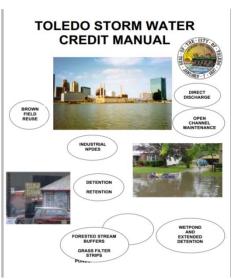
### We had...

- Buildings
- Roads, bridges
- Stormwater infrastructure
- Recreation
- Wages
- Land damages



### **How Toledo is Using Results**





#### **Lessons Learned**

- Committed communities and reliable partners
- Choose longer lasting green infrastructure
- Collect data on public infrastructure repair/replacement
- Implement GI over time
- Leverage other infrastructure investments
- Look to partnerships and other people's money to help
- Look at bigger picture, not just small projects that could impair hydrology (make things worse) – Need to look at full implementation
- Local partners get a champion that is not elected or works for the city nonprofit, coordinator-type- like Sea Grant or NERR

### What's next for NOAA

- Process Guide
- Outreach
- More community technical assistance
- Products to support use of assessment

#### **Digital Coast**

coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/ coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/publications/climate-change-adaptation-pilot Lori Cary-Kothera
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**Presentation Topics:** 

Overview of GI and Flooding

- Project Background
- Process Followed
- Benefits of Project
- Obstacles
- End Results
- Lessons Learned





### The Rain Garden Reserve



- •Innovative Approach to Mitigation
- •First FEMA V Approved GI Project
- Stormwater/Flooding Solutions
- Neighborhood Amenity
- Public Outreach Tool for GI





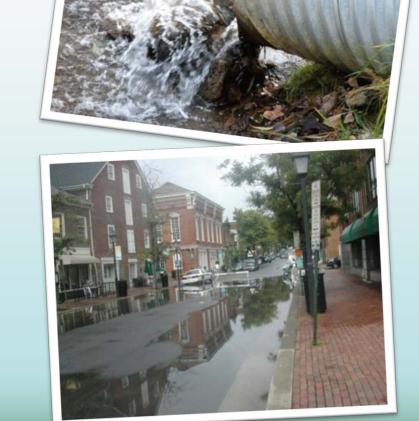




# How is Green Infrastructure & Flooding Connected?

Seeing the Significance of the Hydrologic Impacts of Urbanization Over Time

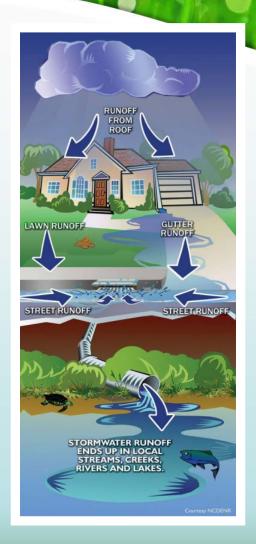






### Can GI Solve Localized Flooding?

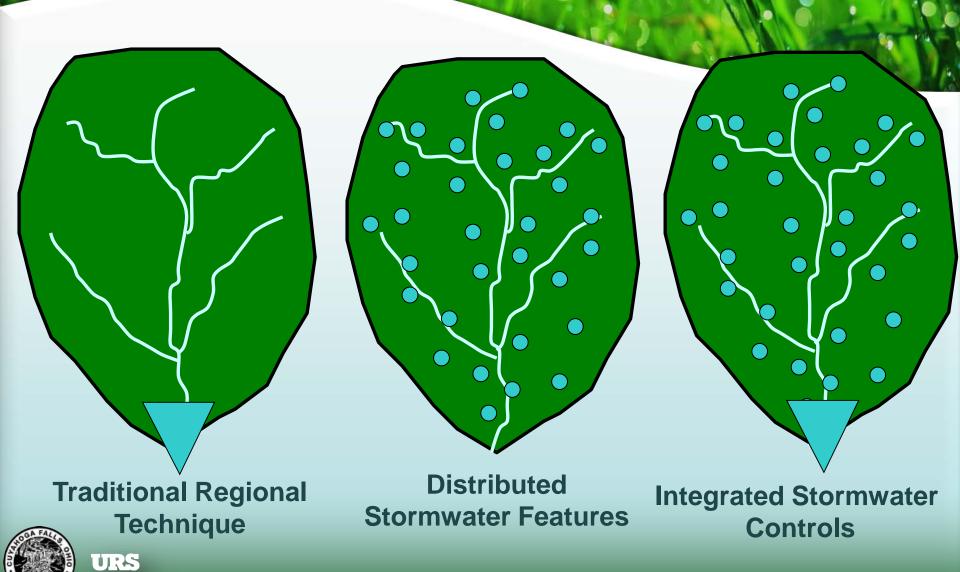




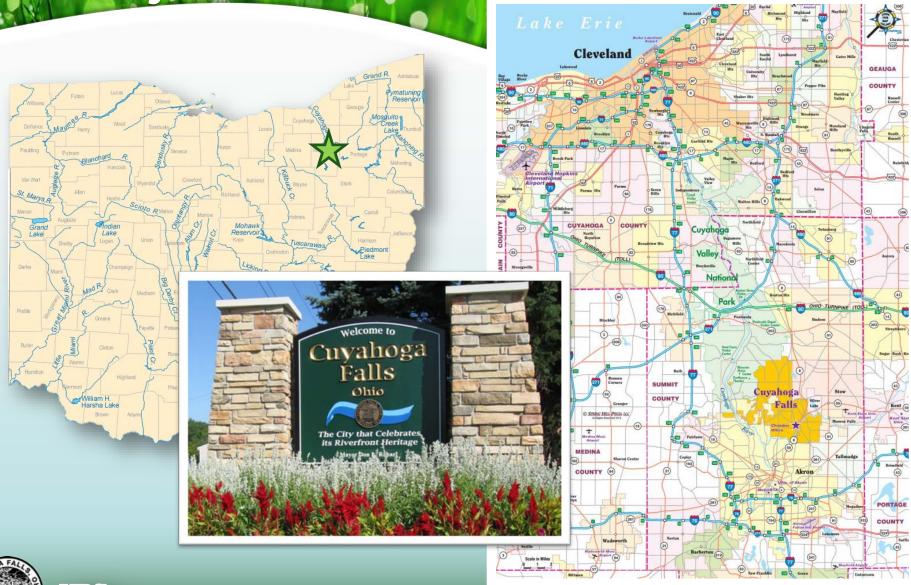




## Distributed Stormwater Controls Close to Runoff Sources



### **Project Location**

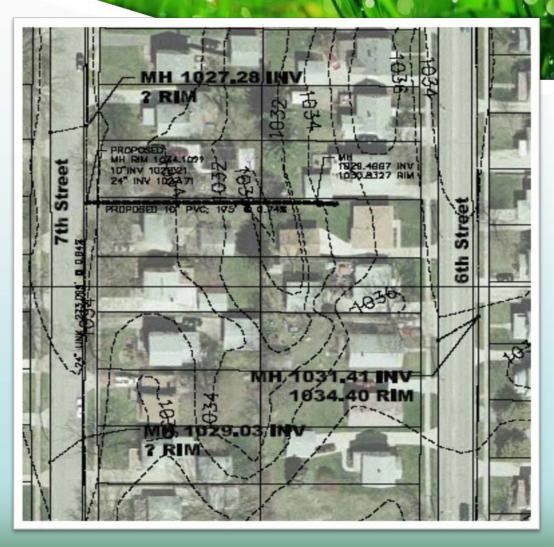




### Project Area:

- Background
- Events Occurred
- Size of Project Area
- Traditional Solutions
- Innovative Solutions



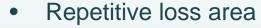




### History of Flooding







- 2004 flooding severe (\$122,000)
- Up to 9 ft. deep
- 4 homes participated
- Area acted as a drainage point
- No direct surface flow flooding







#### Benefits of the Project

- Localized Flood relief
- Reduce imperviousness of drainage area
- Increase storage capacity
- Increase water quality
- Demonstrate how GI works!
- Neighborhood garden/amenity
- Create an alternative to standard FEMA flood mitigation solution





### Debunking Myths/Public Outreach

- No one had done this before! Even FEMA had concerns!
- Public has a lot of questions....all the time.
- There were loitering concerns.
- Was it going to look unkempt?





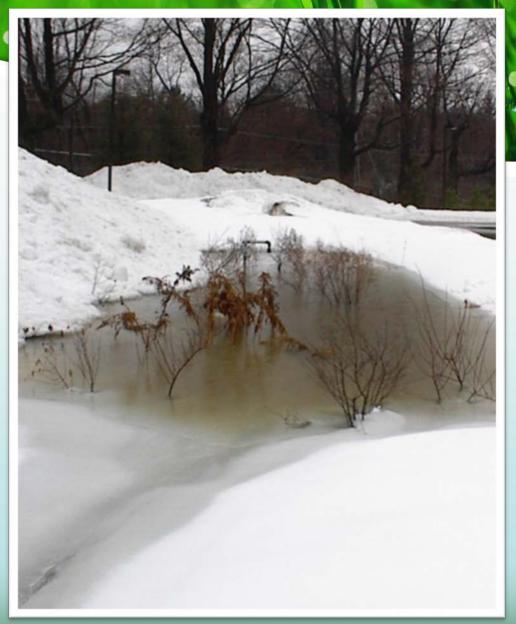




### Myth:

### They only work in the Summer







### **Mosquito Traps**



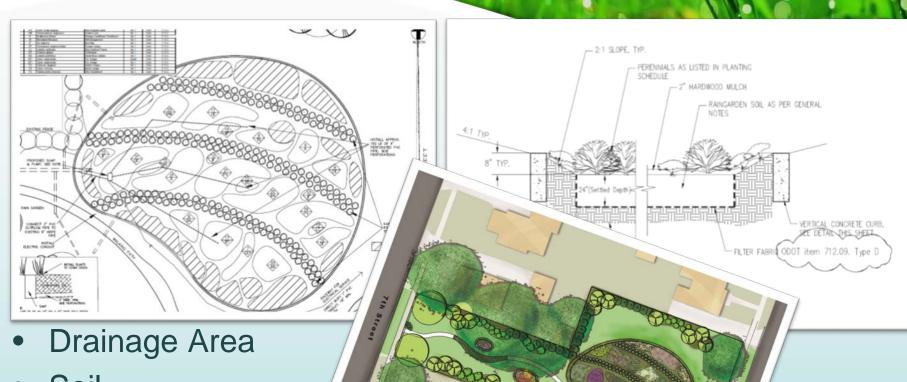
- Properly designed rain gardens are mosquito traps
- Designed to dry out in 24 hours
- Mosquitoes lay eggs in the water, then they dry out and die







### Designing the Raingardens



Soil

 Slope/Runoff Coefficient

Storm Event

## **Project Implementation Demolition** Grading Drainage Soil Upgrade





# Infrastructure Improvements Spring 2008

- Building neighborhood park
- Walking path connection
- Curbs added around gardens
- Storm sewer overflow









### **Planting Spring 2008**

- 13 specific plants chosen
  - Blue Flag Iris
  - Fountain and Switch Grass
  - Sedge, Culver's Root, Aster
- Fluctuating water levels
- Can withstand primarily sun
- Layout and spacing important





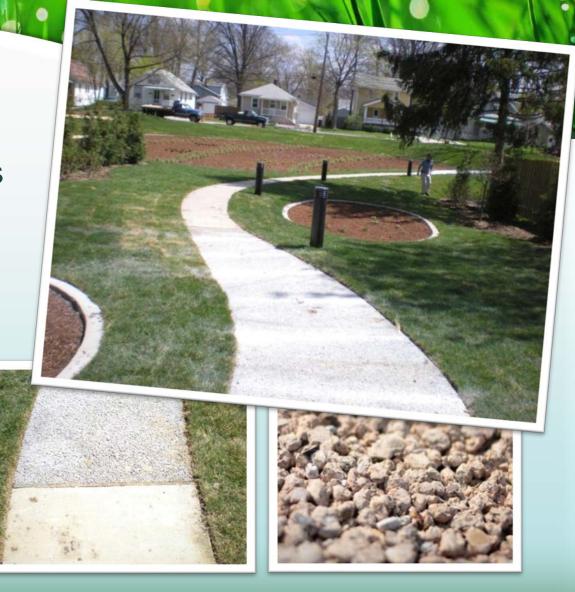




Finishing Touches

- Pervious Sidewalk
- Low lighting bollards
- Sod
- Mulch







### **Open for Business**

- Opened April 25, 2008
- Arbor Day Celebration
- Planted Swamp Oak tree
- School and EPA visits





Summer 2014

- Low maintenance
- Refresh mulch as needed
- Remove invasive plants
- No need to water









### Fall 2014

- Blooming year round
- Storm water management
- Storm water BMP
- No issues with 2014 storms









### Lessons Learned Locally

- 1. Geotechnical reconnaissance is critical for success!
- 2. Maintenance is similar to other pocket parks in CF.
- 3. Public needs involved early and often.
- 4. Green Infrastructure helps us with stormwater management.



### **Lessons Learned Nationally**

- 1. Floodplain Management and Stormwater Management are intimately connected.
- 2. Resiliency Strategies should connect to our local infrastructure (streams and rivers)
- 3. Green Infrastructure can be a cost-effective solution for flooding and stormwater management.



## Questions?

#### **Contact Information**

#### **City of Cuyahoga Falls**

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Resource: Build Green Infrastructure to Manage Flood Risk

http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/climate\_res\_flooding.cfm