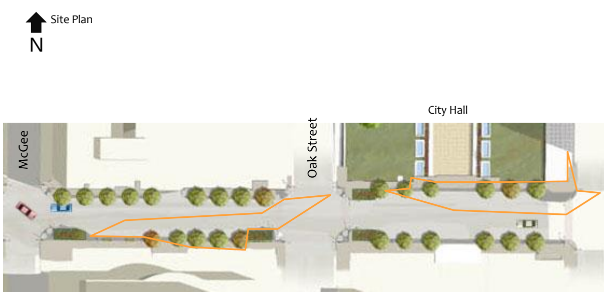


6,700 SF
Watershed

7,700 SF
Watershed

City Hall Watershed

6.1 cups of sediment

6.34 lbs

McGee Watershed

12 cups of sediment

9.93 lbs

Sample Date: 2/5/12
Sample Date: 3/4/12

Lincoln, Nebraska

1st Ring Suburb

Downtown

40-67 Cups per acre per month
41-55 Pounds per acre per month

480-804 Cups per acre per year
492-667 Pounds per acre per year

City of Lincoln, Nebraska
75 Square Miles
If 30% is paved

____________________per year

Of Sediment and Pollutants

So what is the Cost?

To our streams

To our infrastructure

To clean out plugged up manholes
To vacuum out all the pipes
To remove all the trash

"In the 1930s, the federal government gave cities 75 cents of every dollar they needed to build water and sewer systems. Today, we get pennies on the dollar. The result? Leaking pipes, falling equipment, wasteful systems … at a time when waste means disaster."
- Atlanta Mayor Sidney Franklin

the cost of replacement

Louisville, KY - $500 Million
Nashville, TV - $1.3 Billion
Cincinnati, OH - $1.5 Billion
Cleveland, OH - $1.6 Billion
Atlanta, GA - $3.0 Billion
Omaha, NE - $1.5 Billion
San Francisco, CA - $1.5 Billion
Los Angeles, CA - $2.0 Billion
New York, NY - $2.1 Billion
Portland, OR - $1.4 Billion
Kansas City, MO - $4.5 Billion ($2.4 Billion for stormwater alone)

replacing and expanding the current model is not viable

TRANSFORMATION

Street and sidewalk areas alone can represent up to 70% of impervious surfaces in urban environments. They are major runoff generators.

from liabilities to landscape infrastructure systems that

- solve stormwater management challenges
- reduce infrastructure costs
- increase surrounding property values

Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)

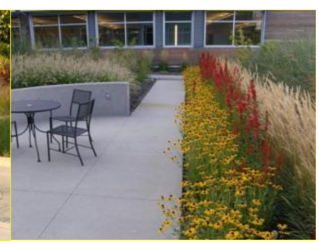
Why Are They Important?

Let's Consider What Happens To Stormwater

When We Change the Landscape . . .

So, Why Stormwater BMPs?

Integrate Stormwater into the Landscape
Restore Ecological Function
Turn Problems into Beauty



Photos: Assassi, David Dods

Research

USGBC Stormwater Research Project

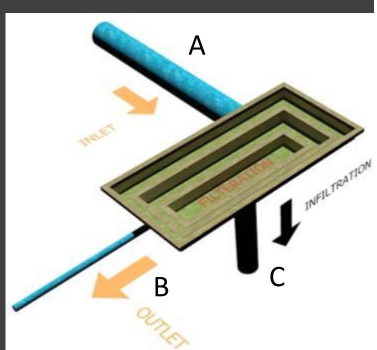
- Promote BMPs
- Raise Awareness of What is Possible
- Understand How Design and Site Features Affect Performance

Research Concepts

Storm Water Monitoring

- **Quality and Quantity of runoff is measured at both the Inflow (A) & Outflow (B) of Stormwater BMP's.**
- **Results from the outflow are compared to the results from the inflow, showing the degree of improved water quality and quantity (C).**

A – B = C



Testing and Equipment

- **Teledyne ISCO 6712 Portable Samplers**
  - Monitors flow and takes samples of runoff for lab quality tests.
  - Flow Measured by Bubble Tube and logged into the ISCO computer.

Photo: Jim Schuessler

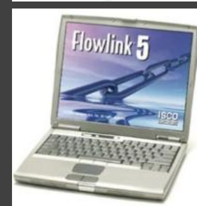
Testing and Equipment

- **Infiltration Testing**
  - Piezometer: Measures and logs water level in detention area.

Photo: Jim Schuessler

Testing and Equipment

- **Onset Data Logging Rain Gauge (Rooftop Tipping Bucket)**
  - Monitors Rainfall Intensity
  - Rainfall Quantity Measurements and Logging
  - Total Volumes
- **Software**
  - Flow Link (ISCO)
  - HOBOware (Tipping Bucket & Piezometer)



Testing and Equipment

- **Soil Sampling**
  - Test Particle Size Distribution
  - pH
  - Zinc
  - Organic Mater
- **Soil Moisture**

Photo: Jim Schuessler

Data Collection

- **Properties Tested**
  - Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
  - Total Nitrogen (TN)
  - Total Phosphorus (TP)
  - Zinc (Zn)
  - Chloride (Cl)
  - Sulfate (S)
  - pH
  - Electrical Conductivity (EC µS)
  - Fecal Coliforms (Ecoli)

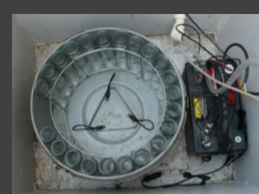
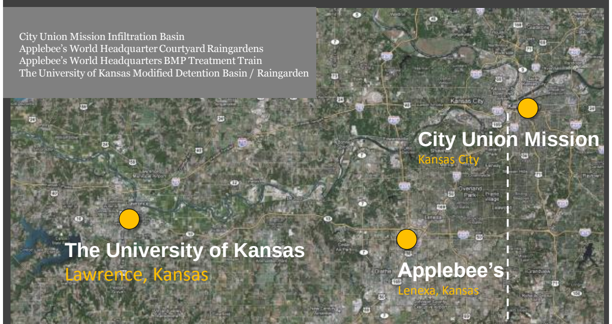


Photo: Jim Schuessler

Selected Sites

4 BMP Sites, 3 Locations
Urban, Suburban, and Small Community

City Union Mission Infiltration Basin
Applebee's World Headquarter Courtyard Raingardens
Applebee's World Headquarters BMP Treatment Train
The University of Kansas Modified Detention Basin / Raingarden



Monitoring Site #1

City Union Mission, Infiltration Basins
Completed 2008

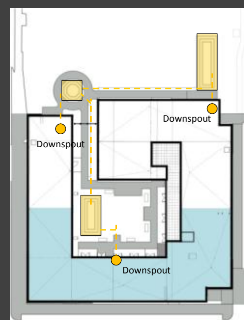
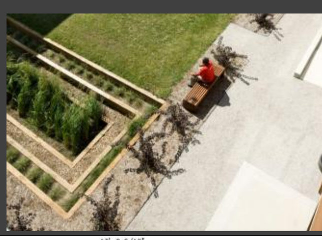


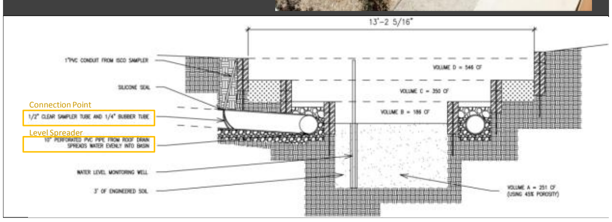
Photo: © Assassi

Infiltration Basin

Section

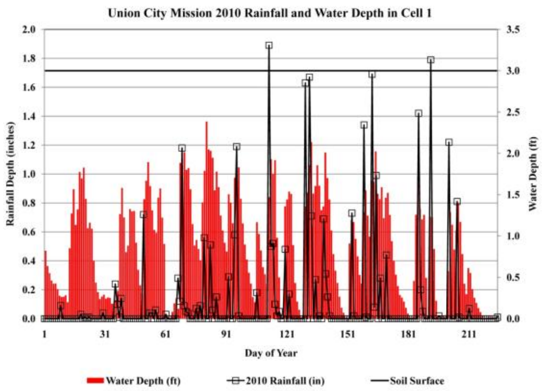
- Inlet Pipe
- Level Spreader
- 3' Engineered Soil
- 787 CF

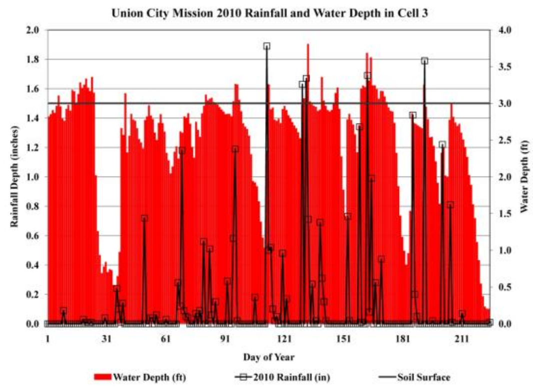




City Union Mission Cell No. 1				
Event	Date	Rain Depth (in)	Rain Depth (ft)	Flow Volume (ft^3)
1	3/24/10	0.56	0.047	327
	3/27/10	0.57	0.048	333
2	4/2/10	0.29	0.024	169
	4/6/10	0.58	0.048	338
	4/6/10	1.19	0.099	694
3	4/22/10	1.89	0.158	1103
	4/24/10	0.50	0.042	292
	4/24/10	0.52	0.043	303
4	5/10/10	1.63	0.136	951
	5/12/10	1.67	0.139	974
	5/13/10	0.71	0.059	414
	5/19/10	0.69	0.058	403
5	6/2/10	0.73	0.061	426
6	6/8/10	1.34	0.112	782
7	6/12/10	1.69	0.141	986
	6/14/10	0.99	0.083	578
8	7/5/10	1.42	0.118	828
9	7/11/10	1.79	0.149	1044
10	7/20/10	1.22	0.102	712
	7/24/10	0.81	0.068	473

According to this calculation we should have had standing water on 9 of 20 sampling events (with overflows on 5 of 20).

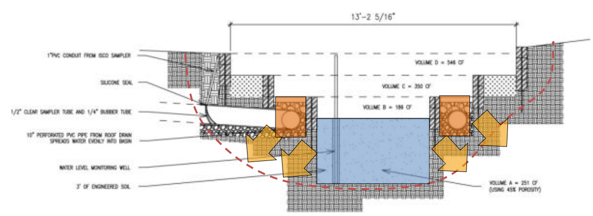




Root Growth

- Cordgrass roots reach 30 inches deep.

Photo: Barnes



Findings

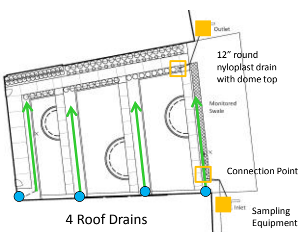
City Union Mission, Infiltration Basins

- **Site Characterization**
- **Plant Root Benefits**
- **Cost**

Monitoring Site #2

Applebee's Courtyard, Raingardens (Completed December 2007)

Photo: © Assassi



Typical Downspout

Equipment Attachment

Outlet Structure

Photo: Jim Schuessler

Water Quality

- **Modest pollutant removal**
  56% Reduction of TN
  50% Reduction of TP
- **Exported some constituents**

Applebee's Courtyard "In"											
Rain Event	Event	Location	Precip	TN ppm	TP ppm	Zn ppm	Cl ppm	S ppm	pH	EC µS	TSS
5/15/2009		First Flush	1.01	3.91	0.11	0.11	5.46	ND	6.8	85	11
6/15/2009		First Flush	1.47	5.3	0.06	0.14	2.94	1.00	6.8	74	19
6/27/2009	1	First Flush	0.48	4.33	1.07	0.02	ND	ND	6.8	46	97
4/2/2010			0.43	No Sample							
5/12/2010	3		0.58	No Sample							
5/26/2010	4	First Flush	0.34	1.14	0.06	ND	0.23	0.24	7.33	23	43
5/26/2010		First Flush	0.34	1.54	0.07	ND	0.15	0.72	7.40	46	68
6/2/2010	5	First Flush	0.49	1.46	0.06	ND	0.15	0.31	7.38	25	4
6/8/2010	6	First Flush	1.60	1.26	0.04	ND	0.19	0.48	7.29	20	20
6/14/2010		Bottle 1	1.31	No Sample							
6/14/2011	7	Composite	1.31	0.71	0.04	ND	0.15	ND	7.00	18	36
6/14/2011		First Flush	1.31	0.69	0.06	ND	0.15	ND	7.25	13	60

Applebee's Courtyard "Out"											
Rain Event	Event	Location	Precip	TN ppm	TP ppm	Zn ppm	Cl ppm	S ppm	pH	EC µS	TSS
6/27/2009	1	First Flush	0.48	1.39	0.06	0.08	0.77	1.87	7.2	95	112
5/10/2010	2		1.06	No Sample							
5/12/2010	3	First Flush	0.58	1.03	0.10	0.04	13.70	1.53	7.28	73	48
5/13/2010			0.88	No Sample							
5/26/2010	4	First Flush	0.34	2.09	0.10	0.02	1.74	1.74	7.40	72	116
6/2/2010	5	Composite	0.49	1.43	0.08	ND	1.33	2.35	7.72	73	44
6/2/2010		First Flush	0.49	1.43	0.08	ND	0.37	1.07	7.73	52	16
6/8/2010	6	First Flush	1.60	0.96	0.04	0.02	0.21	2.90	7.92	115	72
6/8/2010		First Flush	1.60	1.53	0.07	ND	0.78	1.67	7.42	76	48
6/14/2010			1.31	No Sample							
6/14/2010	7	Composite	1.31	1.12	0.05	ND	0.23	0.94	7.44	79	60

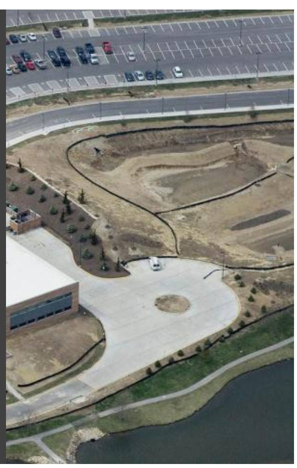
Findings

- **Undersized for Larger Storm Events**
- **Distribution of Flows**

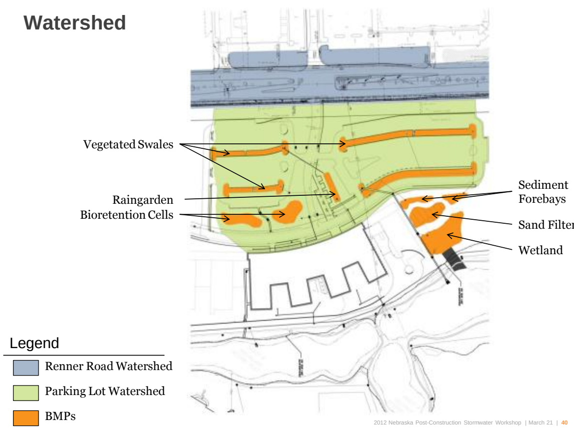
Photo: Jim Schuessler

Monitoring Site #3

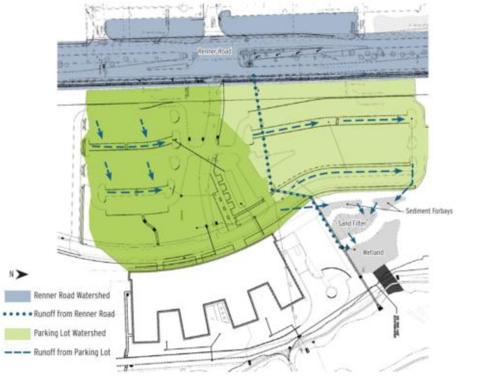
Applebee's Treatment Train
Sand Filter and Sediment Forebays Completed 2008
Wetland Planted Fall 2009



Watershed



Water Flow Diagram



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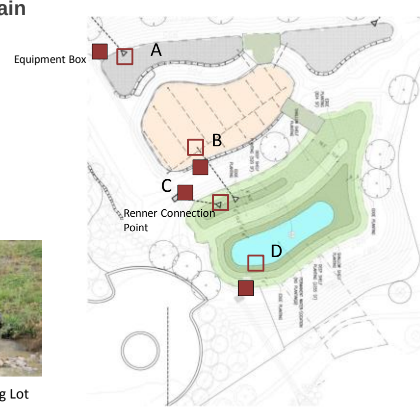
Treatment Train



30" Inlet from Parking Lot

Sand filter w/ Sediment Forebay

Photos: Jim Schuessler

Wetland

½ Acre

- **Sand Filter Runoff**
- **First Flush from Renner Road**

Photos: Jim Schuessler

Water Quality

Sand Filter and Sediment Forebay

- **Removal**
  Average of 117 mg/l of TSS
  Reduction of TN and TP
- **Compared to Renner Runoff**
  Better Water Quality
  (except Chloride and Sulfur)

Applebee's Sand Filter "In"											
Rain Event	Event	Note	Precip	TN ppm	TP ppm	Zn ppm	Cl ppm	S ppm	pH	EC µS	TSS
6/27/2009		First Flush	0.48	3.17	0.29	0.04	42.95	16.26	7.4	315	47
9/21/2009		First Flush	0.97	5.02	0.32	0.09	21.37	11.57	7.3	282	45
4/2/2010			0.43	No Sample							
4/23/2010	2	First Flush	0.46	1.10	0.07	ND	62.40	15.78	7.36	348	116
4/23/2010		First Flush	0.46	1.10	0.07	ND	112.70	13.61	7.41	449	48
4/24/2010	3	First Flush	0.47	2.37	0.05	0.02	148.30	28.92	7.14	654	48
5/10/2010	4	First Flush	1.06	3.53	0.12	0.02	143.40	32.62	7.62	695	160
5/10/2010		First Flush	1.06	1.63	0.07	ND	64.30	11.23	7.51	312	172
5/12/2010	5	First Flush	0.58	1.13	0.05	ND	47.90	9.26	7.51	267	444
5/13/2010			0.88	No Sample							
5/15/2010			0.35	No Sample							
5/19/2010	6	First Flush	0.9	1.12	0.02	0.02	100.50	18.25	7.43	489	90
5/20/2010	7	First Flush	0.26	2.07	0.27	ND	22.10	4.19	7.21	149	480
5/26/2010	8	First Flush	0.34	2.99	0.24	ND	26.53	19.72	7.79	337	168
6/1/2010	9	First Flush	0.16	2.09	0.13	ND	12.87	7.70	8.02	201	196
6/2/2010	10	First Flush	0.49	3.69	0.23	ND	57.57	25.38	8.28	499	136
6/2/2010		Bottle 6	0.49	2.73	0.36	ND	48.25	7.05	8.17	235	480
6/8/2010	11	First Flush	1.60	3.02	0.10	ND	20.73	15.12	7.90	514	128
6/8/2010		First Flush	1.60	2.43	0.50	ND	40.47	8.44	7.92	257	752
6/14/2010			1.31	No Sample							
6/14/2010			1.31	No Sample							
7/11/2010			0.85	No Sample							
7/11/2010			0.85	No Sample							
7/16/2010	12	First Flush	0.7	0.97	0.04	ND	2.70	0.33	7.55	18	32
7/16/2010			0.7	No Sample							
7/20/2010		First Flush	0.83	0.75	0.03	ND	2.60	0.30	7.33	18	40

Applebee's Sand Filter "Out"											
Rain Event	Event	Notes	Precip	TN ppm	TP ppm	Zn ppm	Cl ppm	S ppm	pH	EC µS	TSS
6/27/2009		First Flush	0.48	2.92	0.07	0	63.92	17.57	7.5	442	12
4/2/2010	1	First Flush	0.43	3.77	0.22	ND	208.00	56.87	7.52	940	80
4/23/2010	2	First Flush	0.46	0.56	0.06	ND	91.20	9.85	7.42	361	20
4/23/2010			0.46	No Sample							
4/24/2010	3		0.47	No Sample							
5/10/2010	4	First Flush	1.06	0.65	0.06	0.01	81.30	9.16	7.37	343	108
5/12/2010	5		0.58	No Sample							
5/26/2010	8	First Flush	0.34	3.46	0.06	ND	631.90	69.06	7.85	2590	24
5/26/2010	8	Composite	0.34	1.62	0.07	ND	97.96	16.41	7.54	496	36
5/26/2010		First Flush	0.34	1.98	0.09	ND	118.36	18.66	7.62	578	72
6/2/2010	10	First Flush	0.49	1.29	0.09	ND	59.44	10.78	8.06	343	44
6/8/2010	11	First Flush	1.60	1.36	0.08	ND	68.76	14.69	8.08	489	60
7/11/2010			0.85	No Sample							
7/11/2010			0.85	No Sample							
7/16/2010			0.7	No Sample							
7/16/2010			0.7	No Sample							
7/20/2010	13	Grabbed	0.83	1.13	0.09	ND	42.30	8.87	7.46	324	15

Water Quality

Wetland

- **Poor Performance**
  Unstabilized spillway
  Newly planted vegetation
  Water fowl

Applebee's Wetland												
Rain Event	Event	Notes	Precip	TN ppm	TP ppm	Zn ppm	Cl ppm	S ppm	pH	EC µS	TSS	EColi
4/22/2010	1	Composite	1.28	1.37	0.08	ND	308.30	31.14	7.44	1040	52	0
4/24/2010	2	Composite	0.47	1.47	0.07	ND	166.80	23.46	7.32	712	48	0
4/30/2010	3	First Flush	0.40	1.87	0.04	ND	362.50	49.61	7.53	139	96	8
5/10/2010	4	First Flush #9	1.06	2.57	0.10	ND	306.80	44.47	7.70	1180	96	10
5/12 - 5/13			0.58	No Sample								
5/19/2010	5	Composite	0.90	2.38	0.05	ND	262.90	38.33	7.55	109	116	25
5/26/2010	6	Composite	0.34	2.57	0.35	ND	109.07	21.69	7.67	596	688	1921
5/26/2010	6	First Flush #1	0.34	5.03	1.28	ND	134.94	27.99	7.80	720	2552	3842
6/1/2010	7	First Flush #1	0.16	2.69	0.28	ND	67.32	14.61	8.04	429	420	2180
6/2/2010	8	Composite	0.49	1.79	0.18	ND	44.18	9.36	7.74	259	180	4045
6/2/2010		First Flush	0.49	2.09	0.14	ND	171.35	29.17	7.78	851	200	2757
6/8/2010	9	Grab Sample	1.60	0.97	0.12	ND	101.85	10.56	8.18	326	188	1659

Findings

Applebee's Treatment Train

- **Success of Sand Filter**
- **Wetland Performance**
- **Calcium Chloride**
- **Renner Road**

Photos: Jim Schuessler

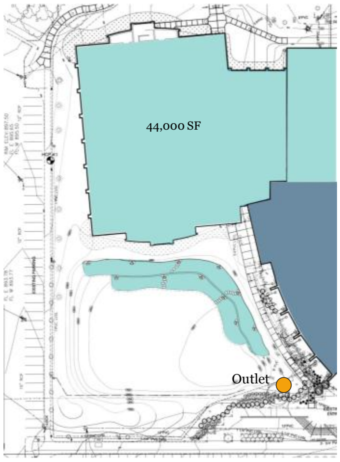
Monitoring Site #4

The University of Kansas, Modified Detention Basin / Raingarden

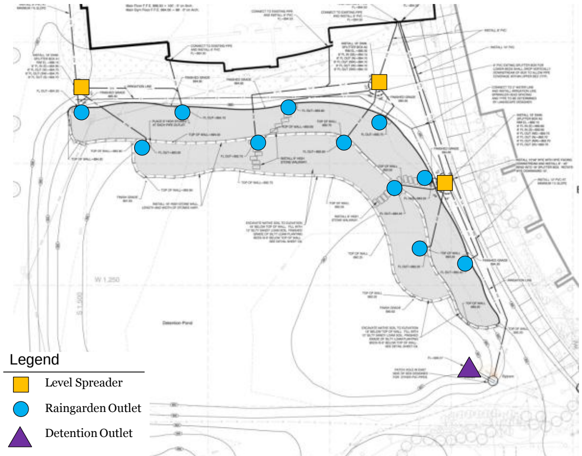
Planted Spring 2008

Photo: Jim Schuessler

Watershed

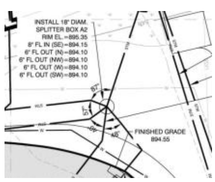


Legend
- Raingarden Watershed
- Roof Watershed (Control Area)



Legend
- Level Spreader
- Raingarden Outlet
- Detention Outlet

Level Spreader

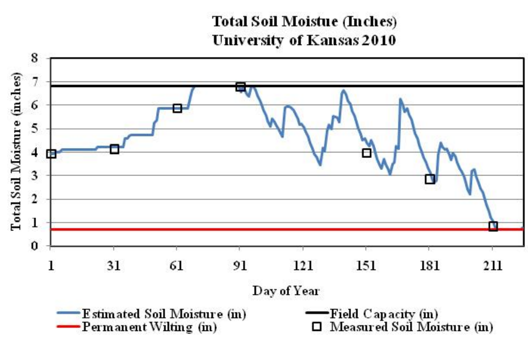


Manhole with Multiple Outlets

Outlet into Raingarden

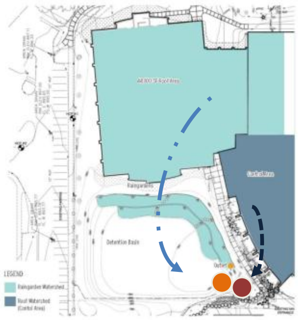
1st Growing Season

2nd Growing Season



Time to Recorded Runoff

- **1 hr, 20 min Longer Through Rain Garden**



Findings

The University of Kansas, Modified Detention Basin / Raingarden

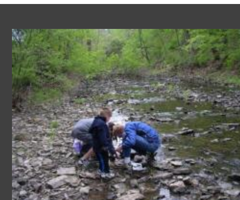
- **Time**
- **Soil Moisture**

Photo: Jim Schuessler

10 Important Takeaways

1) Preserve the Existing Landscape
- It is easier to preserve the landscape than to rebuild it

2) Development Significantly Disturbs Site Soils
- Construction causes loss of plants, topsoil, and soil structure
- Stabilize sites before finishing BMPs. Erosion is the enemy of BMPs.
- Restore site soils to promote healthy plants



Photos: David Dods

10 Important Takeaways

3) Site Characterization Informs Design
- Soil type and compaction
- Fill material
- Depth to bedrock and groundwater

4) Size is Important. Properly Sized BMPs:
- More effectively remove pollutants
- Convey large storms without erosion

Photo: © Assassi

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10 Important Takeaways

5) Learning from Mother Nature (1): Distributed Systems
- Distributed systems are less prone to overall failure if one part has problems

6) Learning from Mother Nature (2): Diversity
- Diverse systems are more resilient than monocultures
- If you lose one plant, the entire system doesn't fail

Photos: Jim Schueseler, David Dods

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10 Important Takeaways

7) Plant Material is Important
- Plants promote infiltration, prevent erosion, remove pollutants, and build soil
- Match plants to moisture zones in the garden

8) Keep Designs Simple
- The more complex the system, the more difficult to build and maintain
- This is especially important if BMPs are new to the construction industry

Photo: David Dods, Jim Schuessler

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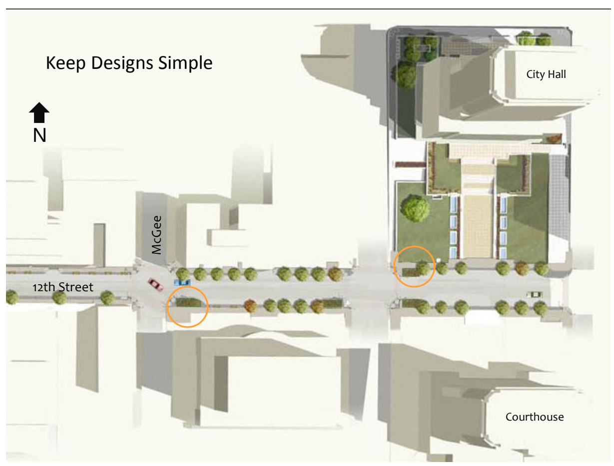

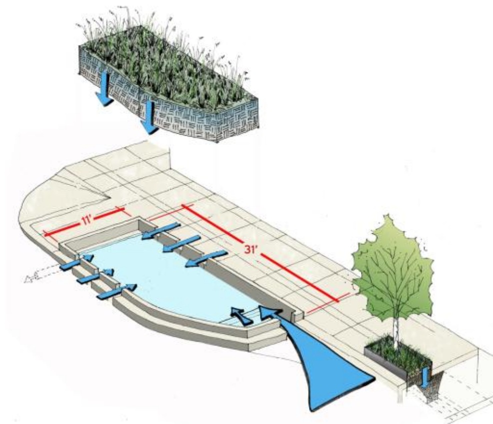

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8) Keep Designs Simple

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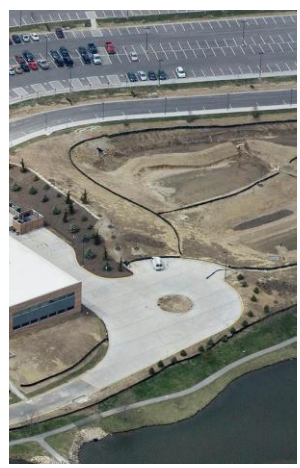

10 Important Takeaways

9) Low Cost Can Still be Effective

10) Stormwater Management Can be Beautiful

Photo: David Dods, Assassi

Photo: © Assassi

Thank You

Jim Schuessler
BNIM
Kansas City, MO
816.783.1608
jschuessler@bnim.com

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