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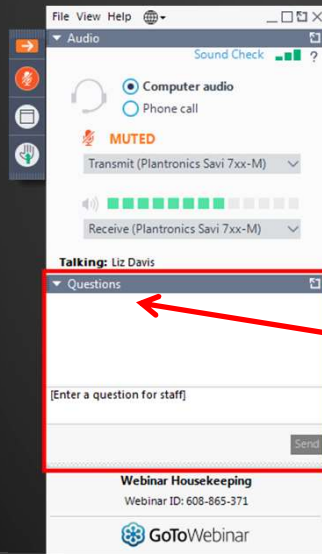
**Green Infrastructure
Life Cycle:
Performance, Costs and Maintenance**

*Thursday, July 25, 2019
1:00 - 3:00 PM ET*

The Water Environment Federation logo is located in the bottom right corner of the slide. It features the same white stylized 'W' icon and text as seen in the first slide.

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How to Participate Today



- Audio Modes
 - Listen using Mic & Speakers
 - Or, select “Use Telephone” and dial the conference (please remember long distance phone charges apply).
- Submit your questions using the Questions pane.
- A recording will be available for replay shortly after this webcast.



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Today's Moderator

Cindy Baumann



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Today's Speakers

- Nancy Ellwood
 - *Life Cycle Assessment of Public and Private Green Infrastructure in Cincinnati*
- Ryan Winston
 - *Permeable Pavement: How Design Affects Performance and Maintenance*
- Harry Zhang
 - *Overview of Stormwater Life Cycle Analysis and Green Infrastructure Co-Benefits Projects*
- Sybil Sharvelle
 - *Community-enabled Lifecycle Analysis of Stormwater Infrastructure Costs (CLASIC)*



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Nancy Ellwood



CDM Smith
Cincinnati, Ohio



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Life Cycle Assessment of Public and Private Green Infrastructure in Cincinnati

An Evaluation of Long-Term Sustainability
of Urban Green Infrastructure



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Overview

- Study description, goals, & approach
- Study area and projects
- Findings - Comparisons over time by green infrastructure (GI) types
- Conclusions



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Study Description



- Periodic, observational assessment of urban GI condition over time
- Observe multiple GI practice types in multiple settings to provide perspective

Study Goals: 4 Key Questions

- Are GI practices “surviving” long enough to perform as designed?
- Does GI type or setting impact long-term viability?
- Can typical (and atypical) sources of post-construction failure be identified?
- Are observational assessments a useful tool in performing GI Life Cycle analyses?

Study Approach



- Identify GI installations to be included
 - Wide array of GI practices
 - Small to large scale
 - Public and private property
- Document conditions of installed urban GI practices over time
 - Periodic site visits
 - Photo documentation

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Study Approach

“Failure” definition

Identified variances from the originally designed and installed system that either result in:

- Circumvention of runoff around/above/under the GI practice; and
- Inability to perform intended functions, such as infiltration, filtering or evapotranspiration



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Study Approach

- Identify signs of potential or actual failure
 - Broken/damaged/worn structures
 - Pooling/stagnant water
 - Erosion/workarounds
 - Displaced materials/blowouts
 - Stressed or missing vegetation
 - Invasive species encroachment
- Conduct interviews with site owner/caretaker when possible

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	✓
Materials	✓
Vegetation	✗

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Study Area



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Civic Garden Center

Site Characteristics

- Small scale
- Non-profit owner
- Sloped green roof

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	✓
Materials	✓
Vegetation	✓



Civic Garden Center

Site Characteristics

- Small scale
- Non-profit owner
- Bioswale -minimally amended soils

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	✓
Materials	✓
Vegetation	✓



Civic Garden Center

Site Characteristics

- Small scale
- Non-profit owner
- Bioswale - amended soils

2010



2018



Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	✓
Materials	✓
Vegetation	✓



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Oakley Square

Site Characteristics

- Small scale
- Public/Streetscape
- Rain Garden

2012



2018

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	✓
Materials	✓
Vegetation	✓



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Spring Grove Avenue

Site Characteristics

- Medium scale
- Public owner
- Streetscaping: bioswales

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	✓
Materials	✓
Vegetation	✓



Spring Grove Avenue

2018

Site Characteristics

- Medium scale
- Public owner
- Streetscaping: bioswales

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	✓
Materials	✓
Vegetation	✗



Missing plants not due to lack of maintenance ...

Clark Montessori School

Site Characteristics

- Medium scale
- Public owner
- Bioswales

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	✓
Materials	✗
Vegetation	✓



Mulch displacement



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Cincinnati State*

Site Characteristics

- Large scale
- Public owner
- Interconnected bioswales & pervious paving



*R. Mirizzi photographs 2010, 2014



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Cincinnati State

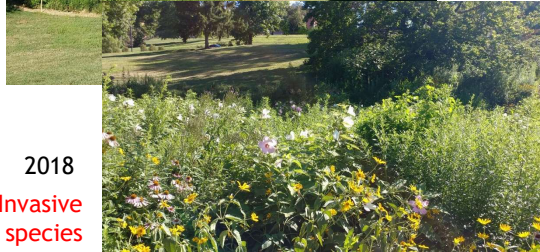
Site Characteristics

- Large scale
- Public owner
- Bioswale

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	✓
Materials	✗
Vegetation	✗



2018



2018
Invasive species

*Cincinnati State Technical & Community College



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Cincinnati State

Site Characteristics

- Large scale
- Public owner
- Biodetention retrofit

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	✓
Materials	✓
Vegetation	✓

2013



2014



2018

*Cincinnati State Technical & Community College



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Oakley Square

Site Characteristics

- Medium scale 2014
- Public owner
- Urban tree planters, porous concrete sidewalk

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	✓
Materials	✗ ✓
Vegetation	✓



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Civic Garden Center

Site Characteristics

- Small scale
- Non-profit owner
- Pervious paving

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	
Materials	✓
Vegetation	



Ponding issue!



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Civic Garden Center

Site Characteristics

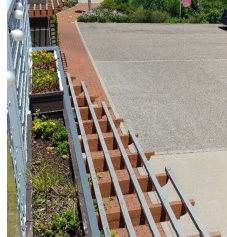
- Small scale
- Non-profit owner
- Porous concrete & asphalt

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	
Materials	✓
Vegetation	

2010



2014



2018



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Clark Montessori School

Site Characteristics

- Medium scale
- Public owner
- Porous concrete

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	✓
Materials	✓
Vegetation	

2013



2018



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Clark Montessori School

Site Characteristics

- Medium scale
- Public owner
- Pervious paving



Findings	
Structure	✘
Soil Condition	
Materials	✘
Vegetation	✘



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Clark Montessori School

Site Characteristics

- Medium scale
- Public owner
- Pervious paving



Cause of failure - siting

Findings	
Structure	✘
Soil Condition	
Materials	✘
Vegetation	✘



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Cincinnati State*

Site Characteristics

- Large scale
- Public owner
- Pervious pavers, porous asphalt & concrete, bioswales, rain gardens



*Cincinnati State Technical & Community College



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Cincinnati State

Site Characteristics

- Large scale
- Public owner
- Porous concrete

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	
Materials	✓
Vegetation	



2018
*Cincinnati State Technical & Community College



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Cincinnati State

Site Characteristics

- Large scale
- Public owner
- Pervious pavers

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	✗
Materials	✗
Vegetation	



2018

Localized sand accumulation, evidence of flow from upgradient roadway

*Cincinnati State Technical & Community College



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Cincinnati State

Site Characteristics

- Large scale
- Public owner
- Porous asphalt

Findings	
Structure	✓
Soil Condition	
Materials	✓
Vegetation	



2014

2018

*Cincinnati State Technical & Community College



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Conclusions

- Vegetated practices
 - Doing well in general
 - Biggest issue is invasive species (likely cause - lack of long-term maintenance plan)
 - Invasives do not affect performance - only appearance
- Pervious/porous paving
 - Porous asphalt is doing great everywhere
 - Porous concrete shows signs of some spalling but this seems to be self-limiting over time
 - Porous pavers do well if sited correctly

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Conclusions

- Urban GI practices seem to be proving viable over time
- Proper siting is critical for long-term success
- Long-term maintenance plans/funding are essential for all types of GI
- GI practices appear to have better longevity with motivated property owners
- While invasive species are an issue in some practices, this does not impact performance

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Conclusions

- Observational assessments are a quick and simple tool in evaluating the long-term viability of GI practices
- Can be used to pinpoint possible issues that may affect longevity & overall performance



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Questions?

Nancy Ellwood, CDM Smith

Email: ellwoodnk@cdmsmith.com

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Ryan Winston, PhD, P.E.

Assistant Professor

Department of Food, Agricultural, and Biological Engineering

Department of Civil, Environmental, and Geodetic Engineering

Core Faculty, Sustainability Institute

Ohio State University

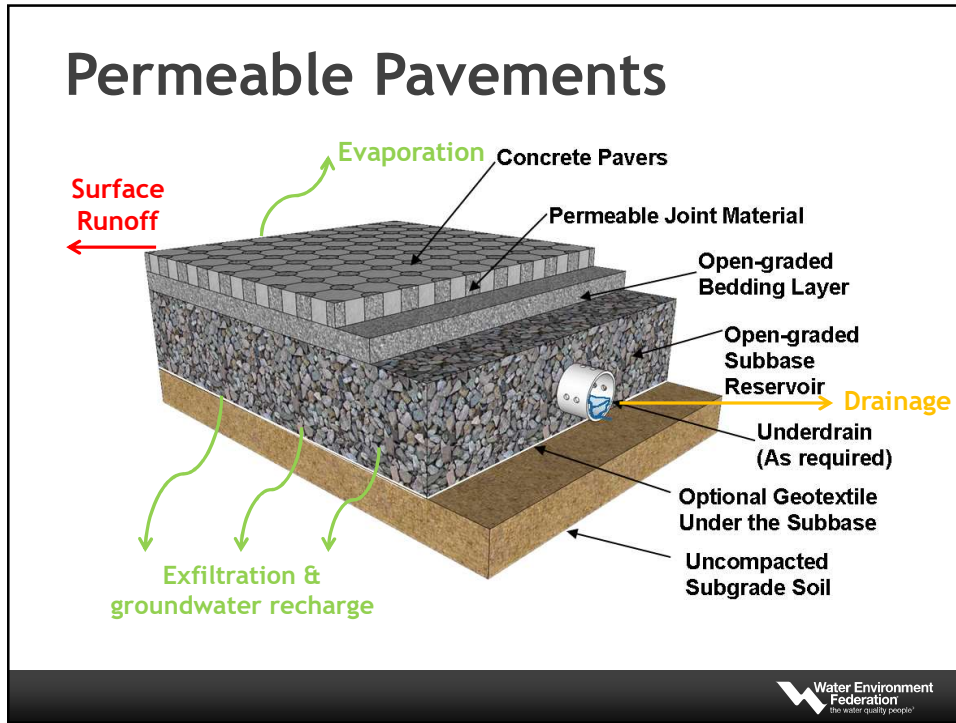


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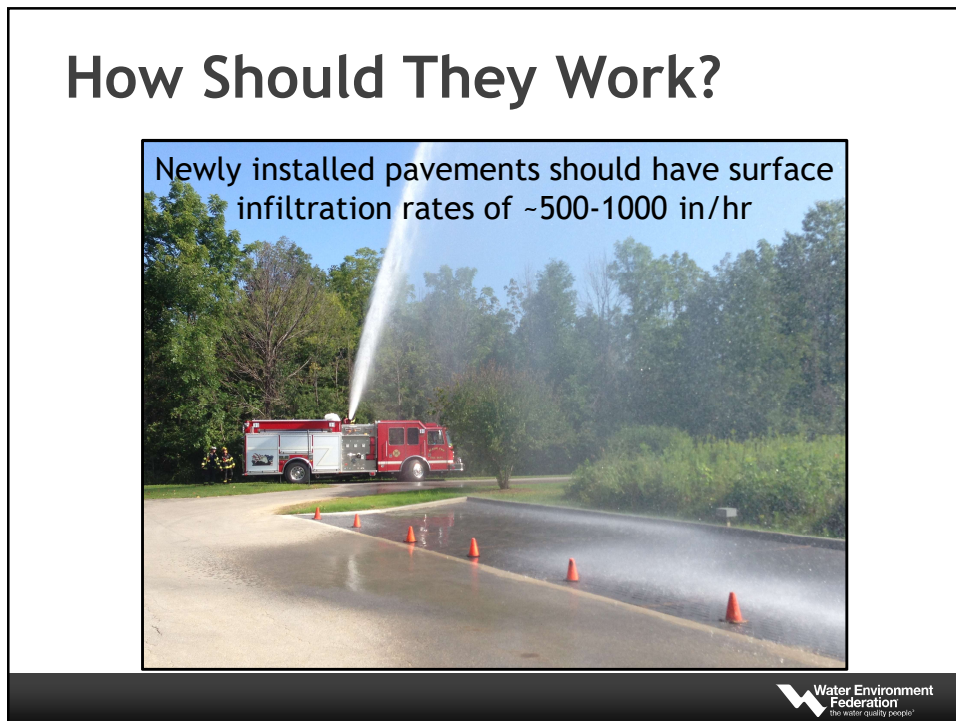
Permeable Pavement: How Design Affects Performance and Maintenance



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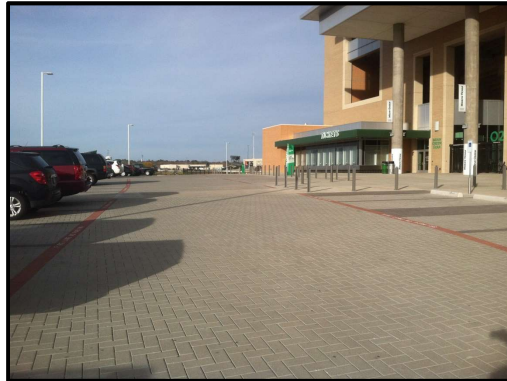


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Thus far....



...most research studies on permeable pavements that treat only direct rainfall

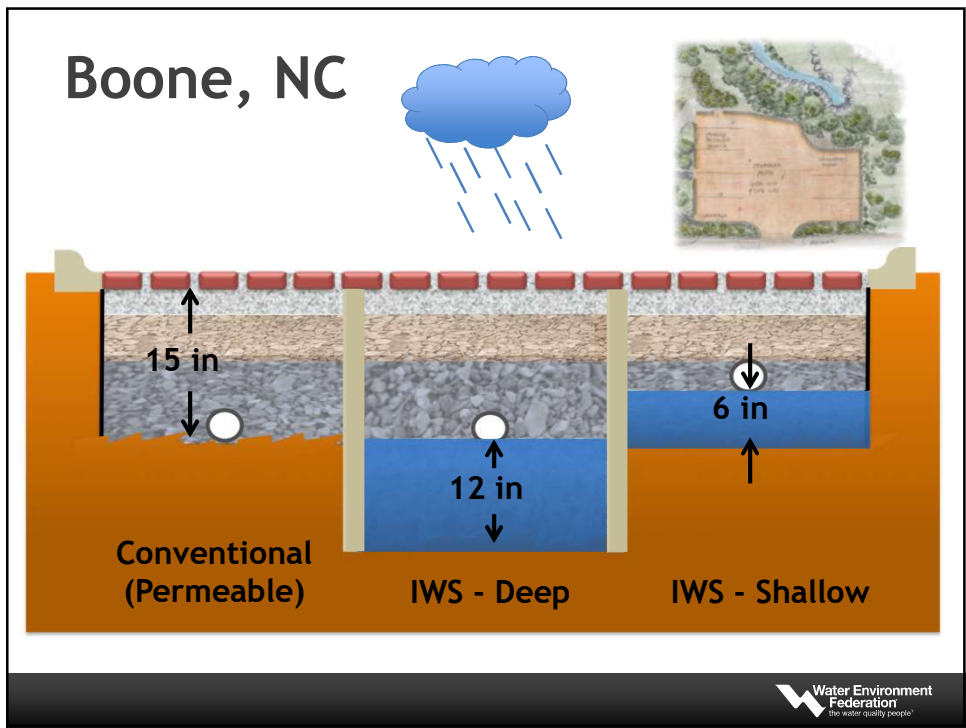
43

Permeable Pavements Treating Direct Rainfall

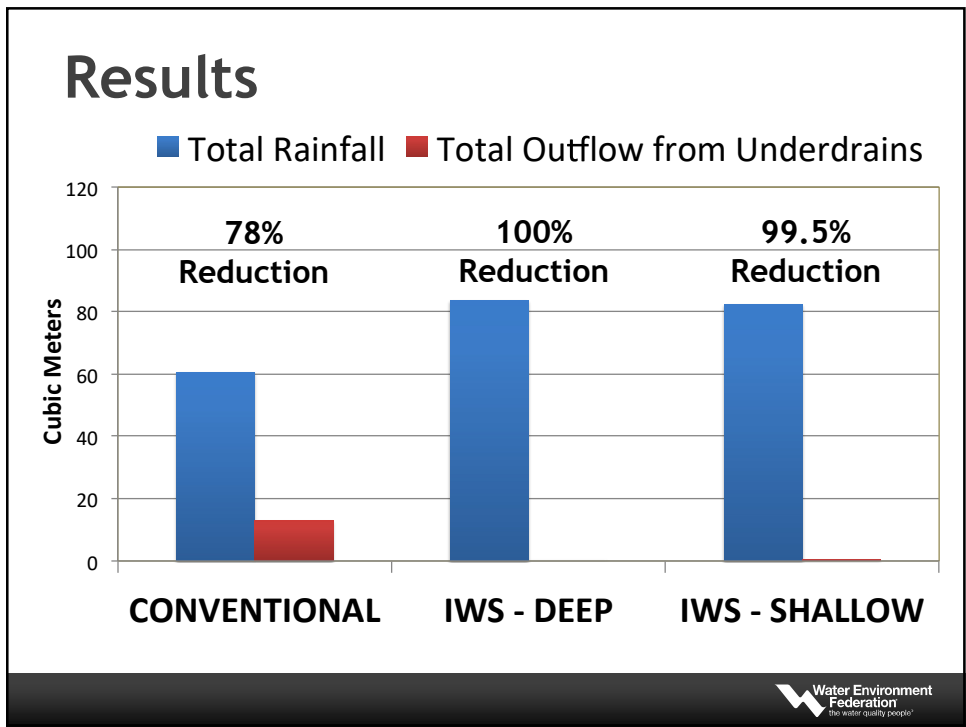
Site	Range	Mean CN	Median CN
Swansboro PICP	37–45	44	45
Kinston CGP	70–89	77	79
Omit Hurricane Floyd	66–93	73	69
Wilmington PC	77–89	80	89

- Bean et al. 2007, *J. Environmental Engineering*
- Impermeable CN = 98

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The “New” Standard Design

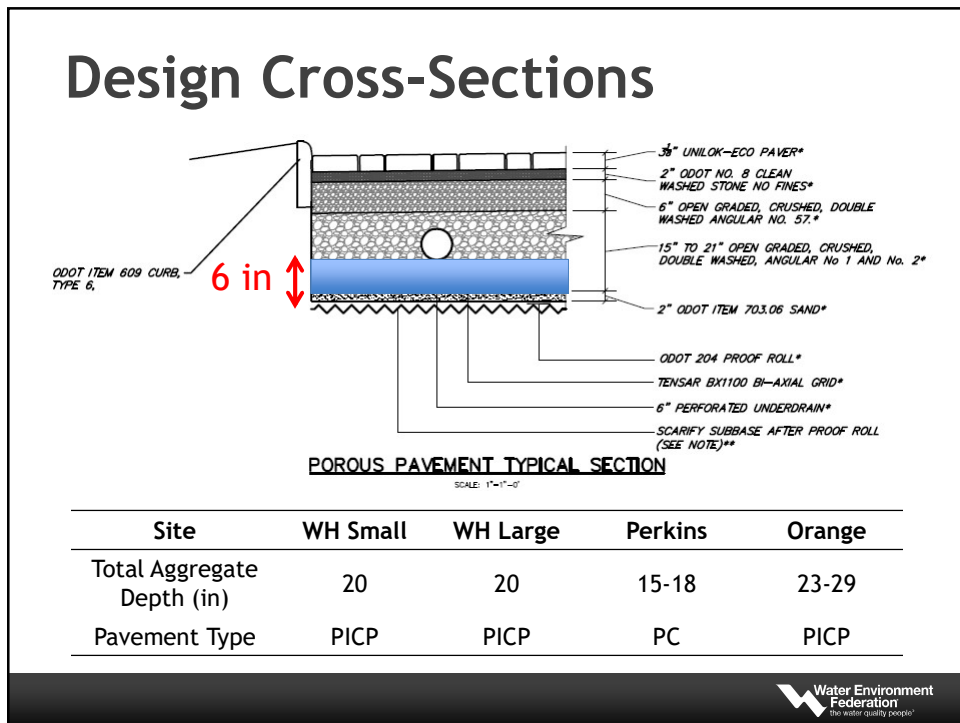


- 1.75:1 run-on ratio
- 2:1 max run-on allowed in Ohio

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Observed Storm Events

Site Name	Monitoring Period	Storm Events (#)	Total Rainfall (mm)	Median Rainfall Depth (mm)	Max Rainfall Depth (mm)
Perkins Township	April 2013 - Dec 2014	89	1281	8.9	65
Willoughby Hills	Oct 2013 - Dec 2014	79	1151	8.1	87
Orange Village	Oct 2013 - Dec 2014	61	789	8.1	89

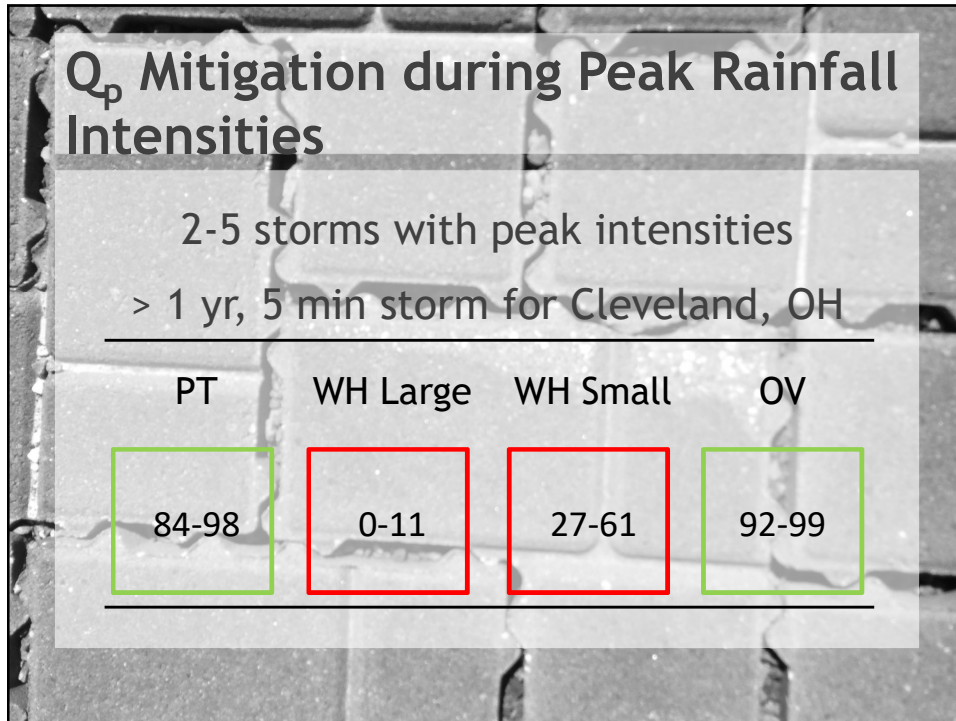
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Water Balance Summary

Site	Run-on Ratio	Drainage (%)	Surface Runoff (%)	Runoff Reduction (%)
PT	3.8	47	0	53
WH small	7.2	76	8	16
WH large	2.2	44	24	32
OV	0	1	0	99

Due to surface clogging

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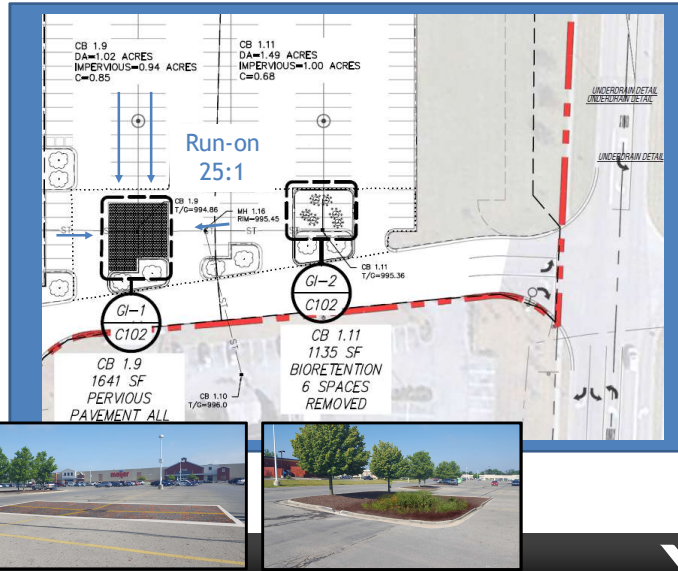


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Meijer Parking Lot Retrofit

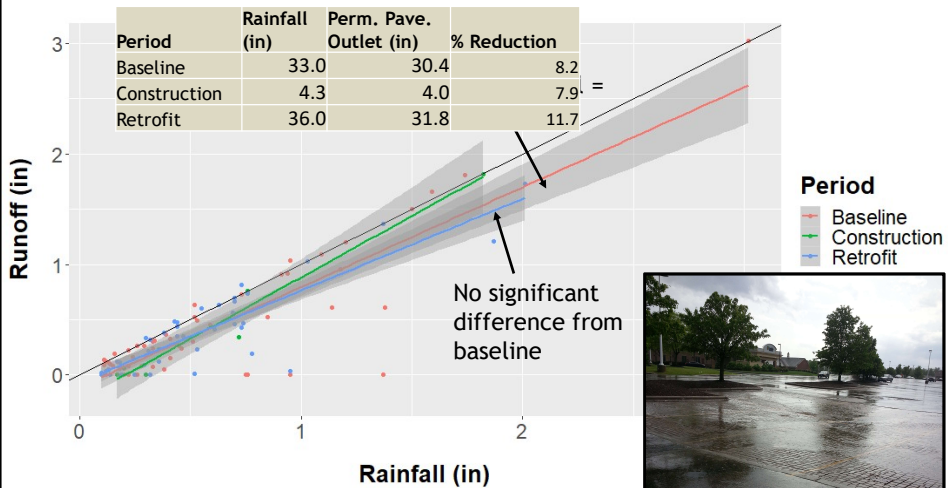


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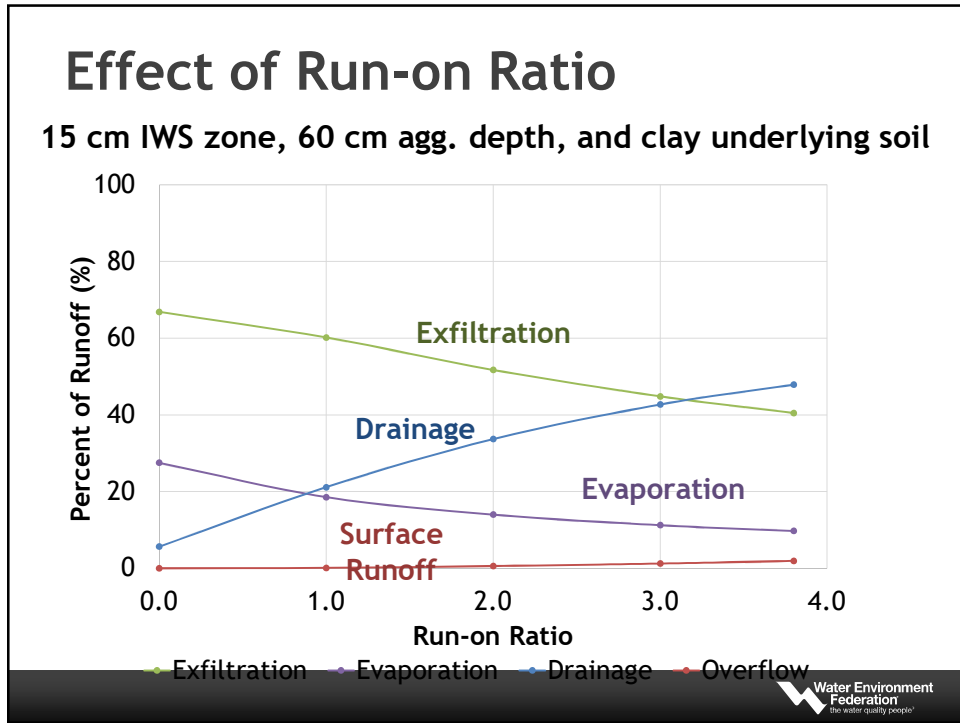
Runoff Volume Reduction

Permeable Pavement

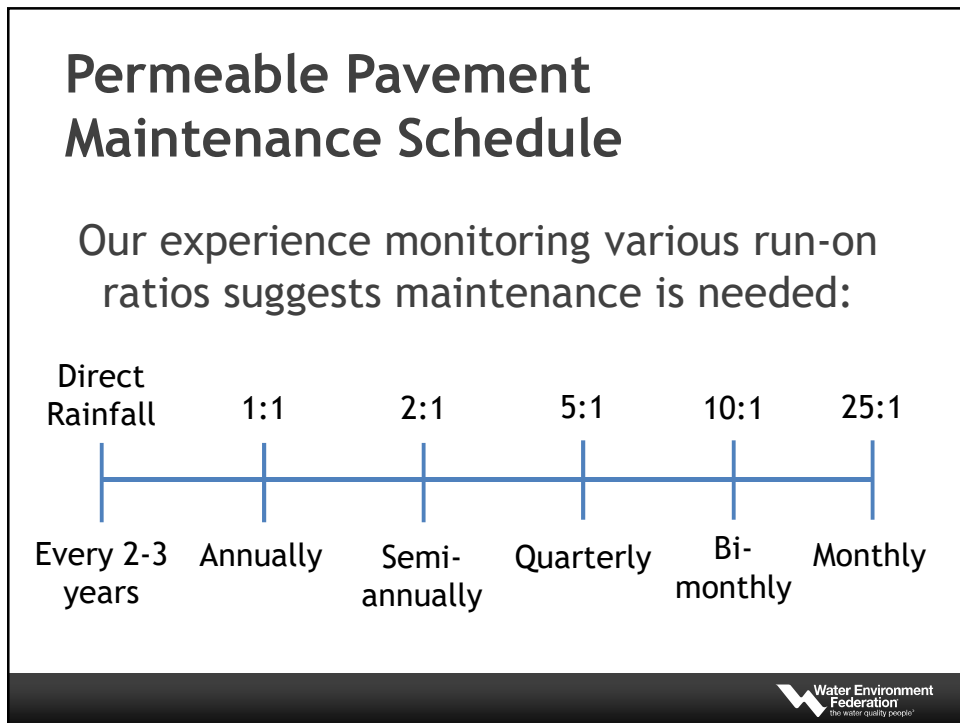
Period	Rainfall (in)	Perm. Pav. Outlet (in)	% Reduction
Baseline	33.0	30.4	8.2
Construction	4.3	4.0	7.9
Retrofit	36.0	31.8	11.7



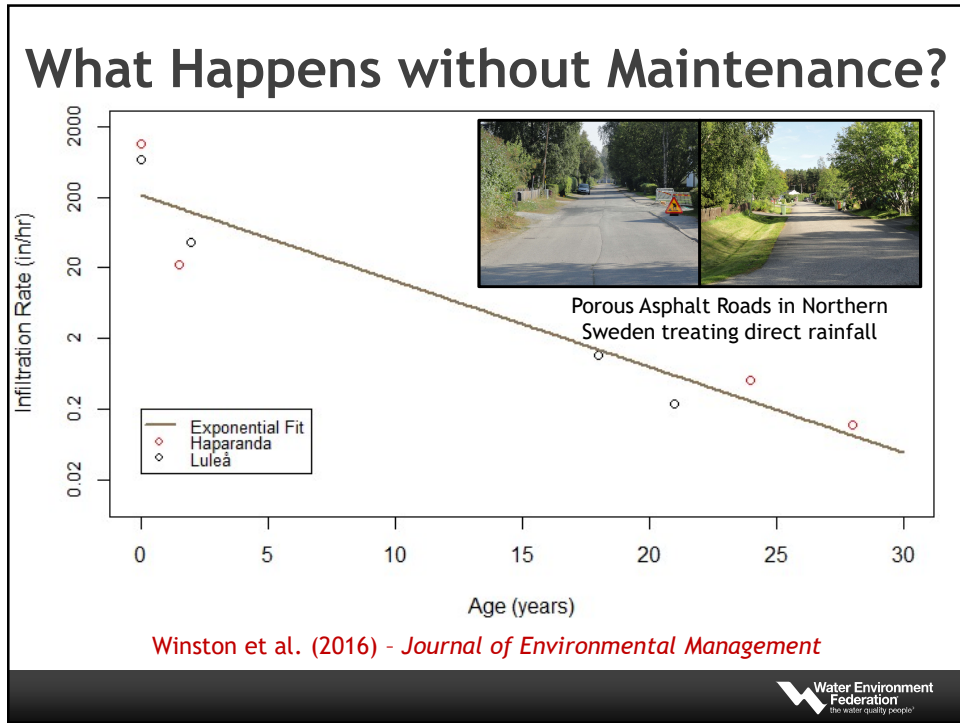
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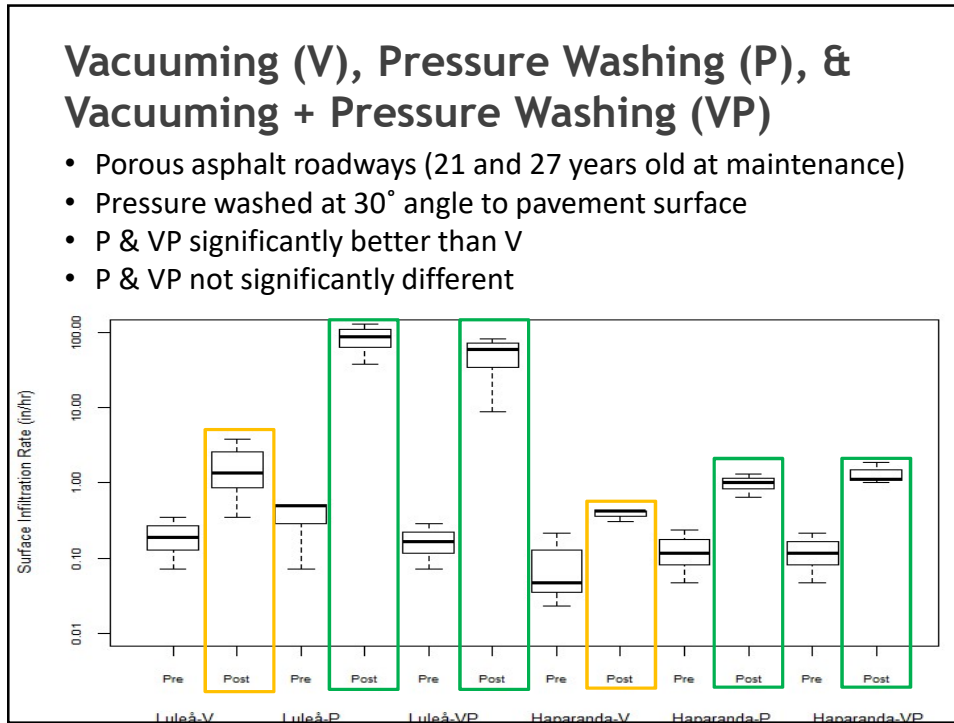
58



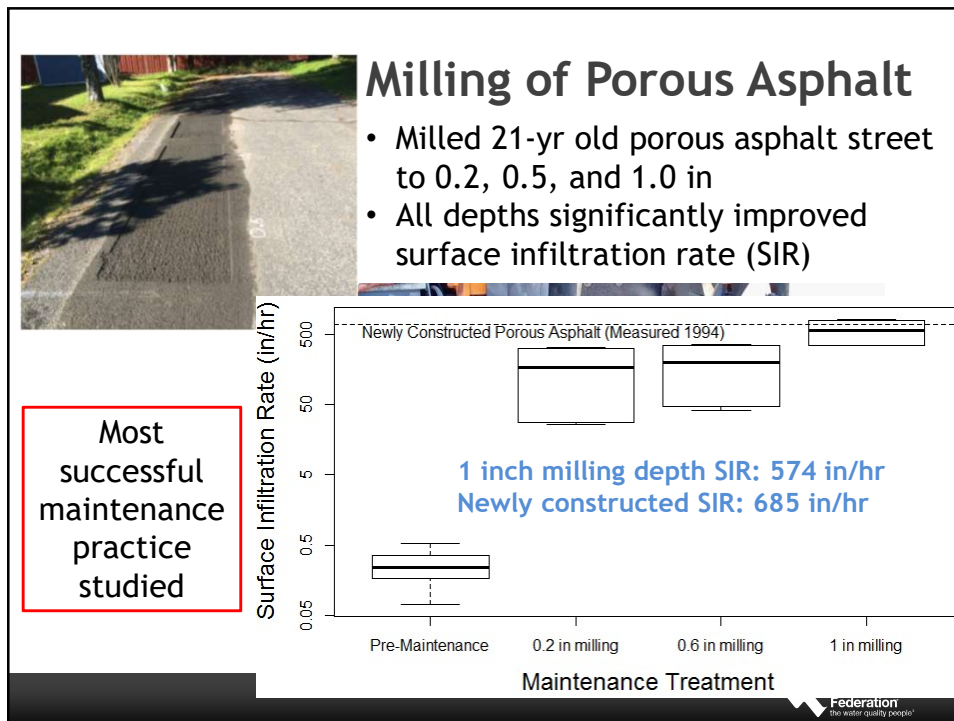
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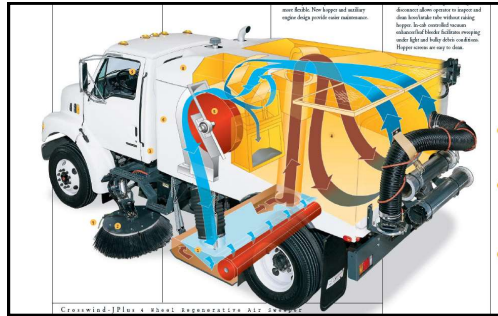
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Street Sweepers

Mechanical

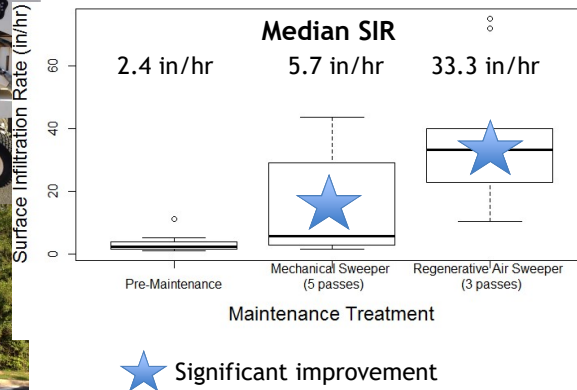


Regenerative Air



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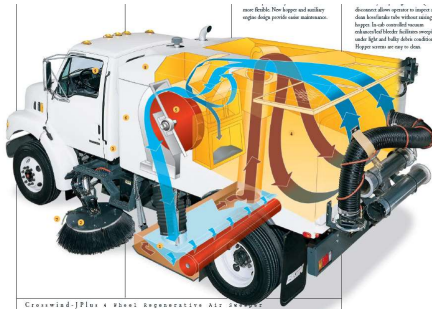
Mechanical vs. Regenerative Air Street Sweeper on PICP



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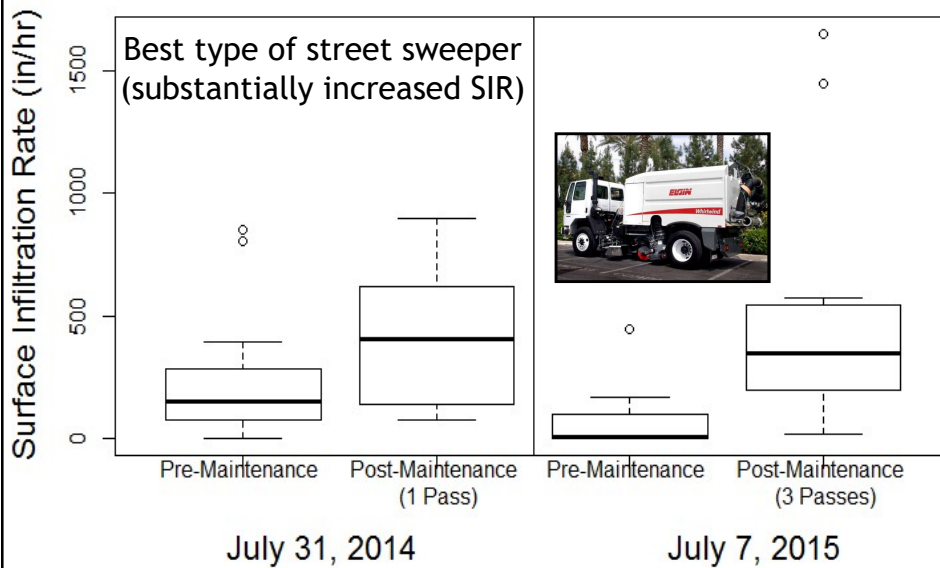
Preventative Maintenance

- Regenerative Air Street Sweeper good for preventative maintenance for:
 - PICP
 - Pervious Concrete
 - Pervious Asphalt
- May not work for restorative maintenance



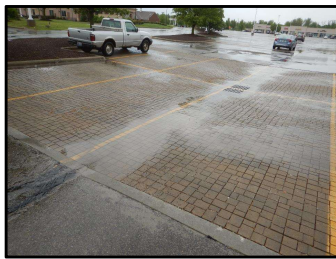
65

Vacuum Truck (PICP)



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Meijer Maintenance



- Quarterly testing at 6 locations
 - Inform maintenance intervals / type
 - Hot spots for clogging



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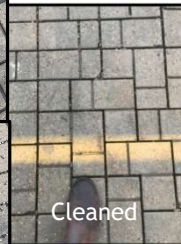
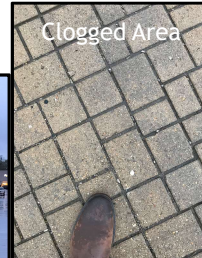
Meijer Maintenance

- Permeable pavement was 17 months old at time of maintenance
 - 25:1 run-on ratio
 - Moderately clogged (5-150 in/hr)
 - Performed April 25, 2019
 - 5-15 passes with regenerative air street sweeper



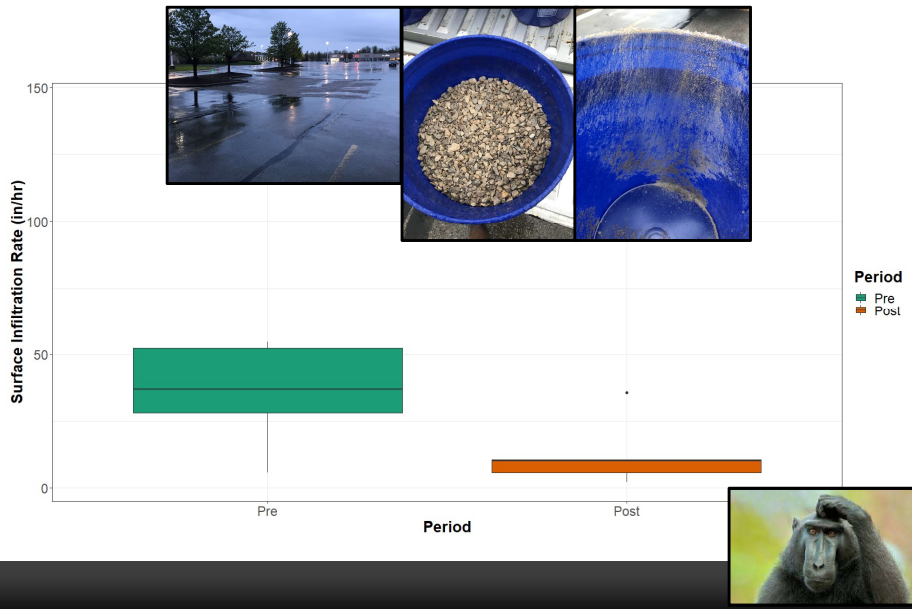
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Meijer Store Maintenance



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Maintenance Results



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Maintenance Methods



**Mechanical
Street Sweeper**



**Regenerative Air
Street Sweeper**



Vacuum Truck



Industrial Vacuum



**Pressure Washing
(Porous Asphalt)**



**Milling
(Porous Asphalt)**



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Take Home Points

- 1) Reduce susceptibility to clogging
 - Prevent pervious areas from draining to PP
 - Perform routine catchment cleaning to remove sediment, leaf litter, acorns, etc.
- 2) Higher run-on = more maintenance & reduced hydrologic and water quality performance
- 3) Technologies exist to effectively maintain permeable pavement
- 4) Consider maintenance in design



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Questions?



More information:
Winston.201@osu.edu



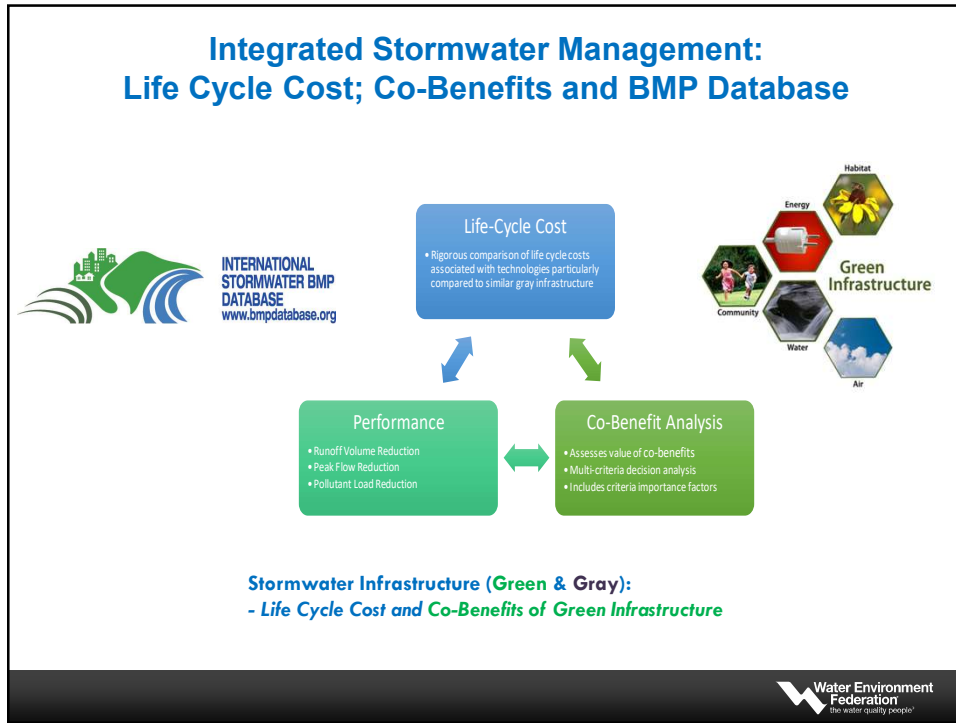
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Overview of Stormwater Life Cycle Analysis and Green Infrastructure Co-Benefits Projects

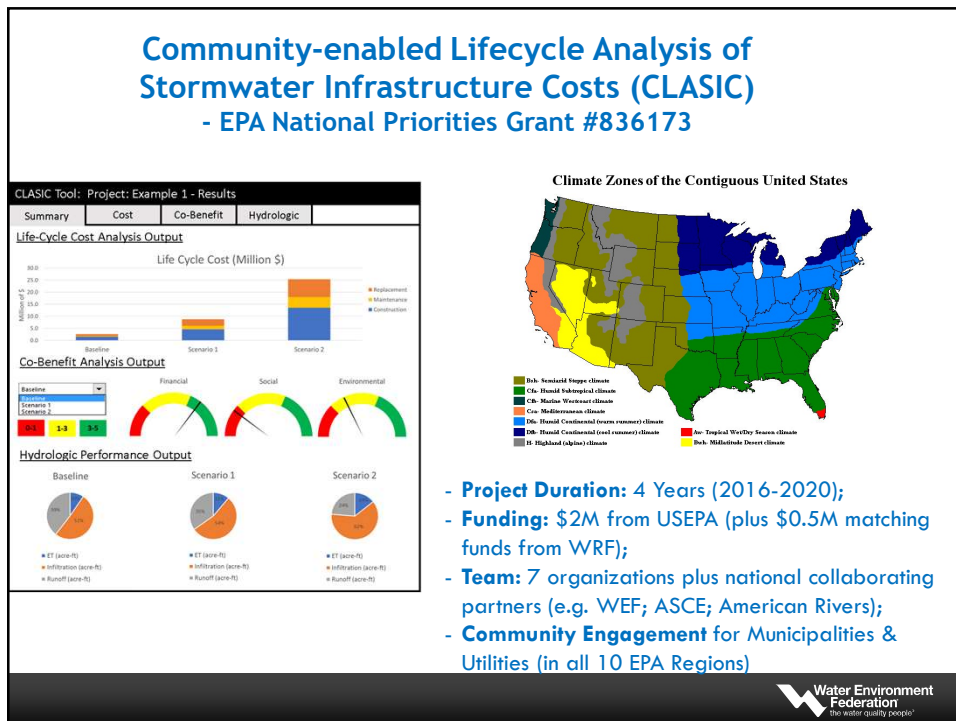
*Harry Zhang, PhD, PE
Program Director
The Water Research Foundation*



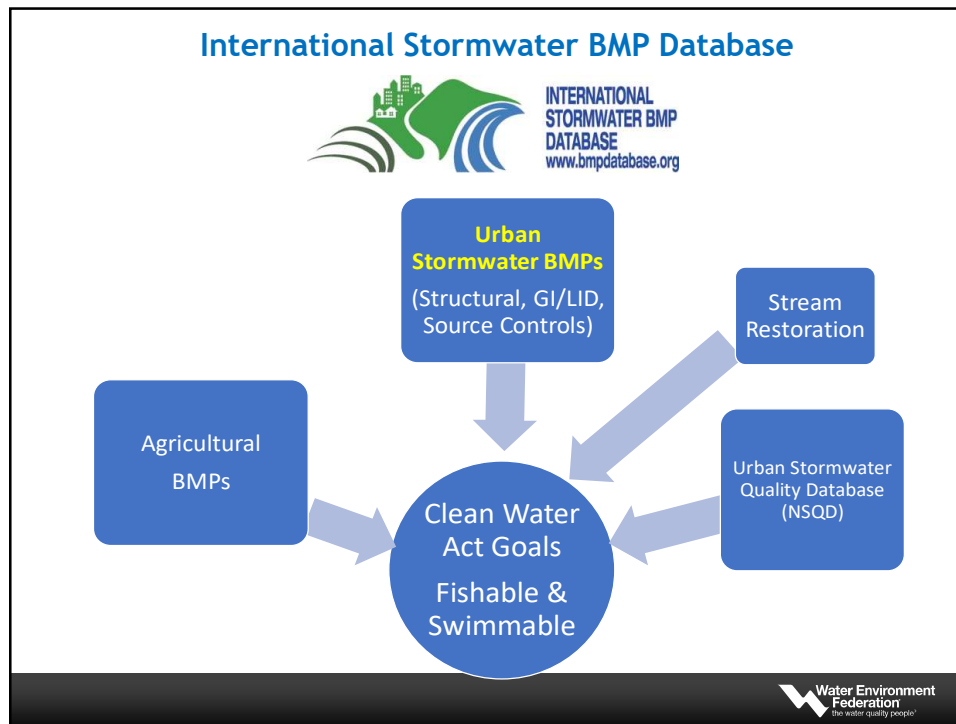
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Stormwater O&M Cost Tracking Protocol

- Operation & Maintenance (O&M) cost as part of lifecycle cost
 - Develop a protocol to improve tracking cost data for cross comparison

PROJECT NO.
● ● ● SIWM22117/4851

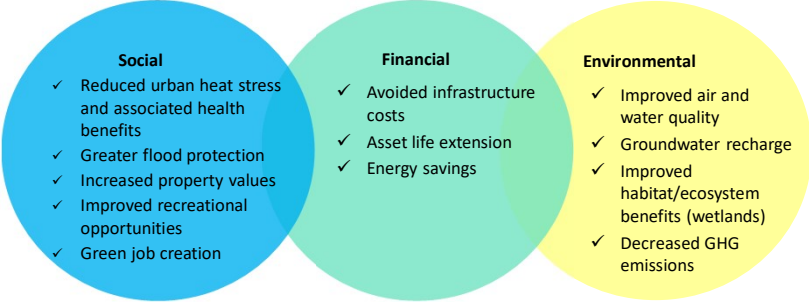
Recommended Operation and Maintenance Activity and Cost Reporting Parameters for Stormwater Best Management Practices Database

Funded by ASCE/EWRI (a matching project for EPA National Priorities Grant #836173)

Water Environment Federation
the water quality people®

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Framework and Tools for Quantifying Green Infrastructure Co-Benefits and Linking with Triple Bottom Line Analysis



Social



- ✓ Reduced urban heat stress and associated health benefits
- ✓ Greater flood protection
- ✓ Increased property values
- ✓ Improved recreational opportunities
- ✓ Green job creation

Financial

- ✓ Avoided infrastructure costs
- ✓ Asset life extension
- ✓ Energy savings

Environmental

- ✓ Improved air and water quality
- ✓ Groundwater recharge
- ✓ Improved habitat/ecosystem benefits (wetlands)
- ✓ Decreased GHG emissions

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Sybil Sharvelle

- Associate Professor, Colorado State University, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering



ONE WATER SOLUTIONS INSTITUTE





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Community-enabled Lifecycle Analysis of Stormwater Infrastructure Costs (CLASIC)

EPA National Priorities Grant #836173



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Primary Team Members

- Harry Zhang, WRF
- Sybil Sharvelle, Tyler Dell, Mostafa Razzaghmanesh - CSU
- Jennifer Cotting, Jennifer Egan - UMD EFC
- Christine Pomeroy - UU
- Tonya Bronleewe - WSU
- Dan Pankani - Geosyntec Consultants Inc.
- Jane Clary - Wright Water Engineers



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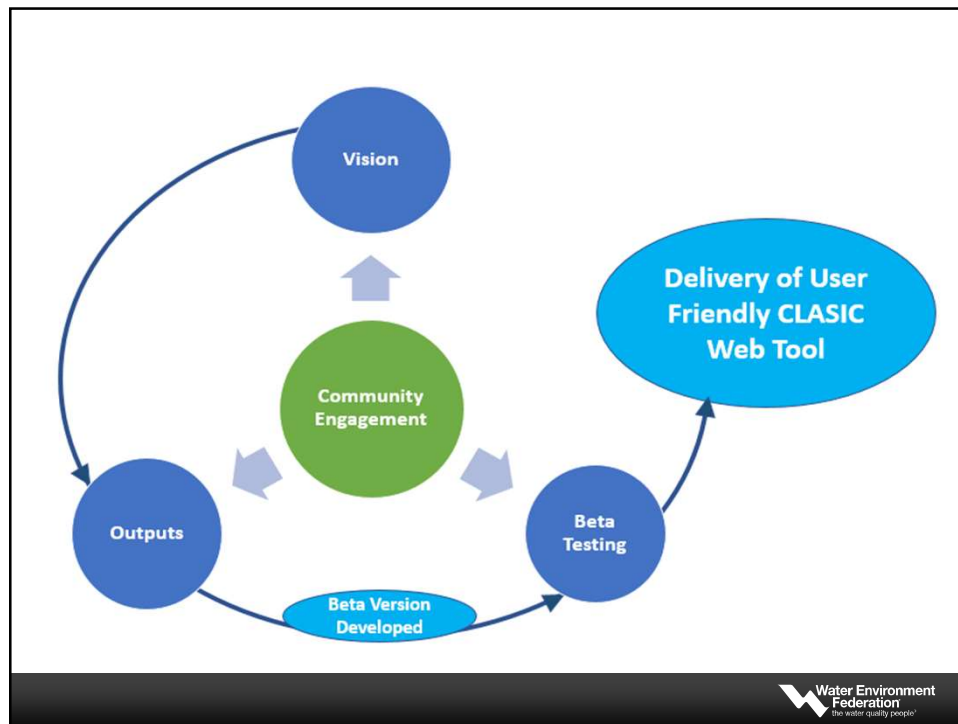
Community-enabled Lifecycle Analysis of Stormwater Infrastructure Costs

CLASIC Vision

The CLASIC tool is a user-informed screening tool which utilizes a lifecycle cost framework to support stormwater infrastructure decisions on extent and combinations of green, hybrid green-gray and gray infrastructure practices.



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Questions the CLASIC Tool Seeks to Answer

- How do various scenarios of stormwater infrastructure compare in terms of:
 - Lifecycle cost
 - Runoff volume reduction
 - Pollutant removal
 - Social benefits
 - Environmental benefits
- How does climate change and land use change effect future performance of scenarios of green and gray infrastructure?
- How do maintenance and long-run costs compare for user selected scenarios?


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CLASIC will enable users to

- Assess scenarios of stormwater infrastructure via functional unit analysis for robust decision making based on preferences to evaluate:
 - Regulatory compliance
 - Runoff volume reduction
 - Water quality
 - Social and environmental benefits
 - Lifecycle cost
- Couple financial decision with holistic consideration of benefits (primary and secondary)
- Conduct analysis from neighborhood to watershed scale

Analyses not included in CLASIC

- Site specific design of stormwater infrastructure
- Comparison of spatial distribution of infrastructure within sub-unit or subcatchment
- Algorithms for optimization of design



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National Stormwater Calculator

National Stormwater Calculator


Tool to help control runoff and promote the natural movement of water


EPA's National Stormwater Calculator (SWC) is a software application that estimates the annual amount of rainwater and frequency of runoff from a specific site. Estimates are based on local soil conditions, land cover, and historic rainfall records. Users supply information about the site's land cover and then select the low impact development (LID) controls they would like to use. The LID controls include seven green infrastructure practices. The SWC is designed to be used by anyone interested in reducing runoff from a property, including site developers, landscape architects, urban planners, and homeowners.

Modeling Capabilities

Hydrology Analysis. The SWC allows users to analyze site hydrology for small- to medium-sized (less than 12 acres) locations within the United States, including Puerto Rico, using LID controls. It estimates the amount of stormwater runoff generated from a site under different development and control scenarios over a long-term period of historical rainfall.

Additional Information

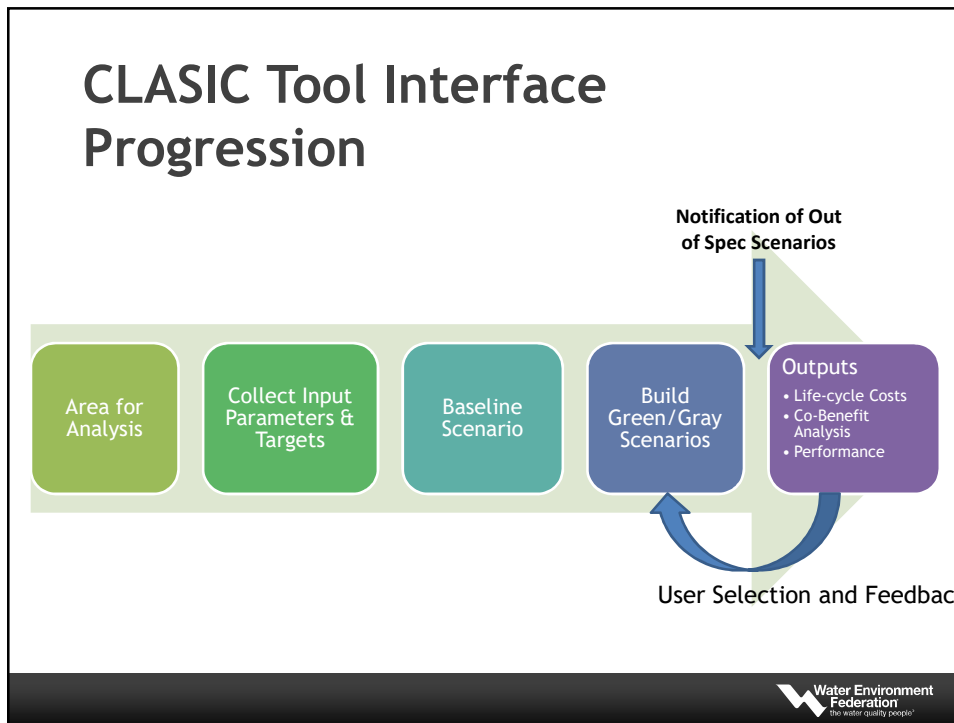




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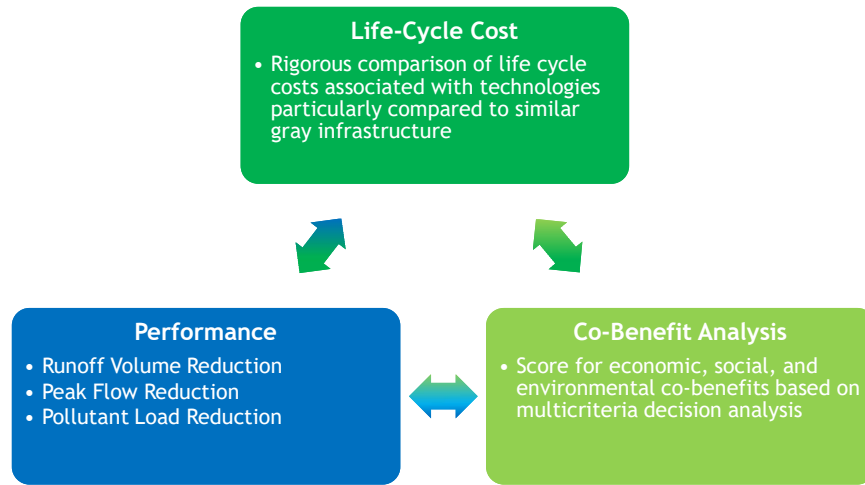
	CLASIC	NSWC
SCALE	Designed for flexibility in study area size (neighborhood to watershed) Enables variation of parameters within study area subunits Outputs for multiple subunits within study area at once	Designed for site level design and scale of analysis is limited Desktop version (50 acres max) Web version (12 acres max)
INPUTS	Accesses national database on land use and imperviousness to inform hydrologic model	User enters land use data
SCMs	Includes a more comprehensive set of technologies (12 total) 5 additional: sand filter, grass swales, storage vault, extended detention basins, and wet ponds	More flexibility in LID design specs
WATER QUALITY	Includes water quality projections	No water quality projections
CLIMATE	Considers more advanced climate change scenarios (CMIP5 datasets) including flexibility in assessing multiple climate scenarios	Uses older climate change scenarios (CMIP3 datasets)

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Three Basic Outputs Enable Integrated Assessment

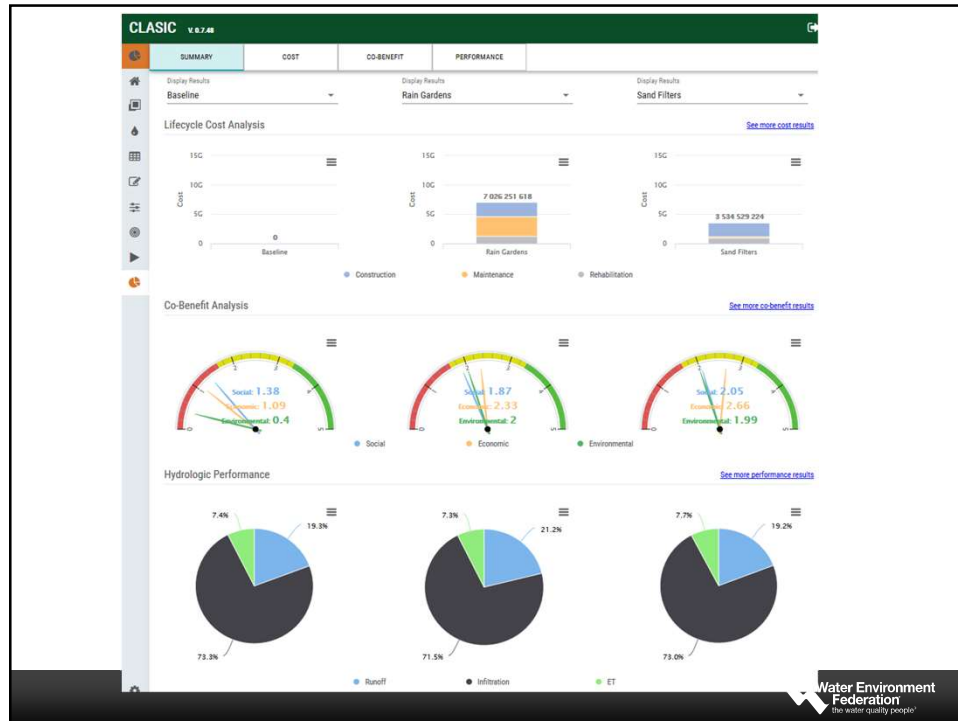


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Output	Included in CLASIC tool
Pollutant Load Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TSS • TN • TP • FIB
Hydrologic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runoff Volume • Volume Infiltrated • Volume Evapo-transpired • Number of runoff events
LCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net Present Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Construction ◦ Maintenance ◦ Rehabilitation • Average Annual Cost Over Design Life • Per unit cost for scenario comparison
Co-Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Score of economic, environmental, social performance based on user selected importance factors and performance output



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Technology Categories

- Rain Gardens
- Sand Filter
- Infiltration Trench
- Permeable Pavement
- Green Roofs
- Disconnection
- Grass Swales
- Extended Detention Basins
- Wet Pond
- Stormwater Harvesting
- Storage Tunnel/Vault
- Stream Restoration

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Web-based Geospatial Tool

- Web-based platform developed at Colorado State University
 - ∞ Interface
 - ∞ Input Parameters
 - ∞ Outputs
- Deployed using the Environmental Resource Assessment and Management System (eRAMS)



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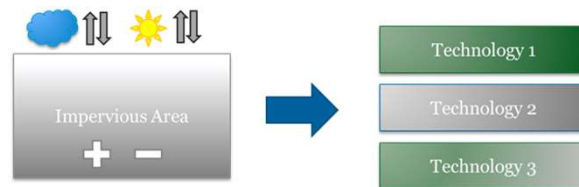
Collect Input Parameters

- Soil Datasets (SSURGO/STATSGO)
 - Soil Type
 - Slope
- Land Use/Land Cover (NLCD)
 - % Open, Low, Medium, High, and Other
 - Water Quality (TSS, TP, TN)
 - Overland Flow Length
- Imperviousness (NLCD)
- Climate
 - Precipitation (NOAA - Stormwater Calculator)
 - Evaporation (NOAA - Stormwater Calculator)

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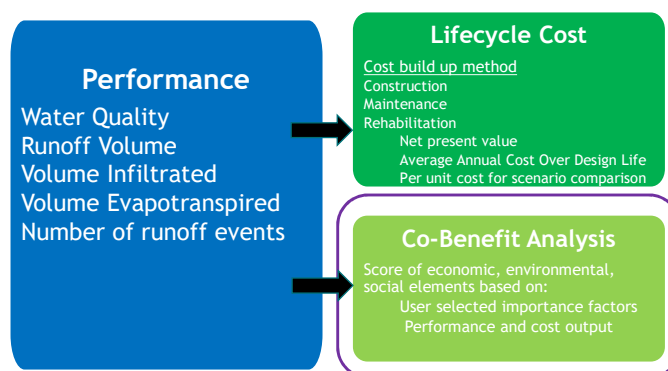
Scenario Development

- Create scenarios to evaluate changes of:
 - Stormwater infrastructure adoption
 - Land development pattern
 - Increased impervious area
 - Climate (precipitation/temperature)



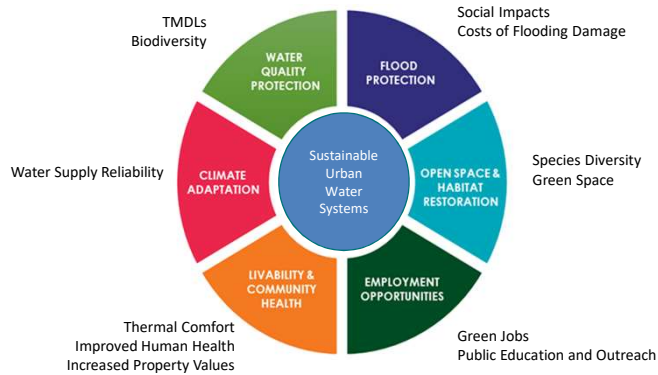
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3 Basic Outputs



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Co-Benefits Analysis



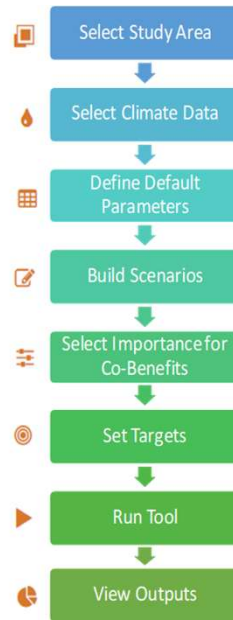
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Schedule for CLASIC Release

- Beta Testing: July 2019 - August 2019
- CLASIC tool refinement: September 2019
- CLASIC tool final testing and case studies: October 2019 - November 2019
- CLASIC Tool Delivered: February 2020

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CLASIC Tool Steps




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CLASIC: Live Demo

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Thank you!

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Questions?

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