LID Practices For Stormwater in our Semi-Arid Environment A Regional Dialogue



The Evolution Clean Water to LID San Antonio TX March 15, 2011





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USEPA



Environmental Protection Agency

Mission - To protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment upon which life depends.



EPA's 1969 Inspiration











EPA's 1972 Water Quality Baseline



Sources of Impairment (%)

EPA's Clean Water Act Authority to Address



EPA's 1972 Clean Water Act

pits for

NPDES

Quality of Life

- Fishable
- Swimmable

One Team. Infinite Solutions



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EPA's 1972 Strategy

Watershed - Based

- A. Point Source Pollution
 - 1. Wastewater
- **B. Non-Point Source Pollution**
 - 1. Storm Water
- **C. Comprehensive Watershed Mgmt**

One Team. Infinite Solutions

1. TMDL's

Water Quality Baseline

- A. Anti-degradation
- **B. Streams Designated Use**







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EPA's Strategy

A. Point Source Pollution

- 1. Wastewater 1972 EPA Grants
 - a. Primary Treatment



EPA Grants

55% Fed Share

\$85 Billion

- Floatable Solids / Disinfection
- **b. Secondary Treatment**
 - Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)
 - Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
- c. Tertiary Treatment
 - Nutrients (Nitrification / De-nitrification)



EPA's Strategy (Cont.)

- **B. Non-Point Source Pollution**
 - 1. Storm Water 1987 SRF
 - a. 1990 Phase I
 - Cities Pop > 100,000
 - b. 1998 Phase II
 - City Pop. > 10,000



EPA State Revolving Fund \$33 Billon

- Plus Adjoining Urban Areas

Indicator Pollutant: TSS 80% Removal



Phase II Stormwater Regulations

One Team. Infinite Solutions



Six Minimum Controls

- 1. Public Education & Outreach
- 2. Public Involvement and Participation
- 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- 4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
- 5. Post-Construction Runoff Management
- 6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping For Municipal



Phase II Stormwater Regulations

"Good Regulations"

IF.

- Program <u>Can</u> Represent Community's Priorities
- Unique Success Strategies:
 - Louisville KY: I/I Reduction
 - Austin TX: Street Sweeping
 - Greensboro NC: Loose Leaf Collection
 - Madison WI: Riparian Greenways / Trails





EPA's Strategy (Cont.)

- SNURONMEN TAL PROTECTION
- C. Total Maximum Daily Limits (TMDL)
 - 1. 1972 303(d) List Impaired Waters List
 - a. Required for ALL Impaired Streams
 - **b.** Defines Stream's Assimilation Capacity
 - c. Requires Identification of ALL Sources
 - Watershed-based
 - Includes Agriculture



EPA's Strategy (Cont.)



- **D. Currently Under Development**
 - 1. New Prescriptive MS4 Regulations
 - Hard Linked to TMDLs
 - 2. Numerical Limits w/ Non-Point Sources
 - Construction Activities (turbidity limits)
 - Urban Development (TSS, BOD, Bacterial)
 - 3. New In-stream Water Quality Criteria
 - New Nutrient Criteria: Phosphorus



USACE – Civil Works Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2005-2010



- "... presents a bold initiative for the Corps to manage our Nation's public water resources in collaboration with others through a <u>watershed</u> <u>approach</u>."
- "The Corps of Engineers advocates taking a <u>holistic view</u> to find sustainable water resources solutions in partnership with other Federal agencies."



FEMA RiskMap – Preparing for FY09 and Beyond



 "FY09 will mark the beginning of significantly improved integrated flood risk management approach ... by weaving in <u>watershed-based</u> risk assessments..."



EPA.gov / watershed



 "A <u>watershed approach</u> is the most effective framework to address today's water resource challenges."

"EPA's 4 Pillars of Sustainable Infrastructure"

4. Watershed approaches to protection"



Role of Watersheds w/ Urban Water Resources Sustainability

USACE

- Collaboration / Partnerships
- Holistic / Sustainable Solutions
- FEMA Integrated Management
- EPA
 - Most Effective Framework
 - Pillar of Sustainable Infrastructure



If its so Simple:

- Connect the Dots
- o Umbrella



- People
 - Organizations
 - Policies
 - Bureaucratic Processes
 - Funding



It's hard to break down Silos!

- Stormwater vs. Wastewater
- Point vs. Non-Point Pollution
- Water Quantity vs. Water Quality
- > Engineering vs. Science
- Soft vs. Hard Solutions



- Benefits not well:
 - Understood
 - Communicated
- Cannot be scared of the TRUTH



To Achieve Urban WR Sustainability...

Must Answer - "What's in it for Me...?"

- Protected Environment
- Enhanced Public Safety
- Economic Prosperity
- Improved Quality of Life

Improved WQ can be Hard Sell!





To Achieve Urban WR Sustainability...

Must shift strategy: Prescriptive to Adaptive • Prescriptive • Compliant / Non-Compliant • Adaptive • Measure, Assess, Adjust







- I. General Project Information
 - A. Total drainage area ~120 acres
 - B. Calculated flows to San Antonio River
 - 100 year flow ~ 580 cfs
 - First flush flow (1/2 inch) ~ 10 cfs
 - c. Proposed pipes transition from one 12'x6' RCB (Broadway/Hildebrand) to two 9'x6' RCB (Hildebrand)



SARA - Broadway/Hildebrand Green Infrastructure



- II. Package 1 Water Quantity
 - A. Watershed Diversion / Flow Diversion and Reuse
 - 1. Diversion to San Antonio Country Club
 - 15 of 120 ACRES (~13%)
 - Contributing ~ 80 cfs
 - Golf course irrigation / Water Feature
 - 2. Diversion to University of Incarnate Word
 - 43 of 120 ACRES (~36%)
 - Contributing ~ 230 cfs
 - Flow diverted through existing channel
 - Natural channel design



III. Package 2 – Water Quality

A. Headwaters (Residential Area) Level 3

Keys: Attenuation, polish, management of the source

- 1. Road Inlet Modification
- 2. Streetscapes
- 3. Rain Barrels
- 4. SW Retention schools / public areas / ROW



III. Package 2 – Water Quality

B. Mid-Watershed (Commercial Area)

Keys: Management of larger flows with storage and treatment

- 1. Vortex Separator/Screening
 - Collects solids / Allows high flows to by-pass
- 2. Underground Storage/Stand Pipes
- 3. Inlet Modification
- 4. Streetscapes





SARA - Broadway/Hildebrand Green

III. Package 2 – Water Quality

C. Lower-Watershed (river floodplain)

Keys: Final treatment of first flush

1. Screen/Separator



- 2. First flush water quality basin at Mira Flores Park
 - Controlled by first flush pipe/weir system
 - Allows for ~ 1.3 acre-ft of storage / contain first flush



III. Package 2 – Water Quality

D. Outfall (San Antonio River)

Keys: Diffuse Flow / Environmental Restoration

- 1. Diffusion of Flow
- 2. Stream bank stabilization



SARA – Storm Water Evolution

IV. Package 3 – Implementation

- A. Education and Training
 - 1. Case Studies
- B. Standards and Guidance
 - 1. LID Best Management Practice Manuals
- C. Authority
 - 1. Ordinance and Regulations
 - Plan Review / Enforcement Authority
 - 2. Organization Expand
 - 3. Sustainable Funding Source
 - Level of Service / Cost of Service Analysis
 - Gain revenue







Real Benefits Case Study:

Muskingum Watershed

- Ohio's Largest
- 8040 sq. miles
- 18 counties







Real Challenges – Muskingum Watershed

Watershed-based Challenges

- Economic Down Turn
- Degrading Environment
- Restricted Recreation





Real Challenges – Muskingum Watershed

- Watershed-based
 Challenges
 - Aging Infrastructure
 - Reservoir Sedimentation
 - Failing Sewer Systems
 - Public Safety Concerns
 - Increased risk of flooding
 - Threatened Water Supplies





Real Solutions – Muskingum Watershed

Watershed-based Solution

- Watershed Utility
 - \$ 10,000,000 Annual Revenue -\$12 per year / ERU
 - 18 Counties
 - 709,000 parcels
- Watershed Partnerships
 - Federal, state, county, townships

- -Universities
- -Community Groups





Real Benefits – Muskingum Watershed

Watershed-based Benefits

- Federal \$\$\$ for Infrastructure
- Eco-system Restoration
- Improved Public Safety
- Reliable Water Supply
- Expanded Recreation / Tourism





Real Benefits – Muskingum Watershed

Watershed-based Benefits

- Dam Infrastructure Improv.
- Low Head Dam Removals
- Stream Restoration
- WWTP Upgrades
- On-site Treatment Replacements
- Public Support and Involvement





THANK YOU

Comments and Questions

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