#### Advancements in Urban Stormwater Management for Water Quality Improvements



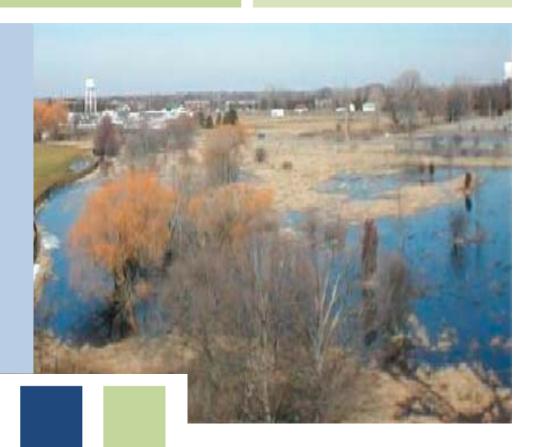
Brian Boyer, P.E.

Environmental Engineering Manager Kalamazoo, MI

March 4, 2016







Systems Approaches to Managing Great Lakes Landscapes Kellogg Hotel Conference Center Michigan State University East Lansing, MI



#### **Overview**

- Historic context
- Stormwater management paradigm shift
- Stormwater retrofits and cost implications
- Innovative solutions
- Watershed impacts
- Sustainable management
- Concluding remarks



## **Acronyms & Definitions**

MS4 – municipal separate storm sewer system

TMDL – total maximum daily load

**BMP** – best management practice

**NPS** – nonpoint source

Stormwater Neutral<sup>SM</sup> – An independent, K&A third-party verification associated with "netzero" stormwater loading resulting from stormwater controls, which may include offsets, relative to a quantifiable baseline condition.



## **Historic Management Approach**

- Clean Water Act (over 40 years ago)
- Stormwater viewed as nuisance
- Goal: remove runoff as quickly as possible
- Focus on conventional designs
- Created centralized system of gutters, manholes, and sewer pipes
- Management typically did not incorporate water quality considerations





## The Need for a New Approach...

- Stormwater discharges contribute to surface water impairments
  - Increase pollutant loading
  - Alter stream hydrology
  - TMDLs
- NPS agriculture/urban runoff
- >40% surveyed waters are impaired
  (U.S. EPA National Water Quality Inventory: Report to Congress, 2010)
- Need new, dynamic management approaches that integrate watershed-wide considerations







## The Need for a New Approach...

- Alternative ways to:
  - Educate Public
  - Finance
  - Design/Retrofit/Construct
  - Operate
  - Maintain/Manage Assets

Multiple vs. Singular benefits





## **Paradigm Shift**

- Stormwater considered an asset
  - Groundwater recharge
  - Re-use/harvesting
- Incorporate ecosystem protection
- Acknowledge complexity of water systems
- Emphasize innovation and holistic approach
- Quantify environmental outcomes (metrics)





## **Paradigm Shift**

#### **Specific Examples:**

- WMU, Kalamazoo, MI
- City of Santa Rosa, CA
- KVCC, Kalamazoo, MI
- Lake Simcoe, Ontario, Canada















## WMU – Paradigm Shift

- No new outfalls
- New projects: 0% runoff increase
- Verify with computer modeling
- Infiltration preferred

#### \* All Voluntary Efforts

Above and beyond current MS4 regulatory requirements

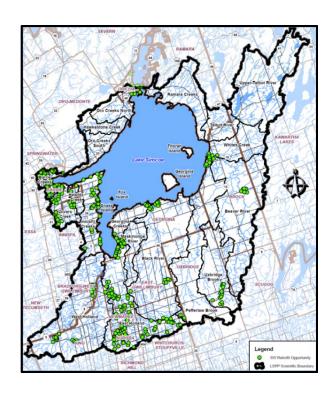






## **Lake Simcoe – Paradigm Shift**

- New/redevelopment "zero export"
- Minimum on-site controls
- Reduction offsets offered if needed
- Off-site offsets from urban stormwater retrofits
- 2.5 to 1 trade ratio





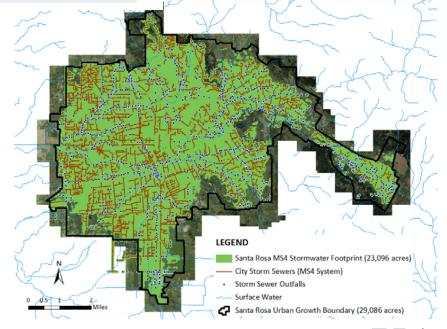
## Santa Rosa, CA – Paradigm Shift

#### Potential TMDL MS4 Load Reductions

#### **Loads Based on City EMC Values**

	Potential TMDL Load Reduction Target					
Pollutant	25%	50%	75%			
TN (lbs/yr)	24,347	48,694	73,040			
TP (lbs/yr)	3,823	7,646	11,469			
TSS (tons/yr)	433	865	1,298			

- Significant Capital Costs for Urban Stormwater
- Requires StormwaterOffset Options



#### **Drivers**

- Regulations targeting pollutant reductions
- Flexible permit requirements (options)
- Development/redevelopment standards
- Compliance options are expensive
- High costs tend to stall action

Innovative options can help accelerate progress toward improving water quality







#### **Drivers**

#### **NEW** – MI Regulatory MS4 Program Changes

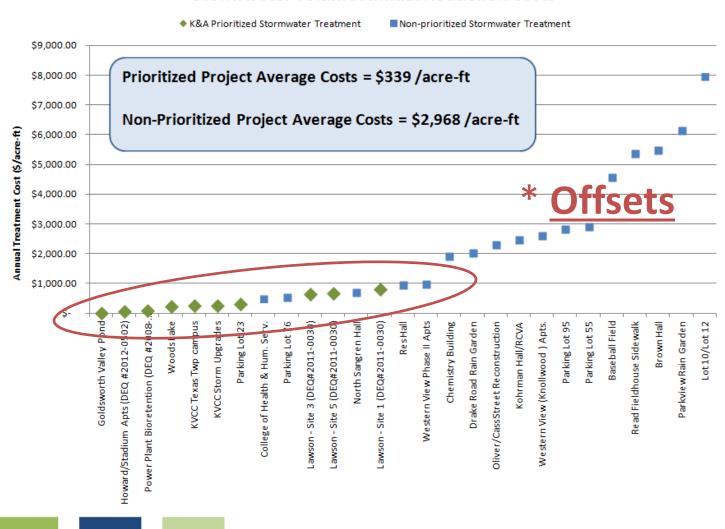
- Off-site mitigation or payment in lieu
- Redevelopment projects <minimum standards</li>
- Justify infeasibility (i.e., not difficult/costly...)
- 2:1 offset ratio
- 24-month schedule
- Deed restrictions / long-term O&M





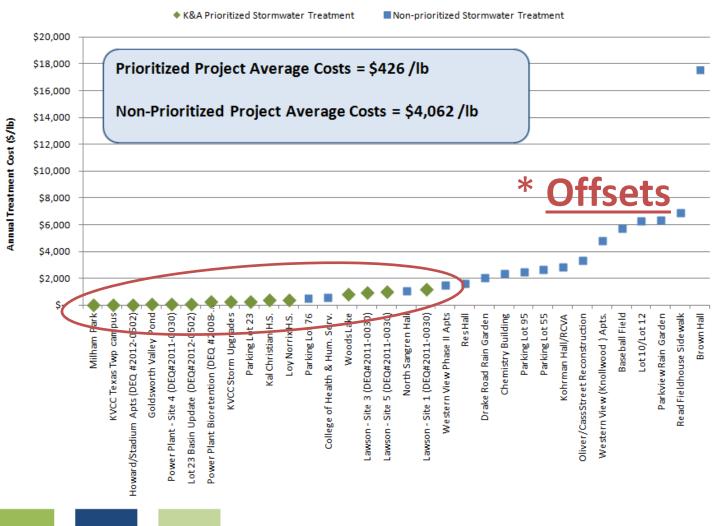
## **Costs of Urban Stormwater Mngt**

#### Stormwater Volume Annual Reduction Costs



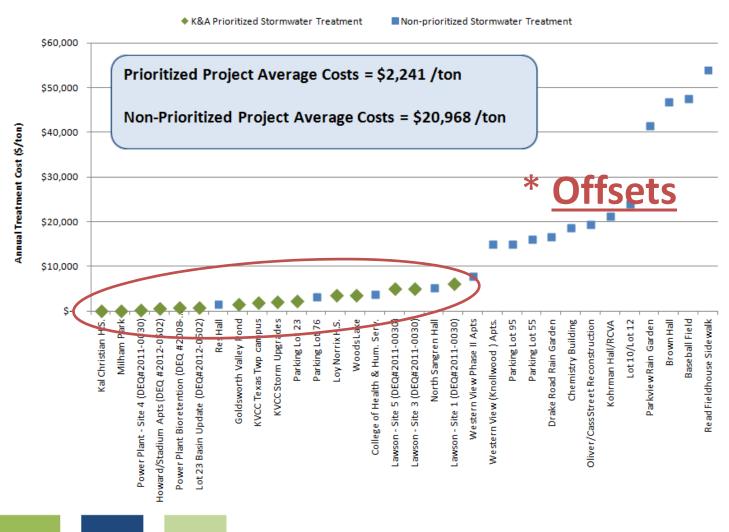
## **Costs of Urban Stormwater Mngt**

#### TP Stormwater Load Annual Reduction Costs



### **Costs of Urban Stormwater Mngt**

#### TSS Stormwater Load Annual Reduction Costs



## **Costs Comparisons**

**Urban Runoff** 

TP \$400 - \$4,000

TSS \$2,000 - \$20,000

**Agricultural Runoff** 

TP \$11 - \$140

TSS \$6 - 60















Project	Control Type	Annual TP Reduction		Annual TSS Reduction		Annual Volume Reduction	
KVCC Texas Township Campus	Infiltration	36 lbs	100%	7 tons	100%	18.2 Mgal	100%



















Project	Control	Annual TP		Annual TSS		Annual Volume	
	Type	Reduction		Reduction		Reduction	
WMU Parking Lot 23	Detention/ Infiltration	48 lbs	85%	7 tons	85%	25 ac-ft	85%









Project	Control Type	Annual TP Reduction		Annual TSS Reduction		Annual Volume Reduction	
WMU Howard/ Stadium CMI	Detention/ Infiltration	176 lbs	100%	27 tons	100%	184 ac-ft	100%











Project	Control Type	Annual TP Reduction		Annual TSS Reduction		Annual Volume Reduction	
MSU Lot 89 Stormwater	Detention/ Bioretention	81 lbs	80%	13 tons	90%	73 ac-ft	80%







## **Need for Innovative Financing...**

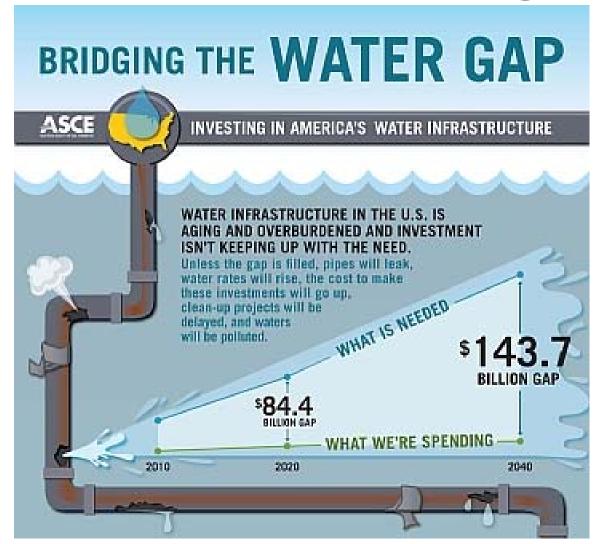
- Vast funding gap (MS4 costs)
  (\$600 billion, and growing, price tag, U.S. EPA)
  - Grants (limited, increasing competition)
  - Loans (no administrative/programmatic funding)







## **Need for Innovative Financing...**



## **Need for Innovative Financing...**

- Massive public information gap (MS4 requirements)
  - Only need flood protection
  - Rainfall runoff is harmless
  - This used to be free?
  - "Rain tax"
  - General fund shortages/political heat







### **Innovative Financing**

- New/redevelopment (\$10's billions/yr, U.S. EPA)
- Public-Private Partnerships (P3s)
  (P3 market predicted to triple 2016-2020, surpassing \$58 billion)
- Social impact bonds (a.k.a., pay-for-success contracts)
  (i.e., foundation, philanthropic, NGO investors)
- Stormwater credits/offsets (within the same watershed)
- Stormwater utility fees (per acre impervious surface)
- Cost-share funding (capital funds/grant funds)

\* Explore all viable options



#### **Innovative Solutions**

- Min. stormwater standards (built-in flexibility)
- Stormwater utility fees (1,500 cities and counting)
- Stormwater credit/offset programs (offset ratio)
- Payment in Lieu (stormwater management fund)
- Targeted design/outcomes (defined goal)
- Metrics/Tracking system (measure progress)

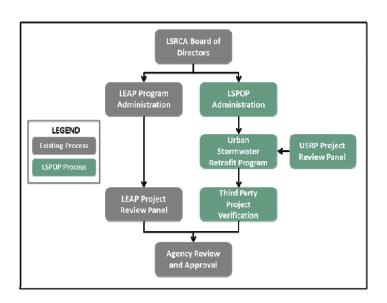


#### **Innovative Solutions**

 Offset policy/framework elements necessary to ensure water quality protection/benefits

#### Examples include:

- Offset ratios
- Third-party verifiers
- Eligibility requirements



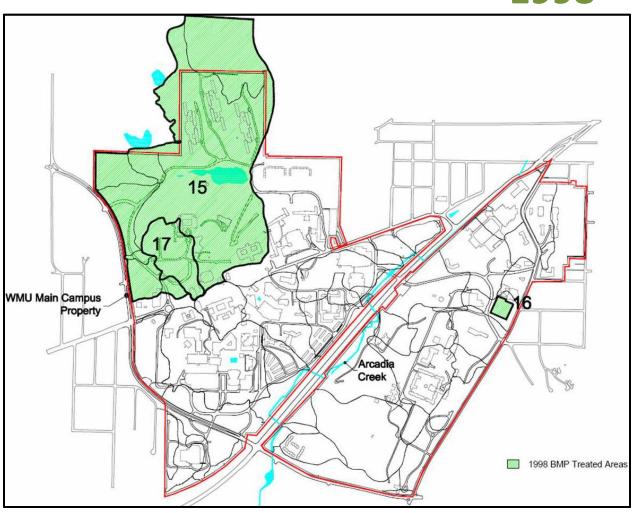


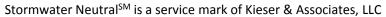
1998

- Campus Area 807 Acres (including Parkview Campus)
- 151.7 Acres Treated
- 18.8% of Campus
- TMDL Baseline
  - 764 lbs/yr TP

#### **WMU Goals**

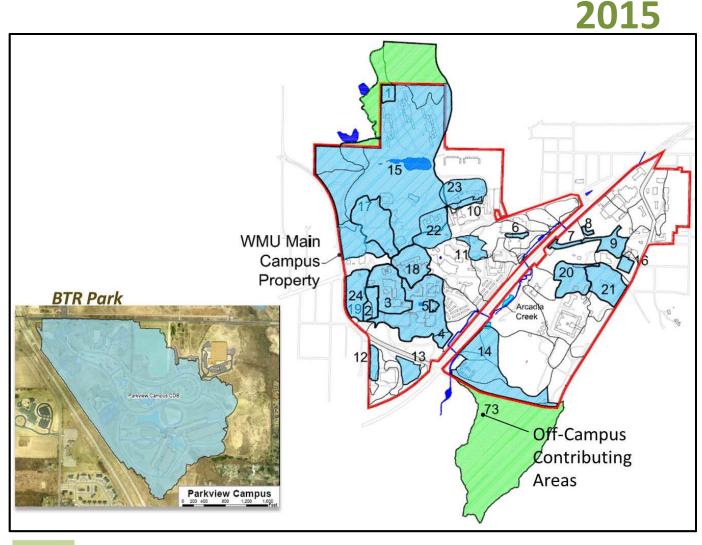
- TMDL 50% Reduction
- Stormwater Neutral SM

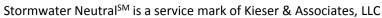




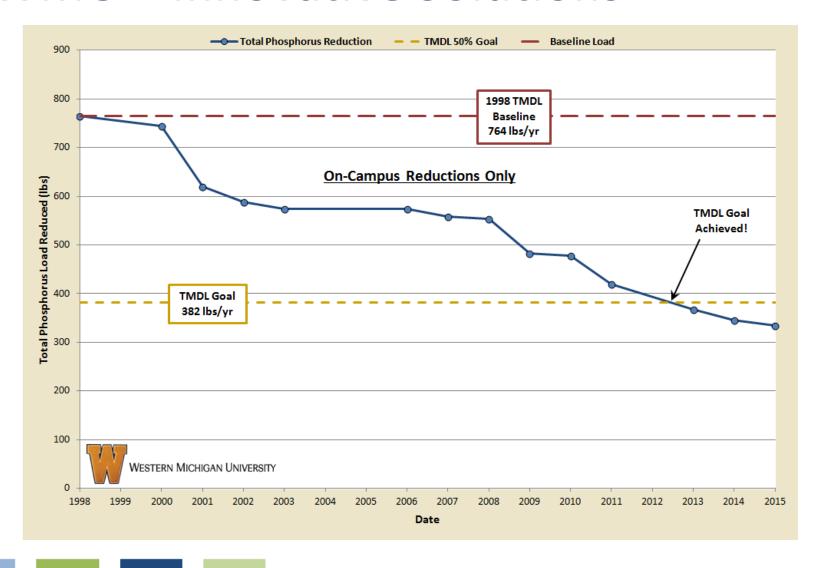


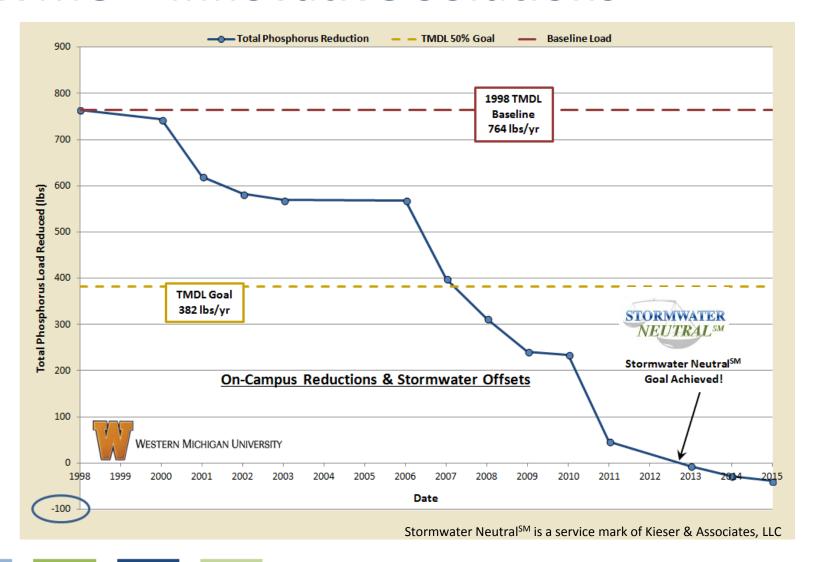
- Currently 30 BMPs
- 514 Acres Treated (152 in 1998)
- 64% of Campus (18.8% of Campus in 1998)
- 55% Reduction in **Runoff Volume**
- TMDL Reduction 56%
- 100% Stormwater **Neutral**<sup>SM</sup> STORMWATER NEUTRAL<sup>SM</sup>





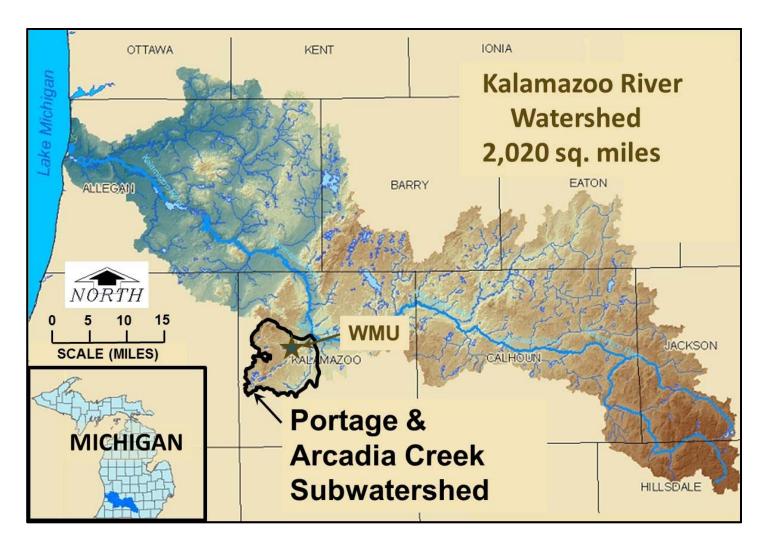






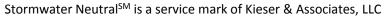
- Only MS4 to document 1998 baseline to MDEQ
- First MS4 to document TMDL Reduction Goal – 56%
- First MS4 to
   achieve
   Stormwater
   Neutral<sup>SM</sup> Status –
   "net –zero
   discharge"





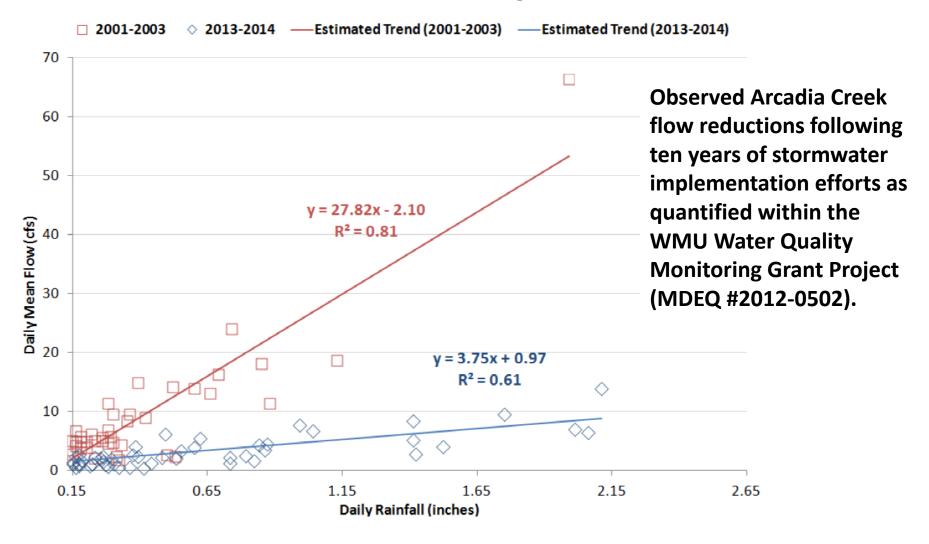






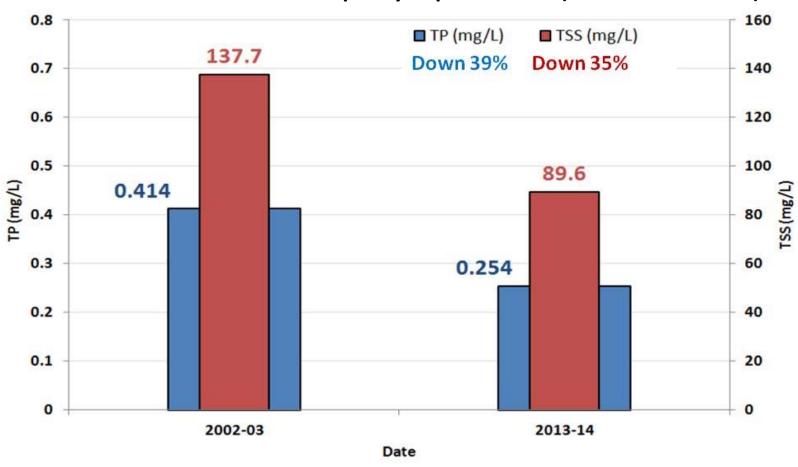


### WMU - Watershed Impacts



#### **WMU - Watershed Impacts**

**Observed Arcadia Creek water quality improvements (MDEQ #2012-0502)** 



#### **Lake Simcoe – Innovative Solutions**

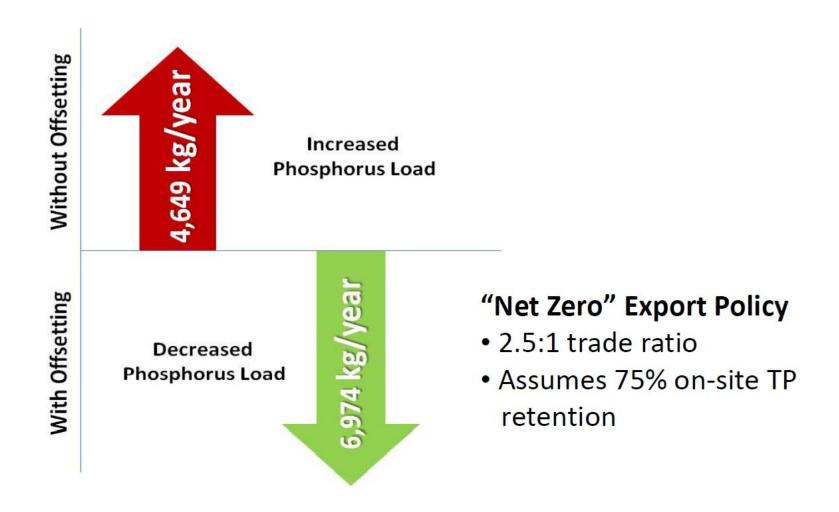
- Excessive phosphorus loading
- Restore water quality and recreational use
- Substantial new development projections
- "Zero Export" requirements
- Currently in-effect



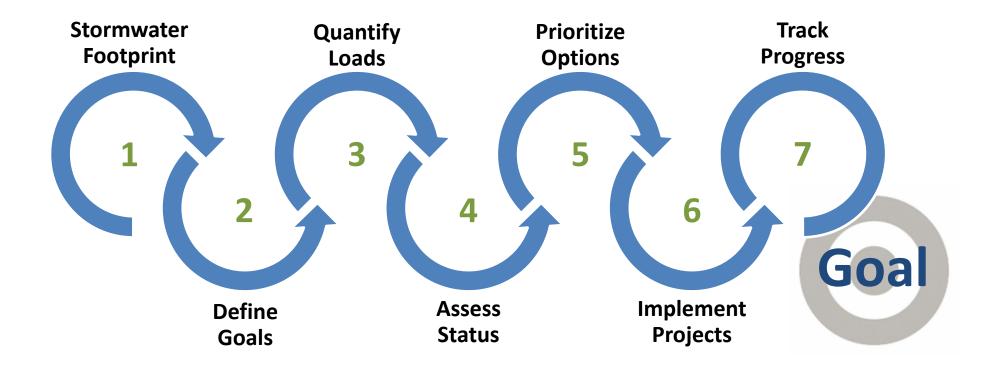




### **Lake Simcoe – Watershed Impacts**



## Sustainable Management

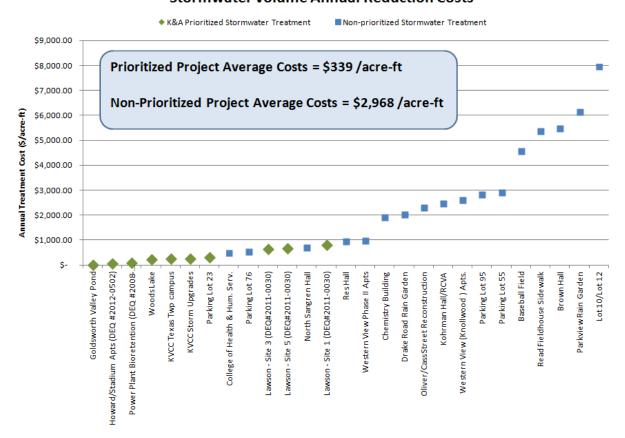


#### **MS4 Reporting Simplified/Verified**



#### **Metrics Matter...**

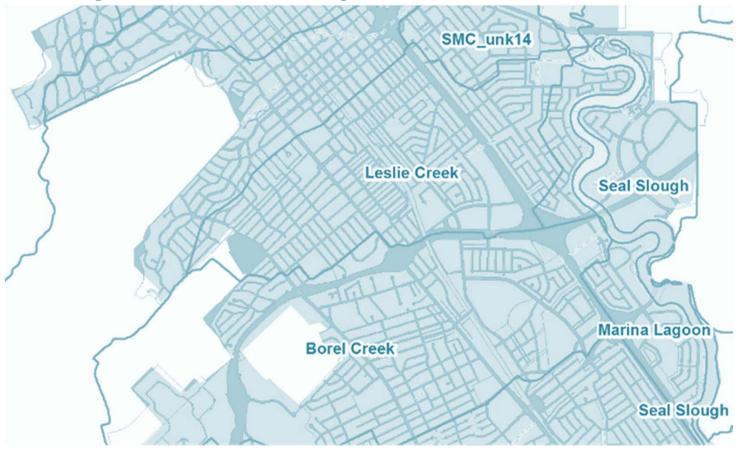
#### Stormwater Volume Annual Reduction Costs



#### **Cost-Effective and Innovative Solutions**



## **Identify Your Footprint...**



#### **Not likely Property Boundaries**







## **Define Your Goal...**



#### **Odds Increase when you Aim at Your Target**



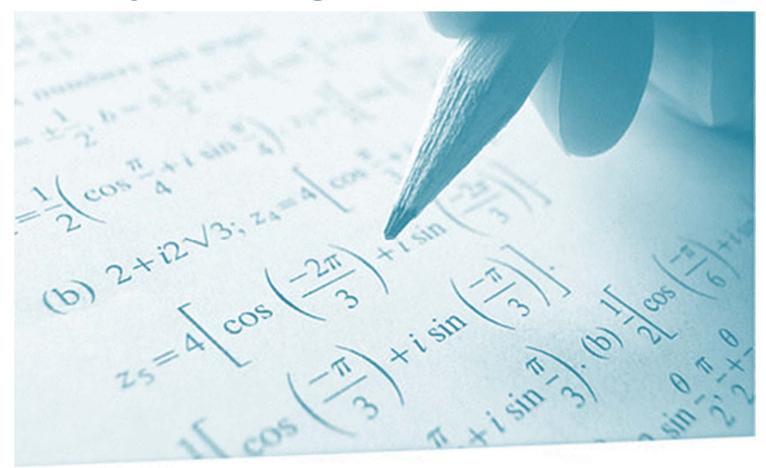








## **Quantify Existing Conditions...**



#### **How have Past Efforts Helped?**







### **Assess Current Status...**



Where are You, How will You get There?









## **Prioritize Options...**



#### **Optimize Value and Function (Metrics)**



## Implement Your Plan...



#### **Innovative Solutions and Financing**

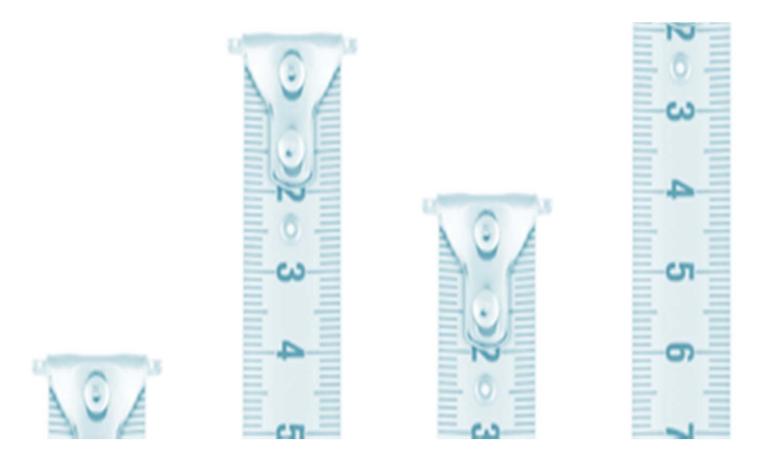








## Progress, You have to Measure it...



#### Measure what You should, not what You can











## Celebrate Success along the Way...



**Success will Inspire Those around You** 











## **MSU - MS4 Options**

			Nutrient		Sediment			
			Load	Cost-	Load	Cost-	Volume	Cost-
Michigan State University	Capital Cost	Life-Cycle	Reduction	Efficiency	Reduction	Efficiency	Reduction	Efficiency
Stormwater Controls	(\$)	(\$)	(lbs)	(\$/Ib)	(\$/ton)	(\$/ton)	(ac-ft)	(\$/ac-ft)
West Circle Steam - Phase 1								
West Circle Steam - Phase 1								
Chestnut Road Reconstruction								
Michigan State Police - Demolition								

# How Can MSU Reach MS4 Stormwater Goals and Stormwater Neutral<sup>SM</sup> Status?

Grounds Maintenance				
Farm Lane Underpass				
Shooting Center				
Recycle and Surplus Center				
Wharton Center Addition				
Cyclotron Addition				
Forest Akers East Driving Range				
Old College Field - Press box				

#### Where do each of these projects land on the cost curve?



## WEF National Municipal Stormwater and Green Infrastructure Awards Program



#### **MS4 Program**

- SILVER

#### **Innovation**

- SILVER

Water Environment Federation WEFTEC - September 28, 2015 Chicago, Illinois







## **Appreciative Partners**

"WMU is honored to be the first U.S. recipient of the Stormwater Neutral<sup>SM</sup> certification thanks to 16-year commitment of Kieser & Associates to this University and our local watershed"

- Lu Deboef, Environmental Specialist, MS4 Program, Western Michigan University

"Kieser's commitment to both stormwater and watershed innovation has resulted in WMU being the only regulated MS4 in the State of Michigan (if not the country) to meet and surpass regulatory requirements under the Clean Water Act. The University now has a 'net-zero' footprint for stormwater pollution (TP) and has been Stormwater Neutral<sup>SM</sup> verified by K&A"

- Peter Strazdas, Vice President Facilities Management, Western Michigan University



## **Concluding Remarks**

- Cost-effective analyses needed to achieve maximum reductions at least cost
- Quantification and flexible implementation options are vital to tackling stormwater regulations given uncertain costs and limited available resources
- Existing programs demonstrate that offsets provide flexible, cost-effective options for reducing stormwater loading



## **Bridging the Gap**



Your Goal can be Reached



## **Thank You!**

#### Brian Boyer, P.E.

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