



Mayor Kasim Reed

Building Green: Atlanta's Green Infrastructure Approach

10/13/2017

SESWA 2017 Annual Conference

Presented by: Cory Rayburn



Kishia L. Powell, Commissioner
Department of Watershed Management

Presentation Outline



Overview of Atlanta's Green Infrastructure Program

- What is Green Infrastructure?
- Why Green Infrastructure in Atlanta?
- What are the standards?

First four years of implementation

- Single Family and Small Commercial Design manuals
- Green Infrastructure Task Force

Addressing Neighborhood Flooding

- Historic 4th Ward – economic and social benefits
- Southeast Atlanta Green Infrastructure Initiative – combined sewer capacity relief
- Upper Proctor Creek Capacity Relief: Rodney Cook, Sr. Park in Historic Vine City
- Boone Blvd Green St



Background

City's Department of Watershed Management

- Serves 1.2 million (450,000 night)

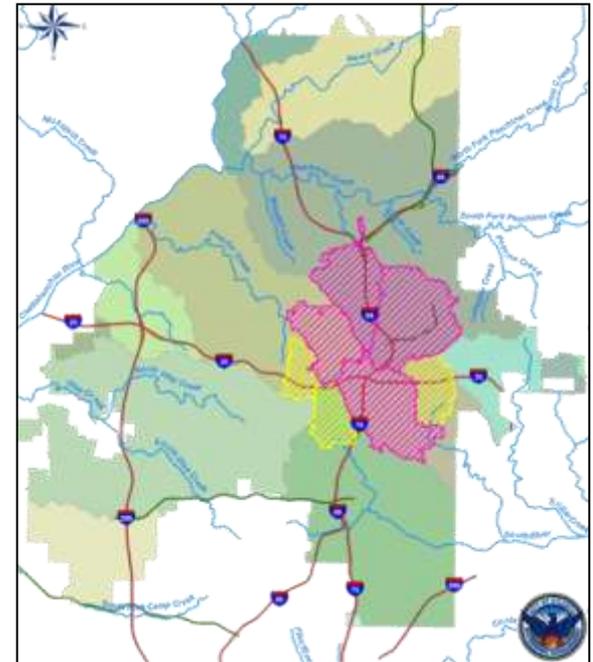
Consent Decree

- CSO – completed 2008
- SSO – extension granted 2027

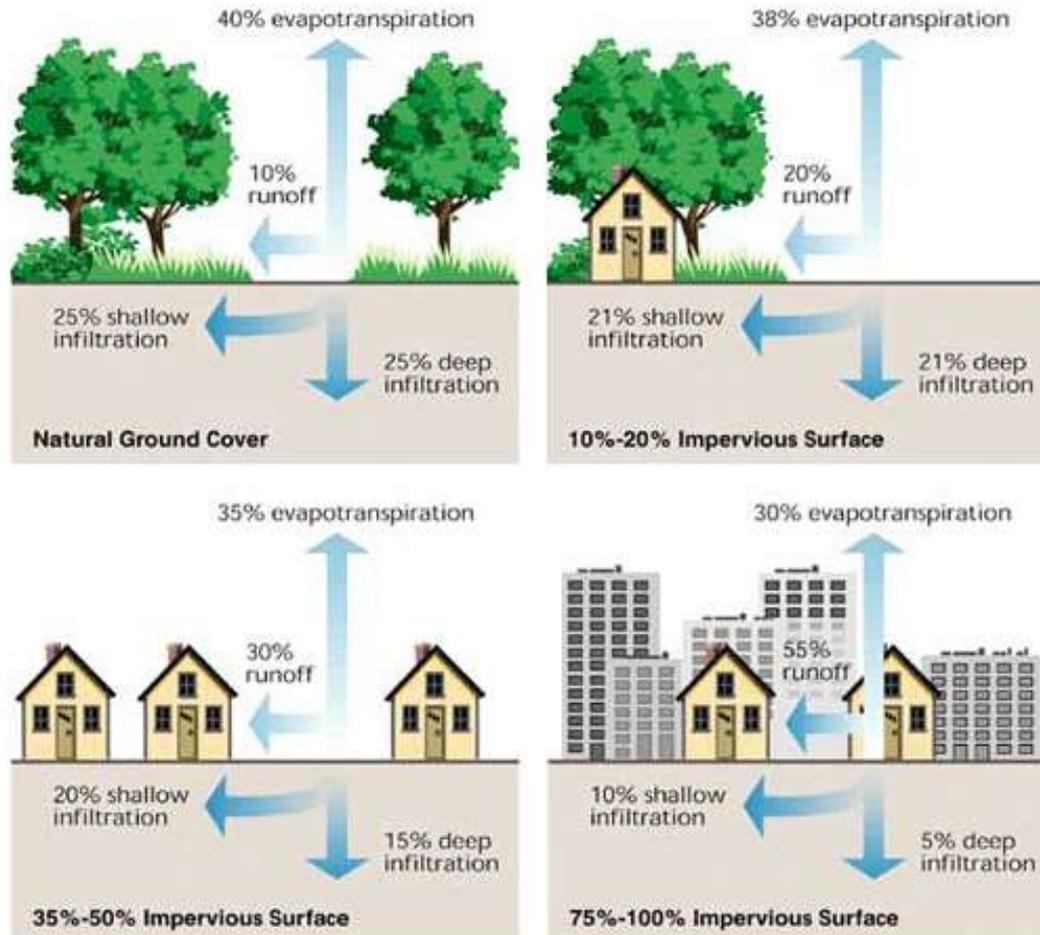
2nd Highest W&S rates in the country

Stormwater Utility Fee

- Adopted in 1999
- Overturned - \$7 million refunded



How Urbanization Causes Flooding



Problems of Urban Watersheds

'Flashy' stream hydrology causes in stream erosion and low base flow



What is Green Infrastructure?

Gray



vs.

Green



Slow, Infiltrate, and Clean Stormwater



What is Green Infrastructure?

An interconnected natural or engineered system that mimics undeveloped hydrologic functions

Capture the first 1.0” of rainfall

- Infiltration
- Evapotranspiration (uptake of water by plants + evaporation)
- Reuse through rainwater harvesting



Why use Green Infrastructure in Atlanta?

Environmental Protection

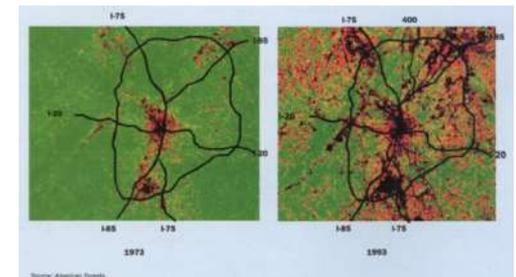
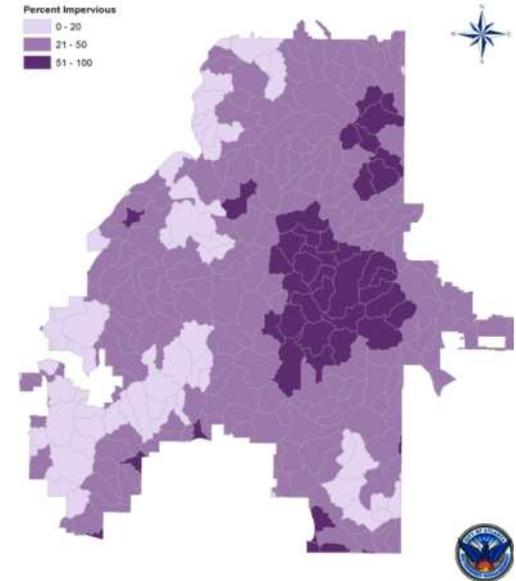
- Improves water quality
- Supports Mayor Reed's sustainability initiatives

Compliance

- Complies with NPDES permit – Removing Barriers
- Prepares the City for potential changes in federal stormwater rules

Community

- Addresses drainage issues in redeveloping historic neighborhoods
- Maximizes infrastructure investments by further reducing combined sewer overflows and flooding



Amended Stormwater Ordinance

Added Green Infrastructure requirement for new and redevelopment projects

Process for success

- Technical Advisory Committee
- Robust stakeholder involvement
- ‘Give and take’ approach
- Outreach, education, and technical guidance documents



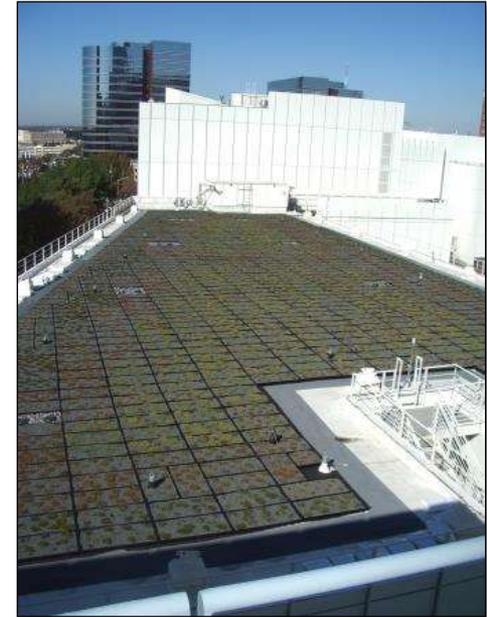
Unanimous Council approval in February 2013



What makes Atlanta unique?

Requires Green Infrastructure on single family infill and commercial development/redevelopment

- 1.0" Runoff Reduction Volume (RR_v)
- Mandatory versus voluntary*
- No direct financial incentives
- Low threshold for compliance



* Allows for fallback to 1.2" Water Quality (80% TSS reduction) upon showing 1.0" RR_v is not possible on the given site – written rationale and separate approval required



Who has to do what?

Single family development (RR_v only)

- New or infill home construction
- Large additions (>1,000 ft²)





infill

historic

Who has to do what?

Single family development (RR_v only)

- New or infill home construction
- Large additions (>1,000 ft²)

Small commercial category (RR_v only)

- 500 - 5,000 ft² added or replaced impervious surface

Commercial adding >5,000 ft²

- Full blown stormwater management plan and hydro study
- Rate Reduction up to 25-year storm
- 100-yr – no increase in peak discharge rate

All Commercial projects

- Infiltration tests, pre-submittal meeting, and site-specific O&M plan



The Pioneer Projects



Green Roof - Atlanta City Hall



Cistern & Green Roof - Southface



Bioretention - Adair Park



Bioretention - 14th St DWM office



Wet pond, wetlands bench, sewer capacity relief, urban reforestation -Historic Fourth Ward



Bioswale - Klaus Building - GT campus



Recent Installs



Porous Concrete - Delia's Chicken Sausage Stand



Bioswale - Edgewood Townhomes



Permeable Pavers - Urban Market on Howell Mill



Bioretention - Whitehall Terrace ROW



Permeable Pavers - 6th and Juniper



Permeable Pavers - Lakemoore Townhomes



Stormwater Management Manual



Initially Adopted the Coastal Stormwater Supplement

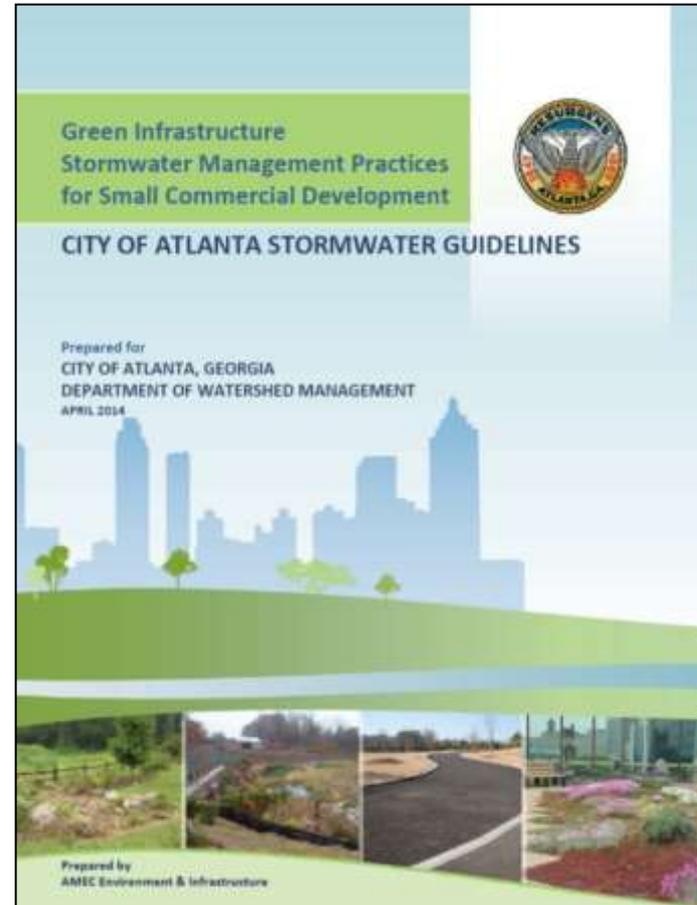
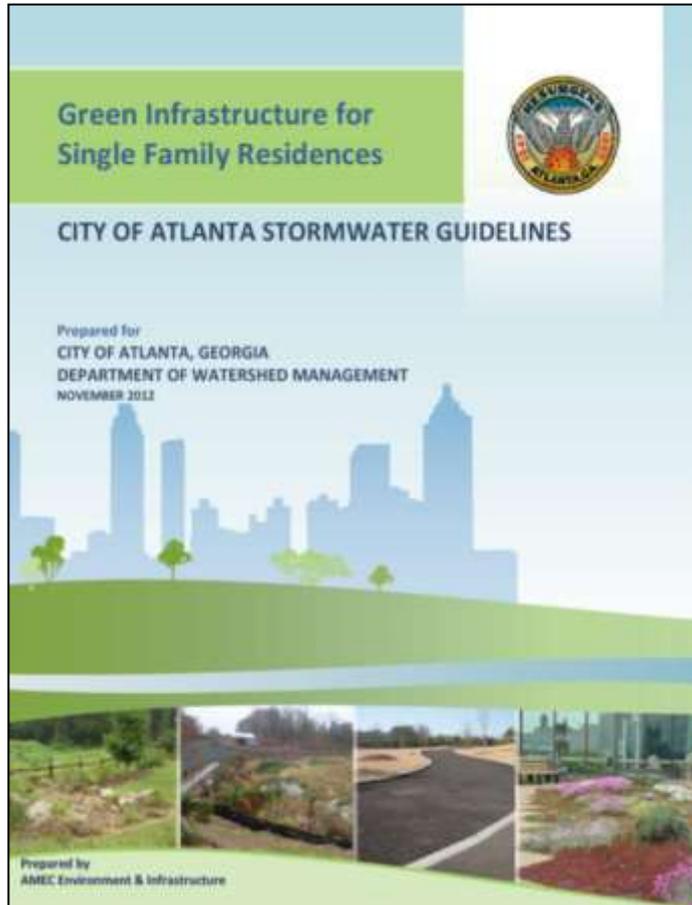
- Provides design criteria and 'credit' system for green infrastructure
- Dependent on soil type

Includes Green Infrastructure / Runoff Reduction practices

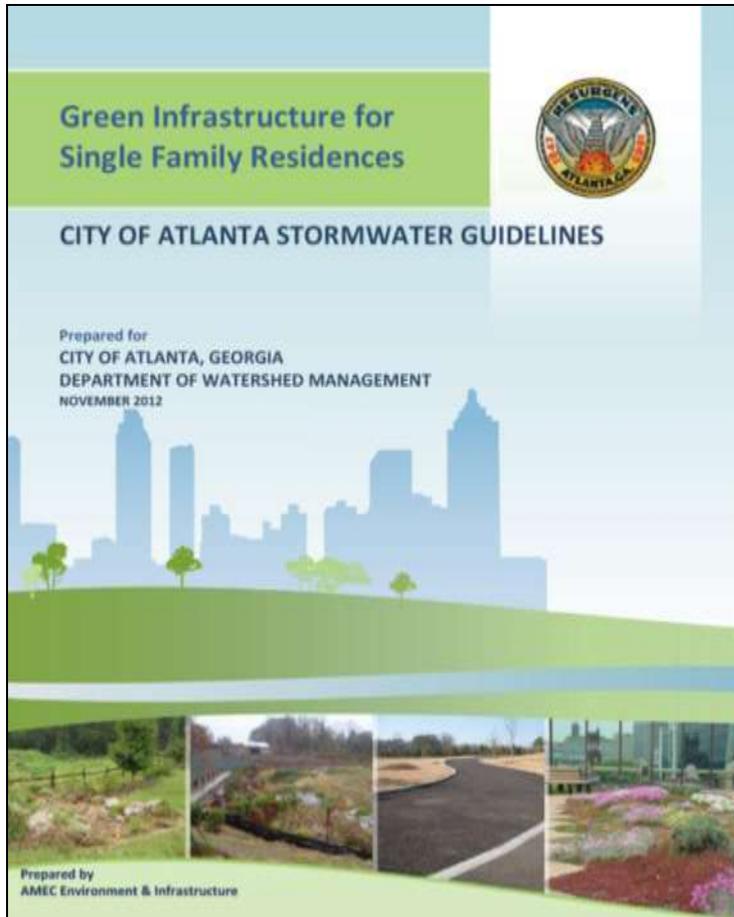
- Does not address SFR or Small Commercial projects



Simplified Design Approach



SFR Manual



GI for Single Family Residences

- Provides a list of acceptable practices
- Reduces the need for complicated calculations
- Provides tear-off details and construction specification for each practice
- Simplifies the review and approval process



General Info & Tear-off Details

RAIN GARDENS

SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL GUIDE
CITY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT



Rain gardens are small, landscaped depressions that are filled with a mix of native and non-native plants and shrubs. They are designed to temporarily store stormwater runoff, filter out pollutants, and reduce runoff volume. Rain gardens can be a beautiful addition to your landscape.

Location

- Rain gardens should be located to receive runoff from roofs, driveways, patios and other paved areas.
- Rain gardens should be located to receive runoff from roofs, driveways, patios and other paved areas.
- Rain gardens should be located to receive runoff from roofs, driveways, patios and other paved areas.

Design

- The size of the rain garden will vary depending on the amount of runoff. Use the table to determine the required surface area.
- A maximum ponding depth of 6 inches is allowed within rain gardens. On-site rain gardens shall not be a dry well or create a mosquito problem.
- Design rain garden entrance to stormwater runoff and reduce to wood stakes, dense hardy vegetation or boulders.
- If side are to be moved rain garden should be designed with side slope (3:1) or flatter.
- For best results, it is suggested to be your local County Extension Service.
- Soils for rain gardens should be amended.

DRY WELL

SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL GUIDE
CITY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT



Dry wells are constructed of drainage pipes set in the ground and, in Atlanta's tight soils, surrounded with stone that are designed to intercept and temporarily store stormwater runoff until it infiltrates into the soil. Alternately the pit can be filled with stone with water entering via a perforated pipe with a perforated drainage pipe in place of the tank.



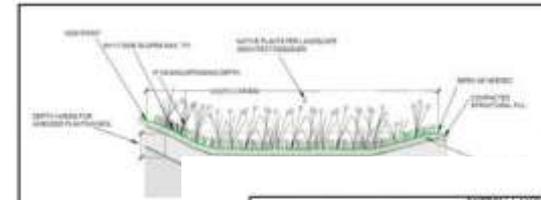
Dry wells are particularly well suited to receive rooftop runoff entering the tank via an inlet pipe (shown right) or direct downspout connection (shown right). When properly sized and laid out dry wells can provide significant reductions in stormwater runoff and pollutant loads.

Location

- Dry wells must be located at least 10 feet from building foundations and 10 feet from property lines.
- To reduce the chance of clogging, dry wells should drain only impervious areas, and runoff should be pre-filtered with at least one of the best removal options to remove debris and larger particles.
- The height of the tank should not exceed 40 inches unless otherwise stated, being less than one foot of 32 hours of rain.
- Dry wells should be located in a lawn or other permeable impervious area and should be designed so that the top of the dry well is located as close to the surface as possible.
- Dry wells should not be located: (1) beneath an impervious (paved) surface; (2) above an area with a water table or bedrock less than two feet below the trench bottom; (3) over other utility lines or; (4) above a septic field. Always call 811 to locate utility lines before you dig.

Construction

- Consider the storage area size and the soil infiltration rate when determining the size of the dry well. (See table on next page).
- The sides of the excavation should be treated of all large roots that will hamper the installation of the permeable drainage fabric used to line the sides and top of the well.
- The dry well lid should be equipped 1 foot deeper and two feet larger in diameter than the well to allow for a 12 inch stone fill.



CONSTRUCTION STEPS:

1. Locate rain garden(s) adjacent to house. Locate at least 10 feet, not over 40 feet.
2. Measure the area drained from the house on the site.
3. Optionally, perform infiltration test. Underdrain will be needed for every 100 sq ft of area for every 1 inch of soil. For every 1 inch of soil higher than the overflow be constructed on the site area for erosion control.
4. Remove soil or other impervious compact soils in the best infiltration area.
5. Mix compost, topsoil, and soil mix should be 1/3 or 1/4 rain garden with the surrounding surface. Right rain garden should be at least 18 inches deep.
6. Build a berm at the edge of the tank needs to be 18 inches high.
7. Plan the rain garden as follows: the surface of the best choice is heavy stone. 11. Water all plants thorough needed to establish plan.
8. During construction build load inside with a gentle near the house to receive water from the source to the rain garden.
9. Create an overflow at the edge of the tank.

SKETCH LAYOUT

PROVIDE PLAN VIEWS OF RAIN GARDEN AND HOUSE SHOWING DRAINAGE AREA DIRECTED TO RAIN GARDEN AND KEY DIMENSIONS AND OVERFLOW AREA RELATIVE TO PROPERTY LINE.

SIZING CALCULATION:

Contributing Drainage Area (Square Feet)	Depth of Permeable Soil (inches)			
	18	24	30	36
1,000	18	24	30	36
2,000	36	48	60	72
3,000	54	72	90	108
4,000	72	96	120	144
5,000	90	120	150	180
6,000	108	144	180	216

MEASURE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA AND READ AREA FOR GIVEN MEDIA DEPTH.

CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA= _____ SQ FT
DEPTH OF SOIL MEDIA= _____ INCHES
AREA OF RAIN GARDEN= _____ SQ FT

MAINTENANCE

1. IRRIGATE VEGETATION AS NEEDED IN FIRST SEASON.
2. REMOVE WEEDS.
3. REPLACE UNSUCCESSFUL PLANTINGS.
4. REPLENISH MULCH.
5. REPAIR BROKEN AREAS.
6. RAISE CLOSED SURFACE TO RESTORE INFILTRATION.
7. MONITOR RAIN GARDEN FOR APPROPRIATE DRAINAGE TIMES. IF GARDEN DOES NOT DRAIN AN UNDERDRAIN MAY BE NECESSARY.

CITY OF ATLANTA
DEPARTMENT OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

ATTACH THIS TWO-PAGE SPECIFICATION TO HOUSE PLAN SUBMITTAL.

RAIN GARDEN SPECIFICATIONS PAGE 2 OF 2



Easy-to-Use Sizing Tables

Impervious Area
Treated

Design Options

Rooftop Area (square feet)	Depth of Gravel From Top of Pipe (inches)			
	18	24	30	36
Required Linear Feet of MFD				
100	6	5	4	3
500	30	25	20	15
1000	60	45	40	35
2000	120	95	75	65
3000	185	140	115	100
4000	245	190	155	130
5000	305	235	195	165

Practice Size

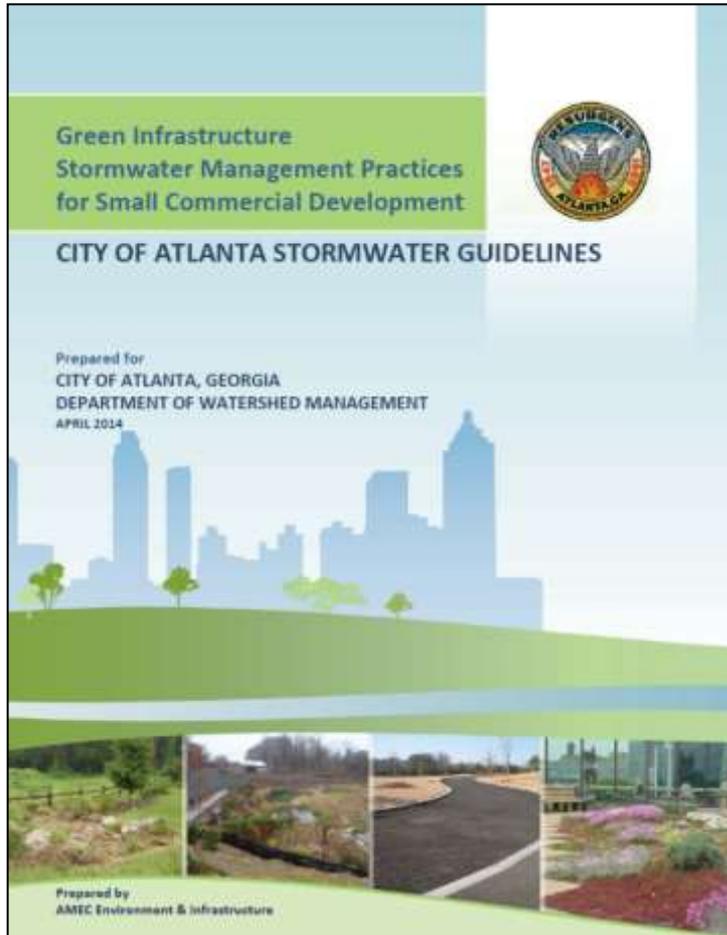
Modified French Drain Example

Sizing Charts

- Options within practical range
- Accommodate actual rainfall and runoff data
- Allows for median infiltration duration
- Assumes 0.25-0.50 in/hr infiltration rate



Small Commercial Manual



GI for Small Commercial

- For projects that add/replace between 500 and 5,000 ft² of impervious surface
- Catered to small urban redevelopment and addition projects
- Supplement to CSS and Blue Book
- Provides clarification to specific issues



Sizing Charts for each Practice

BIORETENTION TABLE A																	
Bioretention Surface Storage Volumes (cubic feet)																	
Bioretention Typical Dimensions (feet)	5x10	5x15	5x20	5x30	10x10	10x15	10x20	10x30	10x40	10x50	10x60	10x70	10x80	20x20	20x30	20x40	30x30
surface area (square feet)	50	75	100	150	100	150	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	400	600	800	900
Surface Storage at 6" Depth (cubic feet)	25	38	50	75	50	75	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	200	300	400	450
Surface Storage at 9" Depth (cubic feet)	38	56	75	113	75	113	150	225	300	375	450	525	600	300	450	600	675
Surface Storage at 12" Depth (cubic feet)	50	75	100	150	100	150	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	400	600	800	900

BIORETENTION TABLE B																	
Bioretention Soil Storage Volumes for all Infiltration Rates (cubic feet)																	
100% RRv Credit by Volume																	
Bioretention Typical Dimensions (feet)	5x10	5x15	5x20	5x30	10x10	10x15	10x20	10x30	10x40	10x50	10x60	10x70	10x80	20x20	20x30	20x40	30x30
surface area (square feet)	50	75	100	150	100	150	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	400	600	800	900
Soil Storage at 18" Depth (cubic feet)	24	36	48	72	48	72	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	192	288	384	432
Soil Storage at 24" Depth (cubic feet)	36	54	72	108	72	108	144	216	288	360	432	504	576	288	432	576	648
Soil Storage at 36" Depth (cubic feet)	48	72	96	144	96	144	192	288	384	480	576	672	768	384	576	768	864

note: table assumes a void ratio of 0.32



Example Design

Example Site Information

Size = ½ acre

Existing Impervious Surface= 100%

Tested Soil Conditions = Infiltration rate 0.15 inch/hour (Type C)

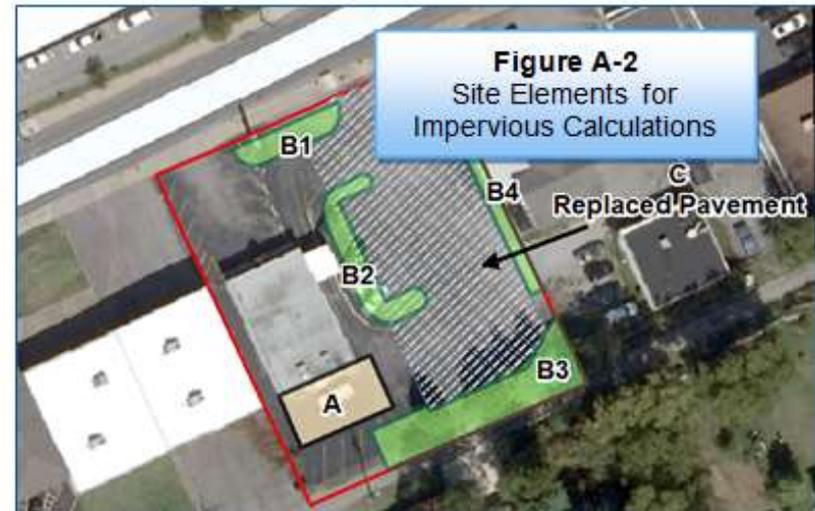
Proposed building addition = 1,000 square feet

Pre-development pavement area impacted = 7,500 square feet

Proposed net impacted impervious change (see Table A-1 and Figure A-2) = 4,700 square feet

Table A-1. Example Site Impervious Surface

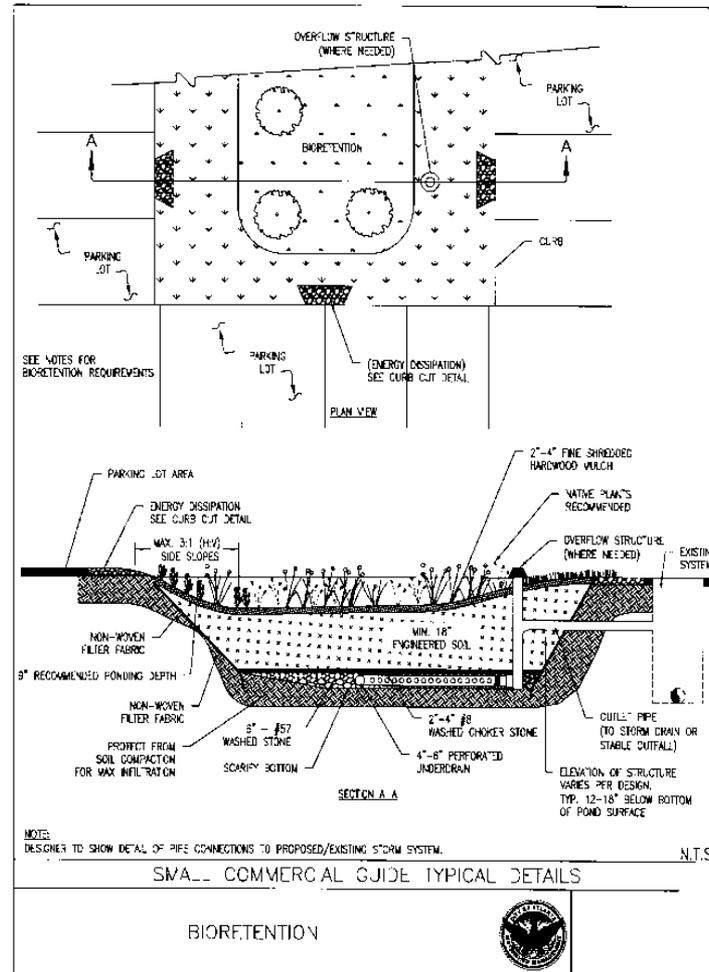
	Site element	Area (square feet)
A	Building addition	1000
B1	Demolished pavement for island	-(500)
B2	Demolished pavement for island	-(900)
B3	Demolished pavement for green buffer	-(1800)
B4	Demolished pavement for green buffer	-(600)
C	Replaced Pavement	3,700
	Impacted Impervious Surface	4,700



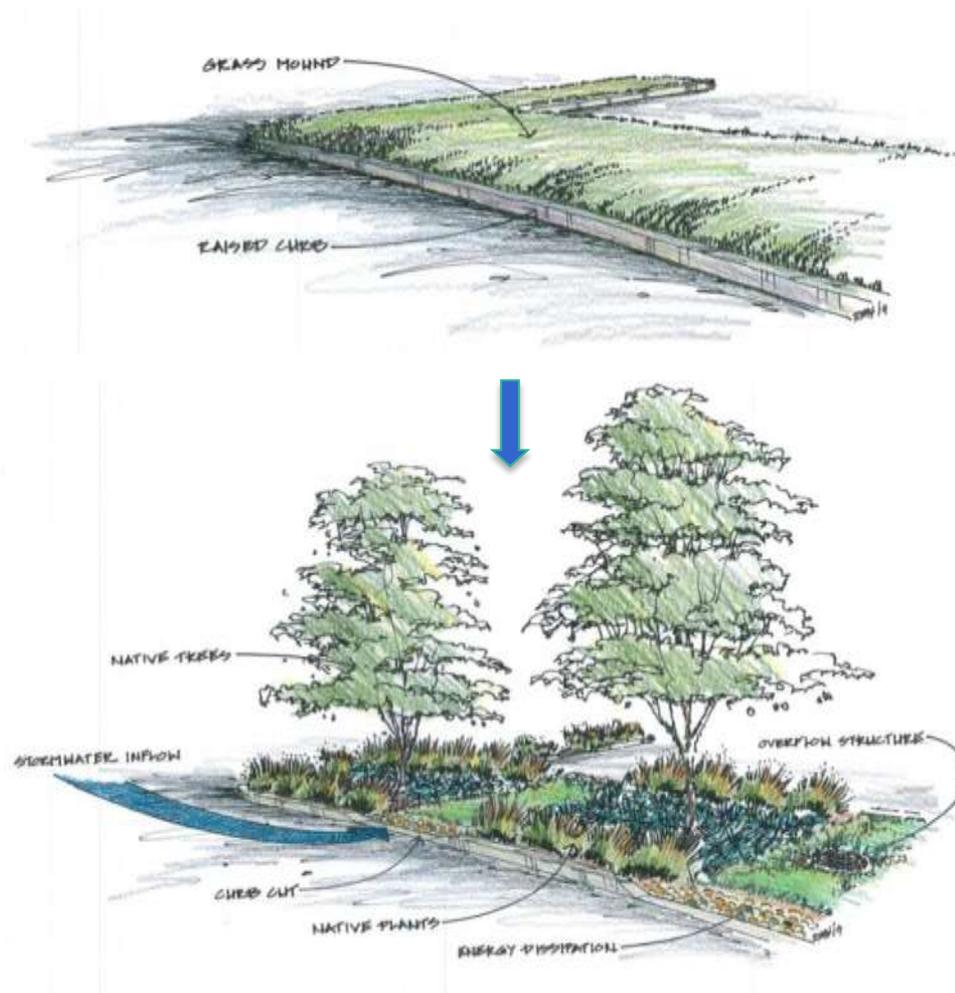
(Note: This manual applies because the net impacted impervious area is less than 5,000 square feet.)



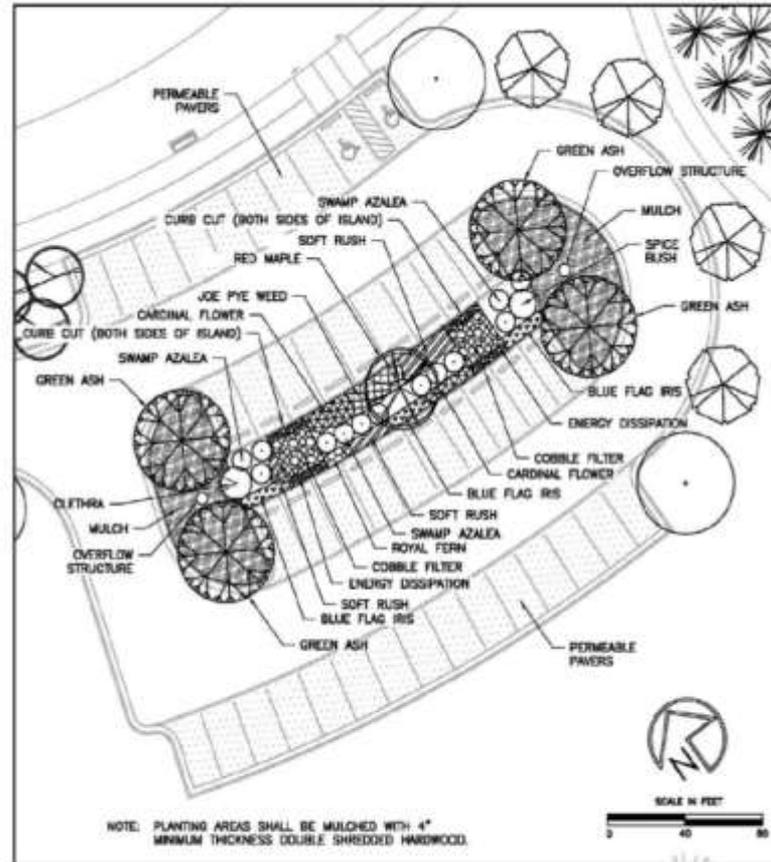
Typical Details



Retrofit examples: Landscape Islands



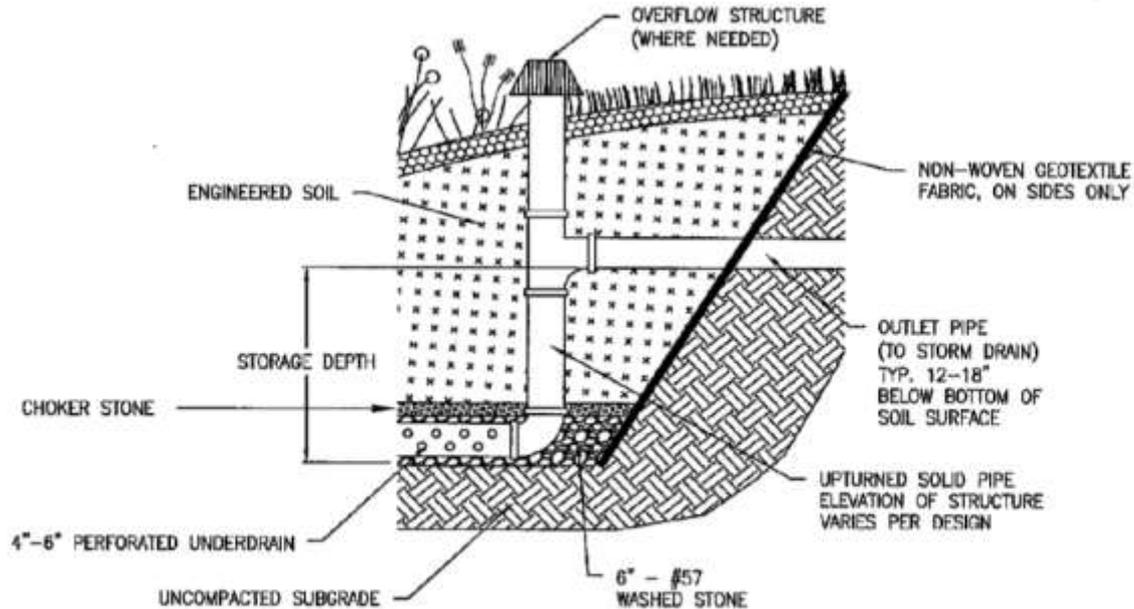
Example Landscape Plans



EXAMPLE #1: PARKING ISLAND BIORETENTION PLANTING



Innovative designs included



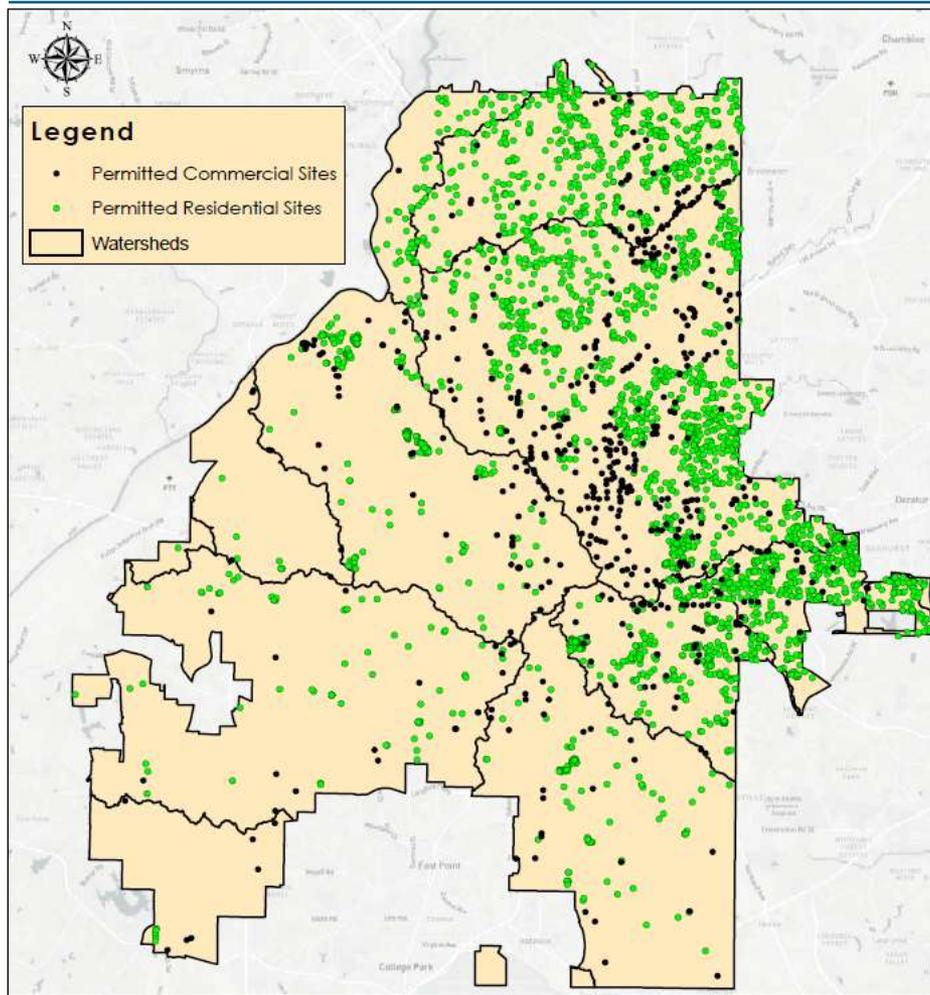
UPTURNED "S" UNDERDRAIN FOR GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PRACTICES WITH SURFACE PONDING AND ENGINEERED SOIL

Upturned "S" Underdrain

- Creates saturated zone, aids in denitrification, additional infiltration in poor draining soils



Tracking Green Infrastructure with GIS



Permitted Sites Since Feb 2013

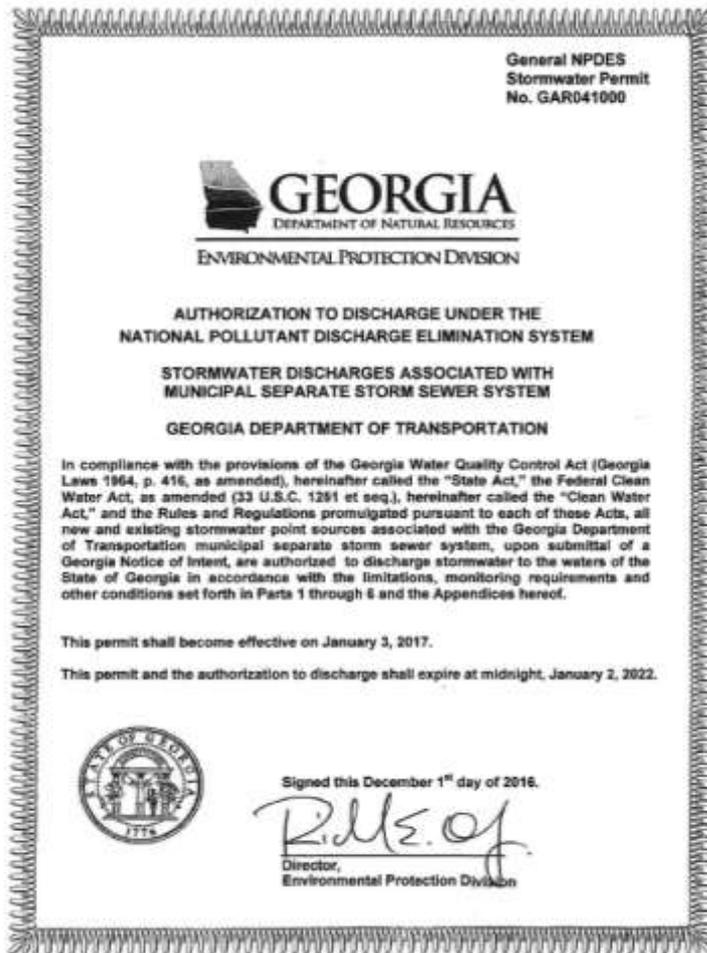
- 600+ Commercial
- 2,900+ Single Family Residential

GIS attributes contain:

- Owner
- Date of completion
- Copy of I&M agreement
- Inspections information
- Green infrastructure BMPs
- Detention BMPs
- Runoff Reduction Volumes



Updated MS4 Permits



Most Recent MS4 Permits

- Georgia DOT
- Phase I Medium

Includes Requirement to Adopt Runoff Reduction / Green Infrastructure Practices

- 3 year transition period
- Atlanta staff participated in both Blue Book update and proposed amendments to MS4 permits



Green Infrastructure can compete for space

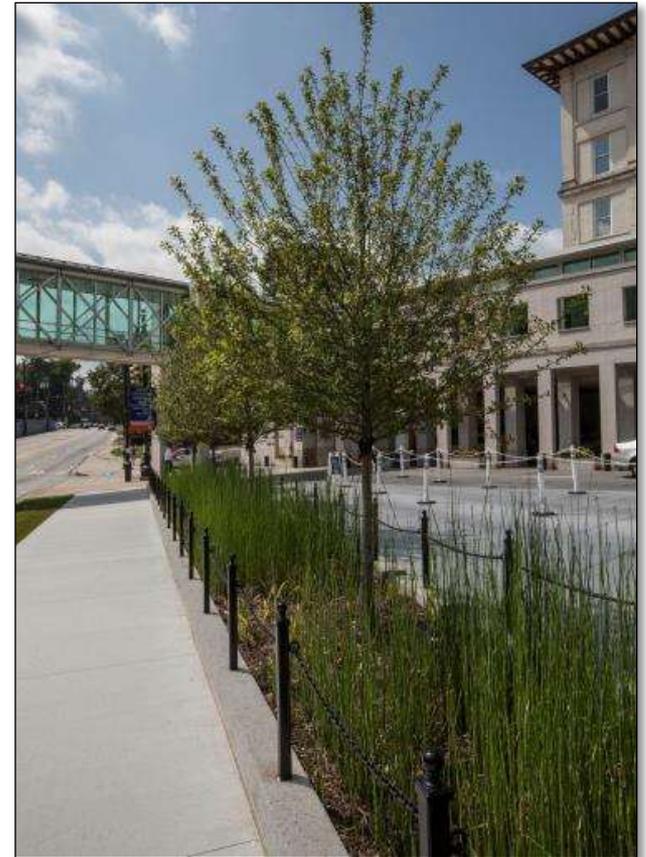
Creativity with site layout

- Upfront coordination between Civil, LA, and Architect

Dual purpose practices:

- permeable pavement
- landscape islands → bioretention
- green roof
- underground detention/infiltration systems

Able to meet tree planting and runoff reduction requirements with one practice



Infiltration Practices in Atlanta

Soils analysis required for all commercial sites

- Infiltration rates, high water table, bedrock, contaminated soils

Compaction of Silt and Clay soils

- Loosening compacted soils on redevelopment sites
- Prevent compaction during construction
- Innovative designs (upturned underdrain) to encourage surface drainage and promote infiltration in clay soils

Erosion control

- Phasing installation to prevent sedimentation issues
- Installation of appropriate BMPs



Erosion Control and Phasing



Green Infrastructure Task Force

City staff plus partners

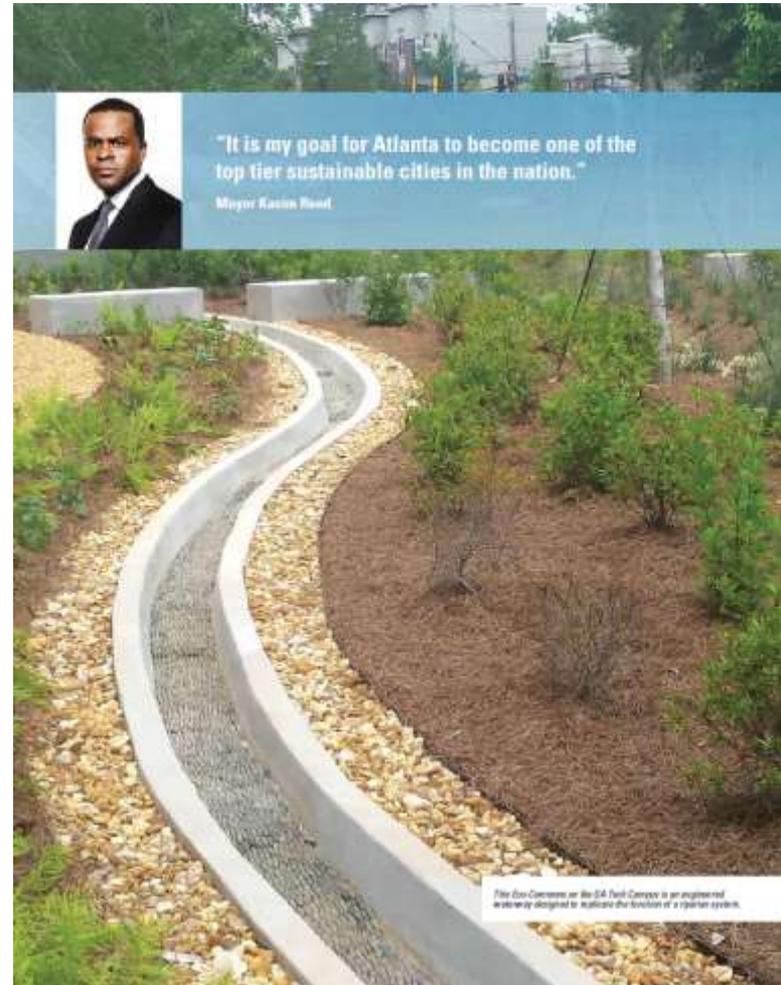
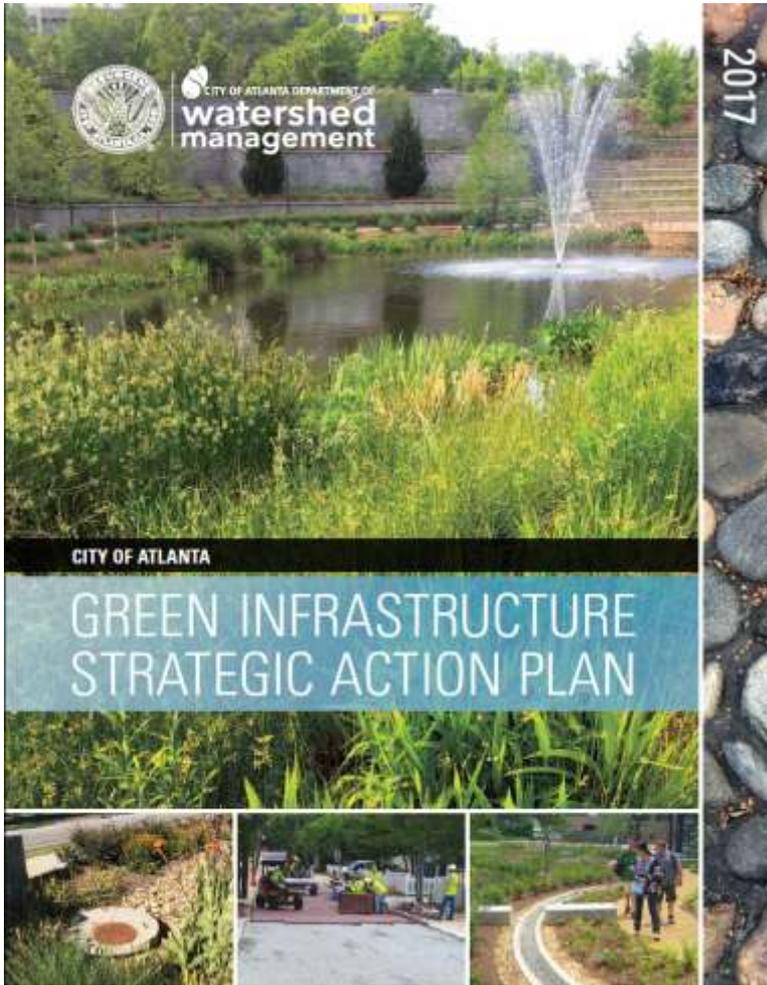
- Watershed, Public Works, Parks & Recreation, Mayor's Office of Resilience, Planning and Community Development, Aviation
- Atlanta Beltline, The Conservation Fund, American Rivers, Invest Atlanta, Chattahoochee Riverkeeper, etc.

Task Force Origins and Goals

- Began through a Peer Exchange trip (2012) to Philadelphia
- Create 'Best-in-Class' program
- Focus on CIPs and processes
- Recently published Strategic Action Plan



Strategic Action Plan

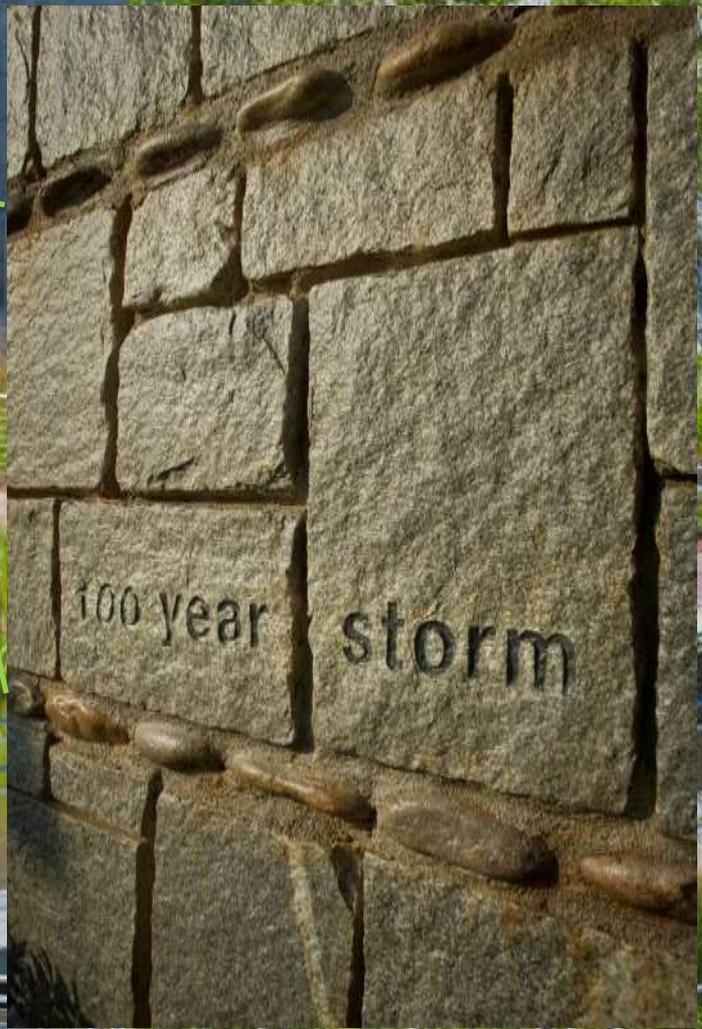


Name that site!



Historic 4th Ward Capacity Relief





Nature Influenced Design



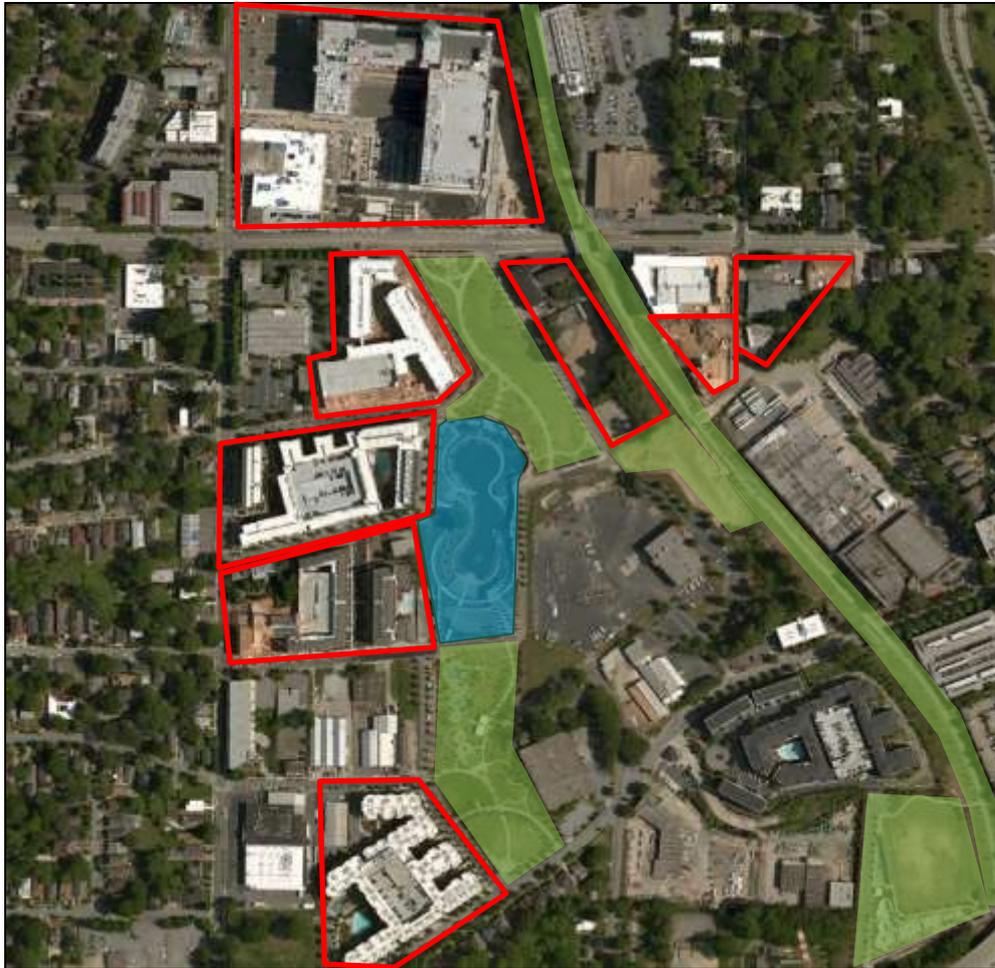
Aerating Fountain



Which would you prefer?



Spurring Economic Development



\$500M in Redevelopment

- Apartments
- Condos
- Ponce City Market



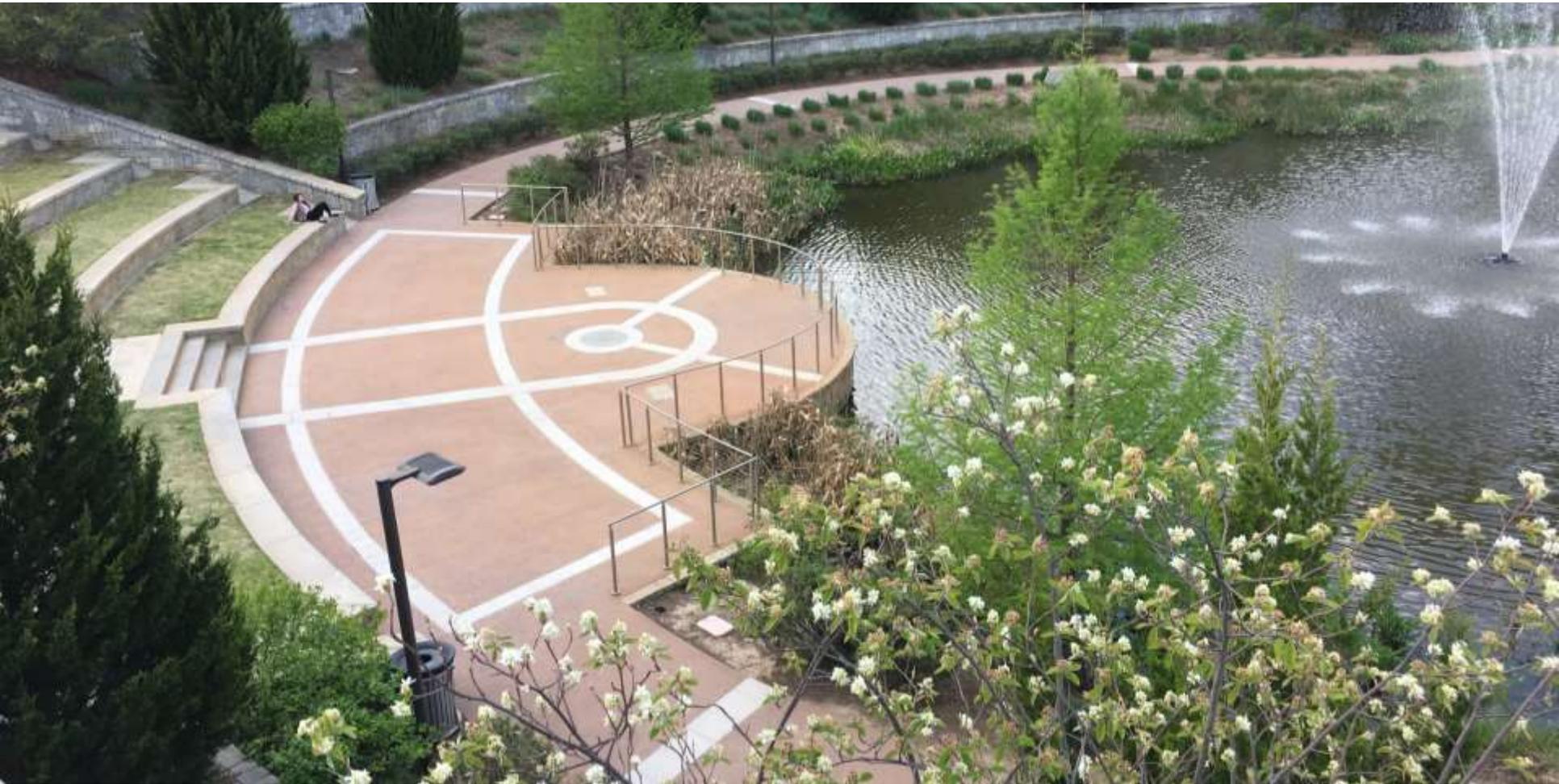
Spurring Economic Development



April 16, 2017 – 4” rain event



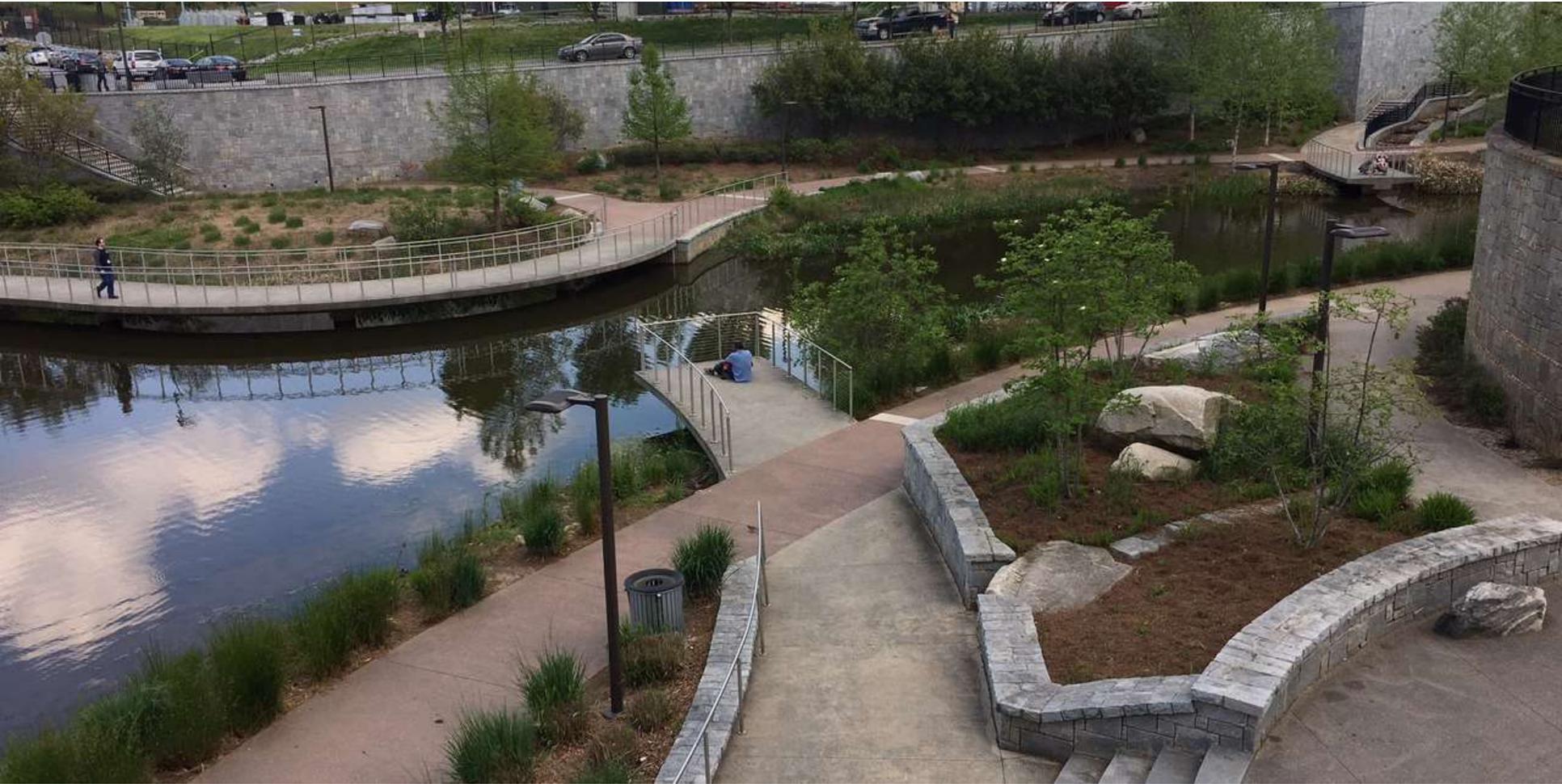
Three days later...



April 16, 2017 – 4” rain event



Three days later...

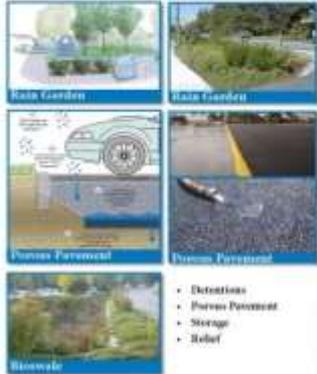


Southeast Atlanta Green Infrastructure Initiative

Combined Sewer Capacity Relief

Causes & Solutions 02

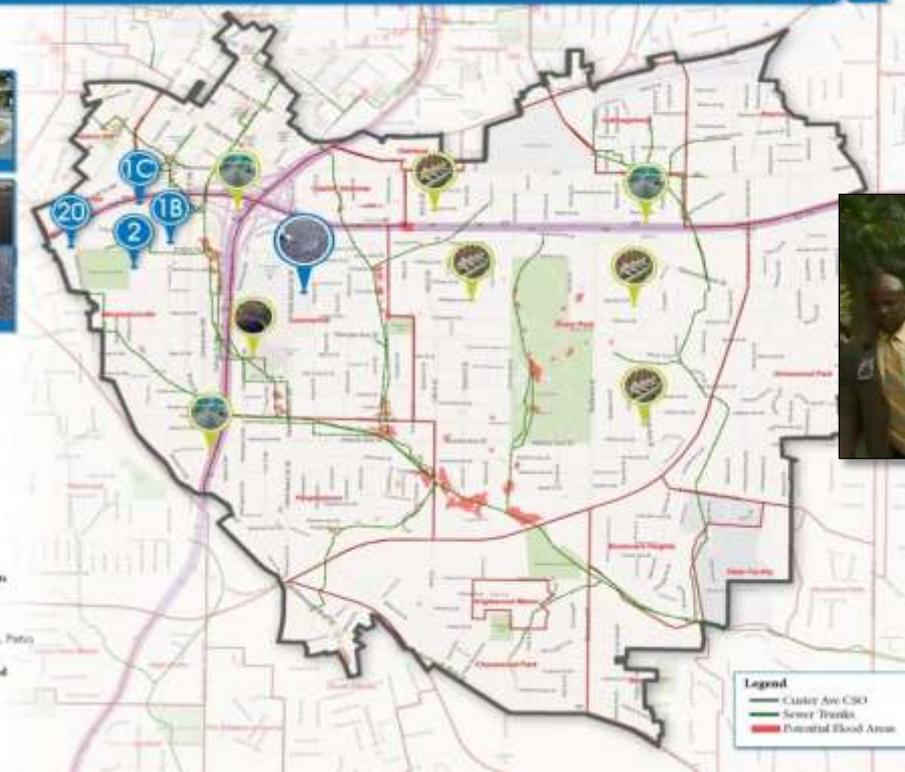
Solutions



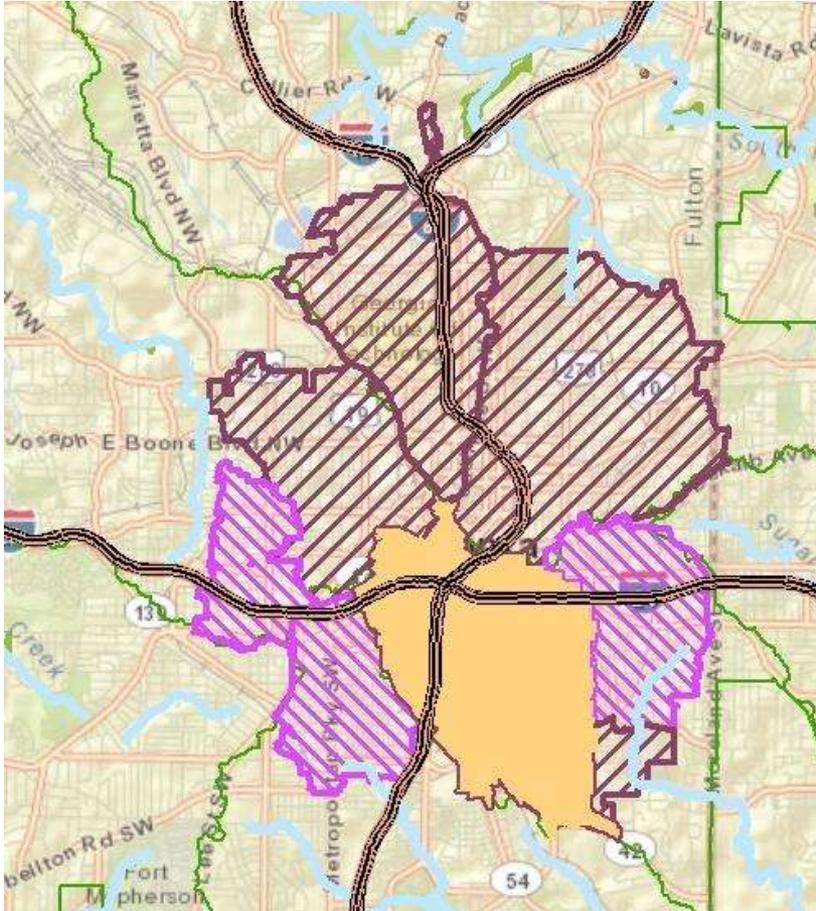
Causes



- **Impermeable Pavements**
 - Parking Lots
 - I-75/85 Interchange
- **New Development**
 - Roofs, Driveways, Patios
- **Rainfall Intensity**
- **Geography (Peaks And Valleys)**



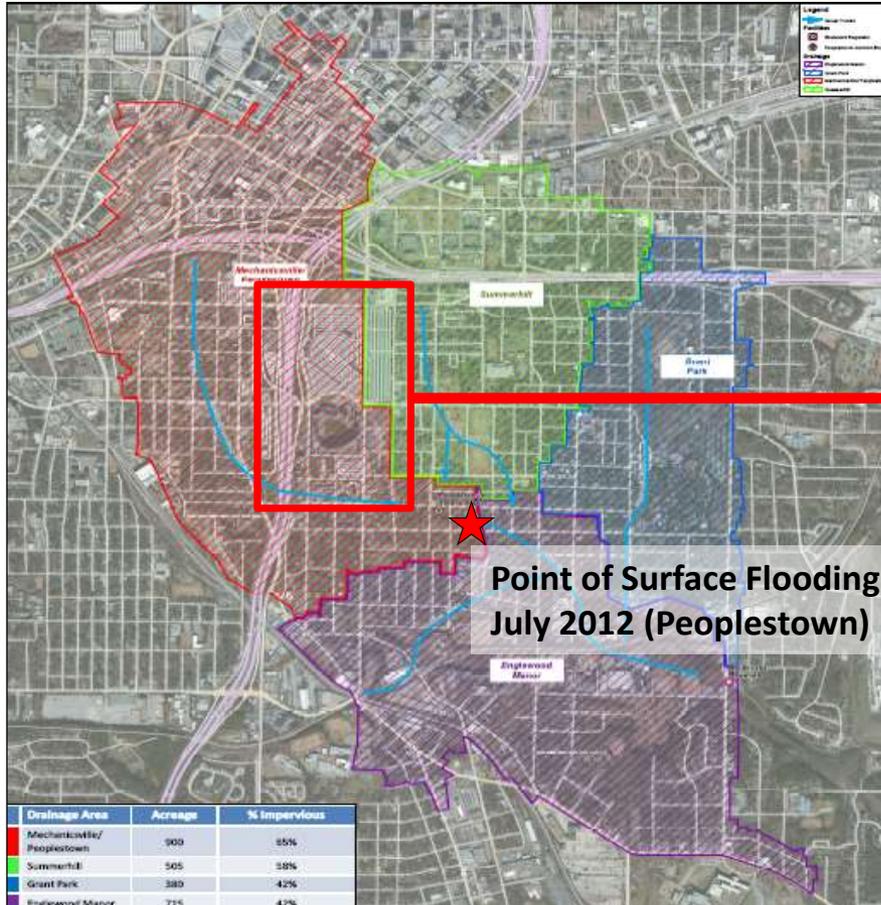
Cluster CSO Basin Location



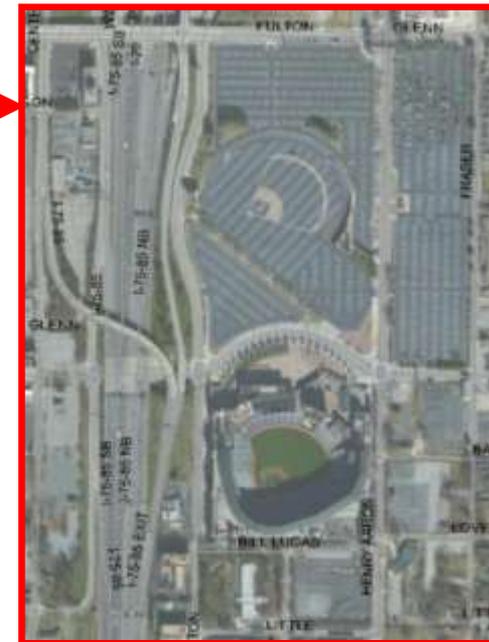
- Heart of Atlanta
- Highly impervious
- Piped Streams
- Repeated Flooding



Contributing Conditions



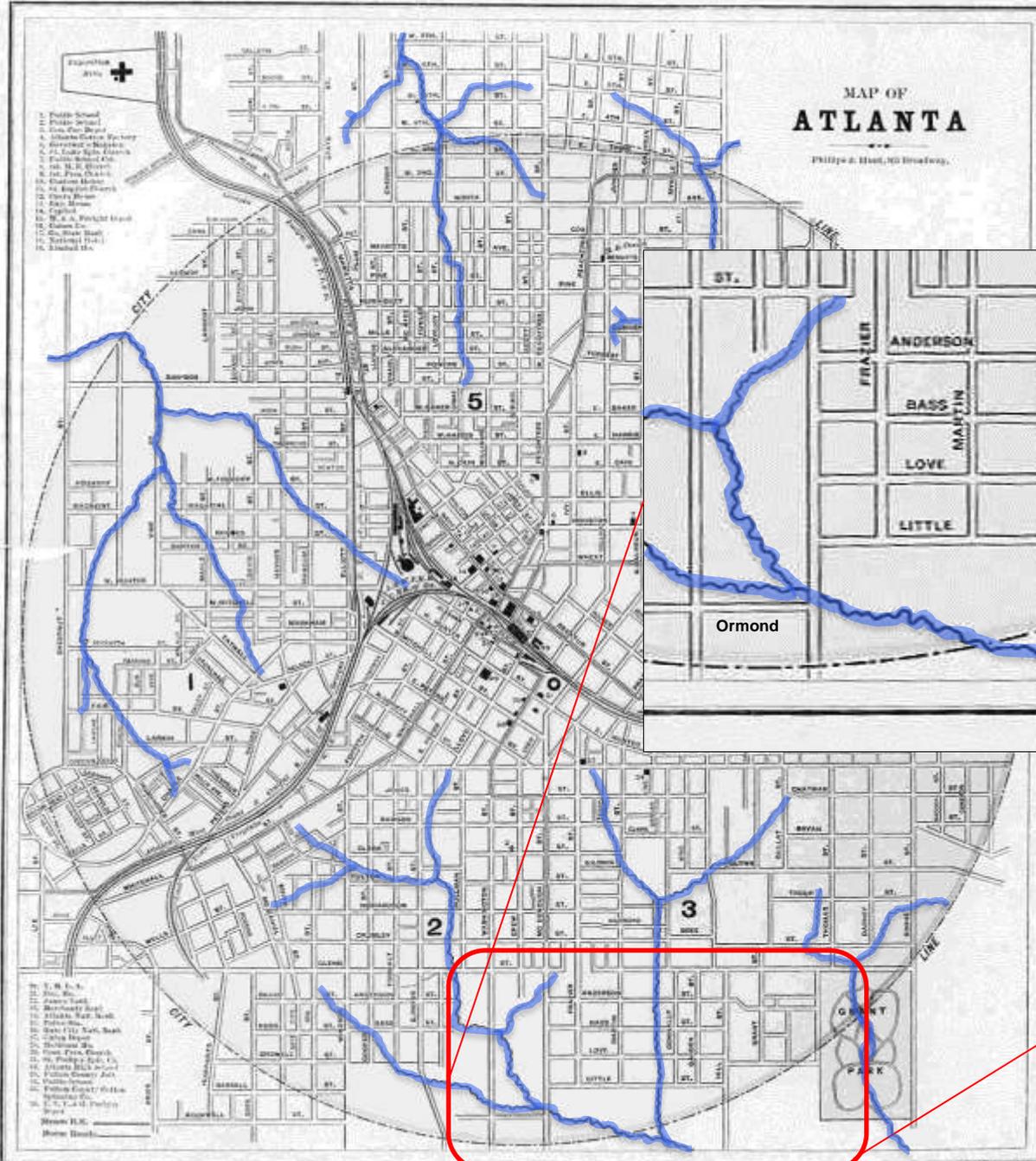
Drainage Basin	Total Area (acres)	% Impervious	Impervious Area (acres)	Roadway Area (acres)
Mechanicsville / Peoplestown	900	65%	582	220
Summerhill	505	58%	293	110
Grant Park	380	42%	162	55
Englewood Manor	715	42%	301	62



Point of Surface Flooding
July 2012 (Peoplestown)



Historical Perspective Map of Atlanta 1886



**Peoplestown Junction
Box Location**

Back to Back Rain Events

Rank	Date	Recurrence Level
1	7/9/2012	10-25 year
2	8/31/2006	5-10 year
3	7/11/2012	2-5 year
4	9/29/2009	2-5 year
5	7/3/2012	2-5 year
6	5/5/2003	2-5 year
7	7/20/2011	2 year
8	8/20/2000	2 year
9	6/3/2001	2 year
10	8/28/2009	2 year



Peoplestown Flooding



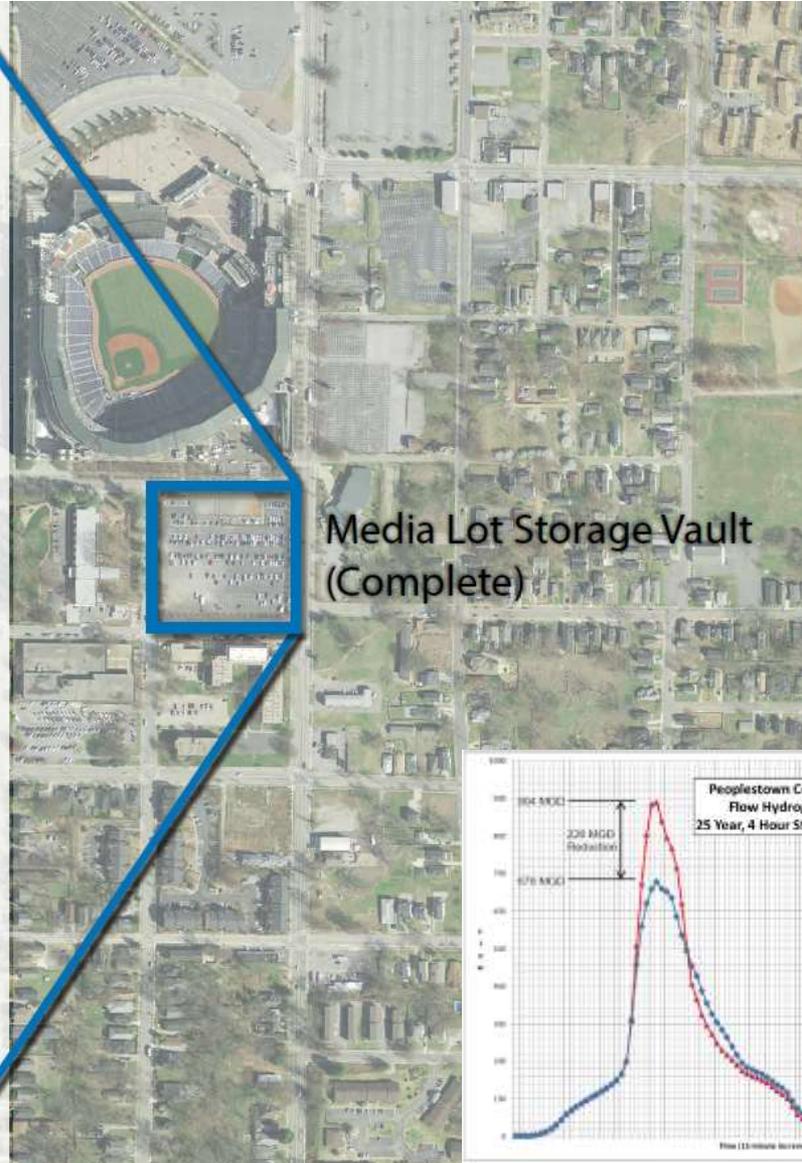
Community Engagement



Phase 1 Projects- Completed

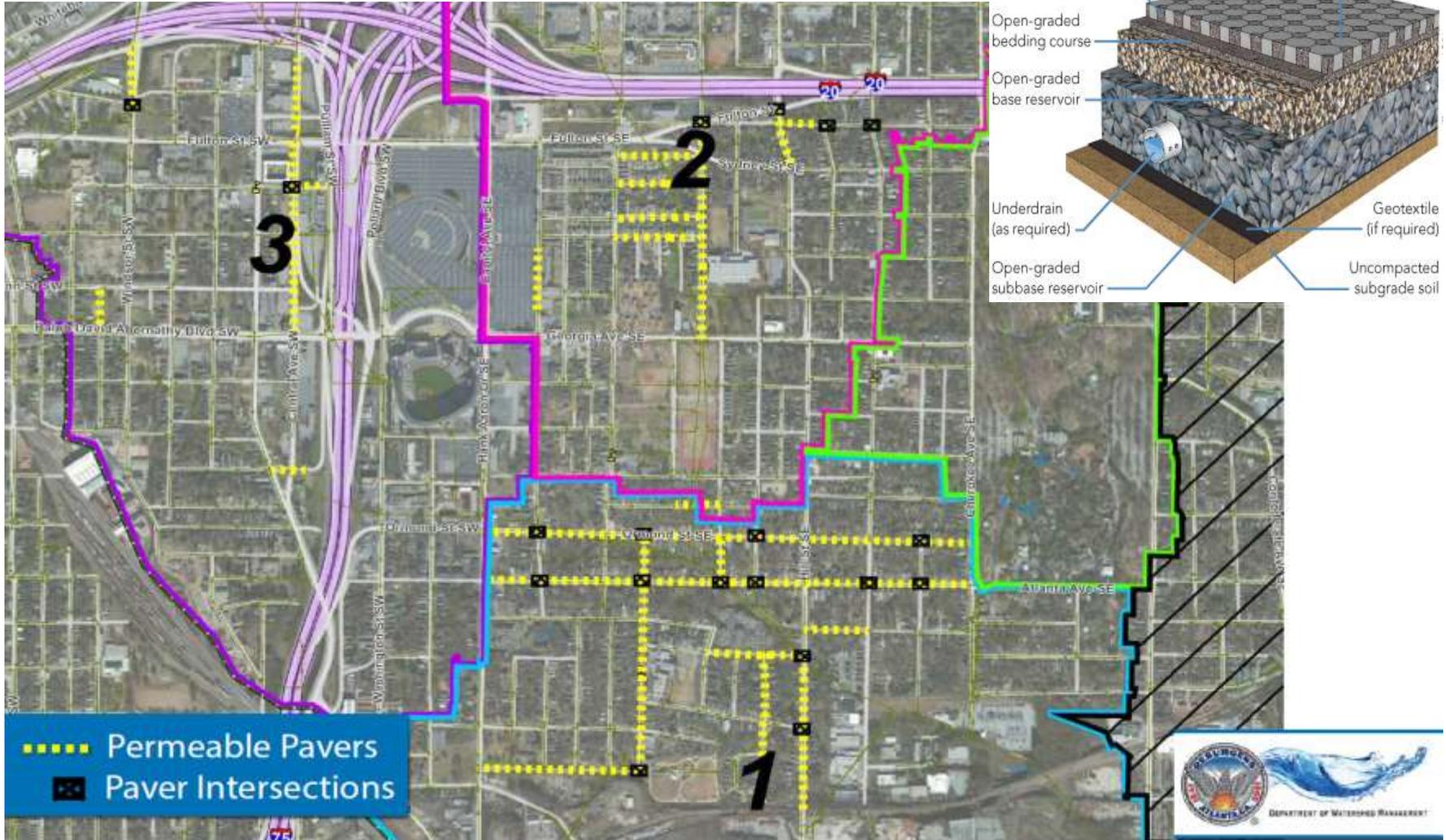


Phase 2: Gray Solution

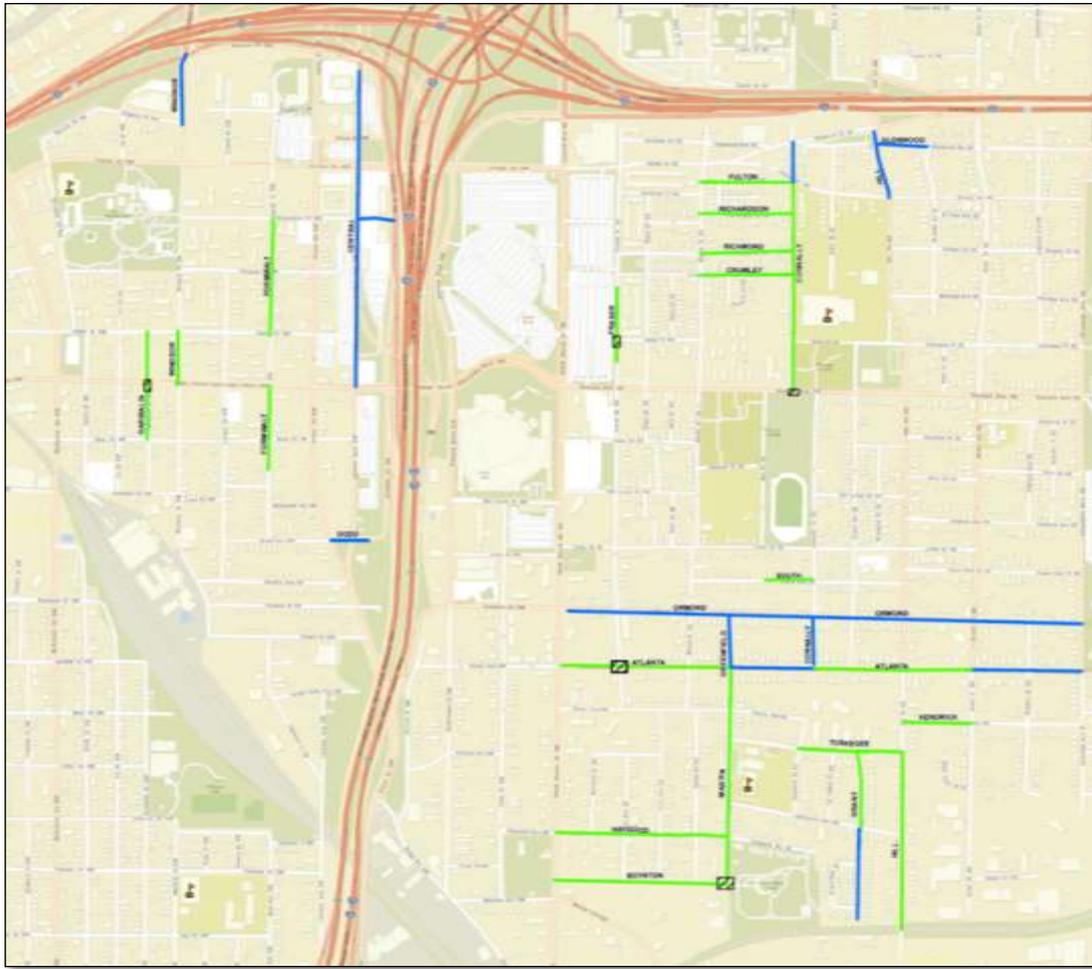


Phase 2: Permeable Roadways

- 4+ miles of Permeable Pavers



Updated Map



Legend



Schools



Gateway Intersections

Pavers Status



Proposed Streets to Compensate for Removed streets



Completed



Originally Proposed



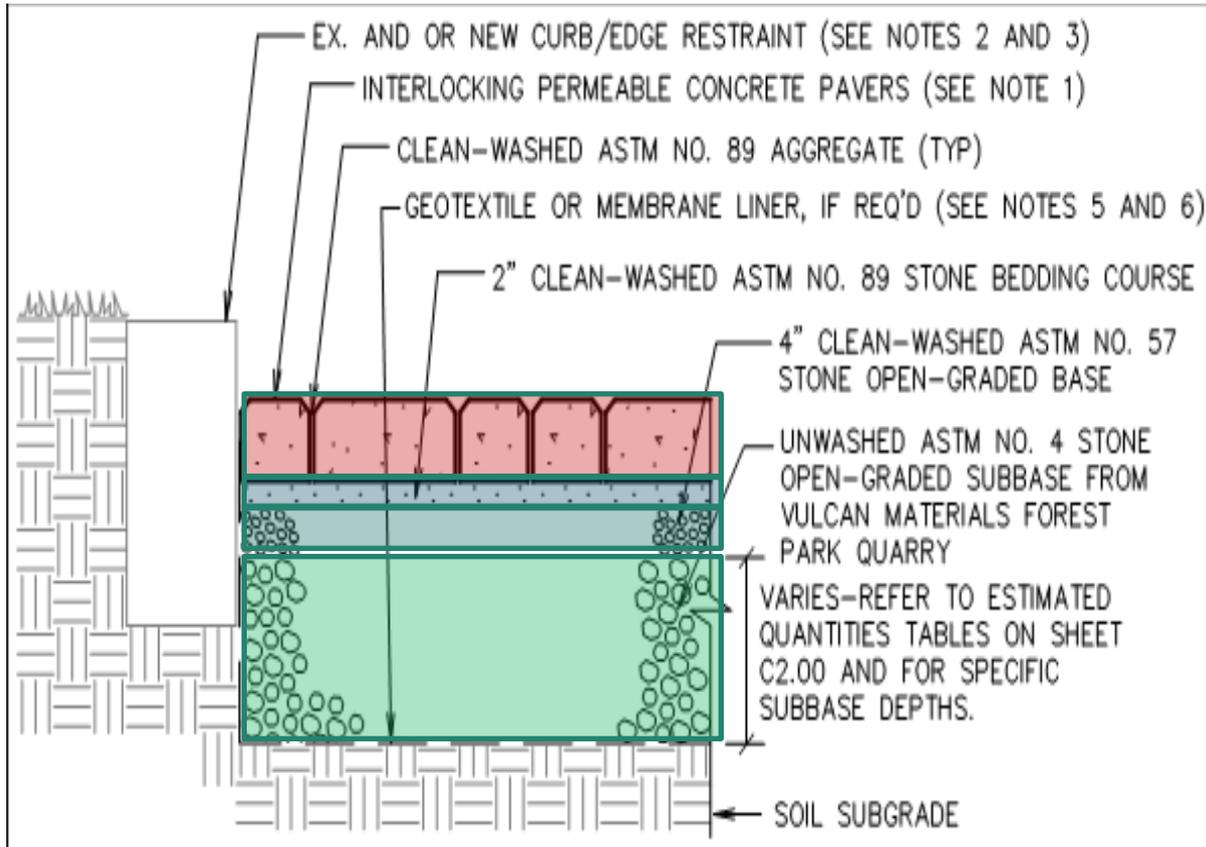
Removed from Project



Currently Under Construction



Permeable Paver System

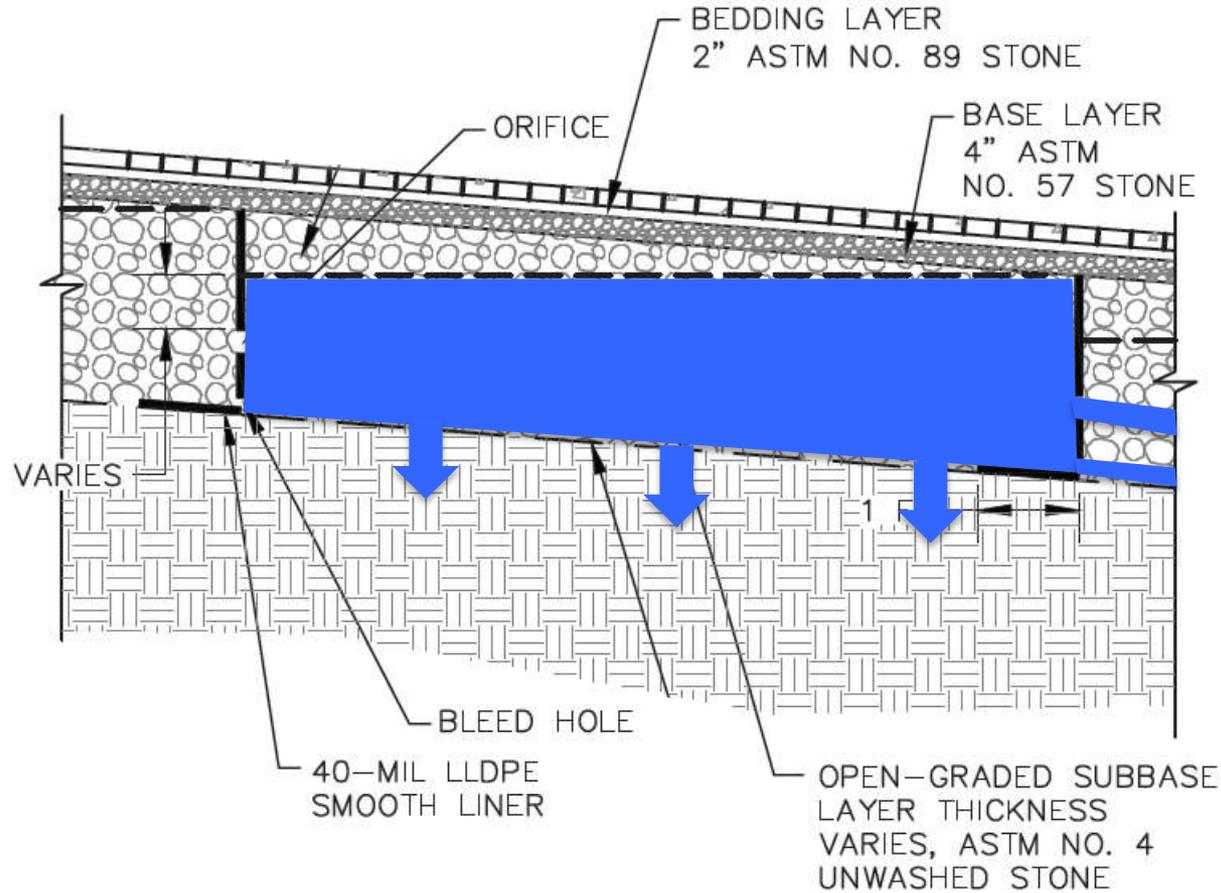


The paver system is made up of the following components:

- #4 Stone
- #57 Stone
- #89 Stone
- LLDPE 40 Mil Liner
- Permeable Pavers



Unique Design Considerations



Construction Sequence

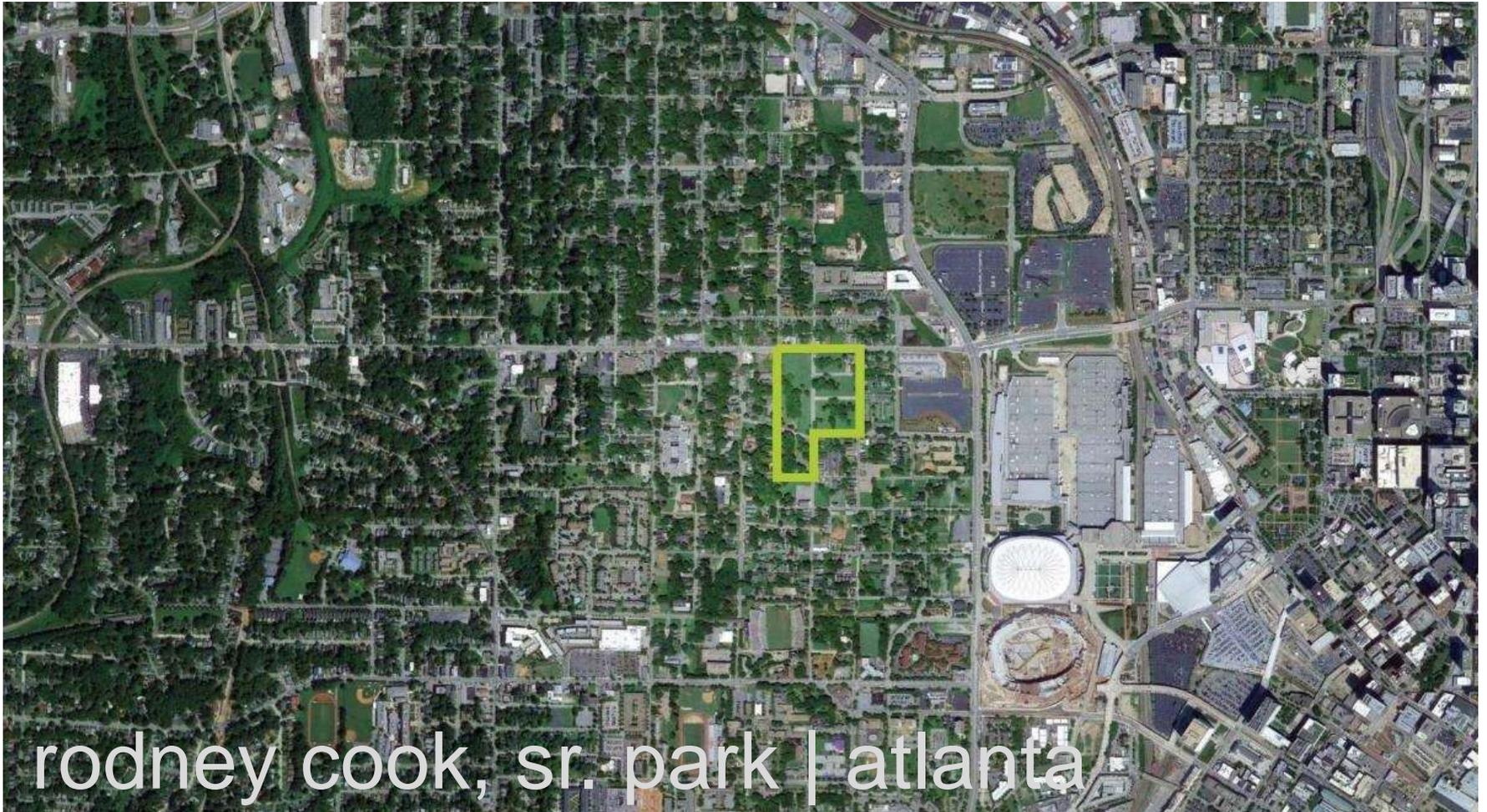
- Excavation, aggregate reservoir, paver installation



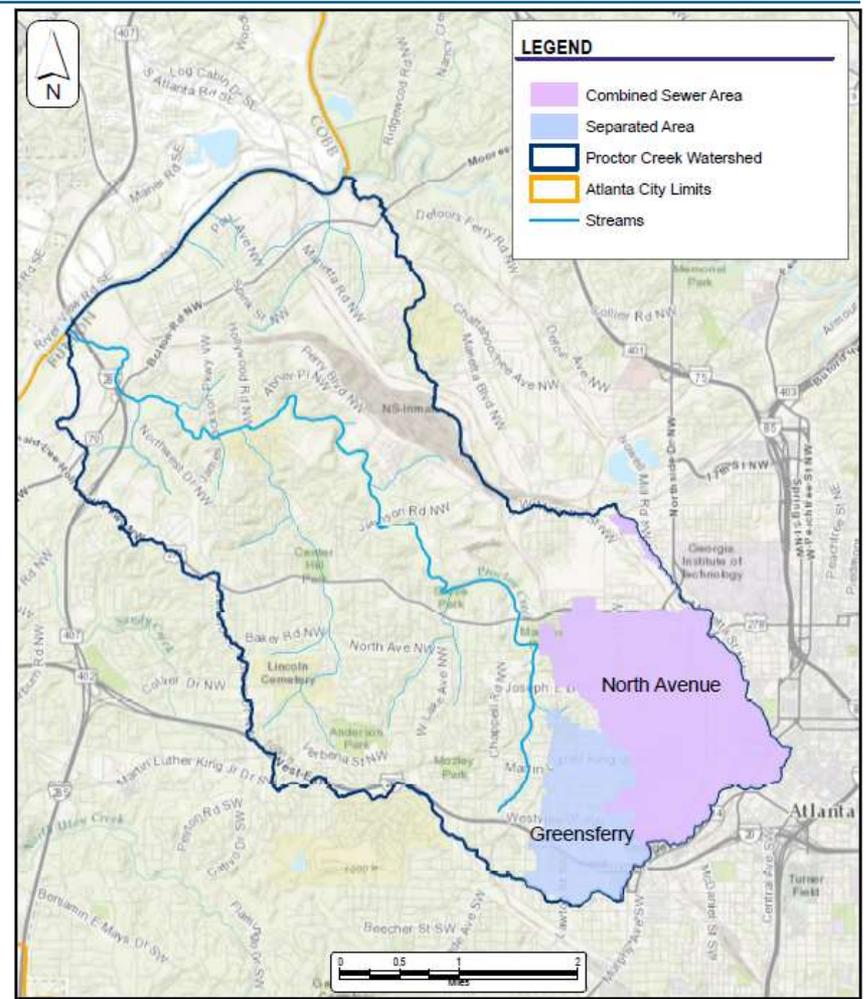
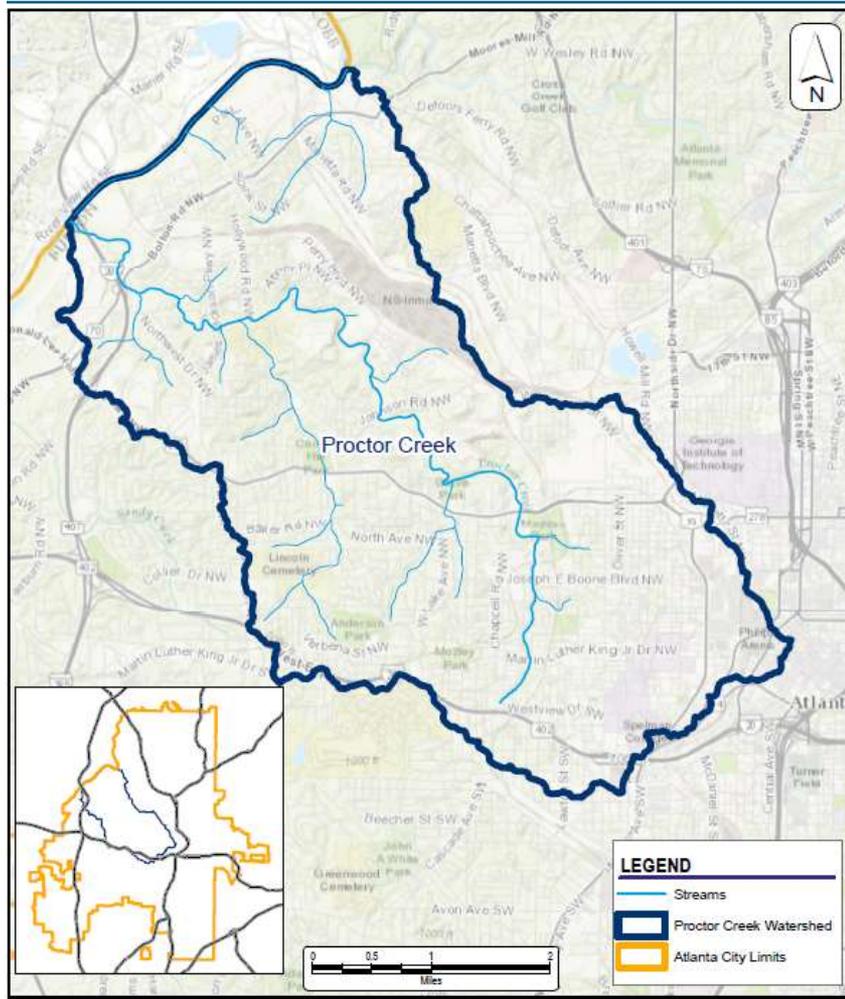
Completed Streets



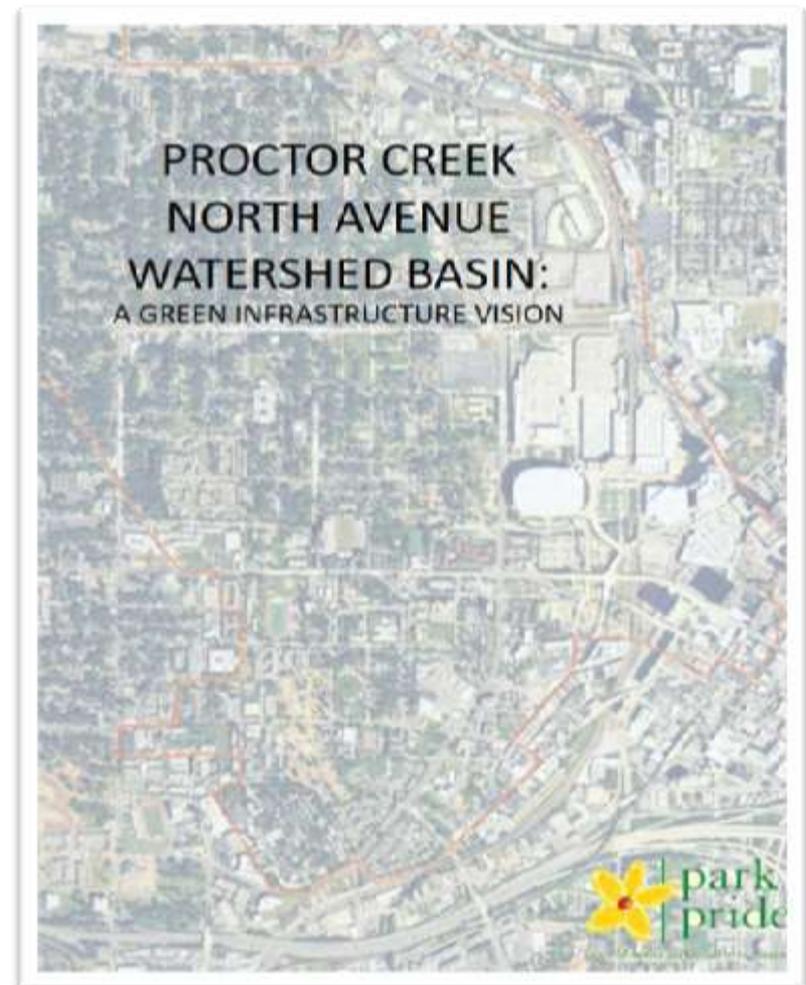
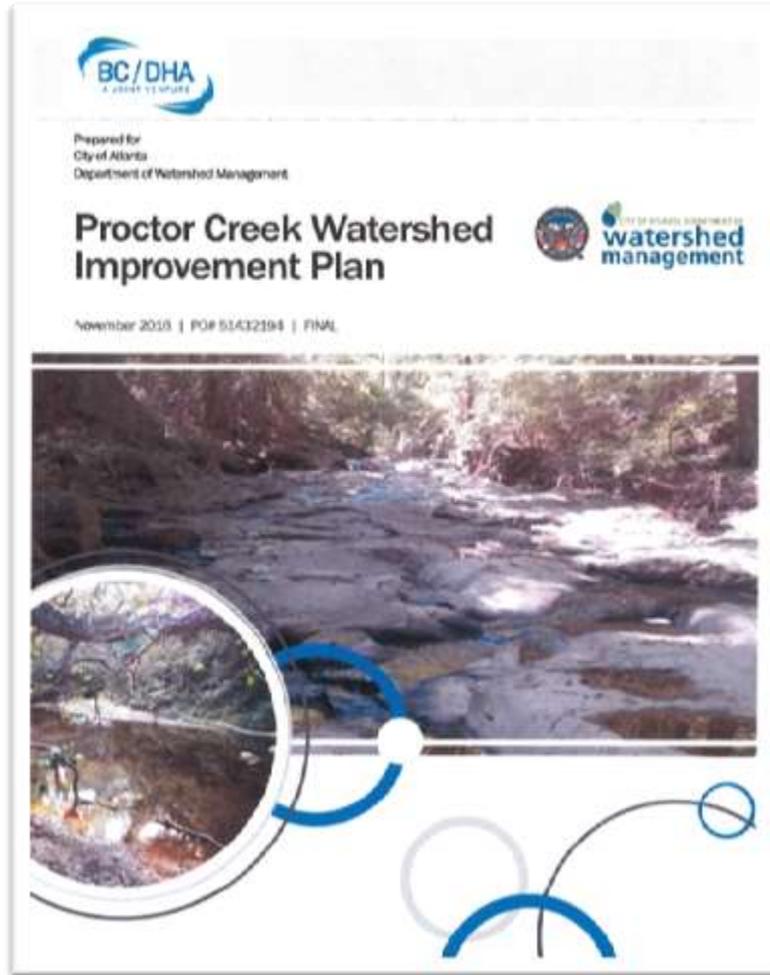
Rodney Cook, Sr. Park in Historic Vine City



Proctor Creek Watershed - UWFP



Basin wide planning efforts



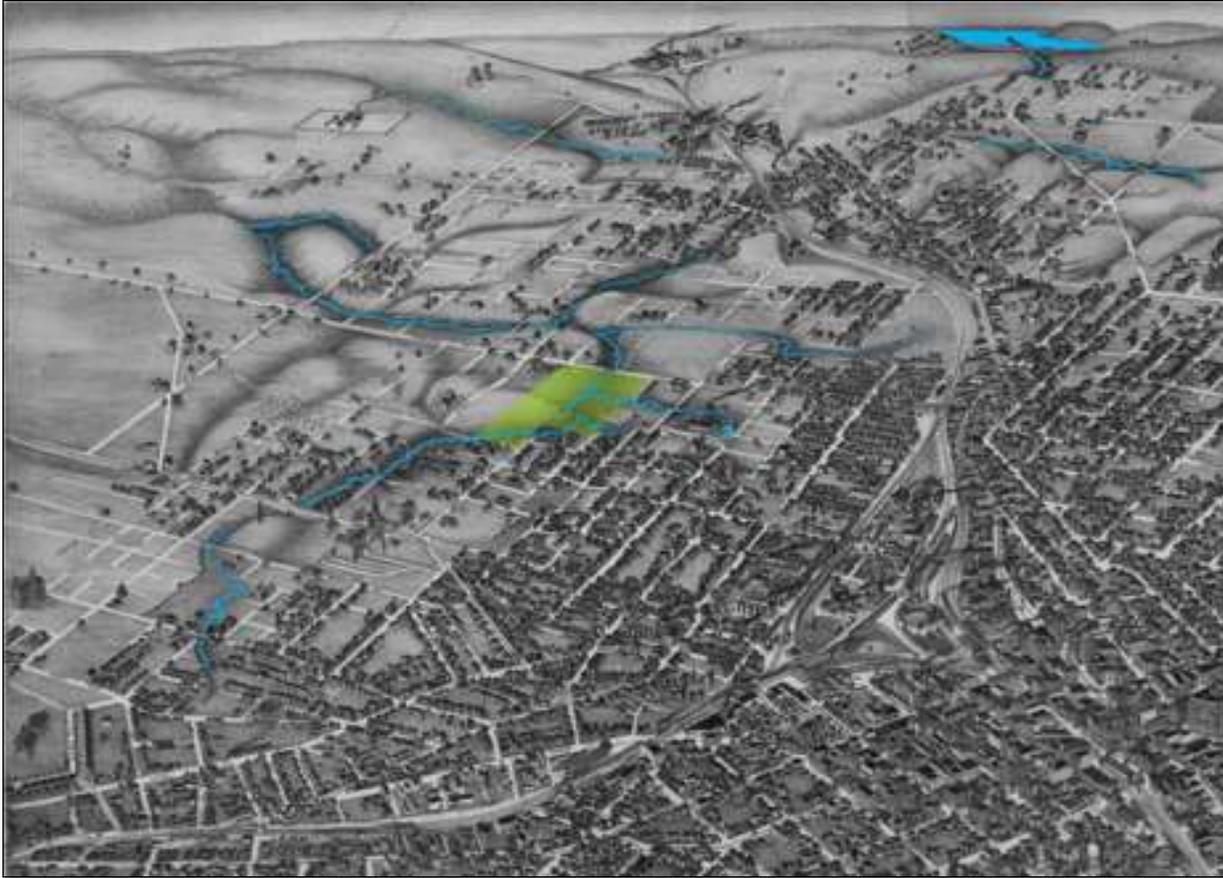
Neighborhoods

English Avenue and Vine City

- Steep decline in population over past 30 yrs
- Highest crime rates (twice the City of Atlanta average)
- Lowest occupancy rates
- Repeated flooding
- Fewest acres of planned greenspace
- 41% of households living below the poverty line (57% of children)
- 20% houses vacant
- 40% foreclosure rate



Upper Proctor Creek Capacity Relief

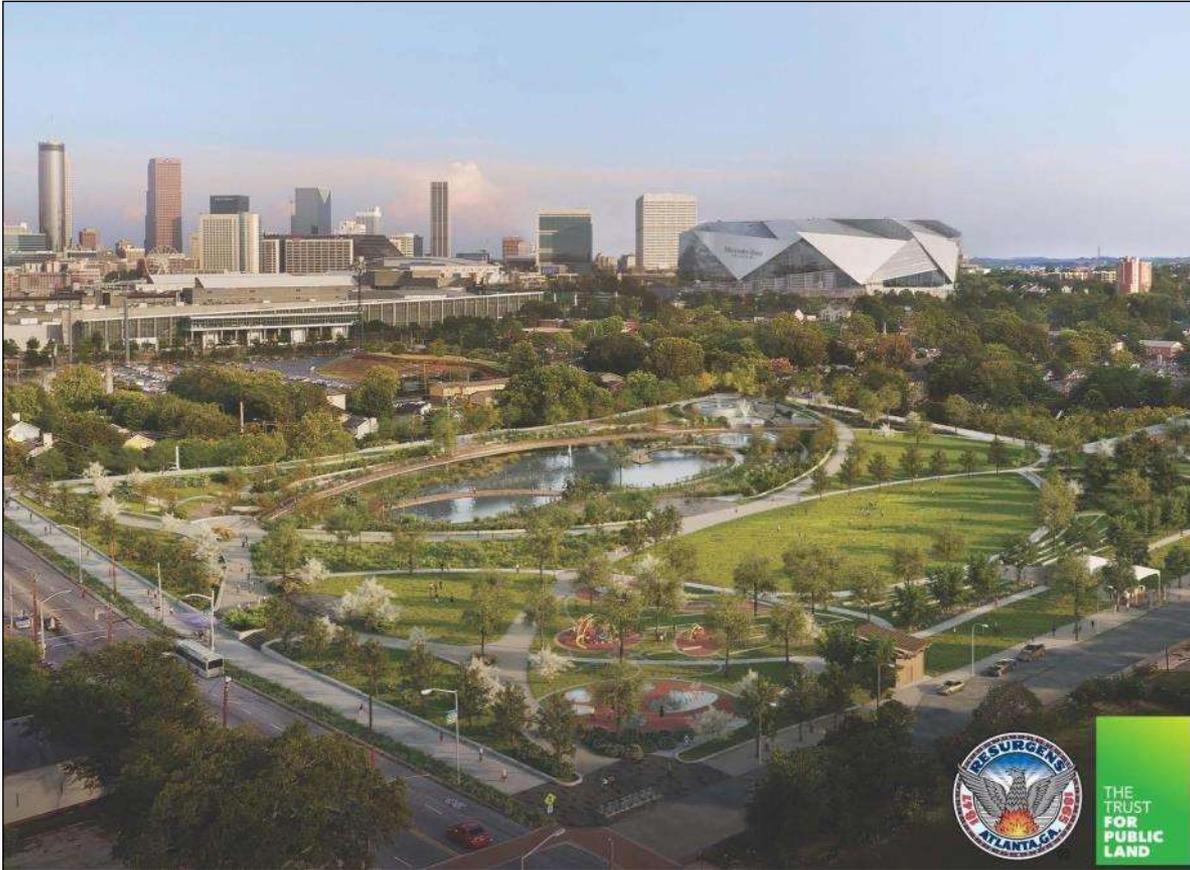


History

- 2002 storm event caused catastrophic flooding in the Vine City neighborhood
- Over 60 homes were purchased by the City as a result
- Combined sewer basin
- Opportunity for multiple partnerships to resolve flooding concerns and restore community health



Rodney Cook, Sr. Park in Historic Vine City



16 acre site

- Provides 9+ million gallons of capacity relief, preventing localized flooding throughout the community
- Redirects surface runoff away from the combined sewer system
- Innovative stormwater management practices

Courtesy of HDR, Inc.



Rodney Cook, Sr. Park in Historic Vine City

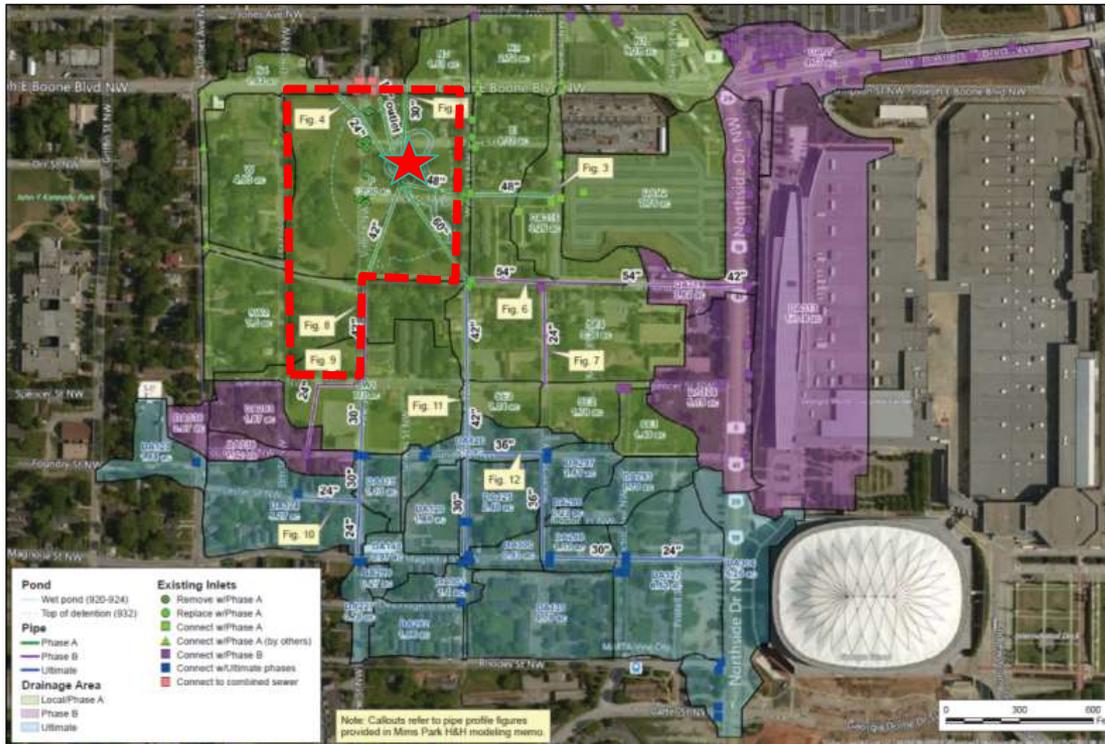


DWM Components of the Project

- 9+ MG stormwater wet pond with littoral shelf and created wetlands
- Green Infrastructure including bioretention, stormwater planters, rainwater harvesting cisterns, and soil restoration
- Rerouted combined sewer trunkline (96")
- Aerating water features
- New sidewalks and roadway improvements
- Separated storm drain pipelines



Rodney Cook, Sr. Park in Historic Vine City



Phased Combined Sewer Separation

- Phase A (Green) 73 acres drainage
- Phase B (Purple) 36 acres drainage
- Phase C (Blue) 41 acres drainage
- Ultimate Drainage 150 acres
- Eliminates combined sewer spills up to the 100-year storm event



Partnerships

Department of Watershed Management (DWM)

- Pond design and construction, limited combined sewer separation, green infrastructure, soil remediation

Trust for Public Land (TPL)

- Park design and construction in coordination w/ Department of Parks and Recreation and DWM

National Monuments Foundation (NMF)

- Design and construct 16 statues of historical and civil rights leaders throughout the park

Adjacent projects

- Boone Blvd Green Street (DWM), PATH, Boone Park West





CITY OF ATLANTA DEPARTMENT OF
**watershed
management**



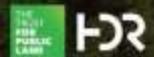
CITY OF ATLANTA DEPARTMENT OF
**watershed
management**



CITY OF ATLANTA DEPARTMENT OF
**watershed
management**



CITY OF ATLANTA DEPARTMENT OF
**watershed
management**

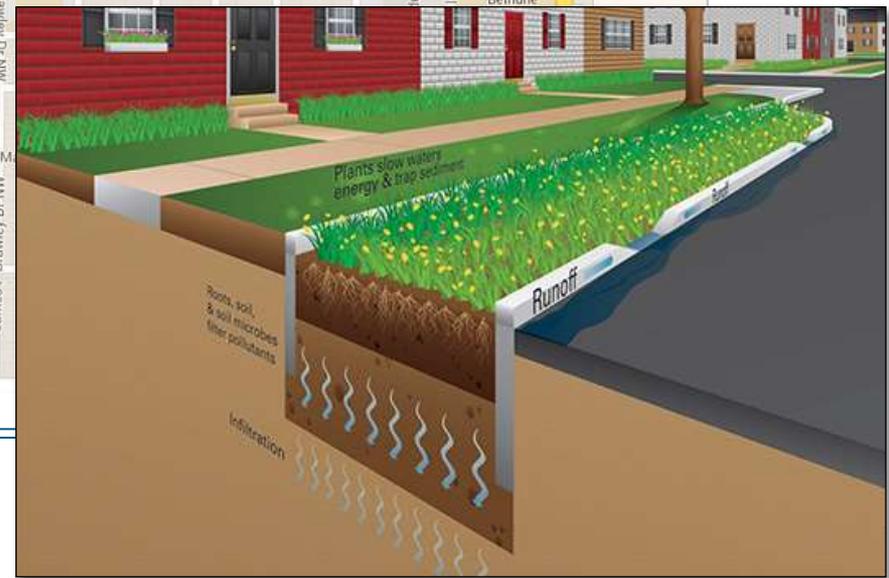
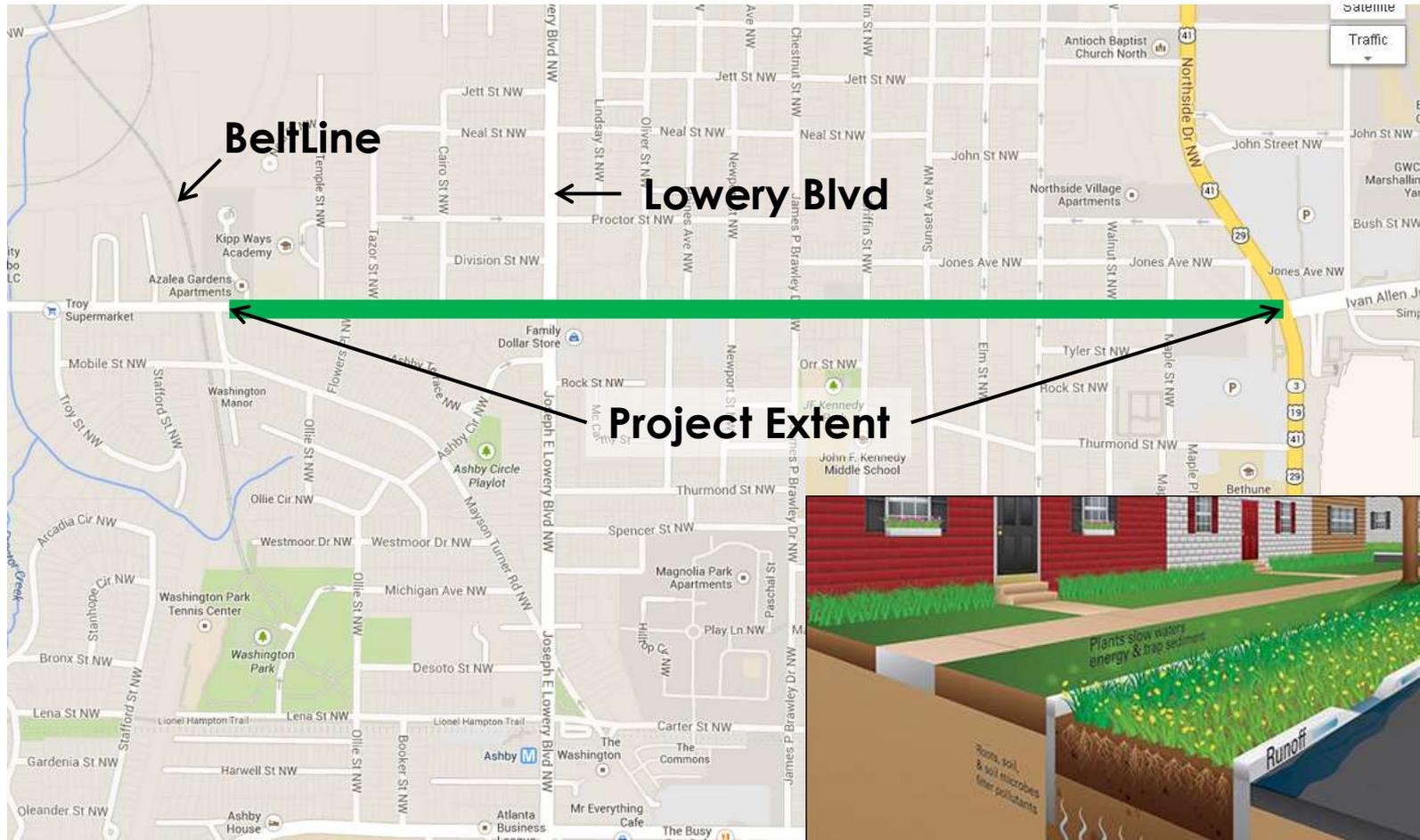


CITY OF ATLANTA DEPARTMENT OF
**watershed
management**

Boone Blvd Green Street



Boone Blvd Green Street



Before and After



Leveraging Funding and Partnerships

- Invest Atlanta \$1M Grant for streetscape improvements
- Renew Atlanta \$1.1M
- EPD 319(h) Grant \$387K
- Total \$8.9M



In Summary...

- **Utilizing green infrastructure as a tool to address historic drainage issues and water quality is possible, practical, and can spur economic growth**
- **Coordinating w/ other City Departments and developing partnerships is vital**
- **Providing a robust outreach and education program and developing relevant guidance documents aids in transition**
- **Leading by example is key**



Mayor's Commitment



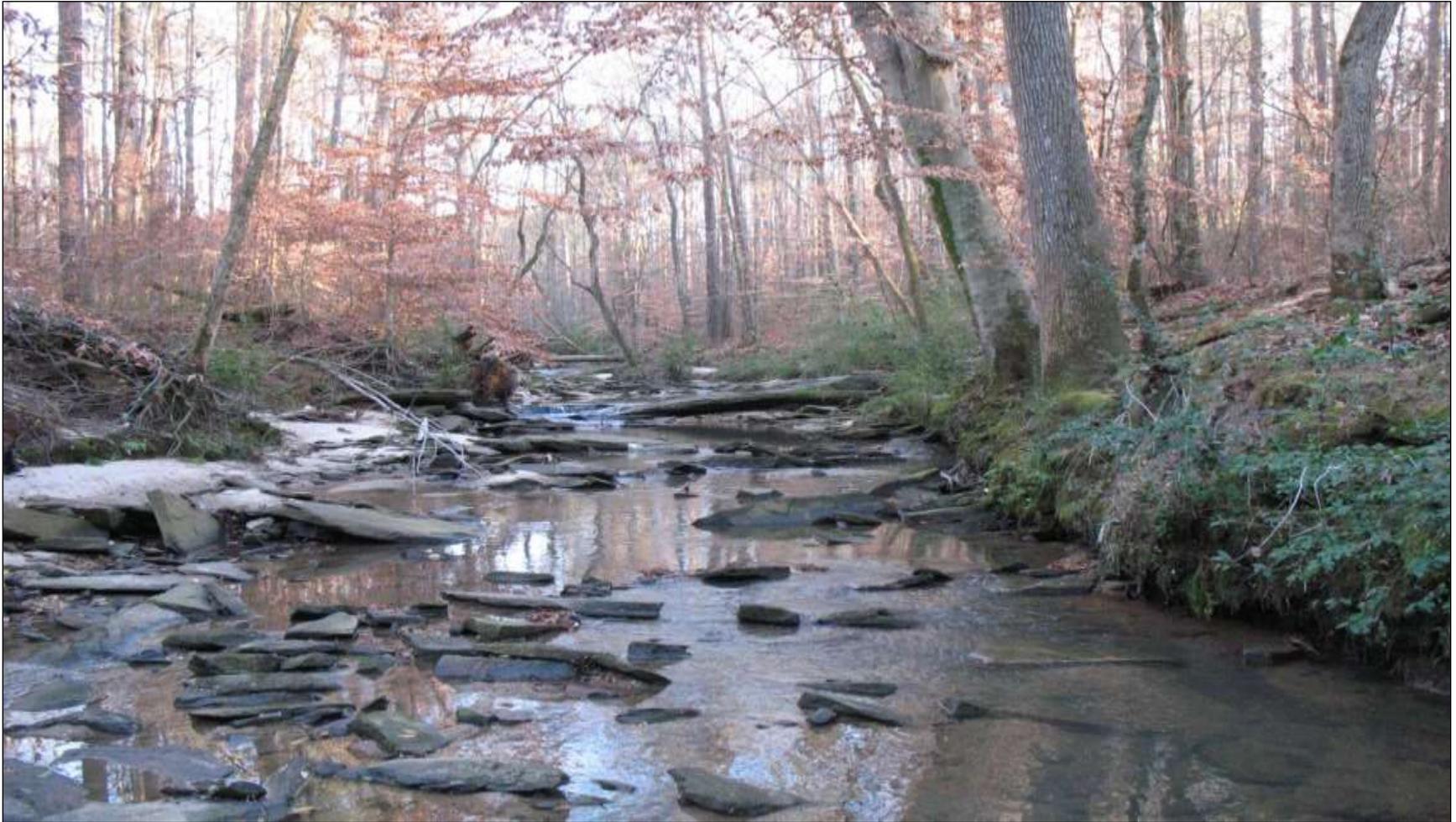
“It is my goal for Atlanta to become one of the top tier sustainable cities in the nation”

-Mayor Kasim Reed



Questions?

www.AtlantaWatershed.org/GreenInfrastructure



Cory Rayburn, CPESC, CFM, EIT, Env SP, MSCE

Watershed Manager II

CRayburn@AtlantaGA.gov