Green Infrastructure in an Urban Environment

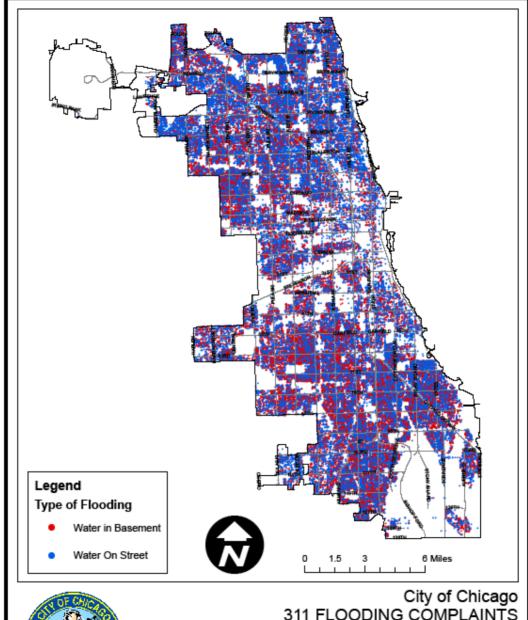
Chicago Department of Environment



Richard M. Daley, Mayor







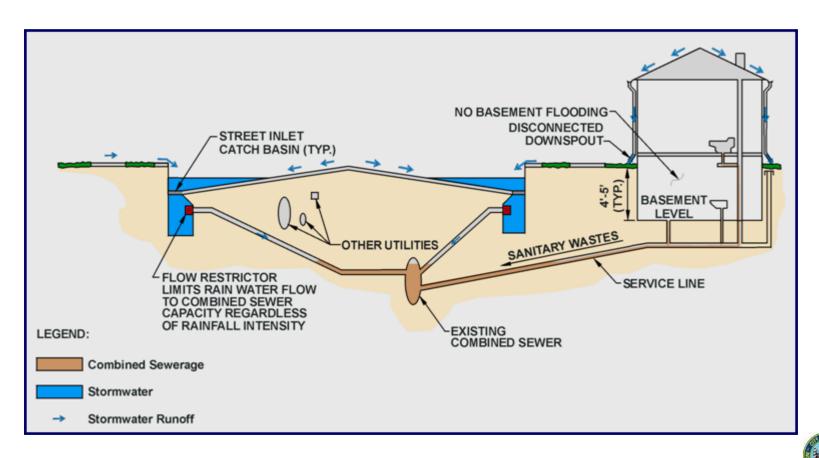


City of Chicago 311 FLOODING COMPLAINTS 2000-2004

> DOE, JM - June 2006 © 2006 City of Chicago C:\ArcMap Projects\Flooding\floodcomplaints.pdf



Chicago's Combined Sewer System with Downspout Disconnection and Rain Blockers



O'Hare Reservoir McCook Reservoir **Existing Tunnel** Treatment Plant Thornton Reservoir Storage Reservoir

TARP

- Phase I Tunnel
 - 109.4 miles, 30'd, ~210 ft deep
 - Completed 2006

Phase II – Reservoirs

ORD – 1996, 350MG

McCook – 2014, 2023 10BG

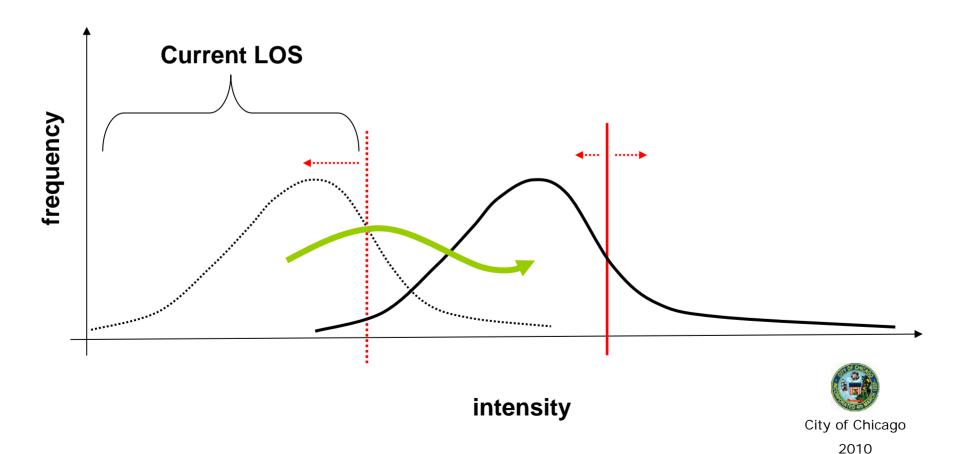
Thornton – 2003, 3.1BG, 2014, 7.9BG

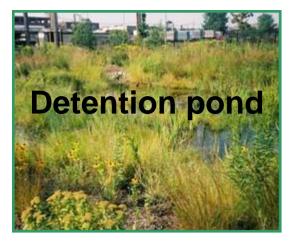




Climate change is shifting the intensity of storms to the right.

How do we fill that gap?









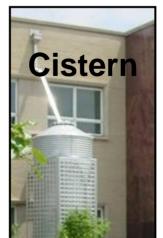


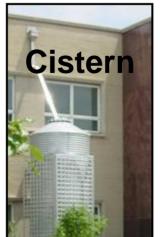


Green Infrastructure: Treating Rainwater like a resource

- not a waste











Permeable II

avement

Green Infrastructure Has Additional Benefits

- Keeps water as part of natural water cycle
- Biodiversity, birds, beneficial insects
- Rainwater (vs. tap) good for plants
- Reduces Urban Heat Island Effect
- Less energy needed to convey, treat water → climate change mitigation





The Climate Change Connection

Conserving water conserves energy

- Lots of energy used to pump, treat, and deliver drinking water
- Chicago purifies and treats one billion gallons of water every day
- Energy required releases over 255,000 metric tons of CO2e/year = adding nearly 85,000 cars to the road every year

Climate change can have impacts on our water source

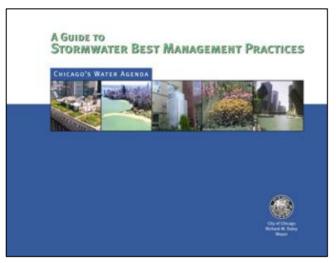
- Declines in lake-level
- Decreases in ground-water level & recharge
- Declines in water quality & human health
- Reduced hydroproduction; reduced channel depths for shipping
- Decreases in lake ice extent some years without ice cover
- Changes in ecosystem & biodiversity

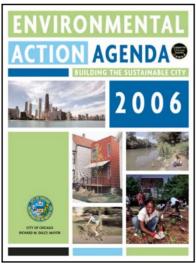
Climate change has impacts on managing stormwater

- More intense rain events
- More frequent drought periods



City Efforts to Prioritize Stormwater Management via Green Infrastructure









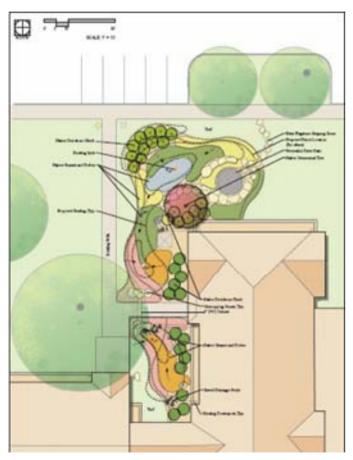
Stormwater Management Ordinance Effective January 1, 2008

Rate control

- Based upon the capacity of existing sewer <u>or</u>
- Accept standard vortex restrictors from city
- Volume control
 - Capture the first 0.5 inch of a rain event or
 - Achieve 15% reduction in impervious surface from baseline conditions
- Soil erosion and sediment control
- Operations and maintenance plan



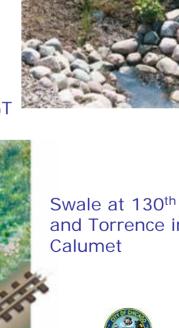
Swales, Bio-infiltration, Bio-retention

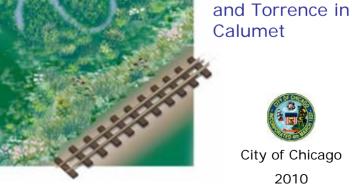


North Park Village Nature Center Rain garden



Swales at CCGT





Green Roofs



City Hall Green Roof, started in 2001





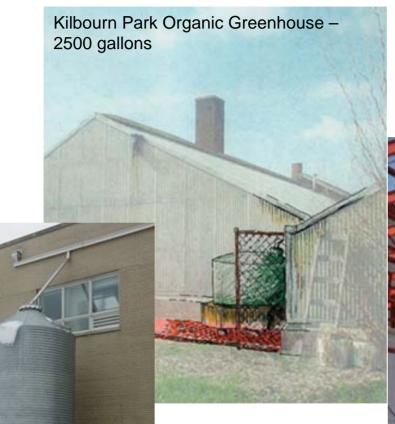
Chicago Center for Green Technology

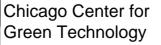


Residential Green Roof, funded through the Green Roof Grants Program

> City of Chicago 2010

Cisterns







Monitoring

Chicago Center for Green Technology

•Household Chemicals and Computer Recycling Facility

Green Alleys



McCormick Place Stormwater Management



- 67 acres of rooftop drainage
- 3400 foot tunnel to Lake Michigan
- Approximately 55 million gallons per year





Green Alley Program (CDOT)

Six pilot locations 2006, and over forty planned locations citywide





Impermeable pavement



Permeable pavement



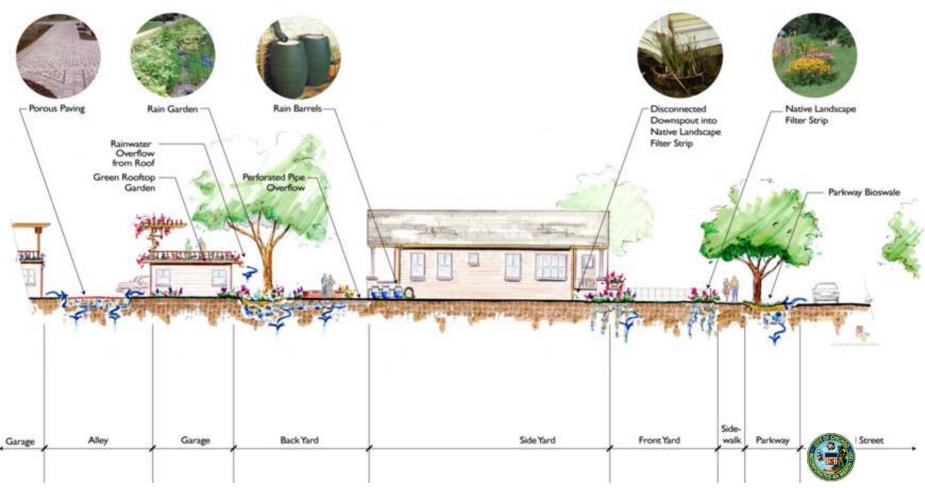
Community Outreach:
Rain Barrel, Rain Garden and
Downspout Disconnection,
Water Conservation







Green Infrastructure Can Happen at Home



Thank You.

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