



NEORSD Green Infrastructure Grants Program Pre-proposal Workshop

2023 GI Grants funding round





Housekeeping

- Highly recommend utilizing the chat for comments and questions
- Mute your microphone
- Recording will start



Agenda

- District Overview and GI Grant Program
- Grant Eligibility
- Grant Criteria
- Contract
- Technical Requirement
- First-Year Maintenance
- Document Submittal Process



NEORSD Green Infrastructure Grants Program Preproposal Workshop for the 2023 GI Grants funding round

NEORSD Overview

Keith McClintock, Manger of Watershed Programs

Who We Are...

- Created in 1972 by Court Order
- Servicing all or part of 62 member communities
- 1 million customers
- 90+ billion gallons wastewater treated each year
- 487 miles of regional streams



...And What We Do

- Wastewater Treatment Plants
- Interceptor Sewer Operation and Maintenance
- Combined Sewer Overflow Control
- Regional Stormwater Management
- Grant Funding Opportunities



We define Green Infrastructure as stormwater source control measures that store, filter, infiltrate, harvest, and reuse or evapotranspirate stormwater to increase resiliency of infrastructure by reducing stress on wet-weather drainage and collection systems, which increase cobenefits in support of healthy environments and strong communities.

The Green Infrastructure Grant Program (GIG) focus is funding GIG implementation and long-term maintenance projects and to remove stormwater runoff from the combined sewer collection system that **protects, preserves, enhance, and restores natural hydrologic functions within the District's combined sewer service area.**

GI Grant Options

- Design-Only (concept)
- Design and/or Construction



Terms of Funding

- The GI Grant is exclusively a reimbursement grant
- Reimbursement will be made on project specific invoices as related to the awarded project



Green Infrastructure Grant

Funding Round	Award Recommendations Total	Runoff Reduction gallons/year Total
2014 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAM	\$1,746,274	7,138,890
2016 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAM	\$1,974,747	9,658,777
2018 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAM	\$799,130	1,730,688
2019 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAM	\$1,908,361	4,906,083
2020 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAM	\$1,907,656	3,888,596
2021 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAM	\$895,432	2,978,459
2022 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROGRAM*	\$1,500,000	2,356,946
GRAND TOTAL	\$10,768,652.79	31,683,651

*Includes Design Only Projects and Design & Construction Projects

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NEORSD GI Grant Eligibility

Robert Stoerkel, Community Discharge Permit Program Specialist

The Green Infrastructure Grant Program (GIG) for the Combined Sewer Area Program focus is the **funding of green infrastructure projects to remove stormwater runoff from the combined sewer collection system within the District's combined sewer service area.**

Location

Project must be located in the Sewer District's Combined Sewer Area



Sewer Types and Function



Separate Sewer System



How does a combined sewer system work?





Infiltration and Inflow [&]



Location

<u>Example #1:</u> although in combined area, some storm sewers are separated









Location Example #1



Location

Example #1:

Storm sewers are separate from the combined sewers and discharge to the environment. Project still received a GI Grant because it was able to prove a significant reduction of inflow and infiltration (I & I) into the sanitary system, which is tributary to the combined sewer (e.g., leaky storm and sanitary sewers were adjacent to each other...removing the source of stormwater decreased I&I).



Location

<u>Example #2:</u> although in combined area, storm sewers are separated and directly connected to a watercourse



Location Example #2





Location

Example #2: Storm sewers are separate from the combined sewers and discharge directly to the river. Project was not eligible for a GI Grant because it was NOT able to prove a significant reduction of inflow and infiltration (I & I) into the sanitary system (tributary to the combined sewer).

Project

Must quantifiably reduce the stormwater runoff volume to the combined sewer system

Sewer District Bills

Applicant and the property associated with the proposed project must be current and in good standing with all Sewer District bills

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NEORSD GI Grant Applicant

Jessica S. Cotton, Grant Programs Administrator

Applicant must represent

- Member Community
- Governmental Entity
- Non-Profit 501(c)(3)
- Business working in partnership with their community



<u>Contractual Requirements is located on NEORSD website :</u> (https://www.neorsd.org/stormwater-2/green-infrastructure-grant-program)

Site Control

Applicant must be able to demonstrate permanent control of the project site



Use of Green Infrastructure

Project must demonstrate on-site stormwater control measures using green infrastructure



Striebinger Block Living Wall - Hingetown

Signage

- Sign design
- Signage post

Annual Inspection

- Individual Awarded Project
- NEORSD



Providence House - West

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NEORSD GI Grant Contract

Katie Waag, Assistant General Counsel

GI Grant Contract

GI Project Grant Agreement

- Contracting Process
- Key Contract Provisions
- Legal Review by Attorney Prior to submitting Grant Application



(https://www.neorsd.org/stormwater-2/green-infrastructure-grant-program)

Gl Grant Questions?

Raise your hand or use the chat

- Overview
- Eligibility
- Applicants
- Contract
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NEORSD GI Grant Evaluation Criteria and Technical Requirements

Chris Hartman, Stormwater Technical Specialist

Application Scoring Rubric



Expected Benefits of the Project 30 points

Anticipated volume of stormwater runoff controlled and/or removed from combined sewer system

Project Feasibility 25 points

Constructability and implementation demonstrated by concept design, design plans, maps, and/or stormwater calculations

Anticipated completion date

Programmatic Capacity of the Applicant to Maintain the Project for Design Life Expectancy

25 points

Ability to fund maintenance through the design life expectancy of the GI components

Visibility and Additional Community Benefits 20 points

Project furthers public understanding of the value of GI to treat or remove stormwater runoff from the combined sewer system

Design Completed 10 extra points Note: Previously funded design-only awards must submit approved plans

NEORSD GI Grant Program

- Title IV
- Stormwater Calculator



Above and Beyond Title IV

Applicants are subject to the requirements of Title IV of the Sewer District's Code of Regulations

Refer to Submittal Requirements for Connections to the Combined Sewer System.

What is the make up of the combined sewer system landscape







GI Grant Program Technical Requirements What contributes to the combined sewer system?



GI Grant Program Technical Requirements What is the infrastructure of the combined sewer system?







- NEORSD has the authority to:
 - control combined sewer overflows (CSOs) from the combined sewer system
 - control peak flows from local combined sewer systems
- ...at the point of connection into sewers owned by NEORSD or a member community.
- Applicable to any development activity in the combined sewer area, which includes separated sewer areas tributary to the combined system.

Minimum Standards



Post-development peak flows to a regulator must not create increases in flow at CSO locations.

- Existing condition
 - The current land use and impervious area on the subject property at the time of submission to NEORSD.







Above and Beyond Title IV

• When does Title IV come into play?



Above and Beyond Title IV

How to Manage Peak Flow (1-acre site)

Existing Conditions (Pre)

- Undeveloped (grass)
- 1-year, 24-hr storm = 1.95"
- Resulting 3,000 cubic feet of runoff drains in 12 hrs (0.07 cfs)



Proposed Conditions (Post)

- Developed (100% impervious)
- 1-year, 24-hr storm =
 1.95"
- Resulting 7,000 cubic feet of runoff must be discharged no faster than 0.07 cfs (takes 28 hours!!!)...post- peak rate discharge ≤ prepeak rate discharge



Total volume discharged = 7,000 CF

Do you need to Comply with Title IV?

1.75 acres undeveloped

1.50 acres developed



Adding 1.25-acre asphalt parking lot

Do you need to comply with Title IV?

YES – increased parking lot area (decreased vegetative cover)



Do you need to Comply with Title IV?

1.75 acres undeveloped

1.50 acres developed



Adding 1.25acre permeable paver parking lot

Do you need to comply with Title IV?

YES – increased parking lot area (decreased vegetative cover)



Do you need to Comply with Title IV?



Do you need to comply with Title IV?

NO – did not increase impervious area

> Converting 0.75-acre parking lot into permeable pavers



- When does Title IV come into play?
 - Sometimes 2 regulators are involved

Above and Beyond Title IV

Existing condition – 75% of site drains to the combined sewer on north side...peak rate discharge calculated @ 2.0 cfs

Existing condition – 25% of site drains to the combined sewer on south side...peak rate discharge calculated @ 0.5 cfs

Total combined peak rate discharge of 2.50 cfs



Above and Beyond Title IV

Proposed condition – entire site drains to north combined sewer.

Developed peak rate discharge for entire site cannot exceed existing conditions peak rate to north combined sewer...2.0 cfs.



Above and Beyond Title IV

- What does Green Infrastructure Accomplish? <u>Volume Reduction (1-acre site</u>)
 Existing Conditions (Pre) Proposed Conditions (Post)
 - Undeveloped (grass)
 - 1-year, 24-hr storm = 1.95"
 - Resulting 3,000 cubic feet of runoff drains in 12 hrs (0.07 cfs)



Total volume discharged < 7,000 CF Goal: \leq 3,000 CF

Stormwater Management Method	Pre- development Runoff Volume Discharged	Post- development Runoff Volume Generated	Post- development Runoff Volume Discharged
Peak Rate	3000	7000	7000
(Title IV)	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet
Green	3000	7000	≤ 3000
Infrastructure	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet	Cubic Feet

Above and Beyond Title IV

• What Project Costs will the Grant Cover?

Does your project result in an increase in impervious area (i.e., an increase in runoff volume/rate)?

Step 1: Determine construction cost to comply with Title IV for peak rate control (A)

Yes

Step 2: Determine construction cost to implement desired GI practices for runoff volume reduction (B)

GI Grants Program will cover the increase in costs associated with implementing GI practices (B - A)

GI Grants Program will cover the costs associated with implementing GI practices

No

- If you propose to disconnect stormwater runoff from the combined sewer system and instead connect it to the environment or a CSO pipe (downstream of a regulator)...
 - Title IV will no longer require stormwater control measures (SCM) that provide treatment for 100% of the water quality volume (WQv) associated with the drainage area being disconnected from the combined sewer system.
 - Still must meet applicable local and state requirements
 - GIG Program will cover the cost of SCMs required by others, provided they meet the definition of green infrastructure





ttps://www.neorsd.org/business-home/community-discharge-permit-program-cdpp-plan-review







EPA National Stormwater Calculator


EPA National Stormwater Calculator



EPA National Stormwater Calculator



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Low Impact Development (LID) Control

EPA National Stormwater Calculator Low Impact Development (LID) Control



EPA National Stormwater Calculator LID Control - Disconnection



The Capture Ratio is the ratio of the pervious area receiving the runoff (such as a lawn area) to the impervious area that generates the runoff.

For example, if 5,000 sq. ft. of roof area is directed onto 3,000 sq. ft. of lawn area then the Capture Ratio would be 3,000 / BR/ 5,000 or 60%.

EPA National Stormwater Calculator LID Control - Rain Harvesting



The harvesting system is assumed to consist of a given number of fixedsized cisterns per 1,000 square feet of rooftop area captured.

The water from each cistern is withdrawn at a constant rate and is assumed to be consumed or infiltrated entirely on-site.

EPA National Stormwater Calculator LID Control - Rain Garden

Rain Garden		Rain Gardens are shallow depressions filled with an engineered soil mix that supports vegetative growth. They are usually used on individual home lots to capture roof runoff. Typical soil depths range from 6 to 18 inches.
Ponding Height (inches) Soil Media Thickness (inches) Soil Media Conductivity (in/hr) % Capture Ratio <u>Has Pre-treatment</u>	6 🔍 12 📌 10.00 👻 5 👻	Eearn more

The Capture Ratio is the ratio of the rain garden's area to the impervious area that drains onto it.

For example, if 1,000 sq. ft. of roof area is directed onto 300 sq. ft. of rain garden area then the Capture Ratio would be 300 / 1,000 or 30%.

EPA National Stormwater Calculator LID Control - Green Roof



The thickness used for the growing medium typically ranges from 3 to 6 inches.

EPA National Stormwater Calculator LID Control - Street Planter



The walls of a planter extend 3 to 12 inches above the soil bed to allow for ponding within the unit. The thickness of the soil growing medium ranges from 6 to 24 inches while gravel beds are 6 to 18 inches in depth.

The planter's Capture Ratio is the ratio of its area to the impervious area whose runoff it captures.

EPA National Stormwater Calculator LID Control – Infiltration Basin



The basin's Capture Ratio is the area of the basin relative to the impervious area whose runoff it captures.

For example, if 50,000 sq. ft. of roof area is directed into 5,000 sq. ft. of infiltration basin area then the Capture Ratio would be 5,000 / 50,000 or 10%.

EPA National Stormwater Calculator LID Control - Permeable Pavement



Normally all rainfall will immediately pass through the pavement into the gravel storage layer below it where it can infiltrate at natural rates into the site's native soil.

Pavement layers are usually 4 to 6 inches in height while the gravel storage layer is typically 6 to 18 inches high.

The Capture Ratio is the percent of the treated area (street or parking lot) that is replaced with permeable pavement.

EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules

EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules - Location



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules - Location



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules - Soil Type



Hydrologic Soil Group Default Values for Runoff Potential

- **A Sand** (low runoff/high infiltration)
- **B Sandy Loam** (moderately low runoff)
- **C Clay Loam** (moderately high runoff)
- **D Clay** (high runoff/low infiltration)

EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules - Soil Type



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules - Soil Drainage



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules – Infiltration Testing

Use site-specific soil infiltration rates. Otherwise use model's default value as determined by HSG of on-site soils (A-D).

- ENSURE INFILTRATING SCMS PROPOSED TO MEET AND/OR EXCEED
 TITLE IV REQUIREMENTS ARE DESIGNED PER THE RESULTS OF ON-SITE
 SUBGRADE INFILTRATION TESTING USING APPROVED METHODS FROM
 THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:
 - Ohio Rainwater and Land Development Manual
 - Other state stormwater management manuals as recognized by the District
 - The District can consider designs that deviate from current standards on a case-by-case basis.

EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules – Topography



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules - Precipitation



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules - Evaporation



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules - Climate Change



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules - Land Cover



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules – LID Controls



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules - Results



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules – Existing Conditions



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules – Existing Conditions



Select a soil type for the site.

EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules – Existing Conditions



Enter the soil's drainage rate.

Analyze a New Site Save Current Site Exit

EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules – Existing Conditions



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules – Existing Conditions



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules – Existing Conditions



Select a source of monthly average evaporation rates

EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules – Existing Conditions



EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules – Existing Conditions



Describe the site's land cover.

EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules – Existing Conditions



Assign LID practices to capture runoff from impervious areas.

EPA National Stormwater Calculator Modules – Existing Conditions



GI Grant Program Technical Requirements EPA National Stormwater Calculator - Baseline Scenario

Meeting Minimum Title IV Requirements



Describe the site's land cover
GI Grant Program Technical Requirements EPA National Stormwater Calculator - Baseline Scenario

Meeting Minimum Title IV Requirements



Assign LID practices to capture runoff from impervious areas.

GI Grant Program Technical Requirements EPA National Stormwater Calculator - Baseline Scenario

Meeting Minimum Title IV Requirements



GI Grant Program Technical Requirements EPA National Stormwater Calculator - with Green Infrastructure



GI Grant Program Technical Requirements EPA National Stormwater Calculator - with Green Infrastructure

National Stormwater Calculator - • × Overview Location Soil Type Soil Drainage Topography Precipitation Evaporation Climate Change Land Cov LID Controls What % of your site's impervious area will be treated by the following LID practices? Disconnection Rain Harvesting Rain Gardens Green Root Street Planters filtration Basins Permeable Pavement Design Storm for Sizing 0.00 (inches) (see Help) Click a practice to customize its design Verify cost-estimation variables below Project is <u>Re-Development</u> Project is <u>New Development</u> Site Suitability Poor Site Suitability Moderate Site Suitability Excellent Cost Region Detroit (91 miles) 1.02 -Regional Multiplier 1.02 Help

Assign LID practices to capture runoff from impervious areas.

GI Grant Program Technical Requirements EPA National Stormwater Calculator - with Green Infrastructure

75% of Impervious Area to Street Planters



GI Grant Program Technical Requirements EPA National Stormwater Calculator - with Green Infrastructure Multiple LID Controls



Assign LID practices to capture runoff from impervious areas

GI Grant Program Technical Requirements EPA National Stormwater Calculator - with Green Infrastructure Multiple LID Controls



GI Grant Program Technical Requirements

EPA National Stormwater Calculator



75% of Impervious Area to Street Planters



Statistic	Current Scenario
Average Annual Rainfall (inches)	36.71
Average Annual Runoff (inches)	22.60
Days per Year With Rainfall	78.05
Days per Year with Runoff	45.97
Percent of Wet Days Retained	41.10
Smallest Rainfall w/ Runoff (inc	0.10
Largest Rainfall w/o Runoff (inc	0.51
Max. Rainfall Retained (inches)	0.75

Statistic Average Average Days pe Days pe Percent Smalles

Average Annual Rainfall (inches)	36.71
Average Annual Runoff (inches)	17.32
Days per Year With Rainfall	79.25
Days per Year with Runoff	36.57
Percent of Wet Days Retained	53.85
Smallest Rainfall w/ Runoff (inc	0.12
Largest Rainfall w/o Runoff (inc	0.61
Max. Rainfall Retained (inches)	0.96

Current Scenario

Multiple LID Controls

Baseline Scenario

- Use <u>existing conditions</u> (pre-development) when impervious area does not increase
- Use <u>proposed conditions</u> that meet the minimum NEORSD Title IV requirements when impervious area increases

Treatment Trains

- The SWC does not model treatment trains...beyond its capabilities
- Use Stormwater Management Model (SWMM); or...
- Be creative...justify your assumptions

Treatment Trains

- A 15,000 sq.ft. Green Roof (GR) discharges to Permeable Pavement (PP)
- **Step 1:** Run the model for just the GR and its drainage area. Results in 45% capture; so assume 8,250 sq.ft. of the GR (55% of 15,000 sq.ft.) continues to behave as impermeable and goes to the PP.
- **Step 2:** Run the model for just the PP and its drainage area, but also take into account the additional 8,250 sq.ft. of impervious area from the GR.
- The results from the PP model run should be used as your final result.

GI Grant Program Technical Requirements

EPA National Stormwater Calculator - Helpful Hints

Underdrains

- Unless ideal soil conditions exist, underdrains are a necessary design feature for street planters and permeable pavement.
- Proposed standard underdrains will not negatively affect your grant application.
- Encouraged to alter the design of your underdrains to maximize infiltration potential (e.g., adding an upturned elbow).





Upturned Elbow



Unique Control Practices

• If a proposed practice does not fit the mold of any of the calculator's options, use best professional judgement to select one or more of the seven LID Controls, and provide a brief narrative to justify selection.

Land Cover Module

- Account for footprints of <u>rain gardens</u>, <u>street planters</u> and <u>infiltration basins</u> as Meadow or Lawn.
- Account for footprints of <u>permeable</u> <u>pavement</u> and <u>green roofs</u> as Impervious



LID Controls Module

- Bioretention cells & infiltration trenches = Street Planters
- Footprints of rain gardens, street planters and infiltration basins = Meadow or Lawn
- Footprints of permeable pavement and green roofs = Impervious



GI Grant Program Technical Requirements First-Year Maintenance

Your request must account for the first 12 months maintenance

- Why?
 - Good knowledge of "how" to maintain, but underestimating "how much" it costs to maintain.
 - First year is most critical (especially with plants)
 - A reality check on what it takes!
- We will be there along the way

GI Grant Program Technical Requirements First-Year Maintenance

- Grant request must account for expenses to maintain your project
- Must include detailed cost-estimate for first 12-months of maintenance
- Account for labor, materials, landscaping, equipment rental, contracts, etc.
- DIY or utilize contracts
- Reimbursement process works the same

GI Grant Program Technical Requirements

First-Year Maintenance

- GI SCMs with landscaping (plants)
 - Weeding, watering, mulching, trash removal, pre-treatment device cleaning, etc.
- Porous Pavement
 - Professional sweeping 2-4x for first year, replenish stone (pavers), etc.

Gl Grant Program Technical Requirements First-Year Maintenance

- Rainwater Harvesting
 - Inspection, cleaning, testing equipment, winterizing, etc.
- Infiltrating SCMs
 - Pre-treatment device cleaning, trash removal, etc.

Gl Grant Program Technical Requirements First-Year Maintenance

• For more technical information...go to FAQ

 <u>USEPA Stormwater Calculator FAQs (for NEORSD GIG Application</u> <u>purposes)</u>

> Christopher Hartman, CPESC, CPSWQ, CESSWI Stormwater Technical Specialist 216.881.6600 x6656 <u>HartmanC@neorsd.org</u>

NEORSD Green Infrastructure Grants Program Preproposal Workshop for the 2023 GI Grants funding round

NEORSD GI Grant Document Submittal Process

Jessica S. Cotton, Grant Programs Administrator





GI Grant Program Document Submittal Process

The Green Infrastructure Grant Program Project document submittal process is required – 3 options

OPTION 1 Click Here to Submit GIG Reimbursement Request OPTION 2 Click Here to Submit GIG Quarterly Progress Report OPTION 3 Click Here to Submit GIG Project Extension Request



GI Grant Program Document Submittal Process



GI Grant Program Document Submittal Process

Let's take a look at the NEORSD GI Grant Website

GI Grant Program Important Dates

• RFP 2023 GI Grant Funding Round

• Week of June 27th (next week)

• <u>Pre-application Meetings (HIGHLY RECOMMENDED)</u>

- July/August
- An opportunity to meet with applicants to discuss projects prior to submission

Application Submission Deadline

- September 12, 2022
- GI Grant Application Portal
- <u>https://www.grantrequest.com/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fapplication.aspx%3fSA%3</u> <u>dSNA%26FID%3d35014%26sid%3d5833&SA=SNA&FID=35014&sid=5833</u>

Project Reviewing Period / Notifications to Applicants

October and November

Questions?

Jessica Cotton, Grant Programs Administrator

<u>CottonJ@neorsd.org</u>

Chris Hartman, Stormwater Technical Specialist

- HartmanC@neorsd.org
- Katie Waag, Assistant General Counsel
 - WaagK@neorsd.org
- Robert Stoerkel, Community Discharge Permit Program Specialist

- <u>StoerkelR@neorsd.org</u>
- Keith McClintock, Watershed Programs Manager
 - <u>McClintockK@neorsd.org</u>

Jessica S. Cotton, GISP, GIP Grant Programs Administrator (GIG Point of Contact) 216.881.6600 x6458 CottonJ@neorsd.org

Christopher Hartman, CPESC, CPSWQ, CESSWI Stormwater Technical Specialist 216.881.6600 x6656 HartmanC@neorsd.org



NEORSD Green Infrastructure website



