

Sustainable Solutions

Learnings from Navigating the Green Infrastructure/Low-Impact Development Landscape
(GI) (LID)

Who is Greenrise?



- Headquartered in Nashville
 - Acquired Construction EcoServices in 2022
- Offices in TN, TX, NC, SC, LA, AL
- 21 Years of Stormwater Pollution Prevention & Erosion and Sediment Control
- 17 Years of Underground Detention & Stormwater Quality
- 17 Years of Green Roof
- 15 Years of Low Impact Development
- 13 Years of Stormwater Quality Maintenance

Goals of LID (according to Ish)

- Mimic predevelopment hydrology
 - Reduce runoff velocities (peak flow rate)
 - Reduce runoff volume (water quantity)
 - Promote infiltration/groundwater recharge
- Conserve natural features
- Improved aesthetics + community well-being
- Cost-efficiency
- **Water Quality!!!**

Why LID?

- Increased Lot Yield
- Lower Overall Cost of Development
- Increased Revenue
- No Design/Construction Delays

A large, multi-tiered stone pillar sign for 'Camellia' stands in a grassy area. The sign is constructed from stacked, irregular stones in shades of brown and tan. A white rectangular panel is mounted on the central pillar, displaying the word 'Camellia' in a black, elegant cursive font. Below the sign, three small, rectangular waterfalls are integrated into the stone structure, with water cascading into a shallow basin. The sign is flanked by two smaller, similar stone pillars, each topped with a small, square light fixture. A tall, black street lamp stands behind the central pillar. In the background, there are residential houses with grey roofs and a blue sky with scattered white clouds. The overall scene is bright and sunny.

Camellia

Camellia by Legend Homes

- Typical Lot Size – 50' x 110'
- Located in Fort Bend County, Texas (SW of Houston)
- 80 Acres for Single Family Development
- Amenity on Every Lot (or nearly every lot)

Conventional Land Plan

- Must provide detention developed flows of the 100-year storm event
- Due to County Criteria, only minimal detention volume can be provided “above” amenity basin
- Remaining detention volume provided in a separate basin





LID Approach

- 323 lots
- 99% of lots are amenitized by location on green space
- Rain gardens located in the median of residential roadways
- Yes...there are variances required, but they were obtained for this project



Side by Side Comparison

Conventional

- 224 lots

LID

- 323 lots
- 99 more lots = 44% increase

| | Conventional | LID | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Total | \$7,770,567 | \$6,833,372 | Savings |
| Per Acre | \$97,132 | \$85,417 | \$11,715 |
| Per Lot | \$34,690 | \$21,156 | \$13,534 |

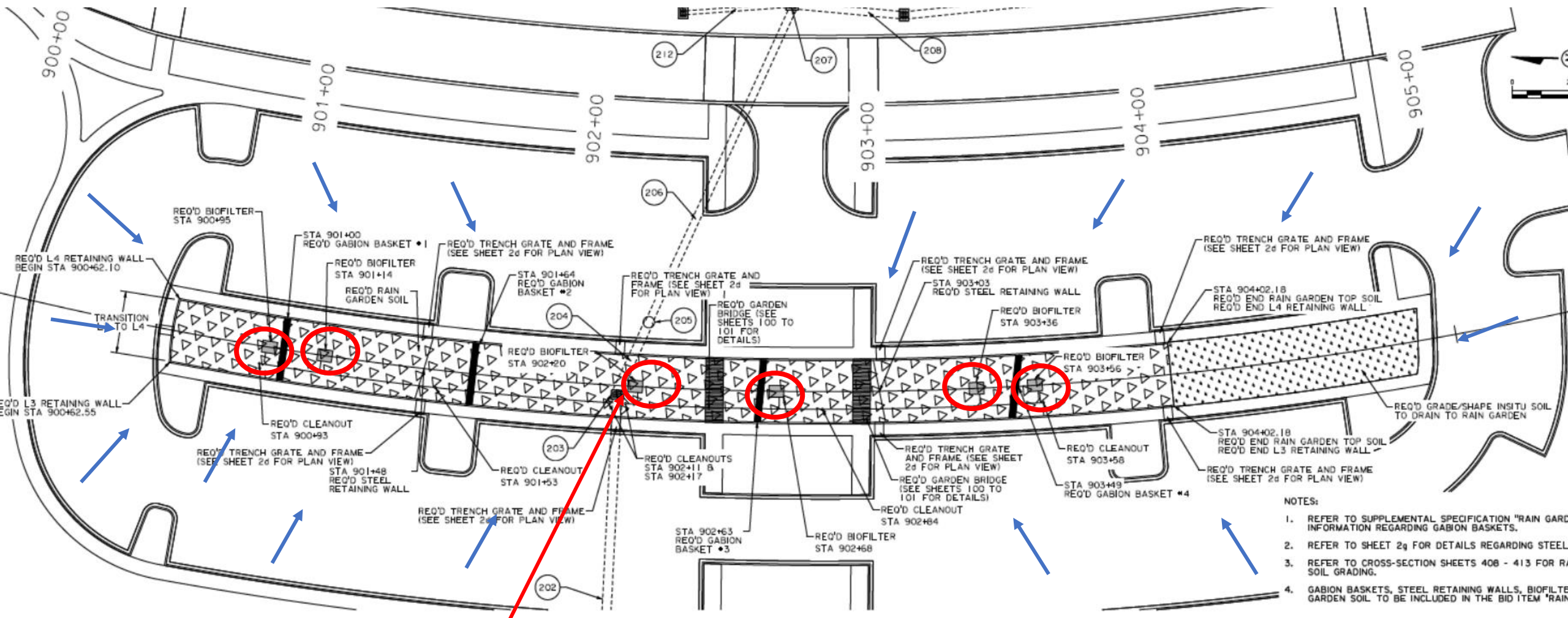


Biggest Takeaway

LID/GI must be intentional and implemented intentionally

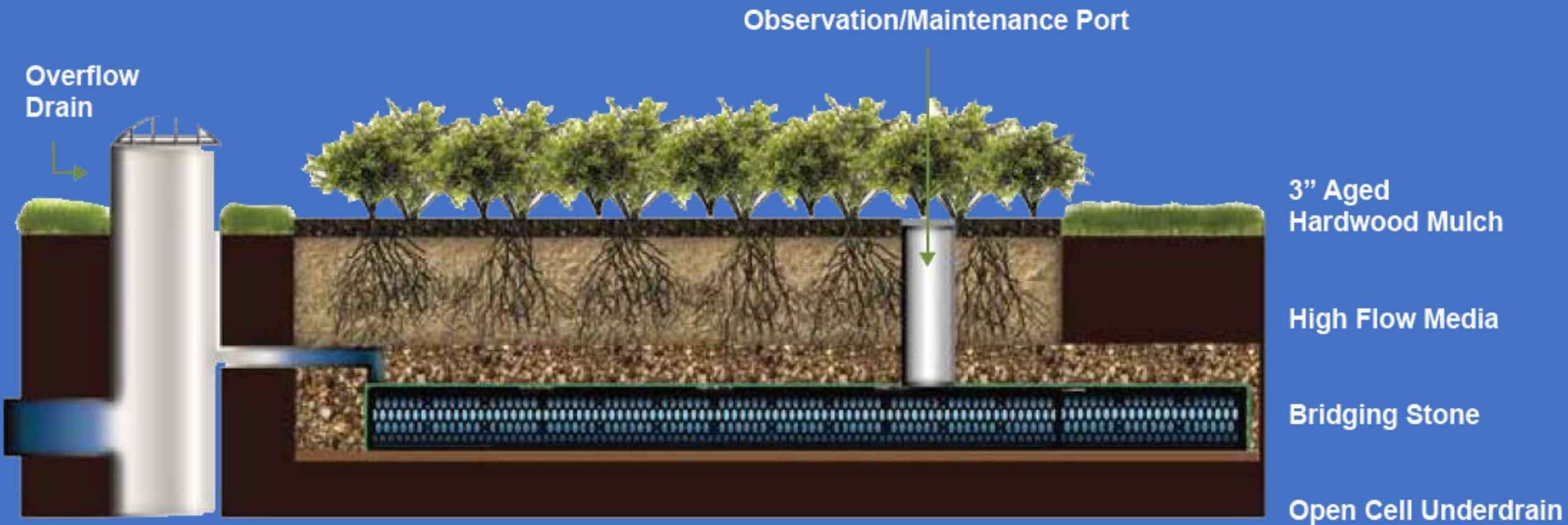


Green Infrastructure = Resilience



Overflow Structure

- NOTES:
1. REFER TO SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATION "RAIN GARDEN" FOR INFORMATION REGARDING GABION BASKETS.
 2. REFER TO SHEET 2g FOR DETAILS REGARDING STEEL RETAINING WALLS.
 3. REFER TO CROSS-SECTION SHEETS 408 - 413 FOR RAIN GARDEN SOIL GRADING.
 4. GABION BASKETS, STEEL RETAINING WALLS, BIOFILTERS, AND RAIN GARDEN SOIL TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BID ITEM "RAIN GARDEN".













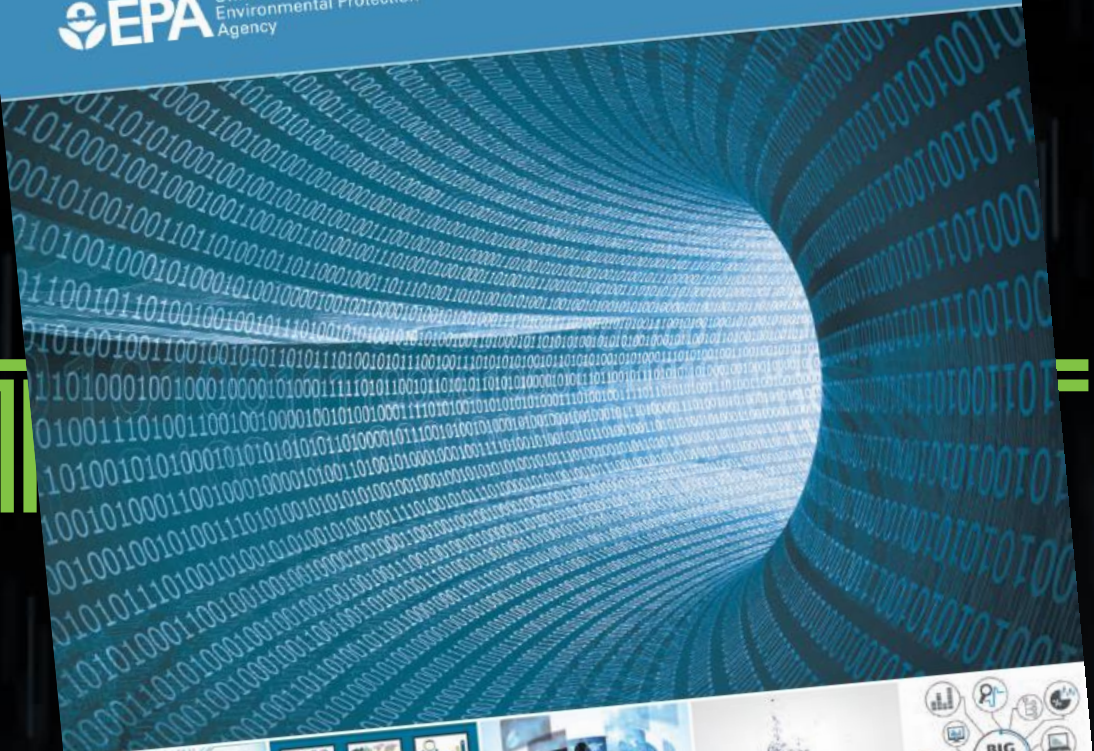


Biggest Takeaway

LID/GI maintenance is simple, cost-effective, and practical, but extremely necessary

So what's next?





STATER



Smart Data Infrastructure for Wet Weather Control and Decision Support

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Wastewater Management
August 2018

Batch Detention - TCEQ RG-348

A batch detention basin is an **extended detention basin modified to operate as a batch reactor**. A valve on the first detention basin outlet is used to capture the produced runoff for a fixed amount of time and then release it. As in an extended detention basin, the Technology batch detention basin is primarily used to remove particulate pollutants and to reduce maximum runoff rates associated with development to their pre-development levels. Batch detention basins have **superior water quality performance** than traditional extended detention basins and achieve a total suspended solids (**TSS**) **removal efficiency of 91%**. (Middleton et al., 2006).

These devices **require less area and hydraulic head than sand filters** and provide similar TSS removal. The detention basins may be berm-encased areas, excavated basins, or buried tanks, although the latter are not preferred in most situations (below grade configurations will only be acceptable for sites of less than 5 acres).



REMOVAL RATES



LAND USE

EXTENDED DETENTION = 75% TSS

SAND FILTER = 89% TSS

BATCH DETENTION = 91% TSS

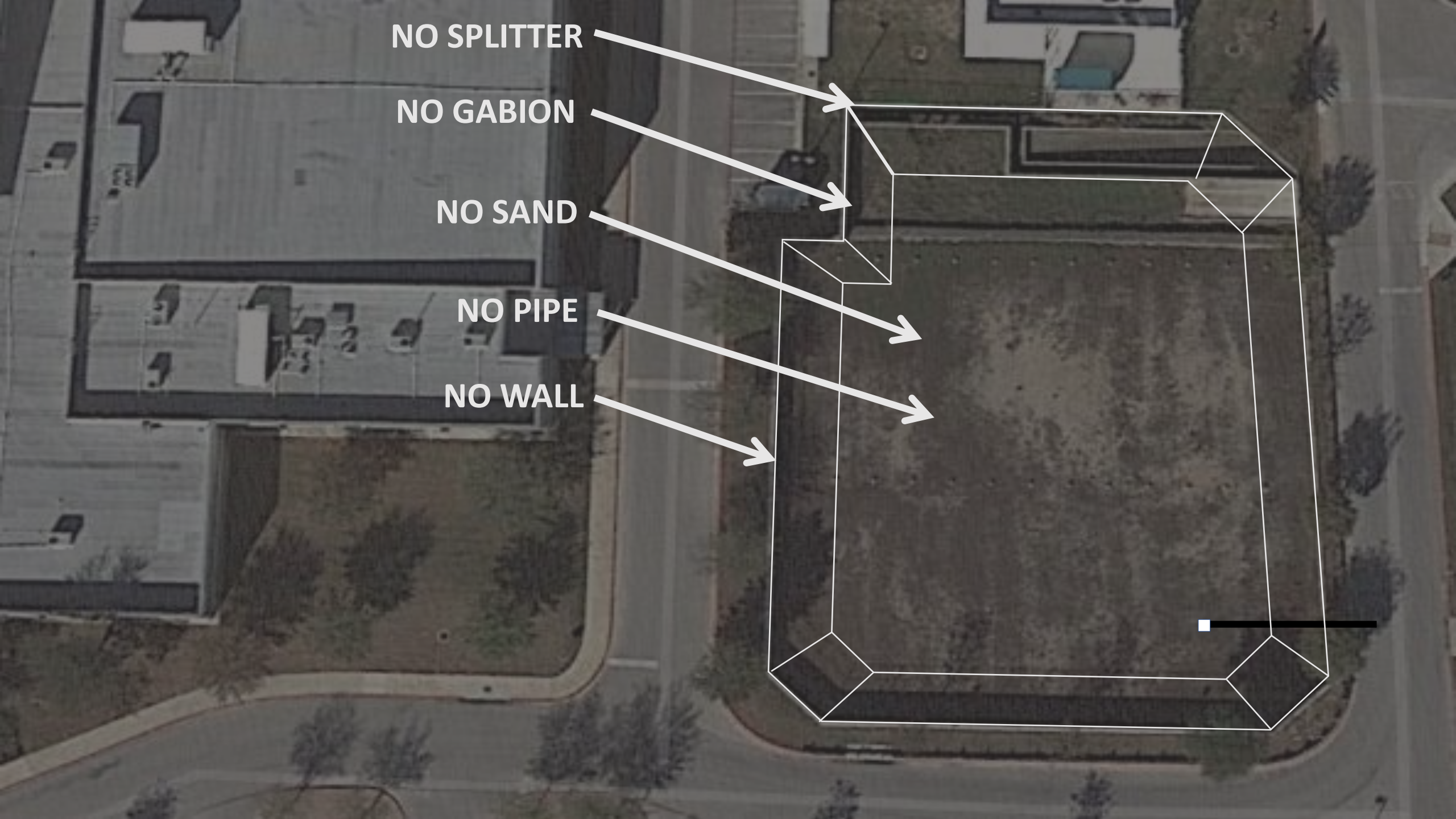
NO SPLITTER

NO GABION

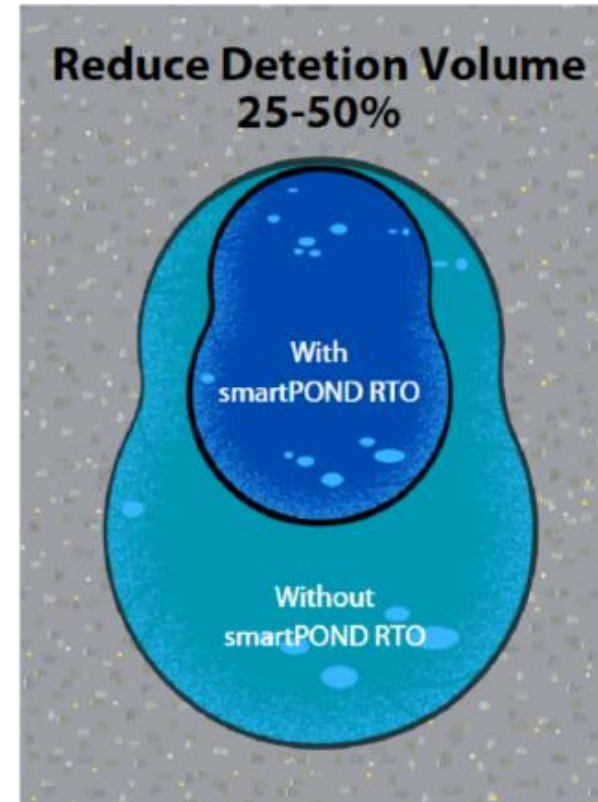
NO SAND

NO PIPE

NO WALL

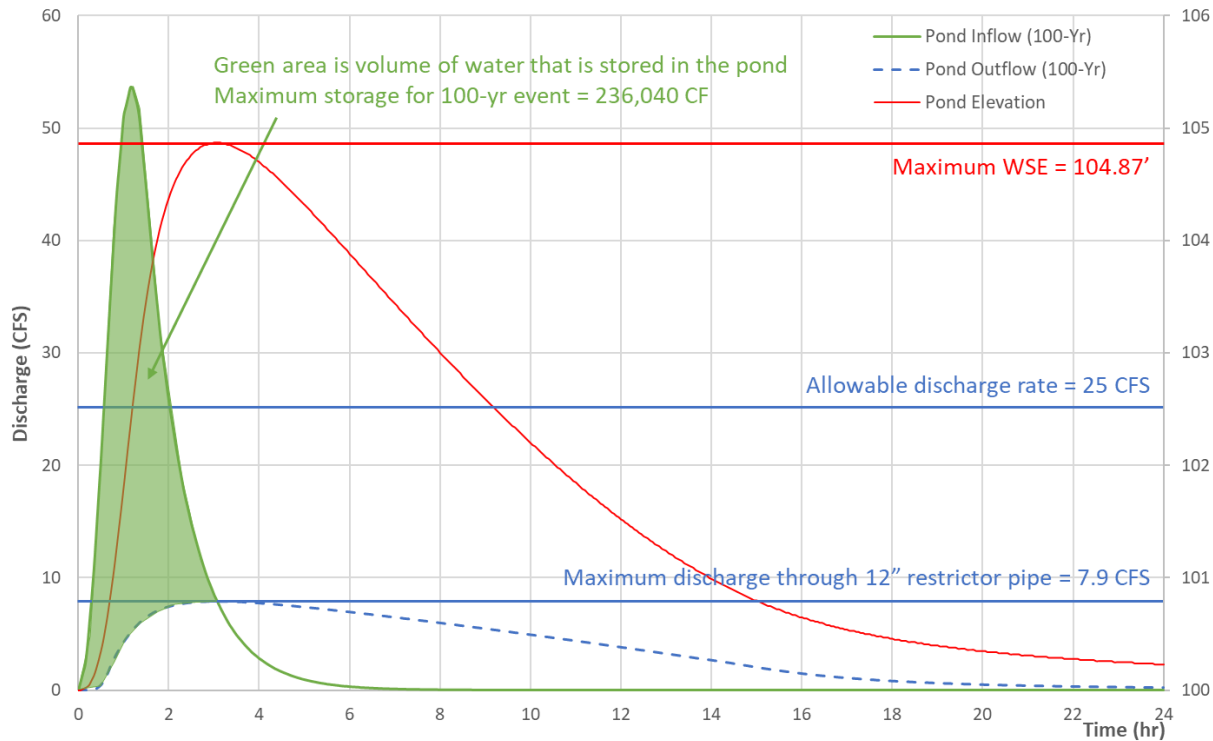


Real-time optimization (RTO)

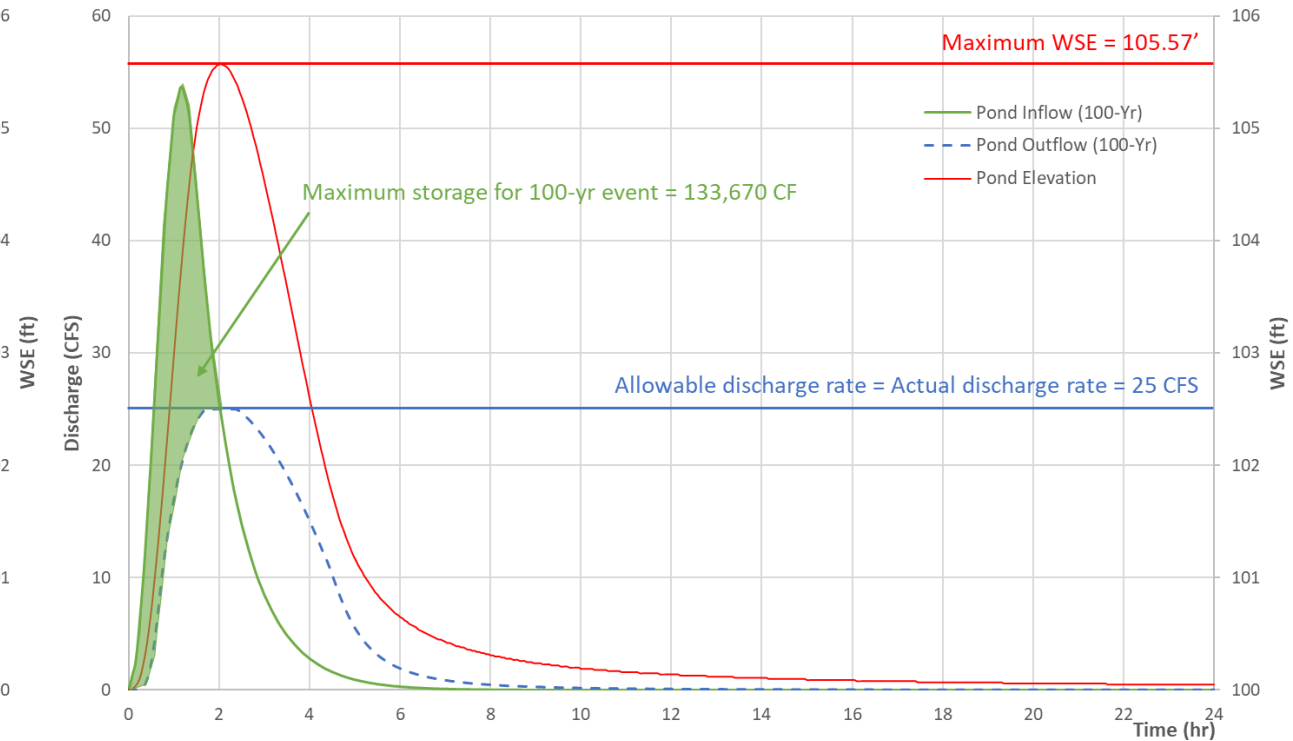


Optimized Detention Design

- Traditional outlet control



- Real-time optimization



Thank You!

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