



IAFSM 2024 Annual Conference

*The Nitty Gritty of Green Infrastructure Design*



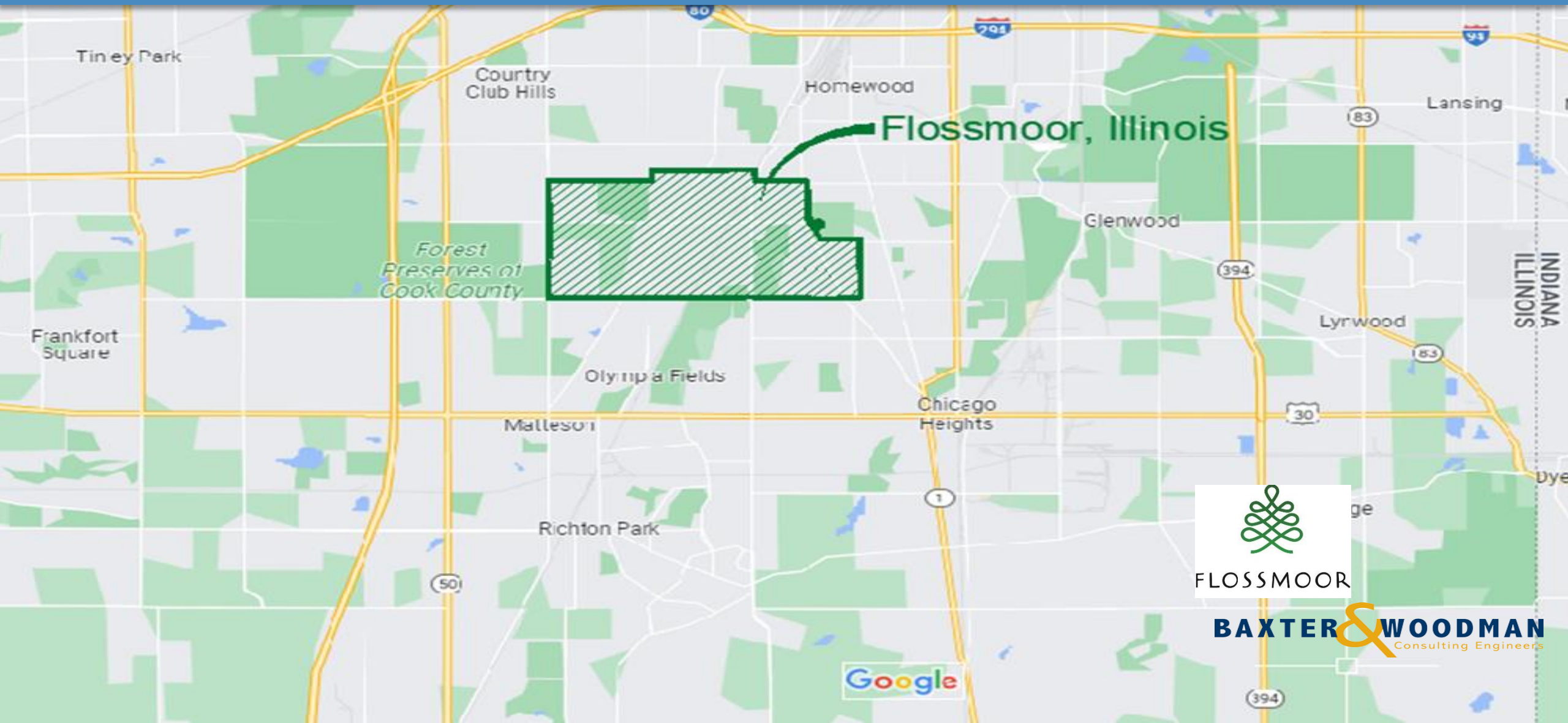
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*Welcoming. Beautiful. Connected.*



March 11, 2024

Where is Flossmoor, Illinois?



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## History of Flossmoor



Flossmoor Train Station built in 1890 with the extension of the Illinois Central Railroad



Incorporated in 1924 with a population of 270



Developed as a summer home and golf destination for IC Railroad executives and the University of Chicago faculty



## Flossmoor Today

- Located 28 miles south of the City of Chicago in Southern Cook County
- Diverse population of 9,704 (2020 census)
- Area of 3.66 square miles
- Bedroom community



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## Flossmoor Road Viaduct Flooding

Viaduct flooding is top priority to Village for mitigation

Flooding has been an issue since its construction in early 1900s



*Flossmoor Rd. Viaduct - 1951*



*Flossmoor Rd. Viaduct - 1928*

Flossmoor Road Viaduct Flooding - 2019



## Berry Lane Flooding - 2019



## Plan of Action

Previous ACOE drainage studies focused on viaduct

Baxter & Woodman completed a comprehensive study in 2020

Determined two options for improvements



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# Upsized Conveyance Option

10-Year Design for Berry Lane, 100-Year Design for Viaduct

Village of Flossmoor, Illinois

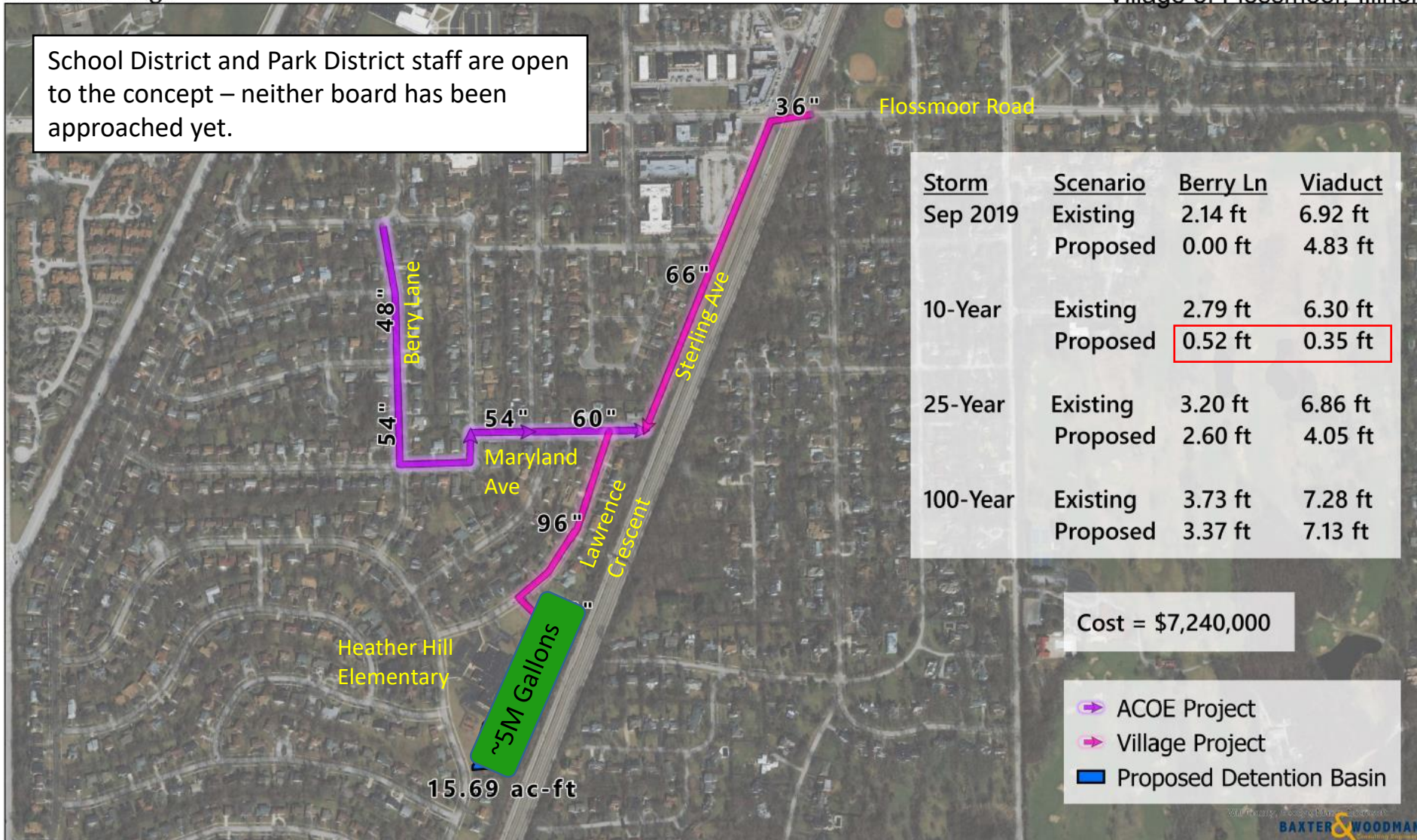


# Local Detention Option

10-Year Design




Village of Flossmoor, Illinois

School District and Park District staff are open to the concept – neither board has been approached yet.



Storm	Scenario	Berry Ln	Viaduct
Sep 2019	Existing	2.14 ft	6.92 ft
	Proposed	0.00 ft	4.83 ft
10-Year	Existing	2.79 ft	6.30 ft
	Proposed	0.52 ft	0.35 ft
25-Year	Existing	3.20 ft	6.86 ft
	Proposed	2.60 ft	4.05 ft
100-Year	Existing	3.73 ft	7.28 ft
	Proposed	3.37 ft	7.13 ft

Cost = \$7,240,000

-  ACOE Project
-  Village Project
-  Proposed Detention Basin

## ACOE Project – Phase 1



- ACOE Project Defined Early
- Upstream Project Works!
- Add Permeable Pavers

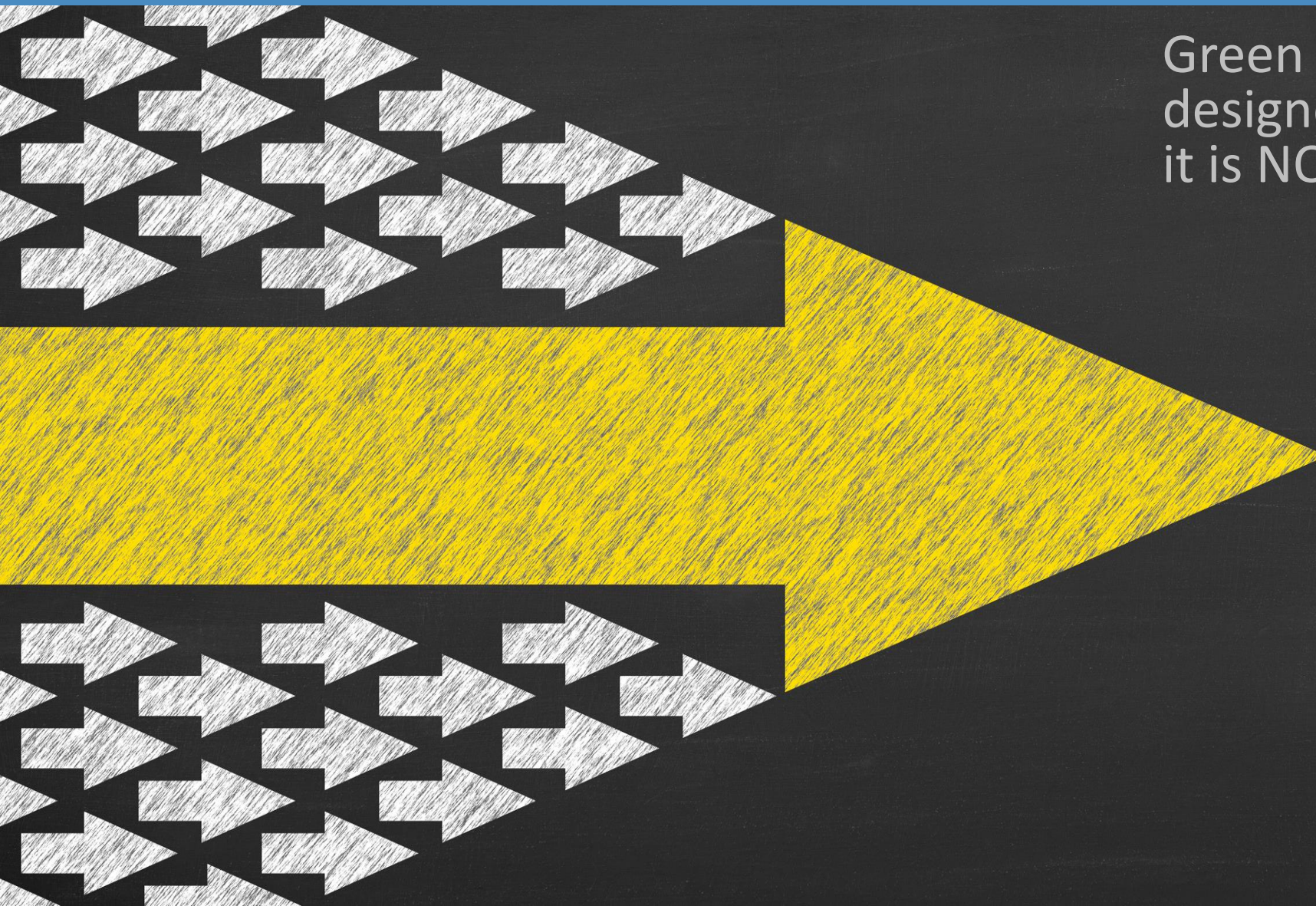
## Funding

- G.O. Bond Referendum was approved by voters for \$10 million for Street Rehabilitation and Flossmoor Road Viaduct Drainage Improvements
- ACOE Section 219 Funding
- MWRD Green Infrastructure Partnership
- IEPA Green Infrastructure Grant Opportunity



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 Comprehensive Design

Green Infrastructure must be designed as part of the system – it is NOT plug and play

- Roadway System
- Stormwater System
- Environmental System

# Advantages of Permeable Pavers

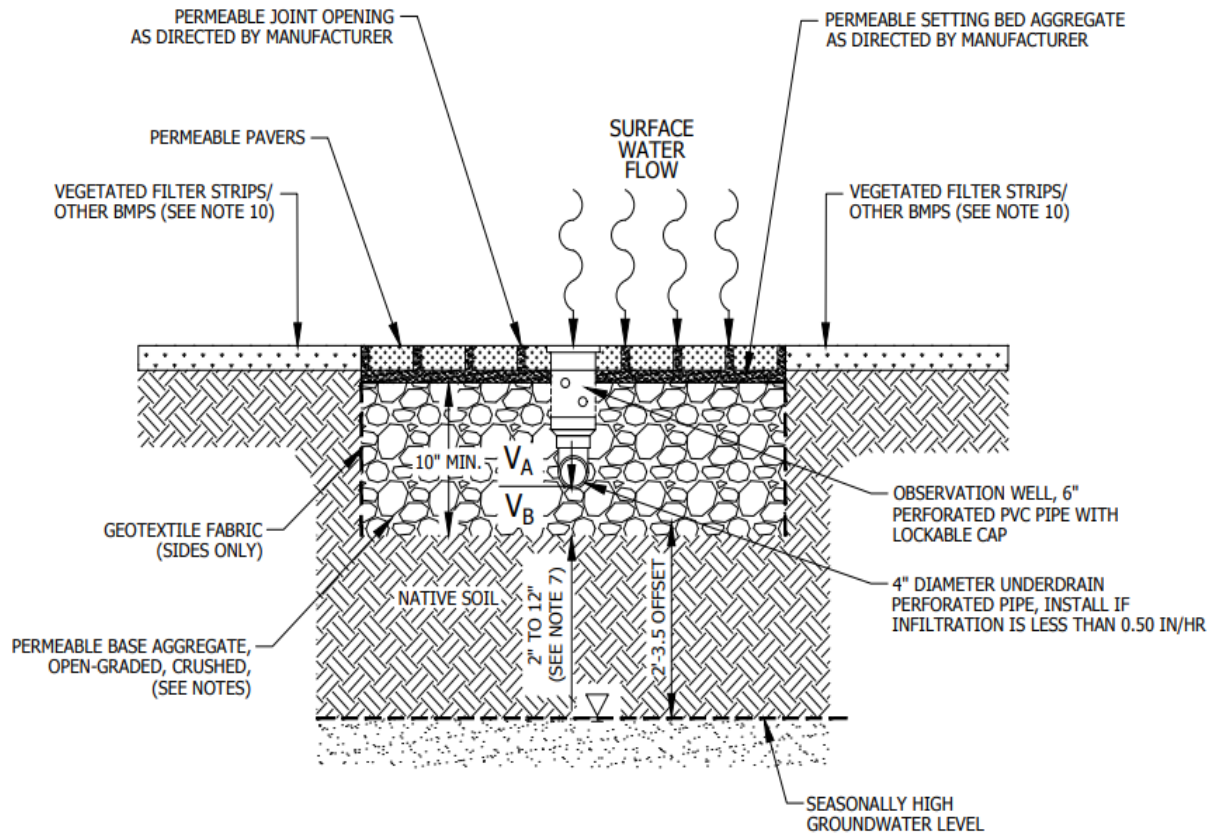
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- Slows water, attenuates peak flow
  - Urban areas
  - Detention/infiltration
  - Water quality benefits
- Reduces outflow volume by increasing infiltration\*
- Green infrastructure – advantageous for certain funding



# Considering Context

## Typical MWRD Detail



## Not Plug and Play!

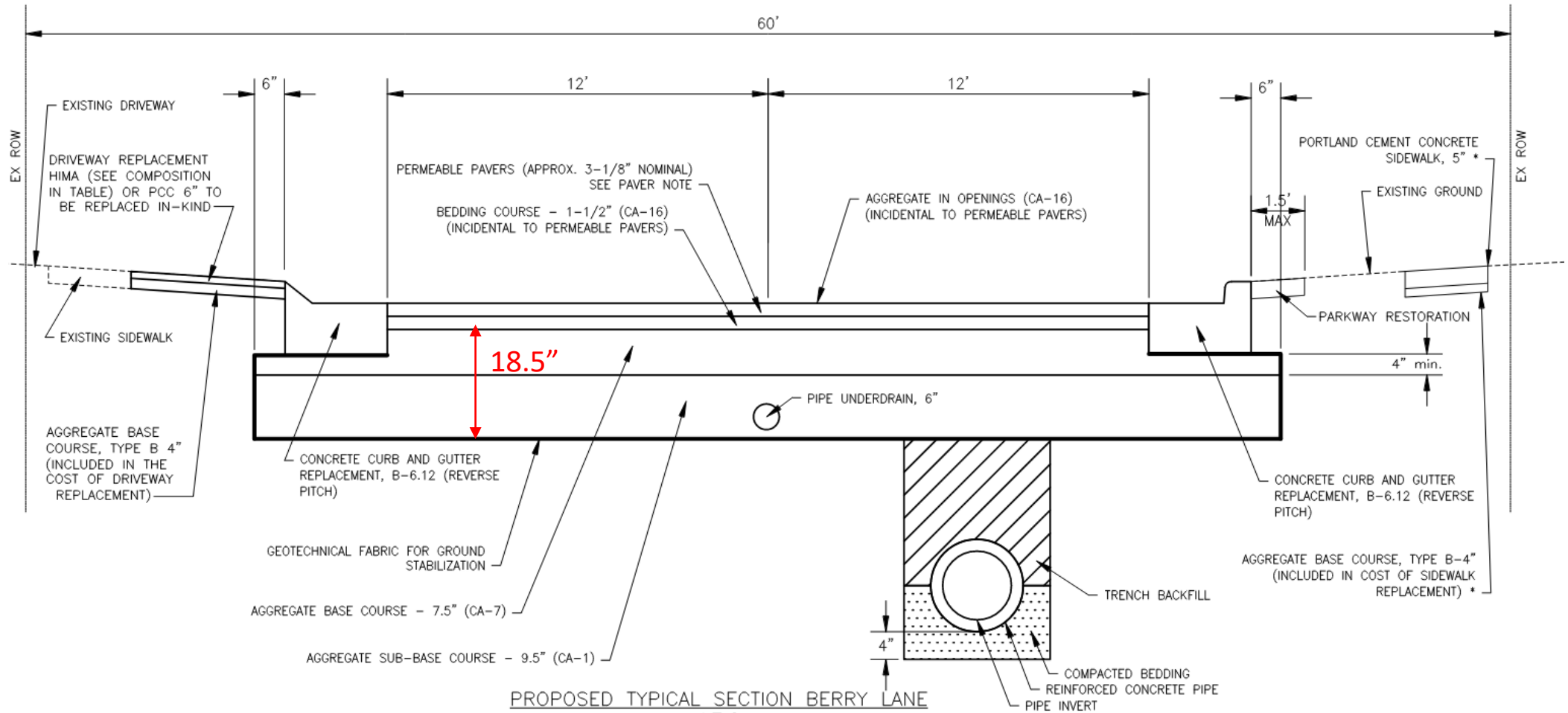
- Native Soils
- Hydrology/Hydraulics
- Terrain
- Outlet
- Neighborhood Practices

## Optimal for Berry Lane:

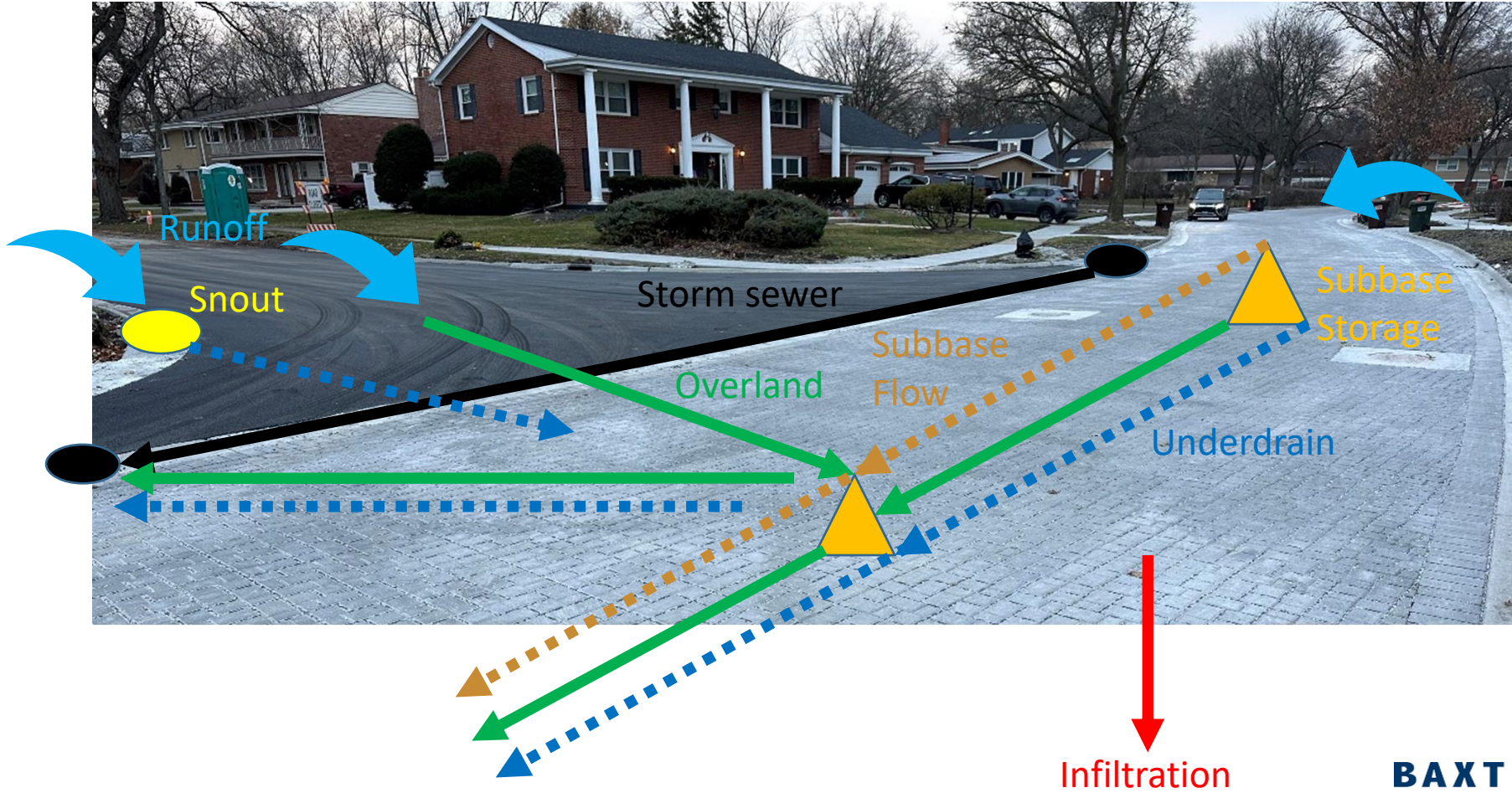
- Full pavement rehabilitation
- Space constraints
- Runoff low in sediment
- Low water table
- Green infrastructure grants
- Low speed residential and traffic road (ADT<1000)



# Berry Lane Example - Full Width Permeable Pavers



# Modeling – Nitty Gritty



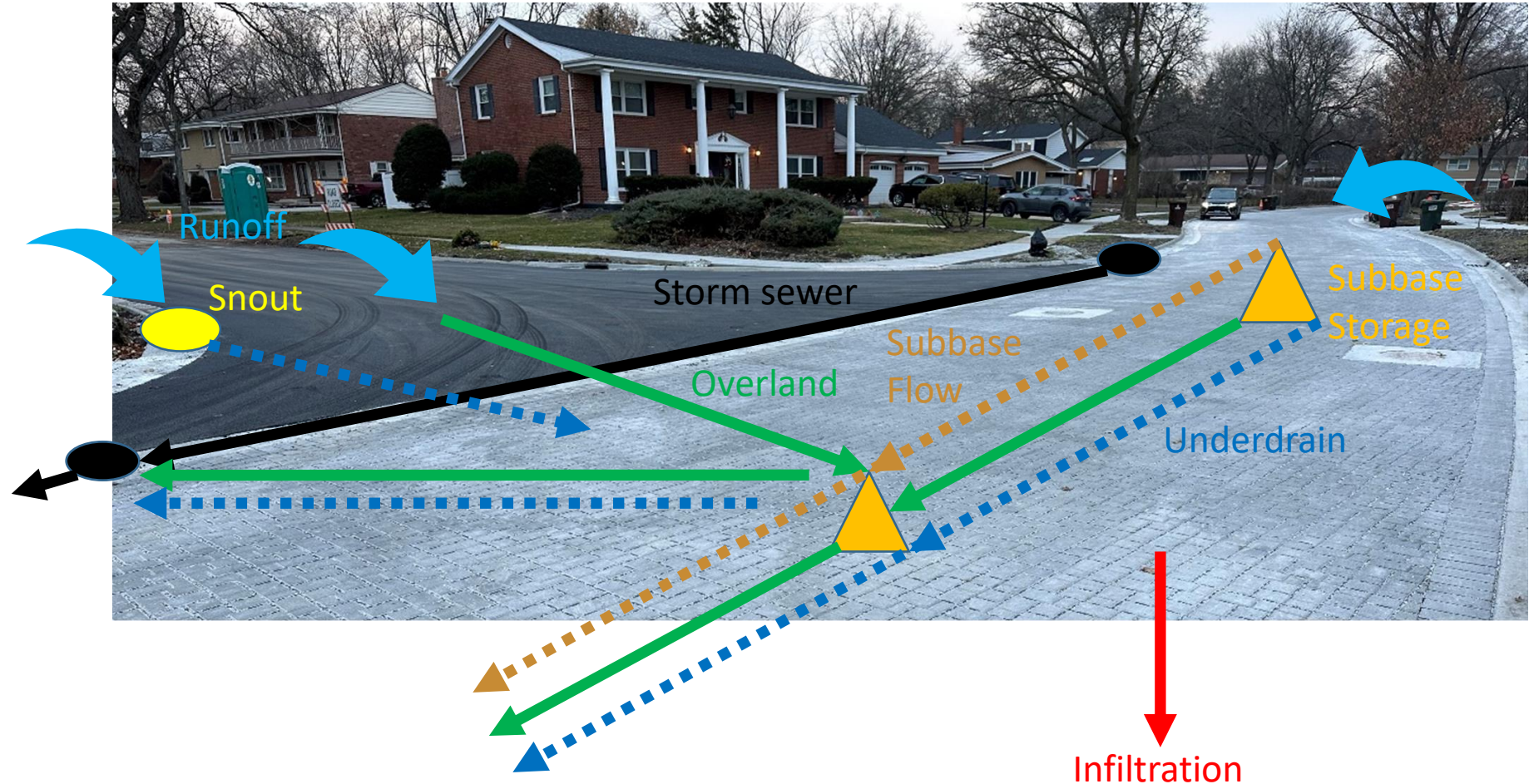
## Model Setup

- Nodes

- Inlets
- Paver Sections
- Manholes

- Links

- Overland flow paths
- Underdrains
- Subbase flow
- Infiltration
- Stormwater Pipes

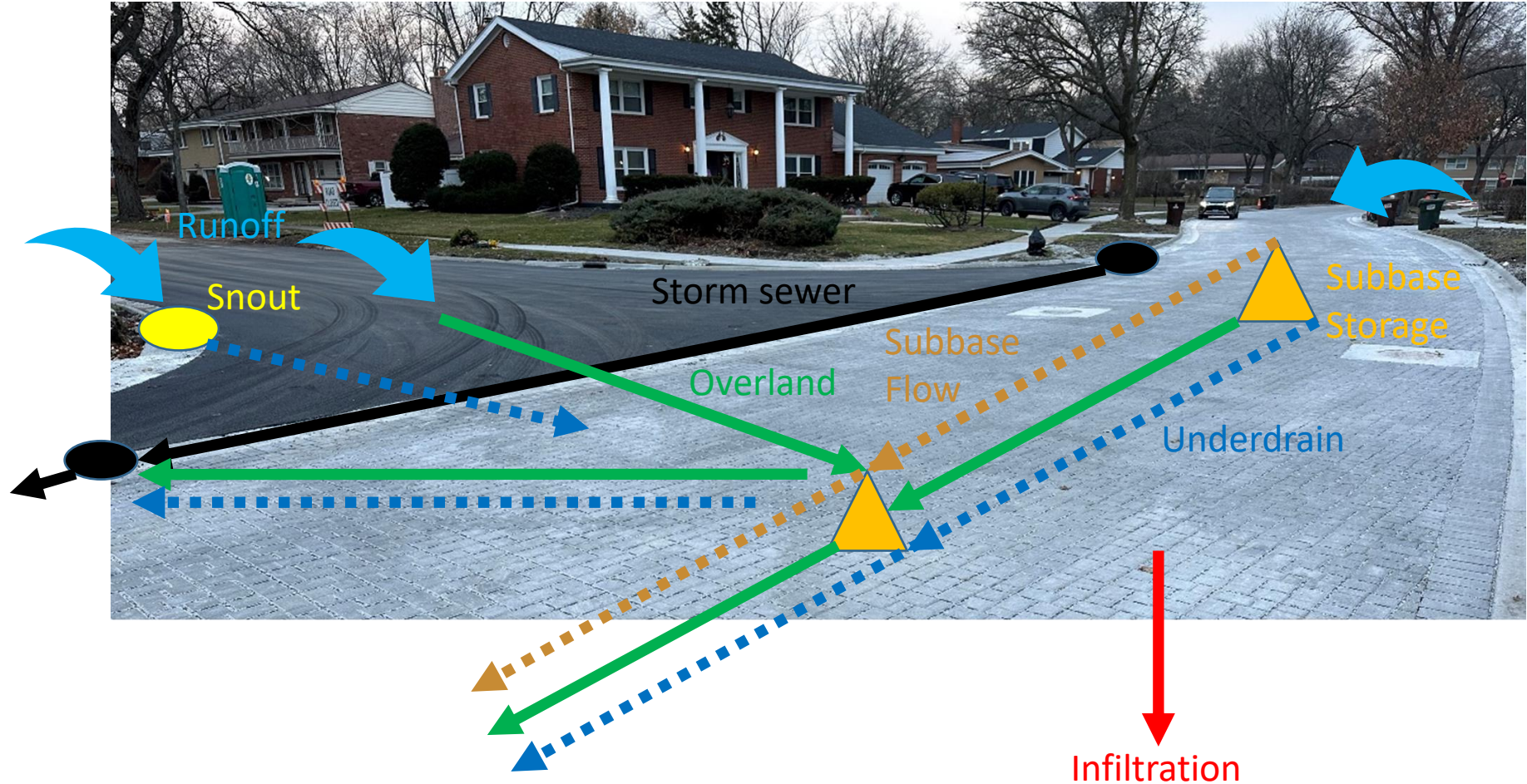
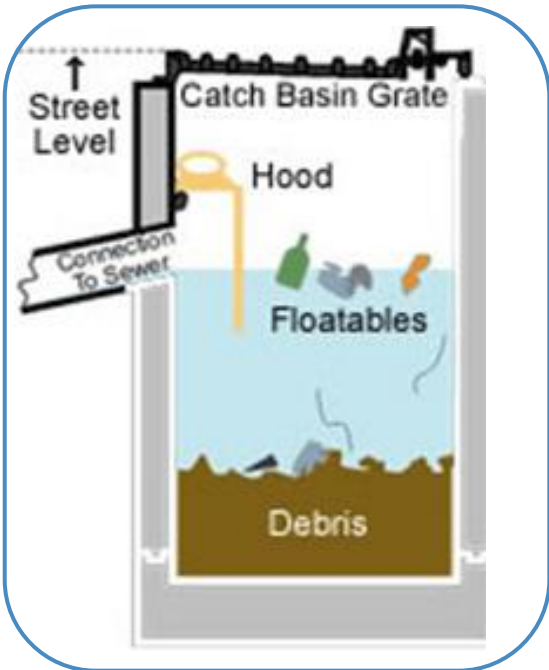


Infiltration

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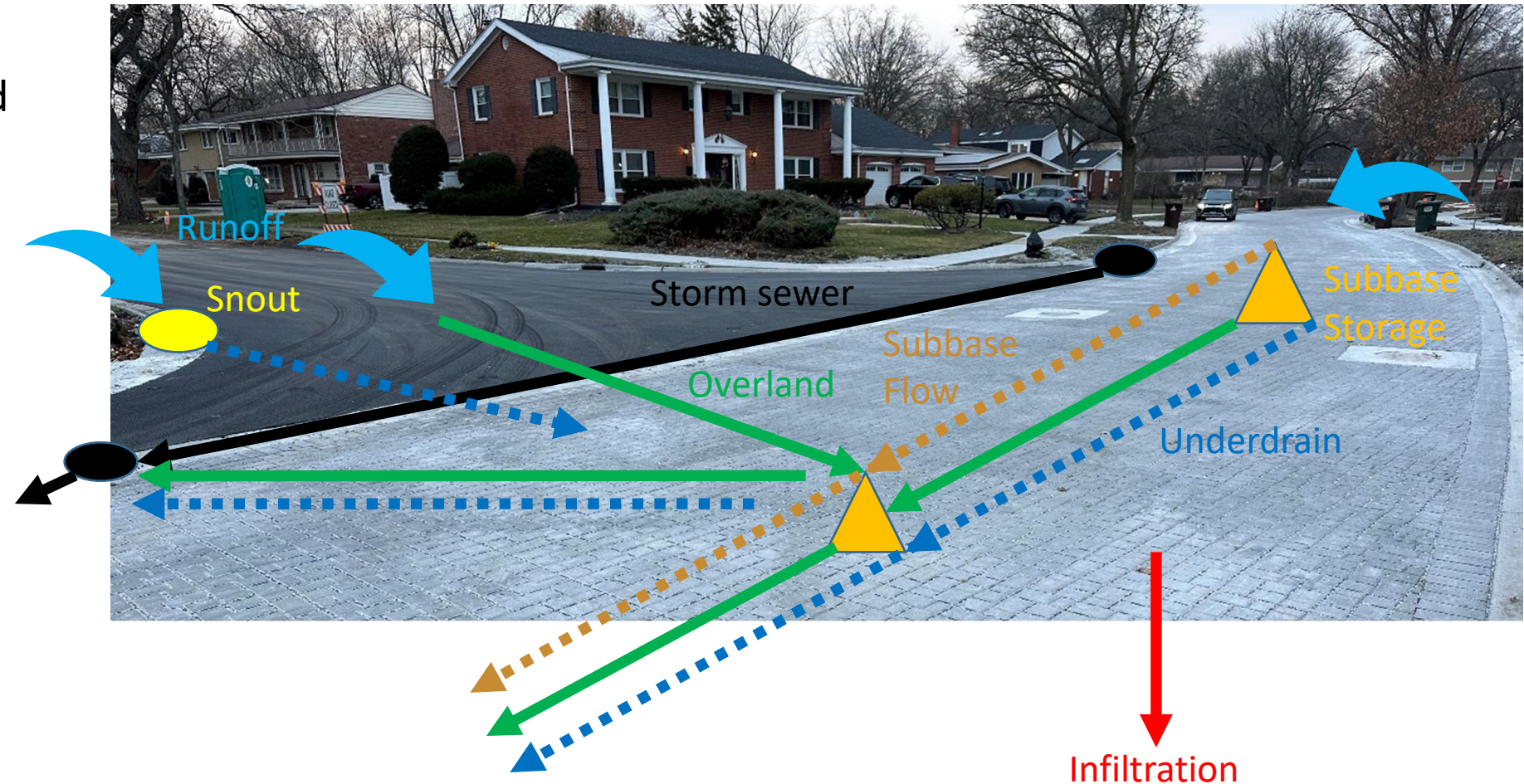
# Interception of Off-Site Flows

- Direct runoff onto permeable pavers
- Side street flow
  - Inlet Pretreatment
  - Enter storage directly



## Lateral Flow through Subbase

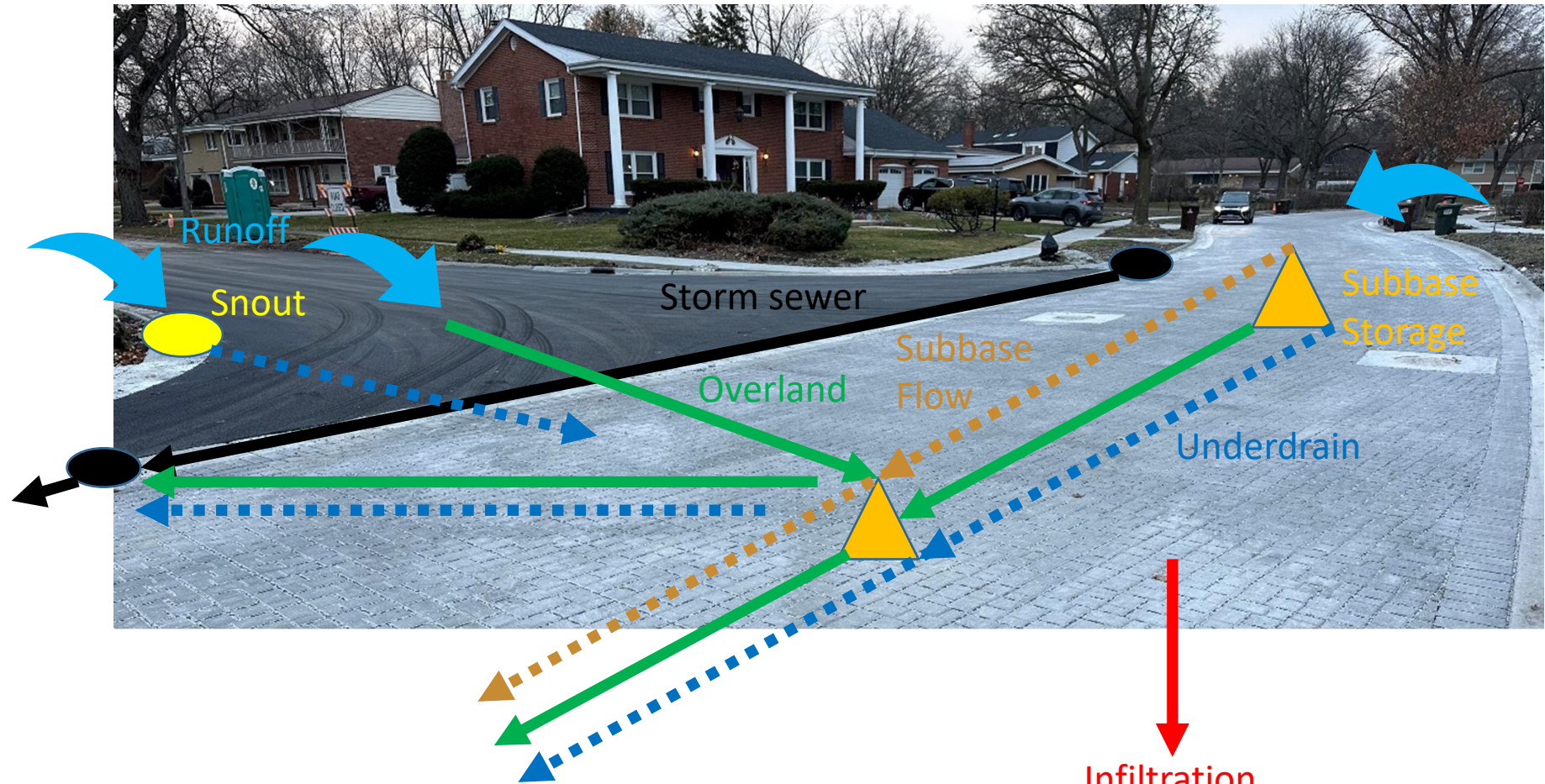
- slow compared to pipe and overland flow
- Underdrains
  - Decrease drawdown time
- Subbase flow represented as conduit
  - Calibrate pipe size and Manning's  $n$  to flow calculated with Darcy's equation



Infiltration

## Overflow to Trunk Sewer

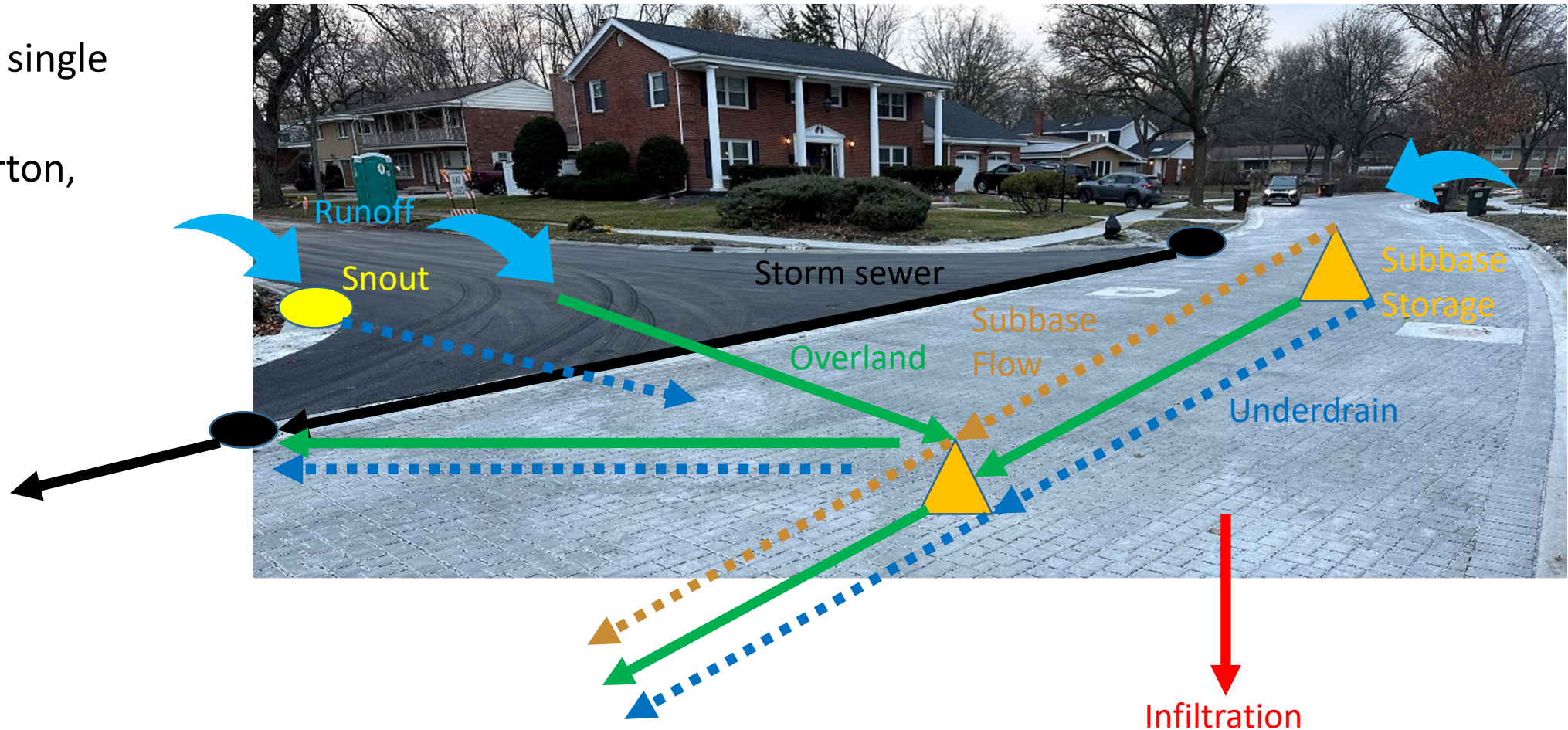
- Once subbase is fully saturated
- Overland flow connection between storage nodes and storm sewer
- Inlet capacity
  - Rating curve
  - Lower flow into storm sewer system at low ponding depths allows water to get into paver subbase



Infiltration

## Infiltration

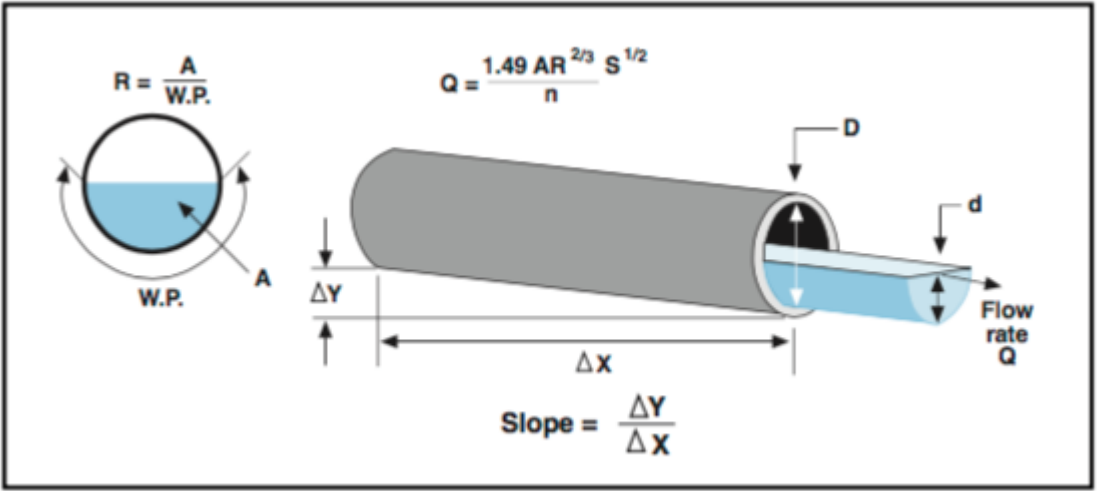
- Likely negligible for single storm event
- Calculated with Horton, Green-Ampt, etc.



Infiltration

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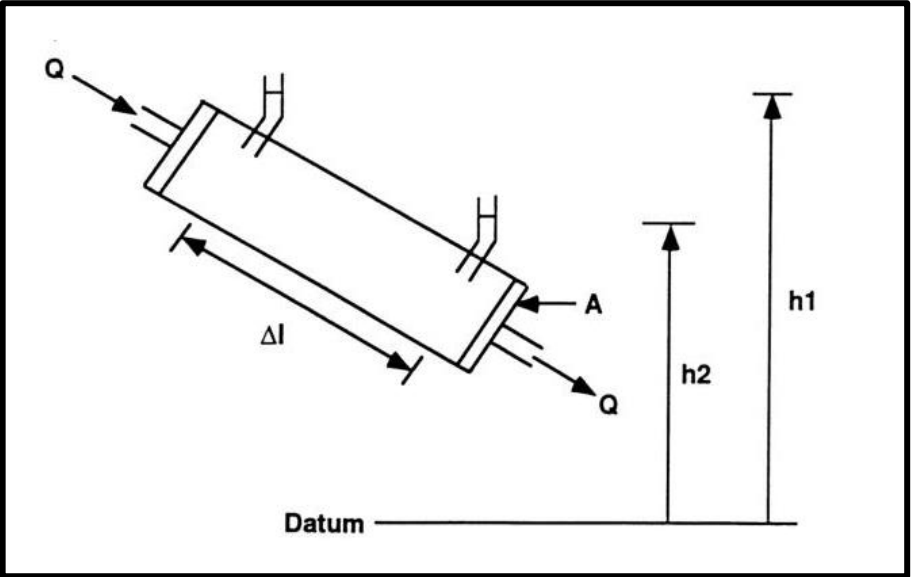
# The Nitty Gritty



## Manning Equation

$$Q = \frac{1.49}{n} \left( \frac{A_{Pipe}}{P} \right)^{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)} S_0^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} A_{Pipe}$$

- $S_0$  = Pipe Slope
- $n$  = Manning's n
- $A_{Pipe}$  = Conduit Area
- $P$  = Perimeter



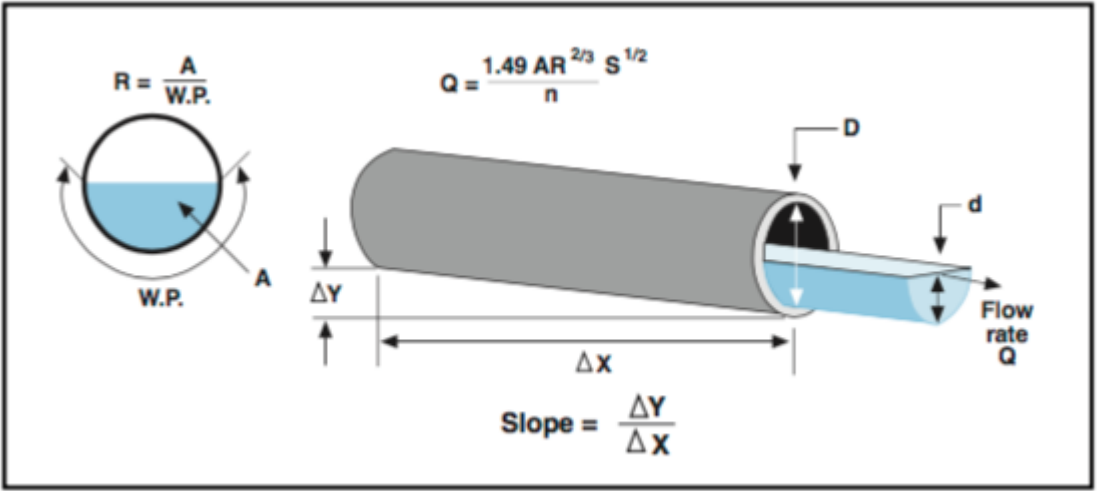
## Darcy's Law

$$Q = K \frac{\Delta h_T}{L} A_D$$

- $K$  = hydraulic conductivity
- $\Delta h_T$  = Total change in head
- $L$  = Segment Length
- $A_D$  = Darcy Conduit Area



# The Nitty Gritty



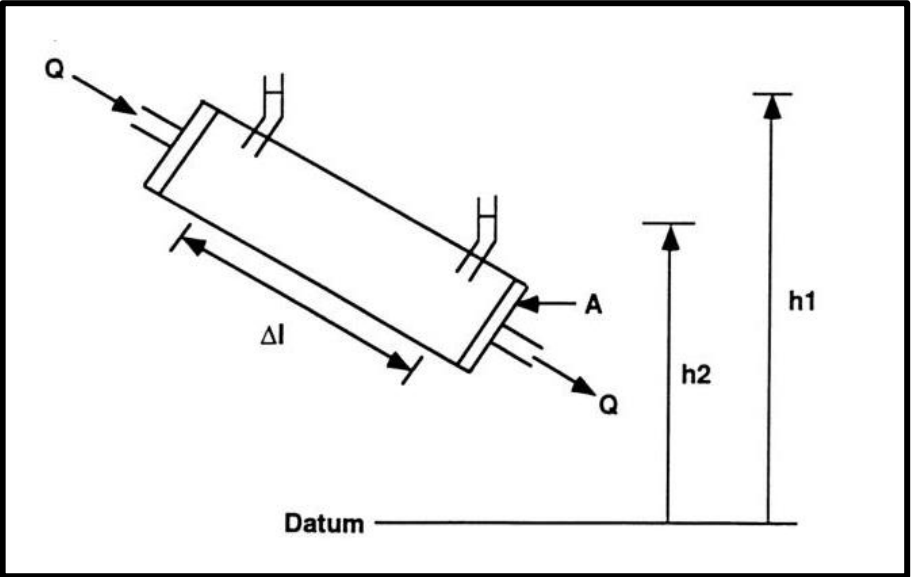
## Manning Equation

$$Q = \frac{1.49}{n} \left( \frac{A_{Pipe}}{P} \right)^{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)} S_0^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} A_{Pipe}$$

- $S_0$  = known
- $n$  = unknown
- $A_{Pipe}$  = unknown
- $P$  = unknown

$$\frac{\left(\frac{A_{Pipe}}{P}\right)^{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}}{n A_{Pipe}} = K \frac{S_0^{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}}{1.49} A_D$$

Pipe size = calibration variable  
 $n$  = calibration variable



## Darcy's Law

$$Q = K \frac{\Delta h_T}{L} A_D$$

- $K$  = known
- $\Delta h_T / L$  = assumption (=  $S_0$ )
- $A_D$  = known, actual XS area



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