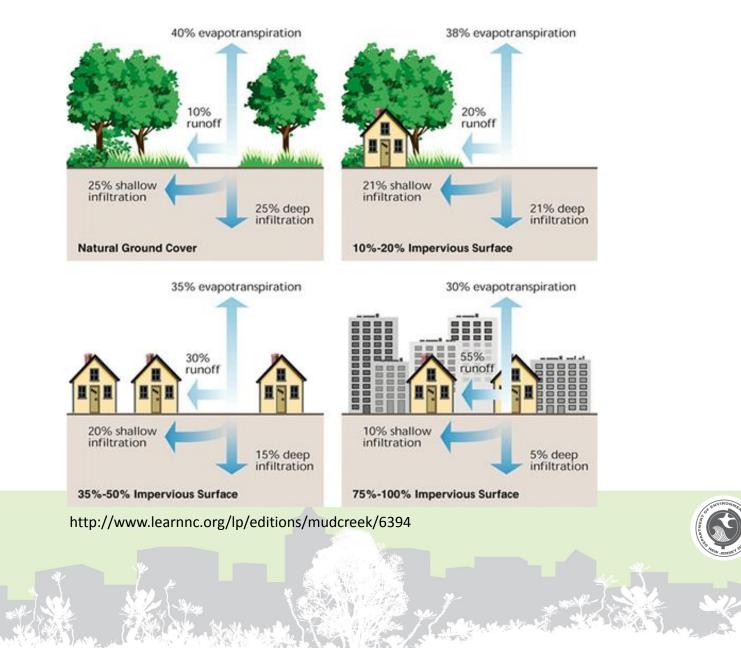


Green Infrastructure On Brownfields

Adriana Caldarelli NJDEP, Division of Water Quality, SWM

So, what's the problem?



Which can lead to...



Photo courtesy of Camden SMART



But I'm redeveloping and managing my runoff...

Traditional stormwater management:

Studies show centralization leads to stream degradation (Booth, 2005; Burns et al., 2012; Coffman, 2000; Hood et al., 2007; Maxted and Shaver, 1998; Walsh et al., 2005)

better for larger storms
groundwater mounding
not good for resiliency





What's the big deal with GI?

Environmental

- water
- air

🔷 Economic

- energy efficiency
- property values
- 🔷 Social
 - aesthetics
 - educational



Photo courtesy of the NJ Tree Foundation



...and how does it help with resiliency?



Photo courtesy of Camden SMART

- intended for small, frequent storm events
- dispersed through landscape
- manages localized flooding
- keeps flow out of overburdened sewers



That's nice, but what's in it for me?

🔷 Direct

- Reduced flooding (Braden and Johnston, 2004)
- Reduced pollutant treatment (Braden and Johnston, 2006)
- Decreased water supply costs (Braden and Johnston, 2006)

🔷 Indirect

- Increased property values (Braden and Johnston, 2004; Johnston et al., 2006; Mohammed, 2006; Roseen et al., 2012)
- Less infrastructure (Clar, 2004; Jaffe, 2010; ECONorthwest, 2007)



What about maintenance?

🍉 Houle et al., 2013

Bioretention and vegetated swales required less staff hours than traditional facilities

Porous pavement had the lowest overall maintenance burden

- Lowest personnel hours
- 2nd lowest annual cost

Maintenance costs could be reduced by decreasing area treated (close to the source)

Roseen et al., 2012

Cost reductions for municipalities: 21-44%, with shifting monies from infrastructure to green jobs



So, let's build projects that look like this...



before

after



Curious? Interested? Call me, let's talk



Adriana Caldarelli

609-984-3660

Adriana.Caldarelli@dep.nj.gov

Photo Courtesy of Camden SMART

