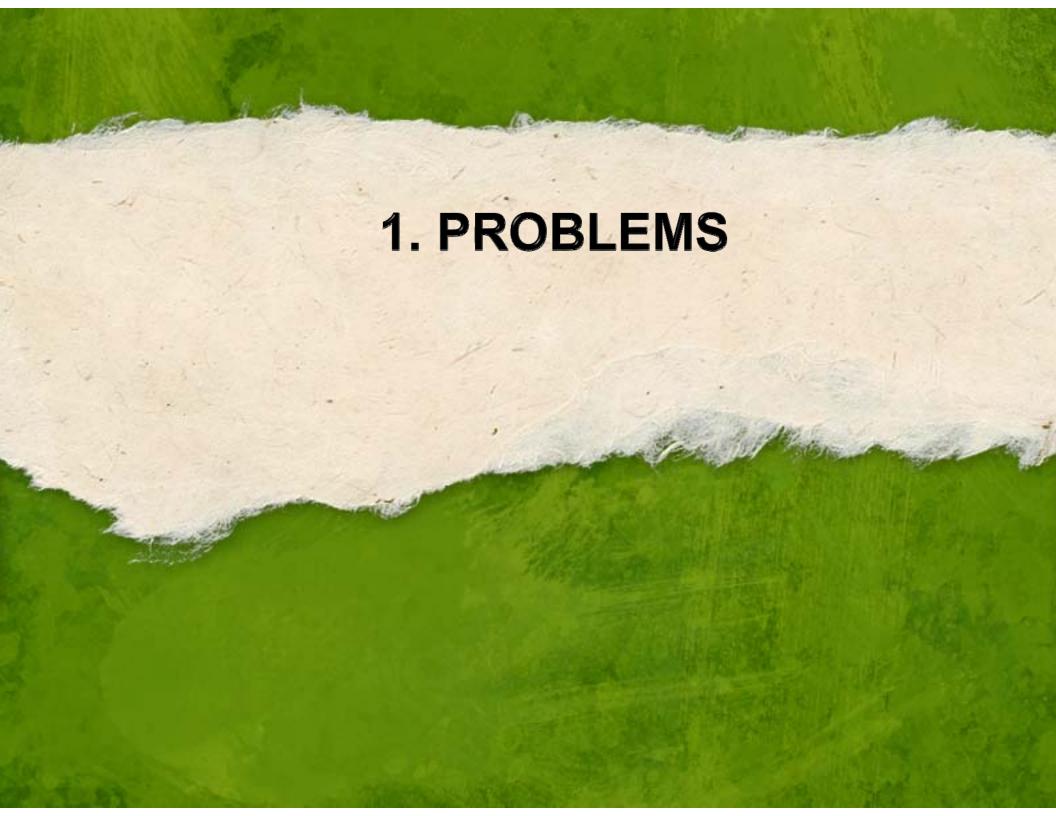


Deer Creek Watershed Stakeholders Committee

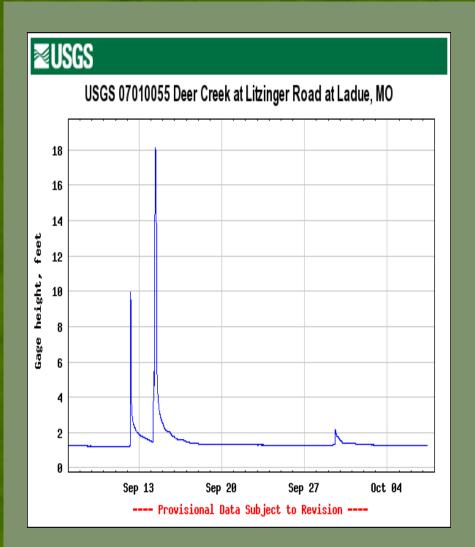
Stakeholder Partners

- East West Gateway Council of Governments
- Great Rivers Greenway District
- Local Municipalities
- Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District
- Missouri Botanical Garden
- Missouri Department of Natural Resources
- St. Louis County
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers





FLOODING







Litzsnger Road West McKnight, East of Lindbergh

Problems

Source: EW Gateway

BUILDING DAMAGE

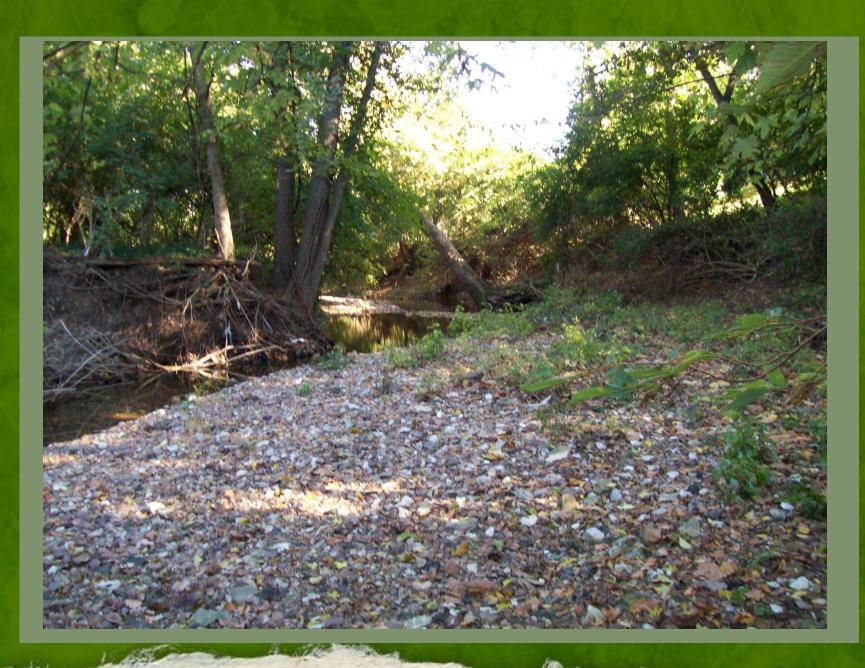
McKnight Road at Litzsinger



Hurricane Ike:

- •Ladue: 76 Homes (19 Major Damage)
- •Brentwood: 97 Homes, (36 Major Damage)
- 136 Businesses(53 Major Damage)
- •Webster Groves: 32 Homes (2 Major)

EROSION/CREEK WIDENING/PROPERTY LOSS



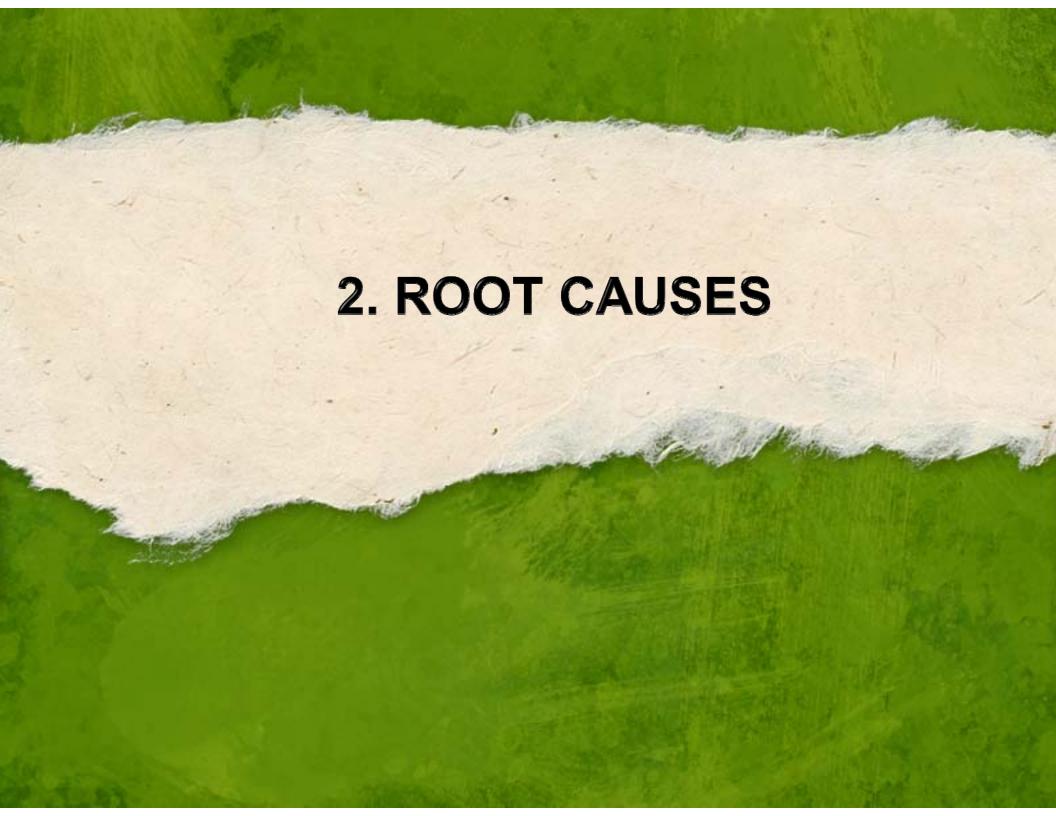
Problems

Source: EDM Incorporated

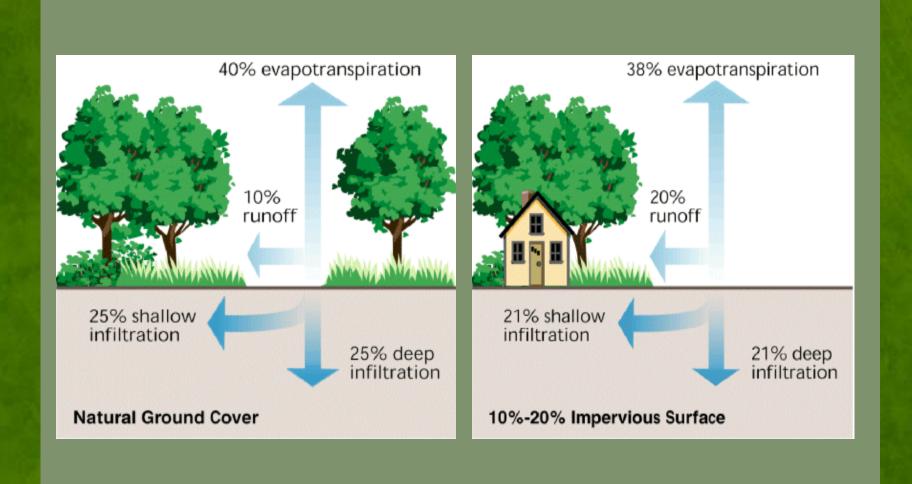
INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE



WATER POLLUTION **Problems**



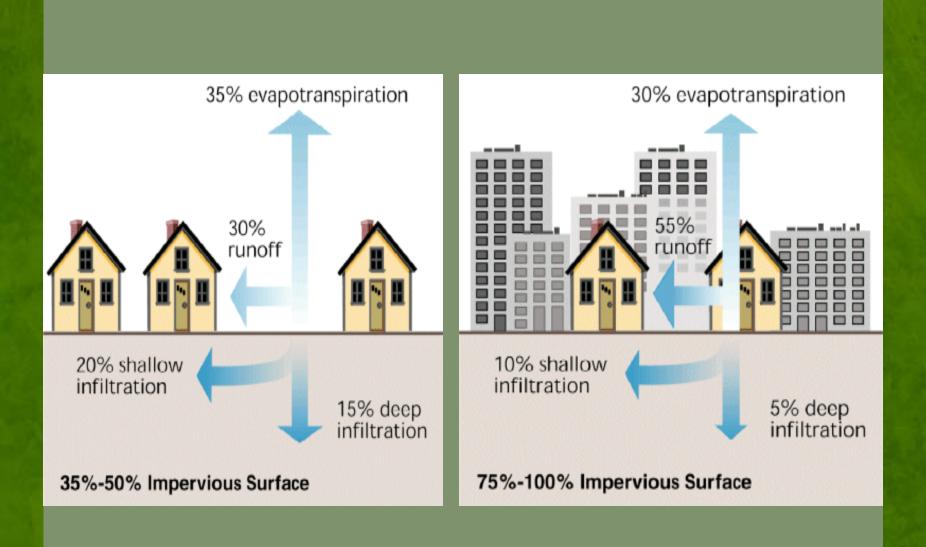
INCREASED IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREA



Root Causes

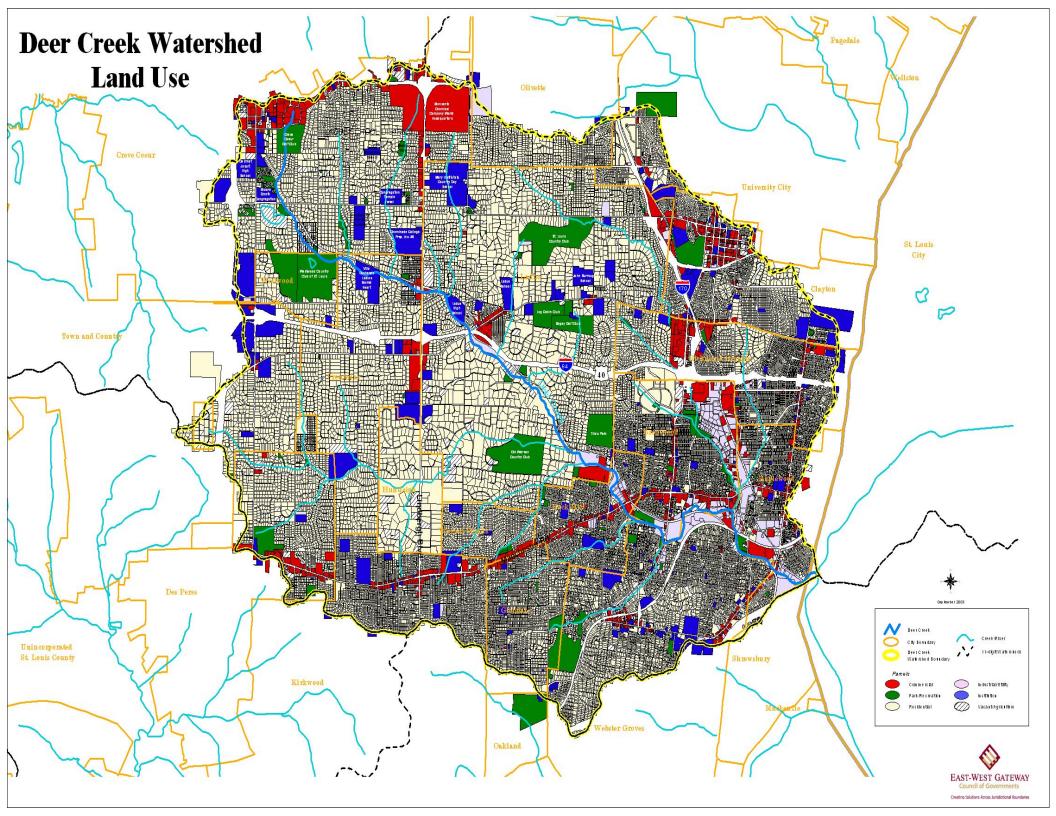
Source: www.fairfaxcounty.gov

INCREASED IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREA



Root Causes

Source: www.fairfaxcounty.gov



GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

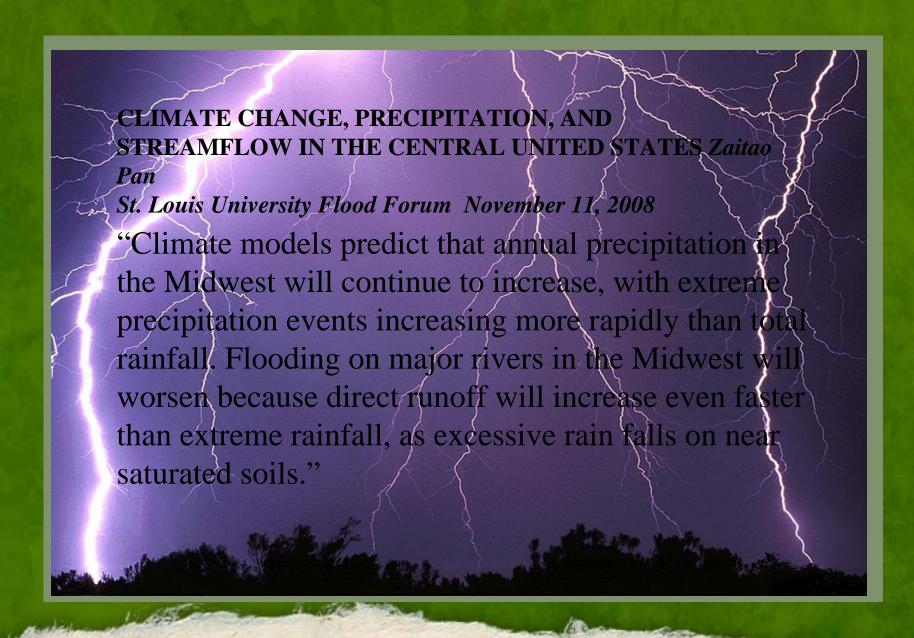
Hurricane Ike

"Existing studies suggest that the Midwest, including the upper Mississippi River basin, will likely see an overall increase in winter and spring precipitation in the coming decades"

"CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN" Wuebbles, et al, St. Louis University Flood Forum November 11, 2008

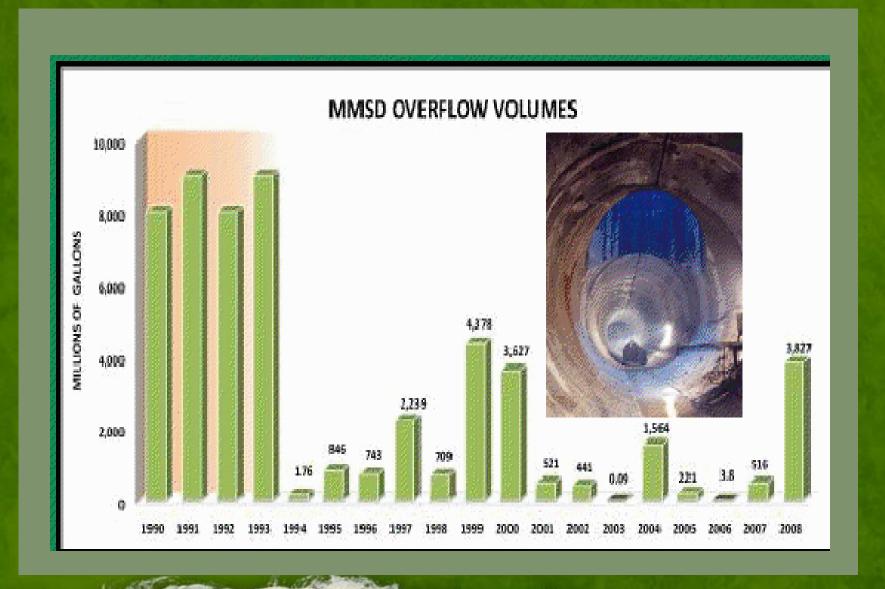
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GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE





IMPROVE SEWER SYSTEM CAPACITY



IMPROVE SEWER SYSTEM CAPACITY

- Milwaukee, June 2008:
 Deep tunnel filled in 56 minutes,
 3 billion gallons into Lake
 Michigan
- Chicago, September 2008:
 6-9 inches in 24 hours following days of rain ~ 11 Billion gallons
 CSO into Lake Michigan

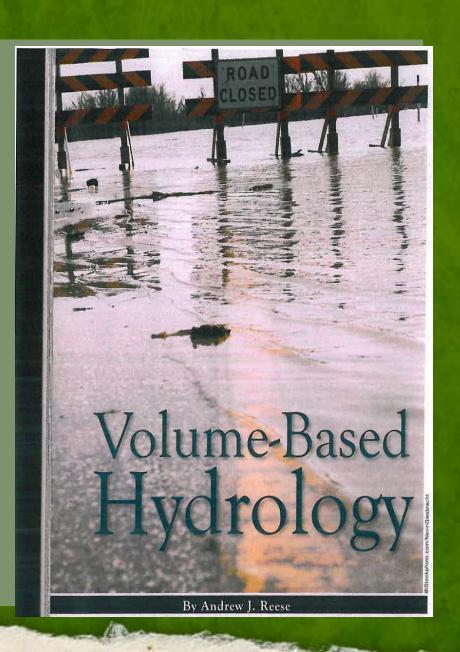


* "to maintain the same design and service standards, the diameter of every sewer pipe in the Chicago region would have been increased by up to 17% if increase in design rainfall intensity relationships were updated properly in time." (Guo, 2006)

THINKING OUTSIDE THE PIPE

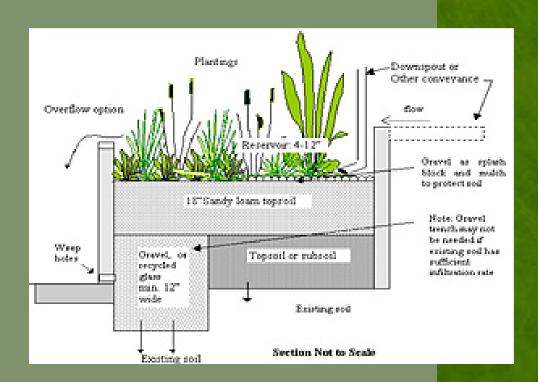
"There is a growing body of knowledge that the treatment of runoff is not as effective as the removal of runoff needing treatment."

"Efforts to reduce stormwater volume will automatically achieve reductions in pollutant loadings."



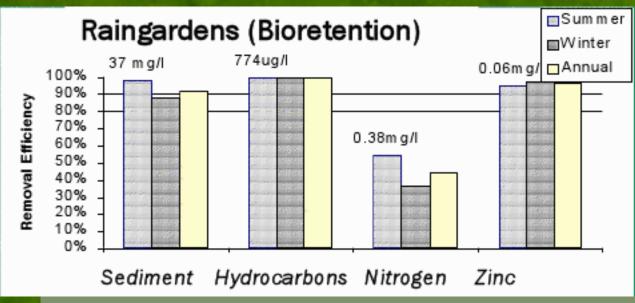
GREEN STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

- Tree Planting
- Green Roofs
- Planter Boxes
- Rain Gardens
- Cisterns/Rain barrels
- Native Vegetation
- Vegetation filter strips
- **❖** Amended soil
- Stream buffer zones
- * Roadside swales
- Parking Lot Swales
- * Reduced Street Width
- Permeable Pavement

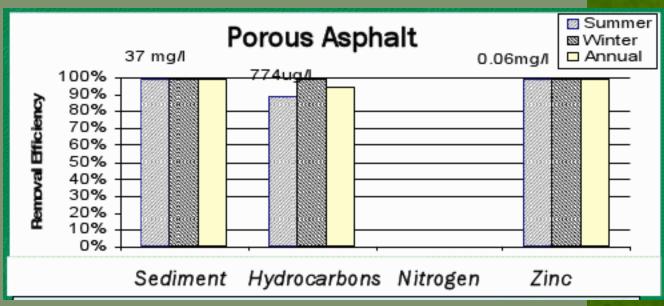




Stormwater Pollutant Reductions



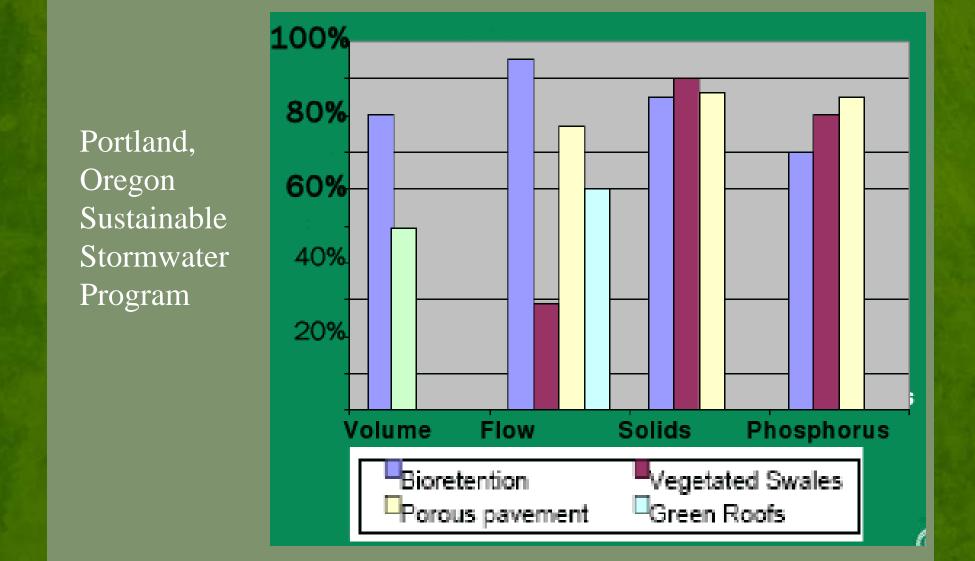
75% reduction in salt use (Toronto & NH) from reduced surface freezing



Benefits

Source: University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center

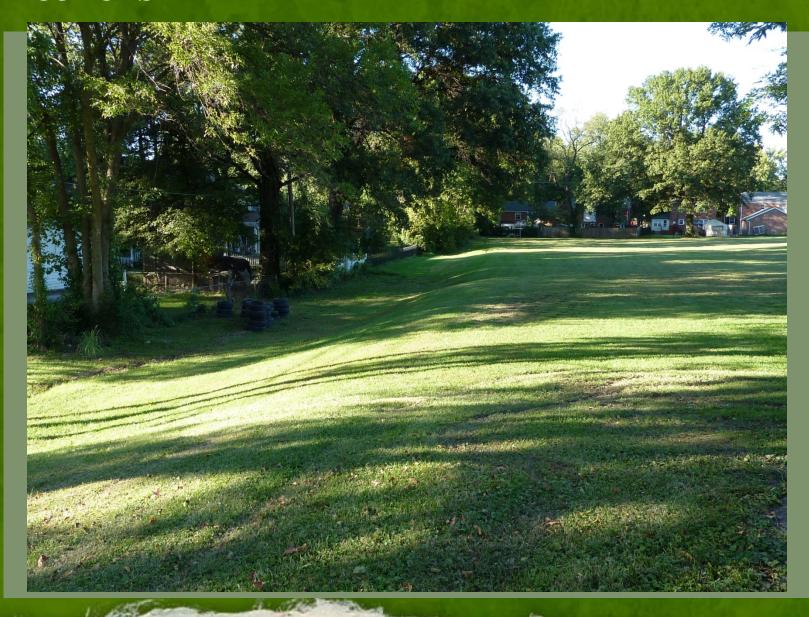
Reduced and Delayed Stormwater Runoff Volumes



Benefits

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology

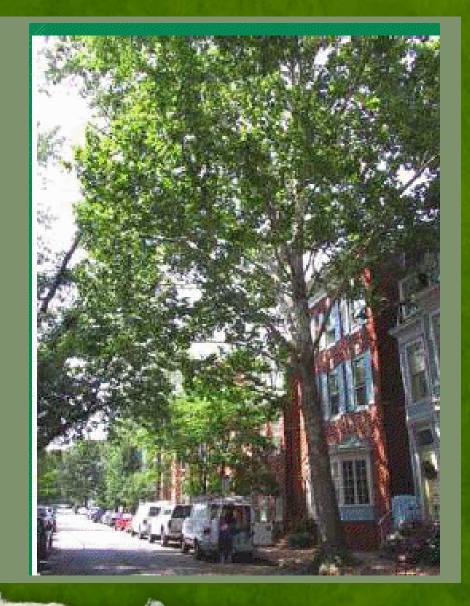
DEER CREEK WATERSHED DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS



Urban Cooling

- ❖ Trees: 10% canopy increase 5-10% energy savings from shading, wind blocking
- ❖ Permeable pavements:reduce heat island effect- Toronto Study

Green Roofs: Chicago citywide projection: \$100M energy savings = 3 coal fired power plants)
-Weston Design Consultants



ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

- Increased Land Values
- Groundwater Recharge
- Improved Air Quality
- Improved Quality of Life
- Improved Human Health
- Community Engagement
- Reduced Crime
- * Additional Wildlife Habitat
- Additional Recreational Space
- Increased Carbon Sequestration



Photo: www.teamleaf.org

URBAN AESTHETICS









Source: SWT Design



This project is partially funded by US EPA Region 7 through the Department of Natural Resources (subgrant number G09-NPS-13), under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act.