PARK WEST DRAIN

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT





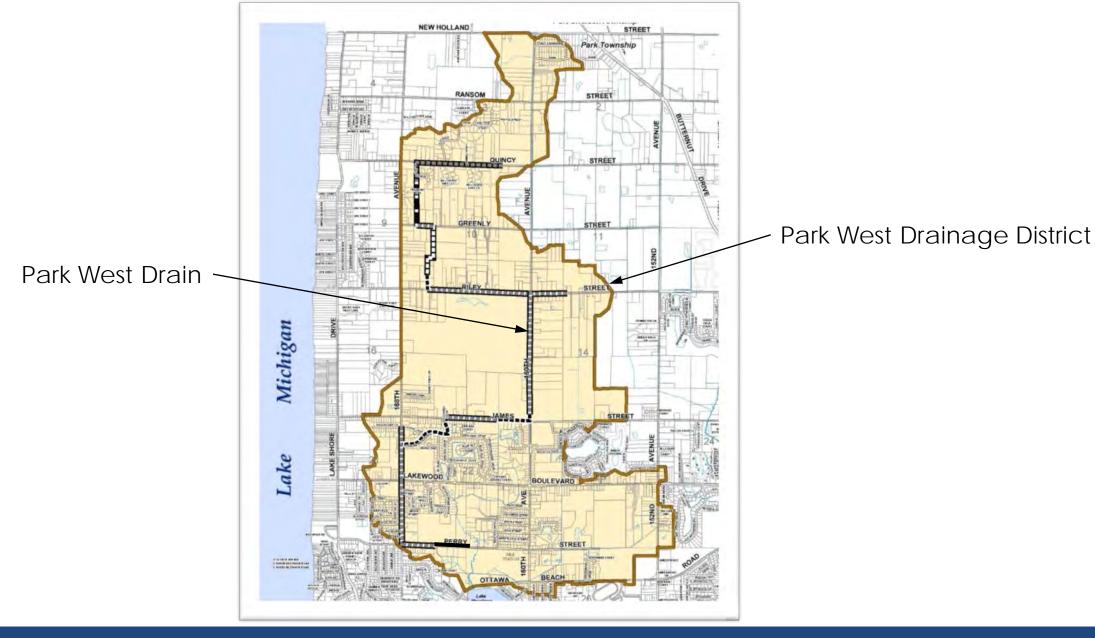




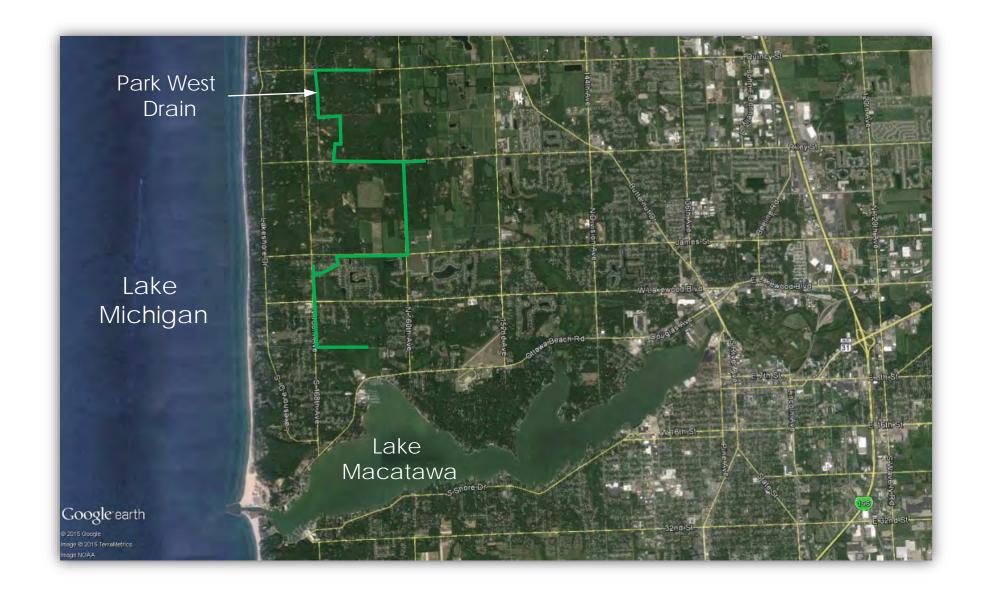




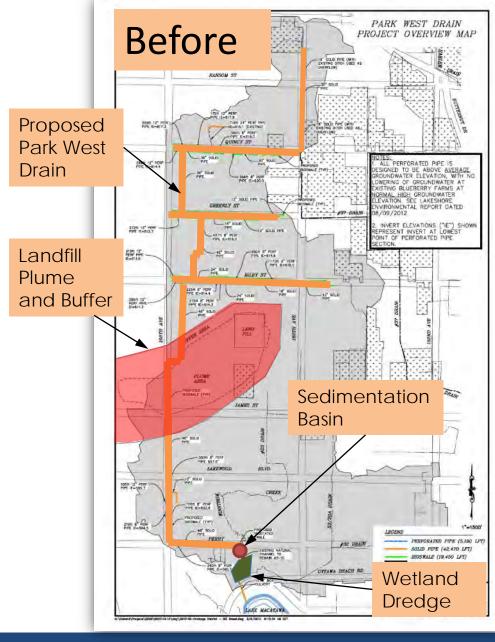


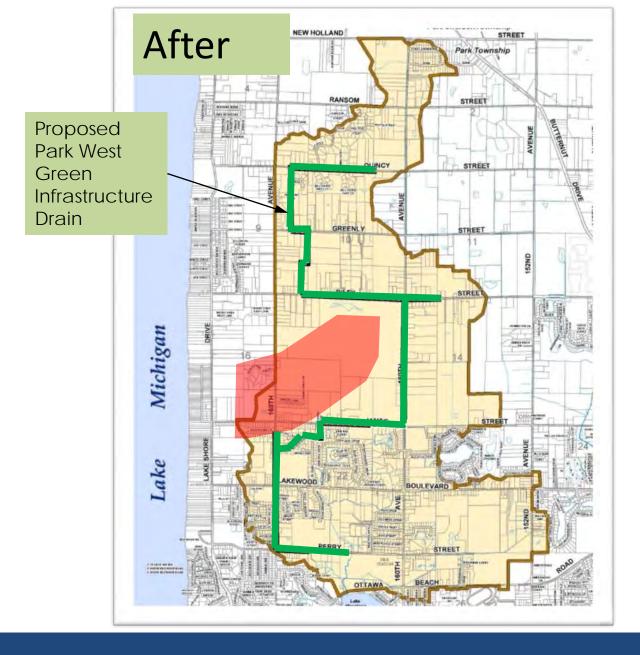














- High groundwater
- Flooding
- Recirculating sump pumps
- Township petition

- Traditional drain concept
- Green infrastructure drain concept
- Community concerns
- SAW grant







- SAW grant received from MDEQ
 - Testing and demonstration of innovative technology (only one awarded in the state)
 - 1.7 million dollars
 - Low interest loan to finance remainder





- Utilize infiltration soil capacity
- Sewer size reduction
- No need for expensive basins
 - Water quality
 - Flood control
- Half cost of traditional design



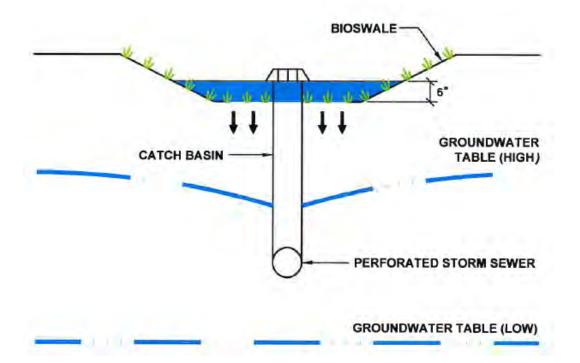


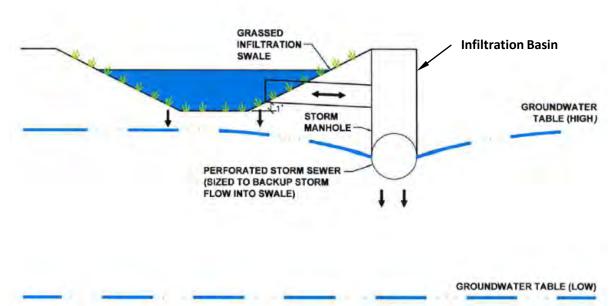




Typical Bioswale Design

Infiltration Swale Design











- Lake Macatawa
 - Phosphorus TMDL
 - 173.9 acres removed from Drain No. 23
- Annual load reductions to Lake Macatawa
 - Phosphorous
 - TSS
 - Nitrogen
- Groundwater for blueberry farms
- Floodplain protection
- Wetland recharge
- Avoid landfill contaminated plume







- 10-year, 24-hour design capacity
- 100-year, 24-hour partial capacity
- Discharge volume reduction
- Water quality





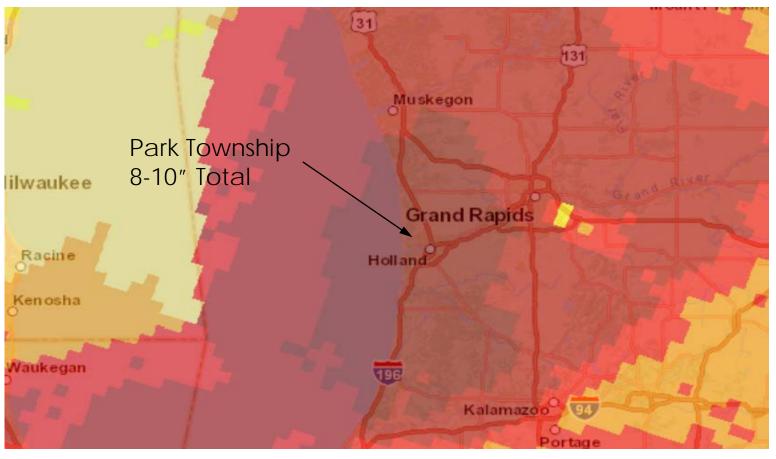
- SAW grant requirement
- Paired watershed approach (Pine Creek is a similar tributary to Lake Macatawa)
- Monitoring hydrologic differences between the two drainage systems may be the best indicator of water quality
- This data will provide both stormwater volume and peak flow per acre for at least 3 rainfall events



Photo: Jeremy Gonsior/The Holland Sentinel



NOAA Monthly Total, December 2008

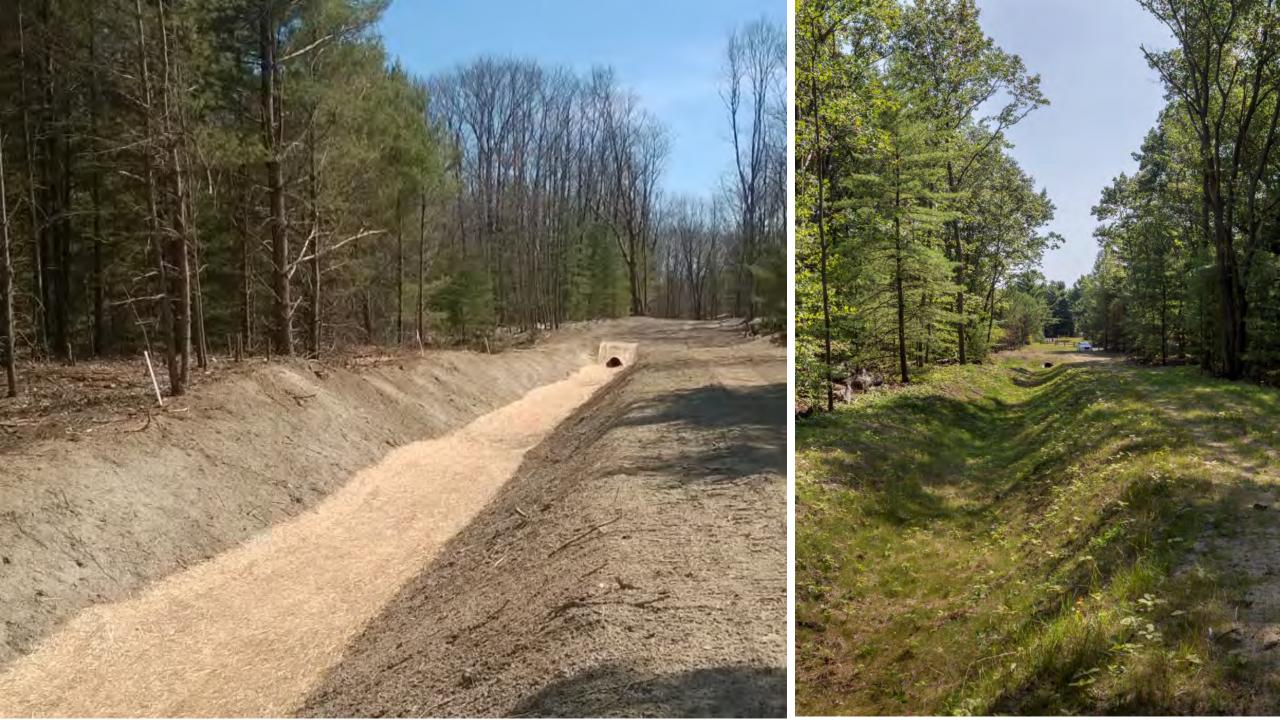




















Questions?

