

KC URBAN STORMWATER CONFERENCE
JANUARY 23, 2017

Constructing Centralized Green Infrastructure



Welcome.

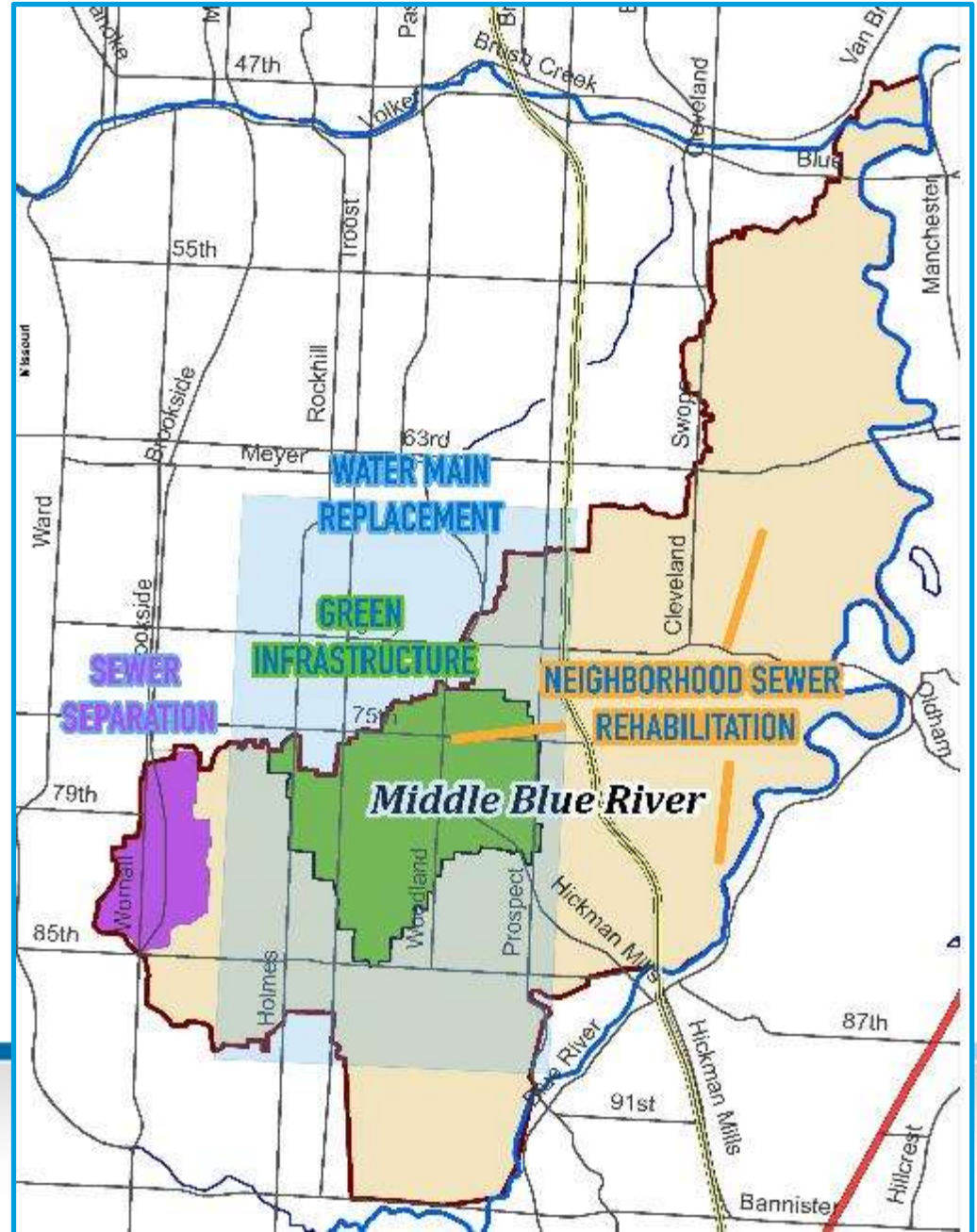


Priya Iyengar, EIT, ENV SP
Graduate Engineer & Project Manager
Kansas City Water Services

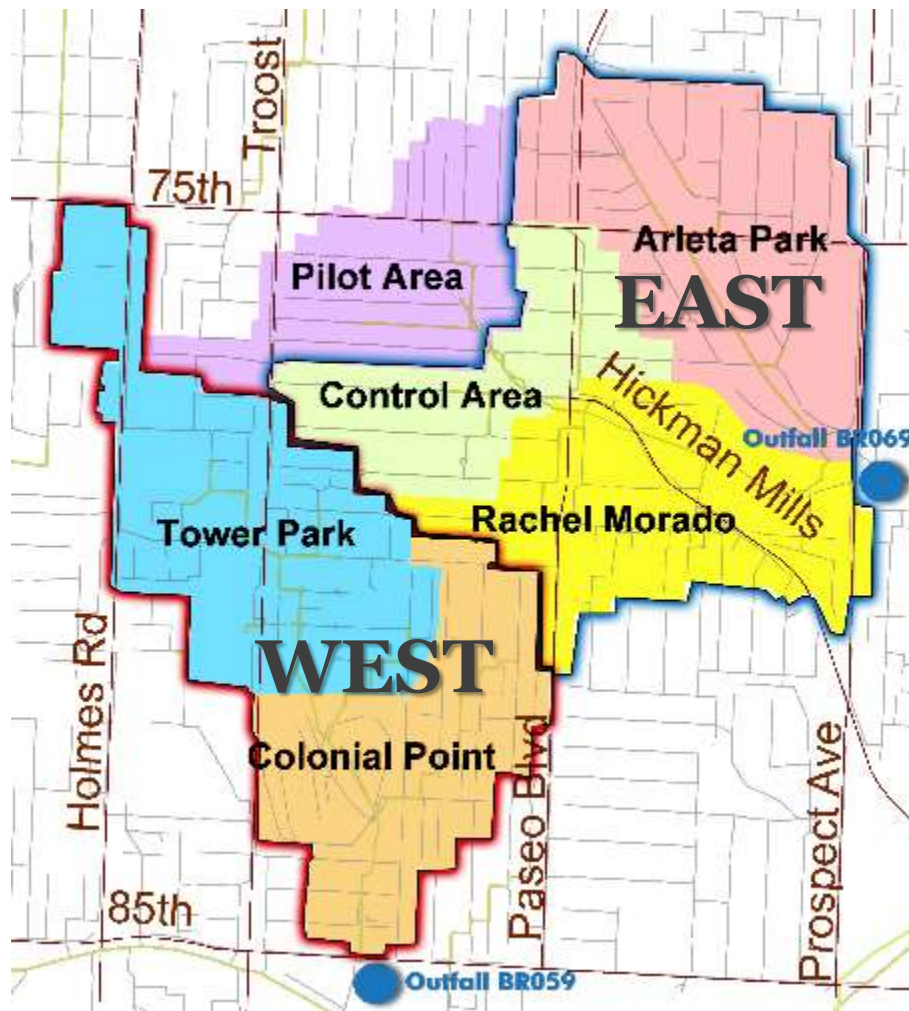


Rachelle Lowe, PE, ENV SP
Project Manager
Burns & McDonnell

Middle Blue River Basin Green Infrastructure



Middle Blue River Basin Green Infrastructure



- Construction underway for remaining 644 acres
- Divided into two projects areas by outfall
- 4.7 million gallons of total storage
- Strategic sewer separation

Systems approach to GI

- Small Localized GI

- Vacant Lots
- Within ROW
- Streetscapes

- Moderate-Scale GI

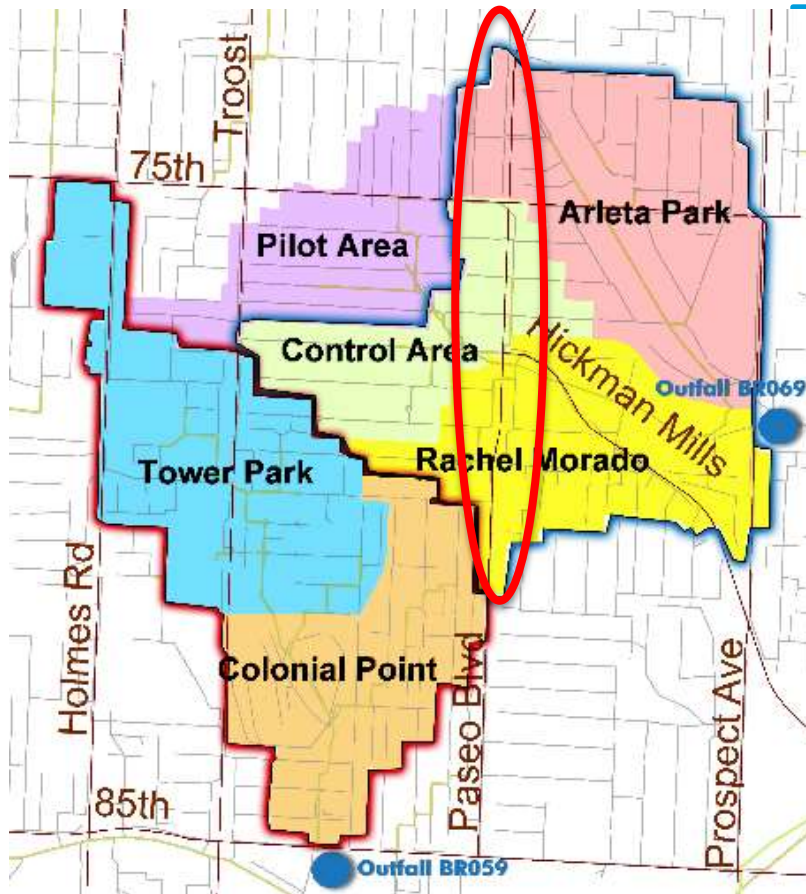
- Pocket Parks
- Neighborhood Gardens

- Large-Scale GI

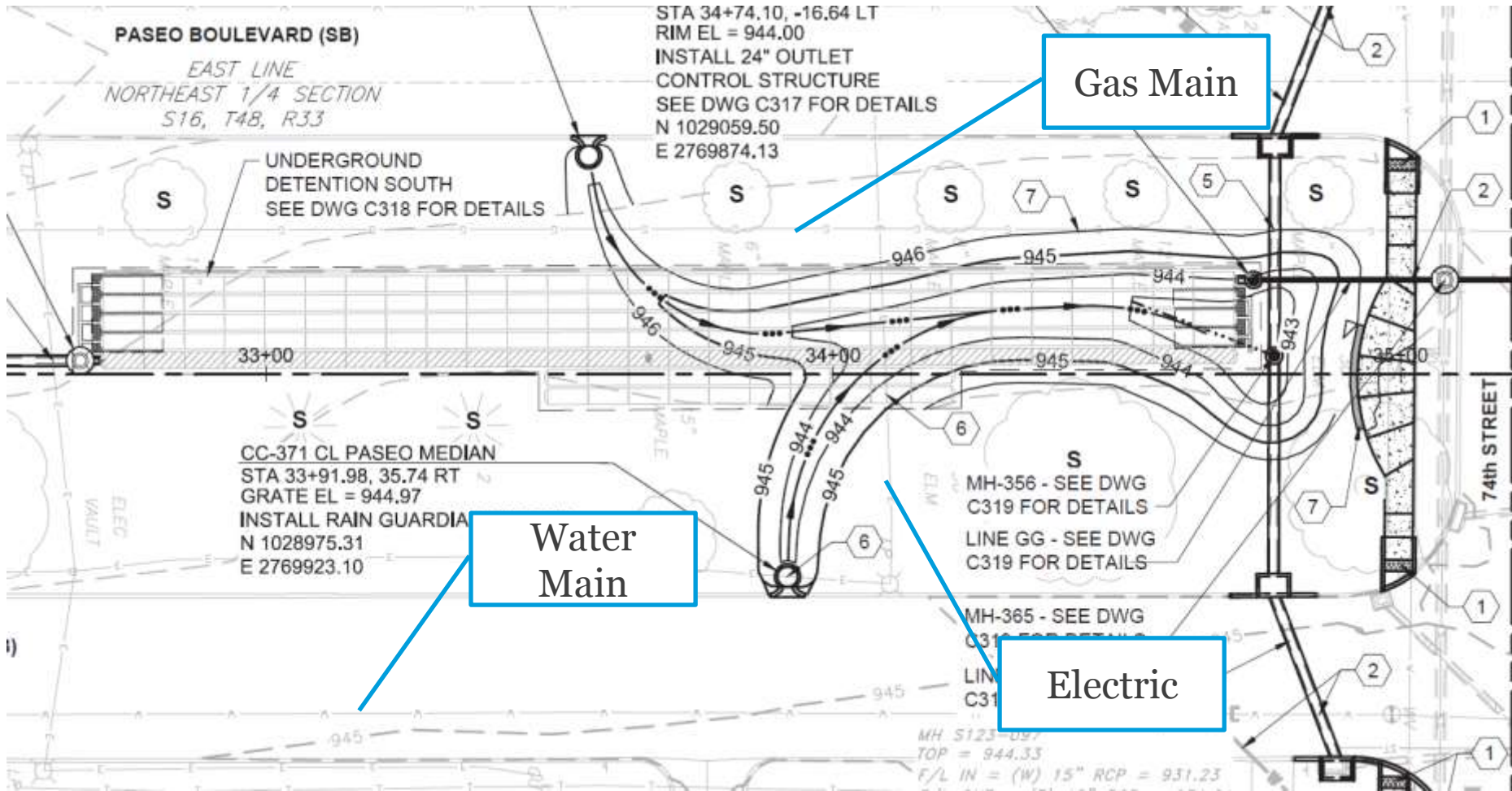
- Destination Project
- Pond or Wetland



The Paseo Median: Utility Conflicts



The Paseo Median: Utility Conflicts



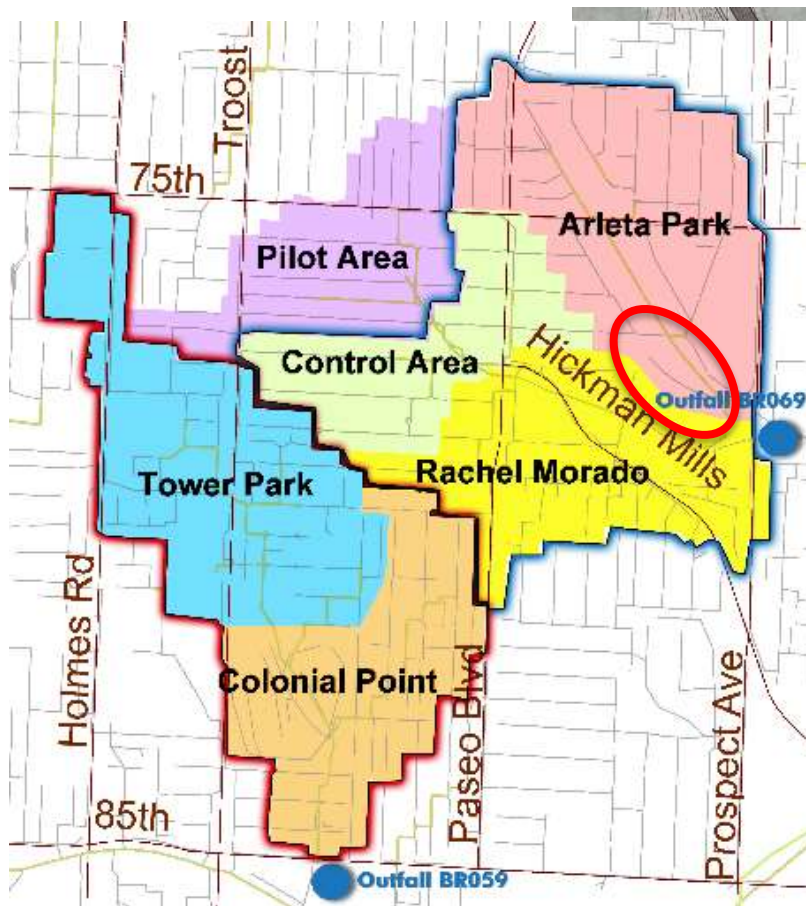
The Paseo Median: Utility Conflicts



Central Green Infrastructure: Utility Coordination

1. Transmission Mains can't be moved
2. More utilities are impacted than expected with centralized green infrastructure
3. Walk through at 90%
4. Stay on top of utility relocations during construction
5. Understand the extent of the utilities relocation plans
6. Abandon infrastructure will be encountered

Arleta Park Centralized Green Infrastructure



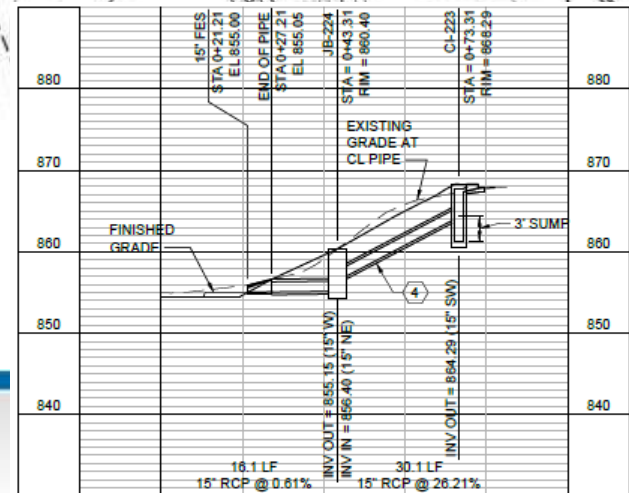
Arleta Park: Current Construction



Arleta Park: Construction Field Change



Arleta Park: Construction Field Change



Arleta Park: Erosion Control

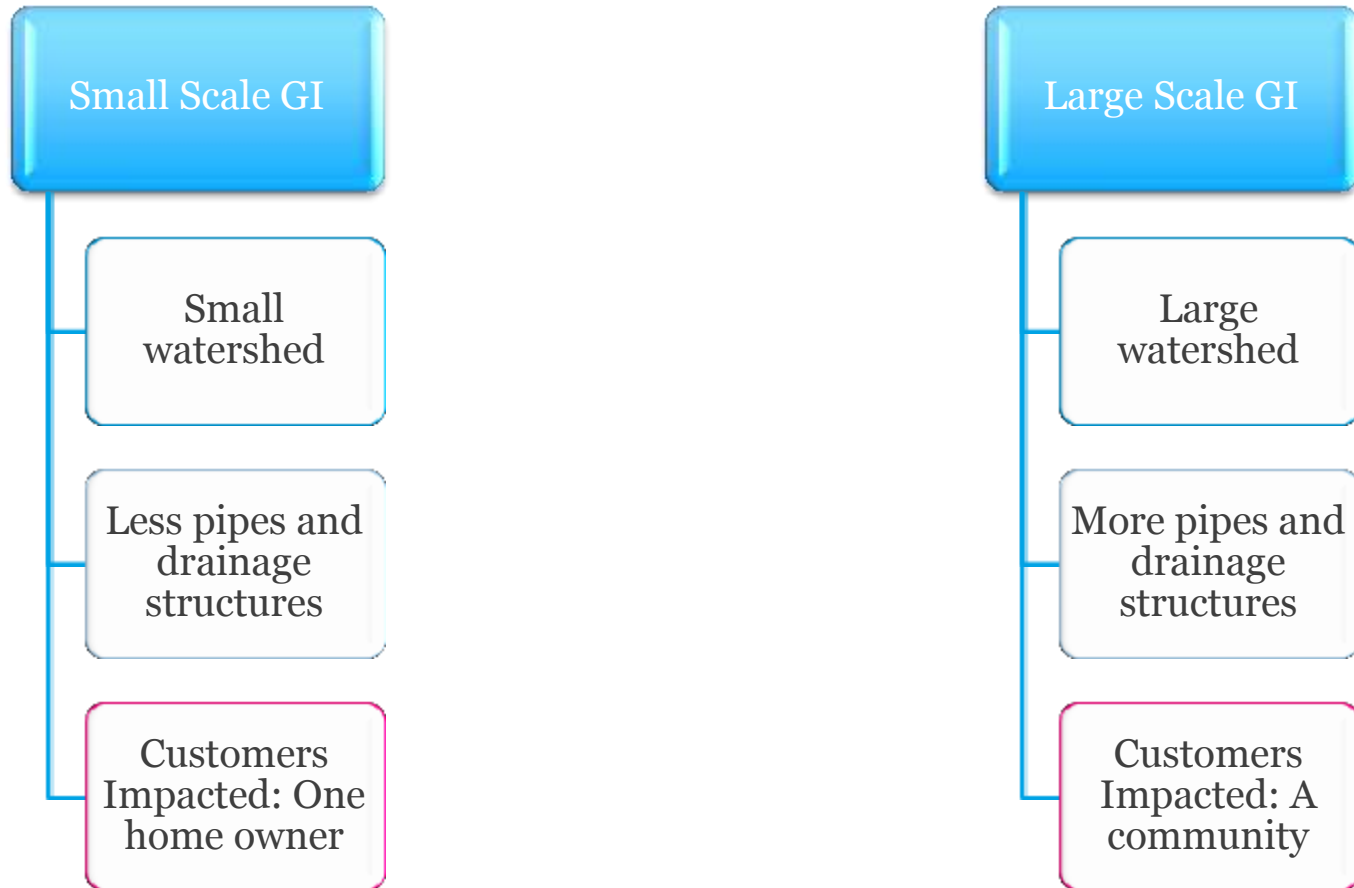
1. Centralized GI, harder to identify points of erosion during design.
2. Based on contractors means and methods, with centralized GI heavier equipment and larger areas disturbed.
3. Larger flows and higher velocities means different erosion control needs.
4. Have to keep flow out of the site until established and ready to introduce runoff.



Centralized Green Infrastructure Planning

1. Concept Design
2. Public Involvement
3. Stake Holder Coordination
4. Basis of Design or 30% Design
5. Easement Acquisition
6. Utility Coordination
7. 60% Design
8. 90% Design
9. Final Design and Bidding
10. Construction

Public Involvement



Easement Acquisition

Types of Easements

1. Temporary Easement
2. Permanent Easement
3. Land Acquisition

Potential Schedule Impact

1. Absentee Landlords
2. Condemnation Proceedings



Utility Coordination

KCP&L Pole within Prescriptive Easement

*“If a utility is installed
uncontested, for over a
12 year period, they
have prescriptive
rights”*



Restoration

1. Seeding vs. Sodding: Established lawns shall be restored with sod
2. Sidewalk: All sidewalks and driveways reconstructed along street under the jurisdiction of the Parks Dept. shall be in accordance with the plans and specifications of that department.
3. Handicap Access Ramp: Restore at every crossing, even if there isn't one to begin with.
4. Street: Full depth street restoration within trench width vs. street width or street centerline
5. Driveway/sidewalk: Restore to the nearest joint.

Restoration: Driveway Approach

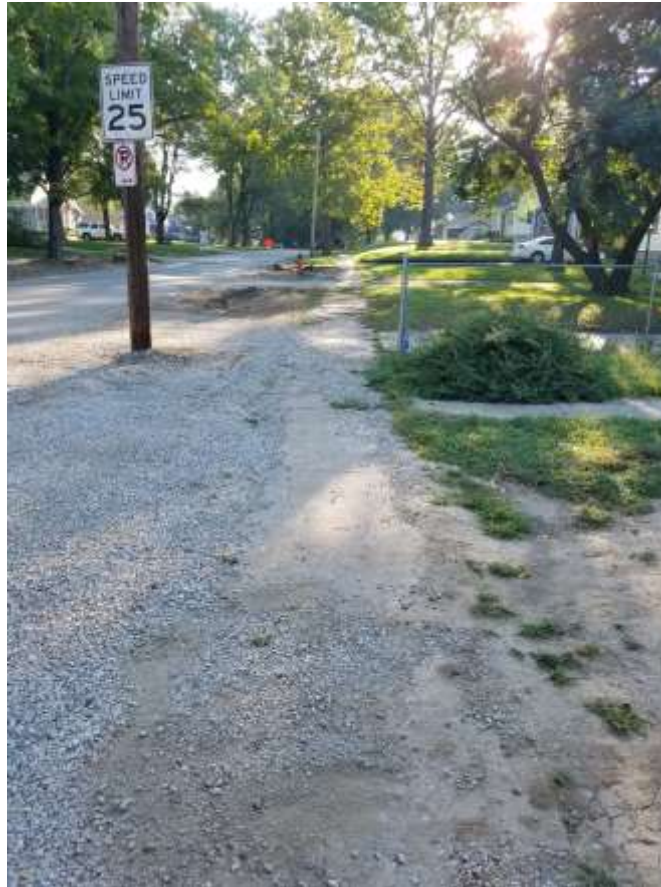
Undisturbed Panel



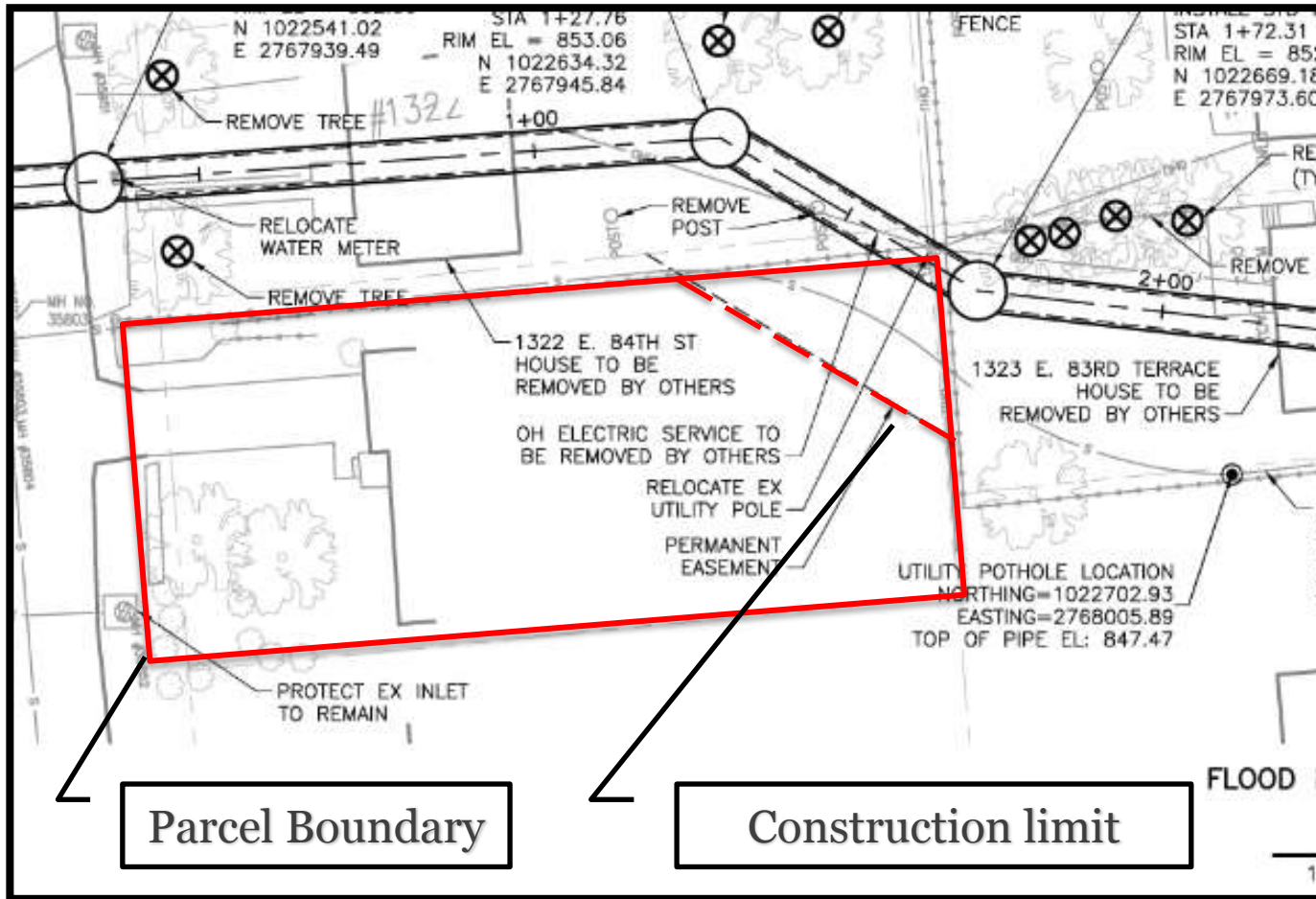
Restoration: Driveway Approach and Sidewalk

‘Tie driveway approaches—damaged during construction, to an already deteriorated sidewalk’

This fulfills the requirements of the contract, but leaves the street looking half done/unfinished and may cause a tripping hazard



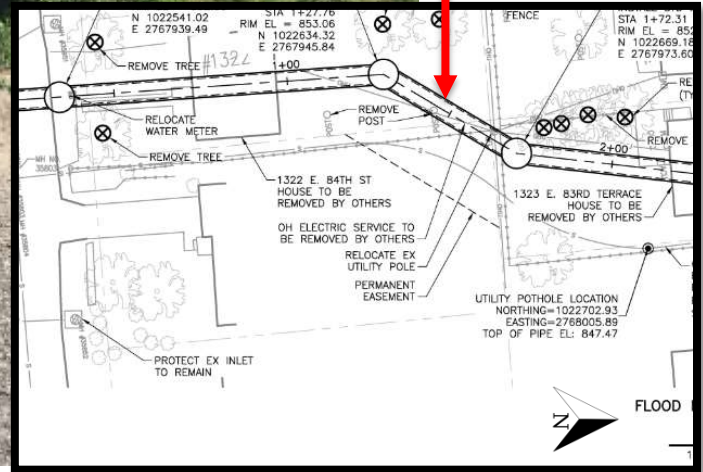
Construction limits = Restoration limits



Restoration: Remove and Replace Fence within construction limits



Picture looking East



Angry Home Owner!



Thoughts...

1. Keep Change Orders to a Minimum and Claims to a 'Zero'.
2. Maximize Public Acceptance of the product as a whole: from constructing underground features to visible surface features
3. Reduce 311 calls

Questions?

Priya Iyengar, EIT , ENV SP
Kansas City Water Services
Padmavathi.Iyengar@kcmo.org
(816) 513-0579

Rachelle Lowe, PE, ENV SP
Burns & McDonnell
rllowe@burnsmcd.com
(816) 822-4276



Arleta Park: Completion 2017



Arleta Park: Before



Rachel Morado: Completion 2017



Rachel Morado: Current Construction





Lessons Learned: Maximizing the Investment

Neighborhood Involvement



City-wide collaboration is key



Use a Variety of Improvements



Detention Storage



Porous Pavement



Vegetated Infiltration

Different Scales



Timing is everything.



Late plantings mixed with drought and high heat required extra watering and extra replacement costs

Coordination of Projects

Overlapped construction with other city departments for maximum efficiency and use of resources

Coordination with utility companies resulted in moving up neighborhood gas line work to coincide with project area construction



Plan for Maintenance

