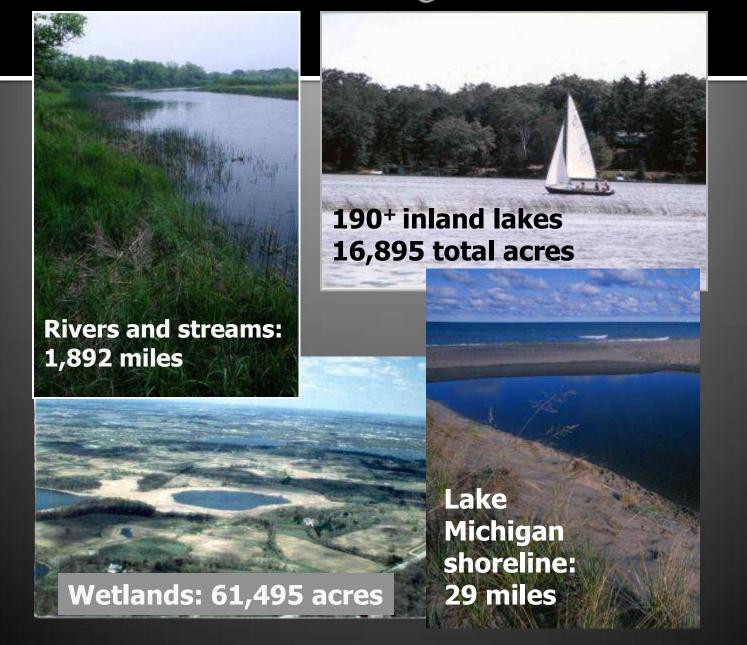
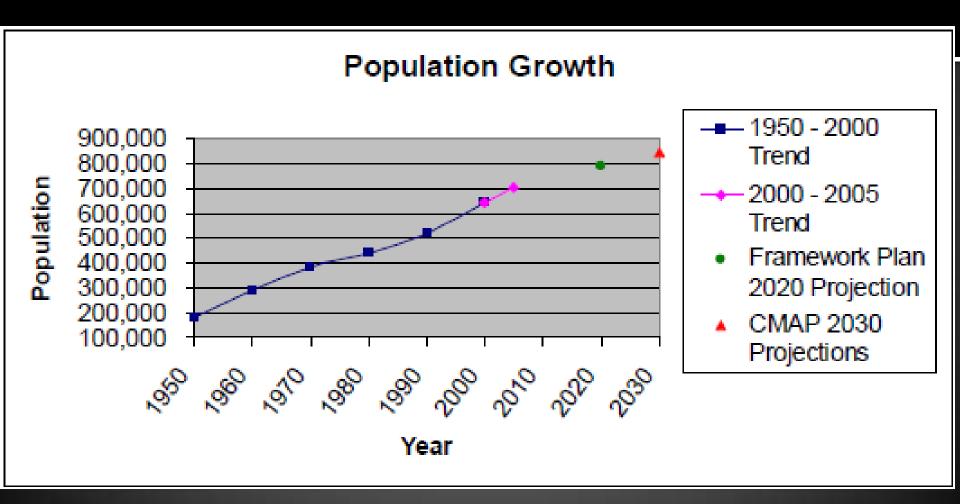


Planning Supervisor

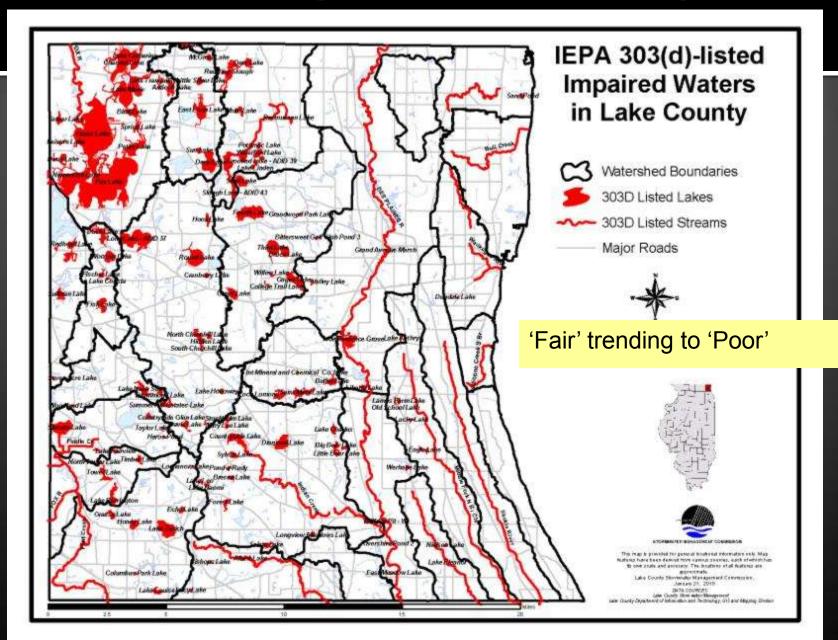
#### Picture Lake County - some background



#### Lake County, Illinois



#### Lake County Water Quality



Biodiversity

Lake County is home to more than 130 threatened and endangered species



## Lake County Flood Damage





## Lake County Stormwater Management Commission (SMC)

- Established 1991
- County-wide Authority
- Composition:
  - 6 Mayors/Village Presidents
  - 6 County Board Members
    - 19 Supporting Staff (Engineers, Planners, Wetland Scientists, Inspectors)

## Moving From Grey to Green

#### Lake County Central Permit Facility (CPF)

- a green infrastructure case study....

Goal: Sustainable building and sustainable site

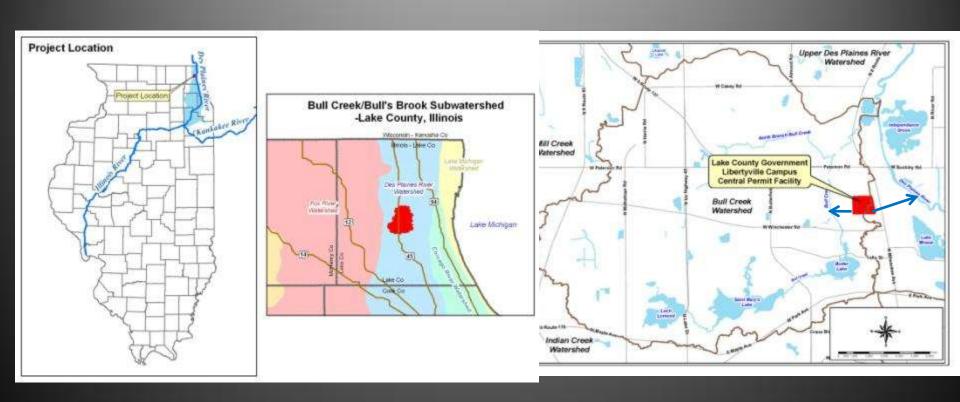


## CPF Case Study Topics

- ~ Where does water from the CPF water go?
- ~ Stormwater runoff the impact of impervious.
- ~ Why did we include green infrastructure BMPs in the design of the facility?
- ~ What kind of BMPs were installed?
- ~ What do they look like?
- How much did it cost and how was it financed?
- Lessons learned (and learning).

#### Where does runoff from the CPF go?

Bull Creek-Brook Subwatershed →... Des Plaines Watershed →... Illinois River →...

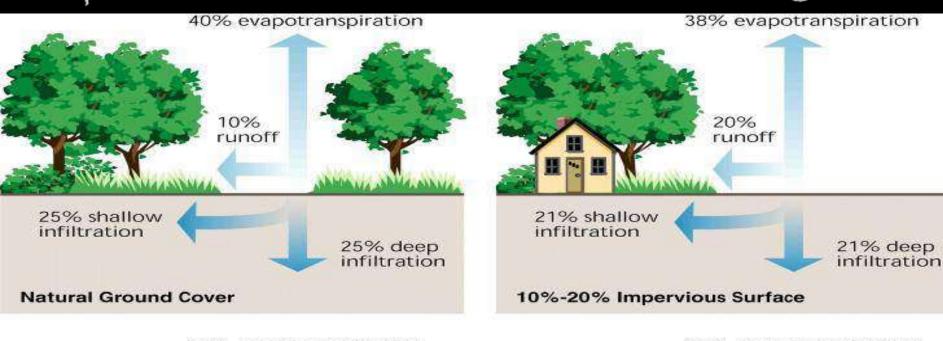


- Bull Creek-Brook: 14 sq. mile subwatershed of the Des Plaines River
- Des Plaines Watershed: 480 sq. miles

## Mississippi River -... Gulf of Mexico



#### Impervious Cover and Stormwater Management





# Central Permit Facility Stormwater BMPs

#### Project purpose:

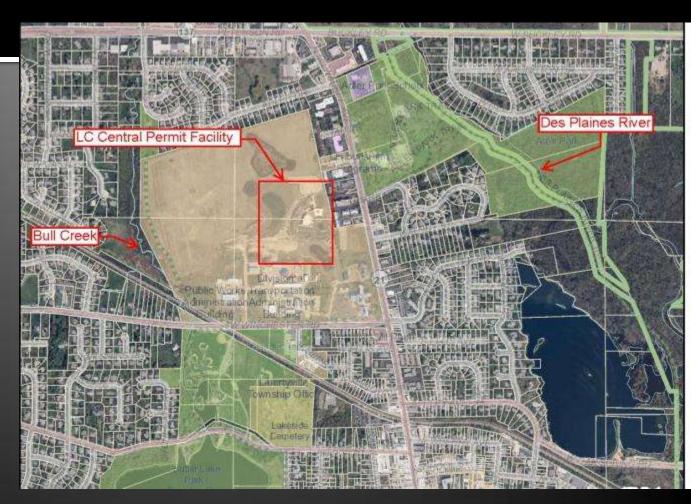
Implement the Bull Creek watershed plan

Reduce stormwater pollution

Reduce runoff and flood damage

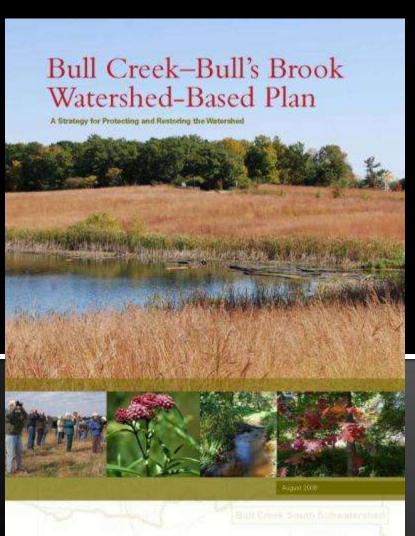
Green infrastructure demonstration site

Provide leadership by example



#### Bull Creek-Bull's Brook Watershed-Based Plan

A Strategy for Protecting and Restoring the Watershed

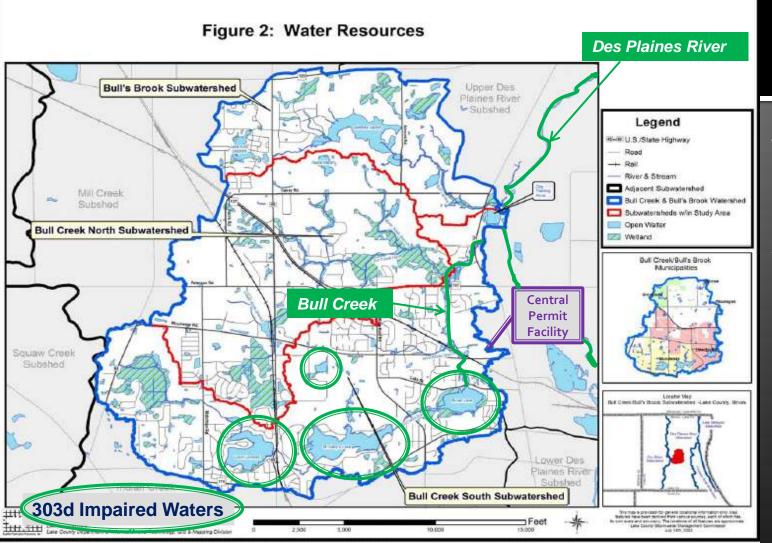


Plan adopted by Lake County in 2009.

#### Plan goals:

- Protect & restore natural resources
- Improve overall water quality
- Reduce flood damage & prevent flooding
- Protect, restore, & enhance stream health
- Guide new development and redevelopment to benefit watershed goals
- Preserve and use "Green Infrastructure"
- Develop stakeholders knowledge and stewardship skills
- Develop and capitalize on funding sources
- Improve watershed coordination and collaboration

### Bull Creek Watershed Impaired Waters



#### **Pollutants**

#### **Bull Creek**

Total suspended solids
Phosphorus
Arsenic
Manganese
Methoxychlor
Chloride

#### Des Plaines Mercury Polychlorinated biphenyls

#### Challenges to Bull Creek Watershed Health

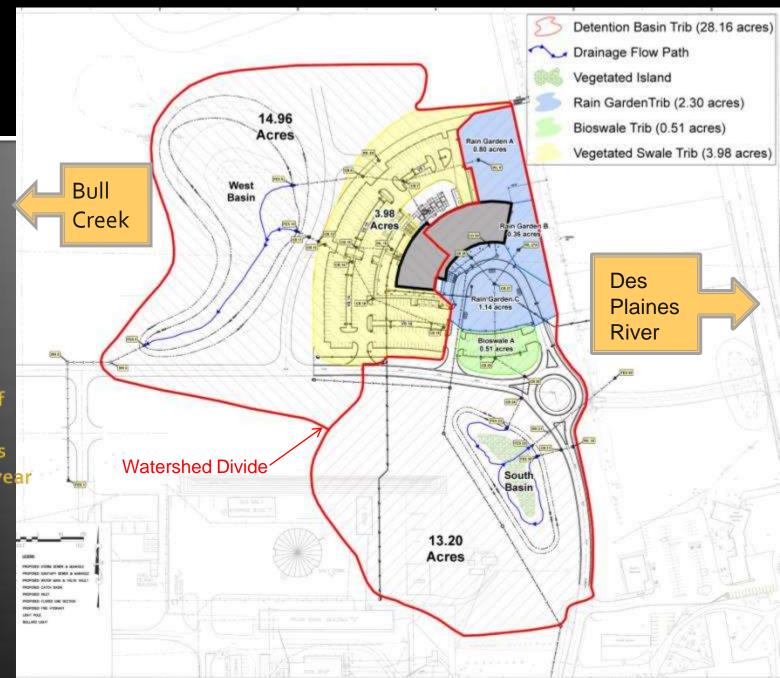
- Runoff intensive development practices → greater volume of stormwater → pollution, erosion, flooding
- High nutrient and salt loads in stormwater
- Stream erosion & debris blockage problems
- Four lakes & Bull Creek have impaired water quality
- Lack of knowledge about pollution prevention and watershed health











Síte Draínage

Building: 34,725 sf Parking: 193,624 sf (5.2 acres)

~5.5 million gallons runoff generated/year

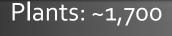
#### Water Quality Treatment System





Green roof reduces rooftop runoff & moderates building temperature

Total area: 8,077 SF; Planted area: 5,959 SF



Cost: \$309,600

Grant: \$183,721





### Green Roof

June 2010

بج

June 2011

#### Rain Gardens

Rain gardens capture runoff from the rooftop and the front circle drive

Total area: 42,337 SF

Plants: 24,168 plugs; 102 shrubs

Total cost: \$77,566







### Rain Gardens June 2010



Add-on rain garden
- Hydrology has been modified



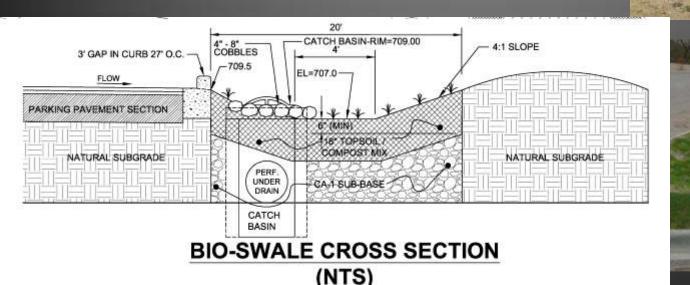
#### Bio-infiltration Swale

The bio-infiltration swale captures runoff from the visitor parking lot

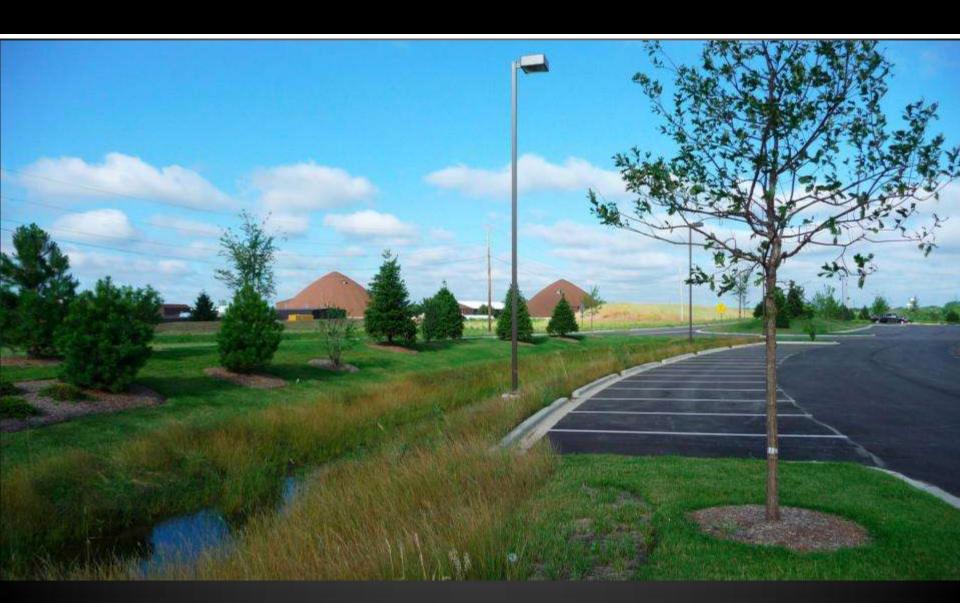
• Total area: 4,830 SF, 180LF

• Plants: 2,248 plugs

Total cost: \$40,914



#### Bio-infiltration Swale June 2010



#### Native Plant Swales

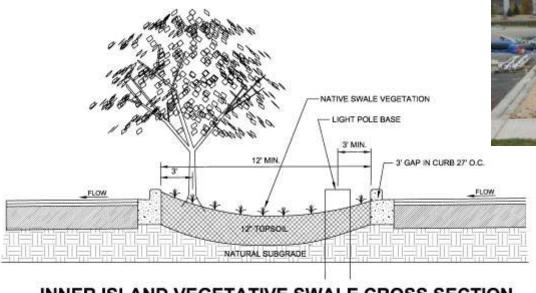
Vegetated swales capture runoff from the parking lots



• Total area: 26,831 SF, 1,350 LF

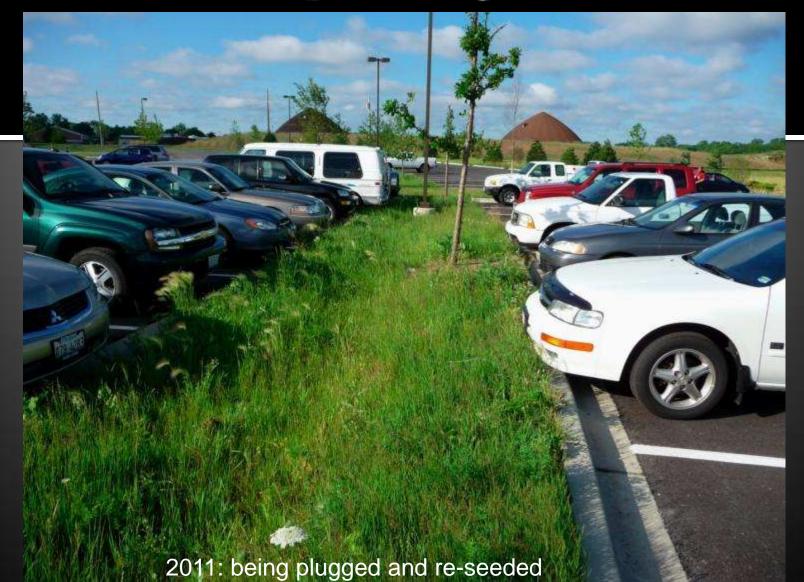
• Plants: Swale seed mix

• Total Cost: \$69,441



INNER ISLAND VEGETATIVE SWALE CROSS SECTION
(NTS)

## Native Plant Swale June 2010



#### Wetland Detention

Wetland Basins are the last BMP in the infiltration and filtration system.

Runoff: south basin captures ~42% of site; west basin captures ~58% of site

Normal water level area: 3.4 acres, 148,104 SF

Plants: 60,610 SF Deep Marsh

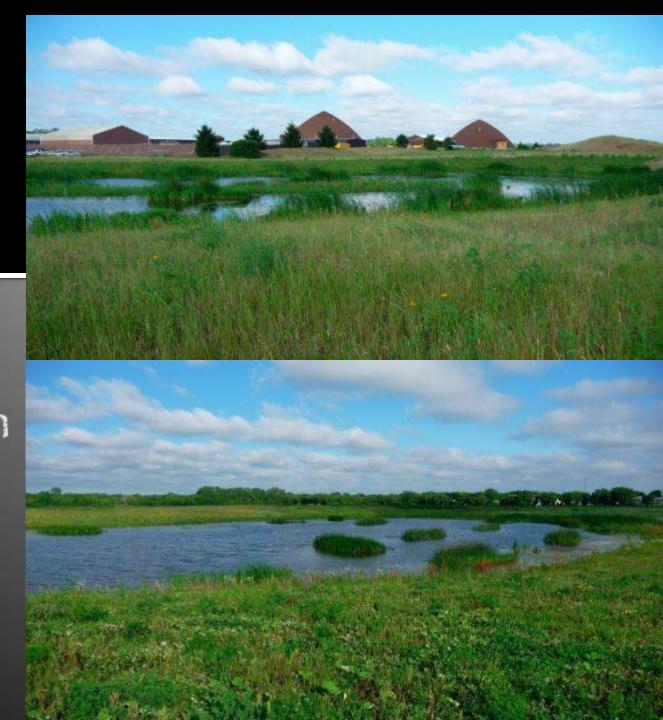
10.43 acres (445,650 SF) w/Buffer

Total cost: \$115,500





Wetland Detention Basins June 2010



## Education and Outreach... - lead by example

#### **Active education programs:**

**Open house** (elected officials and public) **Workshops** (homeowner associations; engineers and site designers)

Training classes (ex. soil erosion/sediment control; wetland science training; college classes)
Facility tours (ex. Conservation Leadership; US Green Building Council; Association of Military Engineers)

Watershed meetings

#### Passive education:

Signs in vestibule BMP signs BMP Fact Sheet



Lake County Central Permit Facility

Open House

May 17-21, 2010

500 W. Winchester Rd., Libertyville, Illinois 60048

Building tours will be offered on

Tacrain, May 18 and Thursdoy, May 21, at 9 AM and 3 PM

Call 847-877, 2000 to register for a tour



 This bio-infiltration swale is designed with layers of stone, amended soils and deep-rooted native plants to filter pollutants and absorb stormwater runoff from this parking lot so that it does not pollute and erode the Des Plaines River.

Bio-Infiltration swales can reduce runoff and pollution by 55-90%

#### Some Lessons Learned

#### <u>BMPs</u>

Plug rather than seed high visibility BMPs using more traditional landscape design with native plants

Add walk paths through long vegetated swales

Challenging to move from turf management to native plant maintenance

- -Educate facility managers and staff on best maintenance practices
- Include a planting guarantee in the construction contract
- -Plan and budget for extra maintenance during landscape establishment (3-5 yrs)

Educate administration, risk management, building staff, and board so they know what to expect in terms of aesthetics, plant establishment, deicing practices, and stormwater BMP function

Everyone loves the green roof

#### Questions?

Lake County Central Permit Facility 500 W. Winchester Road, Libertyville, IL 60048

http://www.lakecountyil.gov/stormwater/

pwerner@lakecountyil.gov

Phone: (847) 377-7717

Thank You!

# Central Permit Facility Green Building Features

- Building envelope
- Building infrastructure
- Building automation
- Other sustainable features



## Building Envelope

Building Envelope is the front line of defense for energy conservation and occupant comfort.

Roof: White PVC Solar Reflectance Index: 108

Vegetated Roof comprises 22% of roof surface



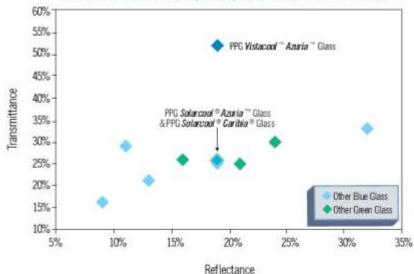
Glazing System: PPG Vista Cool Azuria Glass + Solarban with high performance framing system including sun shades. Reflectance 20% Transmittance 42% U-value 0.27

Perimeter Insulation: Spray Applied Polyurethane Foam Insulation

Integral Vapor Barrier Consistent R-Value



#### Relationship of Transmittance and Reflectance Current Reflective (6mm) Tinted Glass Products



## Building Infrastructure

Heating Plant Equipment: Buderus Condensing Hot Water Boilers

Cooling Plant Equipment: York Chillers and Cooling Towers



**Delivery Systems:** 

Variable volume frequency drives on all pumps and fans

Lab Controls Systems:

Phoenix Controls Variable Volume systems including heat

recovery

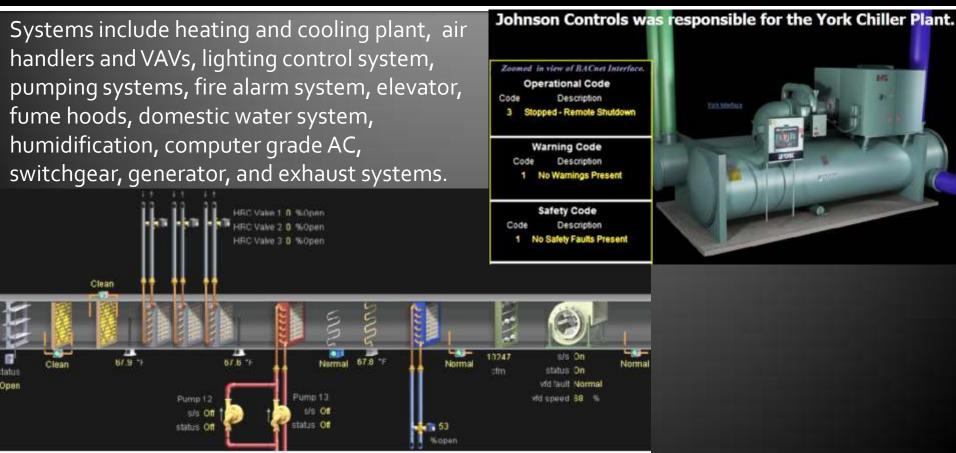




## Building Automation

BACnet protocol used to integrate all aspects of building automation. Primary system integrations occurred between Automated Logic, Johnson Controls and Phoenix Systems.





# Other sustainable features

Showers and ample bike racks make alternative transportation available to staff and the public

Water efficient plumbing

Zoned lighting with auto turn-off





HON furniture panels include Nature Core construction using rapidly renewable natural fibers for backing material.