Green Infrastructure Champions Program

This program is partially funded by the Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, The Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, NJ Sea Grant Consortium, The William Penn Foundation and is a collaboration of the Rutgers Cooperative Extension Water Resources Program and the Green Infrastructure Subcommittee of Jersey Water Works.







Please enter your full name and affiliation in the chat. This is how will take attendance.





Green Infrastructure Champion Training: Part 6 "Green Infrastructure Projects for Schools"

Chris Obropta and Toby Horton March 26, 2021 Virtual Workshop













Rutgers Cooperative Extension

Rutgers Cooperative Extension (RCE) helps the diverse population of New Jersey adapt to a rapidly changing society and improves their lives through an educational process that uses science-based knowledge.





Water Resources Program Water Resources Program

WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM Integrating research, education, and extension Delivering solutions based on sound science EXTENSION Working with various members of the community, including municipalities, NGOs, and individual residents

Solving water resources issues in New Jersey

RESEARCH

Our mission is to identify and address water resources issues by engaging and empowering communities to employ practical science-based solutions to help create a more equitable and sustainable New Jersey.



Why New Jersey Schools?

- 590 School Districts
- 2,526 Public Schools
 -2,005 Elementary Schools
 - 511 Secondary Schools
- 88 Charter Schools
- Public School Enrollment = 1.37 million
- Charter School Enrollment = 45,982
- Full-time classroom teachers = 116,351

Need more math teachers at NJ Department of Education



More on "why schools"

- Mostly old buildings and parking lots with little or no stormwater management
- Dedicated source of funding (\$8.03 billion in state aid in 2016-2017 + local property taxes)
- Educate the youth and the adults will follow
- Enhance all levels of teaching with outdoor education
- Innovative, interdisciplinary "outdoor classrooms"
- Highly visible sites
- Separate government school board
- Free labor





It is all about controlling runoff from impervious surfaces

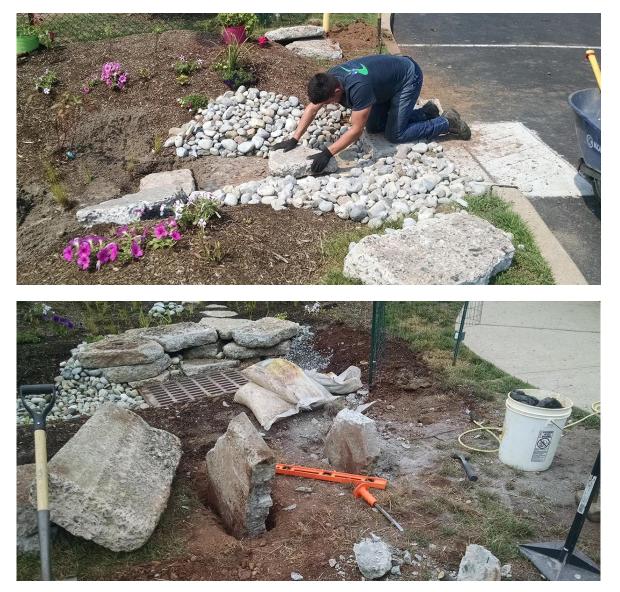




Step 1: Depave



Make Something with your De-Pavement





Greater Brunswick Charter School

Make Something with your De-Pavement

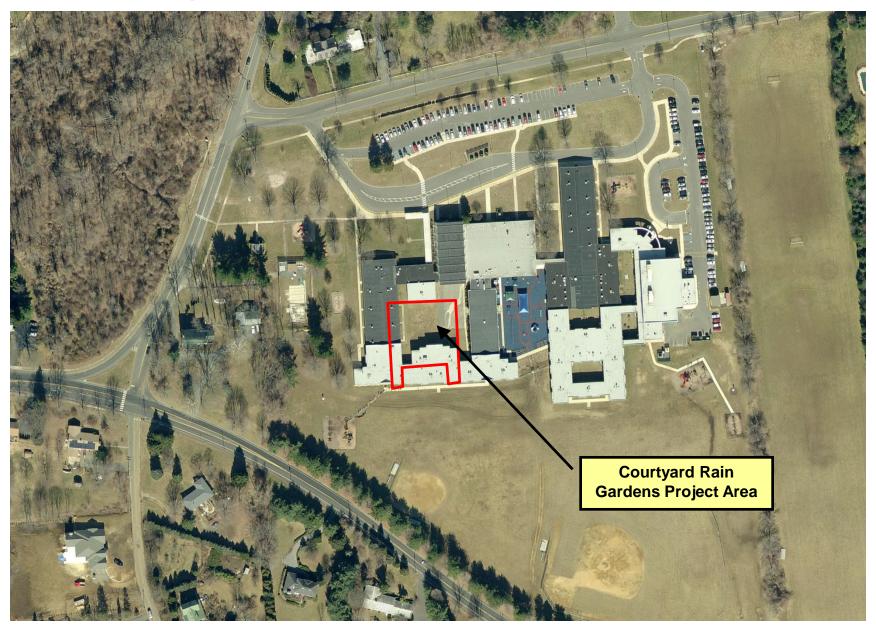






Greater Brunswick Charter School

Village Elementary School - Aerial

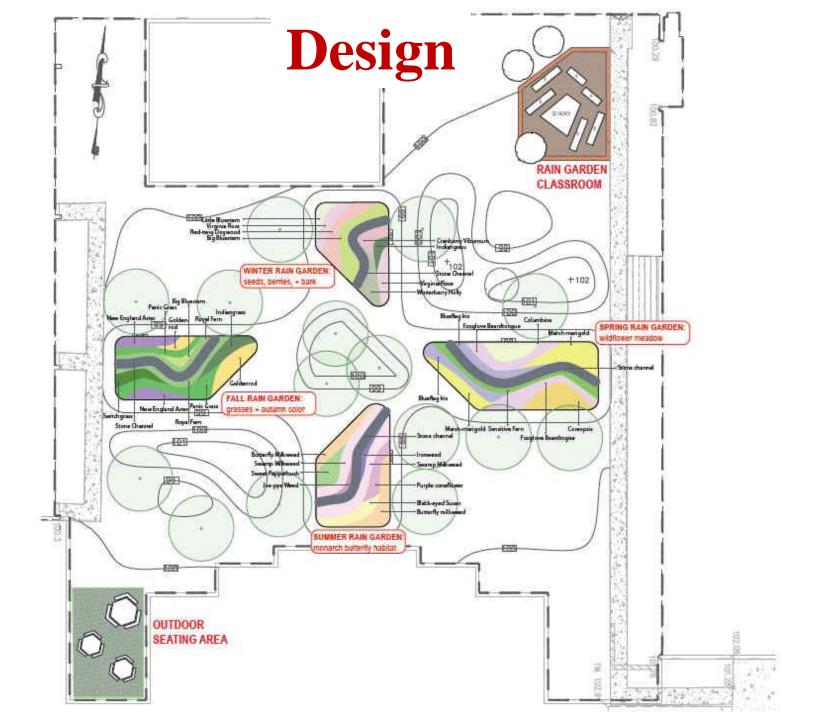












































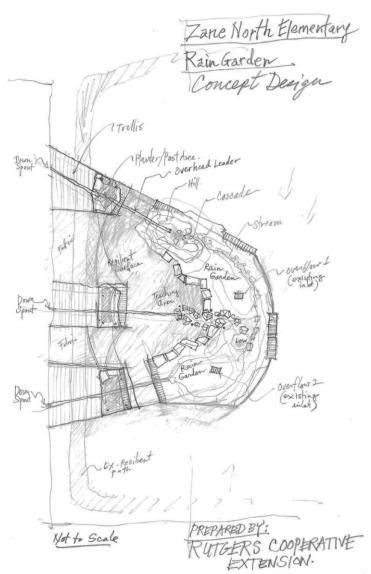


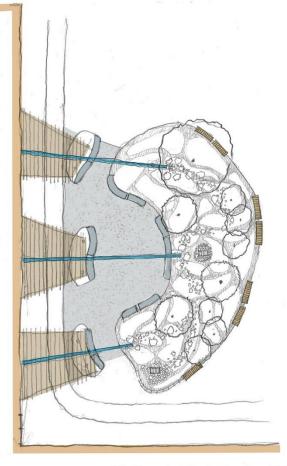
ZANE NORTH ELEMENTARY





ZANE NORTH ELEMENTARY



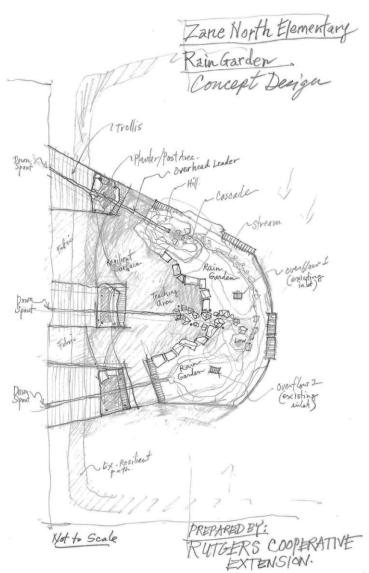


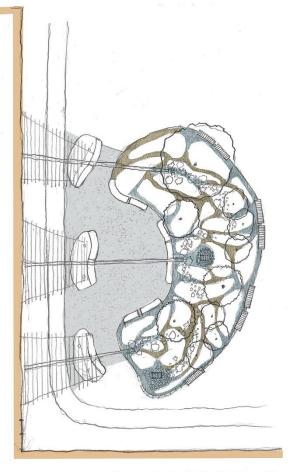
Site Elements: Infrastructure/Furnishings

Not to Scale Dimensions to be Verified in the Field Zane North Elementary School Rain Garden Project Rutgers Cooperative Extension April 20, 2017



ZANE NORTH ELEMENTARY

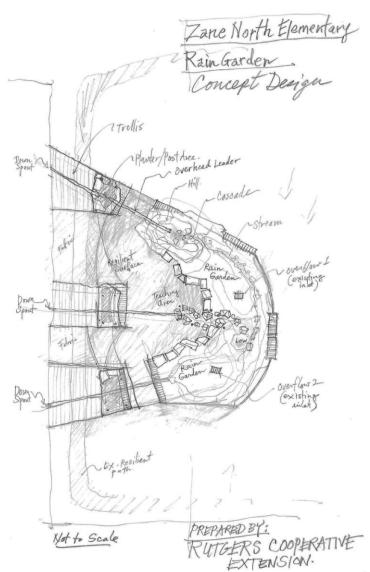


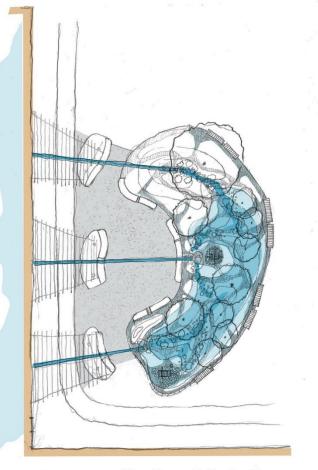


Narrow Garden Paths: Mulch and Gravel

Not to Scale Dimensions to be Verified in the Field Zane North Elementary School Rain Garden Project Rutgers Cooperative Extension April 20, 2017



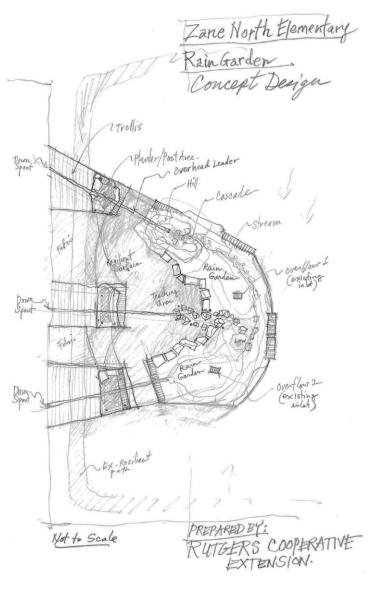


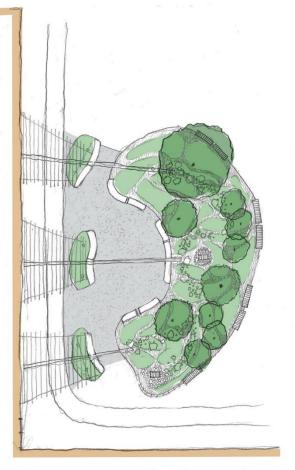


Water Flow and Infiltration Diagram

Not to Scale Dimensions to be Verified in the Field Zane North Elementary School Rain Garden Project Rutgers Cooperative Extension April 20, 2017



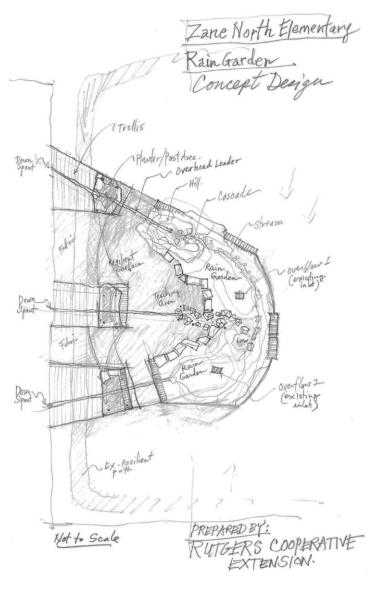


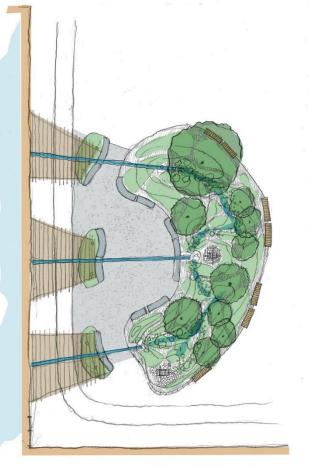


Planting

Not to Scale Dimensions to be Verified in the Field Zane North Elementary School Rain Garden Project Rutgers Cooperative Extension April 20, 2017







Composite Plan

Not to Scale Dimensions to be Verified in the Field Zane North Elementary School Rain Garden Project Rutgers Cooperative Extension April 20, 2017





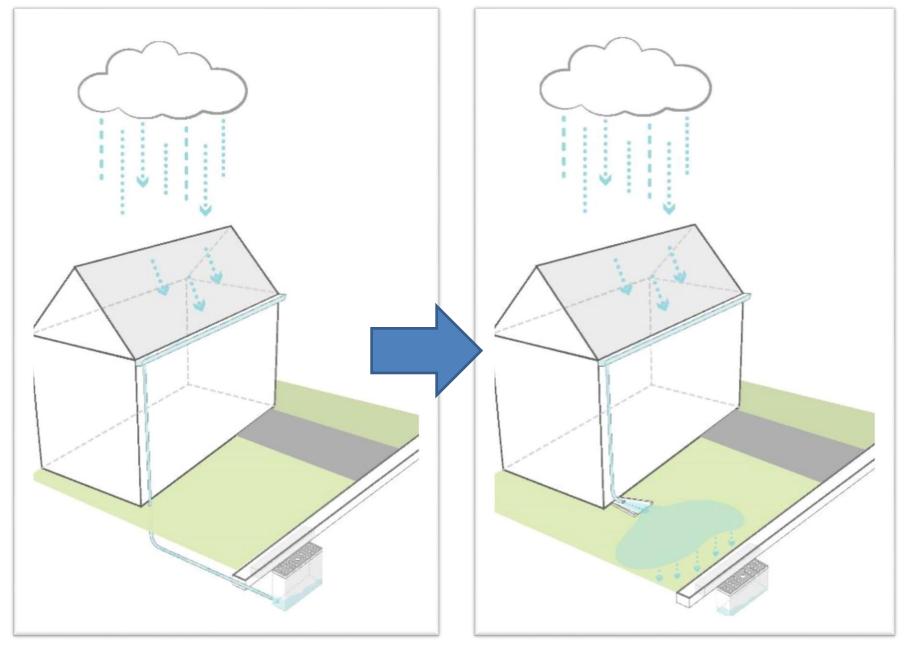




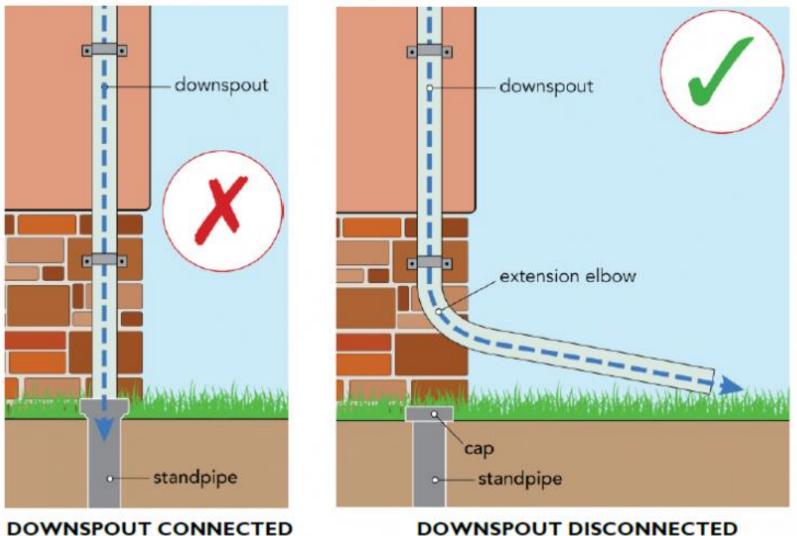




Step 2: Simple Disconnection



Downspout Disconnection



TO SEWER SYSTEM

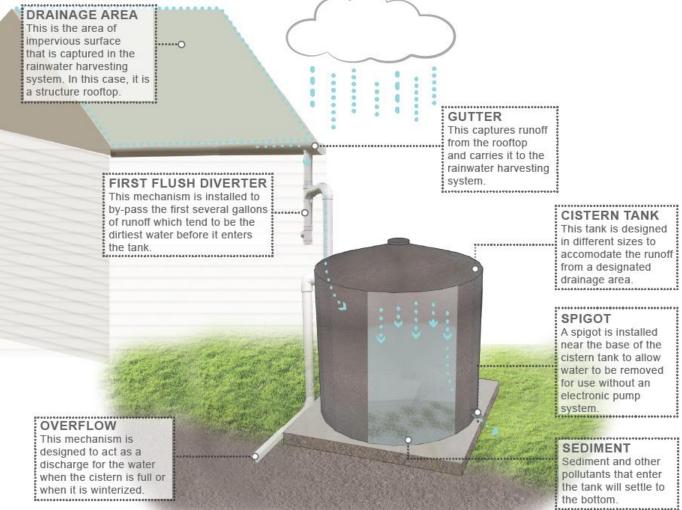
DOWNSPOUT DISCONNECTED FROM SEWER SYSTEM

Useful Water: Disconnect to a Rain Barrel or Cistern



Impervious area is now <u>"disconnected"</u> from flowing directly into the storm sewer system

Useful Water: Rainwater Harvesting Systems



From Problem to Utility















ALL IN THE R IS

68 B

This garden is designed to capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater at the source before it becomes runoff. It helps prevent nonpoint source pollutants from entering nearby waterways. The plants are native to the region and attract wildlife.



Rain gardens are beautiful, low-maintenance, and inexpensive gardens that you can install at home vater.rutgers.ed

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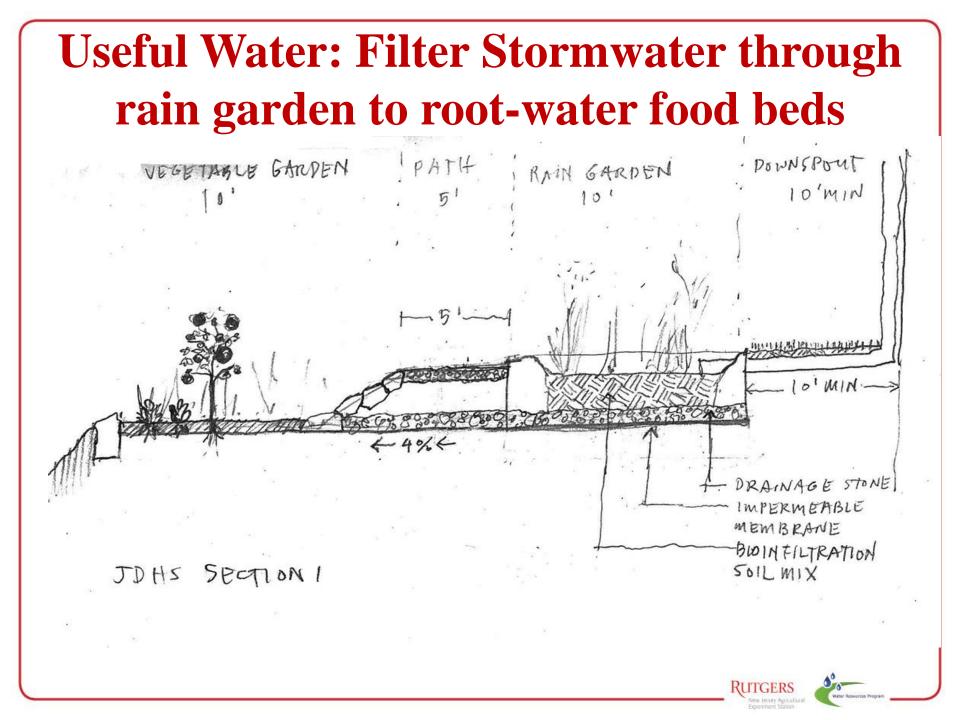
















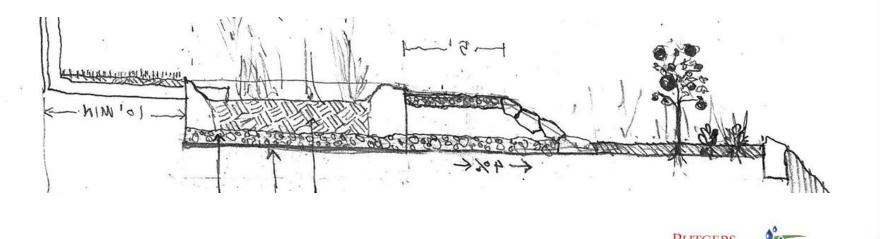
Useful Water: Filter Stormwater through rain garden to root water food beds



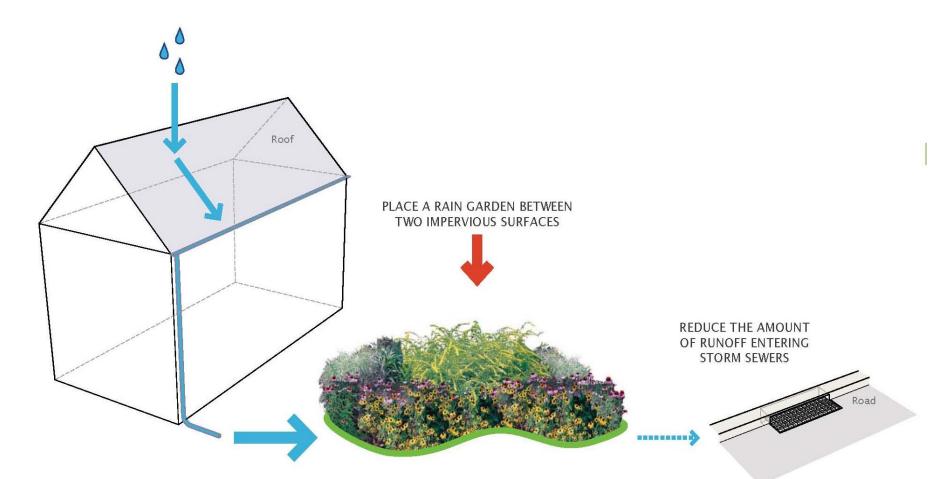


Useful Water: Filter Stormwater through rain garden to root water food beds



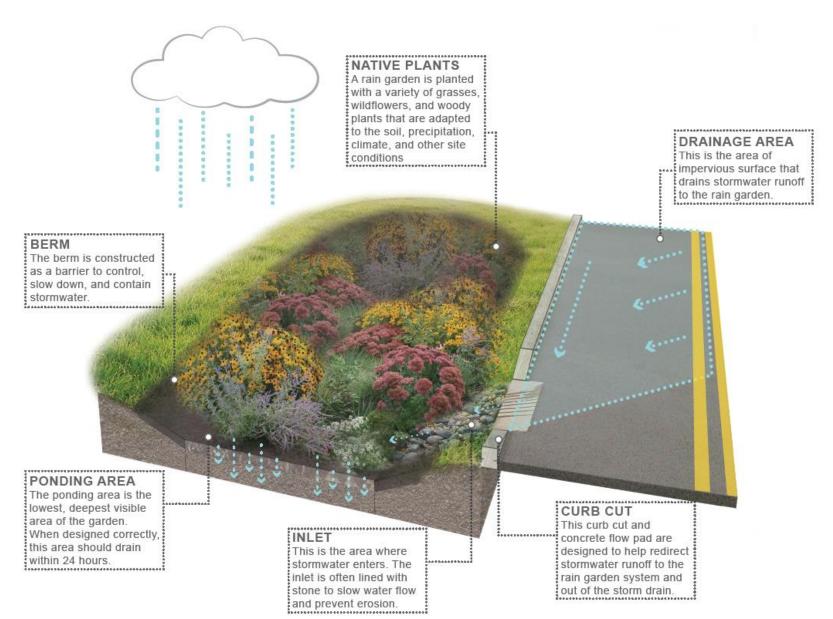


Disconnect to a Rain Garden

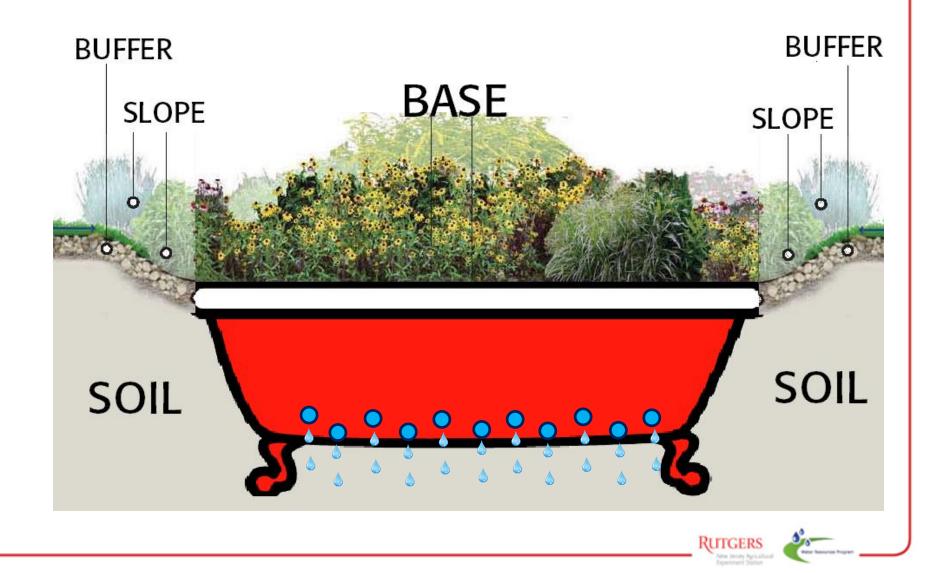


Rooftop runoff is now <u>"disconnected"</u> from flowing directly into the storm sewer system

Bioretention Systems/Rain Gardens



PARTS OF A RAIN GARDEN



Lots of Rain Gardens





















HAMILTON HIGH SCHOOL



Mark out April 2014

WEST

2014

- Installed rain garden with assistance from the DPW
- Educated students about rain gardens and planted with them



Returned to conduct
 maintenance



Post Maintenance August 2016

Planting June 2014





HAMILTON HIGH SCHOOL WEST





October 2018

- Educated the Life Skills students about non point source pollution, rain gardens and how to do maintenance
- Conducted hands on maintenance with the students







TABERNACLE MIDDLE SCHOOL



January 2018



October 2018



October 2018





April 2018



October 2018



WOODS ROAD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Site visit March 2011



Post excavation April 2011



Post planting May 2011





Follow up site visit June 2011



WOODS ROAD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL







Site inspection August 2017





Maintenance August 2017



ETHEL JACOBSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL













Rain garden at Catto School in Camden, NJ

Step 3: Convert to Permeable Pavement

POROUS ASPHALT It is common to design porous asphalt in the parking stalls of a parking lot. This saves money and reduces wear. DRAINAGE AREA

The drainage area of the porous asphalt system is the conventional asphalt cartway and the porous asphalt in the parking spaces. Runoff from the conventional asphalt flows into the porous asphalt parking spaces.

SUBGRADE

Porous pavements are unique because of their subgrade structure. This structure includes a layer of choker course, filter course, and soil.

UNDERDRAIN

Systems with low infiltration rates due to soil composition are often designed with an underdrain system to discharge the water.

ASPHALT

This system is often designed with conventional asphalt in areas of high traffic to prevent any damage to the system.

Sector 1

Permeable Pavements

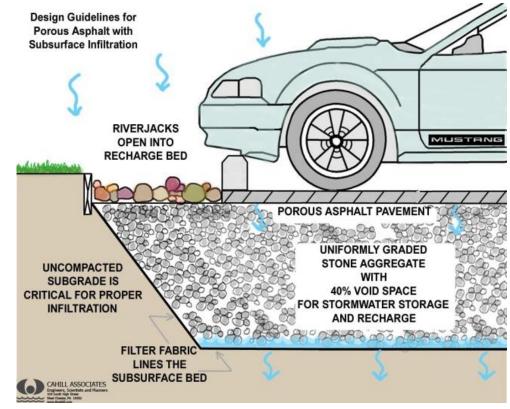
- Underlying stone reservoir
- Porous asphalt and pervious concrete are manufactured without "fine" materials to allow infiltration
- Grass pavers are concrete interlocking blocks with open areas to allow grass to grow
- Ideal application for porous pavement is to treat a low traffic or overflow parking area



ADVANTAGES

COMPONENTS

- Manage stormwater runoff
- Minimize site disturbance
- Promote groundwater recharge
- Low life cycle costs, alternative to costly traditional stormwater management methods
- Mitigation of urban heat island effect
- Contaminant removal as water moves through layers of system

















How do we get started?

- Be clear about what you have to offer the school and why you want to work with them
- Ensure them that you are not going to make more work for the teachers or administrators
- Do not scare them with a lengthy discussion on maintenance but inform them of the tasks
- Tell them how the work will be funded, don't be afraid to ask for funding but make sure they know you have skin in the game

Educational Programming

- Educational program can vary in length
- Community-Based Project Learning was eight weeks – one day in the classroom per week and then building and planting a rain garden
- You can also educate the students whey they plant the garden
- Students can continue these efforts beyond the classroom Eagle Scout Project, National Honor Society, or simply a college resume builder

Jonathan Dayton High School Springfield

a) NJ Physiography modeled in the garden
b) Interpretive Design
c) Embedded Narrative
d) Local Aesthetics
e) Built with Town DPW and Board of Education Facilities Personnel



"Physiography/Geology Teaching Garden"

Design Goals:

Demonstrate a rain garden that:

Is useful as a teaching tool specific to place

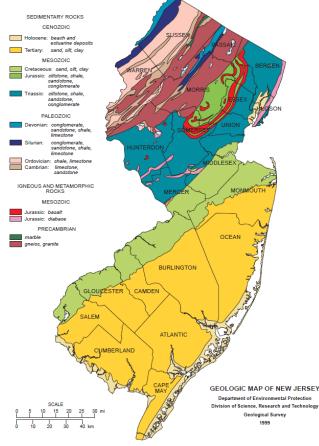
Highlight New Jersey's geology, and how it is connected to water and plants

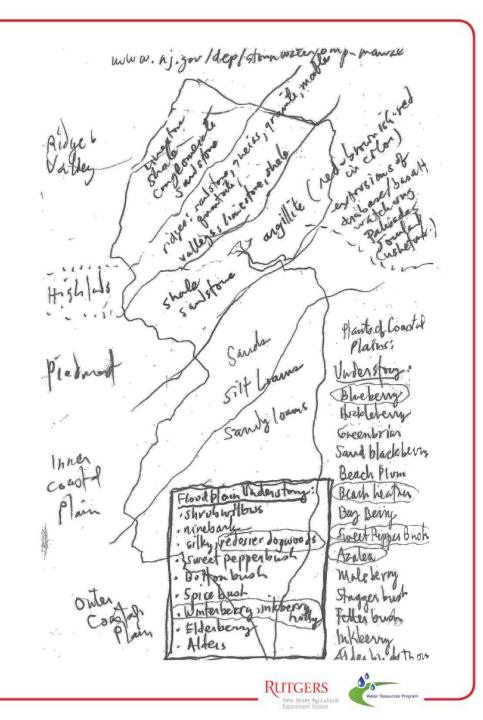
Demonstrate the relationship between paving (imperviousness) and unpaved areas

Create interest in "real" landscapes by reference and mimicry in the garden



Beyond Water Control: Connecting with Geology, Soils and Plant Communities





Beyond Water Control: Educational Garden Ridge & Valley Highlands Piedmont **Coastal Plain** Limestone Sand Sandstone Concrete Granite Shale Gneiss

Rutgers Landscape Architecture, NJAES, Springfield Township





Ridge and Valley Highlands (High)







The Enviroscape Model

- Great for all ages
- Simple to use and conveys all the necessary concepts
- Easy to clean up
- The students can jump right in and make it rain





Stormwater Management in Your Schoolyard Program

http://water.rutgers.edu/Projects/SWMIYSchooly ard/SWMIYSchoolyard.html#K8



Sustainable Jersey for Schools

Two Actions (10 points each):

- Green Infrastructure Assessment & Plan
- Green Infrastructure Installation



What's next?

- Many of the ICAs, RAPs, and Green Infrastructure Feasibility Studies have identified opportunities at schools
- Check is the school is registered in Sustainable Jersey for Schools:

http://www.sustainablejerseyschools.com/actionscertification/participating-districts-and-schools/

• Reach out to the school and see if they are interested in green infrastructure planning or installing a practice

