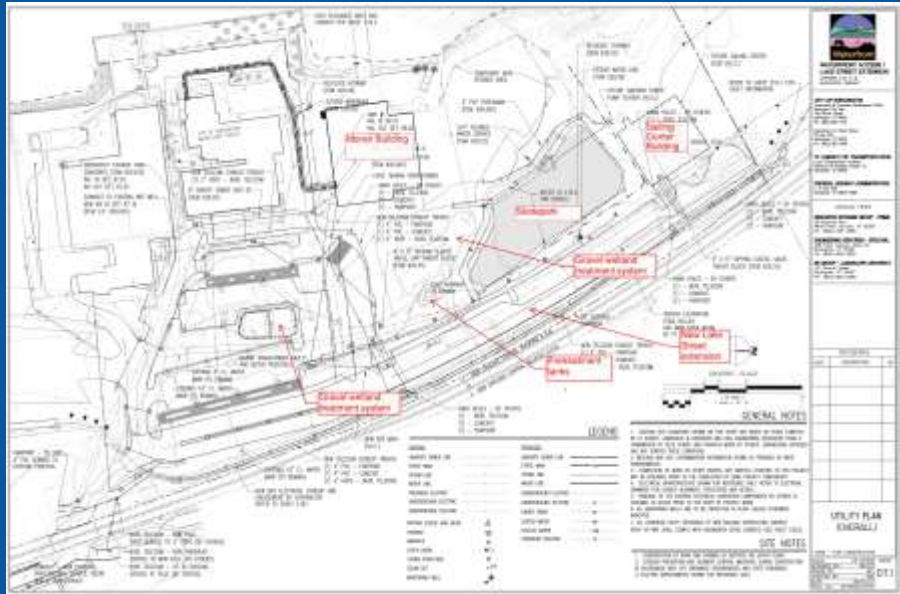


Waterfront Access North (WAN) Project, Late 2011

- Project team led by Resource Systems Group (RSG)
- Concurrent and interrelated to Moran project
- Electrical undergrounding dependent on VELCO gorge project
- Elements of Moran project brought into WAN



Stormwater Permit Thresholds

- Permit requirements triggered by:
 - Creation of 2.09 AC of new impervious surface (1 AC threshold)
 - Redevelopment of 1.40 AC of impervious surface (1 AC threshold)
- Removal of 0.86 AC of existing impervious
- Net increase: 1.23 AC
- Using final site configuration for following slides (varies from originally permitted plan)





2002 VT Stormwater Manual Requirements

Table 1.1 Required Stormwater Treatment Standards and Sizing Criteria

Criteria	Sizing Requirement
Water Quality (WQ)	<p>WQ₁ = $(0.9)(I)(A) / 12$ expressed in ac-ft when A has units of acres</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I = 0.9 inches R_c = Runoff Coefficient = $[0.05 + 0.009(I)]$ I = Impervious Cover (whole number percent) A = Site (area in acres) <p>Note: Minimum WQ₁ = 0.2 inches (0.0167 ac-ft)</p>
Recharge (Re)	<p>Hydrologic Soil Group¹ Recharge Requirement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A: 0.40 inches + impervious area B: 0.25 inches + impervious area C: 0.10 inches + impervious area D: waived
Channel Protection (CP)	<p>Default Criteria:</p> <p>CP₁ = 12 hours extended detention of post-developed 1-year, 24-hour rainfall event in coldwater fish habitats (24 hr. detention in warmwater fish habitats).</p>
Overtank Flood (Q _{ov})	Control the post-developed ² peak discharge from the 10-year storm to 10-year pre-development ² rates.
Extreme Storm (Q _{ext})	Control the peak discharge from the 100-year storm to 100-year pre-development rates.

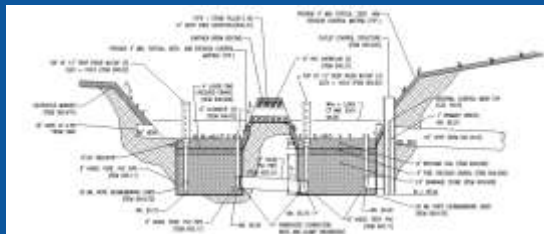
- Redevelopment requirements met by removal of greater than 20% (0.86 AC removed > 20% of 1.40 AC)
- Treatment requirements for new impervious areas exceeded by use of:
 - Two gravel wetland systems
 - Two stormwater treatment swales
- Recharge not required for fill and/or contaminated soils but could be met by treatment swales
- Not required due to size of receiving water
- Not required due to size of receiving water

Stormwater Approach

- Site balancing approach to focus treatment of vehicle areas rather than new pedestrian area (individual permit required)
- Gravel wetland treatment for most road areas
 - Exceeded 80% sediment removal and 40% phosphorous removal targets
 - Currently approved at “Tier 2”
 - Requires only 3” to 6” of drop between inlet and outlet
 - Lined due to shallow groundwater
- Sheet flow and treatment swales to treat skatepark and sailing center runoff
 - Avoids drainage grates in and around skatepark
 - Reduces elevation loss in tanks and catch basins
 - Met 2002 treatment standards



North Gravel Wetland

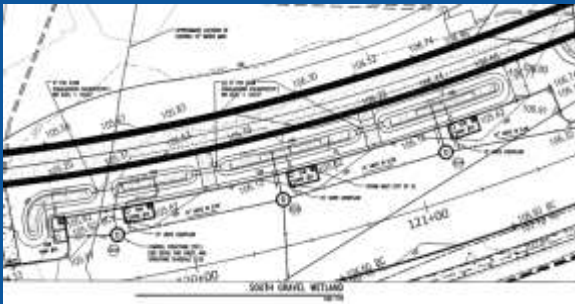
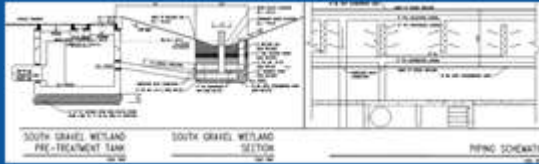


Features:

- Two cells for sequential treatment
- Treatment area surface 3,460sf
- Surface area > ¼% of contributing drainage area, but sized to match UNH test site area ratio
- Approved for 2.48 AC area with 1.66 AC impervious
- 10% WQv in pretreatment
- 24 hour detention of WQv based on center of mass or minimum 1” orifice
- Horizontal flow



South Gravel Wetland



Features:

- Horizontal flow in long direction
- Surface area > ¼% of contributing drainage area, but sized to match UNH test site area ratio
- Approved for AC area with AC impervious
- 10% WQv in pretreatment
- 24 hour detention of WQv based on center of mass or minimum 1" orifice

South Water Quality Swale

- Flow-based practices, designed for 10 minute minimum residence time when modeled with a modified NRCS curve number

Water Quality Volume Calculations

Line		value/calculation	units
1	Area draining to practice	0.965	acres
2	Impervious area	0.00	acres
3	Percent Impervious Area = (Area 2/Area 1) * 100 =	0.00	% (Area 2/Area 1)
4	Proportion	0.99	inches
5	Rough coefficient calculation = (0.05 + (0.007 * P))	0.006	
6	WQ Volume (in extended inches) Calculation = (P * S) *	0.003	Qd (extended inches, i.e., inches of runoff)
7	Minimum WQ Volume	8.2	extended inches
8	Enter the greater of 6 or 7	0.008	extended inches
9	WQ Volume Calculation = (Area 1 * A) * E	0.008	ac-ft
10	WQ Volume Calculation = (Area 1 * A) * E	21.6	cu-ft

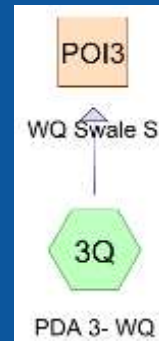
Summary for Reach POI3; WQ Swale S

Inflow Area = 0.965 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.01" for WQ event
 Inflow = 0.08 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 0.049 af
 Outflow = 0.80 cfs @ 12.06 hrs, Volume= 0.049 af, Attenu= 38%, Lag= 4.7 min

Routing by Dyn-Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.01 hrs / 3
 Max. Velocity= 0.44 fps, Min. Travel Time= 14.4 min, Reach WQ Swale
 Avg. Velocity = 0.09 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 67.3 min

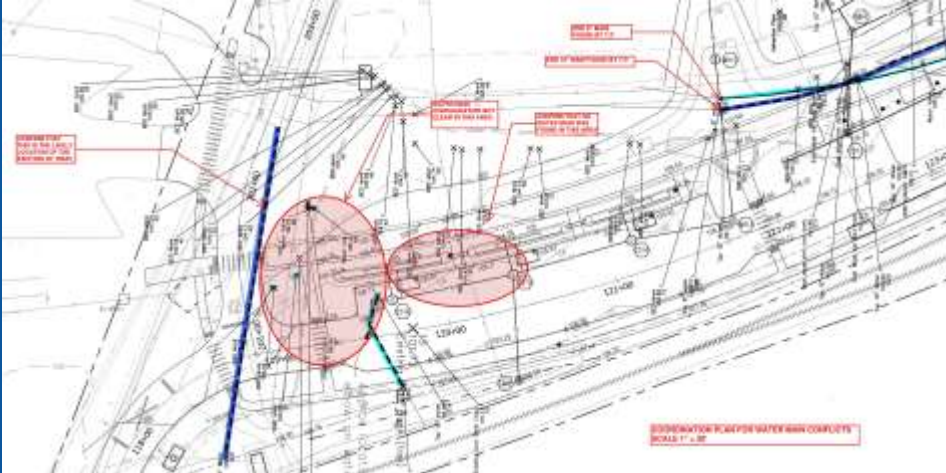
Peak Storage= 822 cf @ 12.06 hrs
 Average Depth at Peak Storage= 0.34'
 Bank-Full Depth= 1.00', Floor Area= 6.0 af, Capacity= 4.75 cfs

3.00' x 1.00' deep channel, n= 0.140
 Side Slope Z-value= 3.0 Y', Top Width= 9.00'
 Length= 380.0', Slope= 0.0100 / 1
 Inlet Invert= 106.00', Outlet Invert= 103.20'



Some Challenges

- Started construction with location of water mains unconfirmed



Parties Involved

- City of Burlington: CEDO, Public Works, Parks, Planning and Zoning, Burlington Electric, Burlington Telecom, Mayor's office
- State of Vermont: VTRANS, Agency of Natural Resources, Public Service Board (VELCO work)
- Federal: Army Corps, Federal Highway
- Vermont Railways
- Comcast, Fairpoint, VELCO
- Consultants: Resource Systems Group, Freeman French Freeman, SE Group, Johnson Company, Waite Environmental, Grindline, Kirick Eng., LN Consulting, Knight Eng., Vermont Survey, Lamoreaux Dickinson, Civil Engineering Associates, Latitudes Surveying, Geodesign, VHB, UVM CAP, Stantec... and others
- Contractors: SD Ireland, Artisan, Engineers Construction
- 43 People listed on Meeting Minutes CC list during construction
- More at the ribbon cutting

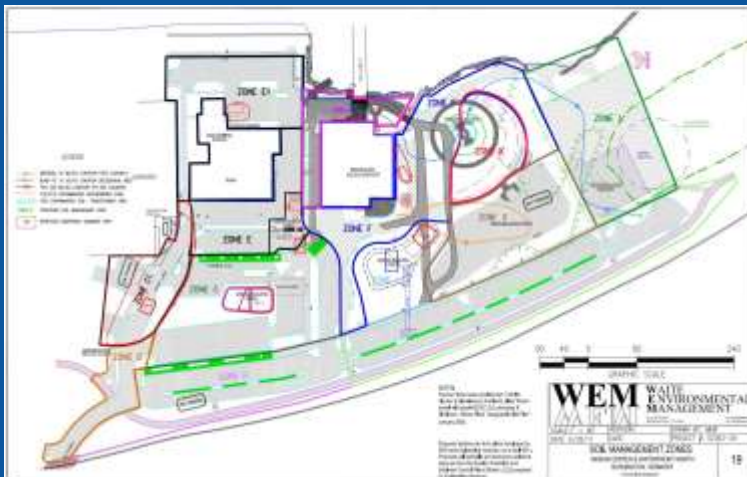


VELCO Gorge Project



- Public Service Board approval needed for VELCO Gorge project – needed to allow undergrounding
- Potential schedule killer

Soil Management



- CAP divided site into soil management zones
- Soil cut & fill estimates were generated for trenching and overall
- Bid plans anticipated 8,000 CY of waste soil
- City snow storage area was tested and used for excess cut
- Looked for ways to encourage soil reuse within the contract
- Included special provisions (specifications) specific to soils:
 - Poly-encapsulation
 - Stockpile management

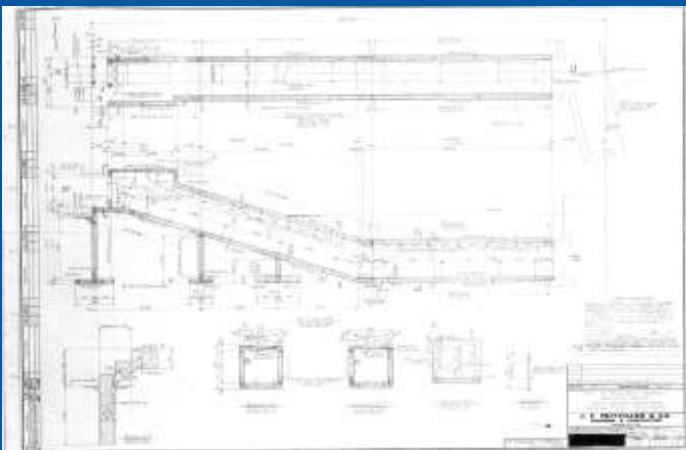
Soil Management



- City snow storage area was tested and used for excess cut
- CAP required indicator fabric and 6" of "clean" material or hardscape over full project area, including Flying A site (to right)
- Topsoil depth increased to 6" to satisfy CAP isolation requirements



Coal Tunnel



- Partially demolished, then filled with flowable fill
- BUT only after photo documenting since this is a historic feature
- Contractor required to provide a 4 hour window to archeology consultant to document after removing water



Dewatering



- a) Dewatering: Water removed from excavations shall be handled in one of the following ways, depending on location and field evaluation by the Environmental Project Manager (EPM):
- i. Areas of known contamination: Pumped through a 25 micron bag filter, into a fixed axle 21,000 gallon frac tank. Tank to be parked in the fenced yard east of the Moran Plant.
 - ii. Presumed contaminated: Pumped through a 25 micron bag filter, into a fixed axle 21,000 gallon frac tank. Tank to be parked in the fenced yard east of the Moran Plant.
 - iii. Presumed clean: Pumped through a 25 micron bag filter into one of three infiltration areas noted on the plans.
- b) Frac tanks to be pumped to the Municipal wastewater system following 24 hour settling period



Completed Gravel Wetlands – Following Rain, May of 2016



North Gravel Wetland



South Gravel Wetland



Finished Project from Google Earth



Well, not quite finished

- Marina construction underway in photo
- Moran project still under design

Some Lessons Learned About Brownfield Redevelopment

- These projects take time: started in 2008, WAN finished 2015-2016
- Account for soil testing delays
- Dewatering can be complicated
- Excavation will find the unexpected: fuel lines, old Asbestos Concrete catch basins, etc.
- Need good contractors
- Each one is an opportunity to replace an underutilized property with something better