

Drainage Pump Station 01 Watershed Phase I: Stormwater Parks and Lots



CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

Fact Sheet

Overview

The project area includes nine New Orleans neighborhoods: Broadmoor, Central City, Garden District, Lower Garden District, Irish Channel, St. Thomas Development, Touro, East Riverside, and Milan. These neighborhoods are located between the Central Business District and Uptown and within the Drainage Pump Station 1 (DPS 01) drainage district. Properties in these neighborhoods experience frequent localized flooding and repetitive losses due to regular weather events. While all of the previously mentioned neighborhoods will benefit from this project, the designed projects will be in an area that is bound by Broad Street to the north, Martin Luther King Boulevard and Melpomene Street to the east, Tchoupitoulas Street to the south, and Louisiana Avenue and Toledano Street to the west. Implementing green infrastructure, along with new pipe drainage connections throughout the project area, will provide widespread benefits in the adjacent upriver neighborhoods.

Phases and Construction Schedule

Phase I of the project will design and implement green infrastructure to manage stormwater on selected vacant lots and public parks. The four fields in the public parks will have subsurface storage, reducing standing water on the fields. Nine vacant lots in the study area will be designed to collect water off of the streets and temporarily store the water, thus relieving pressure on the pumping system. Phase I is expected to be under construction starting in the spring of 2018 lasting roughly one year.

Phase II of the project consists of design and implementation of street improvements, which include street basins, road reconfigurations, drainage pipe replacement, and pervious paving. The street improvements are located throughout the project area and will be under construction starting in the winter of 2018 and finishing in the spring of 2020. Various parts of the site will be under construction and some areas will be completed before the finish date.



Project Area

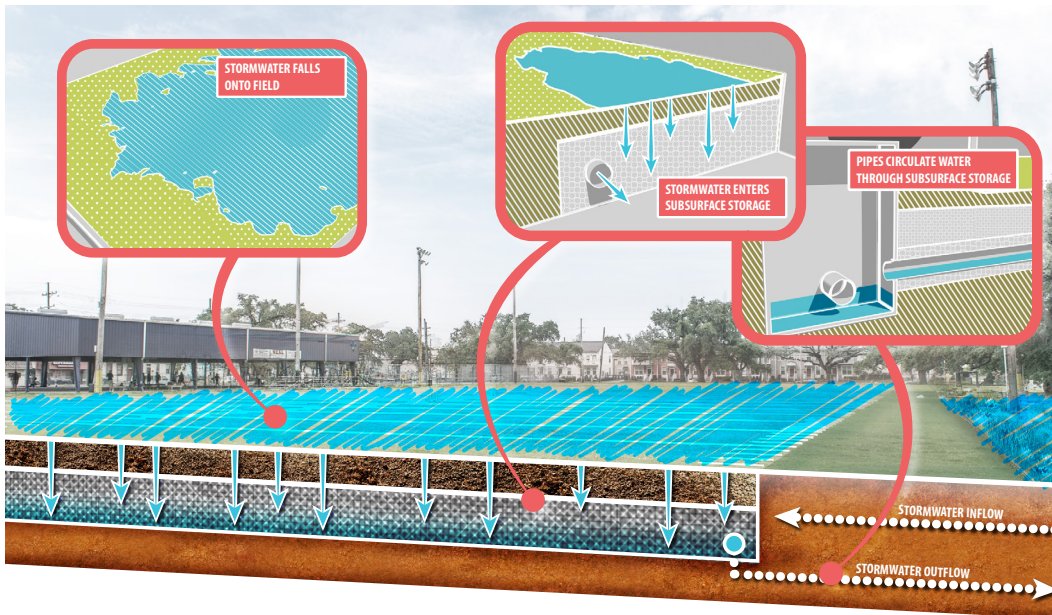
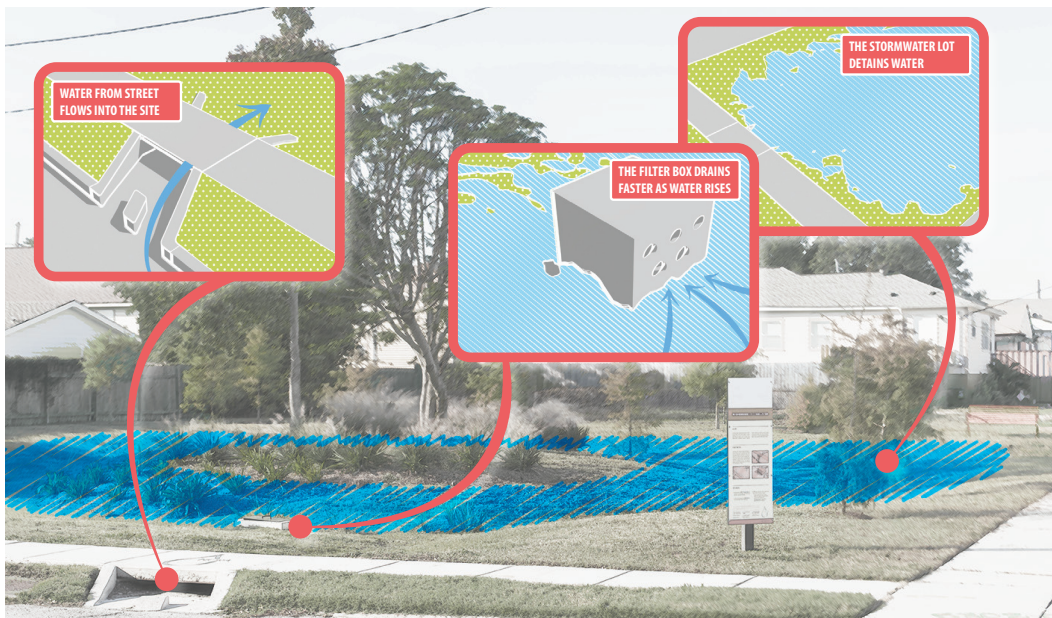
Funding

The City of New Orleans has secured \$50 million in Federal funding from FEMA through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) to implement green and grey infrastructure in the project area to alleviate localized flooding. Green infrastructure will serve to detain stormwater, thereby allowing the existing drainage system to function more effectively.



Why Green Infrastructure?

- Temporarily stores stormwater to reduce localized flooding
- Infiltrates water into the ground to stabilize soils
- Improves water and air quality
- Reduces the stress on the pumps and pipe drainage system



Capital Improvement Program

The City and Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans are working together to implement an unprecedented capital improvement program to restore the City's damaged infrastructure. Using a combination of local and Federal funds, the \$2.4B program will be the most comprehensive that our region has seen in a generation. Work will include more than 200 individual projects and consist of repairing all or portions of about 400 miles of roadway. Some of these projects may feature Green Infrastructure including retrofitting and/or constructing the street with features such as underground storage, permeable/previous pavement, bioswales, and/or rain gardens that combined with the existing drainage system reduces the risk of flooding in higher risk areas. For more information about the Capital Improvement Program, please visit roadwork.nola.gov.

Issues

The project's main issues are to reduce flooding and the burden it causes to the City's stormwater drainage system. Intense rain storms often occur several times a year, creating localized flooding, and causing property damage. As the case in most urban areas with intense rainfall events, older catch basins, pipes, and pumps cannot keep up with the amount of runoff entering the drainage system. Upgrading these infrastructure facilities is costly and highly disruptive. The opportunity arose to restore neighborhoods to better, safer, more resilient urban environments by implementing green infrastructure.

Benefits

The stormwater parks and lots were designed to maximize the amount of stormwater that is captured and managed in the project area. The parks are designed to capture water that falls on them, as well as stormwater from the neighborhood that typically floods streets. The water will be temporarily stored in subsurface tanks and then eventually flow into the City's drainage system. Because of the green infrastructure design, residents will be able to use the park's fields more quickly after storm events.

The stormwater lots are designed to take water off the street and temporarily store it on the lot and then release the water into the drainage system after a maximum time of 48 hours, thus preventing the breeding of mosquitos. These lots, when not storing water, will improve the visual character of the currently vacant land, as well as reduce localized flooding.

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