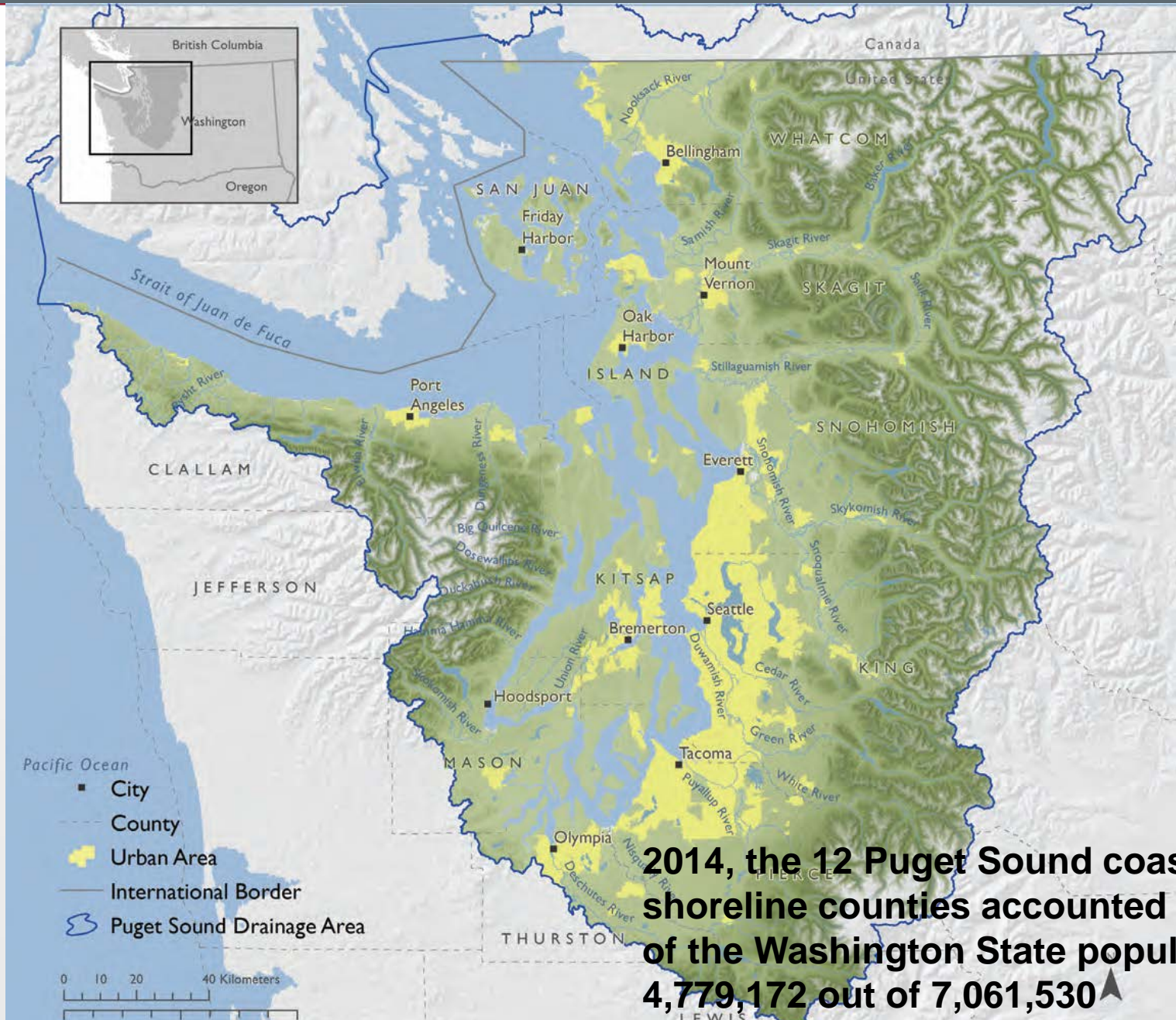


The WSU Extension GSI Outreach Experience

Bob Simmons
Associate Professor
WSU Extension



Puget Sound Watershed



2014, the 12 Puget Sound coastal shoreline counties accounted for 68% of the Washington State population, 4,779,172 out of 7,061,530



Local Rain Garden Rebates



6 of



WSU Puyallup Research Facility



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LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Welcome To The WSU Puyallup Low Impact Development Research Program

WSU's Puyallup LID Research Program is one of the largest installations in the nation. The program focuses on the rapidly expanding field of low impact development or green stormwater infrastructure. WSU offers the unique capability to conduct long-term research on full-scale, replicated bioretention and permeable pavement facilities.

The mission of the WSU Puyallup Low Impact Development (LID) Research Program is to reduce the impacts of stormwater on streams, lakes, wetlands, coastal areas and food through effective, research-based application of LID principles. These approaches are part of a larger suite of land and water management tools. We also provide education and outreach to the community on sustainable stormwater practices.

The mission of the program is accomplished through demonstration sites, research and collaboration with partners. This includes:

- A living laboratory with full-scale, replicated LID management practices.
- Ongoing long-term research examining:

1. Flow control and water quality



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Statewide LID Training Program



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 - LID Annual Review Presentations
 - LID Across The Country
 - Rain Gardens
 - LID Background History
 - LID Research Facilities
 - LID Resources

HYBRID LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT **Certificate Program**



The Hybrid LID Certificate Program is HERE!

We are pleased to be offering a new year of the Hybrid Low Impact Development (LID) Certificate Program - formerly known as the LID Training Program! Beginning in 2018, the training program has transitioned from a solely in-person training system to a hybrid (partly in-person) system. The online, self-paced courses include the theoretical basis for designing and maintaining LID systems. The in-person trainings will provide critical practical skills and real-world examples taught by the foremost practicing experts in the field.

REGISTRATION FOR THE IN-PERSON TRAINING IS NOW OPEN!

Dates for the spring offerings of the in-person trainings are all scheduled to take place in Everett, WA. There will be another round of in-person trainings offered in the fall, with locations and dates to be determined.



LID and Rain Garden Resources



Low Impact Development

Technical Guidance Manual for Puget Sound

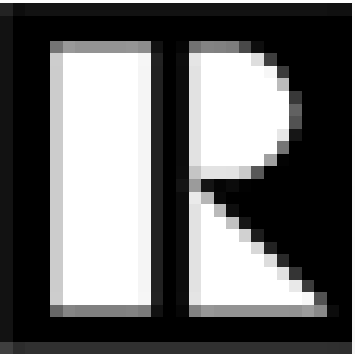


December 2012



Real Estate Professional Training

Why Real Estate Professionals?



We want to change how development occurs

Real estate brokers can be or often work with small and large scale developers – and could influence development.

Sale/transfer of land is often at the nexus of re-development and thus represents an educational moment

“Captive” audience in need of clock hours for license.



Real Estate Professional Training

Low Impact Development *A workshop for Real Estate Professionals*

Monday December 17th 8:30am-5pm

Mason County Public Works

100 W Public Works Drive, Shelton, WA 98584

Real Estate Professionals

EARN 7.5 CLOCK HOURS

\$100

To Register and for more info:

mary.dimatteo@wsu.edu or

360-427-9670 x 682

WASHINGTON STATE
UNIVERSITY



World Class. Face to Face.

Water Resource Education
Program for
Real Estate Professionals





Real Estate Professional Training

Eight full-day workshops were presented across Washington State in 2013.

Provided 7.5 clock hours of continuing education credit for licensed real estate brokers and appraisers.



CATCHING RAIN:

**Low Impact Development
& Green Stormwater Strategies**

for Real Estate Professionals



Course Locations



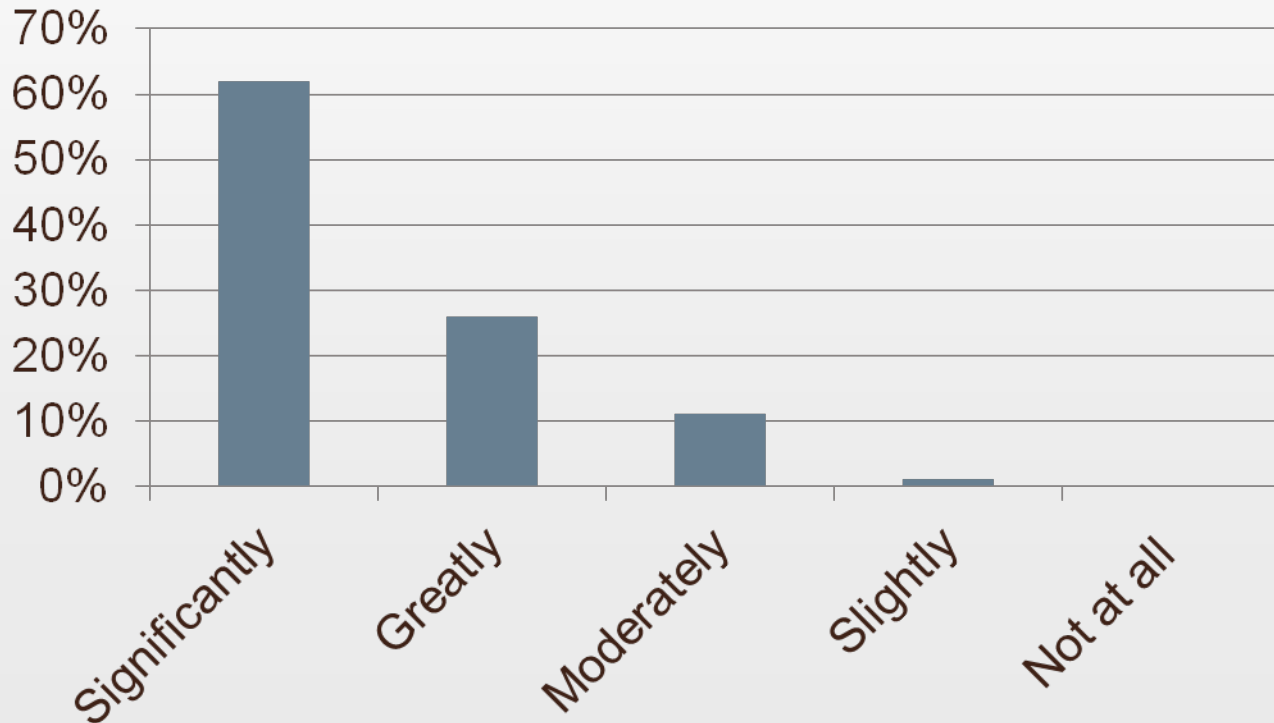
239 Total Participants



Evaluation: Follow-up Survey Monkey Results (N=100)

My understanding of how LID techniques help filter pollutants increased:

Improved Understanding



LID Factsheets

CATCHING RAIN: Low Impact Development — Protecting Our Waters

1

Low Impact Development (LID) is one way we can help keep our waterways, as well as the surrounding land, healthy and safe. This is a beautiful place to live, so it is no wonder that an additional 1.9 million people are expected to move here by 2040. As we grow, we replace forests and prairies with rooftops and pavement, thereby increasing stormwater runoff and the associated pathogens and chemicals it carries to our waterways. The health of humans and our ecosystems is threatened.

Look for the other helpful fact sheets in this series:

- ✓ 1. Low Impact Development
- 2. LID Stormwater Regulations
- 3. LID Development Process
- 4. Pavement Maintenance
- 5. Rain Garden Maintenance
- 6. Rain Garden Construction Checklist
- 7. Rain Garden Construction Sequencing

What's the problem with stormwater?

Stormwater is created by precipitation (rain or snowmelt) that doesn't soak into the earth but instead creates puddles and runs off. This stormwater can pick up pollution and carry it directly into storm drains, streams, rivers, lakes, inlets, and bays.

Some consequences of stormwater pollution and increased surface runoff include:

- Pollutants such as motor oil, yard chemicals, and pet wastes contaminate local waterways, threatening human health and wildlife health.
- Numerous beaches are too polluted to harvest shellfish.

CATCHING RAIN: Understanding Stormwater Management & the Development Process — Guidance for Real Estate Professionals

3

The land development process is often long and challenging. Real estate professionals often serve an important role explaining the requirements involved and helping their clients through this process. This fact sheet provides an overview of how low impact development (LID) stormwater management techniques fit into the development process in Washington.

✓ Read through all seven fact sheets and share appropriate ones with your clients, property managers, and maintenance personnel!

Look for the other helpful fact sheets in this series:

- 1. Low Impact Development
- 2. LID Stormwater Regulations
- ✓ 3. LID Development Process
- 4. Pavement Maintenance
- 5. Rain Garden Maintenance
- 6. Rain Garden Construction Checklist
- 7. Rain Garden Construction Sequencing

Plan LID

The first step of any development process is creating the initial concept. Advising your clients to incorporate LID Best Management Practices (BMPs)—such as retaining native vegetation and reducing impervious surfaces—during this first step can often prevent unnecessary activities, save money, and increase profit margins.

Beginning in 2015, many local jurisdictions, covered by a Municipal Stormwater Permit, will strive to make LID the preferred and commonly-used approach to site development.

CATCHING RAIN: Construction Sequencing for Rain Gardens

7

Identifying the best order for building a rain garden—and where it fits into the schedule of a larger construction project—will save time, money, and construction headaches. It will also ensure that other impacts to the site are minimized, rain garden plants have the best start, and future maintenance problems are avoided. (See the Rain Garden Handbook for Western Washington, our video, and other resources at: <http://raingarden.wsu.edu/>. For complex sites, see the LID Technical Guidance Manual for Puget Sound, 2012.) Here are important tips from experienced rain garden builders.

Look for the other helpful fact sheets in this series:

- 1. Low Impact Development
- 2. LID Stormwater Regulations
- 3. LID Development Process
- 4. Pavement Maintenance
- 5. Rain Garden Maintenance
- 6. Rain Garden Construction Checklist
- ✓ 7. Rain Garden Construction Sequencing

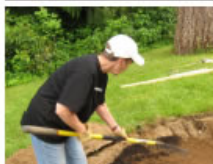
Before You Build

- Meet with all concerned parties to be sure you and your team understand the entire construction project.
- Develop erosion-control and sediment-control strategies, such as tarps, silt fences, compost socks, or compost berms.
- Find out what other onsite stormwater management practices are planned, such as pervious pavements or pavers.
- If pervious pavements are in place near your work site, you must ensure that your activities will not add sediment or place excessive pressure on the pavements during construction. Identify appropriate strategies with the contractor or site manager.
- Keep other contractors' equipment off the future site of the rain garden by using temporary fencing and signs.
- Avoid impacting other parts of the site—keep equipment off existing soils and root zones of mature vegetation.
- Identify and clearly mark staging areas for materials and equipment, and locations for storing or reusing excess soils.
- Keep control measures in place until construction is complete.
- Review checklists and plans with your whole project team.

Timing is Everything

- The best time for excavation and mixing rain garden soils is during the dry months. To prevent soil compaction, avoid working when it's wet.
- If the rain garden will be constructed adjacent to a paved area, final soils work and planting must be done after paving to prevent damage to the plants and soils from paving contractors.
- Major excavation and most soils work can be done prior to paving, if necessary, with fine-tuning by hand to follow paving.
- Combining rain garden excavation with other excavation activities such as utilities often makes sense on a large project and reduces impacts from equipment. In these cases, sequence the soils work to occur in one section at a time. Fine-tuning the soils by hand can be completed later.
- Install plants in late summer or early fall to reduce irrigation needs later.

Newly installed pervious pavement must be protected prior to constructing an adjacent rain garden to prevent soils from clogging the pavement. Photo: Erica Goffman



CATCHING RAIN: Washington's New LID Stormwater Regulations

2

Washington State has new rules for how cities and counties manage stormwater runoff. Washington cities and counties under a Municipal Stormwater Permit have a legal obligation to prevent pollution from rainwater that washes over roofs, driveways and developed areas. The new rules will require many future developments to incorporate certain Low Impact Development (LID) techniques.

LID techniques imitate the natural processes that help rainfall absorb into the ground, instead of running into pipes and large holding ponds that drain to streams and water bodies. LID measures, such as rain gardens, bioretention facilities, and permeable pavements, treat and retain stormwater at the source. These practices help preserve fish and wildlife by keeping natural waters clean.

Washington State Municipal Stormwater Permits, administered by the Department of Ecology, govern how cities and counties manage stormwater runoff. Three separate permits covering different parts of the state were recently updated, and LID requirements were added. The Phase I permit applies to Tacoma, Seattle, and the four most populous counties in Western Washington. The Phase II permit for Western Washington covers 80 cities and the urban portion of four counties. The Phase II permit for Eastern Washington covers 18 cities and urban areas of six counties.

Look for the other helpful fact sheets in this series:

- 1. Low Impact Development
- ✓ 2. LID Stormwater Regulations
- 3. LID Development Process
- 4. Pavement Maintenance
- 5. Rain Garden Maintenance
- 6. Rain Garden Construction Checklist
- 7. Rain Garden Construction Sequencing

Local Development Codes will be Revised to Include LID Measures

The new permits require Phase I cities and counties to enact codes incorporating LID measures by June 30, 2015, and most Phase II jurisdictions in Western Washington must follow suit by the end of 2016. The Stormwater Manual for Western Washington, revised in 2012, contains the LID design details. The Eastern Washington permittees must update their codes, if needed, by December 31, 2017. The Department of Ecology, in collaboration with Eastern Washington permittees, is still developing a stormwater manual with LID practices for the east side of the state.

Timeline for New LID Requirements in Washington State





Stewardship Partners Collaboration



- Brought \$300,000 to assist us in building our capacity also do outreach as part of the 12,000 Rain Gardens Campaign over 3 years (2012-2015)
- Enabled us to:
 - Provide training for Master Gardeners
 - Provide seed funds for demonstration rain gardens in each county
 - Provide a series of trainings for landscape professionals



Stewardship Partners Collaboration

12,000 

RAIN GARDENS
in Puget Sound

ADD A RAIN GARDEN 

RAIN GARDENS : 3,956
in Puget Sound



Search

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About Rain Gardens

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Resources

Get Involved

About Us

City Habitats



"This rain garden solved flooding, improved my home's appearance and value and is helping the environment."



STEVE
Puyallup, WA

Join your neighbors cleaning up Puget Sound!

Click the map to see what's happening in your community



Upcoming Events

February 24, 2018

KCD Native Plant Sale - Renton

Starts: February 24, 2018 - 9:00 am

Ends: February 24, 2018 - 3:00 pm

Location: King Conservation District, 1107 SW Grady Way Suite 130, Renton, WA 98057, USA

February 26, 2018

2nd Biennial Green-Duwamish Watershed Symposium - Auburn

Time: All Day

Dates: February 26, 2018

Location: Green River College, 12401 SE 320th St, Auburn, WA 98092, USA



Stewardship Partners Collaboration

This is a Rain Garden

...it reduces flooding and filters polluted rain runoff from the street.

Rainwater running off hard surfaces contains pollutants such as oil, pet waste, heavy metals, and fertilizer. Without this rain garden, water would carry these contaminants into storm drains that discharge to nearby waterways.



1 Rain runoff is directed to the rain garden from roof-tops, roads, and driveways.

2 Water collects in the garden, then slowly seeps through a special soil mix that absorbs and filters out pollutants.

3 Clean water filters into the ground and eventually reaches Puget Sound.

12000raingardens.org

STEWARDSHIP PARTNERS



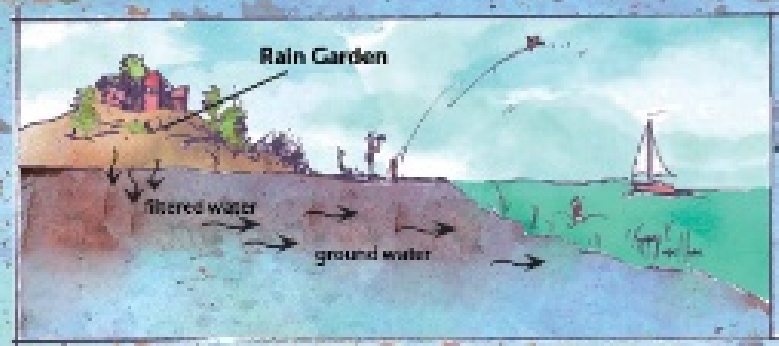
Helping Landowners Preserve the Environment



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY

12,000 

RAIN GARDENS in Puget Sound



Over 300 Local Workshops and Presentations reaching over 6000 people

Rain Garden Workshop & Work Party

Workshop: **May 11, 6-8:30 p.m.**
Marina Room, Point Hudson

Work Party: **Wed May 13, 10 a.m.-1 p.m. & 1-4 p.m.**
Point Hudson

Register for free by calling **360.379.5610 ext 200**

Rain Gardens

A rain garden is a beautiful landscape feature that allows you to control your drainage safely while also protecting local waterways and Puget Sound from polluted runoff!

* Each participant will receive detailed information about installing a rain garden, as well as a free full color handbook and beautiful poster.

Learn how to

- Help protect local waterways & Puget Sound
- Prevent storm drainage from harming your home
- Design and build a "rain garden" in your yard
- Choose the right plants for your landscape & lifestyle
- Determine how you'll need to excavate and how much compost you'll need to order
- How to reduce your costs
- How to maintain your garden for function, long-term beauty, & attracting birds!

Primary Instructor

The workshop will be led by **Erica Guttman** of WSU Extension, who has been researching, designing, and installing rain gardens for over 12 years, and has been a hands-on environmental educator for over 30 years.





Rain Garden Mentors

- **Rain Garden Mentor Volunteers meet with homeowners at their site:**
 - **Provide guidance to help in the decision-making and planning processes. Also help to determine the necessity of a rain garden and siting issues.**
 - **Explain how rain gardens work and how the combination of proper soil amendments and plant selection improve rain garden function, aesthetic and health.**
 - **Assist with measurements and explain how to route water from impervious surfaces like roof tops and driveways into a rain garden.**
 - **Rain Garden Mentors are available to help answer questions throughout the rain garden planning and installation process,**
 - **Table at home shows and other public events.**



Training for Landscape Professionals



2011- 2017 Professional Rain Garden Workshop Attendees



First Name	Last Name	Organization	City	Phone	Email	Attended	Website
Employees	(2)	Windy Point Services Inc.	Bremerton	360-613-5516	windypoint@integrity.com	day 1 & 2	www.windypointservices.com
Peggy	Bakalarski	Kitsap County DCD	Port Orchard	360-337-3076	tdilling@co.kitsap.wa.us	day 1 & 2	http://www.kitsapgov.com/dcd/
Colby	Bayley	GroundWorks Landscaping	Everett	425-347-8558	colbybayley@hopewrks.org	day 1 & 2	www.housinghope.org
Matthew	Berberich	MB Horticulture	Pt. Townsend	856-745-5363	mattberb@yahoo.com	day 1 & 2	mattprogardening.com
Margaret	Betteley	Olympic Organics	Kingston	360-638-0117	Margaret@olympicorganics.net	day 1 & 2	www.olympicorganics.net
Vance	Blasdell	Kitsap County Parks	Silverdale	360-613-9560	ipeterson@co.kitsap.wa.us	day 1 & 2	
Colby	Brand	Northwest Construction & Landscape LLC	Bremerton	360-697-3215	info@northwestcl.com	day 1 & 2	www.northwestcl.com
Riley	Brazil	Quality Landscapes	Port Hadlock	360-385-8863	qualitylandscapes@cablespeed.com	day 1 & 2	
Peter	Broderick	Kaleidoscope Inc	Seattle	206-533-1122	zibby@kaleidoscopeinc.net	day 1 & 2	www.kaleidoscopeinc.net
Jami	Burke	Corliss Resources	Tacoma	253-343-8189	jburke@corlissresources.com	day 1 & 2	
Josh	Burns	Total Lawn Care of Olympia	Olympia	360-628-2794	joshburns@totalawncareolympia.com	day 1 & 2	www.totalawncareolympia.com
Greg	Busch	GB Underground	Bremerton	360-731-3164	greg3164@comcast.net	day 1 & 2	
Pam	Busek	Abba Excavating, LLC	Wauna	253-851-4067	pamross@centurylink.net	day 1 & 2	
Aaron	Clark	Stewardship Partners	Seattle	206-292-9875	ac@stewardshippartners.org	day 1 & 2	www.12000raingardens.org
Franklin	Clark	A+ Onsite	Silverdale	360-830-4765	aplusonsite@live.com	day 1 & 2	www.aplusonsite.net
Kathy	Cloninger	Permits To Go, LLC	Silverdale	360-613-9560	kcloni9999@msn.com	day 1 & 2	
Doug	Cockburn	Landscapes by Cockburn	Sequim	360-881-0132	cockburndoug@gmail.com	day 1 & 2	
Lee	Derror		Tracyton	360-271-4838	lderror2@yahoo.com	day 1 & 2	
Jean Marie	Dekoster	Valley Nursery Inc.	Poulsbo	360-908-7315		day 1 & 2	www.valleynurseryinc.com

84 Total Participants 2011-2017 in Kitsap County



Stormwater Stewards

SESSION 1

Green Stormwater Infrastructure Background |
Water Resources Overview | Environmental
Health | Introduction to Sustainable
Landscaping | Program Overview
Thursday, May 8th 6-9pm

SESSION 3

Rain Gardens & Bioretention—rain garden
siting sizing, and volume calculations |
Site Assessment | Alternatives to Rain
Gardens | Challenges of Marine Shorelines
Thursday, May 22nd 6-9pm

SESSION 5

Plants Part II: Working with Water-wise
Plants: Design Your Practice Installation
Thursday, June 5th 6-9pm

SESSION 7

Communications With Clients
Thursday, June 19th 6-9pm

SESSION 2

Healthy Lawns Class
Thursday, May 15th 6-9pm

SESSION 4

Plants Part I: Native & Water-wise
Plants for Rain Gardens, Green Roofs &
Sustainable PNW Landscapes
Thursday, May 29th 6-9pm

SESSION 6

Rooftops, Pervious Pavements, &
Foundations
Thursday, June 12th 6-9pm

SESSION 8

Putting it All Together: Site Assessment
Practice & Program Logistics
Thursday, June 26th 6-9pm



Collaborative Learning





SITE ASSESSMENT EVALUATION FORM

CLIENT INFORMATION

NAME:

ADDRESS:

DATE:

STEWARDS INFORMATION

ROLE:

ADDITIONAL STEWARDS/ROLES:

DURATION:

CLIENT GOALS

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

INITIAL PROPERTY TOUR

NOTES:

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

LEGEND

S= SEPTIC TANK	DF= DRAIN FIELD	S= SLOPE	R= RAISED BEDS	RW= RETAINING WALL
E= ENTERTAINMENT	P= PONDING	F= FENCE	D=DRIVEWAY	DS= DOWNSPOUTS
G= GARAGE	SH= SHED	V= VEGETATION	PL= PROPERTY LINE	PA= PARKING AREA

SITE ASSESSMENT EVALUATION FORM

LID OPPORTUNITIES

YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

ITEMS TO RESEARCH

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

ALL RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

CHALLENGES OR BARRIERS

RESOURCES GIVEN TO CLIENT

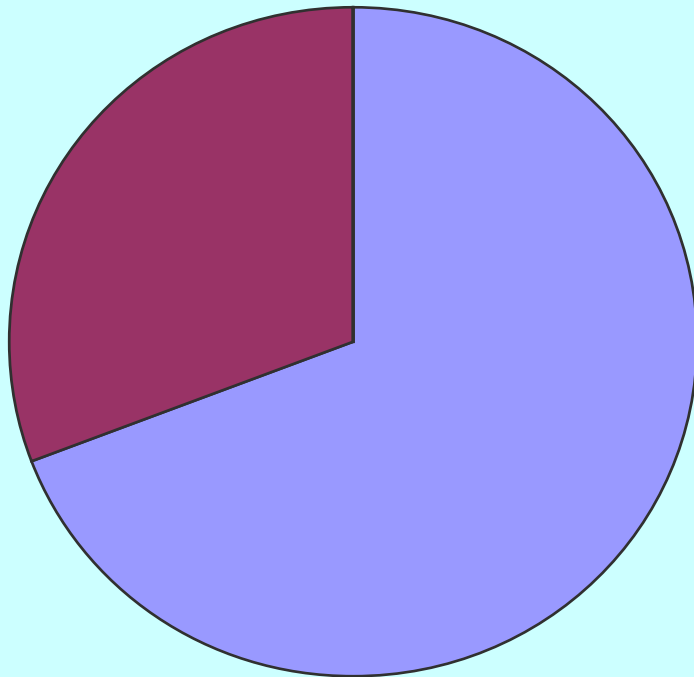
ASSESSMENT EVALUATION FORM

client information
 client goals
 sketch of property
 legend
 stewards information
 name:
 address:
 date:
 1.
 2.
 3.
 role:
 additional Steward/SroleS:
 duration:
 initial property tour
 noteS:
 S= Septic tank
 df= drain field S= Slope r= raiSed bedS rw= retaining wall
 e= entertainment
 p= ponding
 f= fence
 d=driveway dS= downSpoutS
 g= garage Sh= Shed v= vegetation pl= property line
 pa= parking area



• Stormwater Stewards

**Level of agreement with statement:
“Receiving a SWS site assessment increased my
knowledge of my landscape and its impact on water
resources in my region.”**



- Strongly agree = 69%
- Agree = 31%
- Neither agree nor disagree = 0%
- Disagree = 0%
- Strongly disagree = 0%

Local Collaborations

Addressing Stormwater Issues Through Partnerships



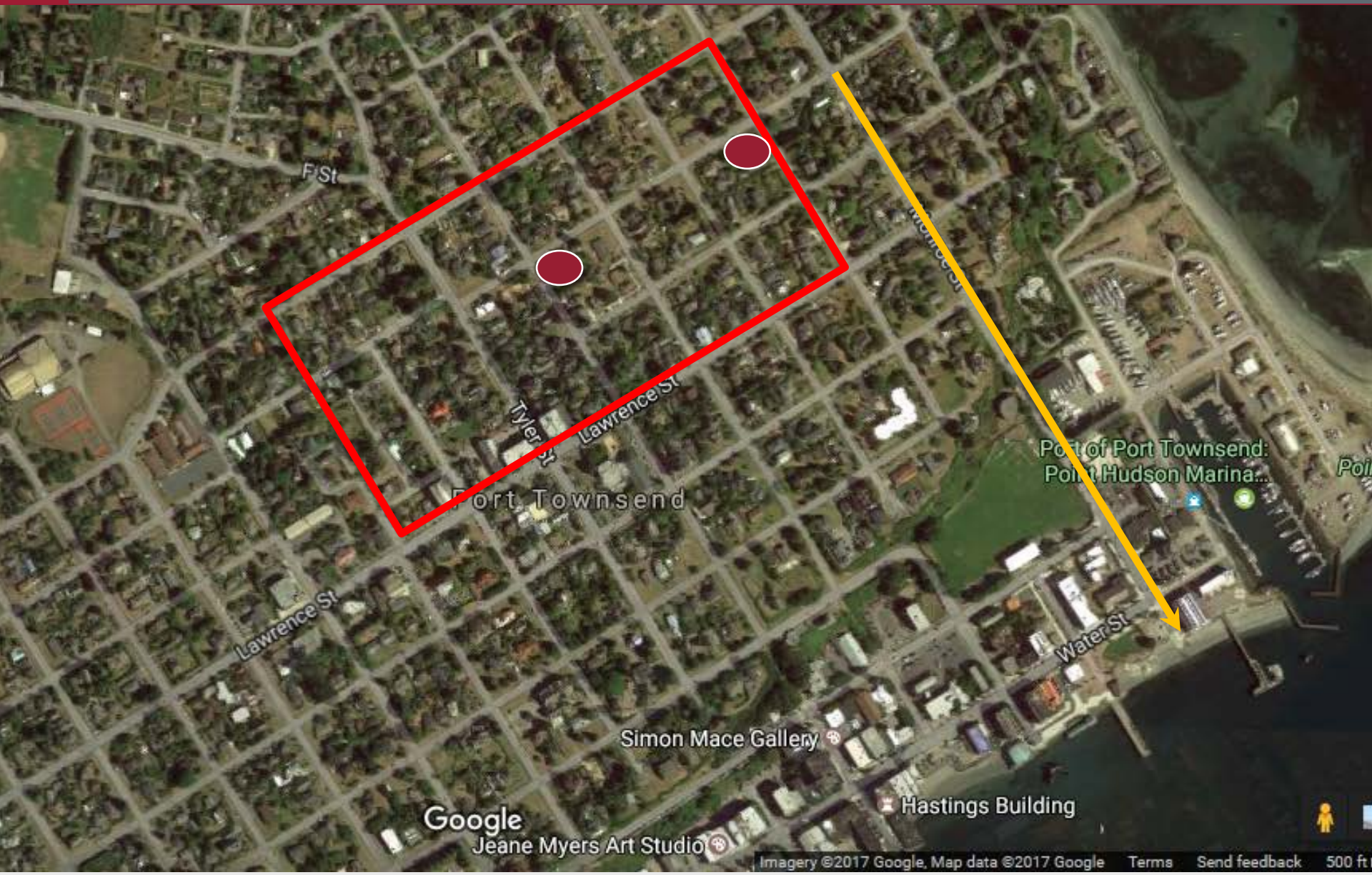
Jefferson County
**Marine
Resources
Committee**

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 EXTENSION

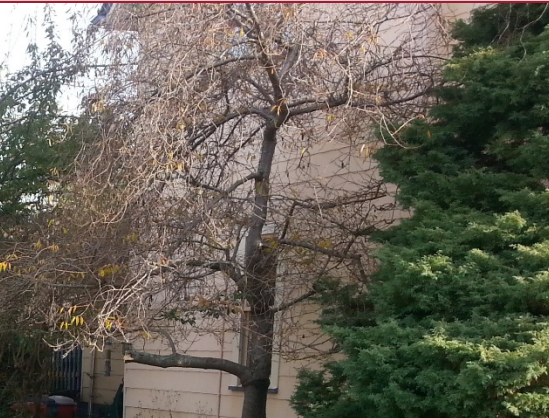
City of Port
Townsend 



Local Collaborations



Local Collaborations





Local Collaborations



This is a Rain Garden

...it reduces flooding and filters polluted rain runoff from the street.

Rainwater running off hard surfaces contains pollutants such as oil, pet waste, heavy metals, and fertilizer. Without this rain garden, water would carry these contaminants into storm drains that discharge to nearby waterways.

- 1 Rain runoff is directed to the rain garden from roof tops, yards, and driveways.
- 2 Water collects in the garden, then slowly seeps through a special soil mix that absorbs and filters out pollutants.
- 3 Clean water filters into the ground and eventually reaches Puget Sound.

raingarden.wsu.edu

Supported by the Puget Sound Partnership, Northwest Straits Initiative, and the EPA.



Outreach Display Materials



Rain Garden Information

more info: www.12000raingardens.org

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION
Master Gardener Program

STEWARDSHIP PARTNERS
Helping Landowners Preserve the Environment

12,000
RAIN GARDENS
in Puget Sound

WSU Extension programs and employment are available to all without discrimination. Evidence of noncompliance may be reported through your local WSU Extension office.



Outreach Display Materials



RAIN GARDENS

Beautiful & FUNCTIONAL

When rain hits impervious surfaces like driveways and streets, it picks up oil and other pollutants and carries them into rivers, streams and Puget Sound.

oil
tying
venting
carbon!

Clean Water

Rain Garden
soil

Catch the Runoff

Rain gardens are designed to capture rainwater that runs off roofs and roads carrying any pollutants into the rain garden.



Path to Treatment

Water enters the rain garden through inflows which are armored to prevent erosion.



Right Plant, Right Place

Plants are located in three zones based on their tolerance for winter flooding and summer drought.



Magic of Soils

Rain gardens contain special soil mixes designed to mimic soils in undisturbed areas. They are essential in helping absorb water and treating pollutants.

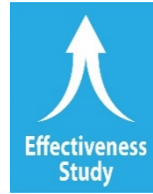


Overflows - Just in Case

Large storms may bring more water than can be absorbed. Overflows direct excess water to storm drains or onto the landscape before entering fresh or marine waters.



12,000 Rain Gardens in Puget Sound
Diorama produced by WSU Extension with support from Stewardship partners and Washington Sea Grant.



Bioretention and Rain Garden Protocol Development

Joy Rodriguez, EIT – City of Puyallup

Aaron Clark – Stewardship Partners

Bob Simmons, Chrys Bertolotto – WSU Extension Stormwater

Ani Jayakaran, PhD PE – WSU, Washington Center

Philomena Kedziorski

Erica Guttman – WSU Extension



Project Purpose

Develop a rain garden and bioretention assessment protocol to evaluate basic functions of rain gardens and bioretention facilities.

- Assess factors influencing their success and failure.
- Protocol is being developed to allow for:
 - Ease of implementation
 - Repeatability across large geographic scales
 - Consistent data from multiple implementers
 - Provide data of scientific and adaptive management value.



Bob Simmons
simmons@wsu.edu
360.379-5610 x207
raingarden.wsu.edu

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