

From: [A Ha](#)
To: [Clerk; Chambi, Larisa; Bough, Andrea; john.santer@kcmo.org; Hays, Madison](#)
Cc: [Cronander, Susan](#)
Subject: Stormwater detention/Emergency System Pipe/Amenity NPD Committee Case CD-CPC-2024-00134
Date: Thursday, January 9, 2025 1:26:21 PM
Attachments: [image.png](#)

EXTERNAL: This email originated from outside the kcmo.org organization. Use caution and examine the sender address before replying or clicking links.

Fatmir & Fizeta Halili
821 E. 115th Street
Kansas City Mo 64131
Cell (816) 304-6842

Dear Members Of City Planning Committee

My name is Fatmir Halili and I thank the committee for giving me the opportunity to speak at the January 7 meeting and I'm elated that committee approved an Emergency System that originally wasn't clear whether developers were gonna include into the project. However as our property sits only 10 feet from where basin is gonna be placed I didn't hear much talk on the rain garden to maintain the basin.

According to the Groundwater Foundation and the EPA

A rain garden is a garden of native shrubs, perennials, and flowers planted in a small depression, which is generally formed on a natural slope. It is designed to temporarily hold and soak in rain water runoff that flows from roofs, driveways, patios or lawns. Rain gardens are effective in removing up to 90% of nutrients and chemicals and up to 80% of sediments from the rainwater runoff. Compared to a conventional lawn, rain gardens allow for 30% more water to soak into the ground.

A rain garden is not a water garden. Nor is it a pond or a wetland. Conversely, a rain garden is dry most of the time. It typically holds water only during and following a rainfall event. Because rain gardens will drain within 12-48 hours, they prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

Every time it rains, water runs off impermeable surfaces, such as roofs or driveways, collecting pollutants such as particles of dirt, fertilizer, chemicals, oil, garbage, and bacteria along the way. The pollutant-laden water enters storm drains untreated and flows directly to nearby streams and ponds. The US EPA estimates that pollutants carried by rainwater runoff account for 70% of all water pollution.

Rain gardens collect rainwater runoff, allowing the water to be filtered by vegetation and percolate into the soil recharging groundwater aquifers. These

processes filter out pollutants.

What Benefits Do Rain Gardens Provide My Community?

- Improves water quality by filtering out pollutants
- Aesthetically pleasing
- Preserves native vegetation
- Provides localized stormwater and flood control
- Attracts beneficial birds, butterflies and insects
- Easy to maintain after establishment



We ask that the Committee and Developer consider rain garden as well as incorporate night lighting to promote peace, security and help with crime prevention so there is a clear line of sight for the neighbors to deter any criminal activity. As a rule, native vegetation should be incorporated into a rain garden. Native plants don't require fertilizer, have good root systems, and are better at utilizing the water and nutrients available in their native soils than non-native species. Perennials, shrubs, wildflowers, or a mixture of all three can be planted. Also a bed of rock to prevent further run-off of rain water.

Sincerely Fatmir and Fizeta Halili