

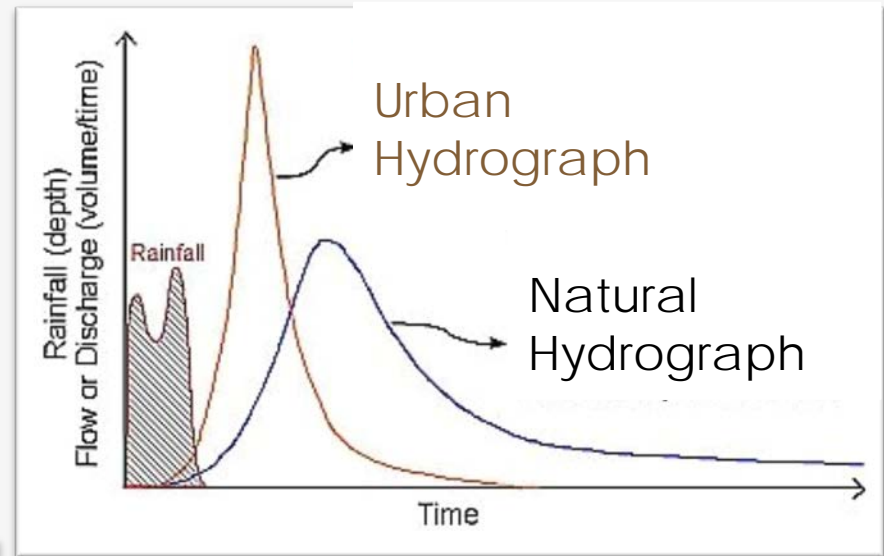
Pragmatic model design and BMP verification for better stormwater decisions



SWAMP Data Science Symposium
Sacramento, CA
June 30, 2017

Stormwater impacts

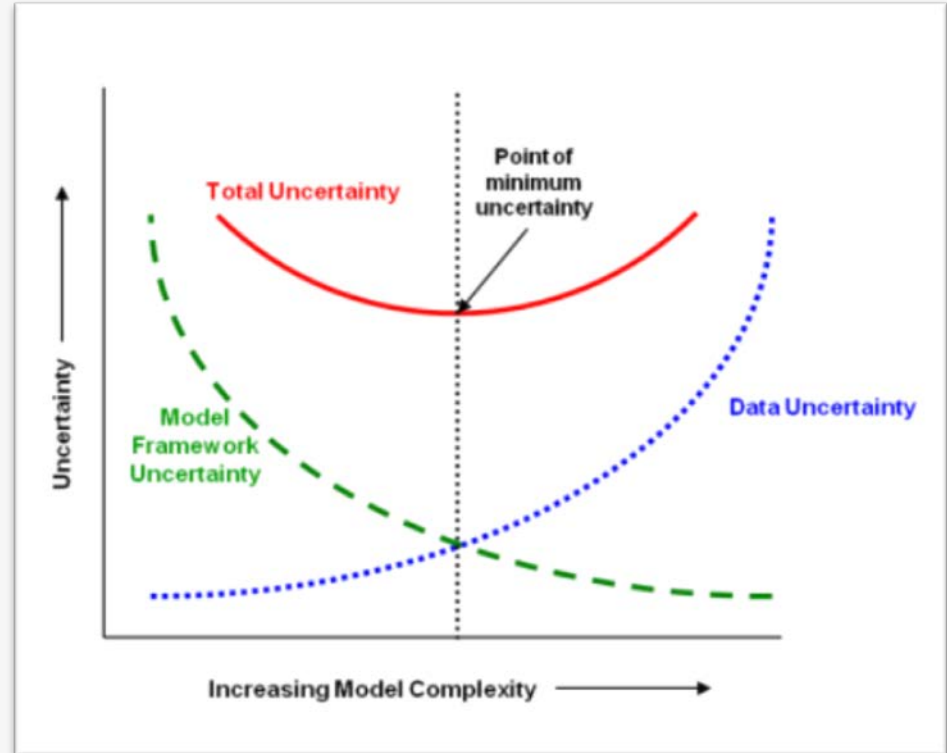
- Pollutant delivery
- Habitat degradation
- Loss of GW recharge
- Low flow reductions
- Stream aesthetics



- How do we make decisions about what to do relative to level of impact/benefit potential?

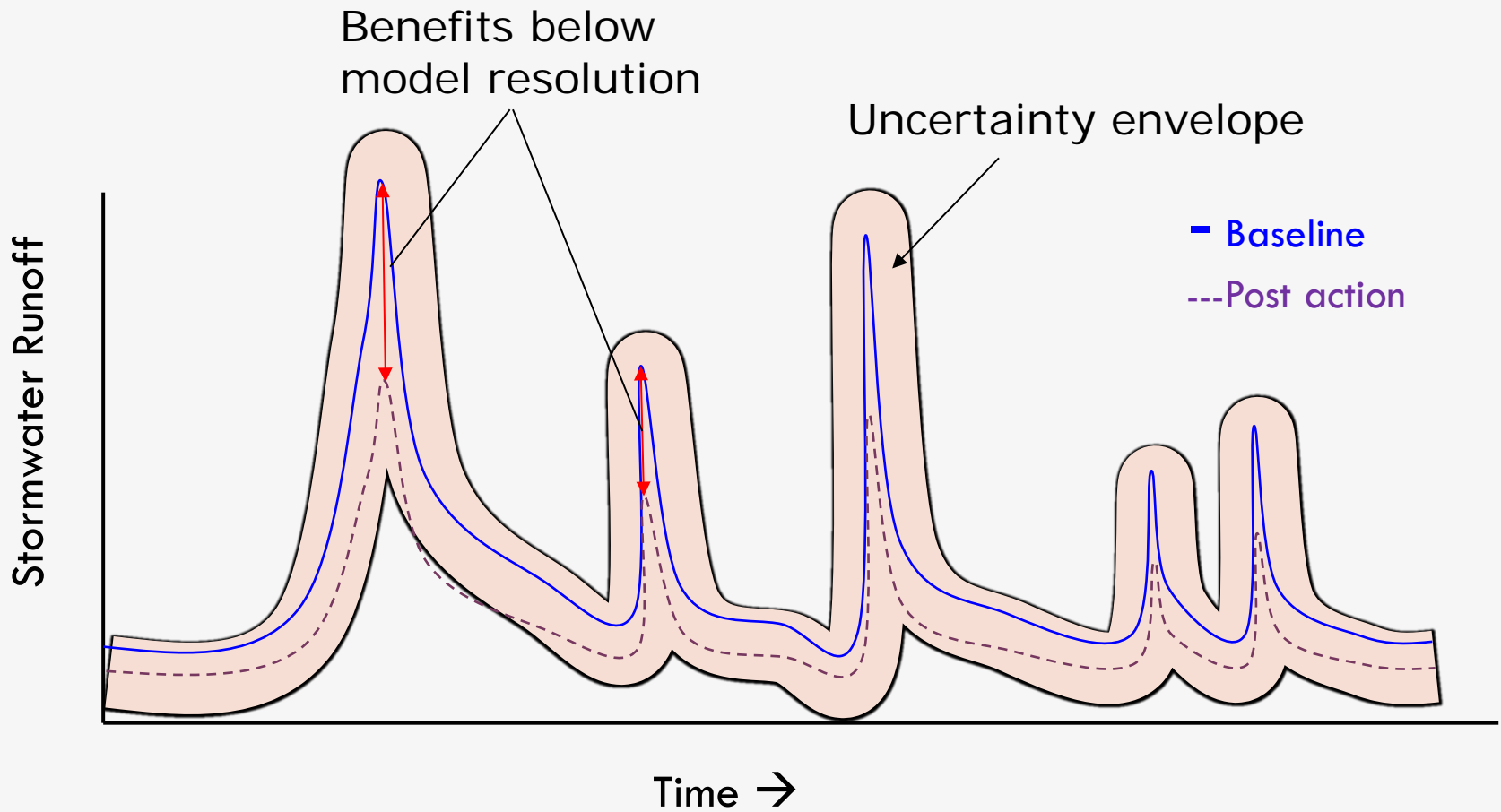
Seeking the modeling sweet spot

- We can't measure everywhere all the time, models help fill the gaps
- All models are wrong, but some are useful
- Let purpose drive specification/application mode of the model
- Let intended users drive the design



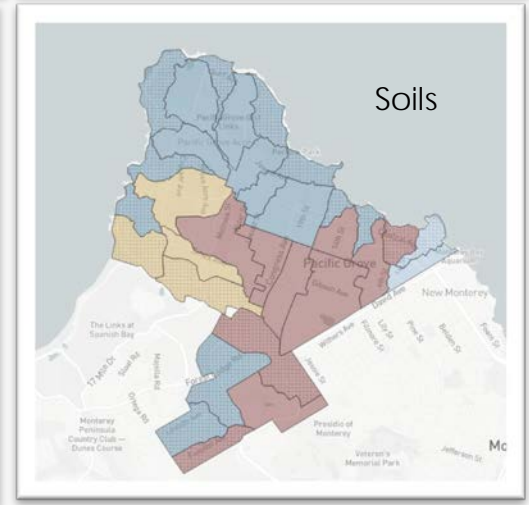
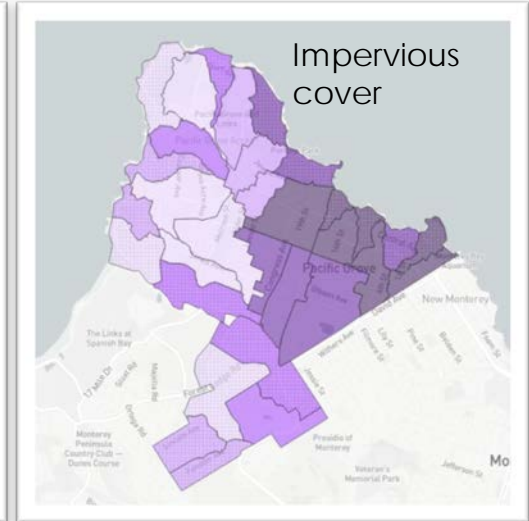
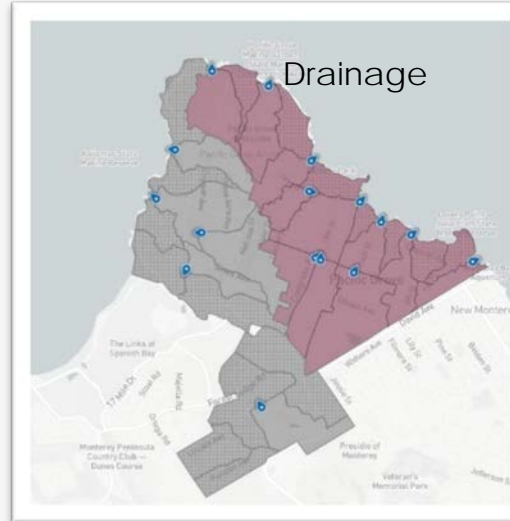
From: EPA Guidance on the Application of Environmental Models, 2009

Costs of model complexity



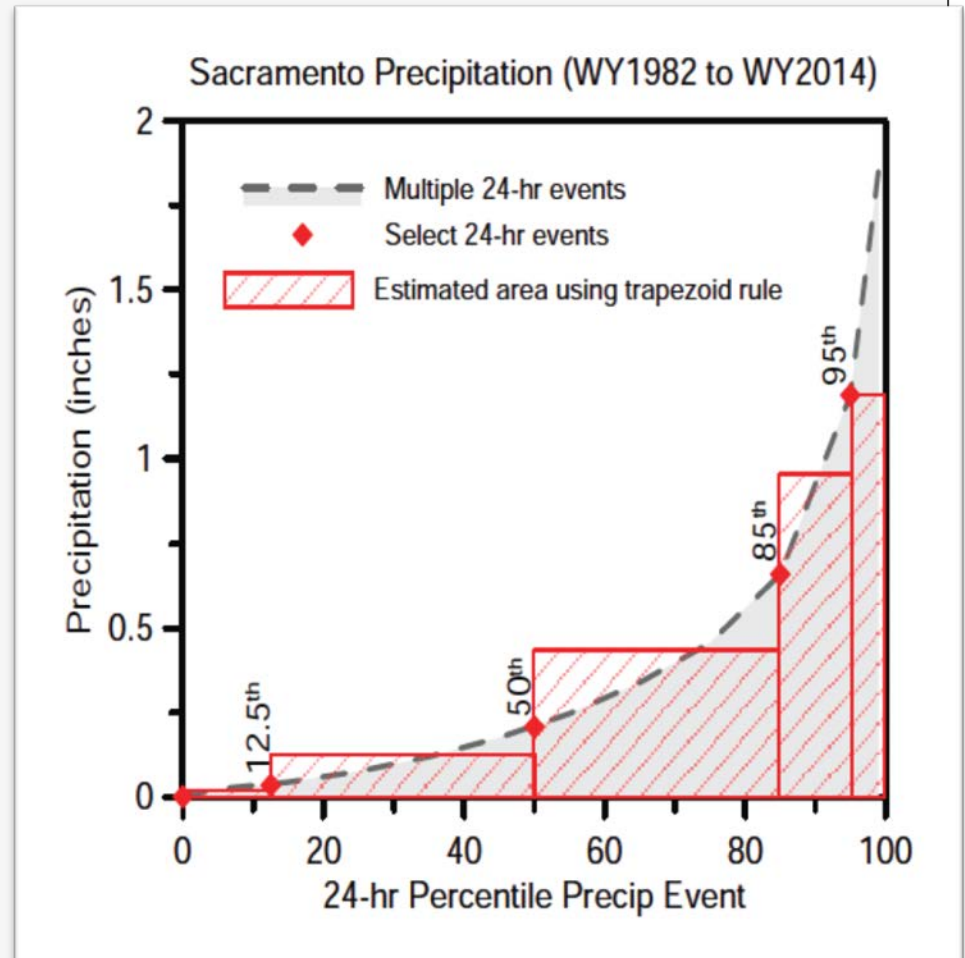
Data off the shelf

- Leverage publicly available data to greater use
- Create the spatial framework for ongoing multi-benefit assessment



Probability of rain

- Match the modeling scale (time + space) to information needs
- Account for sources of variability that are not the focus of inquiry.



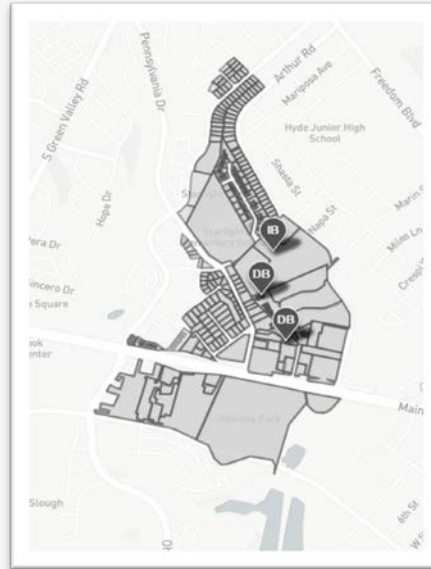
Keep it simple, keep it spatial

Runoff generation +
non-structural LID



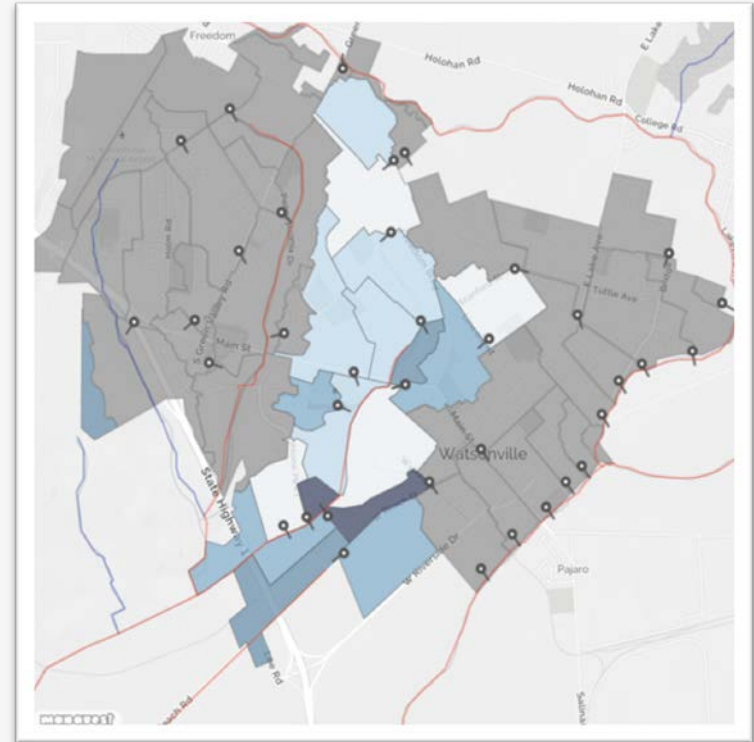
Site Scale

Runoff routing to
decentralized and
centralized BMPs

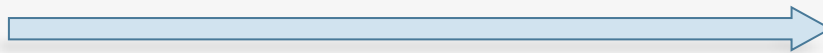


Urban Catchment Scale

Routing to downstream catchments +
delivery to receiving waters

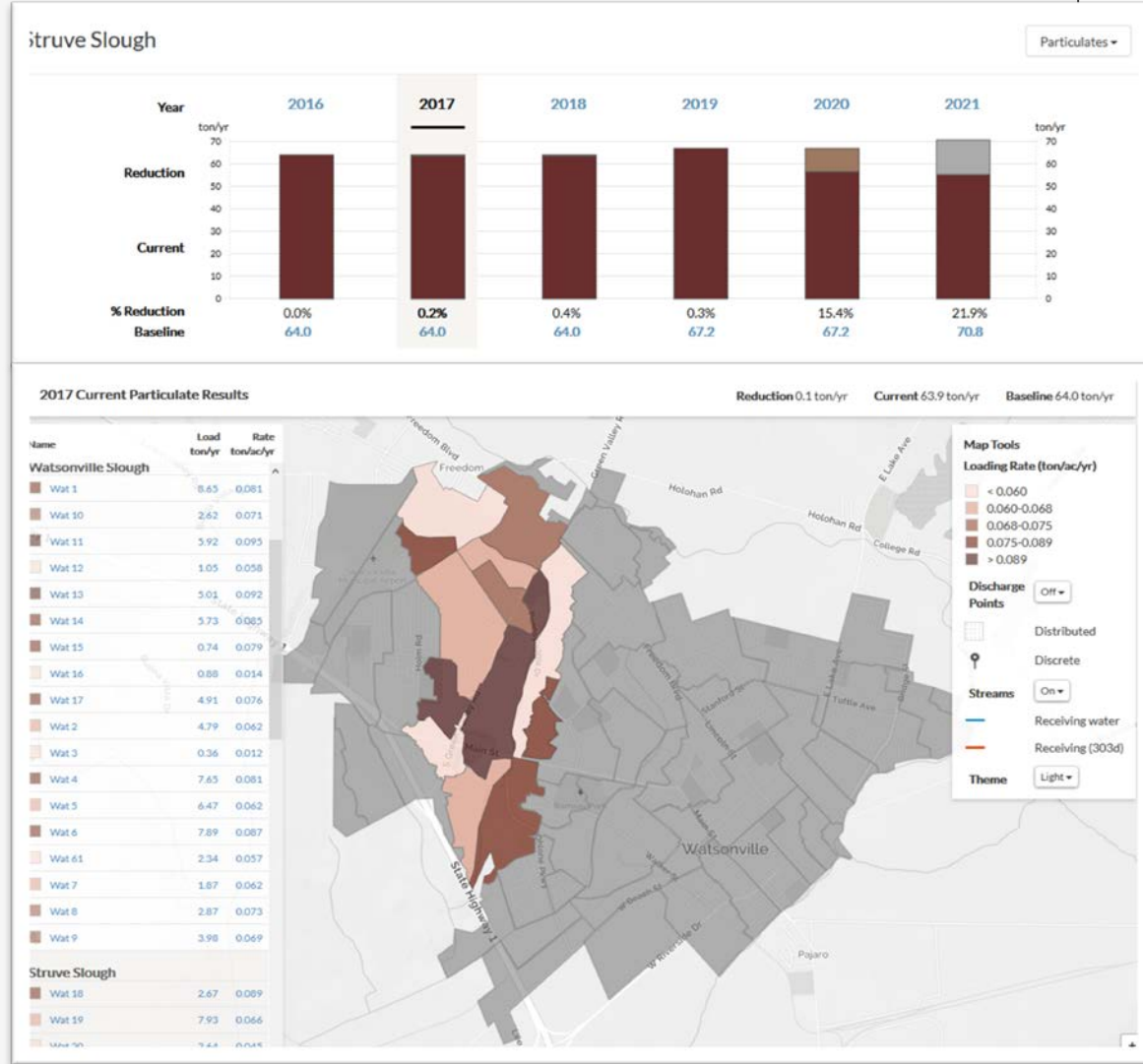


Drainage, MS4 Scale



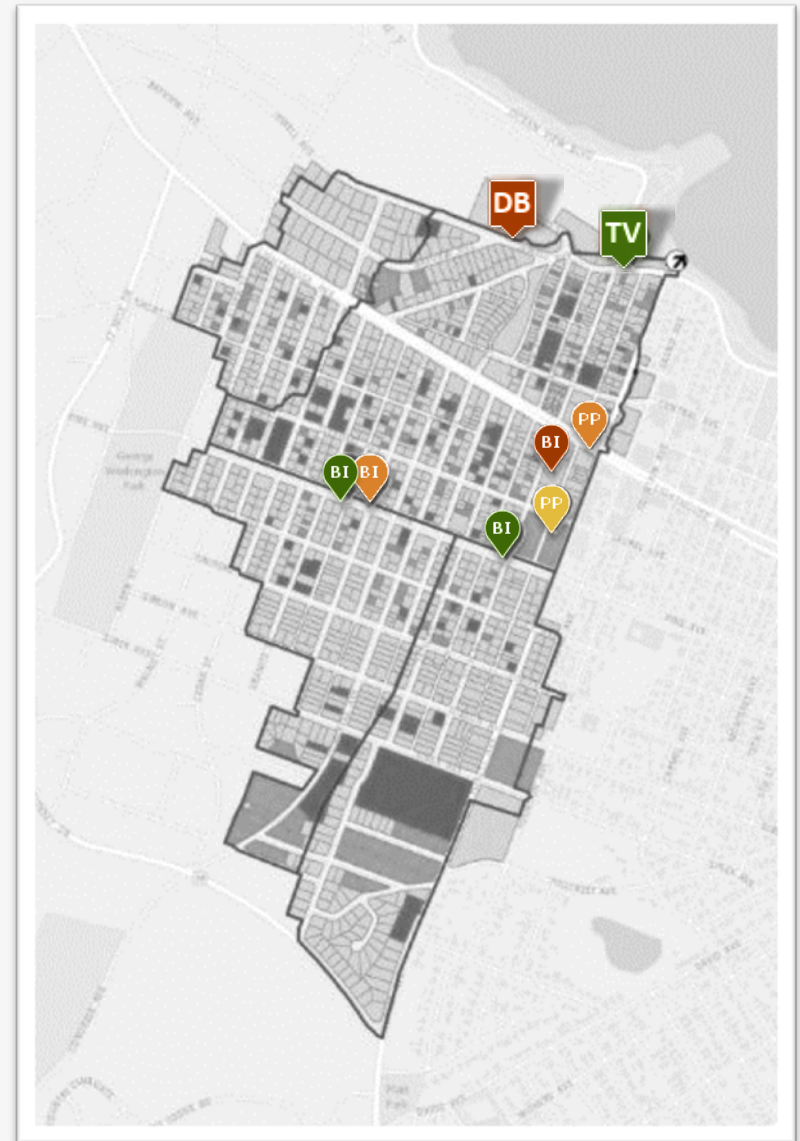
Keep it simple, keep it spatial

- Spatial outputs support prioritization
- Tracking progress over time supports permit compliance/reporting



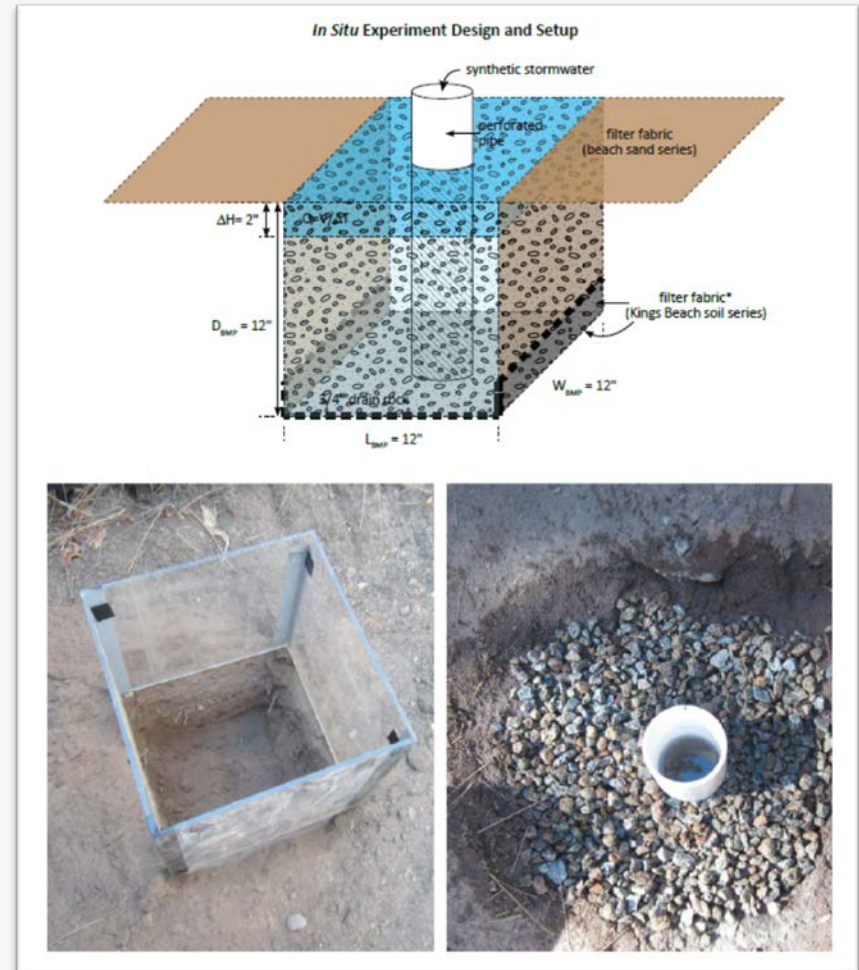
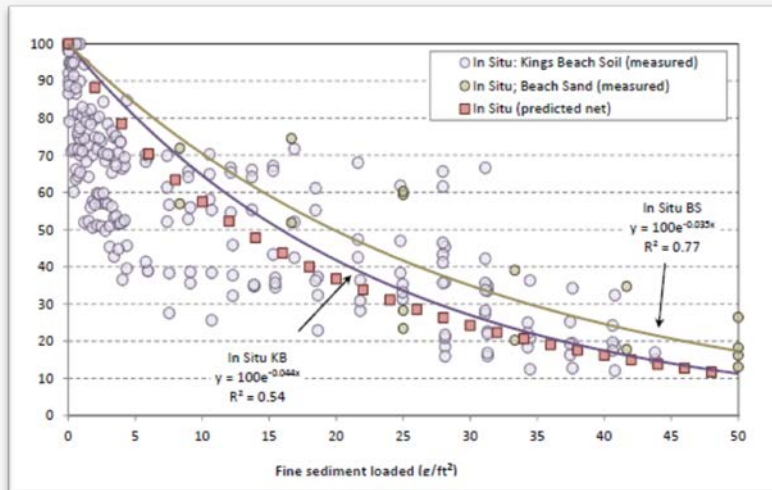
As simple as possible, but no simpler

- Focus detail on that we most need to know about
- BMP locations, types, performance condition
- Green = full function, Red = maintenance required




Quantifying BMP performance

- Infiltration BMPs clog up and stop working
- Soil types, media, configurations, loading rates tell us how quickly they do



Planning scenarios, Pacific Grove ASBS




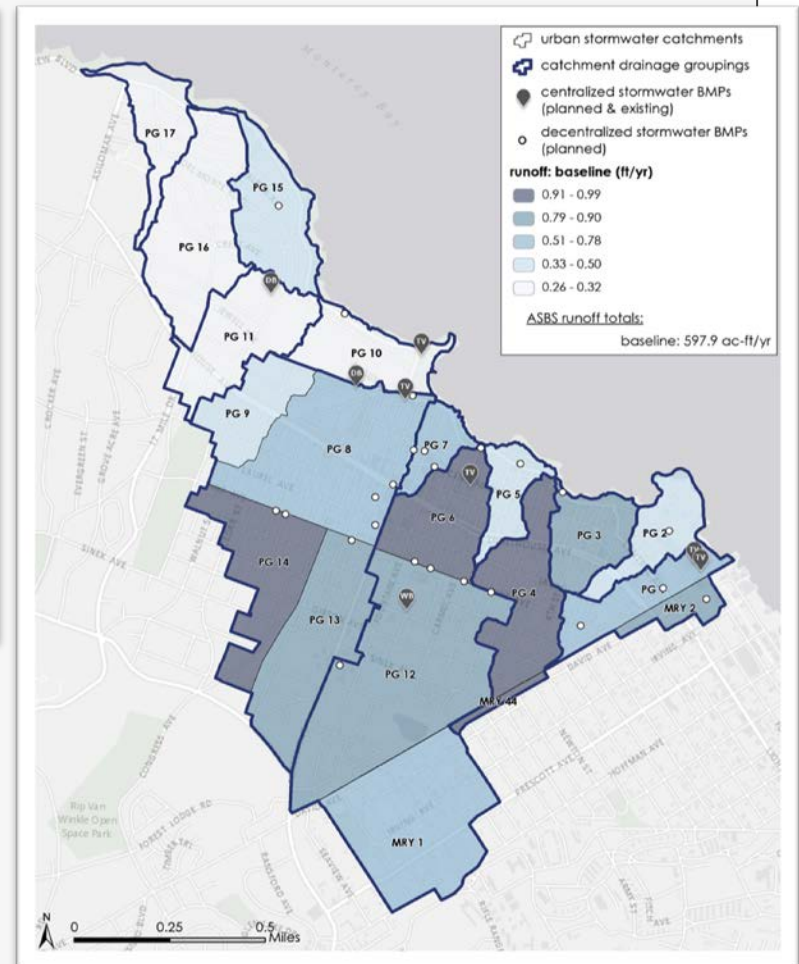
JEWELL PARK - BIORETENTION

LEGEND

- BIORETENTION WITH MIXED NATIVE SHRUBS, GRASSES AND BouldERS
- TREE PLANTING
- PATHWAY THROUGH PLANTING AREA WITH EDUCATIONAL SIGNAGE

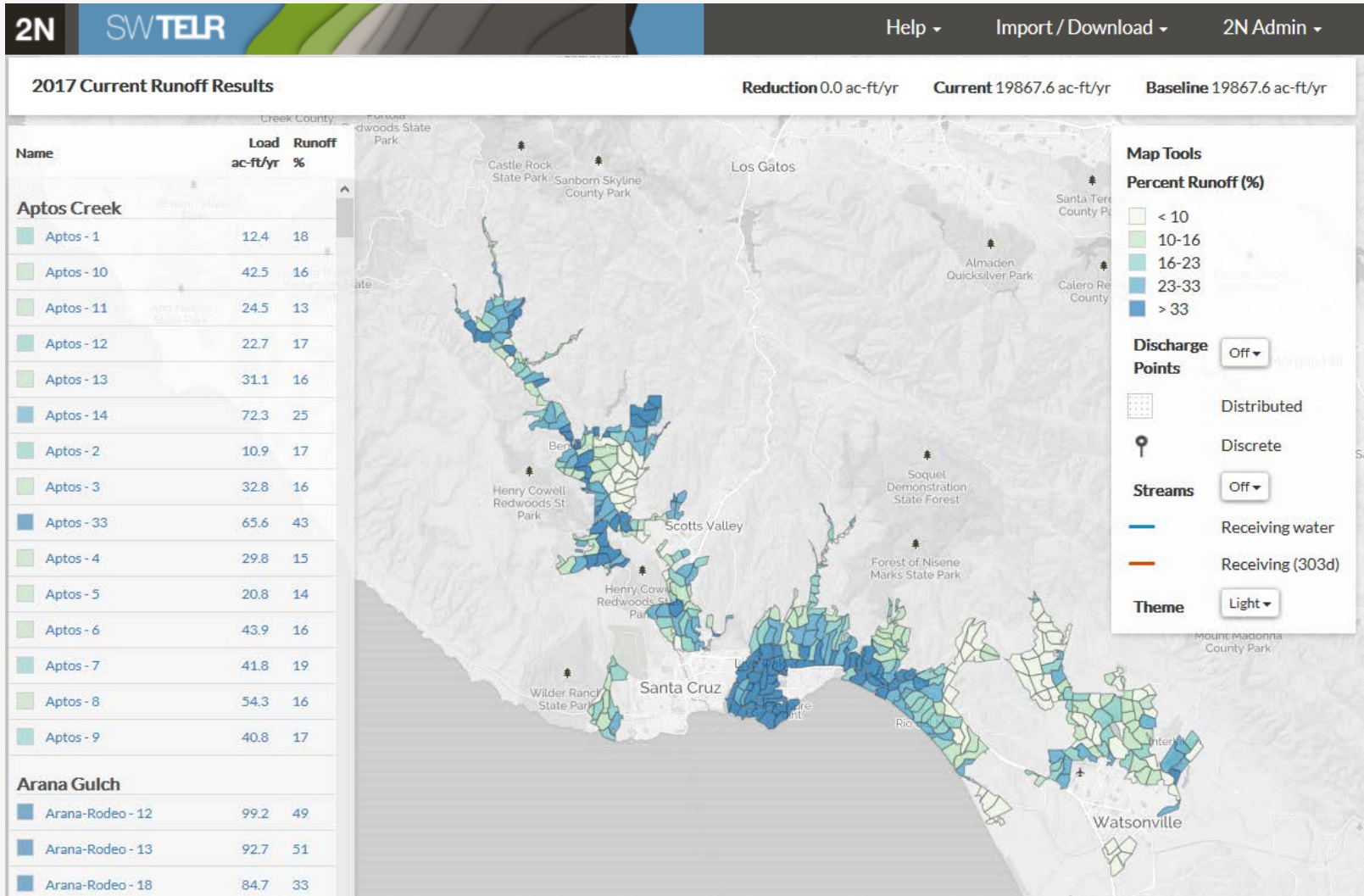
PROPOSED L.I.D. IMPROVEMENTS

Under utilized portions of the Jewell Park turf area, though few, represent opportunities for conversion into stormwater LID treatment features with an educational emphasis in this well used community park. It appears one such area is near the intersection of Forest Avenue and Park Place, where runoff from Forest Avenue could be strategically diverted to a new bio-retention feature with an overflow onto Park Place.

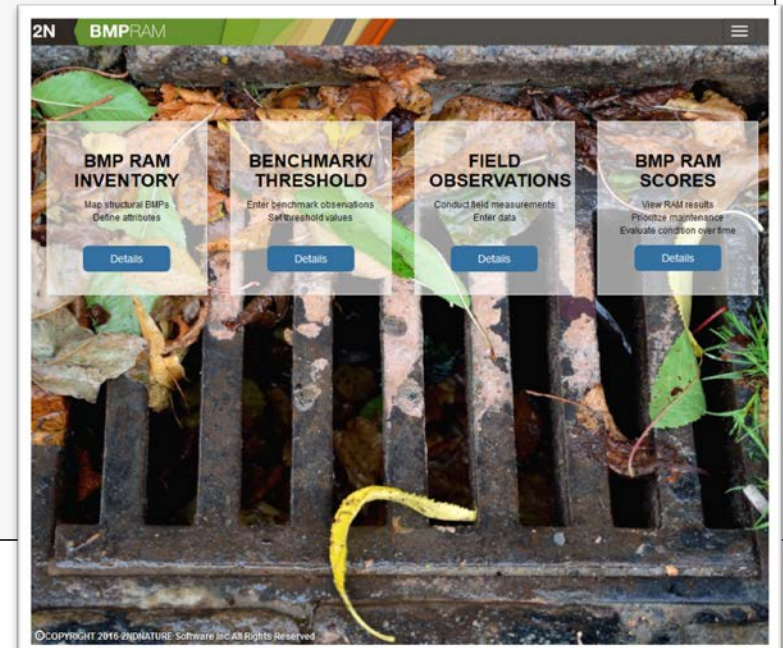
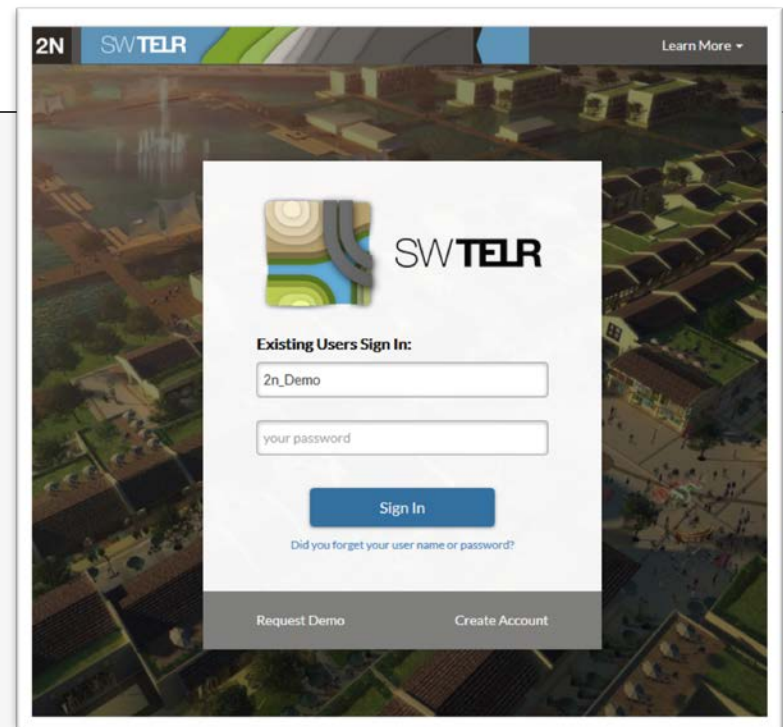
	Baseline	Planned	Reduction
Runoff (ac-ft/yr)	598	462	136 (23%)
Particulates (T/yr)	71.3	29	42 (60%)

Regional MS4 compliance, County of Santa Cruz



Modeling for the masses

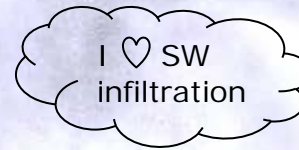
- Usable tools + transparent documentation = better decisions
- Empower those in a position to take action that reduces stormwater impacts





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