

BMP Evaluation and Design Improvement

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Presentation at the
Chesapeake Bay Program

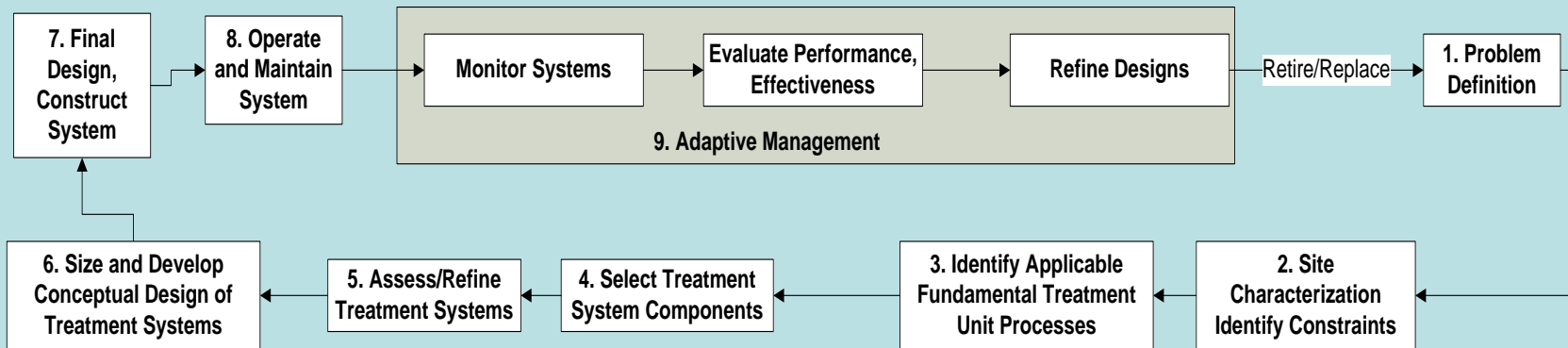
Science and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC)-sponsored Workshop
Evaluating Proprietary BMPs, is it Time for a State, Regional or National Program?

Northern Virginia Regional Commission, Fairfax, VA
March 24, 2015

Outline

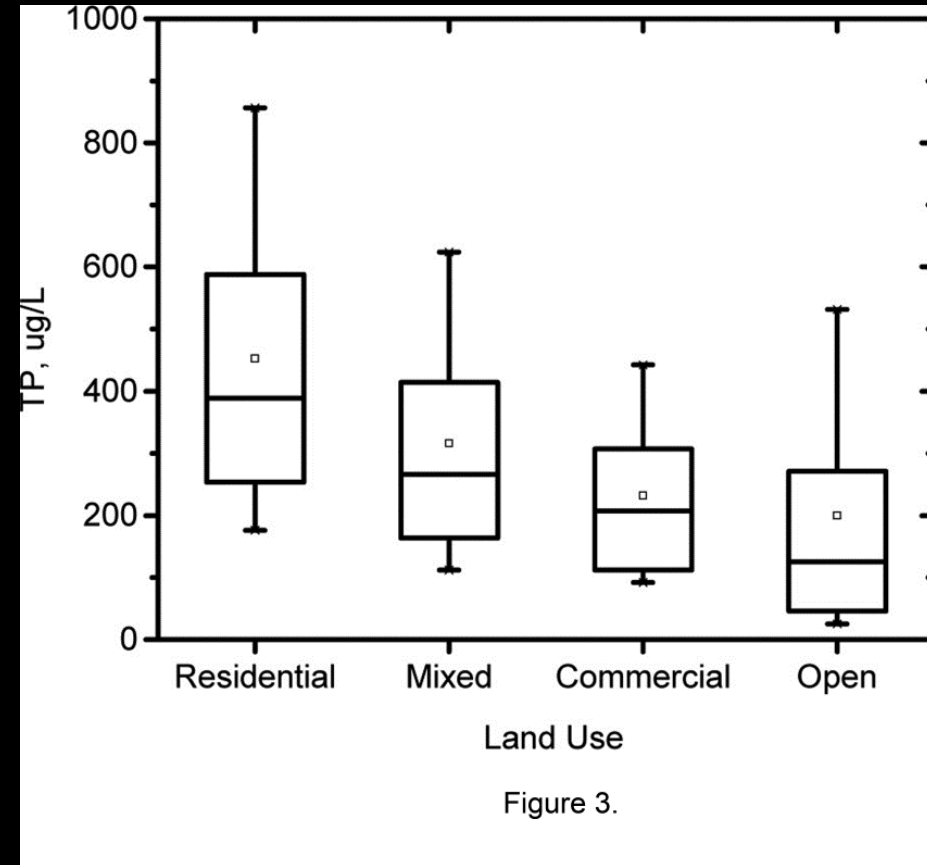
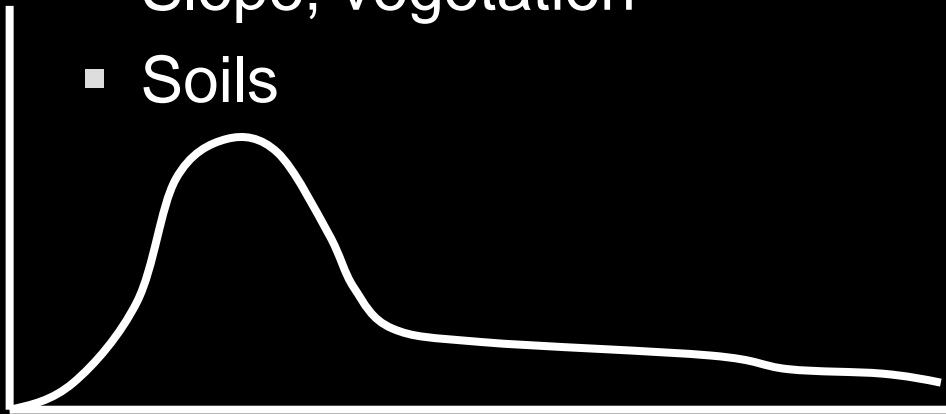
- Adaptive management in design
- Stormwater quality and BMP effectiveness
- Monitoring to support design
- Modeling to support design
 - Computational model
 - Physical model
- Balancing competing interests in BMP evaluations

Adaptive Management in Design



Stormwater Quality-Variability

- Stormwater Quality highly variable
 - Spatial
 - Temporal
- Function of:
 - Land use/imperviousness
 - Slope, vegetation
 - Soils



BMP Efficiency Varies

- RRM, literature review, expert panel assessment
 - Level 1- median removal efficiency
 - Level 2- 3rd quartile (75%) removal efficiency

Practice	Total Nitrogen				Total Phosphorous	
	RRM TNR (%)		Koch et al. TNR (%)		RRM TPR (%)	Weiss et al. TPR (%)
	Q50	Q75	Q50	Q75 ¹	Q50	Average ⁵
ED Pond	10	24	18	- ²	15	25
Wet Pond	30	40	40	65	50	52
Wetland	25	55	61	81	50	42
Swale	25-55 ³	35-74 ³	50	52 ⁴	-	-
Bioretention	-	-	-	-	55	72
Sand Filter	-	-	-	-	60	46
Infiltration	-	-	-	-	63	65 ⁶

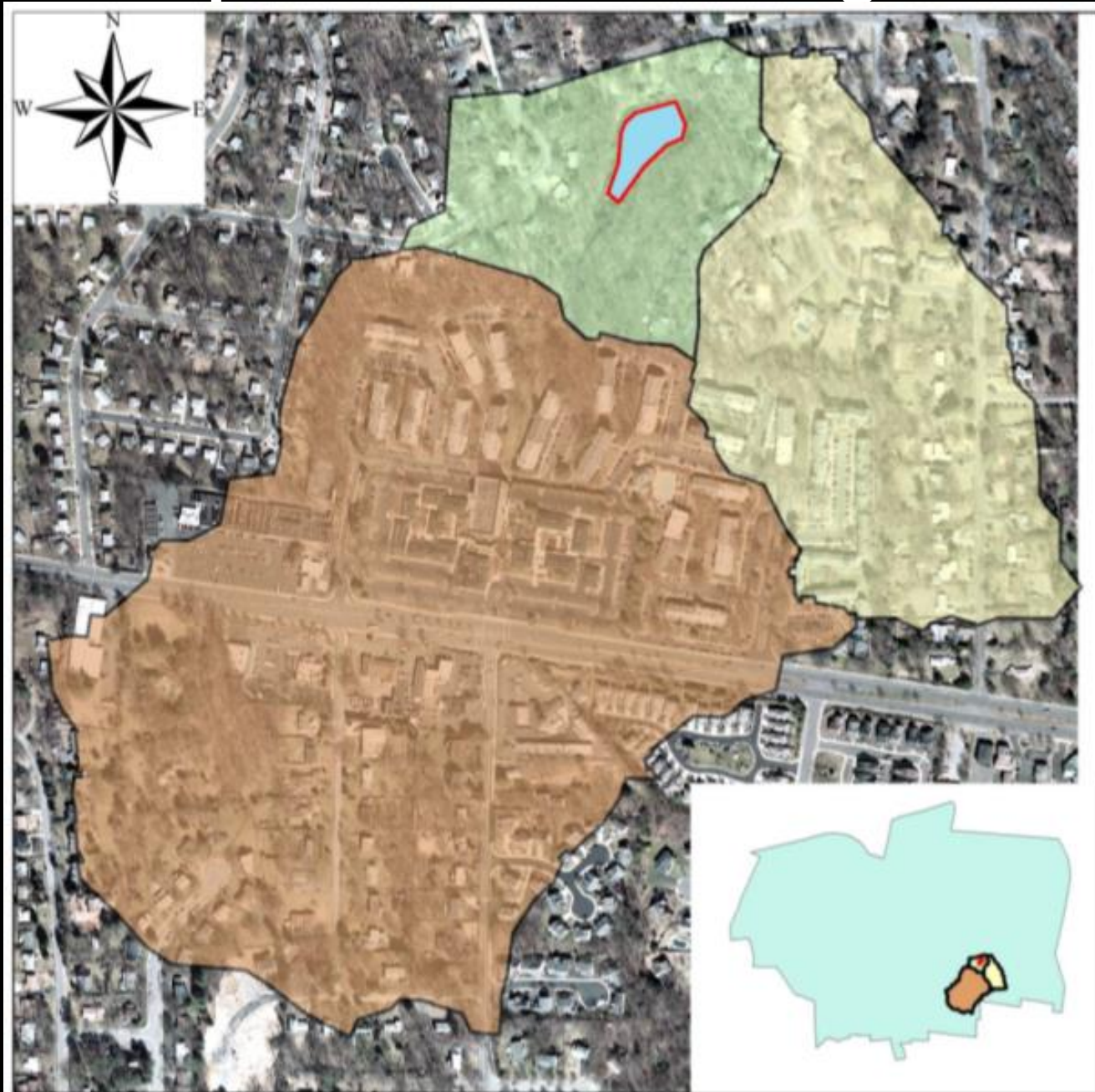
Koch, B. J.; Febria, C. M.; Gevrey, M.; Wainger, L. A.; Palmer, M. A. (2014) Nitrogen Removal by Stormwater Management Structures: A Data Synthesis. *J. Am. Water Resour. As.*, 50, 1594-1607.

Weiss, P.T., Gulliver, J.S., & Erickson, A.J. (2007). Cost and Pollutant Removal of Storm-Water Treatment Practices. *Journal of Water Resources Planning and Management*, 133(3), 218-229. doi: 10.1061/(ASCE)0733-9496(2007)133:3(218)

BMP Monitoring and Assessment

- Hydraulic Monitoring (mass-in, mass-out)
- Paired watershed monitoring
 - Spatial
 - Temporal
- Models
 - Computational
 - Physical

Computational Modeling for BMP Design



Legend

-  Ashby Pond
-  East Basin
-  West Basin
-  Park Area
-  Fairfax City

SWMM Model

The screenshot displays the SWMM 5 software interface. The main window shows a map of a study area with a hatched catchment boundary and a network of links and nodes. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Project, Report, Tools, Window, Help), a toolbar, and a left-hand pane with a tree view of project data. The tree view is organized into several categories:

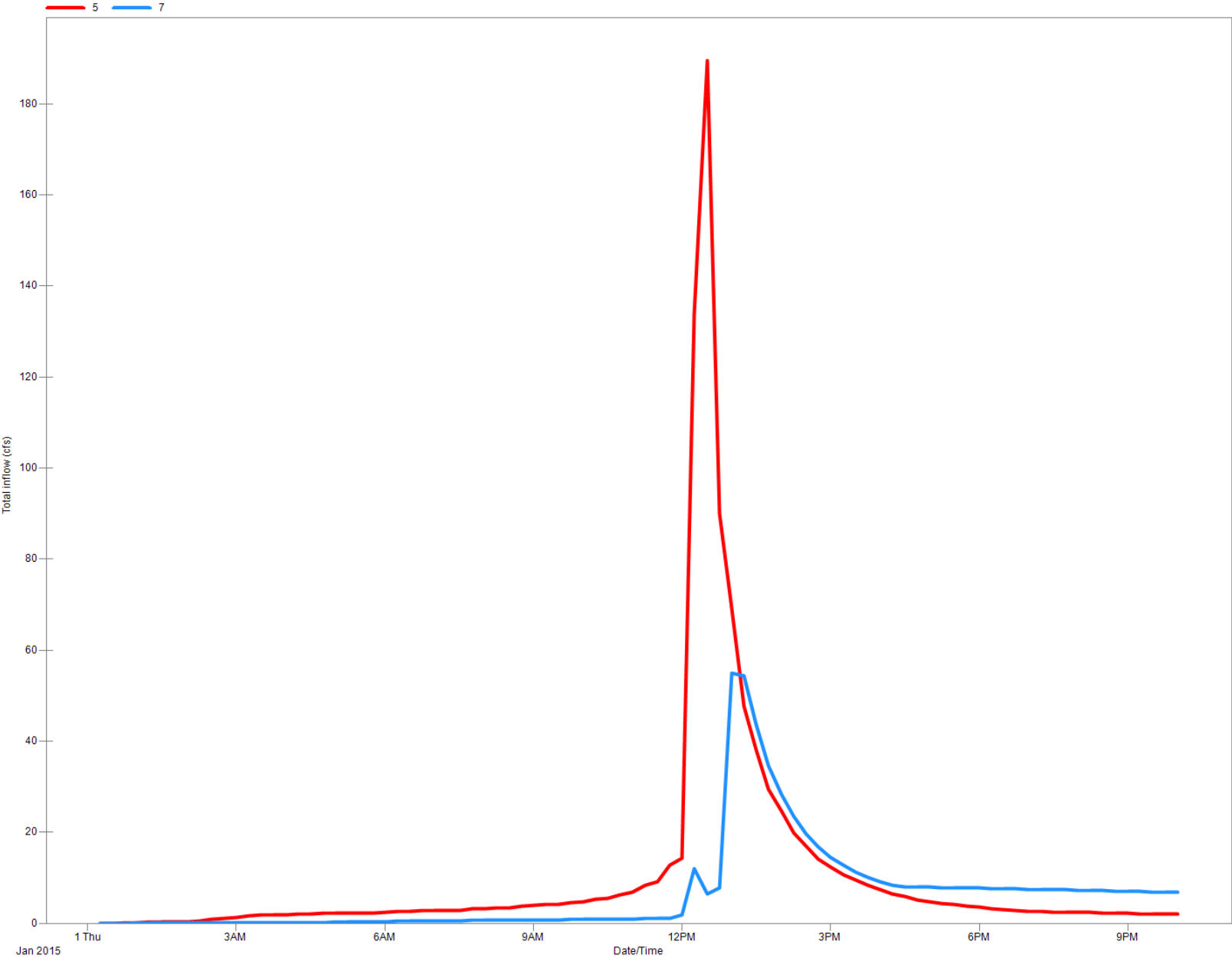
- Title/Notes
- Options
- Climatology
- Hydrology
 - Rain Gages
 - Subcatchments
 - Aquifers
 - Snow Packs
 - Unit Hydrograph
 - LID Controls
- Hydraulics
 - Nodes
 - Junctions
 - Outfalls
 - Dividers
 - Storage Un
 - Links
 - Transects
 - Controls
- Quality
- Curves
- Time Series

Below the tree view, there are icons for adding (+), deleting (-), and editing (pencil) elements, as well as zoom in and zoom out arrows. The 'Outfalls' section is currently selected, showing a list with the number '4' highlighted. The main map area shows a hatched catchment boundary and a network of links and nodes. A status bar at the bottom of the map area displays '01/01/1994 00:15:00'. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock displaying '6:10 PM 4/11/2012'.

Auto-Length: Off Offsets: Depth Flow Units: CFS Zoom Level: 100% X,Y: 873.494, 9924.699



Model/Design Objective: Storage (2-yr)



Physical Models/Mesocosms

- Applied in bioretention, floating wetlands
- Advantage: replication, controlled conditions



Balancing Competing Interests

- Balancing:
 - Science
 - Water quality/regulation
 - ROI
- Risk has to be managed, cannot be avoided

