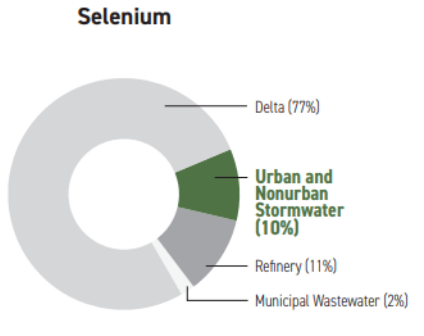
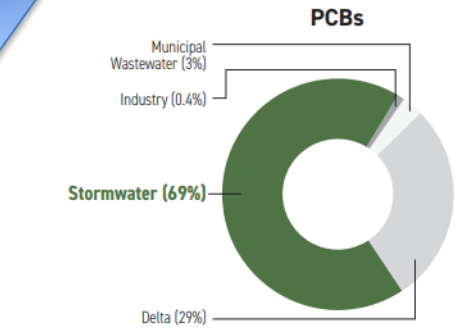
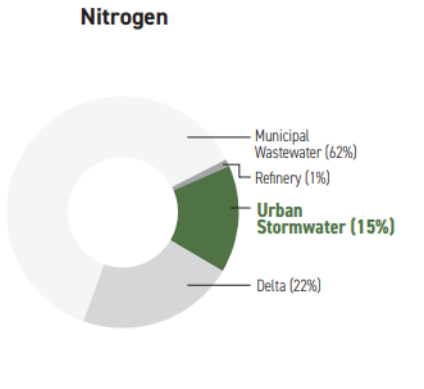
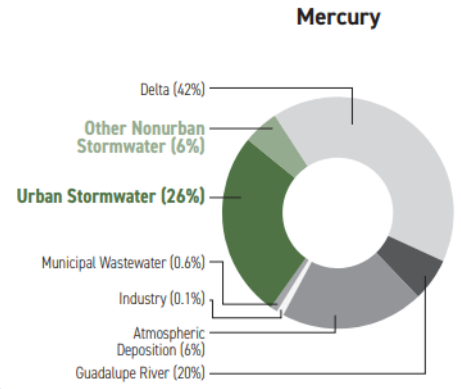
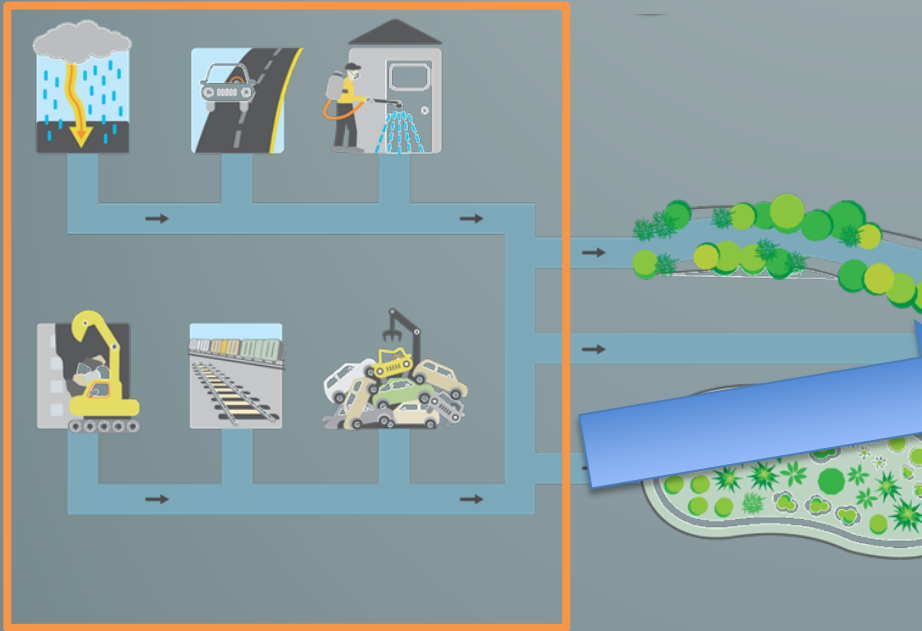




2020 BAY RMP ANNUAL MEETING

**Update on Modeling to Estimate Stormwater
Contaminant Loads**

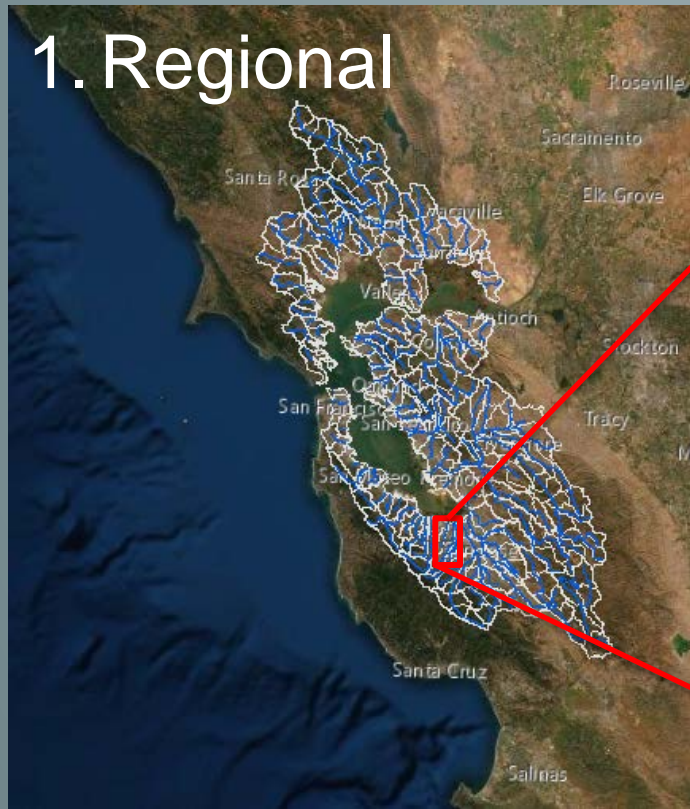
Tan Zi



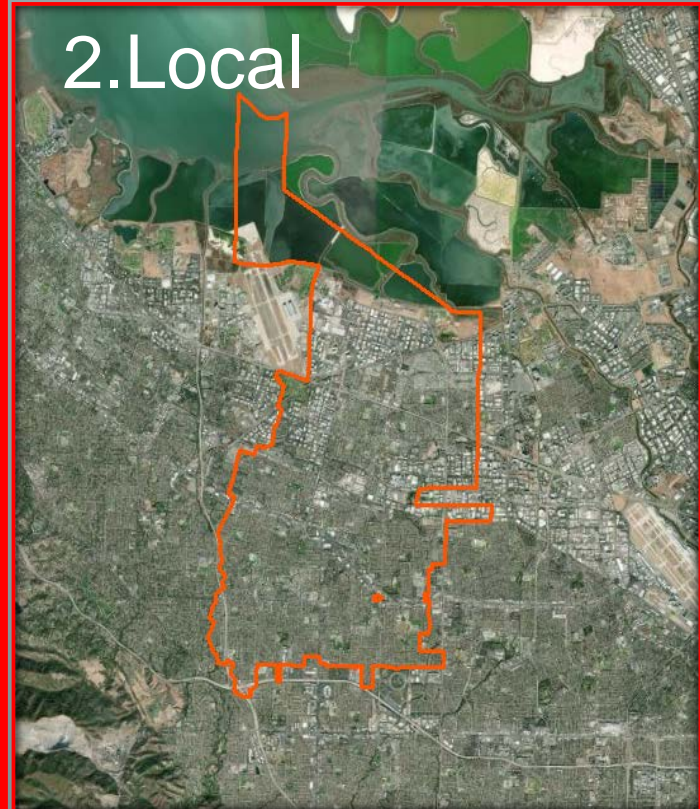
Stormwater contaminant loads

Modeling stormwater loading at different scales

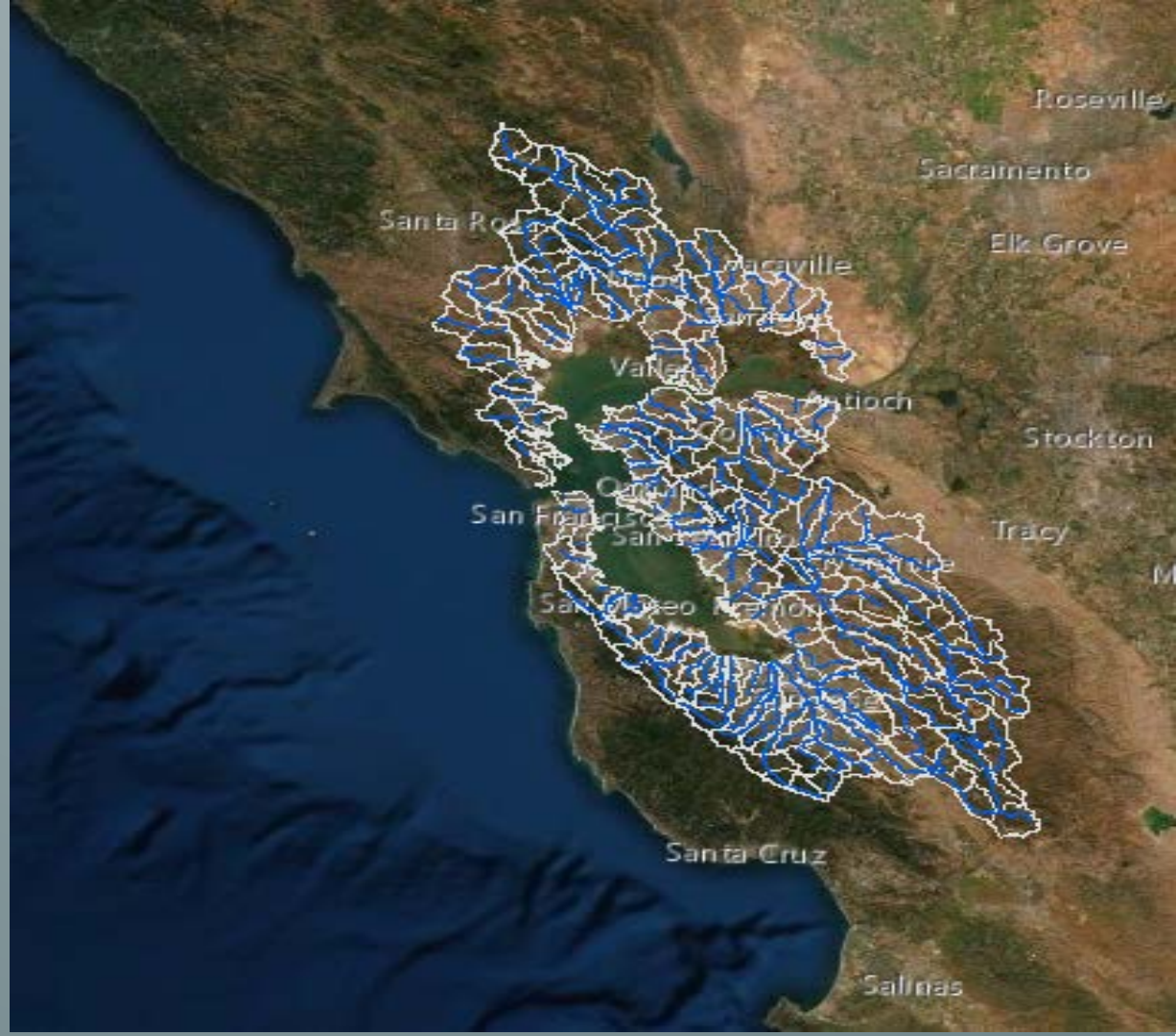
1. Regional

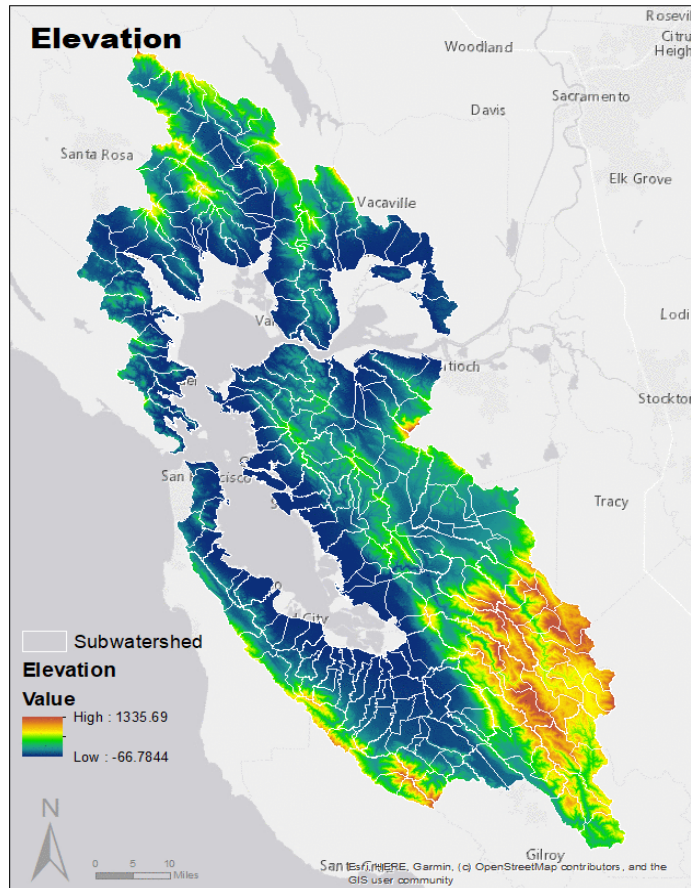


2. Local



1. Regional





Artificial controls

Anderson Dam Spillway FEB-2017



Photo By [QUEENIE WONG](#) | qwong@bayareanewsgroup.com and [JASON GREEN](#) | jason.green@bayareanewsgroup.com | Bay Area News Group



Photo by Len Ramirez
<https://www.sfgate.com/bayarea/article/Anderson-Reservoir-Dam-spilling-waterfall-spillway-10947314.php>

A dynamic watershed model

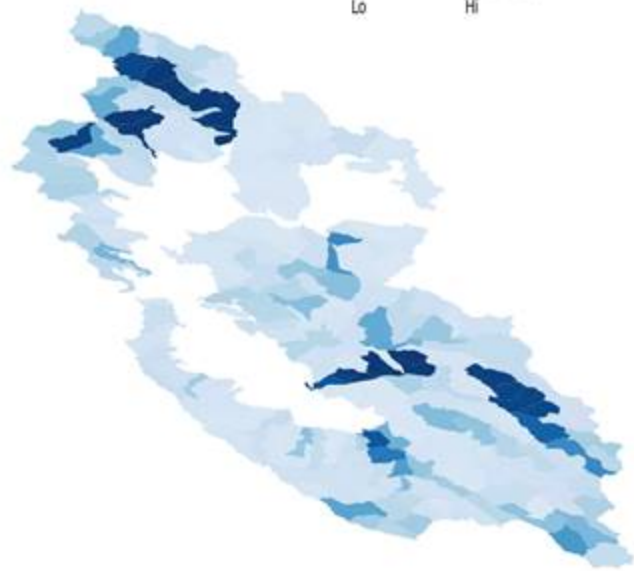


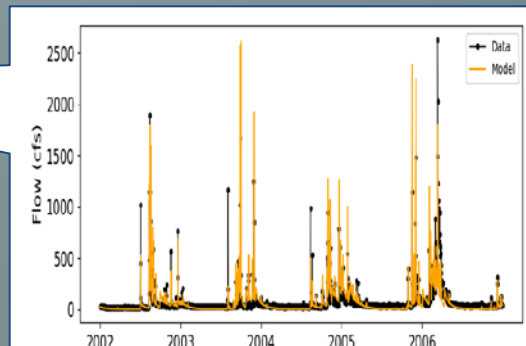
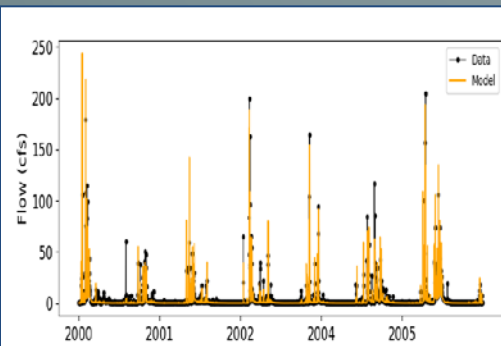
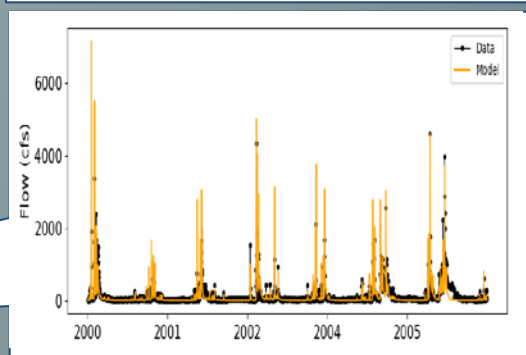
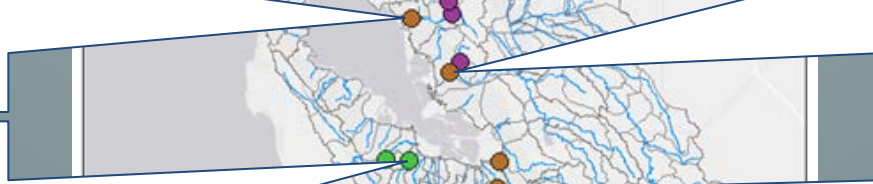
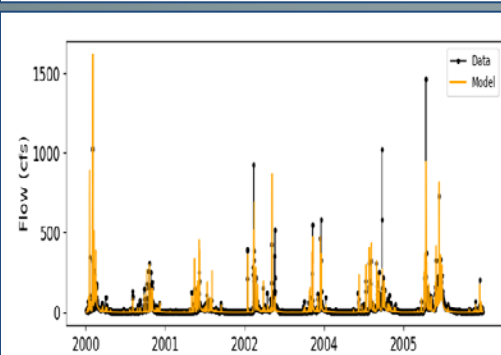
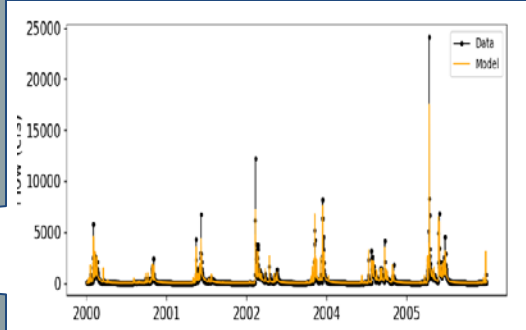
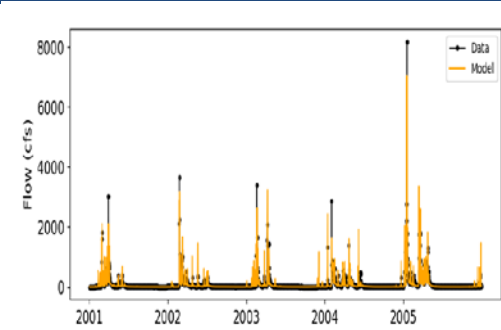
A dynamic watershed model



Stormwater Flow at Bay Watersheds

2001-12-22





Poll

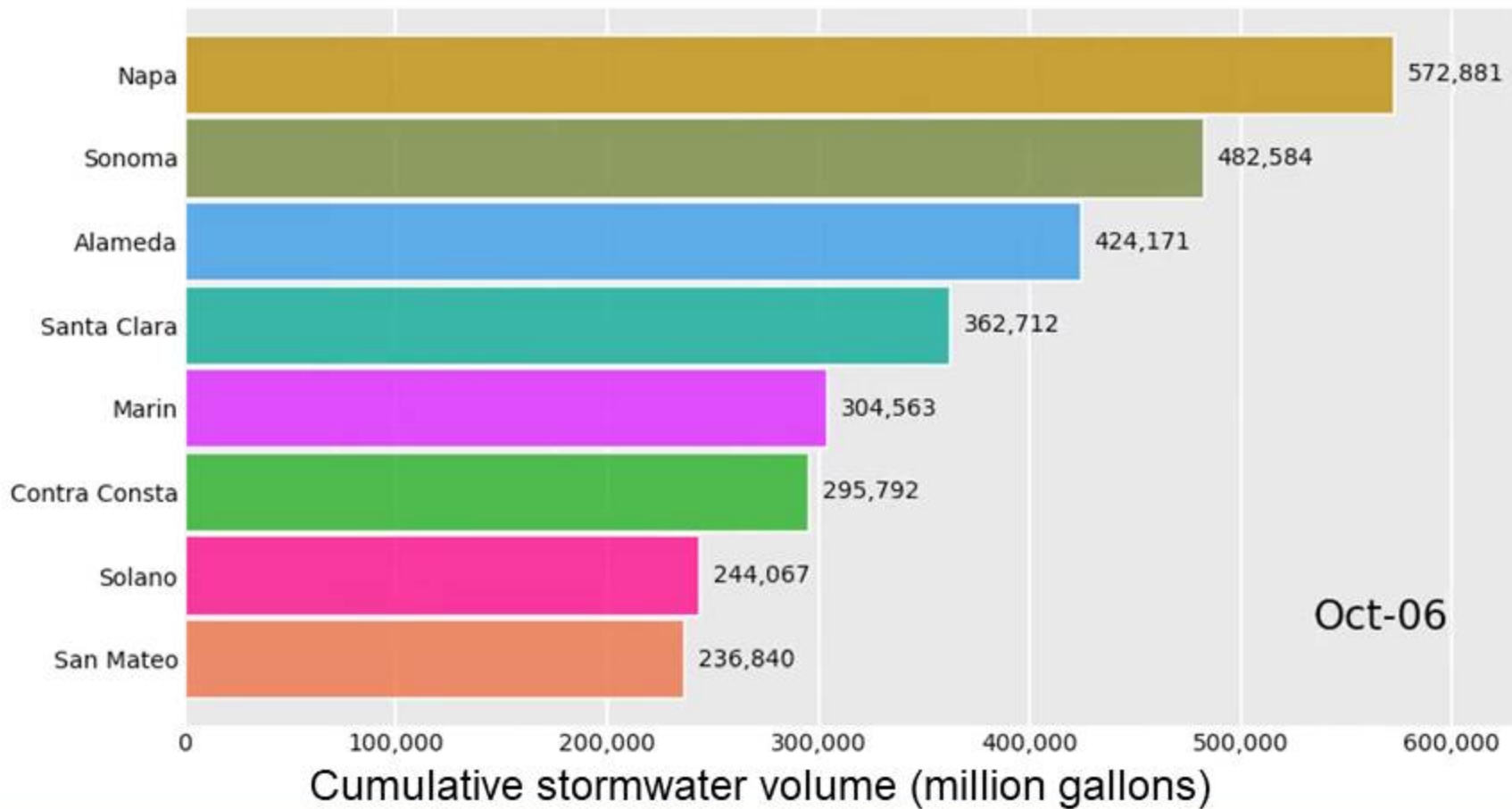
Which Bay-adjacent county has the most stormwater flow into the Bay (2000-2006)?



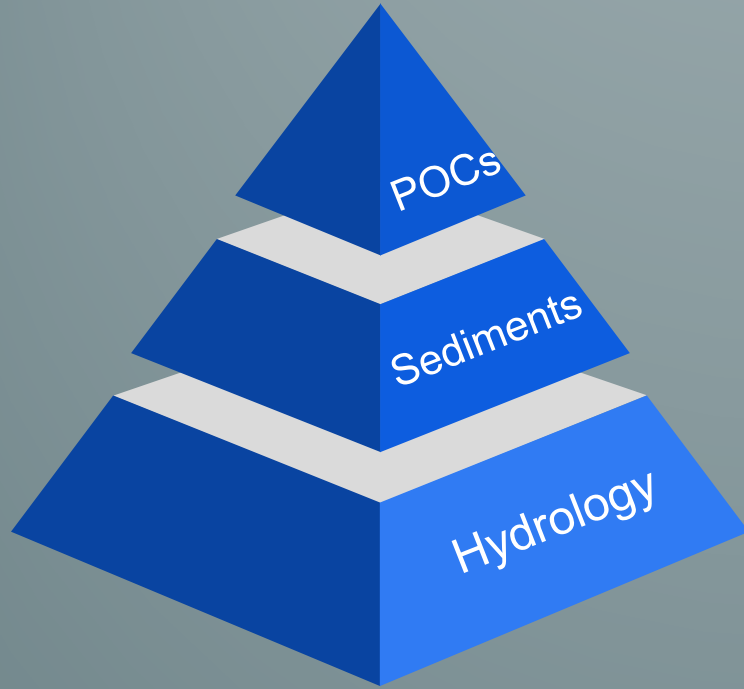
Answer



Answer



The next year or two



TMDL support
Emerging contaminants support

Year 2021

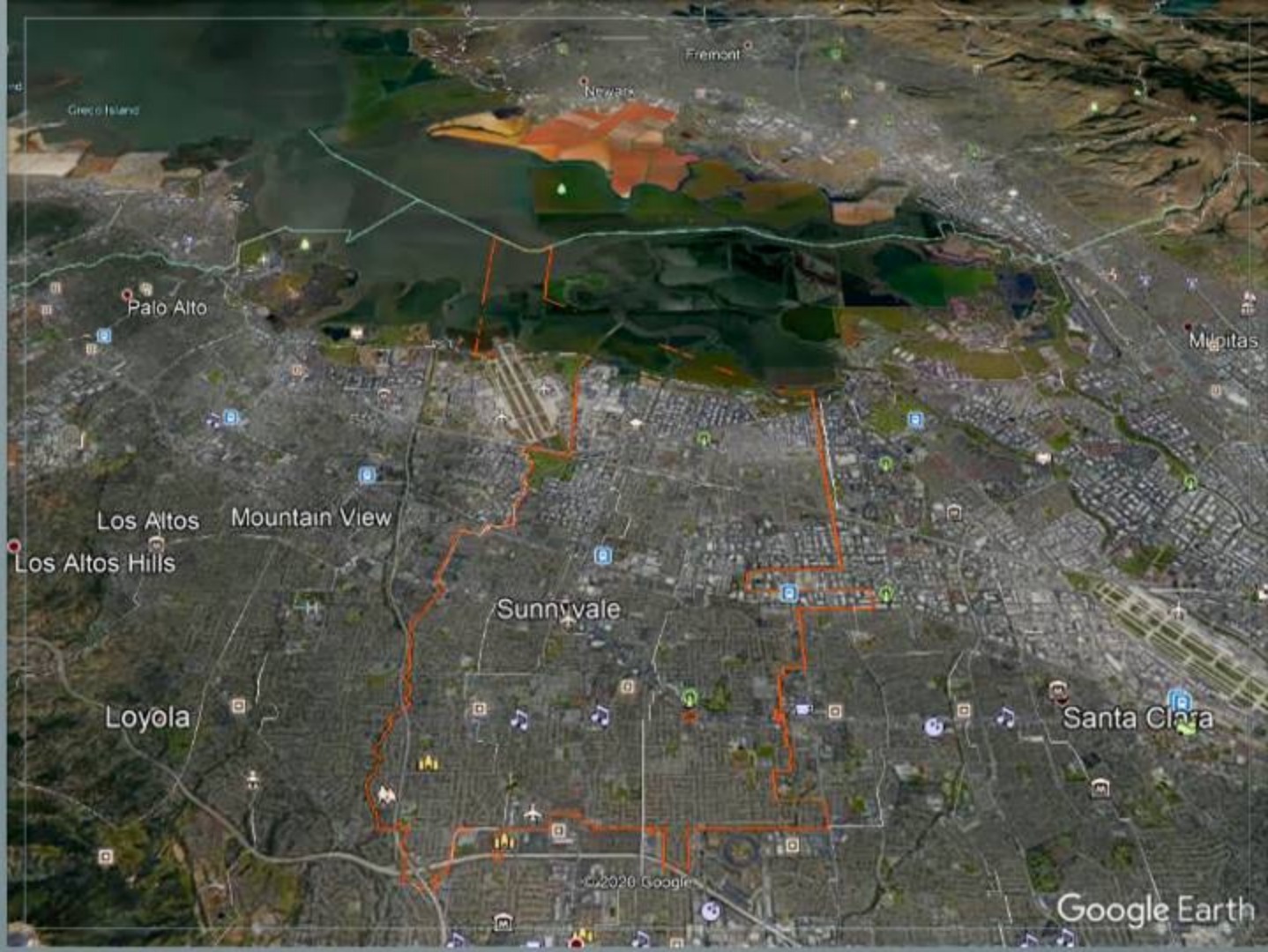
Year 2020

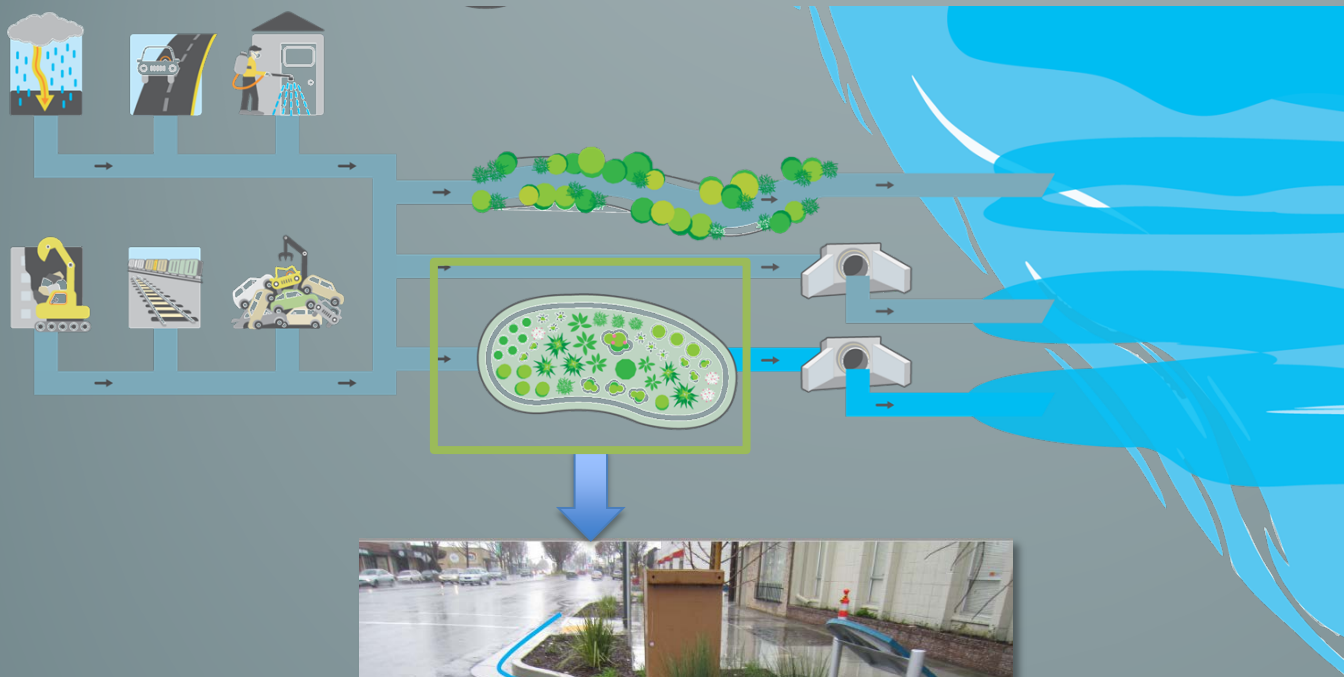


2. Local



2. Local





Green Stormwater
Infrastructure

Trees vs GSIs

Trees

- Less efficient in stormwater treatment
- Cheap
- Provide other benefits (biodiversity, heat, human health, etc.)

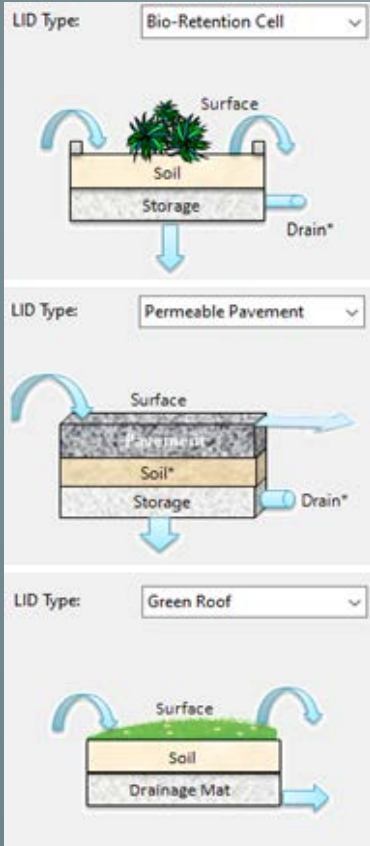
vs

GSIs

- Efficient in stormwater treatment
- Costly
- Provide water quality benefits



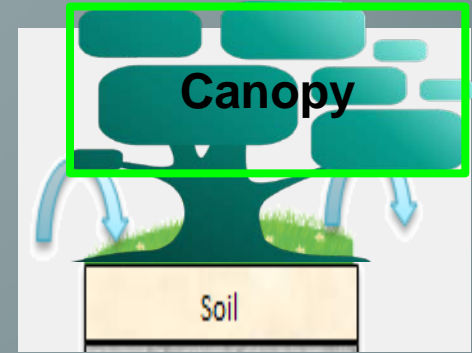
How to model GSIs? What about trees?



Bio-Retention =
Surface + Soil + Storage + Drain(*)

Permeable Pavement =
Surface + Pavement + Soil + Storage + Drain(*)

Green Roof =
Surface + Soil + Drainage Mat



Trees?

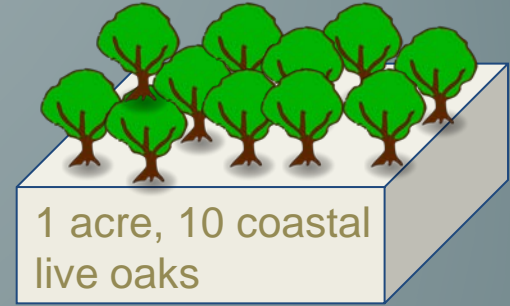
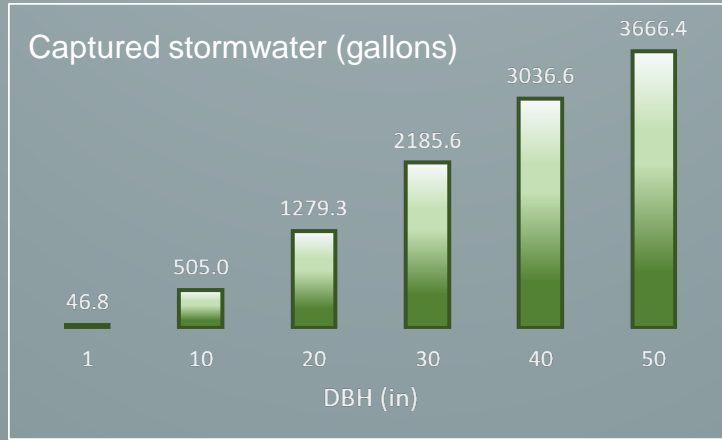
Trees =
Canopy + Soil

EPA SWMM + iTree

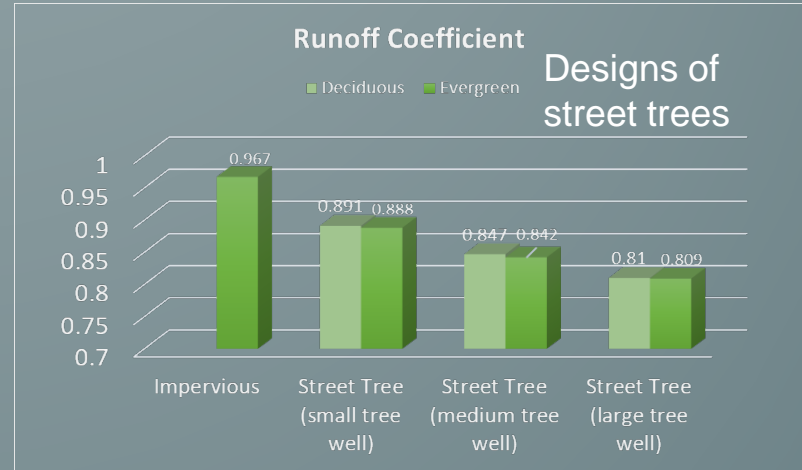
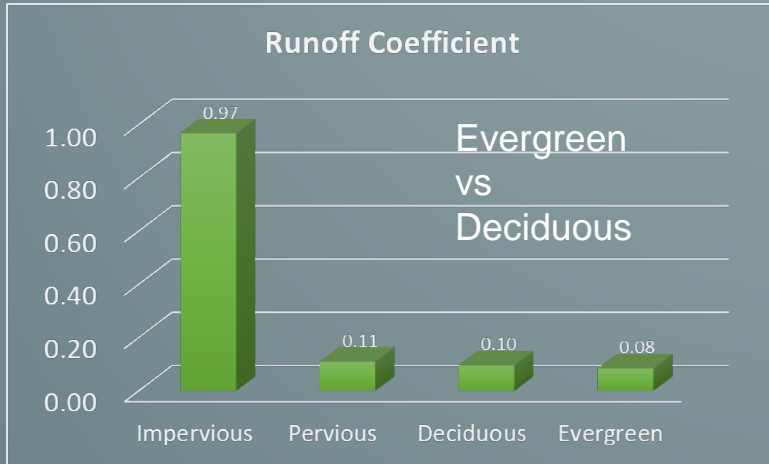
Varied Trees



DBH = 1 inch
Canopy coverage 1%

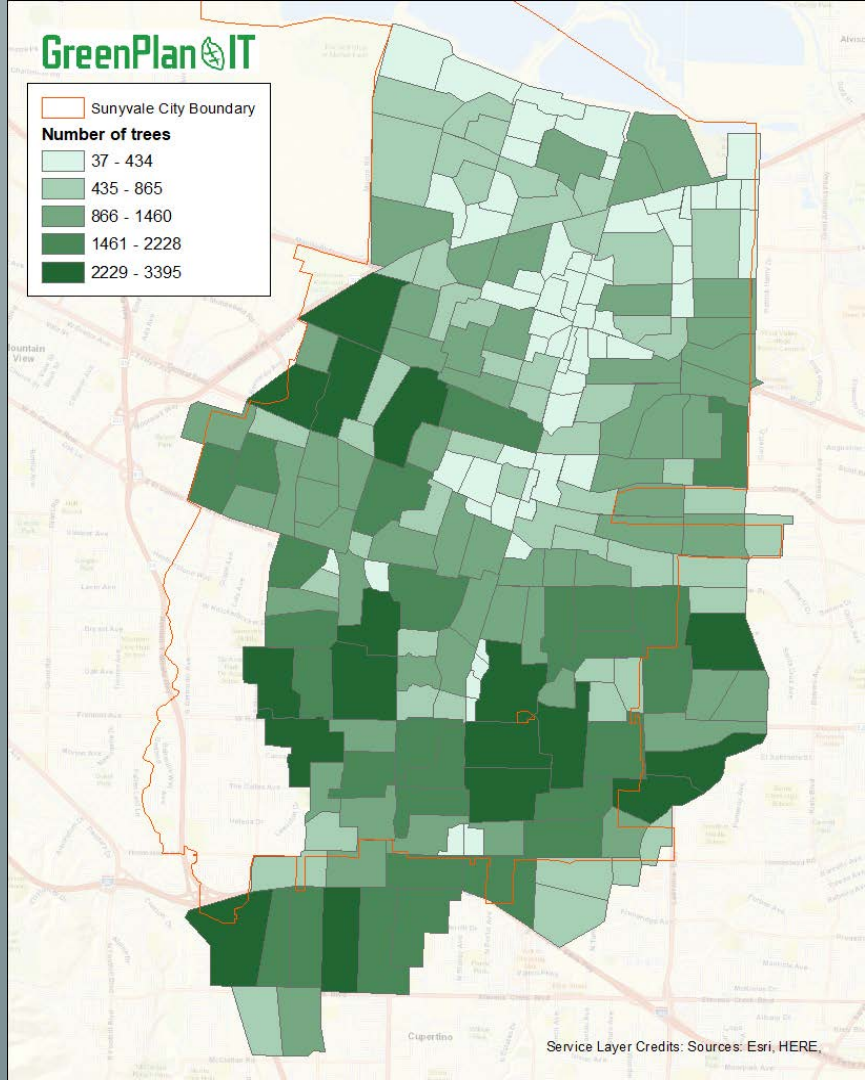


DBH = 50 inch
Canopy coverage 75%



To a larger scale: City of Sunnyvale (WY2002)

- Scale up (individual tree -> city):
 - Average size tree
 - Number of street tree/park tree per subwatershed
- Runoff reduction:
 - Reduced more than 18,000 gallons runoff per acre
 - ~10% of the total runoff





GIS SITE
LOCATOR TOOL

MODELING TOOL
(Hydrology, water
quality and LID
simulation)

OPPORTUNITY
MAP

OPTIMIZATION
TOOL

OPTIMAL LID
SCENARIOS

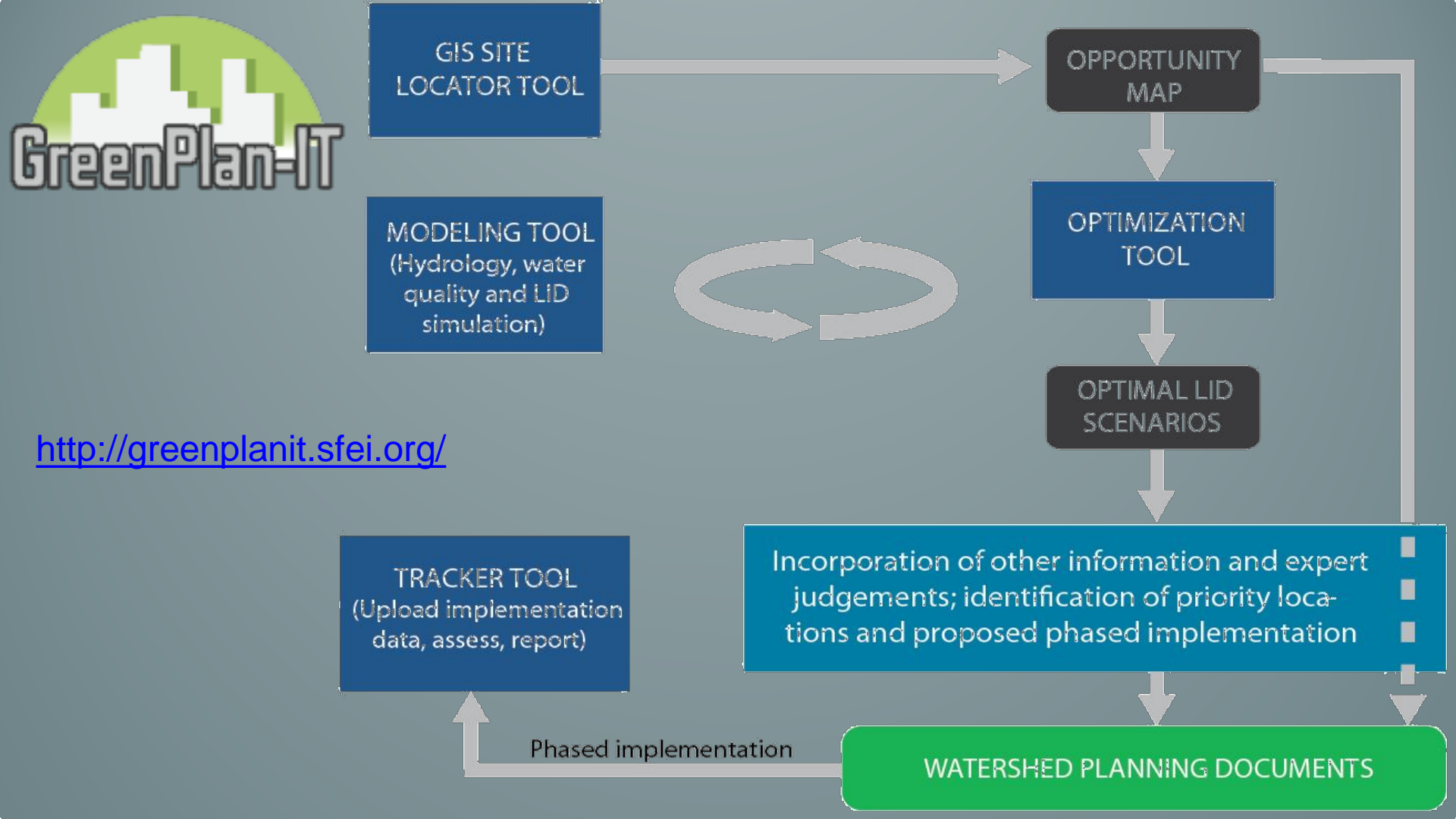
TRACKER TOOL
(Upload implementation
data, assess, report)

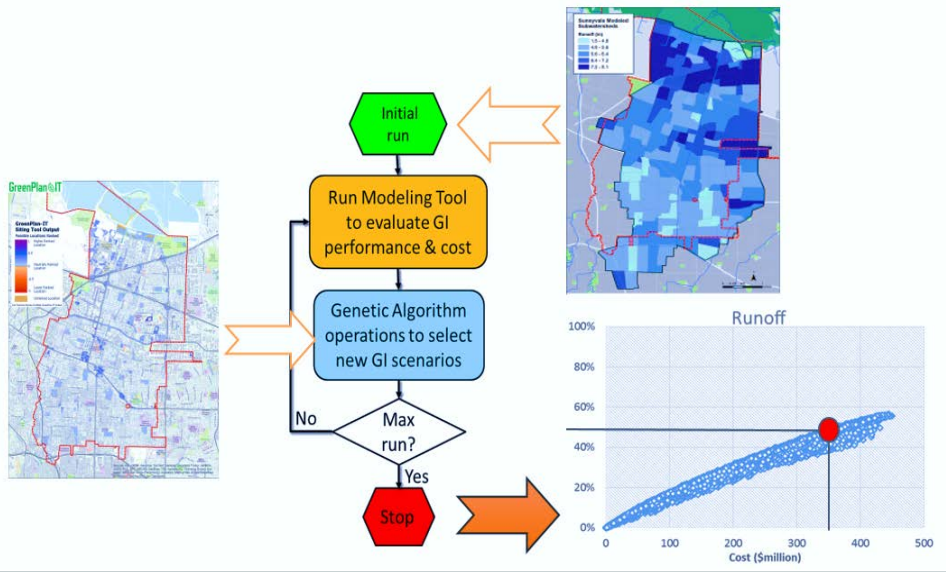
Incorporation of other information and expert
judgements; identification of priority loca-
tions and proposed phased implementation

WATERSHED PLANNING DOCUMENTS

<http://greenplanit.sfei.org/>

Phased implementation





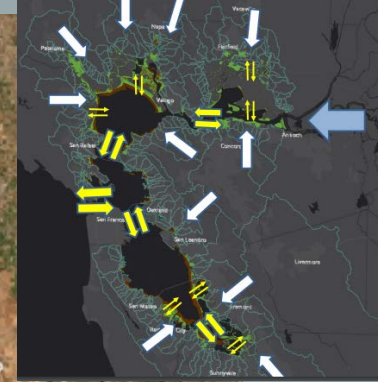
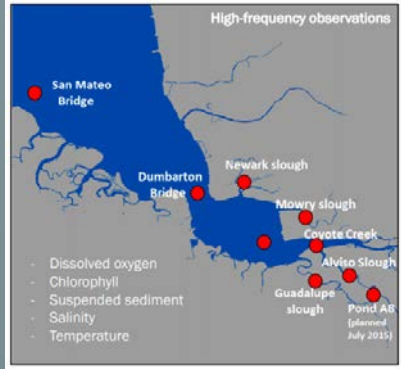
Urban Greening Efforts

Stormwater management

Urban biodiversity



3. Future



CECss

Stormwater
Monitoring
Program



Dynamic
Models



Conceptual
Models





Thank you!
Questions?