

OPTimizing Stormwater Storage

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Why do we manage Stormwater?

“Humans began measurably and negatively impacting water quality in the Chesapeake Bay in the **first half of the 19th century...**”

– [The University of Alabama](#)

“**Stormwater runoff is the fastest growing source of pollution**

to the Chesapeake Bay. According to the Chesapeake Bay Program’s Watershed Model, stormwater contributes

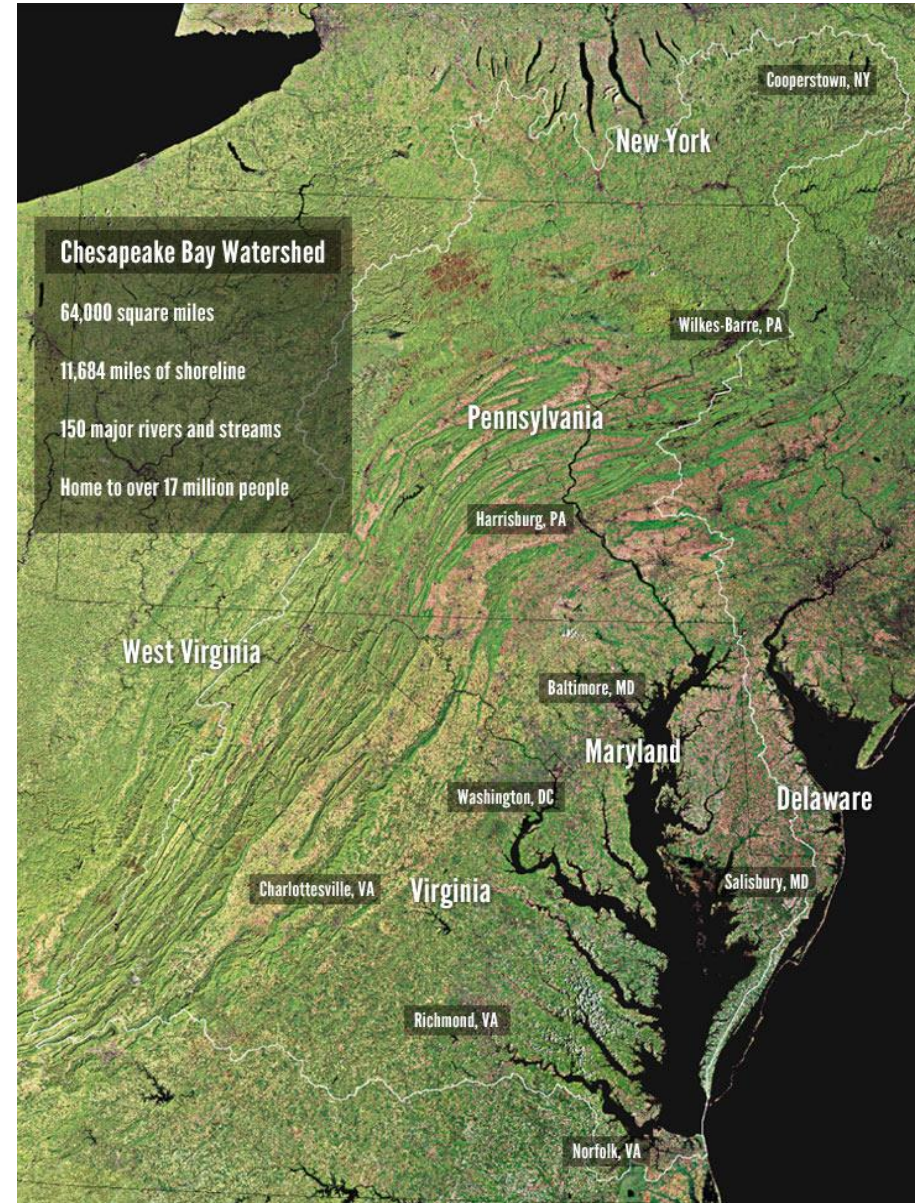
16 percent of nitrogen loads,

16 percent of phosphorous loads and

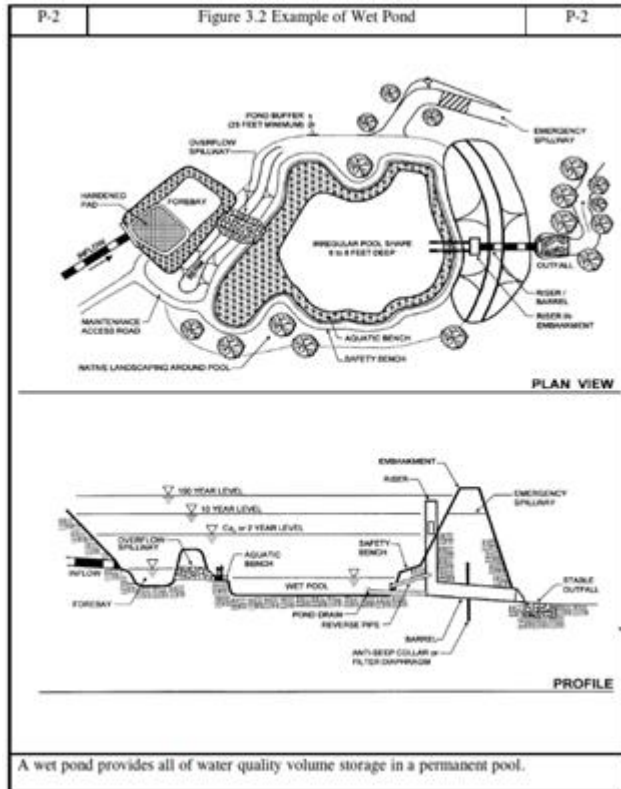
25 percent of sediment loads

to the Bay.”

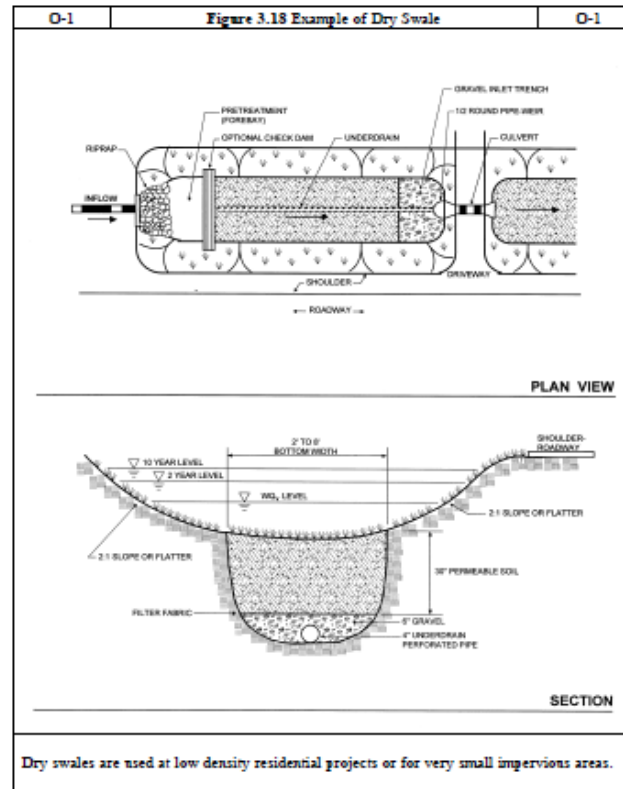
– Chesapeake Bay Program



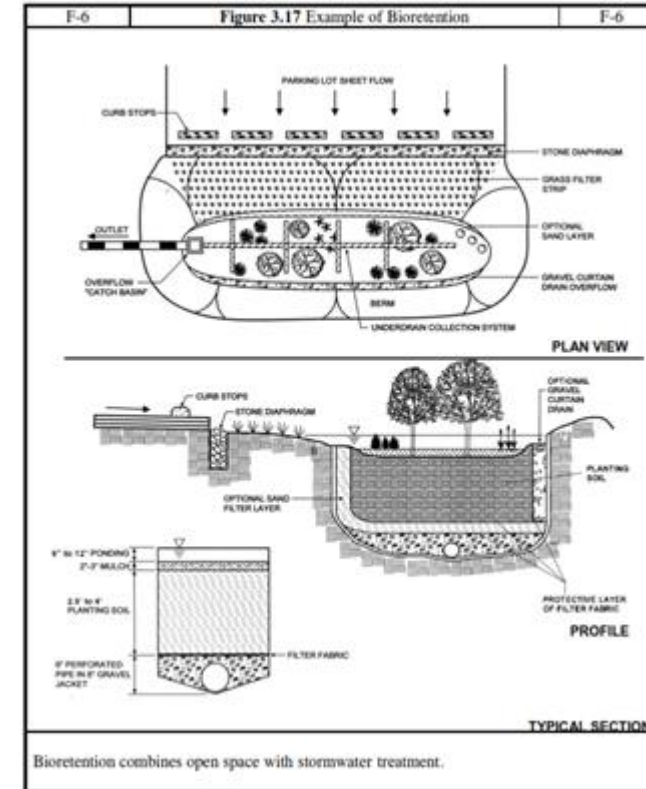
Traditional Stormwater Control Measures



Wet Pond



Swale



Bioretention

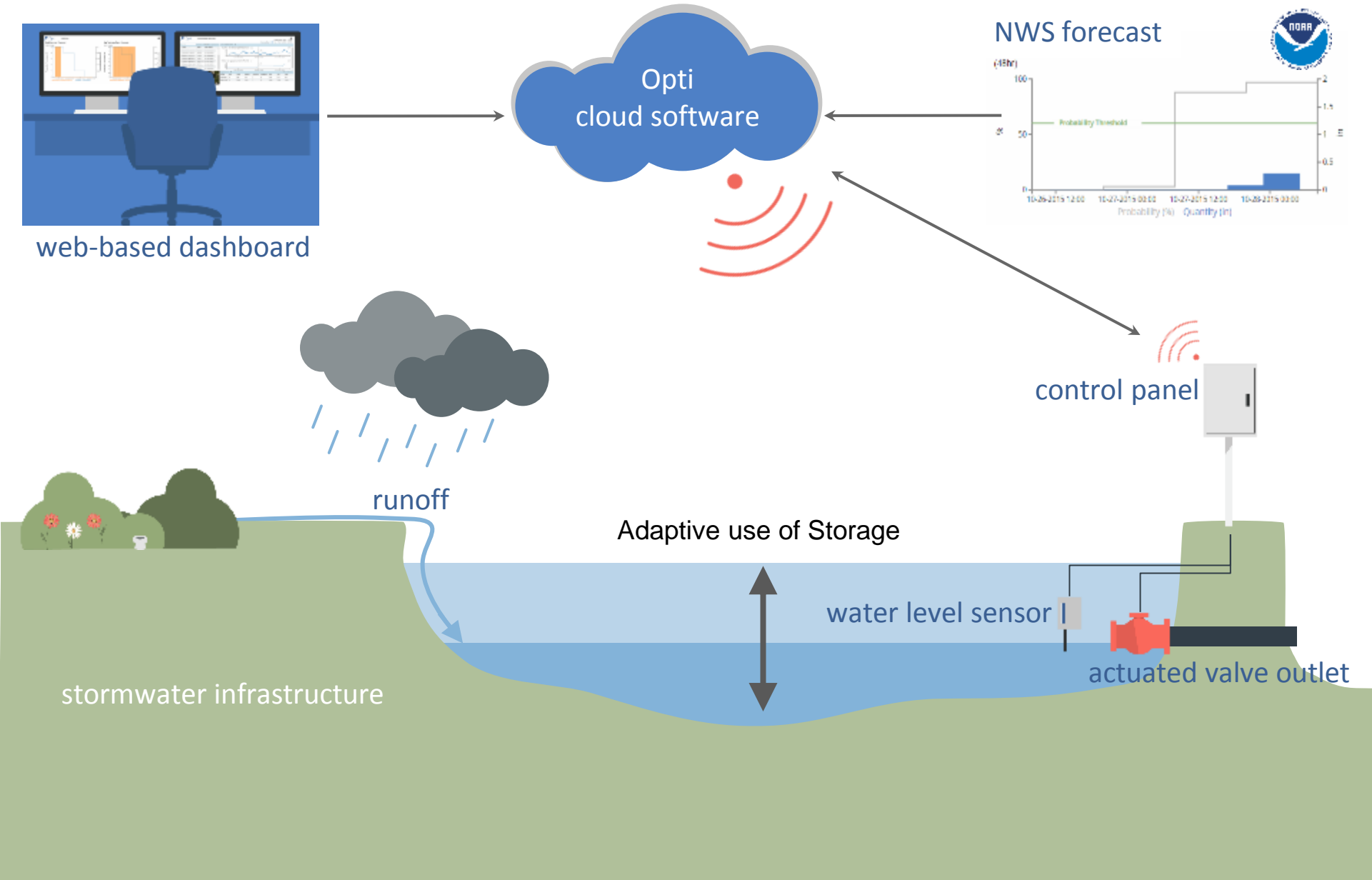
Best Management Practices... of the Past



Best Management Practices... of the Future

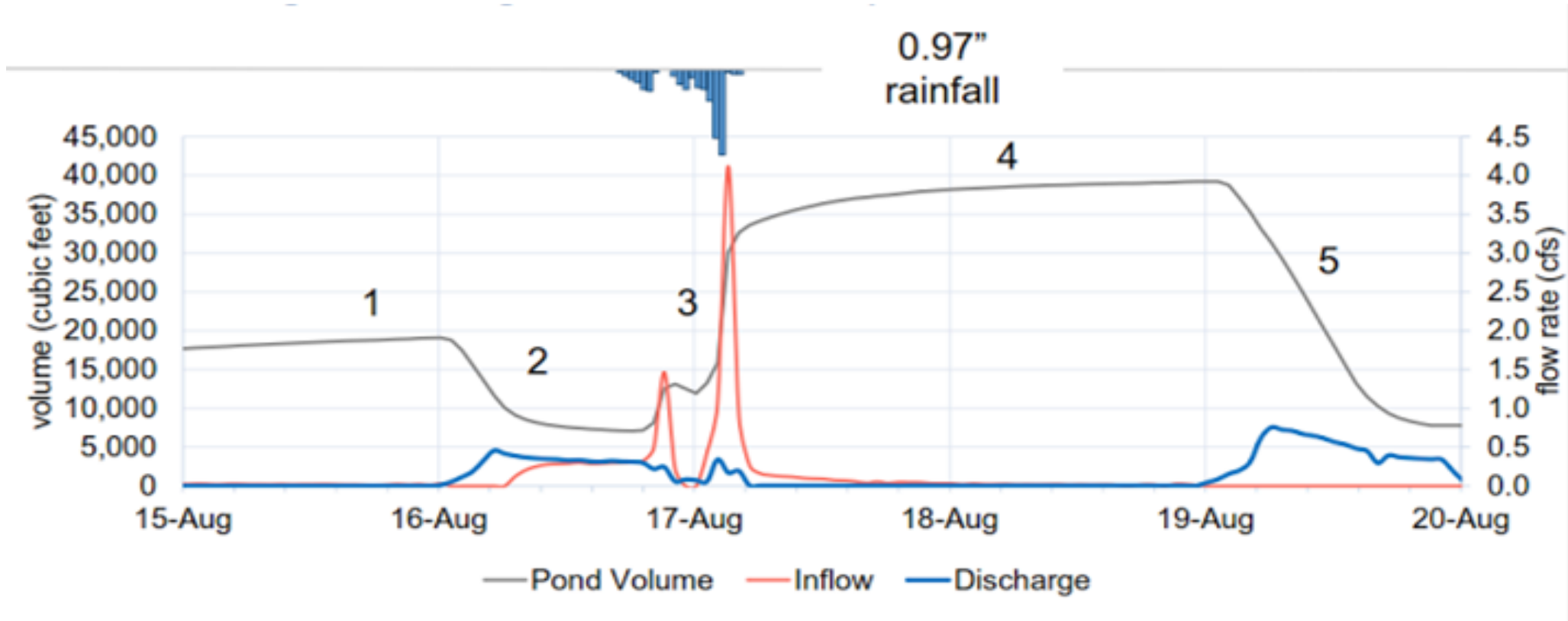


Continuous Monitoring and Adaptive Control (CMAC)

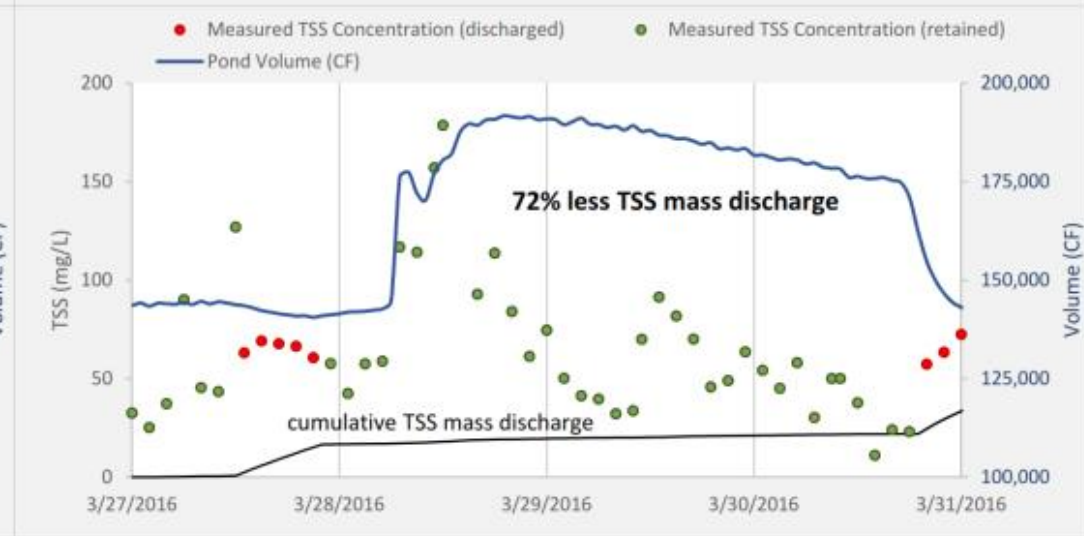
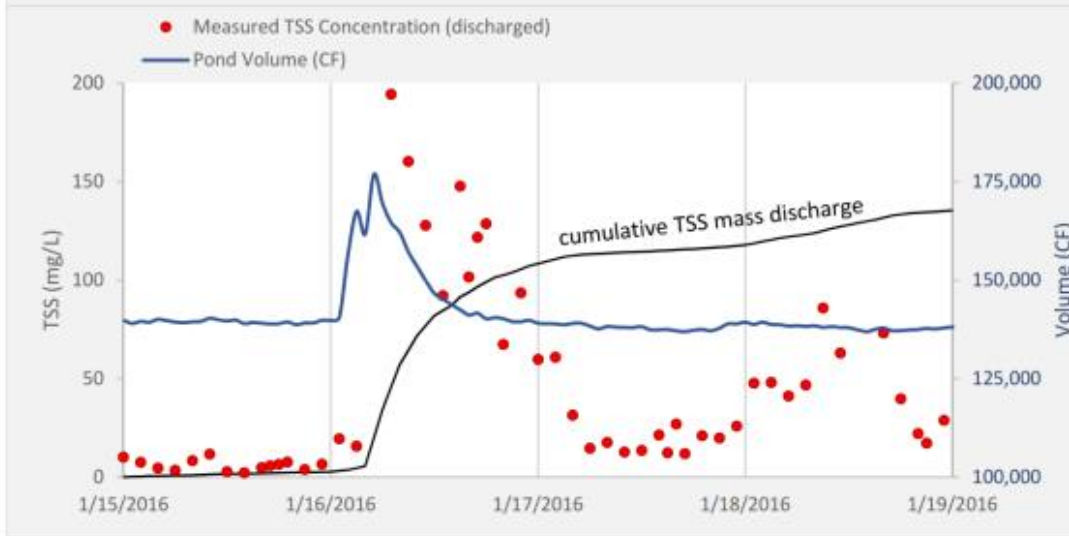
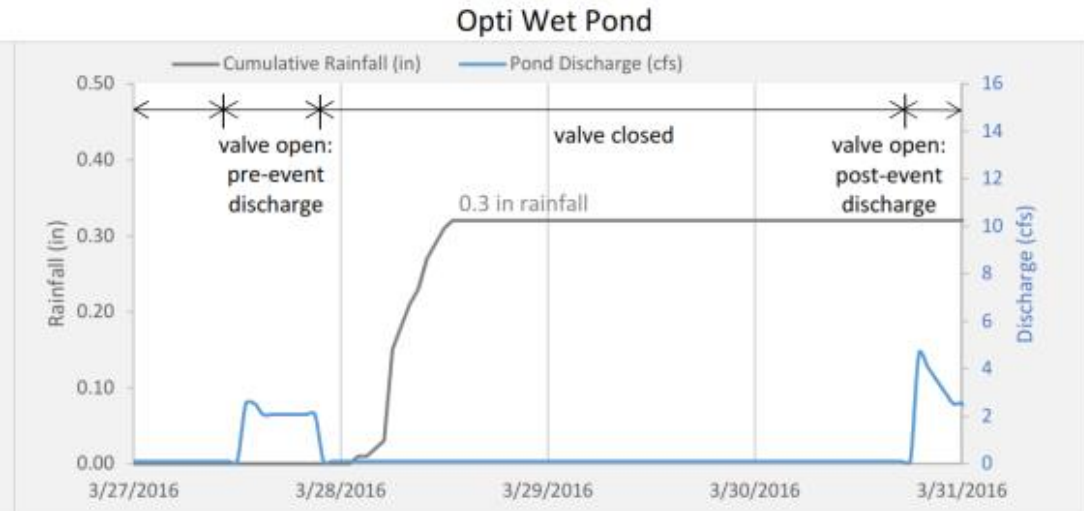
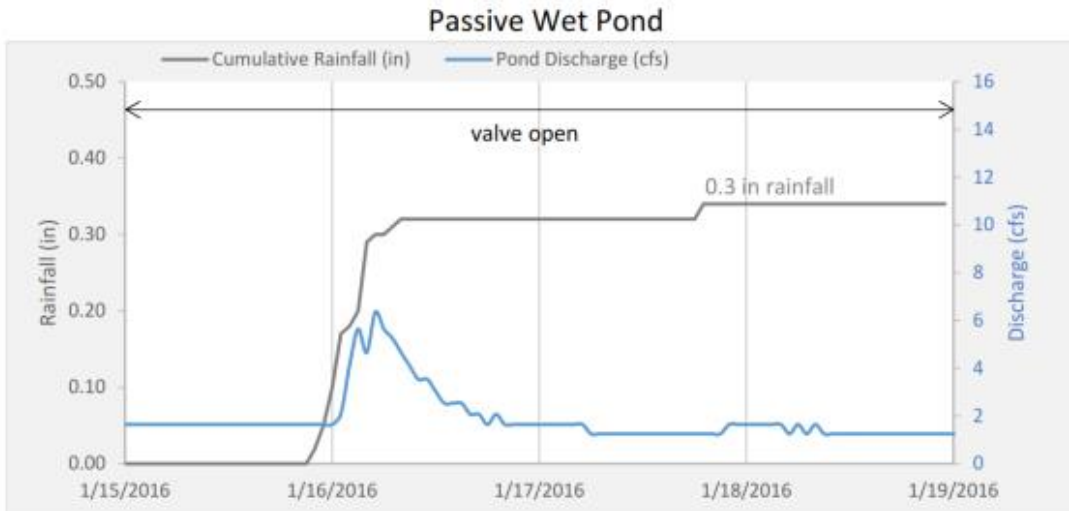


How CMAC Works

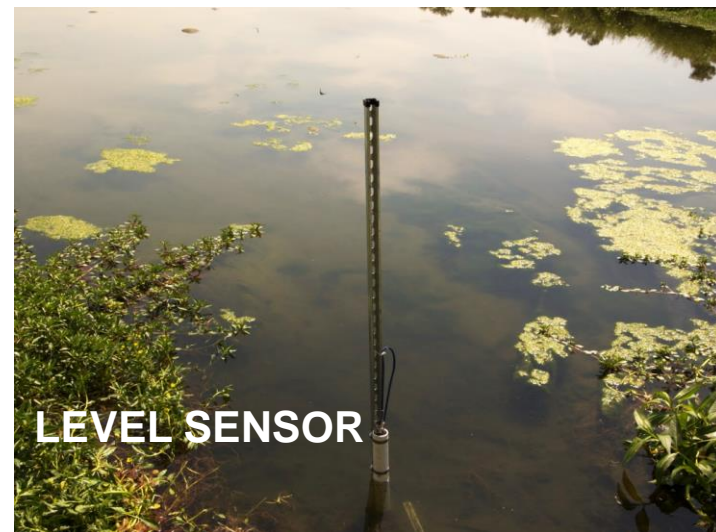
1. Read forecast
2. Prepare for incoming runoff
3. Manage discharge during wet weather
4. Meet retention goals
5. Manage discharge to return to dry weather level



Passive vs Active Control



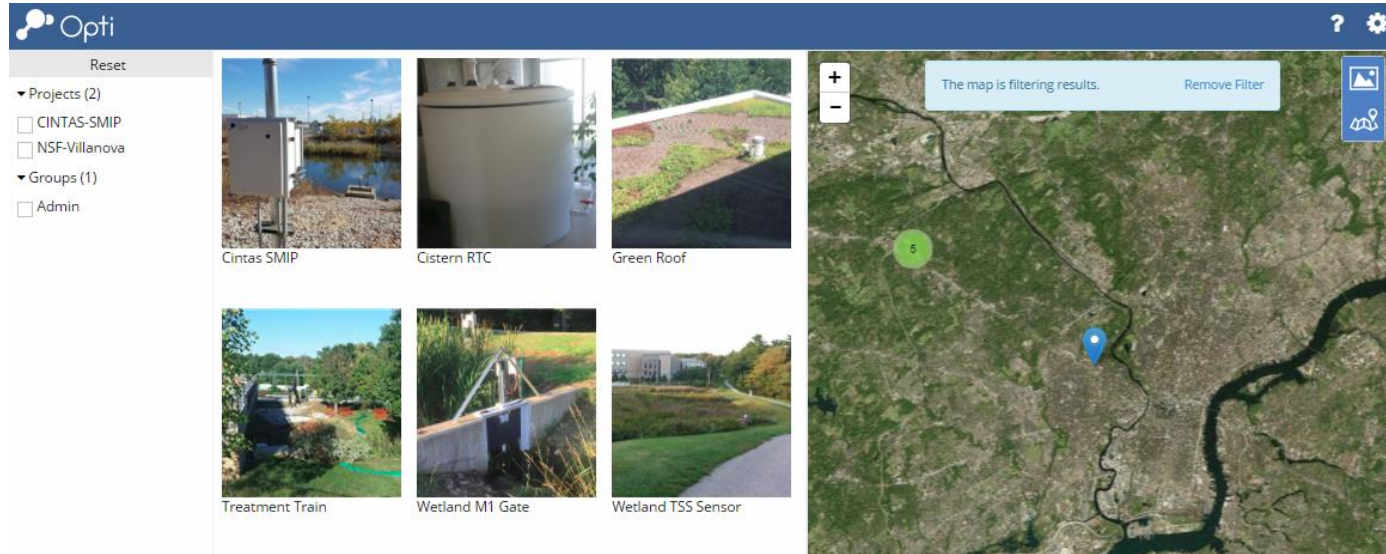
Retrofit Hardware Components



The Web Dashboard Provides Visibility and Control



Software Control Parameters



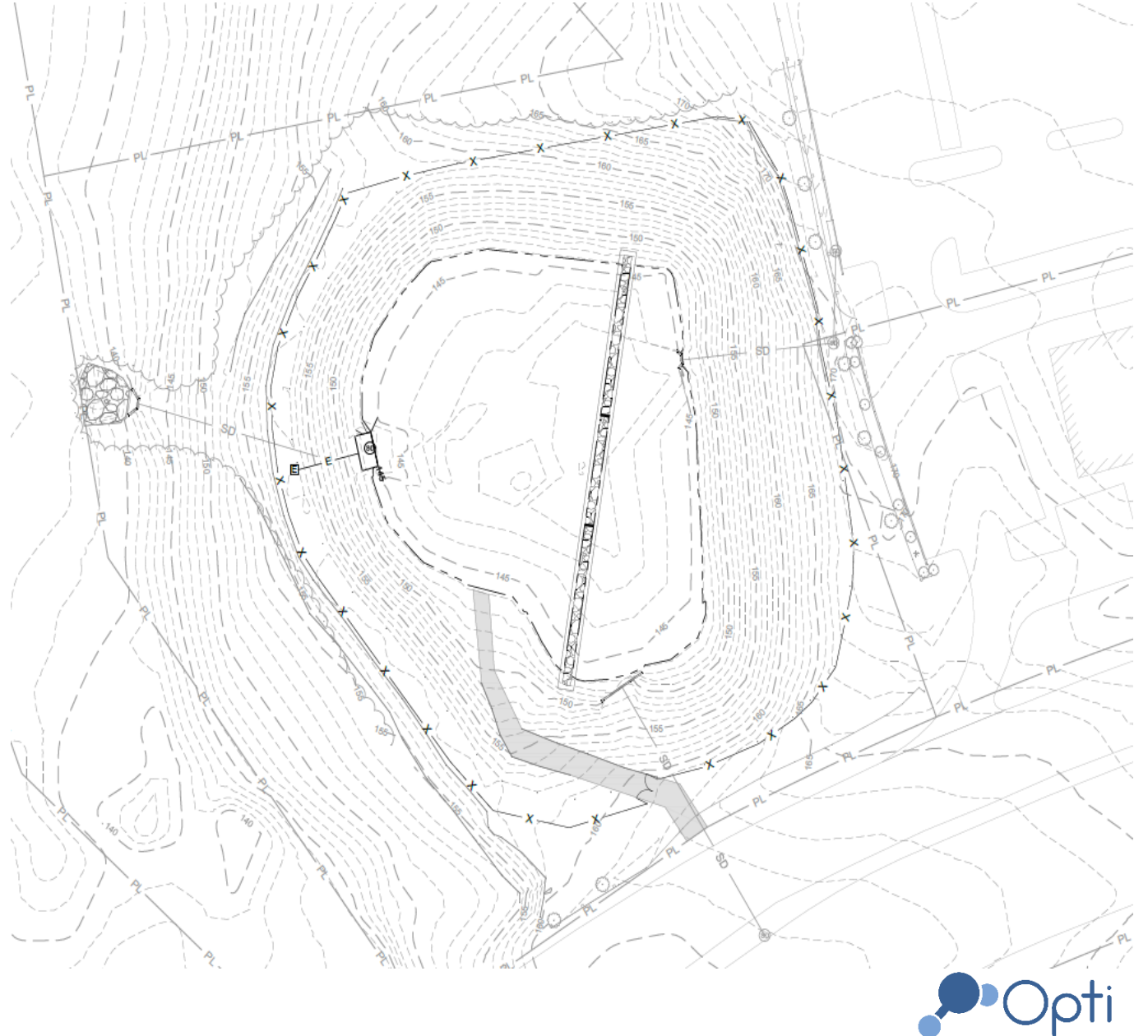
Software is configured based on watershed characteristics and stakeholder goals

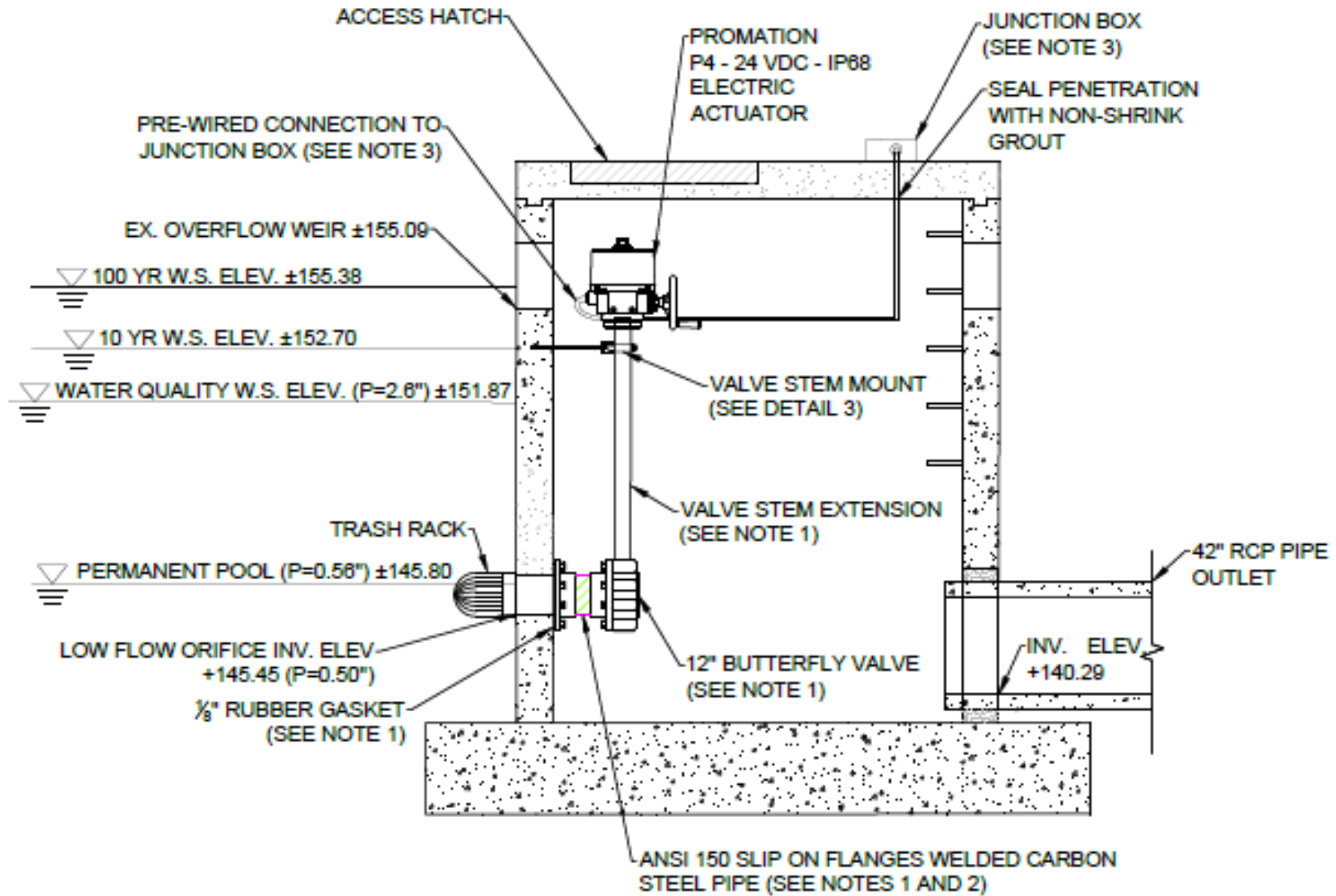
Control Parameters				
Forecast Duration		hours		<i>how far into the future to look at the weather forecast</i>
Forecast Buffer (after storm events)		hours		<i>how long after the forecast shows no precipitation, to wait before believing it is dry weather</i>
Maximum Wet Weather Target Water Level		feet		<i>OptiNimbus will modulate flow to avoid allowing water to rise above this level</i>
Maximum Allowable Flow Rate Through Valve		cfs		<i>the estimated flow rate through the valve at the maximum valve % open and maximum wet weather target water level</i>
Post-Storm Retention Time		hours		<i>how long to wait after wet weather ends to start release stored runoff</i>
Post-Retention Drawdown Period		hours		<i>after the retention time, how long to spend draining the pond</i>
Maximum Post-Retention Drawdown Flow Rate		cfs		<i>the highest target flow rate during the drawdown period, assuming the pond is full</i>



Wet Pond Enhancement

- Drainage Area – 33 acres
 - Impervious Area – 27 acres
- Existing Credits Claimed
 - 0.39 acre-feet treated at P=0.5 inches
 - Impervious Area Treated=13 Acres
- Surface Area – 0.56 acres
- Depth – 4 feet









Upgrade

- Drainage Area – 33 acres
 - Impervious Area – 27 acres
- Proposed Credits Claimed
 - Impervious Area Treated=37 acres
 - 5.59 acre-feet stored at P=2.6 inches
 - Increased Pollutant Removal
 - TN=203, TP=31, TSS=20,874
 - Pounds per Year

Cost & Benefits

Rainfall Depth Treated (inches)	Pollutant Removal Efficiency		
	Total Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus	Total Suspended Solids
0.5	26%	41%	52%
1.0	33%	52%	66%
2.6	40%	63%	80%

	Impervious Area Credits (acres)	Total Phosphorus Removal (lbs/year)
Existing (P=0.5 in)	13.40	19.79
Proposed (P=2.6 in)	37.52	31.86
Approx. Cost per Credits Claimed (Year 1)	\$10,000	\$12,000
Approx. Cost per Credits Claimed (Year 2+)	\$150	\$160

- Shorter Permitting Time Period
- Shorter Construction Time
- Construction Cost (\$373,000)
- Retrofit within pond's existing footprint

Stormwater Storage OPTimized

Thank You

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