

# Watershed Treatment Model for Urban Watersheds



Neely L. Law  
Watershed Analyst  
Center for Watershed Protection



# Outline

- Background
- Primary Loads
- Secondary Loads
- Current Management Practices
- Future Development
- Future Management Practices
- Limitations/ Challenges

# Watershed Treatment Model (WTM)- Need

There is no simple way to track the full range of management options in urban watersheds.

# Choice of models

*What is the goal of modeling?*

*What is the parameter of concern/issue?*



Data requirements

Landscape representation

Model parameterization

Algorithms

Time step (event, daily, snapshot)

Calibration and validation

# WTM Applications

- TMDLs\*
- Stormwater Program Assessment
- Stormwater Retrofit Ranking
- Source Water Assessment
- Determine Progress on Load Reductions

# Application:

- WTM can help answer the following questions:
  - What are key management decisions to meet target loads?
  - What load reduction can I expect from improved erosion and sediment control or stormwater programs?
  - Does the program effectively reduce the loads associated with new development?
  - Are municipal operations such as street sweeping and catch basin cleaning helping to meet my pollutant reduction goals?

# Watershed Treatment Model (WTM)

What it is ?

- Simple excel based spreadsheet model
- Full suite of management options
- Examine source partitioning
  - What are the major sources of pollutants?
- Peer into the future
  - Land use change scenarios; and/or
  - Implementation options

# What Does the WTM Do?

- Evaluates Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Total Suspended Solids, Bacteria
- Best applied on a small urban watershed scale
- Assess various management options:
  - Erosion and Sediment Control
  - Stormwater Treatment
  - Riparian buffers
- Assesses the impact of new development on pollutant loads.

# Data Requirements

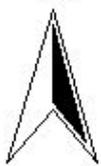
- Land Use/ Impervious Cover
- Programmatic information (e.g., street sweeping frequency, stormwater practice information, ESC program).
- Some infrastructure information, such as length of sewer.
- Model provides default values, but local watershed monitoring can be included
- Should take approximately 2-3 days from start to finish

# Parameters

- Default values
- Field data
  - Survey
    - Upland Subwatershed and Site Reconnaissance (USSR, Manual 11)
    - Questionnaire
    - Unified Stream Assessment (USA, Manual 10)

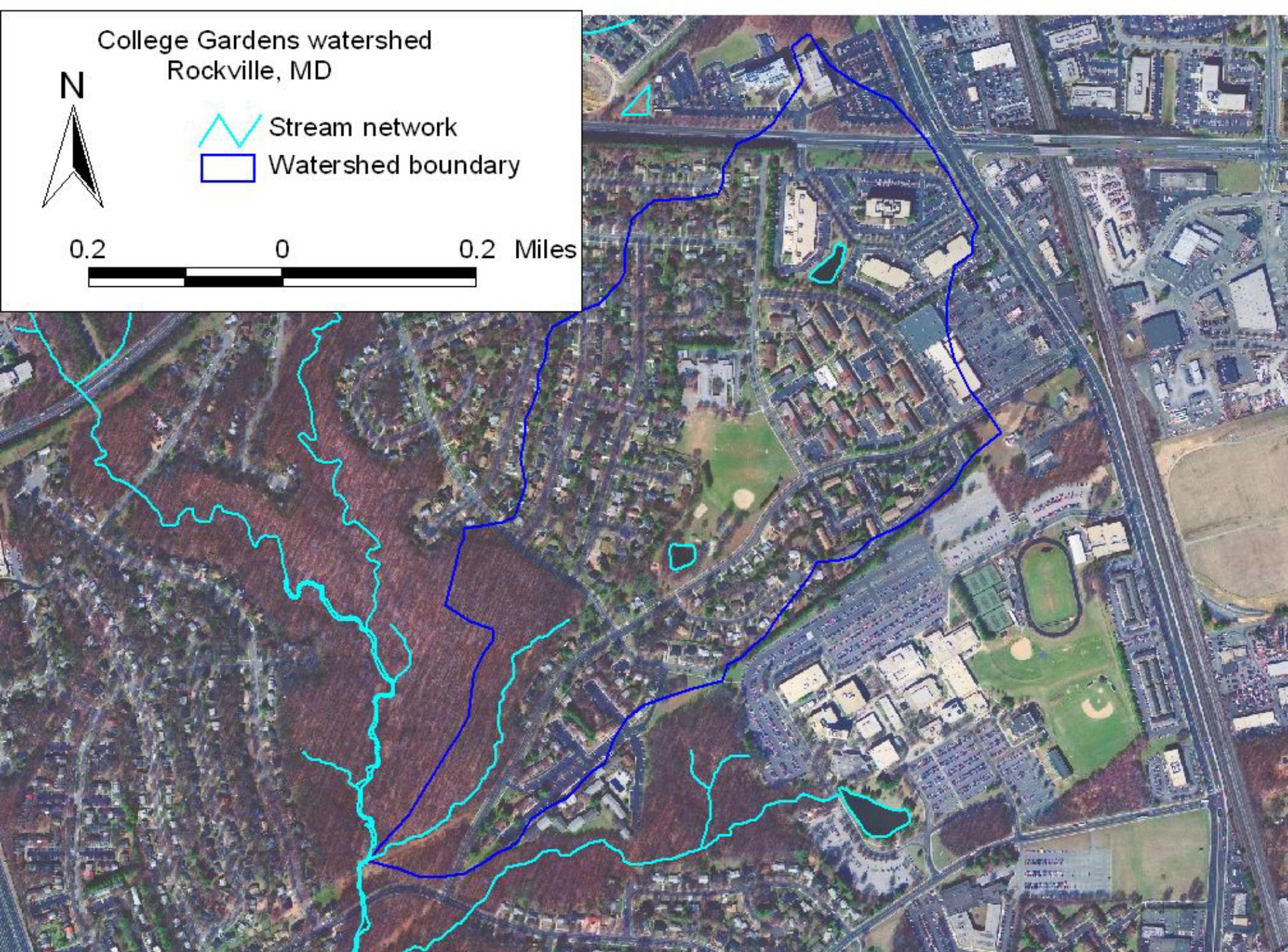
College Gardens watershed  
Rockville, MD

N



-  Stream network
-  Watershed boundary

0.2 0 0.2 Miles



# College Gardens Low Impact Stormwater Management Techniques (LISW)

- Alternatives to structural controls
- Survey
  - USSR\*, soil, stream survey
- WTM
  - existing
    - sources
  - Load reduction comparison

\* completed

# Nuts and Bolts

- Primary Loads
- Secondary Loads
- Management Practices
  - Structural, non-structural, behaviors
- Practice effectiveness
  - “discount” factors
- Future practices

# Watershed Treatment Model

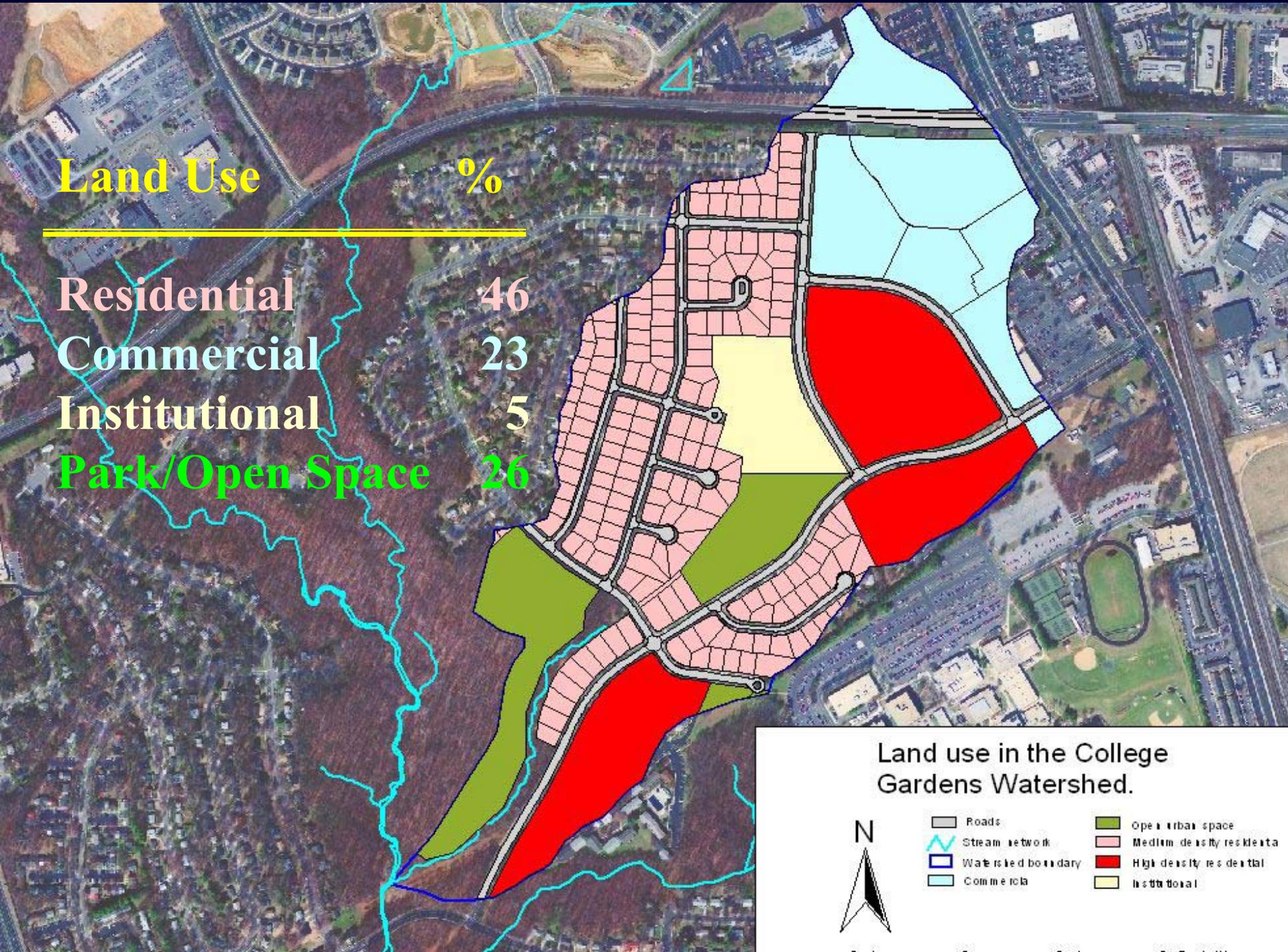
## *Primary Loads*

- Simple method – Urban areas
  - $\text{load} = f\{\text{rainfall, conc., area}\}$
- Land use/Loading estimates for Ag and Forest

# Land Use

%

Residential	46
Commercial	23
Institutional	5
Park/Open Space	26



Land use in the College Gardens Watershed.



- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Roads              | Open urban space           |
| Stream network     | Medium density residential |
| Watershed boundary | High density residential   |
| Commercial         | Institutional              |

# Primary Loads

Green cells need to be completed by the user

Blue cells have default or calculated values but may be substituted

Grey cells should generally not be changed

Purple Cells Reflect "Bottom Line" Loads or Load Reductions

PRIMARY SOURCES - Land Use		Area (Acres)	Impervious Cover %	TN mg/l
Residential	LDR (<1du/acre)	0	12	2.2
	MDR (1-4 du/acre)	47.68	25	2.2
	HDR (>4 du/acre)	23.08	44	2.2
Commercial		36.16	72	2.0
Roadway		18.9	80	3.0
Institutional		4	45	2.5
Open urban space		39.91	5	
Rural		0		
Open Water		0.251		
<b>Total</b>		<b>169.981</b>	<b>42.15465409</b>	

# Secondary Loads

- Active Construction
- SSOs
- CSOs
- Illicit Connections
- Lawn fertilizer
- Channel Erosion
- Road Sanding
- Point Sources - NPDES Dischargers

Total Annual Loads	
	N Load (lbs/year)
Septic Systems	0
Active Construction	0
SSOs	3
CSOs	0
Illicit Connections	61
Channel Erosion	0
Lawns (Subsurface Flow)	182
Hobby Farms/Livestock	0
Marinas	0.00
Road Sanding	0
NPDES Dischargers	0
<b>Total Secondary Load</b>	<b>246</b>

# Management Practices

- Stormwater management
- Street Sweeping
- Erosion and Sediment Control
- Impervious cover disconnection
- Sanitary sewer upgrade
- Illicit discharge disconnection
- Riparian Buffers

# Discount Factors

- Ideal load reductions can rarely be achieved
  - Lack of space
  - Imperfect practice application.
  - Inability of programs to be completely effective.
- Discount factors "discount" load reductions to account for less than perfect application of practices.



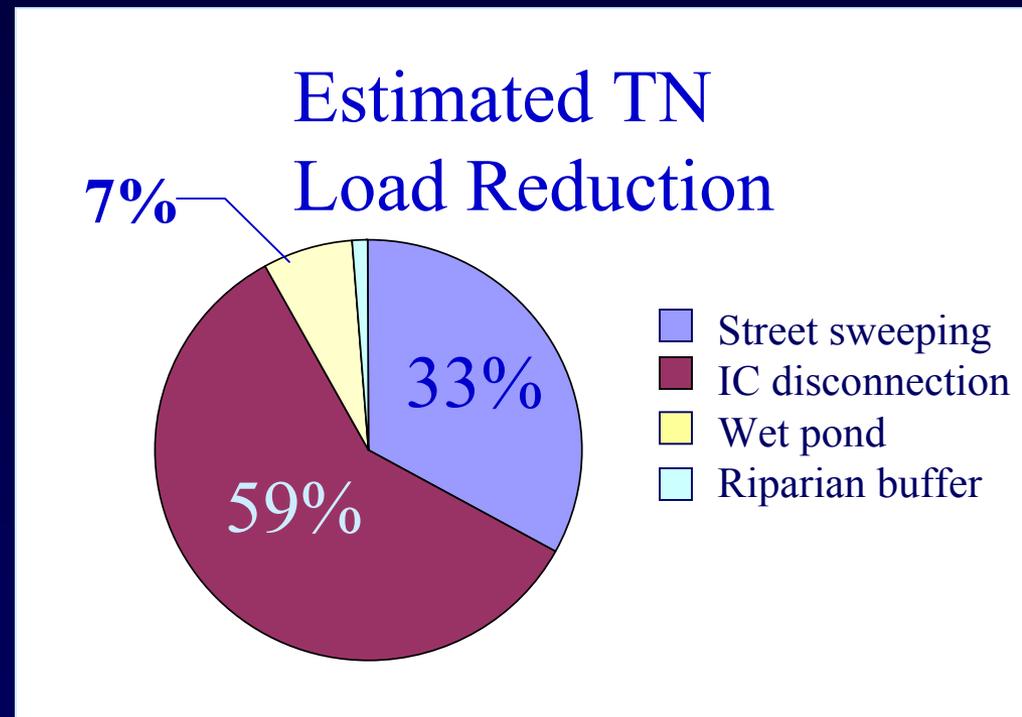
# Example Discount Factors - Stormwater Retrofits

- Treatability
- Capture
- Design
- Maintenance



# College Gardens Preliminary Results

- Programmatic
- Existing Load Reduction



# Future Management Practices

- Stormwater management
  - Erosion and Sediment Control
  - Stormwater retrofits
  - Sanitary sewer upgrade
  - Illicit discharge disconnection
  - Riparian buffers
  - Stream restoration/stabilization
- 
- Lawn care
  - Pet waste management
  - Street sweeping
  - Impervious area disconnection

# Limitations of the Model

- Few pollutants are currently incorporated
- The model is not predictive, and is intended as a planning tool
- Use of local data
  - Replace model default values
  - assess many Secondary Sources
- Judgment needs to be applied when assessing discount factors

# Lessons Learned

## ■ Bush River

- Harford County, MD
- 120 sq. miles
- Rapidly developing
- Residential

## ■ Model Results

- Significance of lawns
- Absence of riparian buffers

## ■ Weems Creek

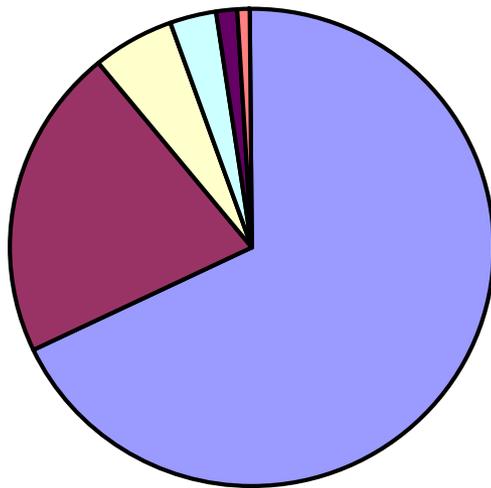
- Annapolis, MD
- 2 sq. miles
- Mixed urban, ~29% impervious cover, ~50% land area turf

## ■ Model Results

- Stream restoration
- Channel protection
  - Flow control

# Projected TN Load Reduction Weems Creek

TN Reduction

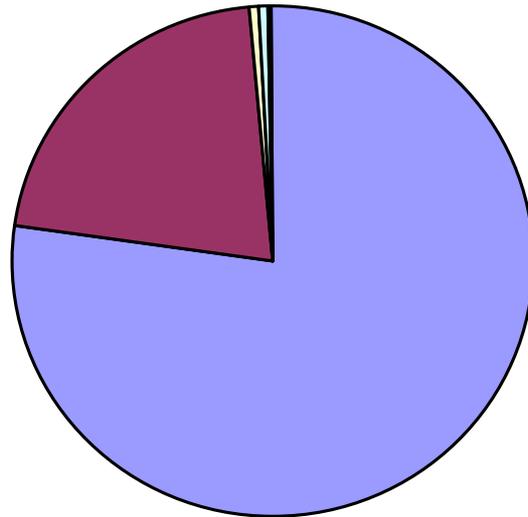


- Lawn Care Education
- Stormwater Retrofits
- Pet Waste Education
- Marina Pumpouts
- Impervious Cover Disconnection

•Overall nitrogen loads could be reduced close to 15%

# Projected TSS Load Reduction Weems Creek

## Management Practices TSS Reduction



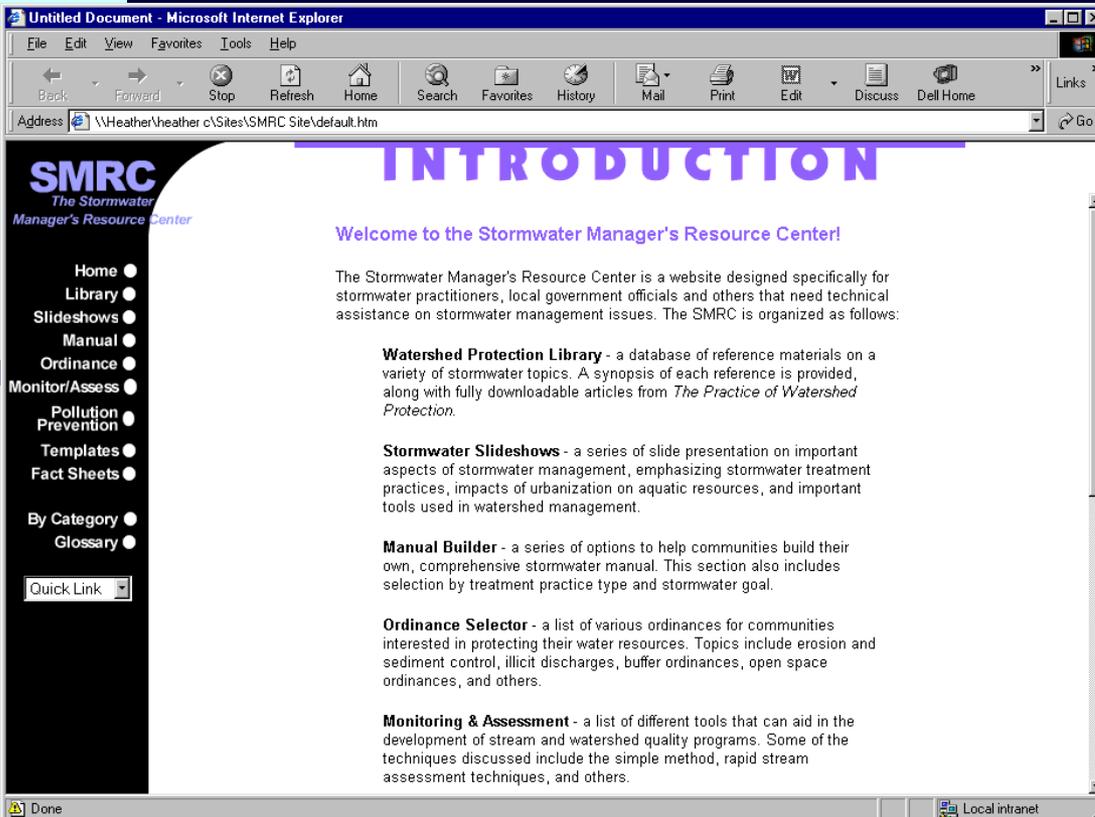
- Channel Protection/  
Stream Restoration
- Stormwater Retrofits
- Riparian Buffers
- Impervious Cover  
Disconnection
- Marina Pumpouts

•TSS loads could be reduced by 1/3

# Lessons Learned

- Stormwater retrofits provided some additional benefit
- Source partitioning
  - Load reduction from non-structural options
- Multi-faceted approach

# www.stormwatercenter.net



Manual Builder

Model Ordinances

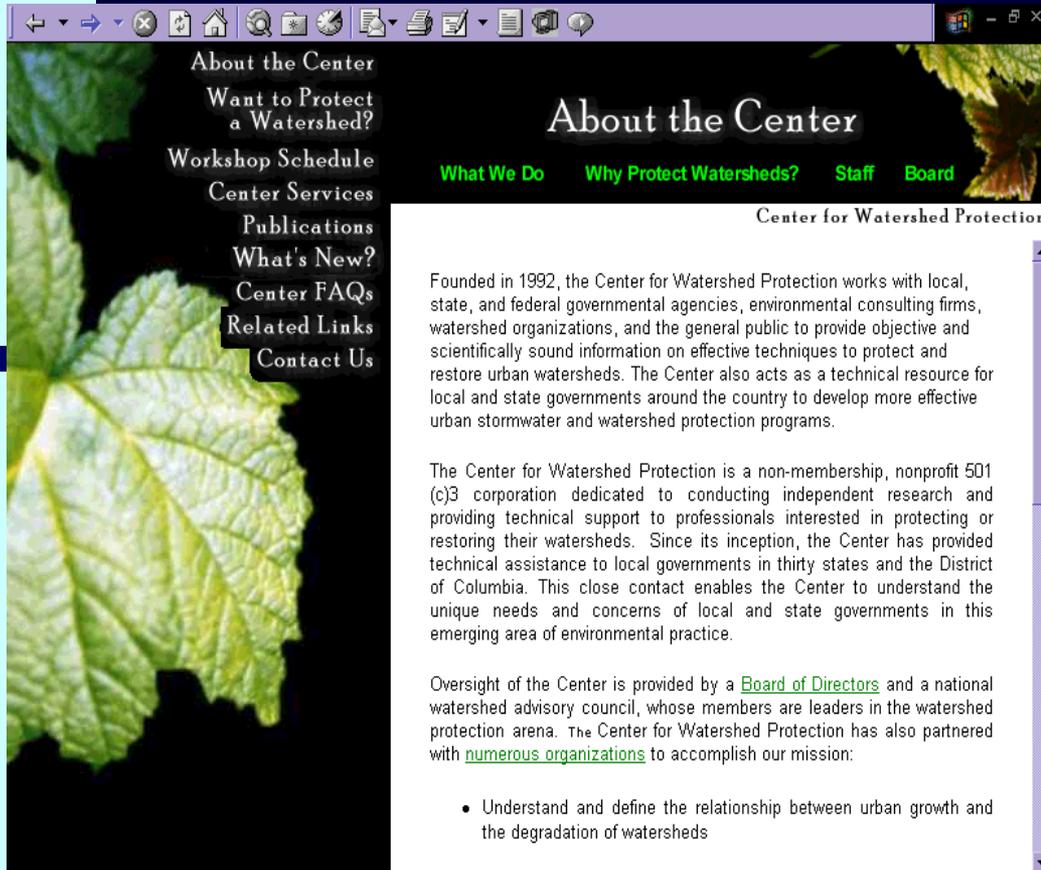
Slide Shows

Models & Protocols

Fact Sheets

Library Database

# Visit us online at [www.cwp.org](http://www.cwp.org)



Techniques  
Articles

Links to Model  
Ordinances &  
Training

Current  
Publications List

Watershed Links