# Optimizing Stormwater Treatment using the MassDOT Water Quality Data Form

Presented by

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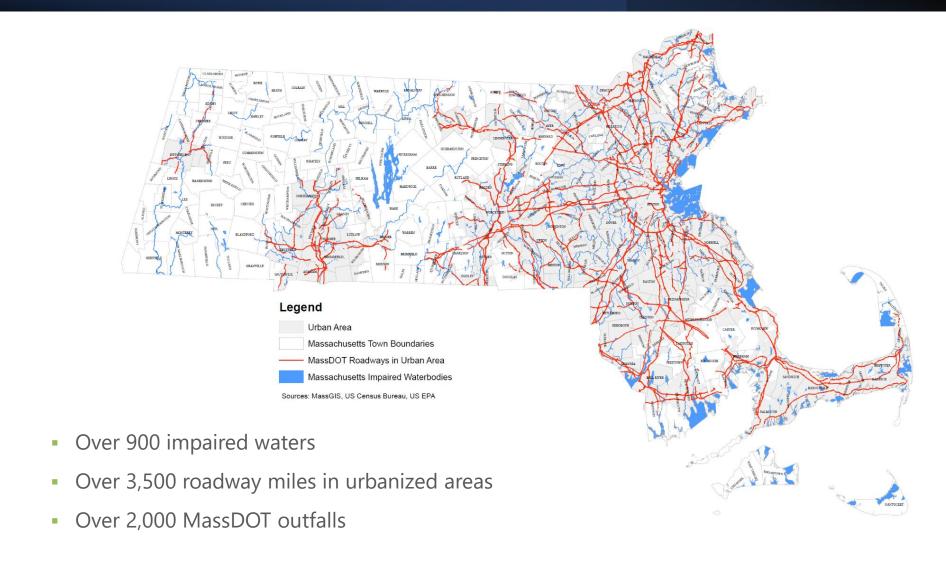
# Today's Agenda on the WQDF

- Background
- Why the update?
- Benefits
- Highlights of content



The Water Quality Data Form (WQDF) is a tool to support cost-effective stormwater treatment design for linear projects

# Background – Impaired Waters Program





# Background – Impaired Waters Program





#### **Two Initiatives**

- Stormwater Retrofits
  - Stand-alone
- **Programmed Projects** 
  - Piggyback on existing projects
    - Resurfacing
    - Interchange improvements
    - Bridge
    - Add-a-lane
  - WQDF drives this initiative



## Background – the Original WQDF

#### Purpose:

No missed opportunities for stormwater treatment during MassDOT programmed projects!

- 25% and 75% design submission forms
- Listed receiving water and impairment status
- Told designers if SCMs\* are necessary (yes/no)
- Collected SCM data and calculated treatment depth based on drainage area to SCM
- Data loaded in MassDOT stormwater assets geodatabase



\*Note: Stormwater Best Management Practice (BMP) = Stormwater Control Measure (SCM)

# The New WQDF - Why the Update?

#### **IWP Goals Now Watershed-Based**

#### Flements of the New Form:

- One form instead of two
- Collects SCM data early in design
- Treatment requirements based on watershed (not receiving water)
- Calculates treatment based on SCM Water Quality Curves\*
- Promotes Integrated Site Design

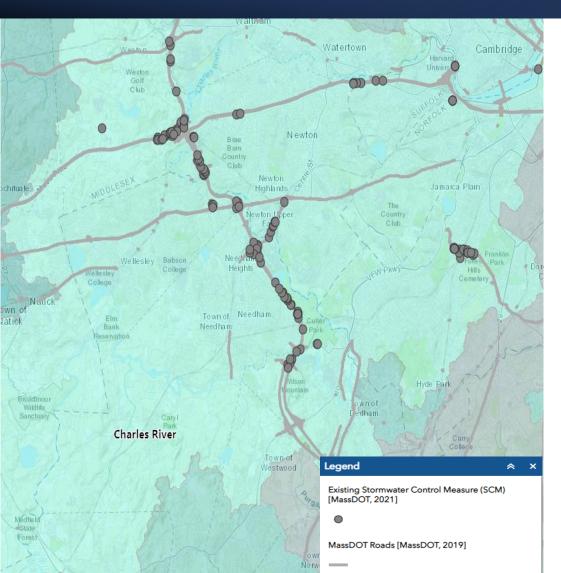


Wet basin @ Horsley Witten Group

\*Note: SCM Water Quality Curves are same as the EPA BMP Performance Curves in the MS4 Permit

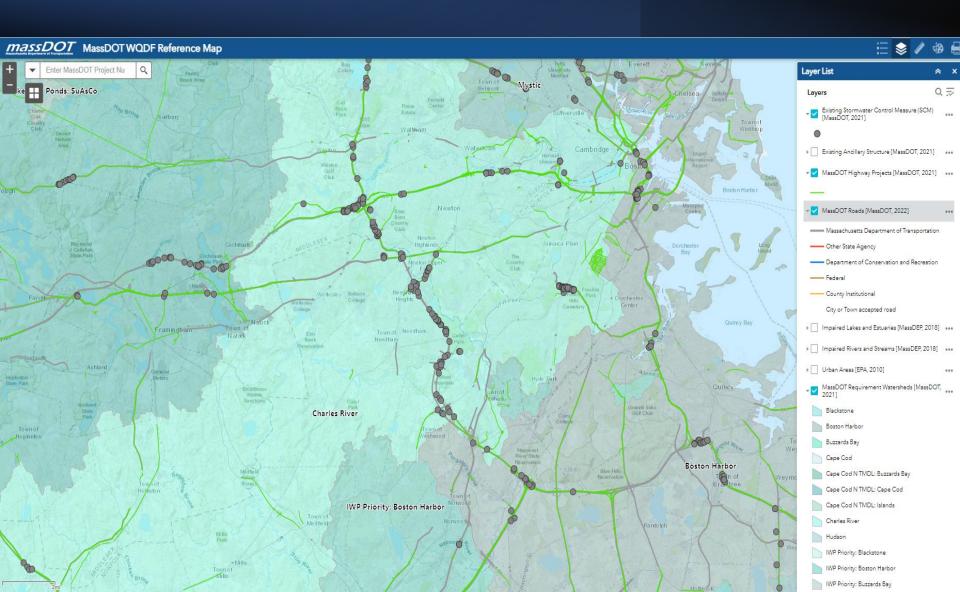


# ★ Benefits of the New WQDF



- Continues facilitation of stormwater treatment into programmed projects
- Simple form allows for direct guidance
- Prioritizes watersheds where MassDOT needs the most treatment
- Estimates treatment directly in form
- Easy to collect SCM data from projects
- Allows MassDOT to track stormwater treatment and plan for future projects

# Highlights – Companion Web Map





# Highlights – SCM Guidance Based on Project

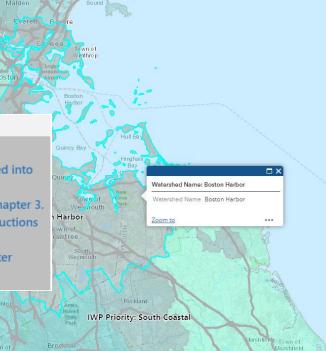
#### Logic in form provides guidance based on:

- Location within/outside of urbanized area
- Watershed's water quality goals
- Increase/decrease in impervious cover

### **Guidance Example:**

#### **MassDOT Treatment Requirements**

- Follow MassDEP regulatory standards if within MassDEP jurisdiction.
- Your project is located within a impaired waters priority watershed and structural SCMs incorporated into your project are essential for MassDOT to meet theirMS4 requirements.
- Implement MassDOT's Integrated Site Design approach outlined in the Stormwater Design Guide Chapter 3.
- Implement structural SCMs to treat all project impervious cover providing 50% TP and 80% TSS reductions to the maximum extent practical following guidance in the Stormwater Design Guide Chapters 3 and 4.
- Please be diligent in inputting your SCMs so that MassDOT can take credit for the positive stormwater improvements as part of your project.





## Highlights - Integrated Site Design



structural SCMs are implemented



# Highlights - Integrated Site Design

Examples in a Highway Setting



- 2 Preserve existing trees and vegetation.
- 3 Grade in vegetated linear practices with check dams to slow flow and promote infiltration.
- Relocate outfall to vegetated upland area if not able to direct runoff to a stormwater control measure.
- Protect wetland resource areas.
- 6 Locate treatment in existing open areas where possible.
- Maximize treatment capacity with infiltration measures, such as an infiltration basin with sediment forebay.
- 8 Establish and maintain vegetation to stabilize roadway embankment.



# Highlights - Integrated Site Design

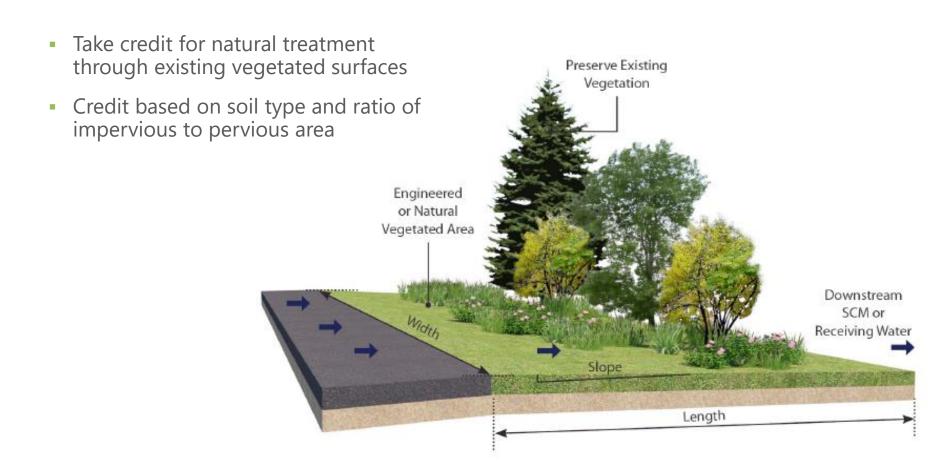
Examples in an Urban Setting



- 3 Integrate stormwater treatment into traffic calming and pedestrian safety features, such as bioretention curb bump-outs.
- Obsconnect pavement where possible, such as grading sidewalks to drain to a qualifying pervious area or vegetated filter strip.
- 6 Include underdrain in porous pavement sidewalks where site conditions preclude infiltration.
- 6 Locate curb inlets to direct gutter flow into bioretention planter.
- Select small-footprint SCMs like leaching basins to overcome space constraints.

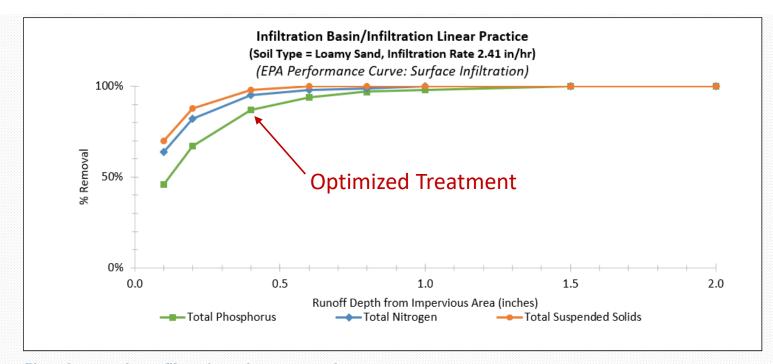


## Highlights – Pavement Disconnection





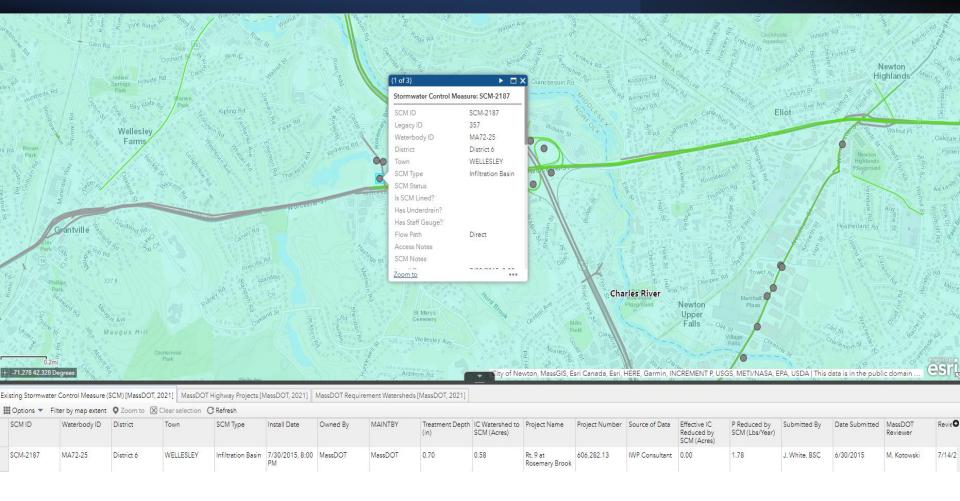
### Highlights – Estimates Pollutant Removal per SCM



#### Infiltration Basin/Infiltration Linear Practice (Soil Type = Loamy Sand, Infiltration Rate = 2.41 in/hr) SCM Performance Values

	Runoff Depth from Impervious Area (inches)							
	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	8.0	1.0	1.5	2.0
Total Phosphorus	46%	67%	87%	94%	97%	98%	100%	100%
Total Nitrogen	64%	82%	95%	98%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Total Suspended Solids	70%	88%	98%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

# Highlights – Collects SCM Design Data



## Takeaways



# New Water Quality Data Form (WQDF)

- Facilitates stormwater treatment in MassDOT programmed projects
- Promotes Integrated Site Design
- Promotes Low Impact Development, including pavement disconnection
- Provides project-specific treatment requirements to meet Impaired Waters Program goals
- Calculates treatment based on latest available pollutant reduction data
- Allows user to optimize treatment through use of SCM Water Quality Curves
- Allows MassDOT to track treatment and plan for upcoming projects

# Thank you!

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The WQDF can currently be found on MassDOT's website at:

MassDOT Environmental Services - Stormwater Management Website: <a href="https://www.mass.gov/service-details/stormwater-management-massdot-environmental-services">https://www.mass.gov/service-details/stormwater-management-massdot-environmental-services</a>