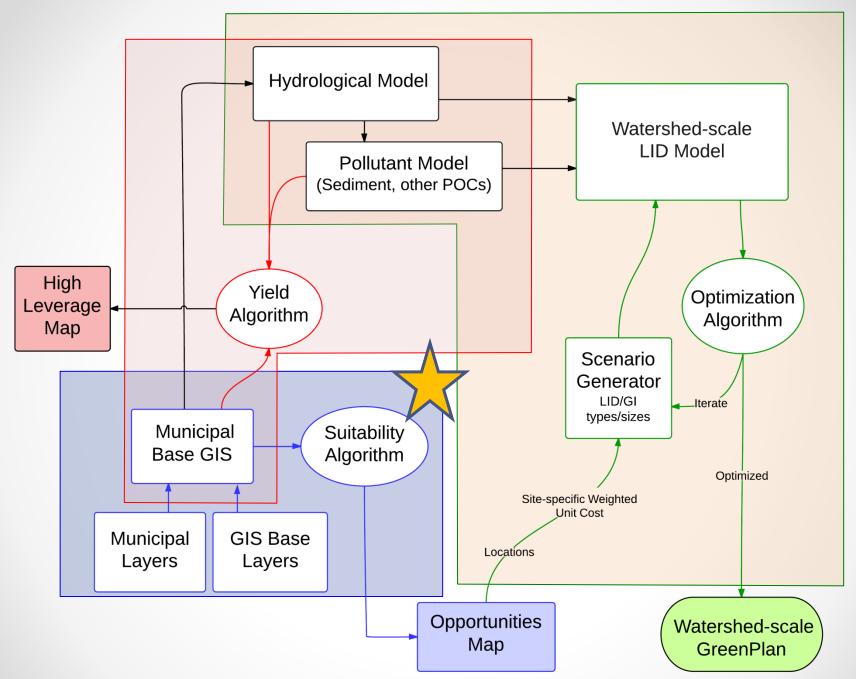
GreenPlanIT LID Site Suitability Tool

Patty Frontiera, <u>pattyf@sfei.org</u> Pete Kauhanen, <u>petek@sfei.org</u> Marshall Kunze, <u>marshallk@sfei.org</u>

GreenPlanIT TAC Meeting, 06/17/2014



LID Site Suitability Tool

Talk Outline

- Our questions
- Overview of the tool
- Example of the tool with City of SJ data

Discussion of our questions

Our Questions for the TAC

- Add one more LID treatment type?
- What key data / analysis factors should be considered to identify and prioritize locations suitable for LID?
- Site Specific LID Refinements
 - We are developing two analysis modules to identify specific street and parking lot locations that will support certain LID types. Can you recommend other analysis modules that we should consider?
- Does the tool logic seem sound?
 - Will it produce useful results?

LID Site Suitability Tool

- Goal: identify potentially suitable sites for LID
 implementation
- Objectives: practical, flexible, broadly applicable, freely available, and useful
- Requires local data and knowledge, GIS software, staff
- The utility and limitations of the Siting Tool and analyses are driven by the underlying data as well as the tool logic

LID Site Suitability GIS Tool Components

- ArcGIS python scripts that will be accessible in the ArcGIS toolbox
- Configuration files defining suggested local layers and default parameters

• Data layers

- Local + regional base analysis (Kass et al, 2011)
- Documentation on how to use and extend the tool

Building upon previous work

- 2011 regional GIS analysis for LID treatments

 the base analysis
 - Kass et al. (2011). White Paper on Regional Landscape Characterization for Low Impact Development Site Suitability Analysis . SFEI.
- Regional Base Analysis Method

Regional Base Analysis Method

Bioretention

Wet Pond





Permeable Pavement



Vegetated Swale

Stormwater Wetland



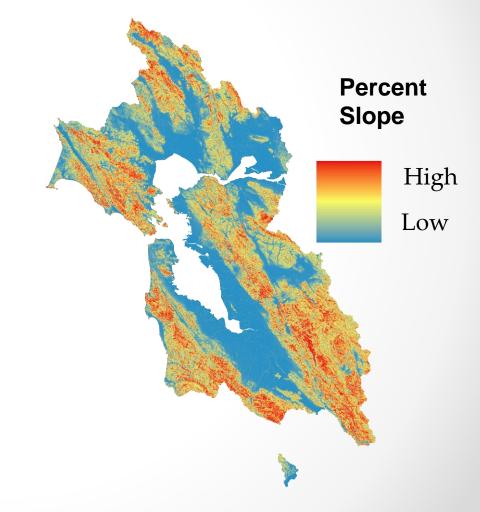


Identified 5 LID Treatment Types

Regional Base Analysis Landscape factors that affect LID siting

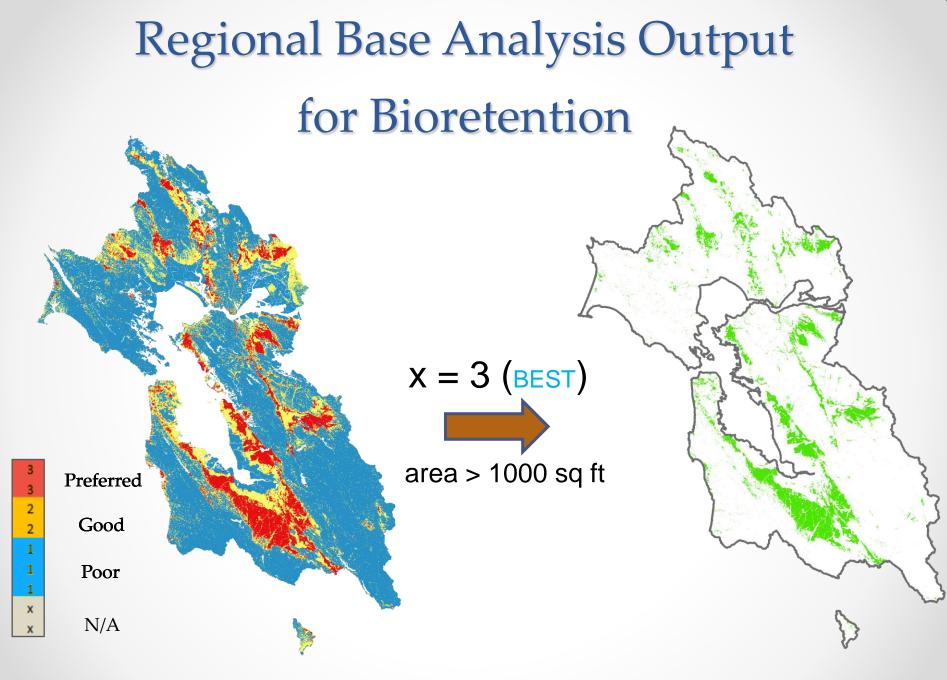
- 1. Depth to groundwater
- 2. Slope
- 3. Soil type
- 4. Land use
- 5. Liquefaction

Study Area: SF Bay Regional Water Board boundary



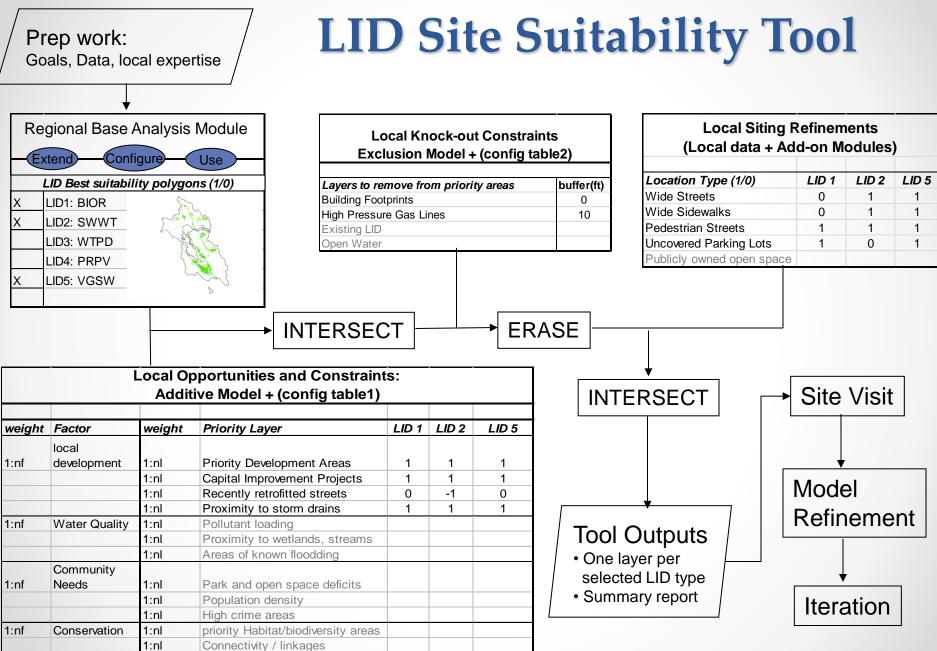
Categorical Weighted Overlay

		variables		bins	OVERLAY VALUES (1-low -> 3-high)								
					BIOR	SWWT	WTPD	VGSW	PRPV	←──	LID treat	mer	nts
weights			depth to ground- water	0-2 ft	x	3	x	х	x				
		27		2-3 ft	х	2	1	x	х				
		21		3-5 ft	1	2	1	1	2				
				>5 ft	3	1	3	3	3				
			slope	0-2 %	3	3	3	3	3				
		27		2-3 %	3	2	3	3	2		2		
				3-5 %	2	2	2	3	1				
				5-7%	2	1	2	2	х				
				7-8 %	1	1	1	2	х				
				8-10 %	1	x	1	2	х				
				10-12 %	1	x	x	1	x			es	
				12-15 %	x	×	x	1	х				
				> 15 %	х	х	Х	х	х			-	
			soil hydrologic type	Α	3	1	1	3	3				
		20		В	3	1	1	3	3				
				С	2	2	2	3	2				
				D	1	3	3	3	2				
		16	land use	residential	3	2	3	3	2			Preferred	
				commercial	3	2	2	2	3				
				open space	2	3	3	3	х			Good	
				agriculture	1	3	2	3	х			1	
				transportation	3	2	2	3	3			1	Door
				industry	1	1	1	1	1		1	Poor	
		10	risk of lique- faction	very low	3	3	3	3	3			x	
				low	3	3	3	3	3			N/A	
				medium	3	3	3	3	3			·	
•			laction	high/very high	1	1	1	1	1				•



LID Site Suitability Tool Enhancements

- Incorporate Regional Base Analysis
 Add additional LID treatment type(S) to Base Analysis
- Allow users to add local-scale data
 2 partners Cities of San Mateo and San Jose
- Allow user to customize parameters
 - But recommend defaults based on expert input
- Tool generated outputs:
 - GIS layer per LID type
 - Tabular report summarizing parameters
- Verification of Siting Results
 - Desktop Reconnaissance
 - Field Verification



Key Municipal Data Layers

- Streets, transportation
- Parcels with ownership
- Building footprints
- Parking lots
- High pressure gas lines
- Storm drains and sizes
- Land use
- Open space
- Slope, elevation
- Aerial Imagery
- Soils / geology

- Priority development
 areas
- Impervious surfaces
- Capital improvement projects
- Habitat conservation areas, biological diversity
- Floodways
- Liquefaction zones
- City Tree Inventory
- Existing LID

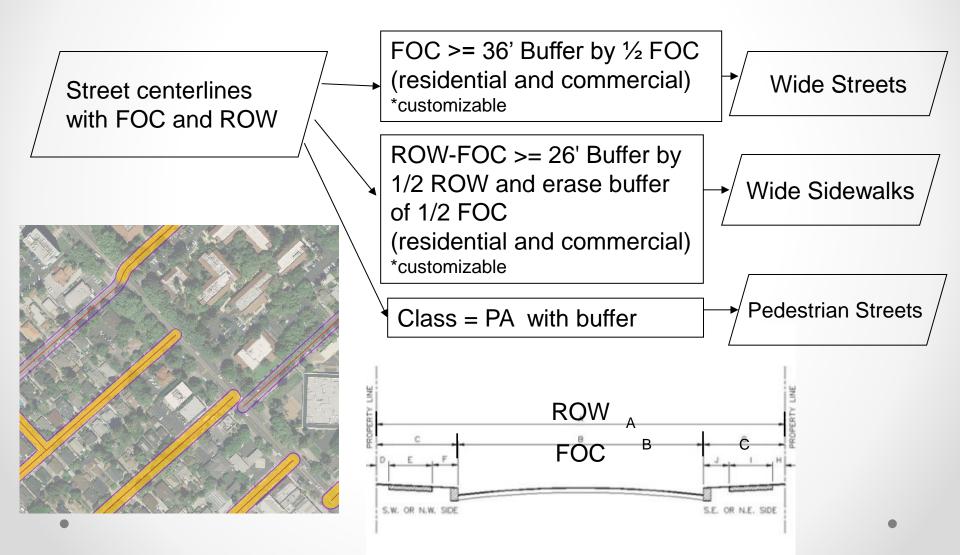
Tool Add-on Analysis Modules

Streets Analysis Module

Parking Lot Analysis Module

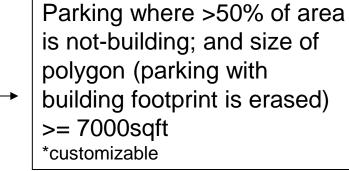
Given required input layers, these tools can generate new outputs that can be used to refine the suitability analysis.

Streets Analysis Module



Parking Lot Analysis Module

Parking lots (or OSM) Building footprints



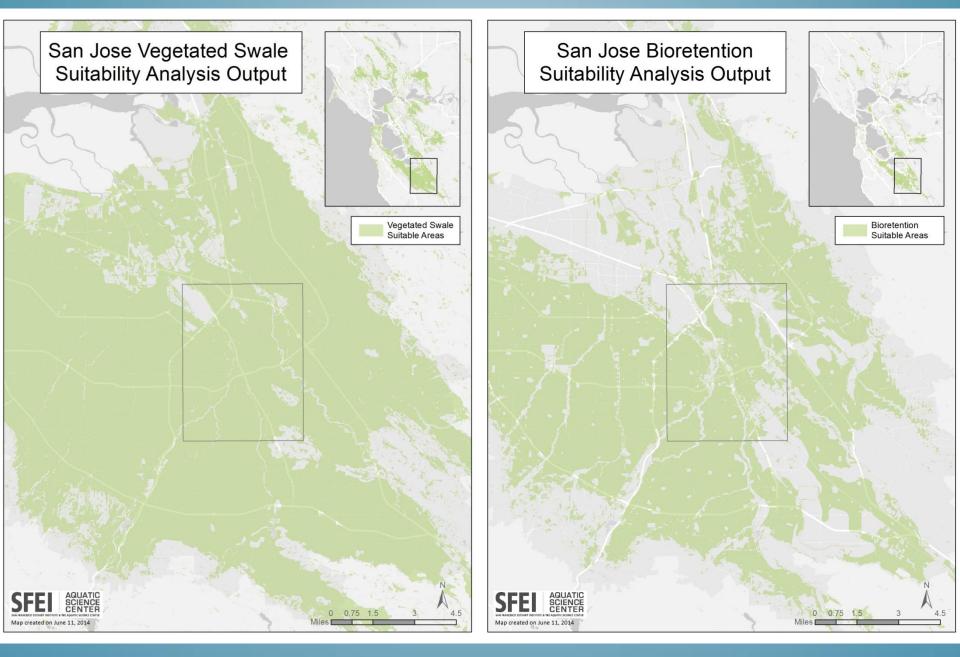


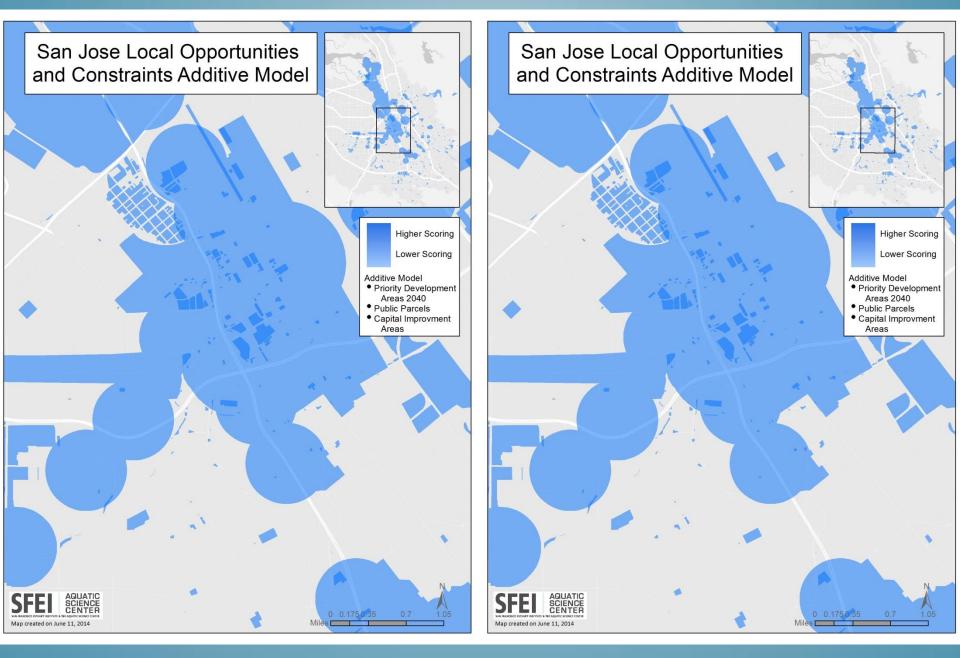


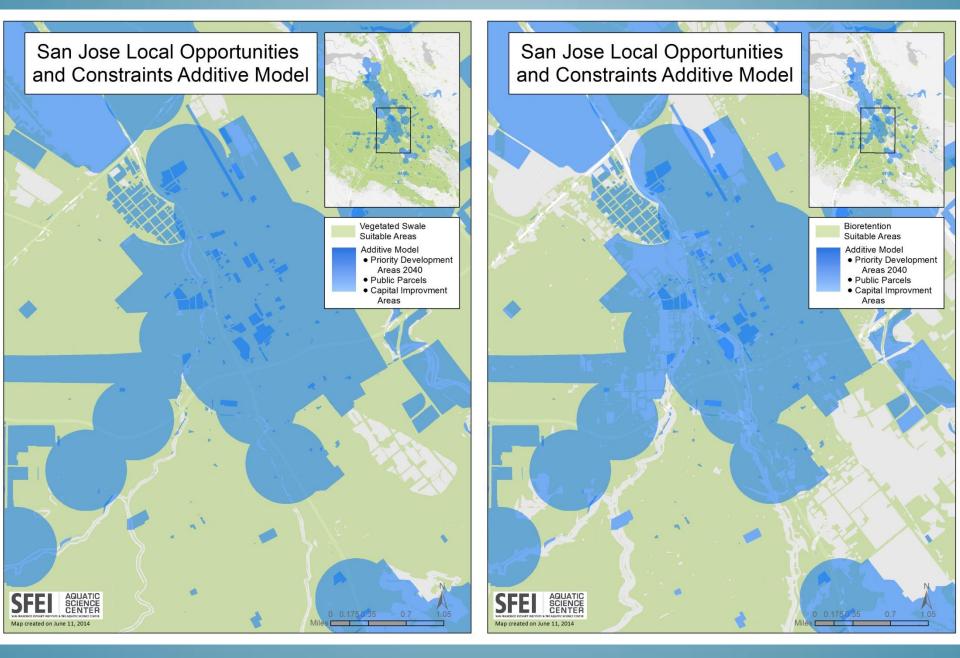


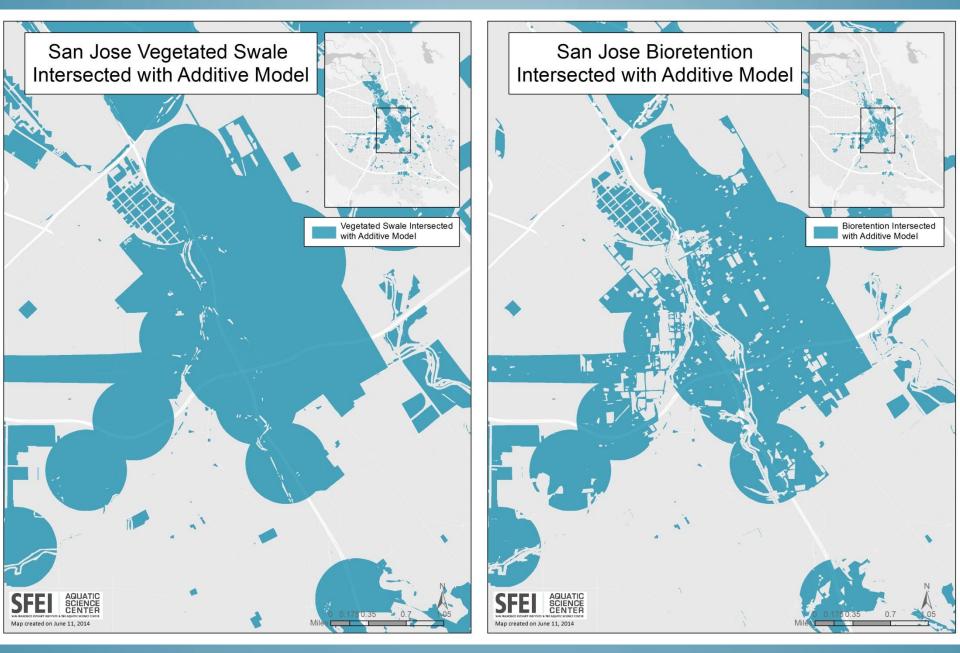
Example: City of San Jose

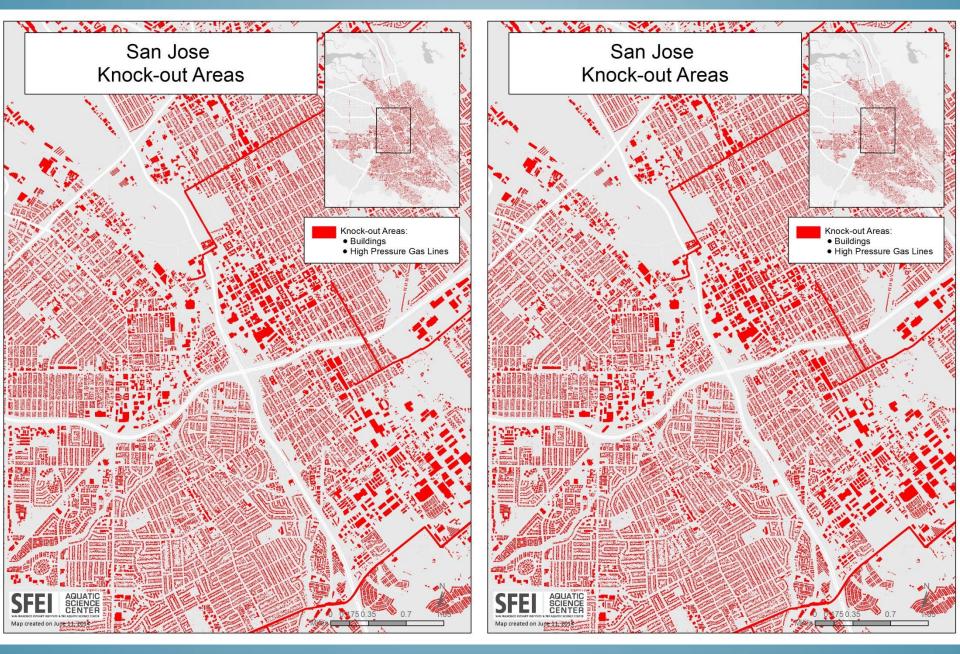
- Vegetated Swale
- Bioretention

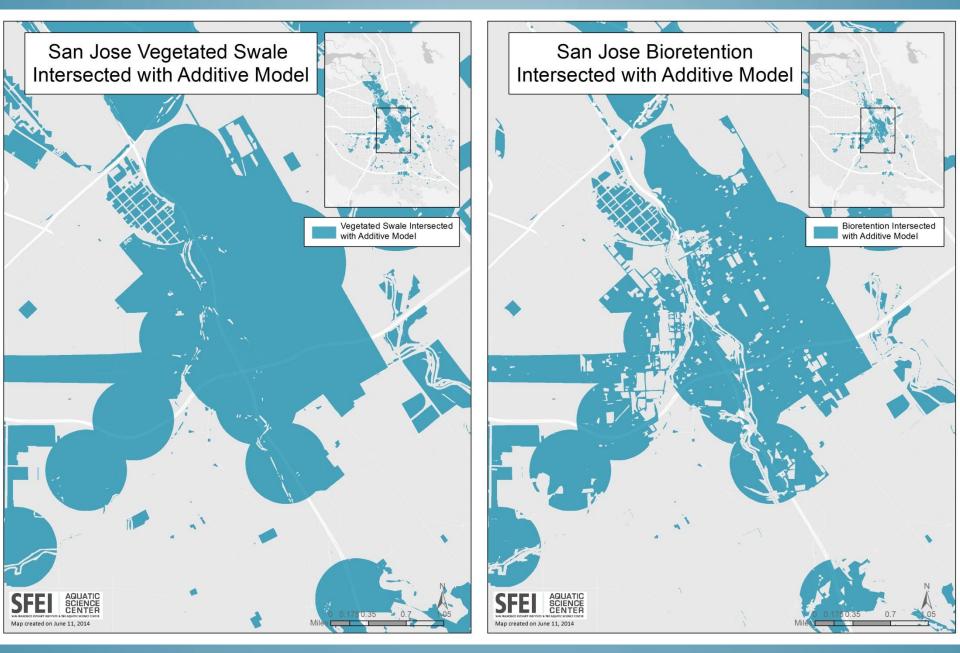


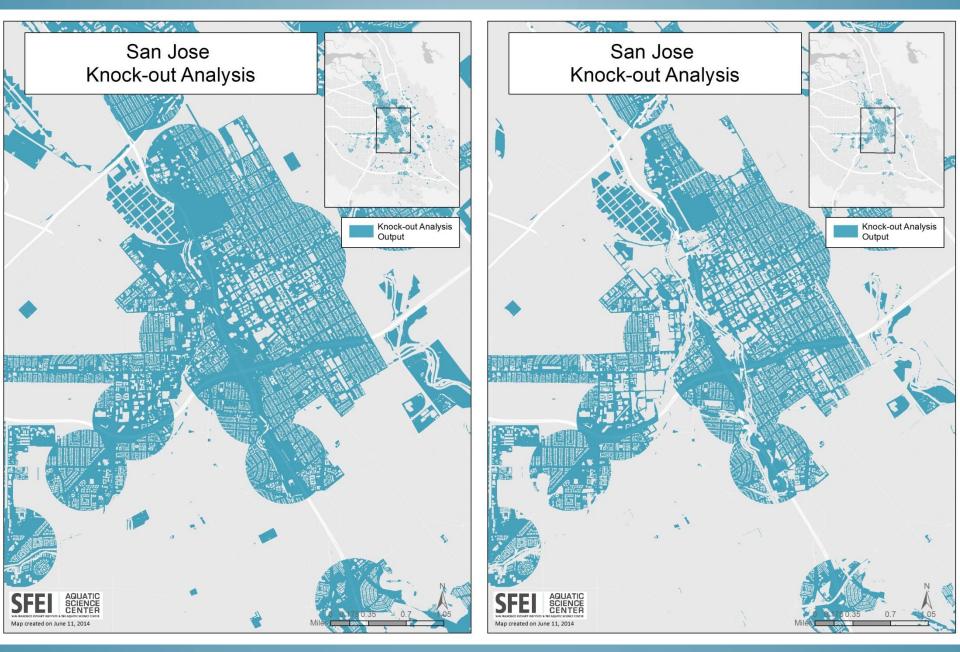


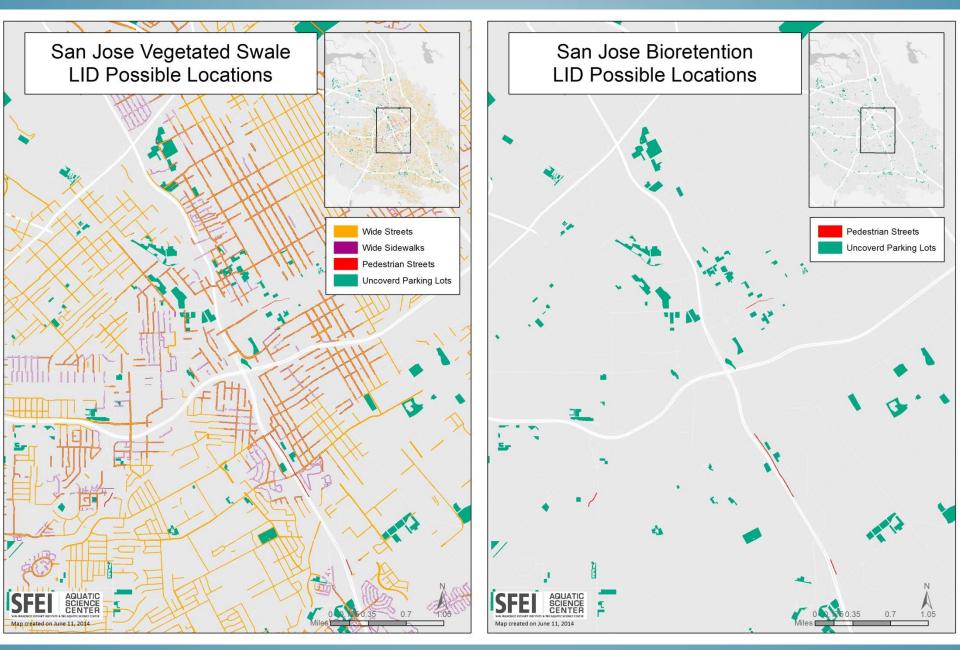


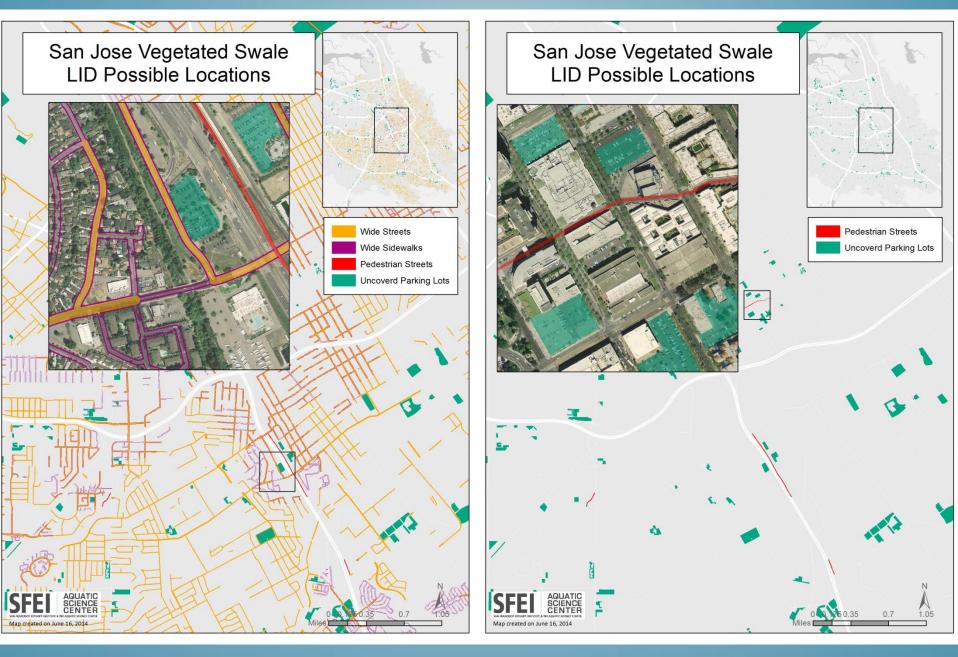


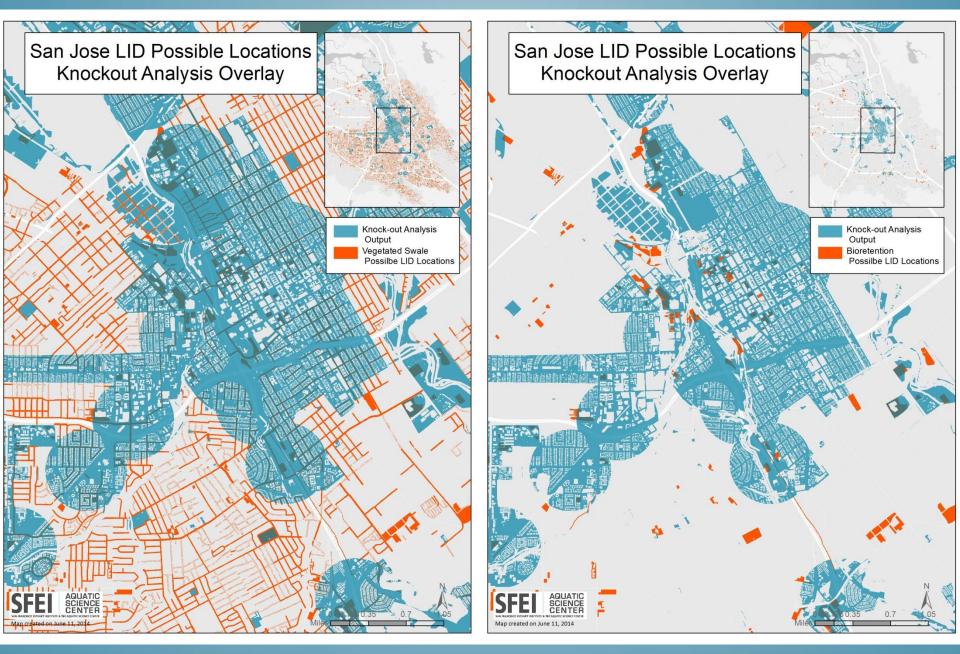




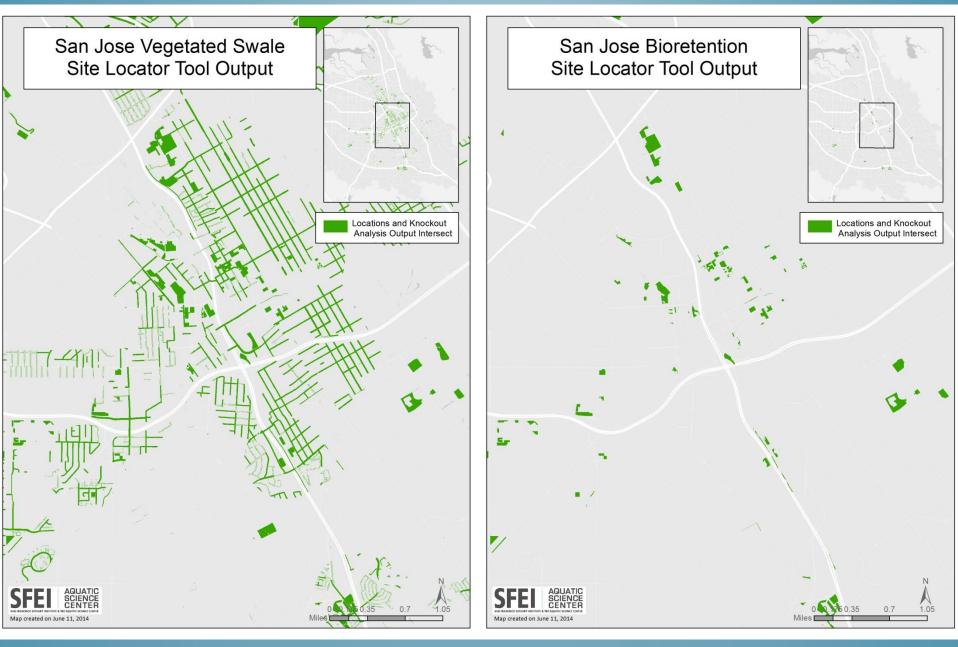








BIORETENTION



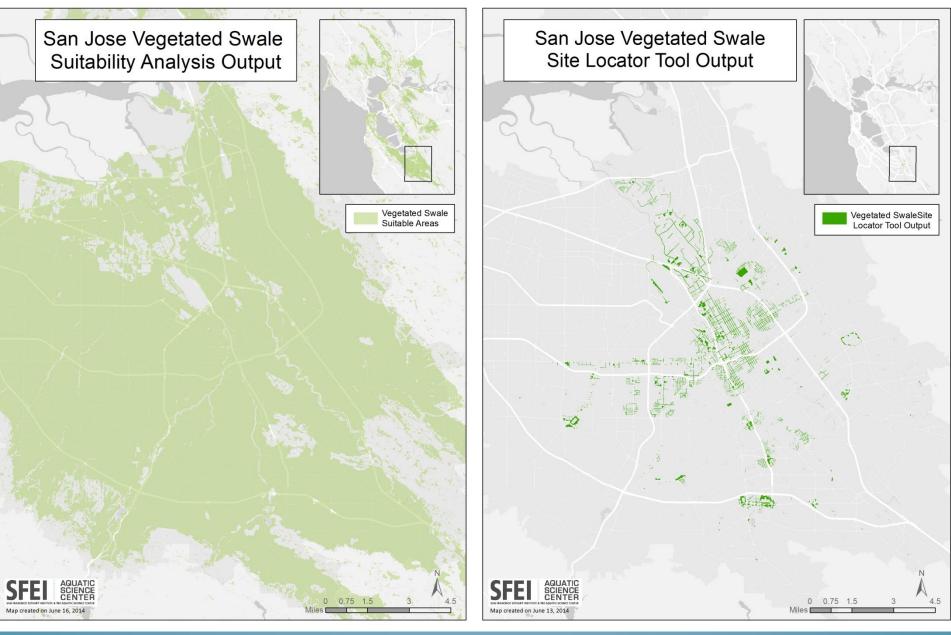
SITE LOCATOR TOOL OUTPUT

BIORETENTION



SITE LOCATOR TOOL OUTPUT

VEGETATED SWALE SITE LOCATOR REFINEMENT



BASE ANALYSIS OUTPUT

SITE LOCATOR TOOL REFINEMENT

Our Questions for the TAC

• Add one more LID treament type to the base analysis: Infiltration trench. Other?

bioretention



wet pond

permeable pavement





stormwater wetland



What Key Data / Analysis Factors should be considered to identify and prioritize locations suitable for LID?

Opportunities	Constraints	Knockout Constraints				
Public schools & facilities	Gas lines	Gas Lines				
Demographics: Income, Age	Sewers	Power lines				
Land use: High density residential, industrial	Underground power lines	Existing LID				
Transportation	Open water					
Parks & Open space	Emergency services (fire hydrants)					
Areas of known flooding	Contaminated areas					
Impervious surfaces	Red curbs?					
Near streams, wetlands	High crime areas					
High visibility areas						
Land surface temperature						
Conservation & Biodiversity						

Note: CCS Green Solution Project Alameda County, Phase 1 report, 2011 has recommendations

Our Questions for the TAC

- We are developing two analysis modules to identify specific street and parking lot locations that will support certain LID types. Can you recommend other analysis modules that we should consider?
 - Vacant parcels
 - Roundabouts?
 - Intersection Bulb-outs? how to identify?



Figure 5-9a. Short bulb-out (adjacent to storefront commercial curbside parking,

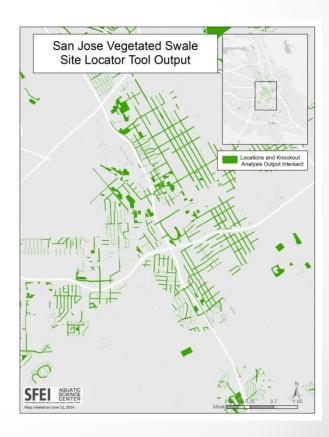


Figure 5-8b. Refuge at mid-block crossing

Our Questions for the TAC

- Does the tool logic seem sound?
- Will it produce useful results?
- What's missing?
 - Site size consideration?

	Vegetated Swale
Returned Acreage	1,969.13 acres



Thank You!

Please email or call us with additional feedback