Modeling the local dynamics of stormwater policy implementation

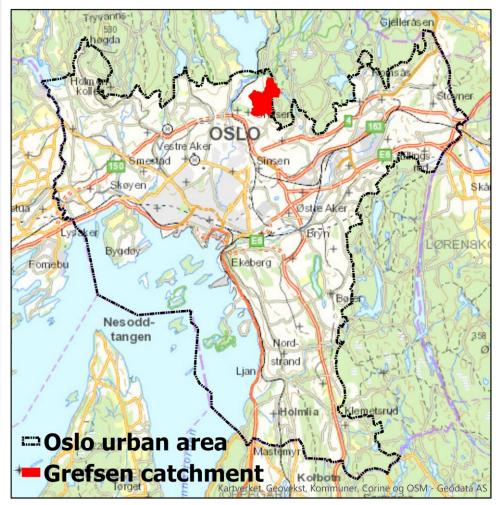
Brooke Wilkerson and Eduard Romanenko 20 September 2021

UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN



Implementing LID in built areas

- Aging infrastructure, climate change, urbanization
- New development, relatively straightforward
- Can be disruptive in established areas





Challenges to LID implementation

Awareness barrier

Affordability barrier

Interest barrier



LID implementation policies

Awareness barrier

Affordability barrier

Interest barrier

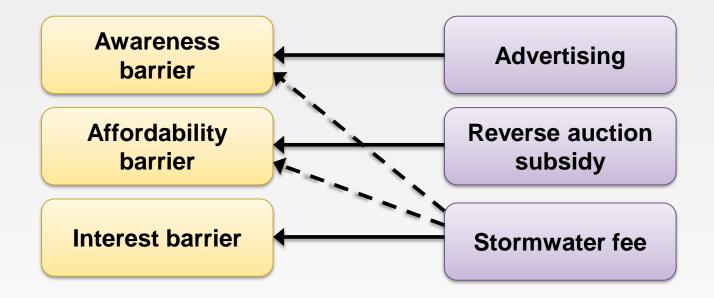
Advertising

Reverse auction subsidy

Stormwater fee



LID implementation policies



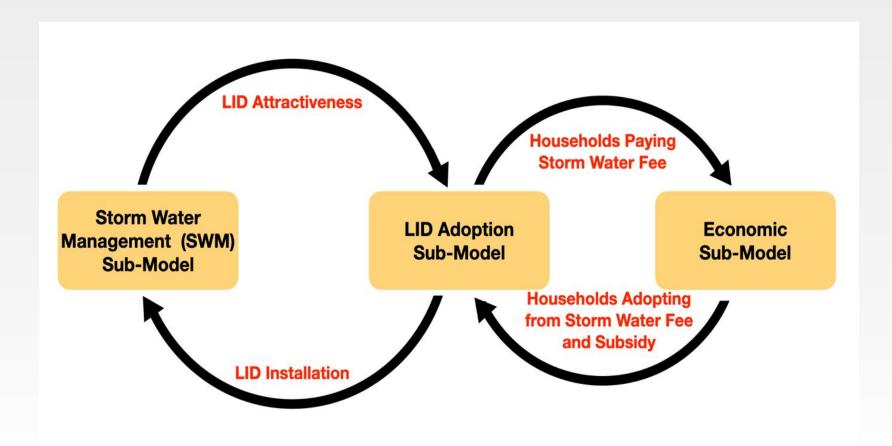


System dynamics modeling

- Policy implementation in a dynamic environment, feedback
- Integrating quantitative and qualitative data from across workpackages
 - fast (rain events) and slow (LID lifespans) variables
 - social, technical, and hydrological systems
- Focus on adoption of rain gardens



Model structure



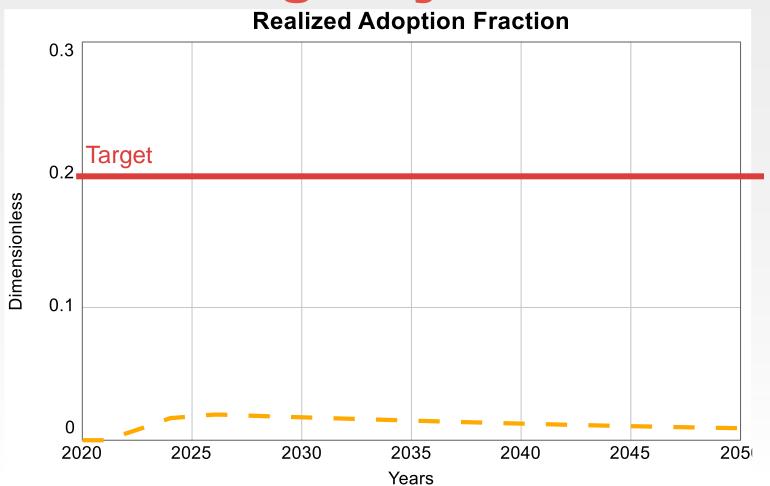


Scenarios

- Testing policies individually and together
- Assume target of 20% adoption (corresponds to ~100% of desired storage capacity from LIDs)



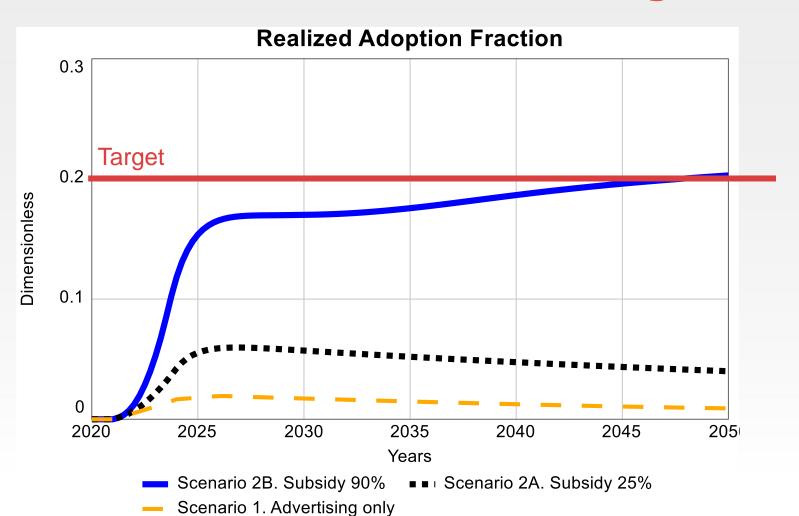
Advertising only





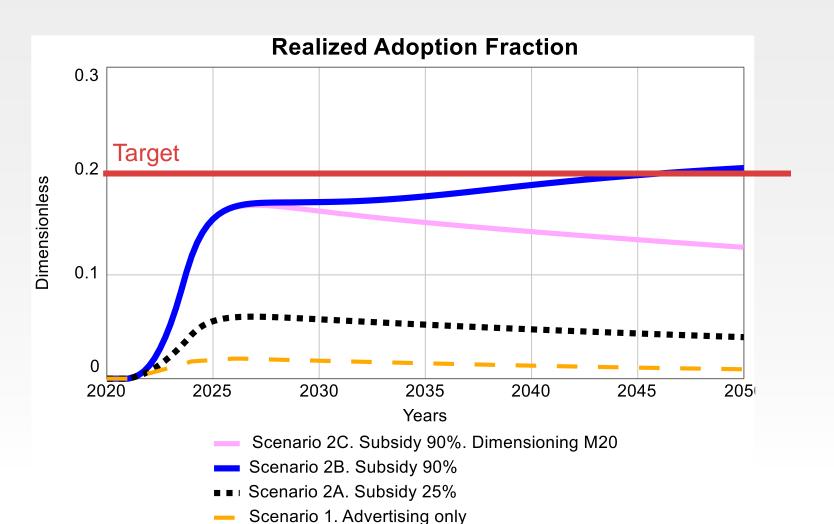
Scenario 1. Advertising only

Reverse auction subsidy



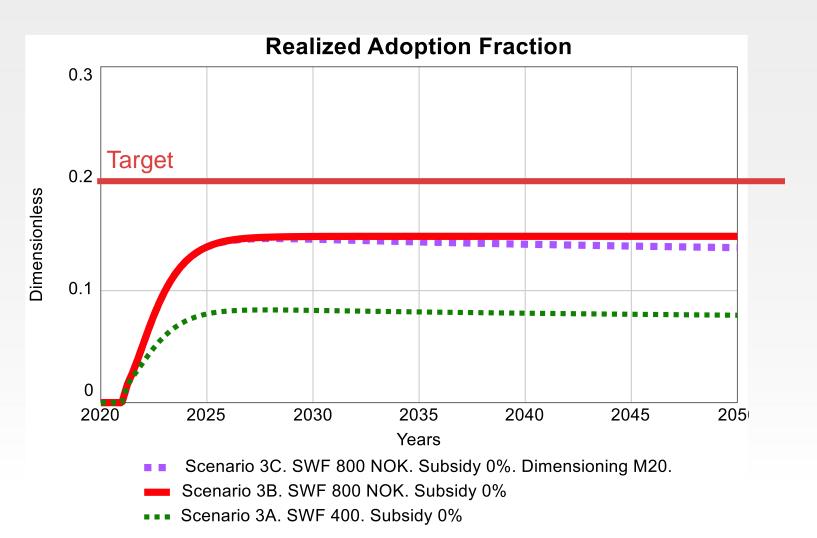


Reverse auction with 20 year rain



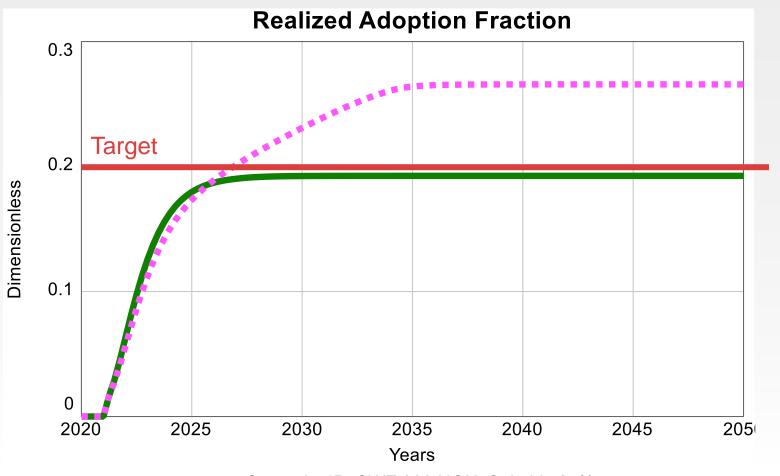


Stormwater fee





Combined policies



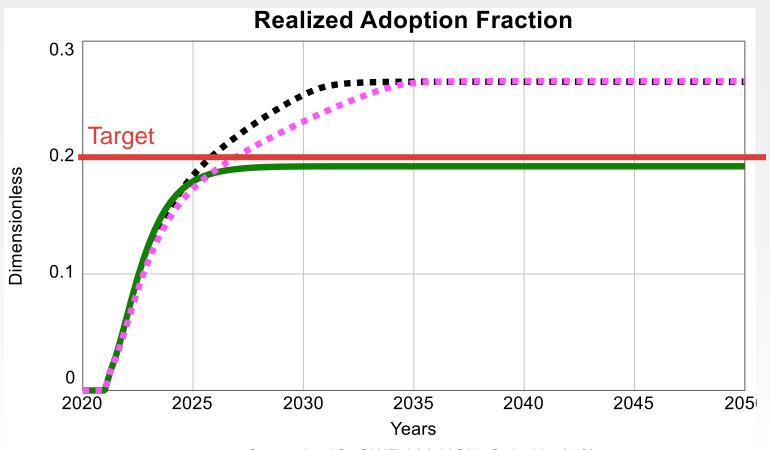
Funds from stormwater fee used for reverse auction



Scenario 4B. SWF 800 NOK. Subsidy 25%

Scenario 4A. SWF 800 NOK. Subsidy 90%

Combined policies





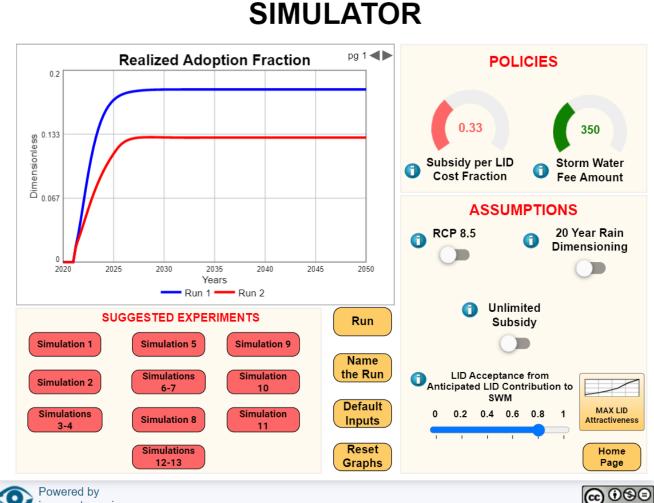
Scenario 4B. SWF 800 NOK. Subsidy 25%

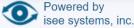
Scenario 4A. SWF 800 NOK. Subsidy 90%



Interface

https://exchange.iseesystems .com/public/eduardromanenk o/integrative-dynamic-modelof-lid-implementation-in-abuilt-uparea/index.html#page1







Conclusion

- Advertising/awareness is not enough
- Reverse auction is effective, but can be costly
 - 90% subsidy to maintain 20% adoption
- Stormwater fee less sensitive to perceived effectiveness
- Moderate RA subsidies (67%) from SWF can facilitate faster adoption
- Larger rain events (20 year vs. 5 year return period) can result in lower perceived effectiveness of rain gardens
- Model for Grefsen-Kjelsås, can be modified for other areas