



LA-FL Regional Watershed Management Webinar

March 31, 2021

Louisiana Office of Community Development
St. Johns River Water Management District

LOUISIANA
WATERSHED
INITIATIVE

working together for sustainability and resilience



AGENDA

1. Introduction

Pat Forbes, Executive Director
Louisiana Office of Community Development

2. St. Johns River Water Management District

Presenters:

Marc von Canal
Environmental Resource Program Manager
Division of Regulatory Services

Cammie Dewey
Environmental Resource Program Manager
Bureau of Environmental Resource Permitting

Participants:

Abby Johnson
Intergovernmental Coordinator
Government Affairs Division

Yanbing Jia
Technical Program Manager
Bureau of Watershed Management and
Modeling

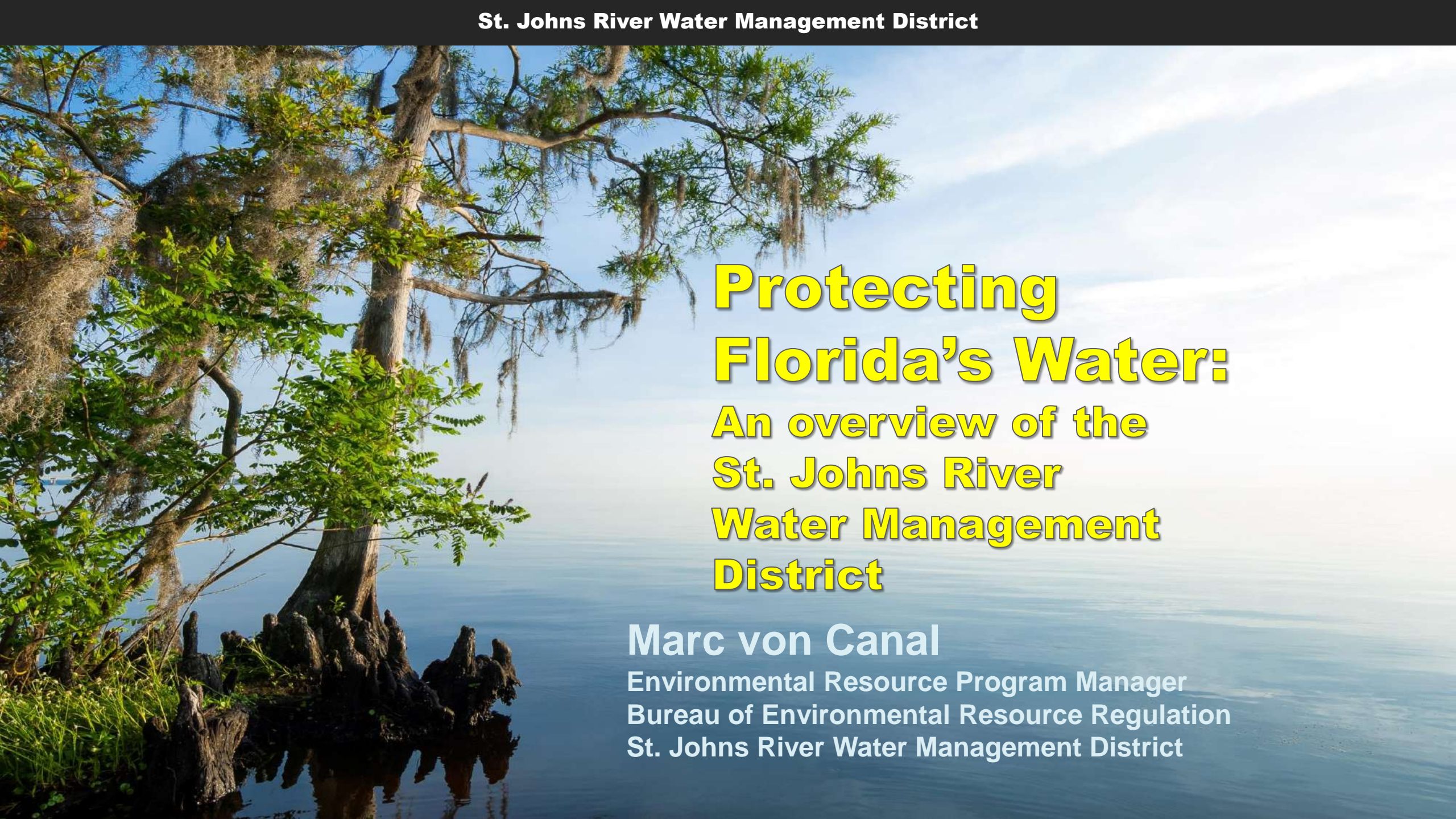
3. Questions

Facilitated by:

David Lessinger, Senior Advisor
CSRS

Alexandra Carter, LWI Program Manager
Louisiana Office of Community Development





Protecting Florida's Water: An overview of the St. Johns River Water Management District

Marc von Canal

Environmental Resource Program Manager
Bureau of Environmental Resource Regulation
St. Johns River Water Management District

Who We Are

- 12,283 square miles
- Covers all or part of 18 counties in northeast and east-central Florida



Budget Summary

SOURCE OF FUNDS:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Appropriated Fund Balance | \$ 26,577,667 |
| Ad Valorem Taxes | 90,783,700 |
| Other District Revenues | 6,058,600 |
| Local | 2,211,944 |
| State | 116,269,179 |
| Federal | <u>136,910</u> |

SOURCE OF FUNDS TOTAL

ALL FUNDS

\$ 242,038,000

USE OF FUNDS:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Salaries and Benefits | \$ 49,467,885 |
| Contracted Services | 10,846,734 |
| Operating Expenses | 12,295,444 |
| Operating Capital Outlay | 1,590,114 |
| Fixed Capital Outlay | 19,987,362 |
| Cooperative Funding | <u>147,850,461</u> |

USE OF FUNDS TOTAL

\$ 242,038,000

Core Missions



Water supply



Water quality



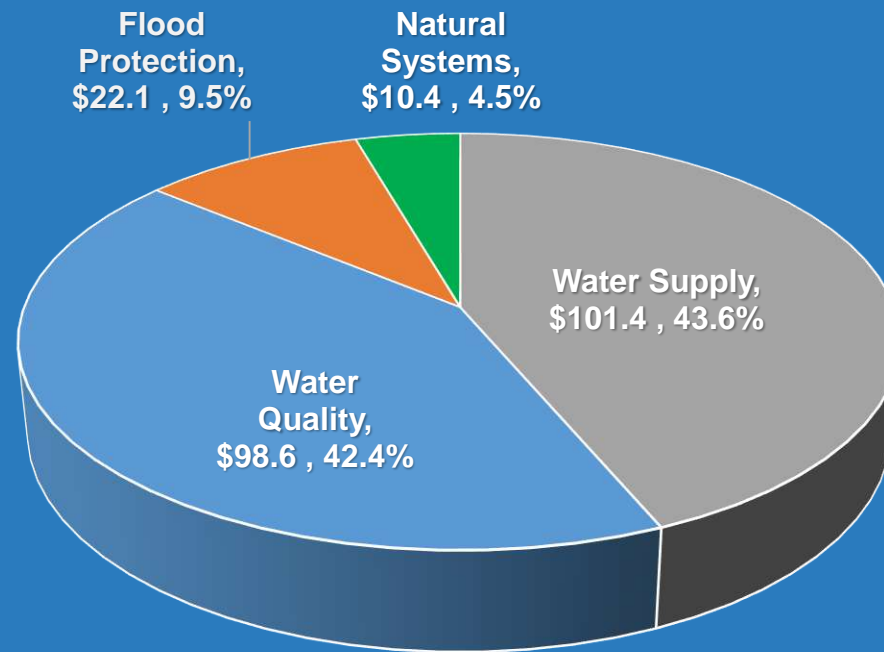
Flood protection



Natural systems

District Budget by Core Mission

Fiscal Year 2020-2021

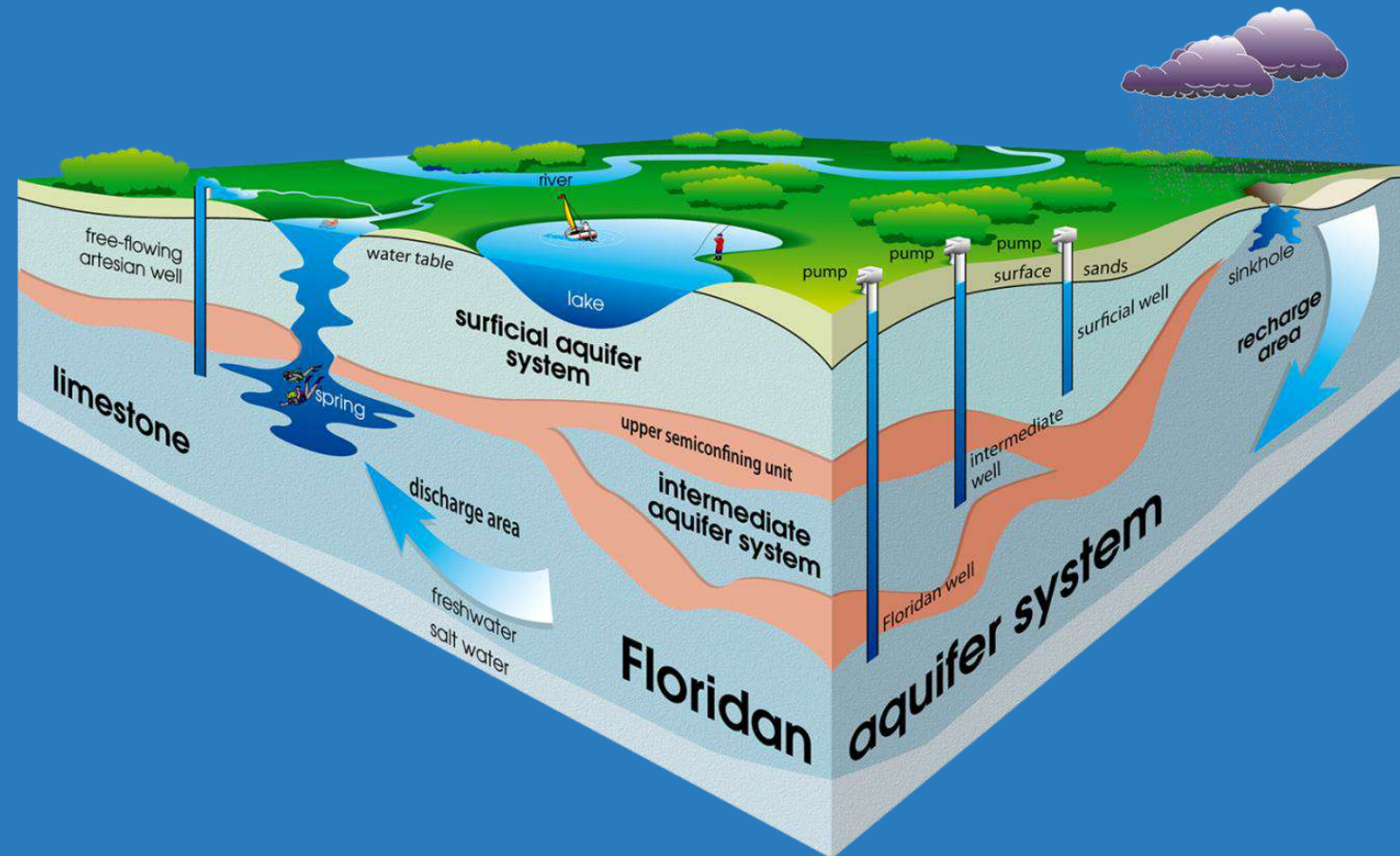


The District's Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Adopted Budget is \$242 million, including \$9.6 million in Administrative Expenses

Water Supply

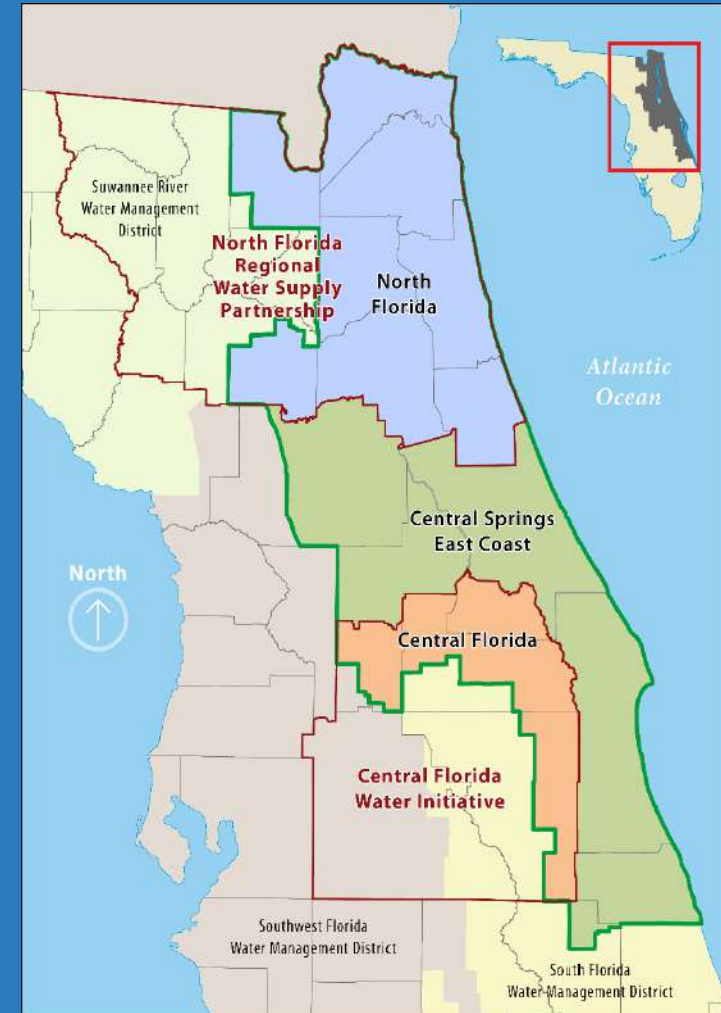
Our water in northeast and east-central Florida

- More than 90 percent comes from the Floridan aquifer system.



Water Supply Planning

- Districtwide water supply plan and regional plans
- Looks 20 years out
- Three regions



Water Conservation



Search for plants



This searchable plant database is designed to help you to determine which plants are most appropriate for your landscape given the natural growing conditions found in your yard. The plant details will help you select the optimal location for the plant where it would need minimal irrigation to thrive. In the box below, choose the options that suit your needs and a list will be provided with plants that meet your criteria. Refer to frequently asked questions if you need help using the tool.

Common name: ☐ Sounds like

Scientific name: ☐ Sounds like

Plant type:

Hardiness zone (e.g. 7a, 8b etc.):

Native height in feet:

Flower color:

Soil moisture:

pH:

Light range:

Soil tolerance:

Growth rate:

Native:

No. of results per page:



Alternative Water Supply Options

- Reclaimed water
- Stormwater capture
- Surface water
- Seawater

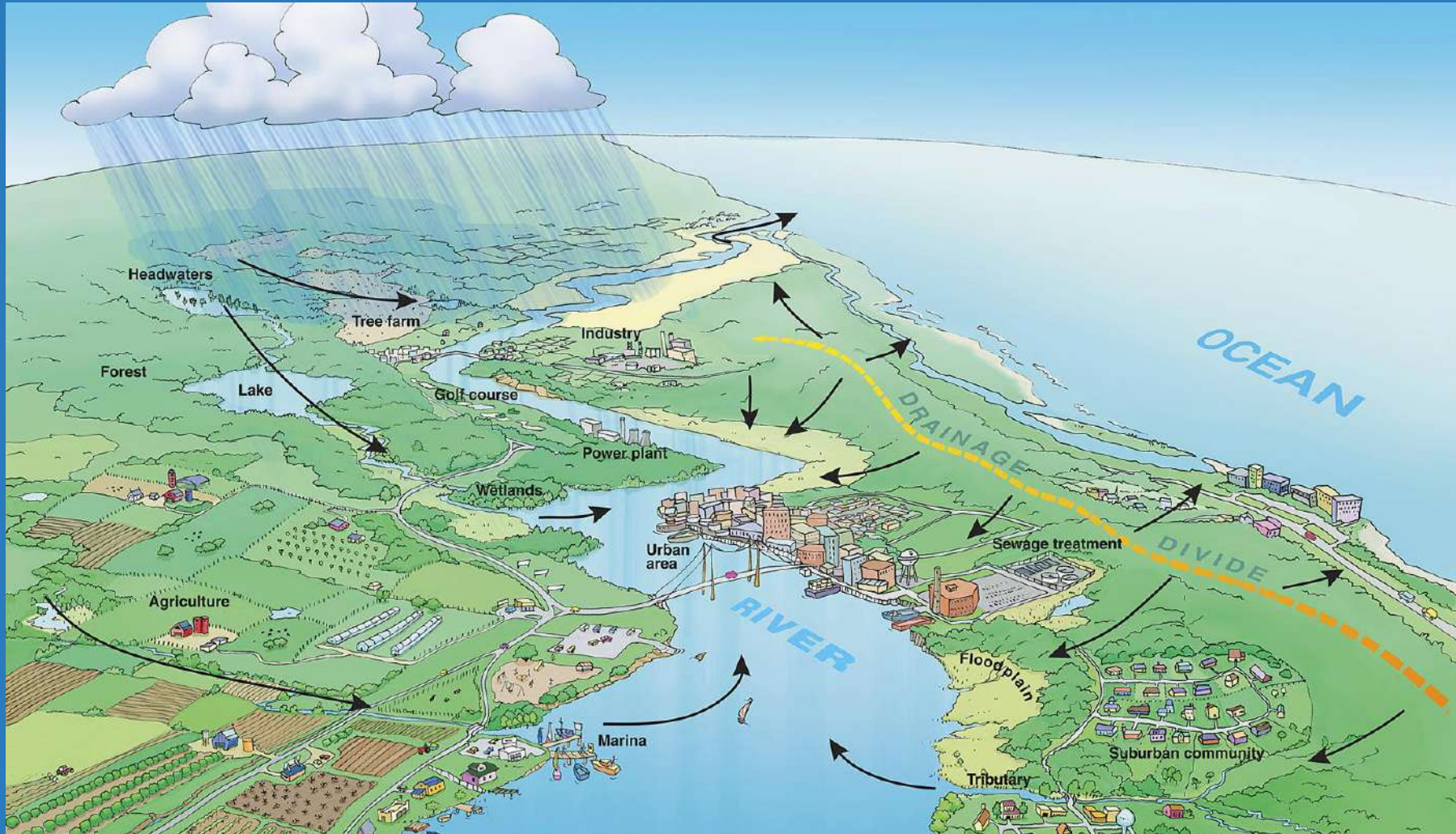


SJRWMD Cost-Share

- Since FY 2014 to 2020
 - SJRWMD awarded \$204.2 million
 - \$500.6 million in construction costs
- Estimated benefits:
 - Alternative water supply: 166.5 million gallons per day (mgd)
 - Water conserved: 20.7 mgd
 - Total Nitrogen reduction: 2.2 million lbs/yr
 - Total Phosphorus reduction: 406,112 lbs/yr



A Typical Florida Watershed



Protecting our Rivers, Lakes and Streams

- Agriculture
- Industry
- Wastewater discharges
- Stormwater runoff



Decisions Based on Sound Science



Restoration



Lake Apopka Marsh Flow-way



Crane Creek



Doctors Lake



Managing Public Lands



Permitting



Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP)

- ERP Rules are authorized by Florida Statute and described under Chapter 62-330, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).
- Guidance for the design, criteria, and submittal of ERP applications is provided in the Applicant's Handbook and the Permit Information Manual.
- The specific criteria for individual permit issuance (those projects that do not qualify for an exemption or a general permit) are described in Section 62-330.301 and 302, F.A.C.



Individual ERP Criteria

- An applicant must provide reasonable assurance that the construction, alteration, operation, maintenance, removal, or abandonment of a system will not:
 - (a) cause adverse water quantity impacts to receiving waters or adjacent lands;
 - (b) cause adverse flooding to on or off-site properties;
 - (c) cause adverse impacts to existing surface water storage and conveyance capabilities;
 - (d) adversely impact the value of functions provided to fish and wildlife and listed species by wetlands and other surface waters;
 - (e) adversely affect the quality of receiving waters to cause violation of water quality standards;
 - (f) cause adverse secondary impacts to water resources;
 - (g) adversely impact maintenance of surface or ground water levels or surface water flows;
 - (h) cause adverse impacts to works of the District;



Public Interest Test for ERPs in Wetlands

- In addition to the previous criteria, projects requiring an individual ERP that are located in, on, or over wetlands or other surface waters must pass a public interest test.
- In any wetland or other surface water, the project must not be contrary to the public interest (i.e.: neutral or better); in designated Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW), the activity must be clearly in the public interest (i.e.: positive), based on these considerations:
 - 1. public health, safety, or welfare of others;
 - 2. conservation of fish and wildlife, including endangered or threatened species and their habitats;
 - 3. navigation, flow of water, harmful erosion or shoaling;
 - 4. fishing or recreational values or marine productivity in the vicinity;
 - 5. temporary or permanent in nature;
 - 6. historical and archaeological resources;
 - 7. current condition and relative functions provided by affected area
- There are additional considerations for cumulative impacts, shellfish classified waters, and seawalls in estuaries.



The SJRWMD ERP Regulatory Team

- The Bureau of Environmental Resource Regulation (BERR) is within the Division of Regulatory Services (DRS) and administers the ERP Program.
- The Review, Compliance and Mitigation Banking and FDOT Mitigation Program Teams are composed of approximately 50 Scientists and Engineers and their leadership team.
- In 2020, the Bureau issued over 3,200 permits.



Thank You



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Statewide ERP (SWERP) Permitting 101 SJRWMD



Cammie Dewey, PE

Environmental Resource Program Manager

St. Johns River WMD



ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Thresholds

- ERP Thresholds (62-330.020, F.A.C.)
 - 4,000sf of impervious/semi-impervious surface subject to vehicular traffic
 - 9,000sf of impervious/semi-impervious surface
 - Project area of 5 acres or more
 - Impound more than 40 ac-ft of water
 - Any project in, on, or over wetlands or other surface waters
 - Additional listed, plus any District-specific threshold

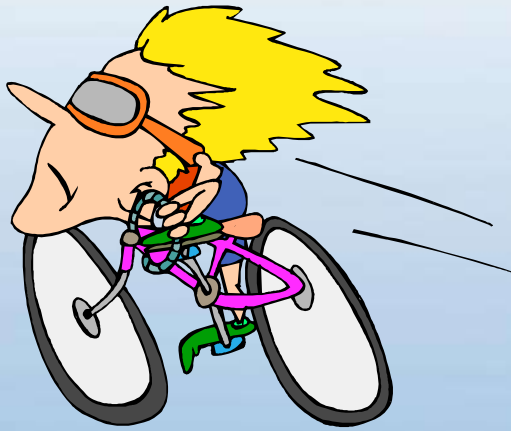


Authorization Types

- Exemptions (62-330.050, 62-330.051, 62.330.0511, F.A.C., Section 1.3 Applicant's Handbook Volume II, and 373.406 F.S.)
- General Permits (62-330.402, F.A.C.)
- Individual Permits (62-330.054, F.A.C.)



Individual Permit Application Submittals



- Coordination/Pre-App mtg
- e-permitting
- Water Quality
- Water Quantity/Flooding
- Wetlands/Surface Waters
- Special Hydrologic Basins
- Operation & Maintenance



Water Quality

- Traditional Treatment BMPs
- Impaired waters
- Low Impact Development (LID)



ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Water Quantity

- Mean annual storm event
- 10-year, 24-hour storm event
- 25-year, 24-hour storm event
- 25-year, 96-hour storm event
- Floodplain
 - 10-year floodplain - Districtwide
 - 100-year floodplain - Special Hydrologic Basins
 - Traversing works



Special Hydrologic Basins

- Upper St. Johns River Hydrologic Basin, 12/7/83
- Ocklawaha River Hydrologic Basin, 12/7/83
- Wekiva River Hydrologic Basin, 5/17/87; 8/30/88
- Wekiva Recharge Protection Basin, 5/17/87; 8/30/88; 12/3/06
- Econlockhatchee River Hydrologic Basin, 4/3/91
- Sensitive Karst Area Basin, 9/25/91
- Tomoka River and Spruce Creek Hydrologic Basins, 11/25/98
- Lake Apopka Hydrologic Basin, 3/7/03



Long-term O & M

- Section 12 AH Vol I
- As-Built certification by a PE
- Long-term inspections

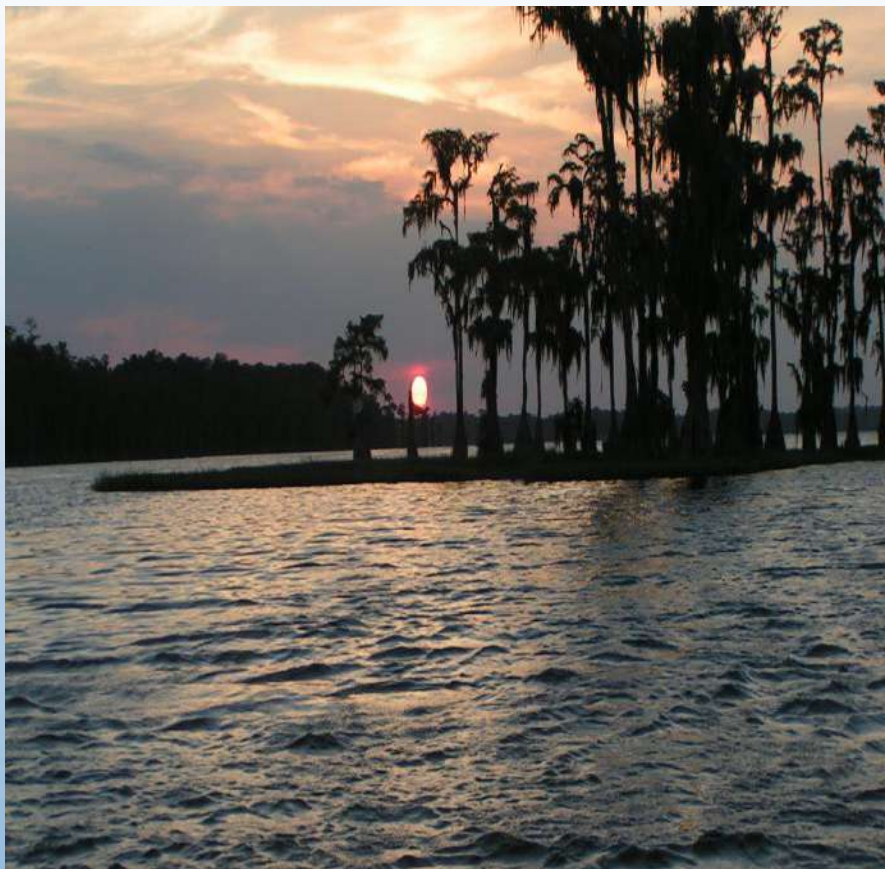


ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Coordination with Local Governments

- Regional versus Local requirements
- Coordination during review and compliance
- Local government projects
 - Restoration projects
 - Flooding and/or water quality retrofit projects
 - Public lands access improvements





Thank You

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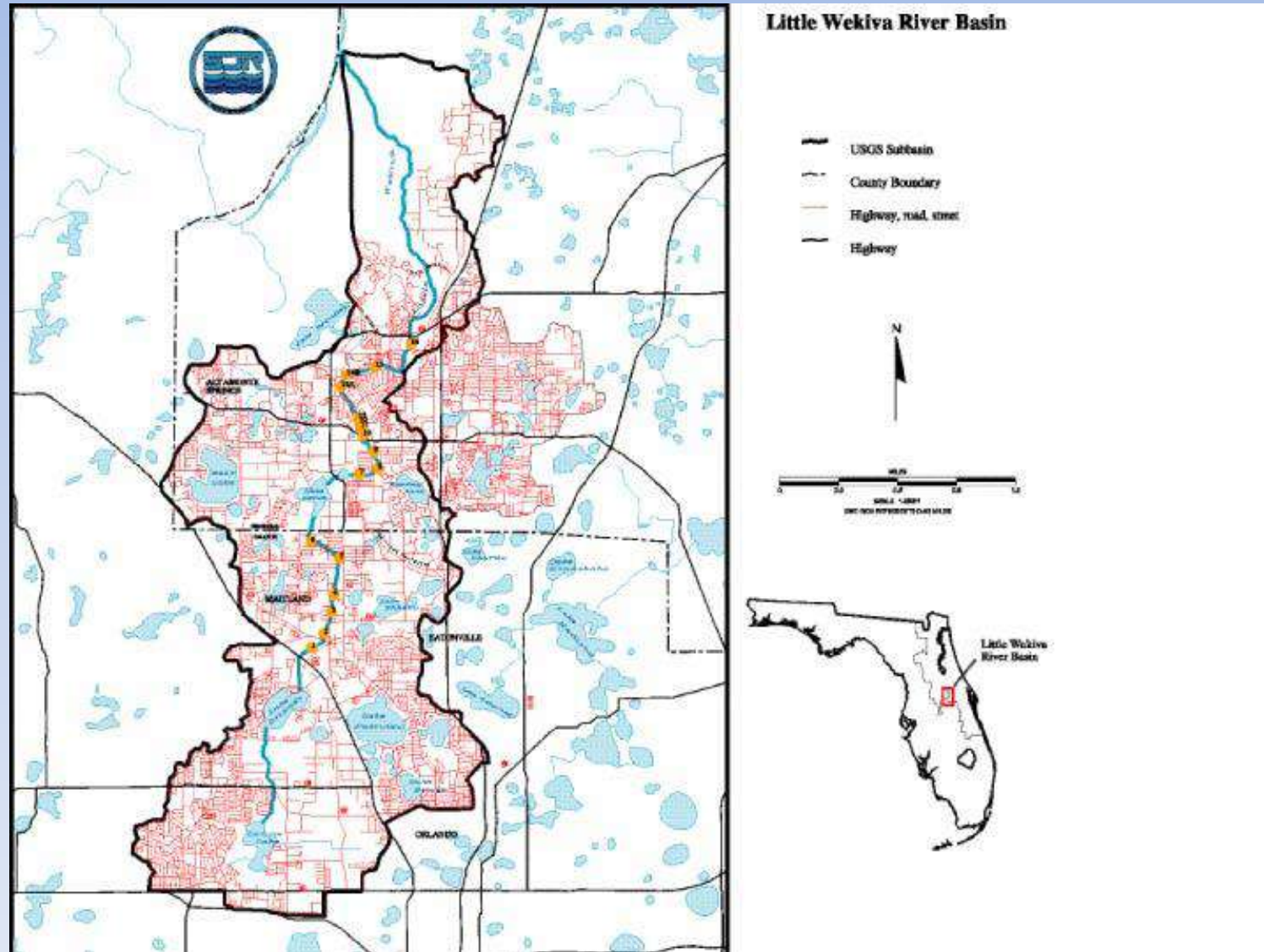
ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Urban River Restoration – The Elba Way

Erosion Control Improvements



Little Wekiva River Basin



Little Wekiva River Erosion Control History

- Urban streams often have to handle flows far in excess of their capacity
 - Little Wekiva River (LWR) is no exception
- Hydraulic models and Sediment & Geomorphic model identified river bed erosion as major issue –drove goal to develop profile slope
- Master Plan identified 16 projects
- Elba Way Dredge and Grade Project became number 15

LWR – Typical Impacts of Erosion



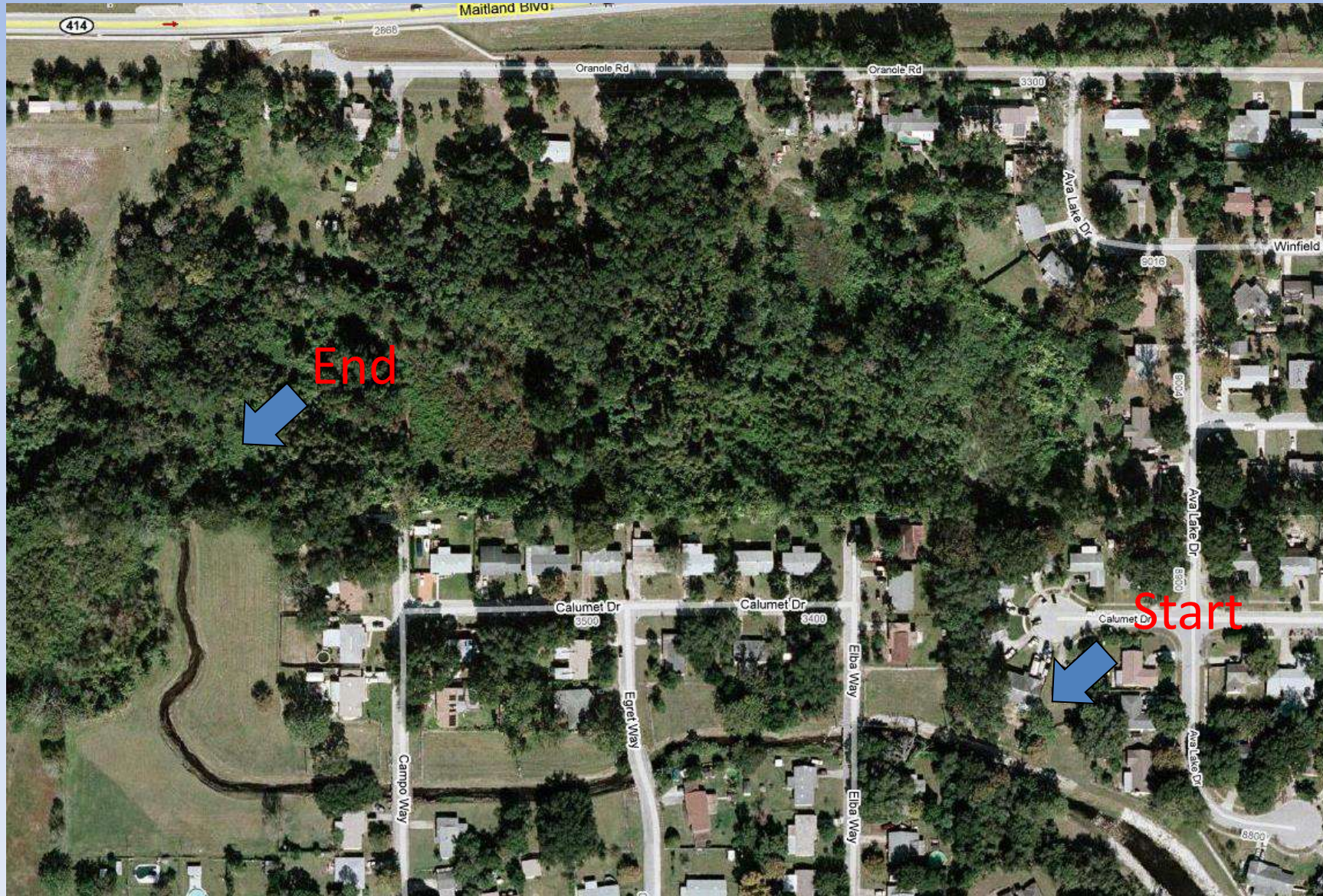
H&H and Geomorphologic Models

- AdICPR with its two modules was used to model the entire watershed of the LWR work done by Singhofen & Associates under contract with Woodward-Clyde
- A geomorphologic model developed by URS-Woodward-Clyde in cooperation with St. Antony Falls, University of Minnesota, was used to model the river sediment transport
- A stable riverbed slope of 0.075% was established for all improvements

Urban River Restoration – The Elba Way Erosion Control Improvements

- The Little Wekiva River over the past 20 years has been subject of numerous erosion and sediment control improvement projects
- These improvements include bank restoration, widening of the hydraulic cross section, implementation of grade control structures, sedimentation ponds, and bank stabilization

Project Extent



Elba Way: Pre-project Conditions



Project H&H Model

- The AdICPR model was updated to the most recent windows version
- All river improvements were also added (i.e. other upstream erosion control projects)
- Elba Way proposed improvements were added to the model

Rainfall Events

- Rainfall for storm events with 24-hr duration and with the following return periods; mean annual, 10-yr, 25-yr, 50-yr and 100-yr were simulated
- Rainfall type used was SCS Type II (Florida Modified)
- Rainfall totals ranged from 4.5 to 10.6 inches (from mean annual to 100-yr storm event)

Streamflow Velocities

- Mean annual modeled velocities ranged from 1.1 ft/s (downstream) to 2.8 ft/s (upstream)
- Under the 25-yr return period storm modeled velocities ranged from 1.6 ft/s (downstream) to 3.4 ft/s (upstream)
- For the 100-yr event modeled velocities ranged from 1.8 ft/s (downstream) to 4.4 ft/s (upstream)

Selection of Construction Materials

- Cost was the primary controlling factor in the selection of the revetments and control structures
- Alternative analyzed revetments were gabions, Reno-mattresses, rip-rap, cable block, and grass
- The final design considered a combination of rip-rap and grass, grass lined banks, fixing the existing cable block, and the addition of two gabion weirs
- The upstream weir will function as a grade control structure while the downstream will control flows to allow a pool to be created



After construction -
Mid-section of the
project area



Downstream weir and
final river section:

- Wider cross section
- Flatter slopes
- Trees along bank

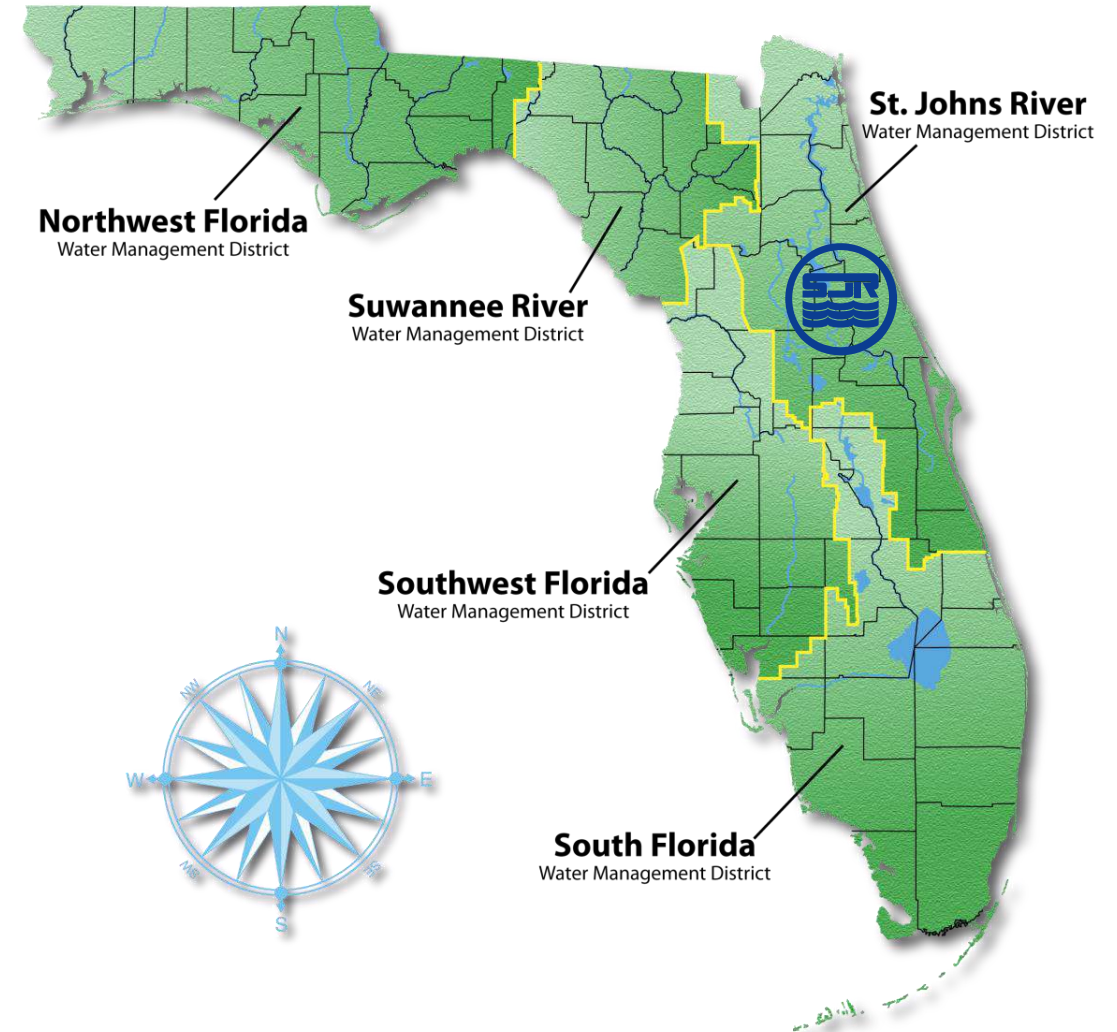
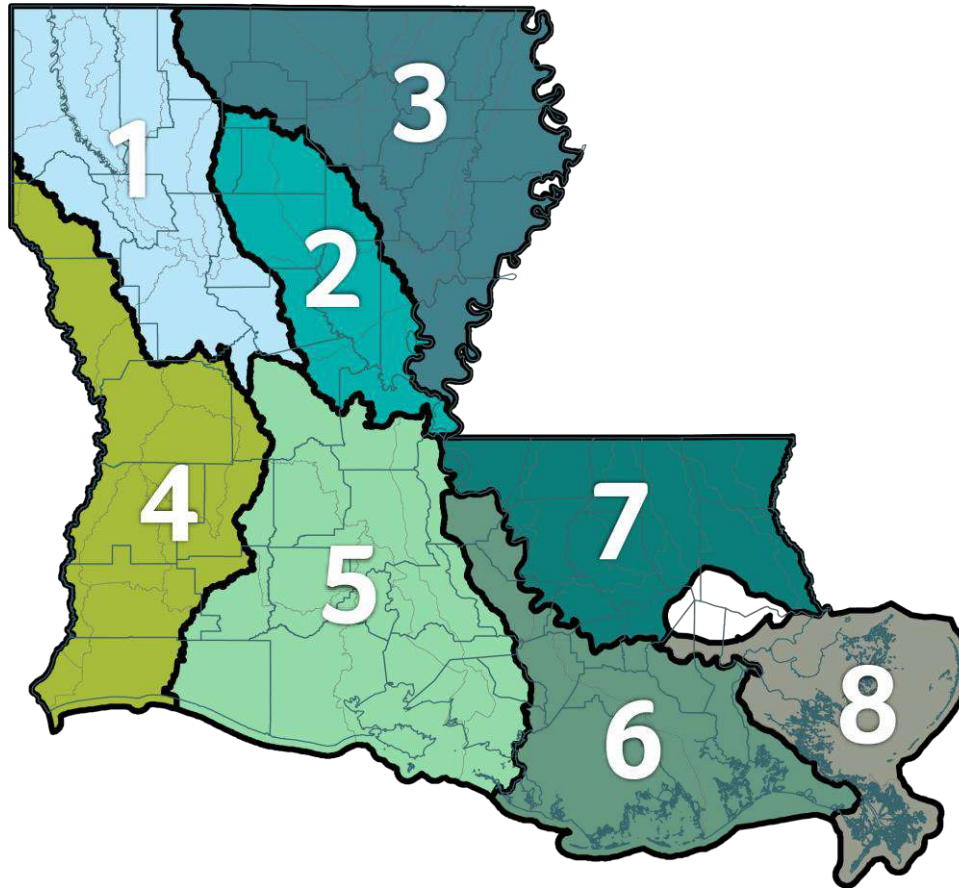
Recommendations

- Work in sections that are manageable – heavy rain and high flows present a problem to any cleared area
- Size bypass pumps in accordance with normal flow and for higher storm event flows
- Have contingency plans

Conclusions

- Projects such as Elba Way require planning
- Coordination between stakeholders
- Community involvement (public meetings, involvement of local politicians and authorities)
- More importantly, projects of this magnitude take time in all stages of planning, designing, and construction

Questions



Contact Us

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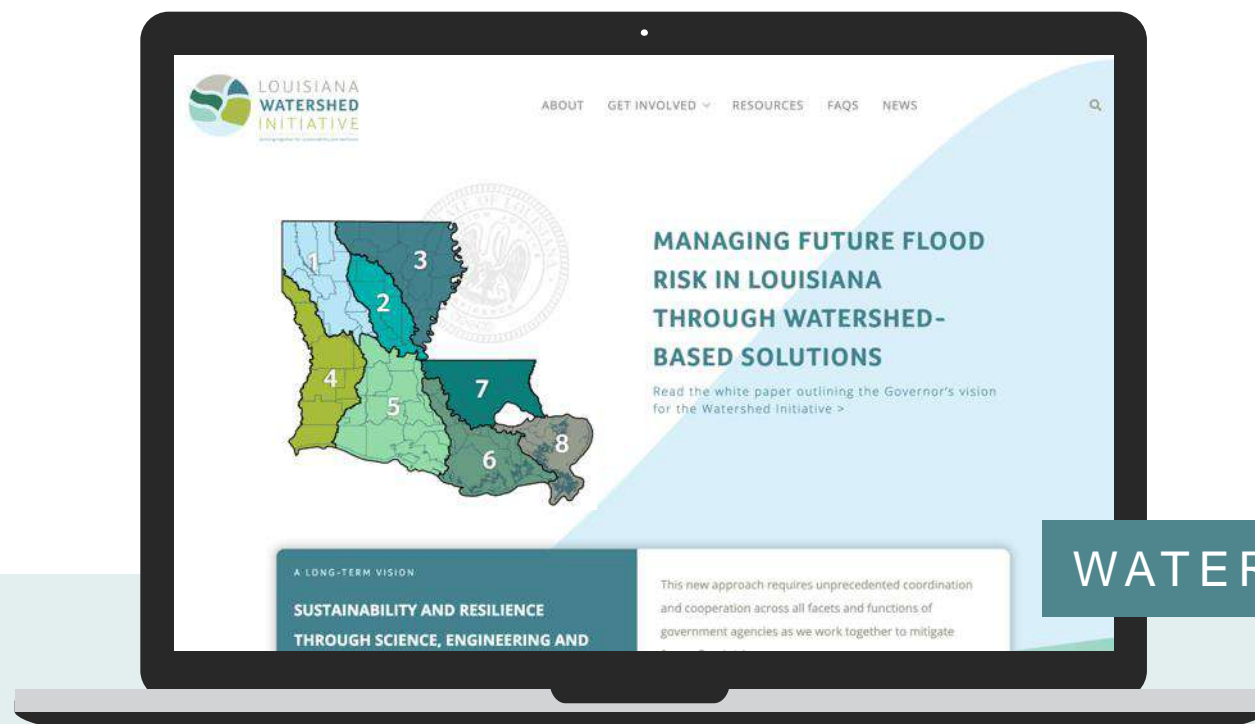
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