Your Stormwater Master Plan can be SO MUCH MORE!

Florida Stormwater Association Annual Conference
June 25, 2021



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DUNEDIN

Home of Honeymoon Island



BURGESS & NIPLE
Engineers - Architects - Planners

Janicki Environmental, Inc.



What's So Special?

- Multiple components under "one roof"
- What would be individual studies, the components are now are able to share data seamlessly
- This provided:
 - Updated technology
 - High performing consistency



The Components

- 1. Watershed Model in ICPR4
 - 8 structural BMPs, 2 city-wide BMPs
- 2. Environmental Assessment
 - Water quality trends, pollutant-loading data
- 3. CRS
 - Recommendations for improving CRS ranking
- 4. Vulnerability Assessment
 - Sea level rise related to storm surge, king tides, and rainfall events
- 5. Downtown Regional Stormwater Treatment

Our Team



Main Consultant

- > ICPR4 Model
- > CRS

Janicki Environmental, Inc.

Environmental Assessment



Vulnerability Assessment

BURGESS & NIPLE

Engineers ■ Architects ■ Planners

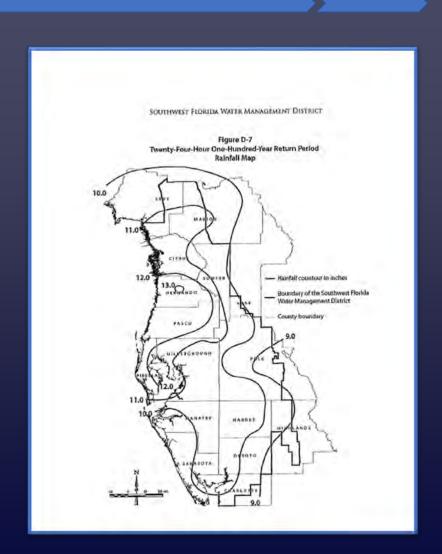
Downtown Redevelopment Plan



Legacy Rainfall Distributions

- Distribution
- Depth





NOAA Atlas 14



NOAA Atlas 14



Precipitation-Frequency Atlas of the United States

Volume 9 Version 2.0: Southeastern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi)

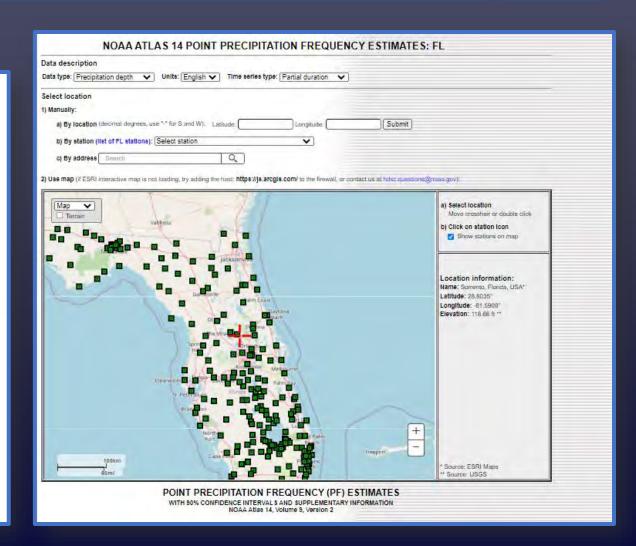
Sanja Perica, Deborah Martin, Sandra Pavlovic, Ishani Roy, Michael St. Laurent, Carl Trypaluk, Dale Unruh, Michael Yekta, Geoffrey Bonnin

U.S. Department of Commerce

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

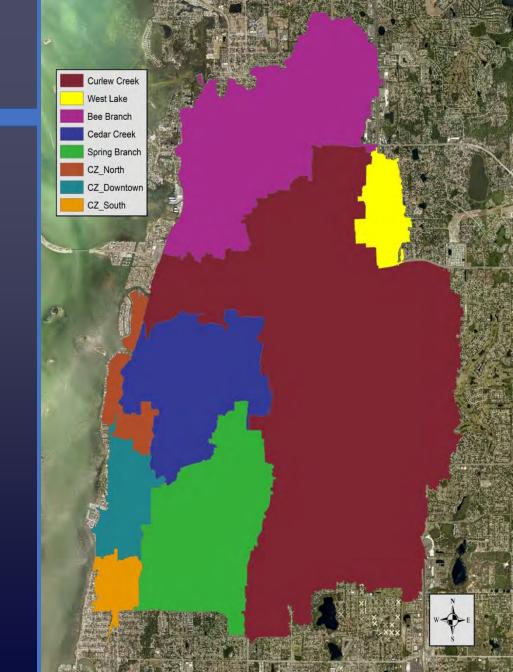
National Weather Service

> Silver Spring, Maryland, 2013

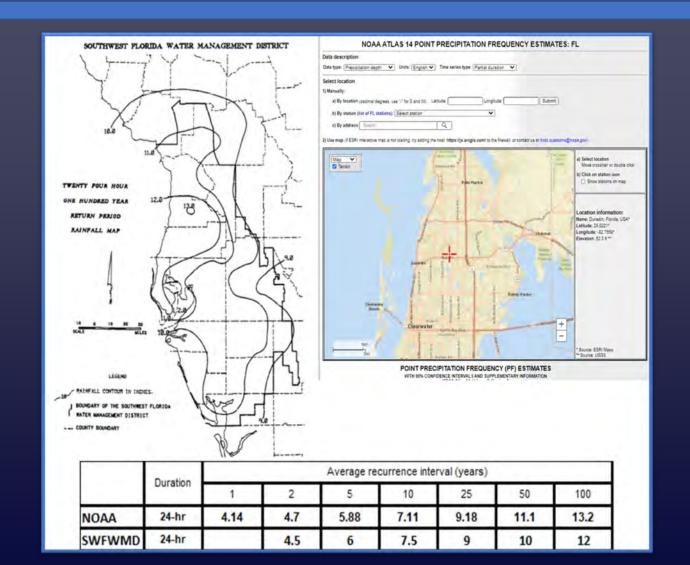


City Of Dunedin Model

- Pinellas County
- City of Dunedin
- City of Clearwater



Rainfall Depths



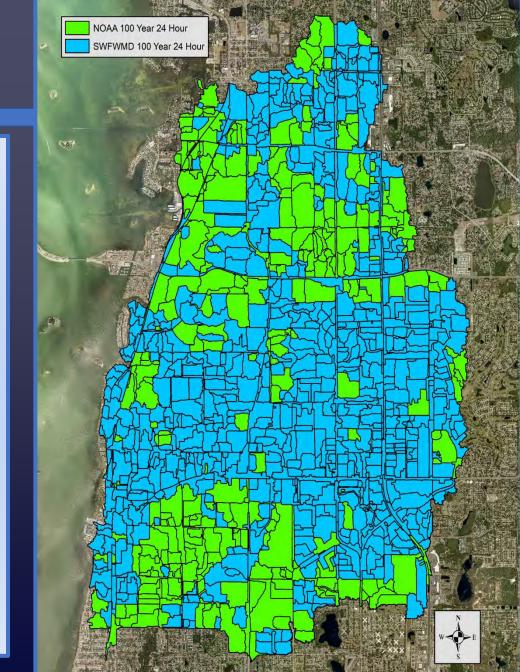
100 Year 24 Hour Results

SCS Type II Florida Modified

- 769 Basins
- 65% by area
- On Average 0.34 foot higher than NOAA

NOAA 14

- 322 Basins
- 35% of Study Area
- On Average 0.12 foot higher than SCS



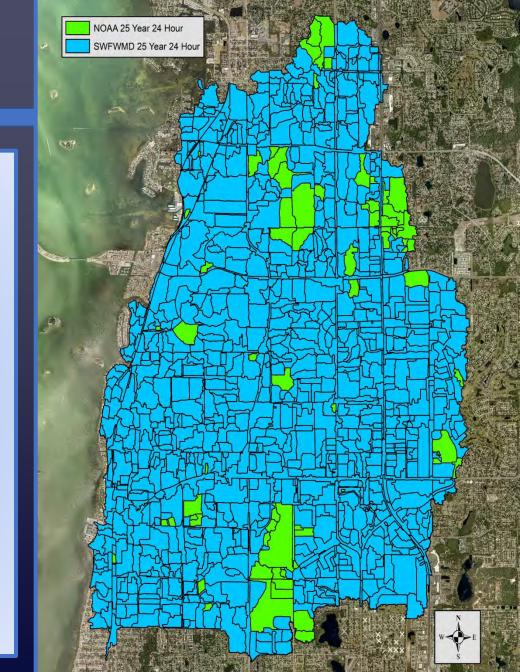
25 Year 24 Hour Results

SCS Type II Florida Modified

- 1020 Basins
- 92% by area
- On Average 0.29 foot higher than NOAA

NOAA 14

- 322 Basins
- 8% of Study Area
- On Average 0.03 foot higher than SCS







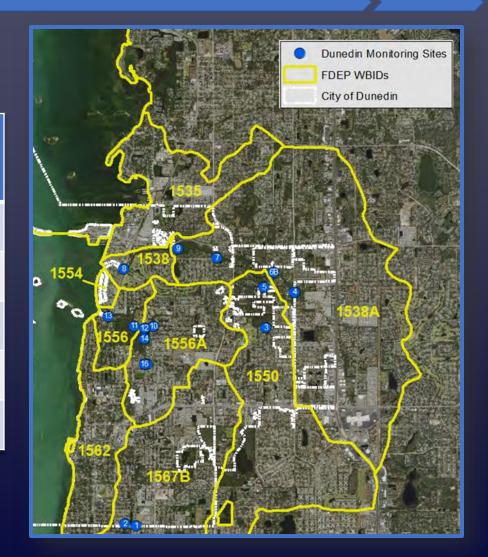
Water Quality

- Ambient water quality status & trends
- Pollutant Loading



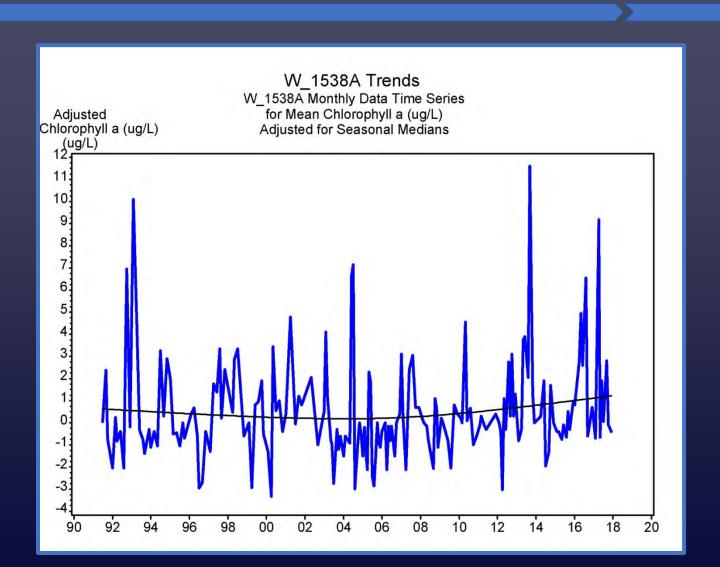
Water Quality Sampling Sites

1F20A	Curlew Creek Freshwater	Stroom
1538A	Segment	Stream
1550	Jerry Branch	Stream
1567B	Spring Branch	Stream
1538	Curlew Creek Tidal	Estuary
1556	Cedar Creek (Tidal)	Estuary
1556A	Cedar Creek	Stream



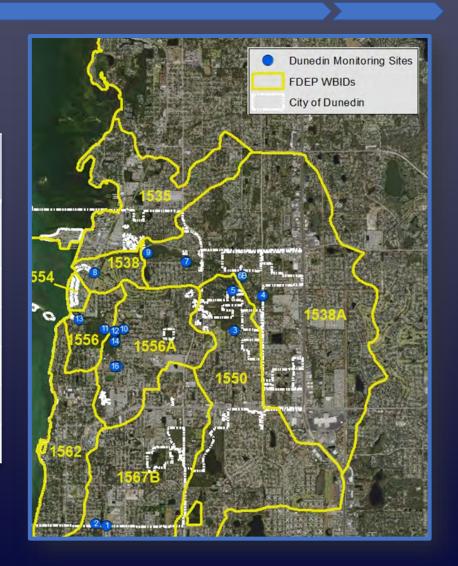
Trend Analysis

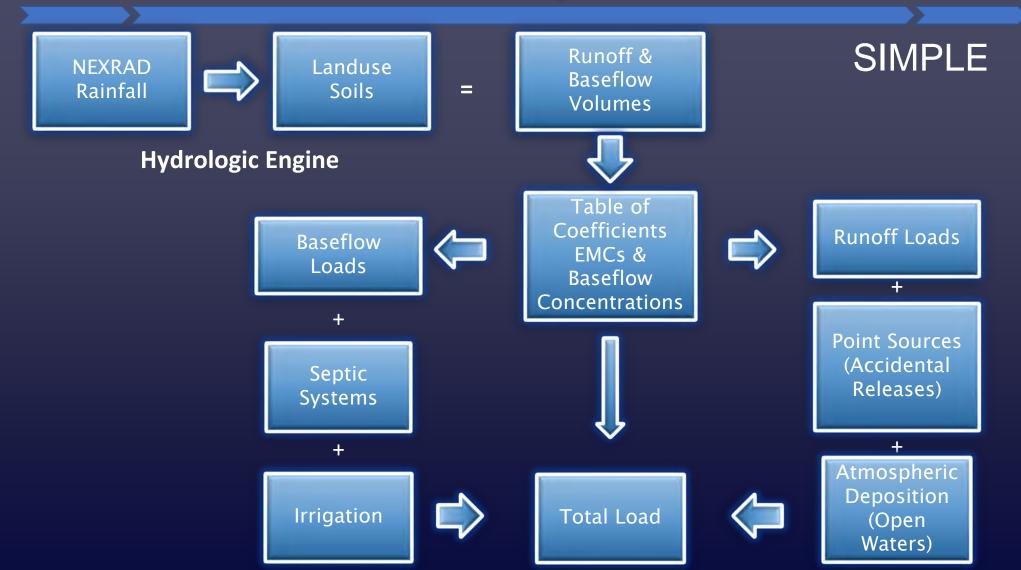
 Seasonal Kendall Tau



Water Quality Trends

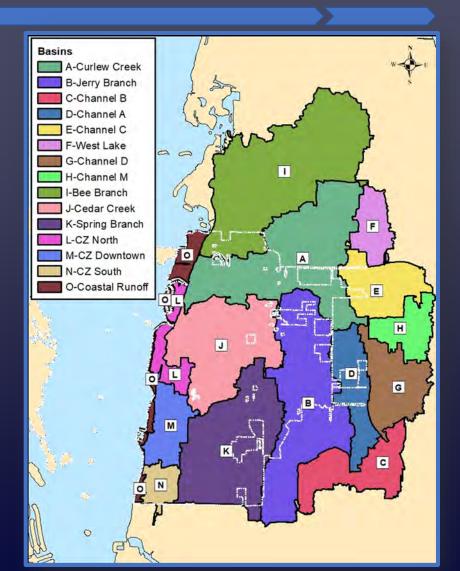
Water Body	TN	TP	Chlorophyll
Curlew Creek Freshwater	\	\	₹
Curlew Creek Tidal	\	\	₹
Spring Branch	\	\	₹
Cedar Creek Freshwater	\	1	
Cedar Creek Tidal	\	1	\





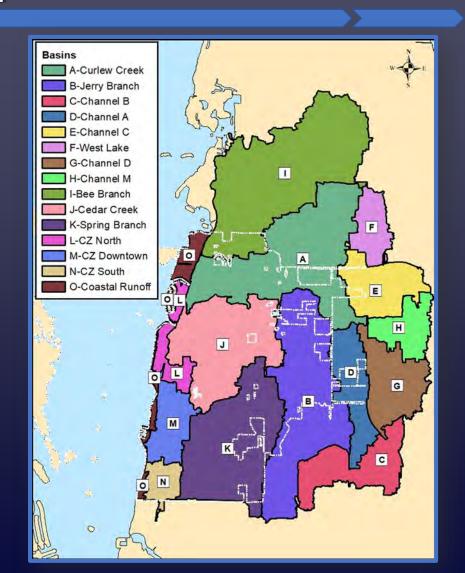
Pollutant Loading

Impacts of pollutant loading can be attributed to sources generated both within and outside of the city proper

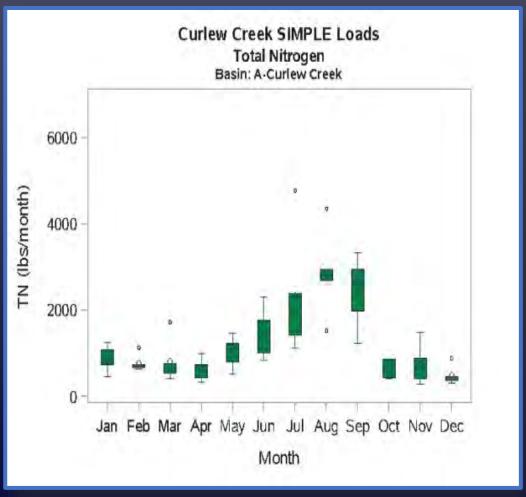


Loading Sources

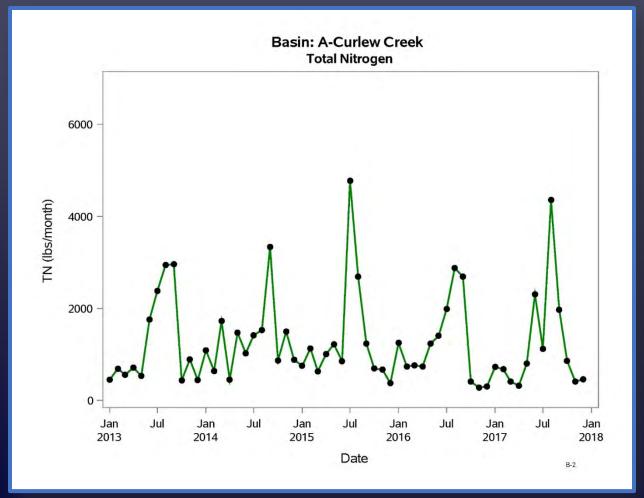
- Direct Runoff
- Baseflow
- Point Sources
- Septics
- Atmospheric Deposition (Open Waters)



Seasonal Variations



Interannual Variation

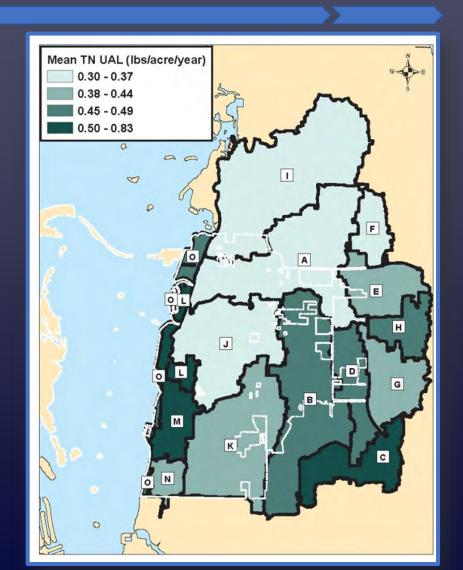


Direct runoff and baseflow are the dominant loading sources in all basins

Loads by Source for Sample Basins

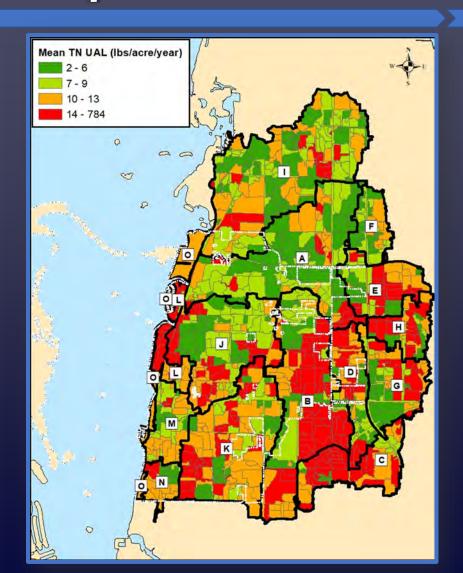
Basin	Parameter	Baseflow	Direct Runoff	Point Source	Septic
Curlew Creek	TN	4,224	7,578	2,876	482
	TP	1,267	1,214	712	26
Cedar Creek	TN	2,912	8,029	0	95
	TP	874	1,526	O	4

Pollutant Loading – Direct Runoff
Unit Area Loads are used to identify"Hot Spots"



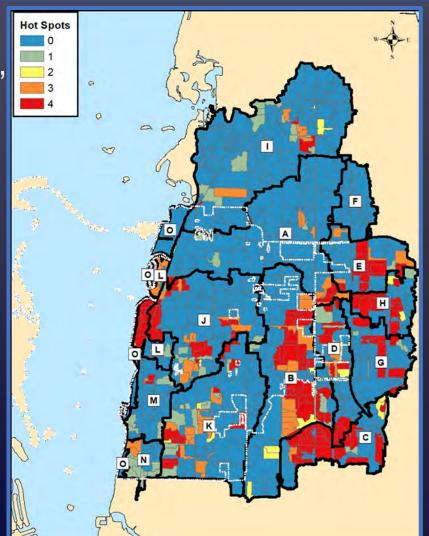
Pollutant Loading

• TN Loading "Hot Spots"



Pollutant Loading

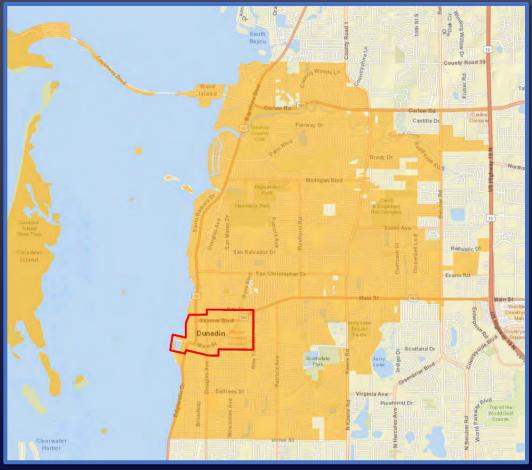
- Composite "Hot Spots"
 - TN
 - TP
 - BOD
 - TSS





Downtown Regional Stormwater Goals

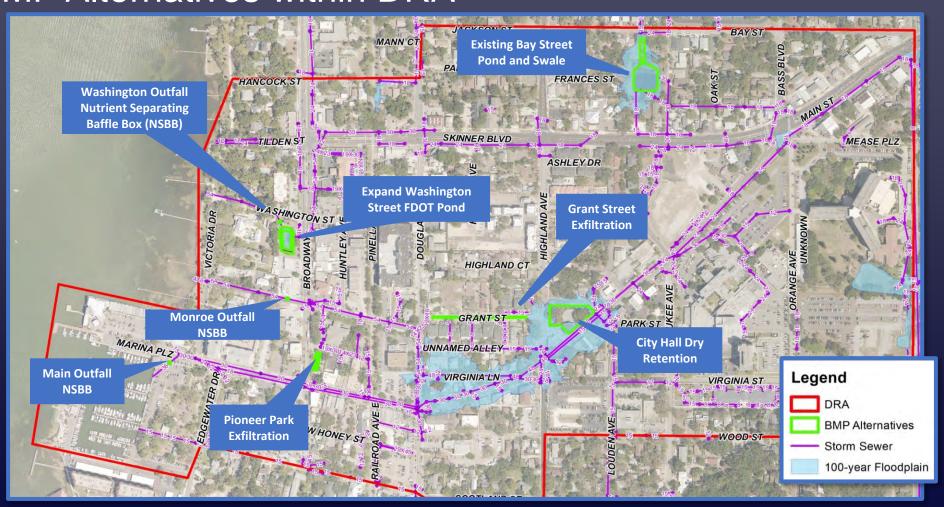
Fulfill water quality treatment needs for redevelopment in the City of Dunedin's Downtown Redevelopment Area (DRA) with regional best management practice (BMP) alternatives



Downtown Regional Permitting Approach

- Conceptual Approval Permit from SWFWMD
 - Urban infill or redevelopment qualifies for a Conceptual Approval Permit
 - Subsequent construction can be authorized under General Permits
 - Treatment is fulfilled via net improvement nutrient loading analysis
- What would be included in permit?
 - 372 parcels (82 acres) identified for redevelopment
 - 85% impervious assumed in the future condition
 - Excludes large permitted facilities, planned/recent construction, waterfront residential, utilities, trails

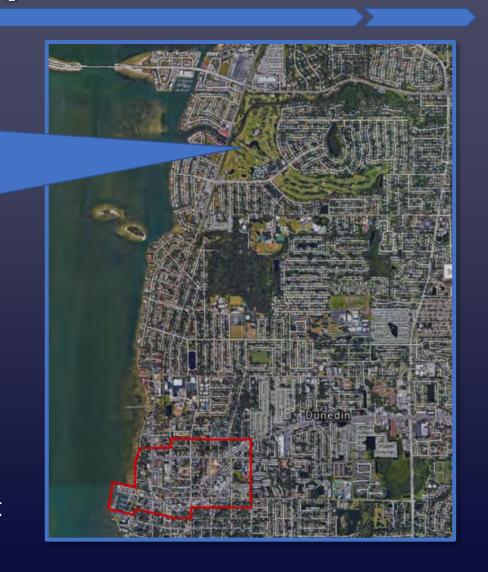
BMP Alternatives within DRA



BMP Alternatives - Offsite

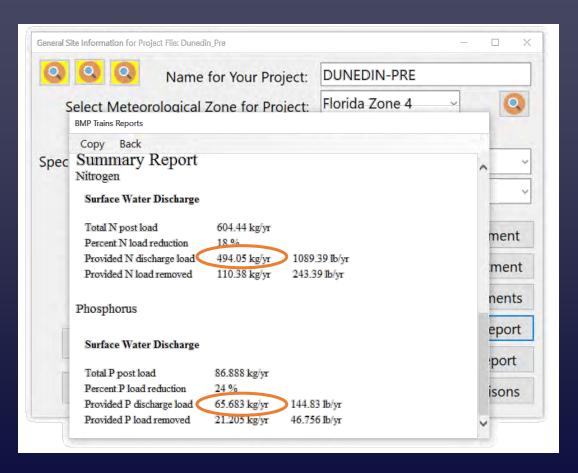


- Recently transferred to City
- Proposed compensatory wet detention
- BMP piggybacks on Capital Improvement project

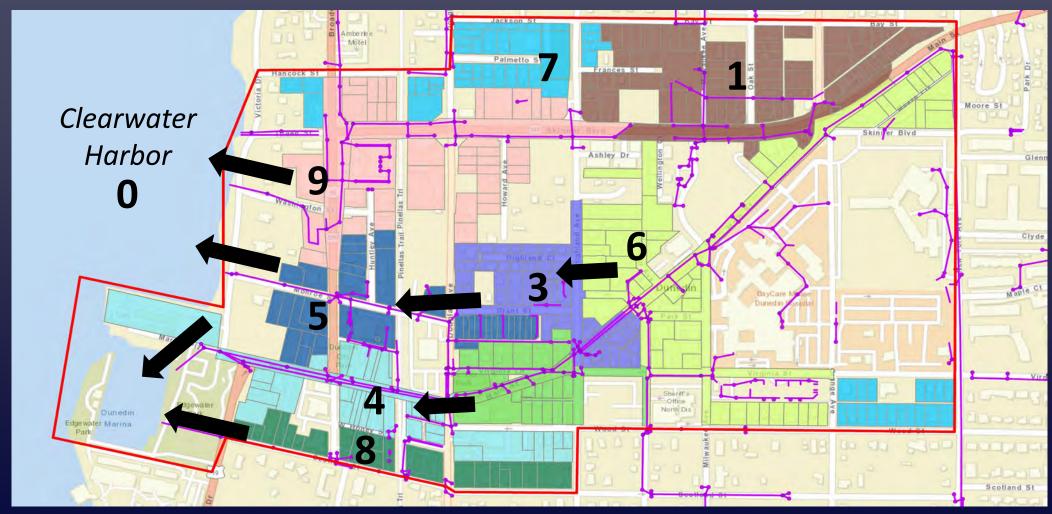


BMP TRAINS "Pre" Model

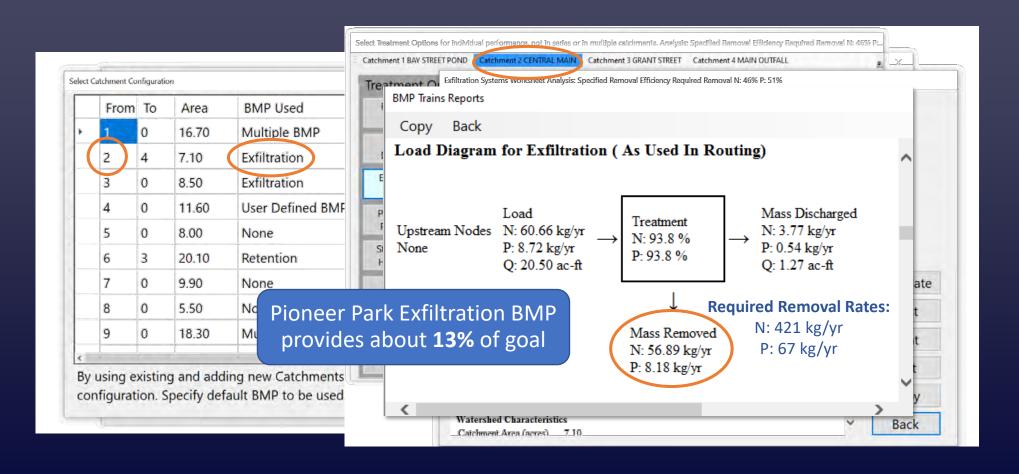
- BMP Trains used to model existing nutrient loading in runoff
- Existing discharge load:
 - Total Nitrogen = 494 kg/yr
 - Total Phosphorus = 66 kg/yr
- Proposed conditions cannot exceed this amount!



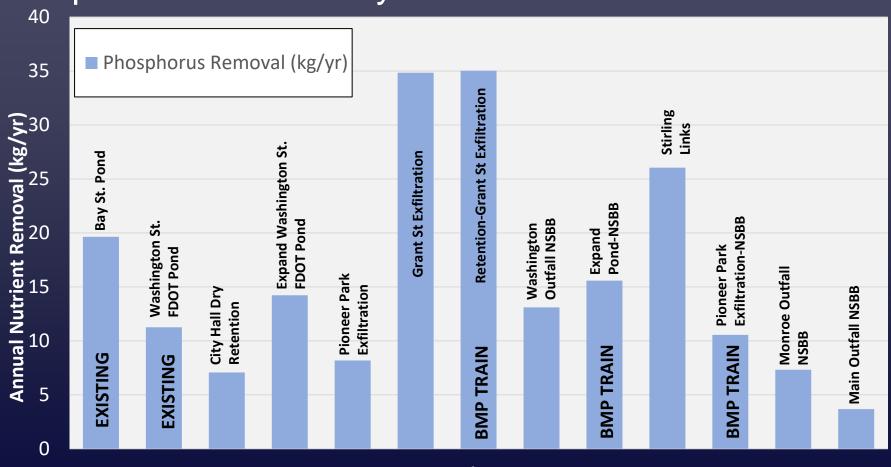
BMP TRAINS "Post" Model Network



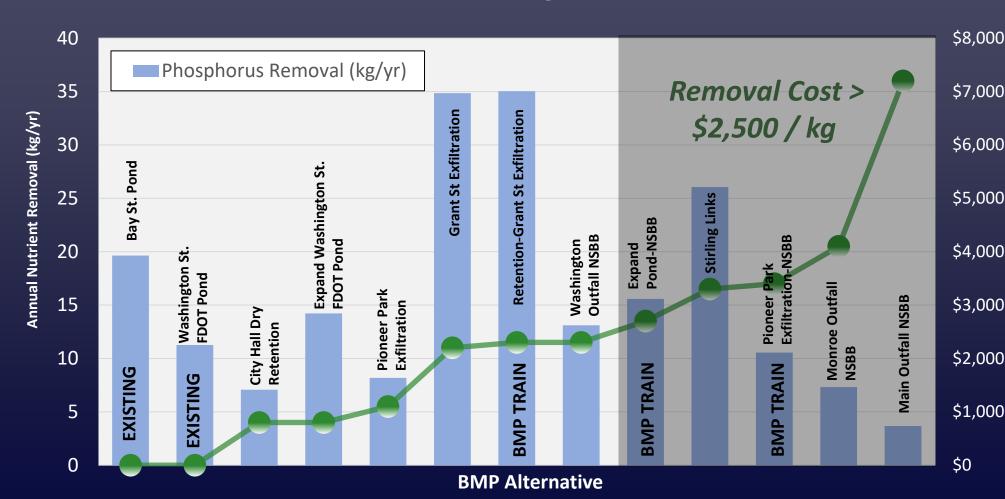
BMP TRAINS "Post" Model



Phosphorus Removal by BMP



Phosphorus Removal and Weighted Cost



Annual Removal Cost (\$/kg/yr) Averaged for 10 years

Recommended BMP Configurations

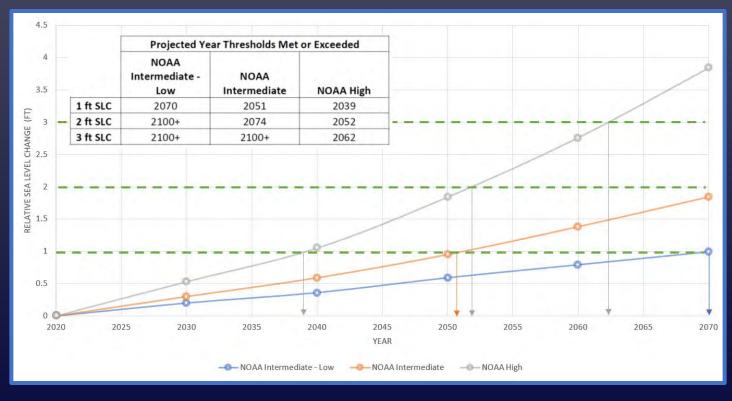
BMP Description	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Existing Bay Street Pond	✓	✓	✓
City Hall Dry Retention			\checkmark
Grant Street Exfiltration	\checkmark	✓	
Pioneer Park Exfiltration	\checkmark		✓
Existing Washington St. FDOT Pond	\checkmark		
Expand Washington St. FDOT Pond		✓	\checkmark
Stirling Links (Compensatory)			✓
Preliminary Construction Cost	\$213,200	\$282,500	\$810,200
Total Nitrogen Removed (kg/yr)	464	439	429
Total Phosphorus Removed (kg/yr)	74	69	75

Required Removal Rates: 421 kg/yr TN 67 kg/yr TP



SLR & Resiliency SLR Scenarios

Relative Rise vs. Time

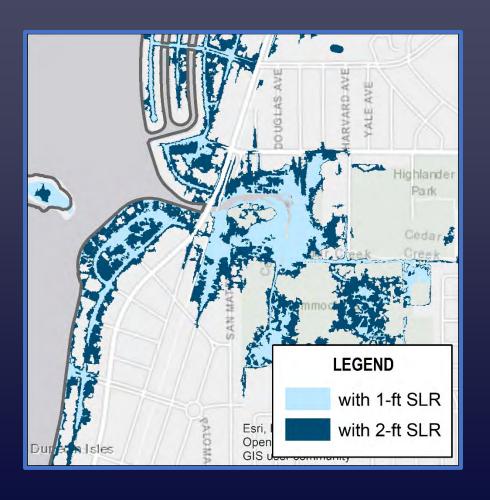


SLR & Resiliency

Hazard Analysis

- Extreme Tides
- Storm Surge
- Stormwater

Sea Level Rise is a Threat Multiplier



SLR & Resiliency

Exposure Analysis

- Structures
- Property
- Roadway
 - Local
 - Major
 - Evacuation



SLR & Resiliency

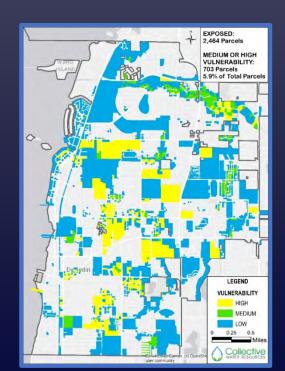
Vulnerability Analysis

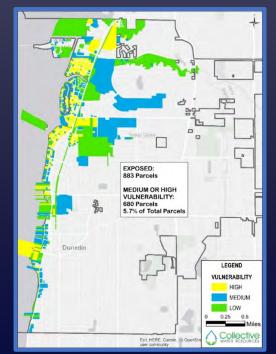
- Potential Impact
- Adaptive Capacity

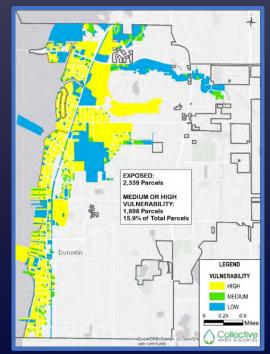
		Adaptive Capacity		
		High	Medium	Low
pact	Low	Low	Low	Medium
Potential Impact	Medium	Low	Medium	High
Pote	High	Medium	High	High

SLR & Resiliency Resiliency Analysis Parcels

Type of Flooding	SLR Scenario	Parcels with High or Medium Vulnerability	Percent of Total Parcels
Stormwater Flooding	1-foot	701	5.9%
	2-feet	703	5.9%
Extreme Tide	1-foot	373	3.1%
	2-feet	680	5.7%
Storm Surge	1-foot	1,686	14.1%
	2-feet	1,898	15.9%

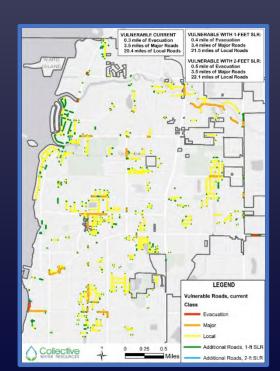


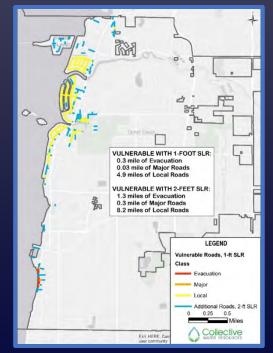




SLR & Resiliency Resiliency Analysis Roadways

Type of Flooding	SLR Scenario	Road Miles with High or Medium Vulnerability	Percent of Total Parcels
Stormwater Flooding	1-foot	3.8	8.7%
	2-feet	4.0	9.2%
Extreme Tide	1-foot	0.3	0.7%
	2-feet	1.6	3.7%
Storm Surge	1-foot	9.1	20.8%
	2-feet	10.6	24.3%







SLR & Resiliency

Moving Foward

- Structural Actions
 - Backflow preventors
 - Seawall elevation requirements
- Non-Structural Measures
 - Building requirements (e.g., finished floor elevations)
 - Promote low impact development
 - Increase O&M and customer service budgets
 - Coordination with FDOT and Pinellas County

NOAA High SLR Projections

Recommended for Sensitive and Critical Infrastructure

NOAA Intermediate High

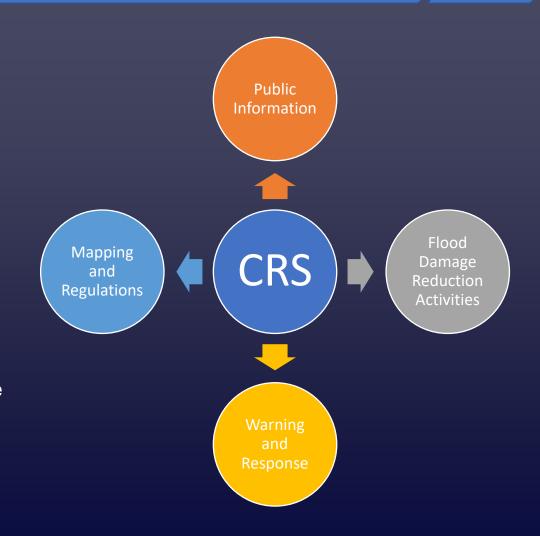
Recommended for Assets with Adaptive Capacity

IPCC Medium

Recommended for Assets with Short Life Cycles



- The Community Rating System is a voluntary program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management practices that exceed the minimum requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- Program goals include:
 - Reduce and avoid flood damage to insurable property
 - Strengthen and support the insurance aspects of the National Flood Insurance Program
 - Encourage comprehensive floodplain management



CRS

- Flooding Risks
- Flooding Depth
- Uses
 - Outreach
 - Planning decisions
 - EmergencyManagement



CRS

- Criteria
- Structural
- Roadway

Roadway not meeting LOS

Structure not meeting LOS

100-year

10-year





- Dunedin doing great jobimplementing comprehensivefloodplain management program
- Currently Class 5 saving residents up to 25% on flood insurance
- Recommendations
 - Improve flood inquiries tracking and information collected
 - Floodplain ordinance improvements



