

8.25.2016

# Watershed Master Plan Workshop

# Agenda

- Background on Stormwater Utility
- Recap 2013 State of the Stormwater Utility Fund
- Watershed Master Plan (WSMP) Overview
- Highlights from watersheds
- Implementation
- Operational Impacts (Maintenance/Ordinance)
- Utility Impacts

# Clean Water Act

- Established 1948 – (overhauled in 1972) regulates the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States
- Unlawful to discharge pollutants into navigable waters
- Criminal charges possible for violations

# Clean Water Act

## **Former Owner of American Waste, Inc. Sentenced to 18 Months Imprisonment for Illegal Dumping**

**Columbia, South Carolina**---- Acting United States Attorney Beth Drake stated today that \_\_\_\_\_, age 51, of Greer, South Carolina was sentenced yesterday in federal court in Anderson, South Carolina, for Violating Pretreatment Standards of the **Clean Water Act**, in violation of 33 U.S.C. § 1317 and 1319.

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# Stormwater Utility Fund

- Stormwater Utility Ordinance established the enterprise fund May 2001 to address pending mandates of the Clean Water Act
- Greenville has a Phase II NPDES permit that regulates the discharge of stormwater
- Nutrient control of Nitrogen and Phosphorus required

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# Stormwater Utility Fund

- Intent of Fund

“SEC. 8-3-3(A) There is hereby established a stormwater management utility...which shall provide for the management, protection, control, regulation, use and enhancement of stormwater and drainage systems.”

- The fee was implemented July 2003

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# Stormwater Management Program

- Funded by the Stormwater Utility
- Stormwater Management Control Ordinance Approved September 2004
- Required per:
  - Tar-Pamlico Stormwater Rule
  - NPDES Phase II Stormwater Regulations

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# Stormwater Management Program

## Requirements of the Program:

- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Involvement and Participation
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction Site Runoff Controls
- Post-Construction Site Runoff Controls
- Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

# Potential Stormwater Issues

## Ditch Flooding



# Street Flooding



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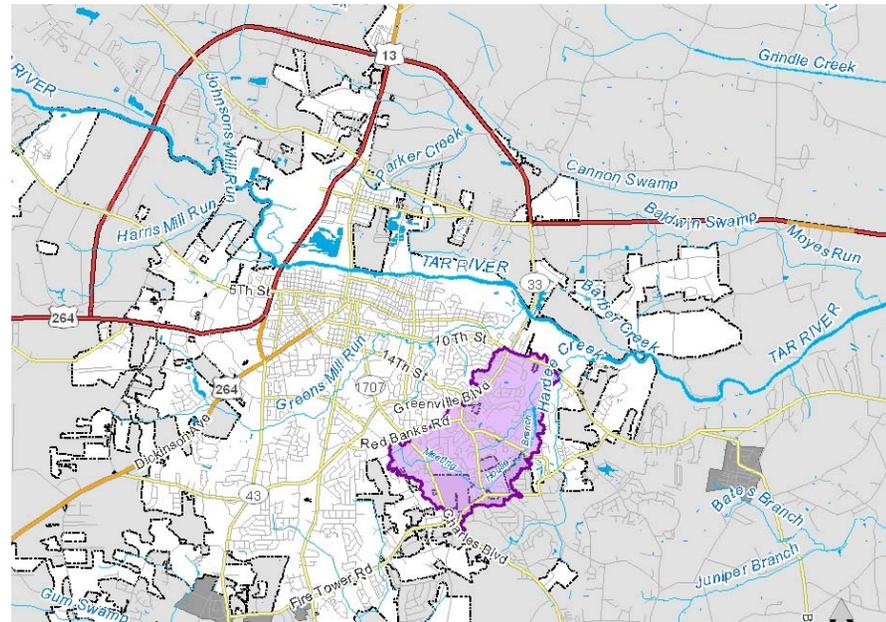
# Erosion



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# Recap of 2013 State of the Stormwater Utility Fund

Meetinghouse  
Branch  
Pilot Project



# Summary

- Watershed Characteristics
  - 3 square miles, 90%+ build out
  - Entire basin is within city limits
- Capital Projects
  - Flood Control
  - Stream Bank Stabilization
  - Water Quality Retrofits

# Results

- Modified Maintenance Practices to be better aligned with City Ordinance
  - No mowing
  - Focus on obstructions in flow line
  - Contracting herbicide spraying



# Results

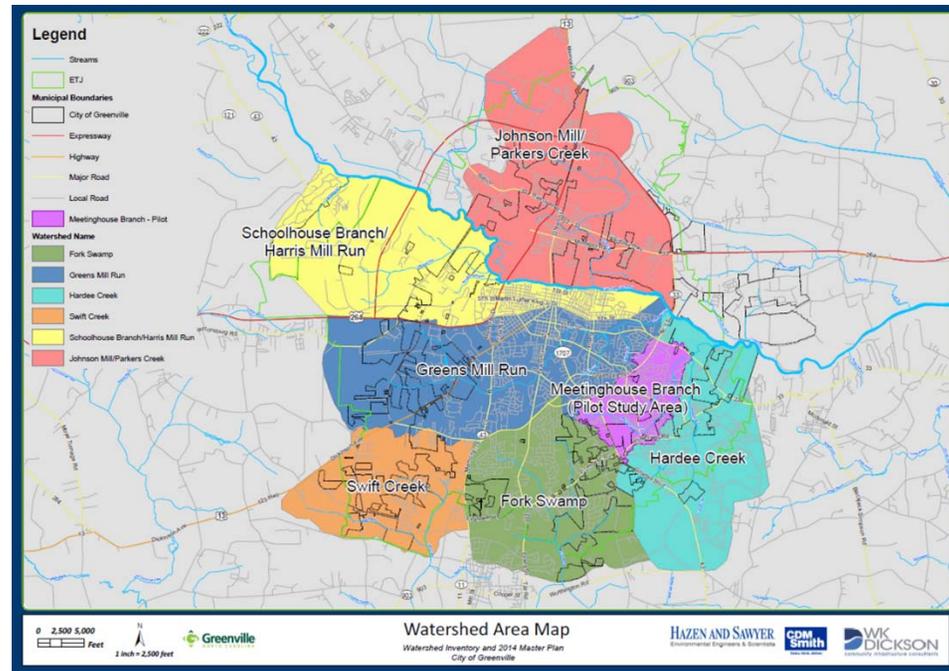
- Revised Development Regulations
  - Detention of the 2, 5 and 10 year storm events
  - Detention of the 25 year storm event as deemed necessary by the City Engineer



# Results

- Utility Fee Increase
  - \$0.50/ERU per year for 5 years
  - Equates to \$1.00/month for typical house
- Commitment to expedite and complete citywide Master Planning

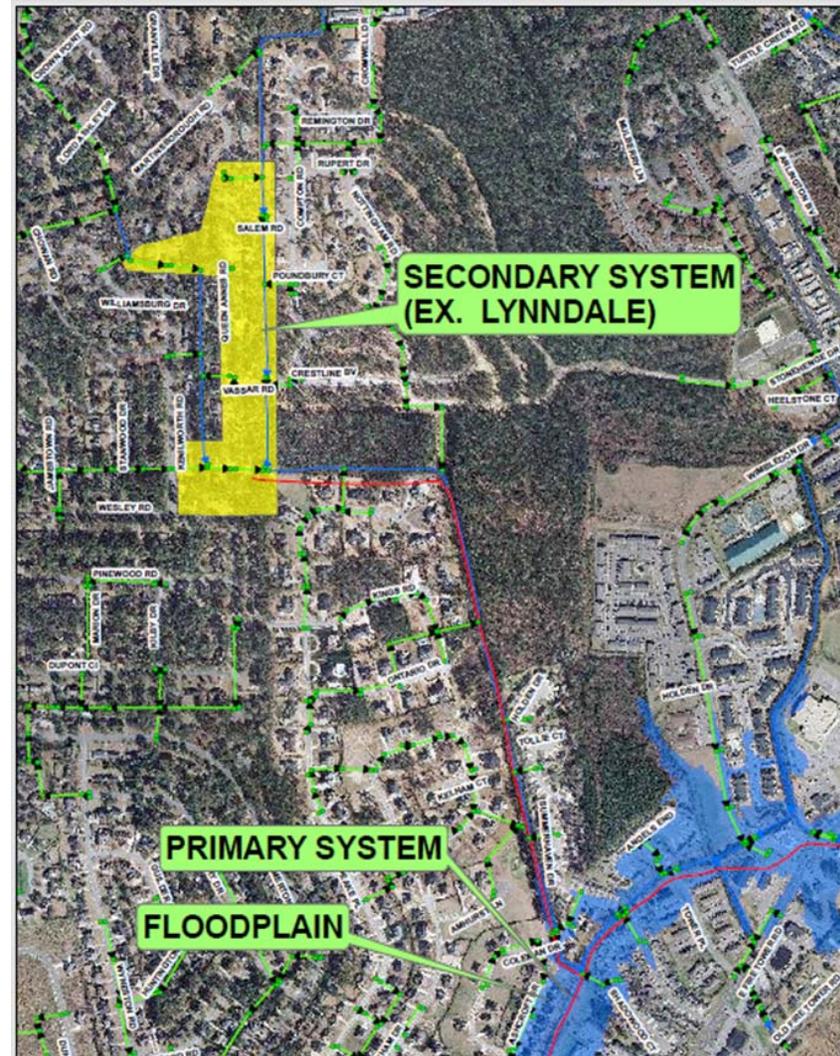
# Citywide Master Plan WSMP Overview



Tom Murray, PE  
WK Dickson, Program Manager

# Project Types

- Flood Control Projects
  - Primary Systems
  - Secondary Systems
- Stream Stabilization
- Water Quality



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# Level of Service

- Closed Pipe Systems – 10-year  
(10% chance/year, 5.8" rainfall/24 hrs)
- Minor Thoroughfare Crossings – 25-year  
(4% chance/year, 7.2" rainfall/24 hrs)
- Major Thoroughfare Crossings – 50-year  
(2% chance/year, 8.5" rainfall/24 hrs)
- Railroads Crossings– 100-year  
(1% chance/year, 9.8" rainfall/24 hrs)

# Data Collection

No inventory of the closed system and had just begun mapping open system being maintained by the City...

The following was collected for project:

- 1.25 M linear feet (lf) of pipe – 237 miles
- 17,000 drainage structures
- 236,000 lf of stream walks – 44 miles

# Benefits of Inventory

Moving from reactive to proactive

- Debris blockages removed
- Broken structures repaired
- Illicit discharges
- System connectivity
- Increased efficiency for maintenance and service calls

# Public Outreach

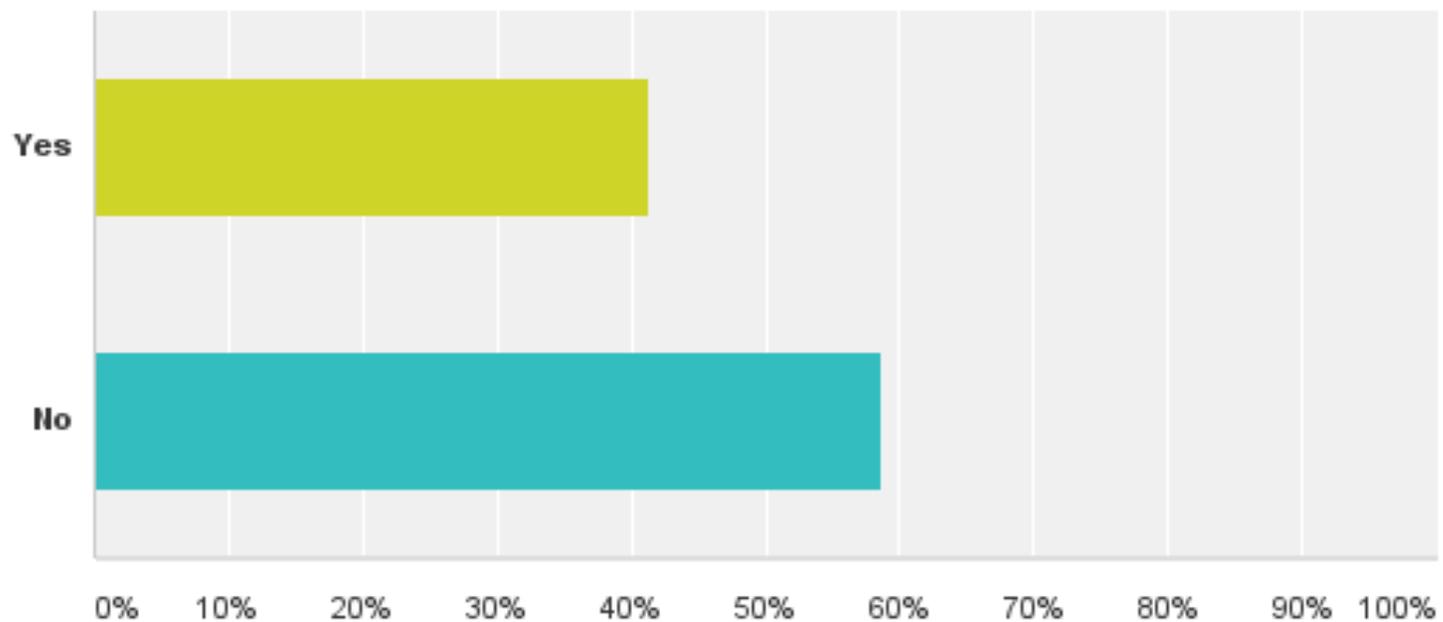
- Stakeholder Meetings
- Project website
- Public meetings - 9
- Local events
  - Sunday in the Park
  - Freeboot Fridays
- Neighborhood Advisory Board
- Survey questionnaires - 230



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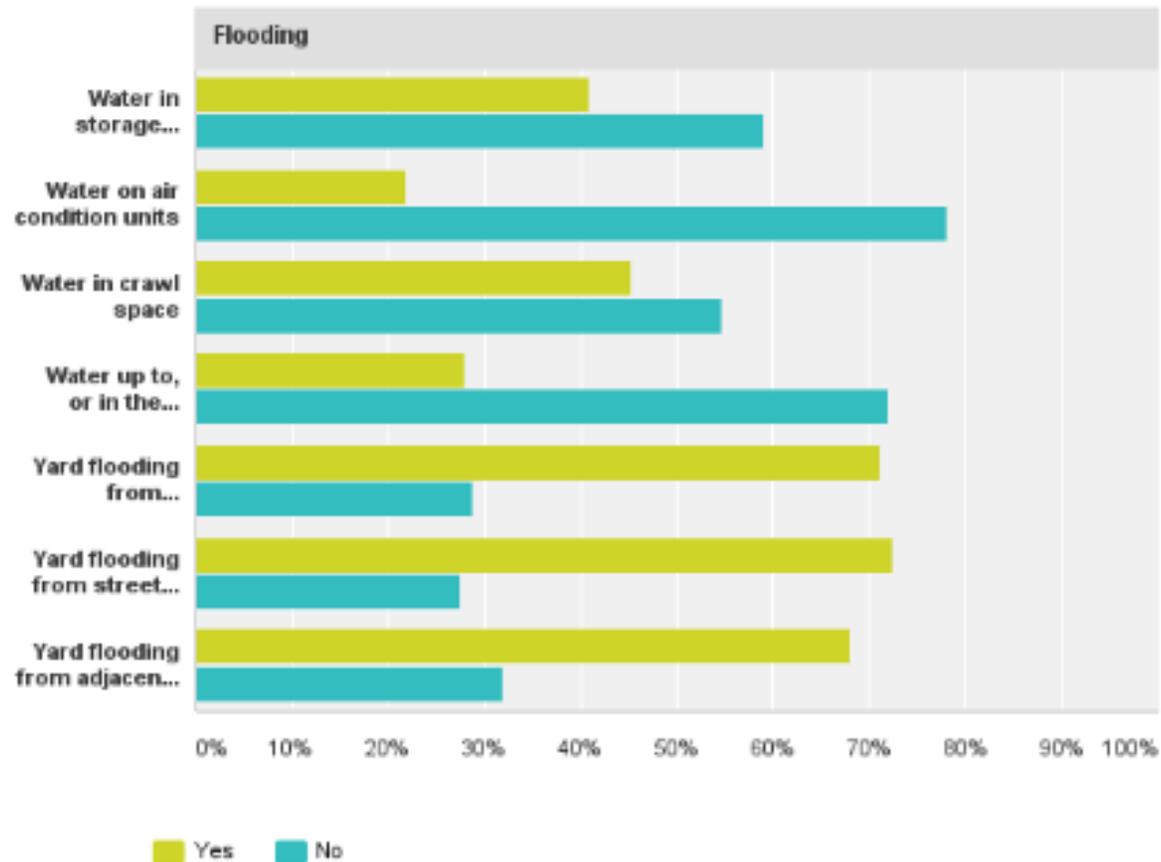
## Q1 Have you ever experienced flooding on your property during a (non-Hurricane) storm?

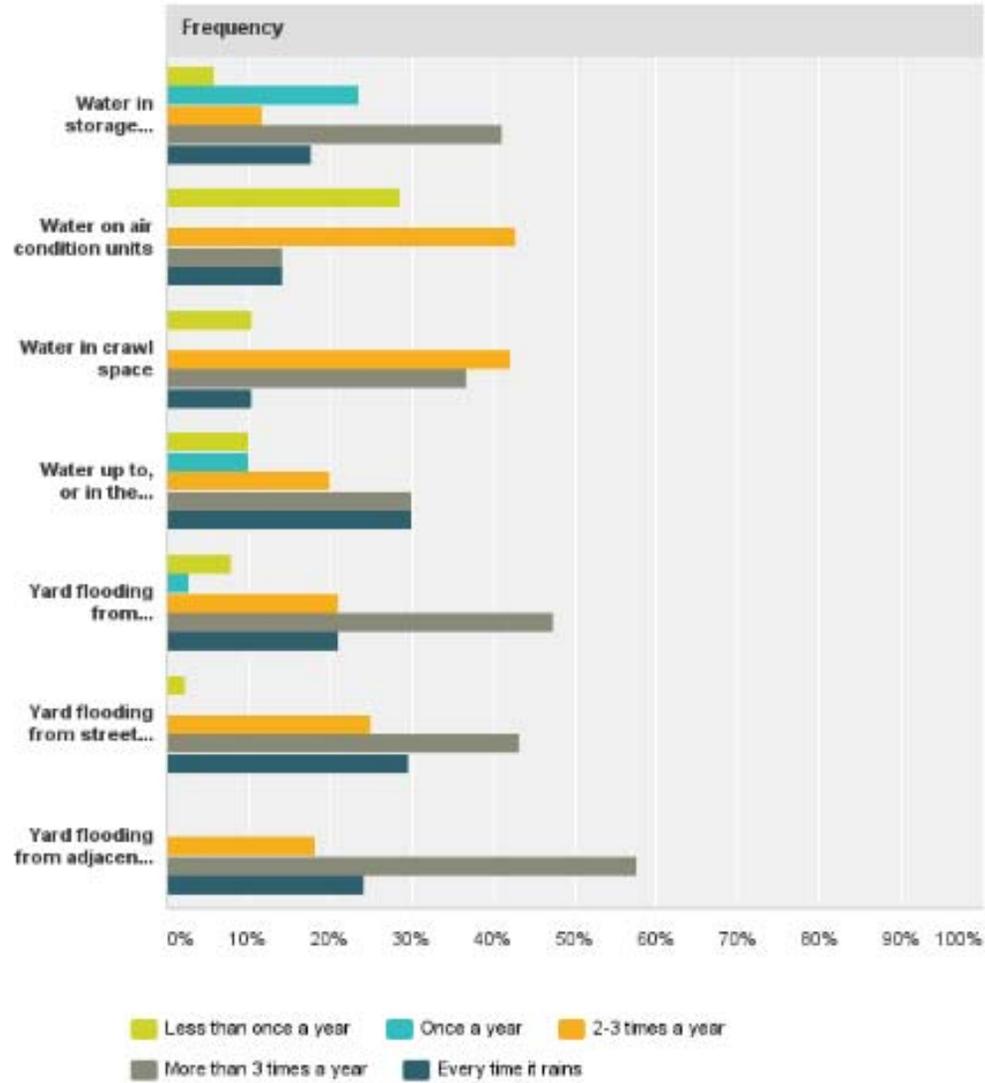
Answered: 223 Skipped: 7



## Q2 If yes, which of the following would apply and what is the frequency?

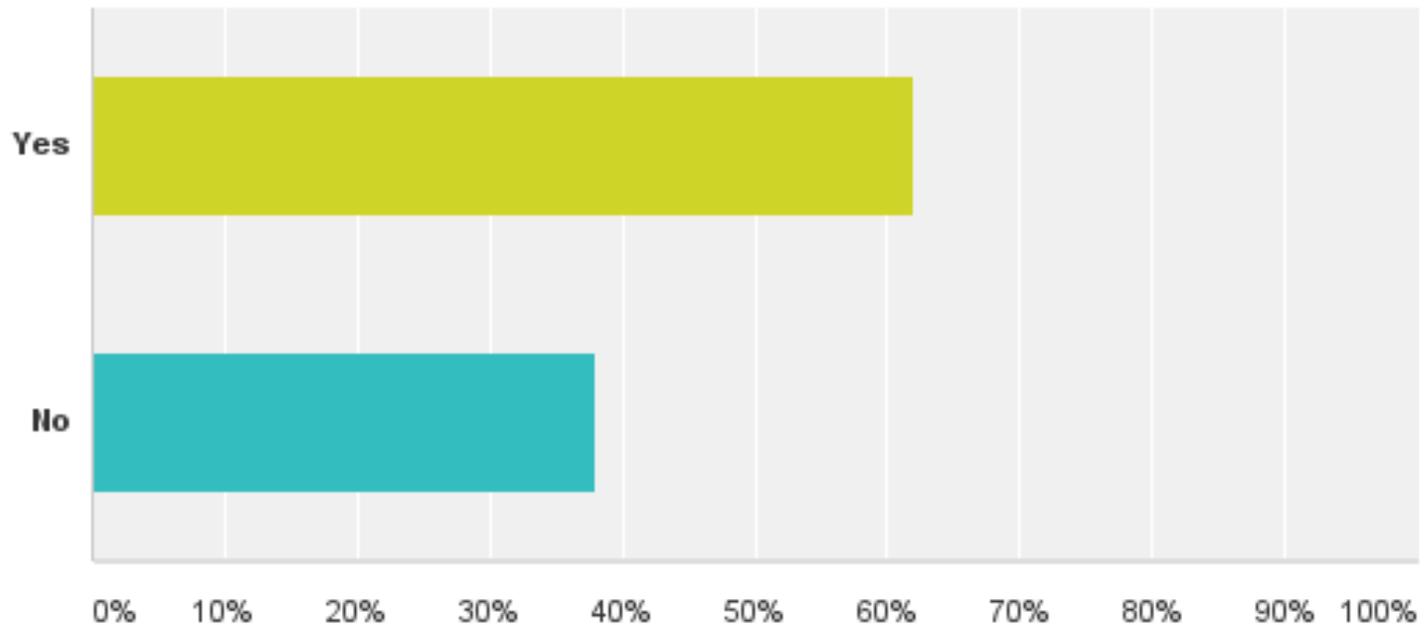
Answered: 105 Skipped: 125





## Q4 Have you ever noticed flooded streets in your neighborhood?

Answered: 213 Skipped: 17



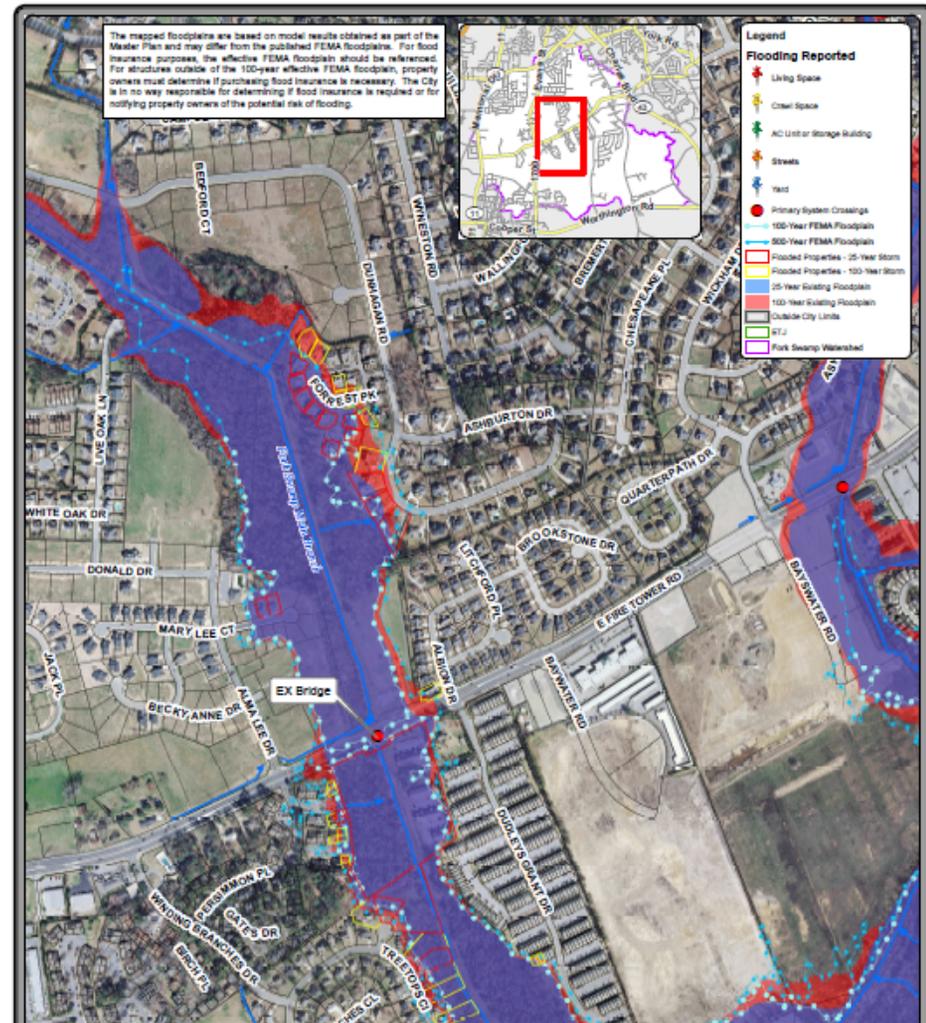
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# Existing Conditions

- Modeling of storm events completed for all primary systems and selected secondary systems
- Secondary systems selected based on stakeholder feedback (City and Public)
- Model results show existing level of service of conveyance system

# Existing Conditions

- 25-yr and 100-yr floodplains mapped for primary systems
- Results validated against data collected in public outreach efforts



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# Future Conditions

- Primary and selected secondary systems evaluated under future build-out conditions
- Build-out conditions based on City and County zoning, land use plans, and feedback from City Planning
- Proposed improvements based on future build-out conditions in City and ETJ

# Recommendations



## Culvert/Bridge Improvements

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# Recommendations

## Floodplain Storage/Benching



# Recommendations



## Closed System Improvements

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# Recommendations



## Detention



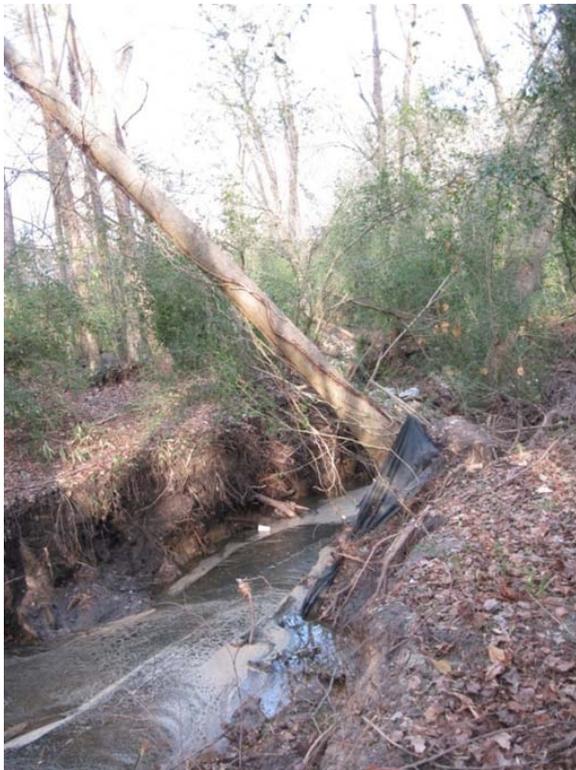
# Recommendations

## Stream Stabilization



# Recommendations

## Stream Stabilization



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# Recommendations – 25-yr Detention

- Considered for new development upstream of well documented water quantity problems
  - Defined as validated historical structural flooding or;
  - Model results indicate structural or roadway flooding.
- 25-year detention considered if areas upstream of documented water quantity problems increase future flows by more than 10%

# Impaired Waters

Swift Creek and Greens Mill Run considered impaired by the State and EPA for benthos

Tar-Pamlico River Basin				
2014 AU Number:	AU Name:	AU Length Area:	AU Units:	Classification:
AU Description:				
28-96	<b>Greens Mill Run</b>	<b>7.3 FW Miles</b>		<b>C;NSW</b>
<b>From source to Tar River</b>				
IRCategory:	ACS:	Parameter Of Interest:	Collection Year:	303(d) yr:
<b>5</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>Benthos Severe (Nar, AL, FW)</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2008</b>
27-97-(0.5)a1	<b>Swift Creek</b>	<b>19.3 FW Miles</b>		<b>C;Sw,NSW</b>
<b>From source to 5.3 miles upstream of Clayroot Swamp</b>				
IRCategory:	ACS:	Parameter Of Interest:	Collection Year:	303(d) yr:
<b>5</b>	<b>EC</b>	<b>Benthos Poor (Nar, AL, FW)</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1998</b>

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# What are Benthos?

- Insects, crustaceans, mollusks, and worms
- Spend at least part of their lifecycle underwater
- Require suitable habitat for stable, diverse population
- Sensitive to pollution typically associated with stormwater runoff

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# Impaired Waters

- Impaired waters ultimately require TMDLs by EPA, although no timeline established for these waterbodies
- TMDLs include costly implementation actions and likely stricter development regulations on impervious areas
- TMDLs enforced by State and EPA

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# Likely TMDL Requirements

- Recurrent monitoring to measure progress
- Stringent new development regulations
- Implementation of retrofit stormwater control measures
- Additional maintenance and inspection requirements
- Routine reporting of progress
- Performance based – TMDL in effect until monitoring shows goals are met

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# Impaired Waters

- Additional monitoring completed as part of Master Plan to better define extents and potential causes of impairment
- Swift Creek monitoring results indicate potential for delisting
- Greens Mill Run monitoring results indicate likely continued impairment listing
- Management actions exist that can preempt need for TMDL

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# Prioritization

- Projects within each watershed prioritized based on 9 categories
- Four prioritization lists for each watershed created based on project type
- Primary flood control projects may be grouped based on dependency on other projects
- Prioritization consistent across watersheds to create Citywide Prioritization lists

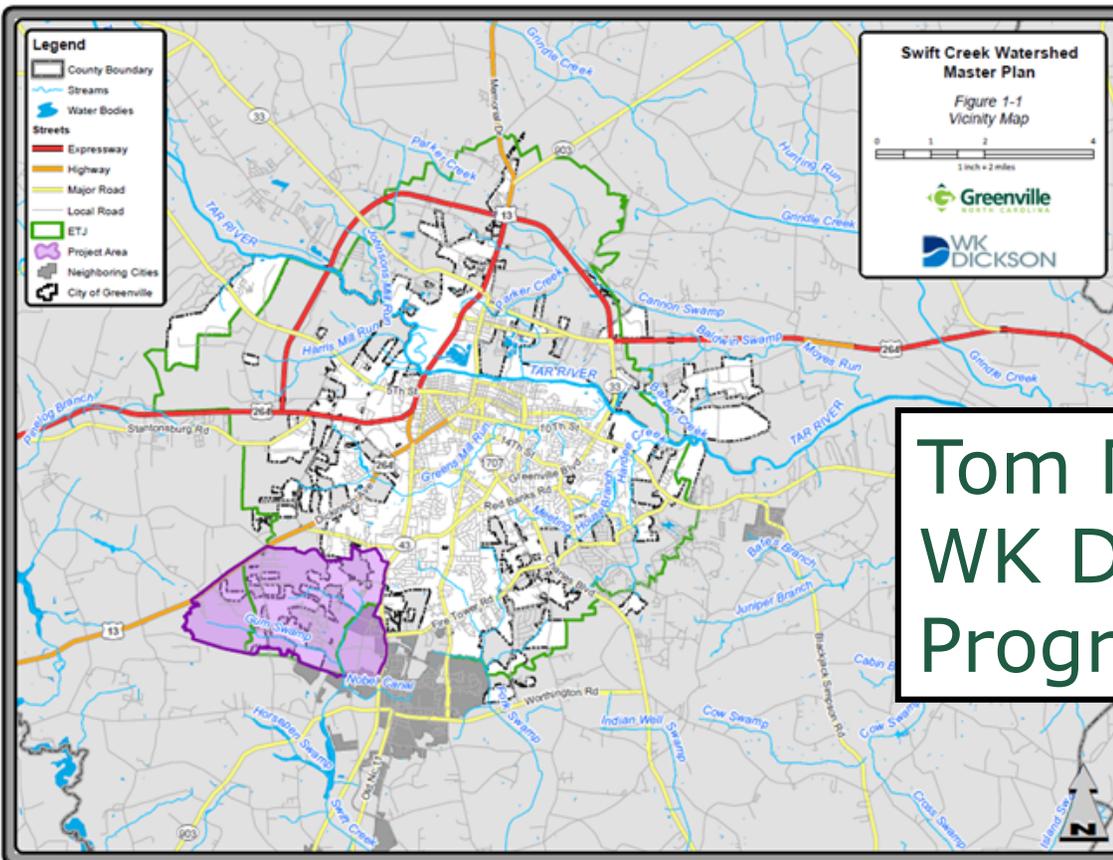
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# Prioritization

Prioritization can be adjusted for numerous reasons:

- Development
- Failures
- Funding (MOAs, grants, loans, etc.)

# Swift Creek WSMP



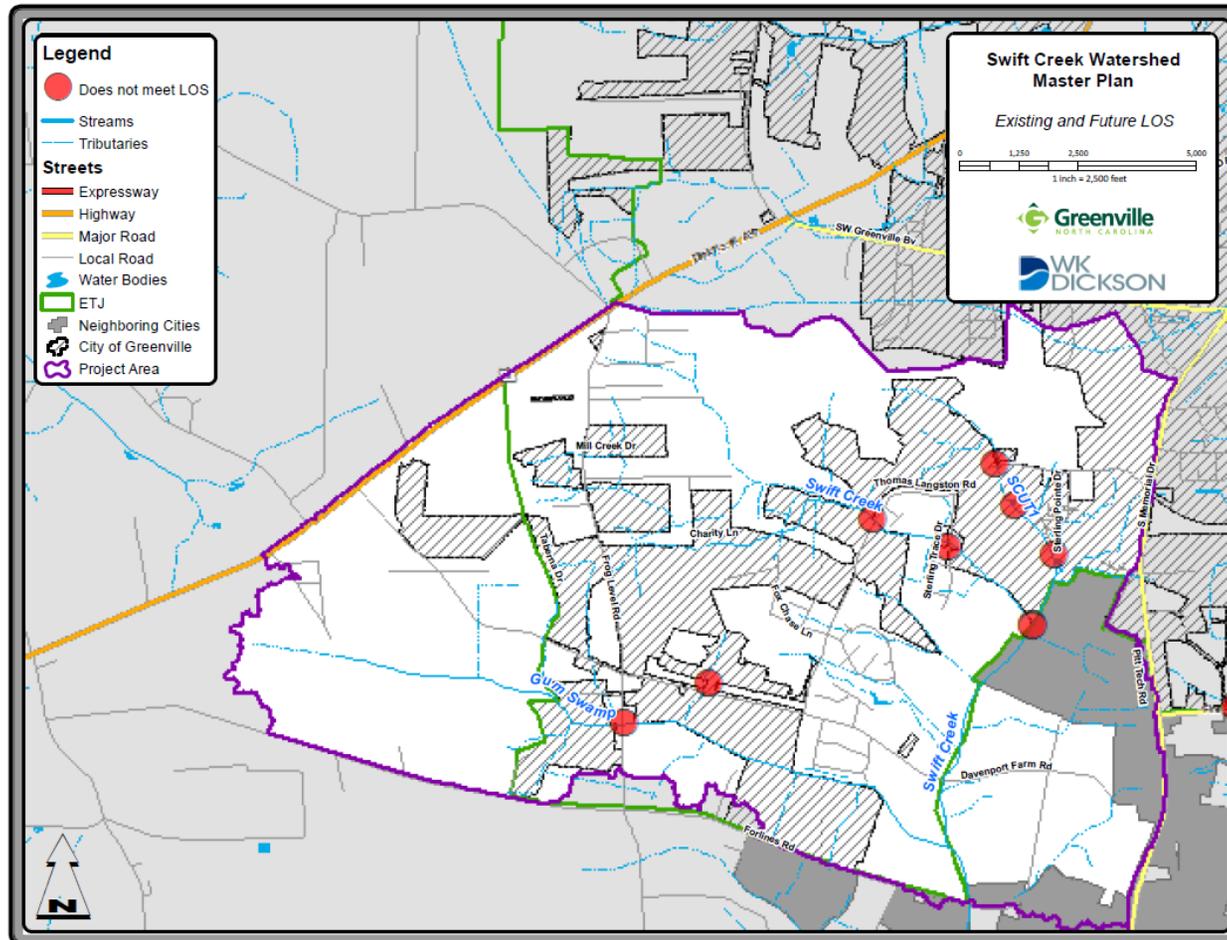
Tom Murray, PE  
WK Dickson  
Program Manager

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# Watershed Characteristics

- 6.4 sq mile watershed area in Neuse basin
- Forlines Road is downstream limit
- 33% of watershed in City limits
- 55% developed predominantly as residential land use

# Existing Conditions



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# Thomas Langston Road

- Existing 2-year LOS
- Flooding reported in Langston Townhomes
- Culvert undersized
- Edge of roadway embankment eroding
- Maintained by NCDOT







# Potential Contributors of Benthic Impairment

## Habitat

- Limited buffers
- Maintenance (cleaning) of streams for flood control

## Stormwater runoff

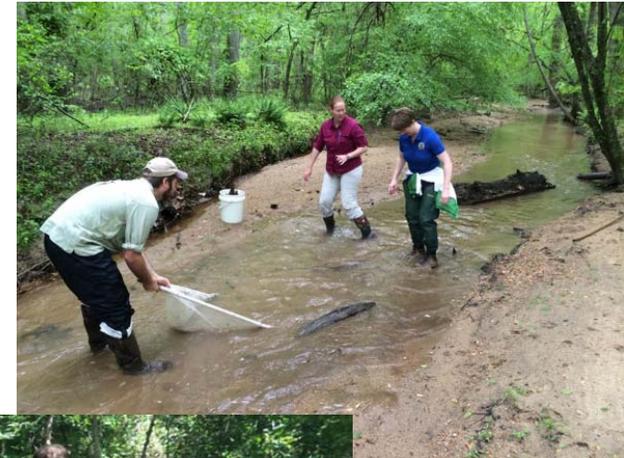


# Benthic Results

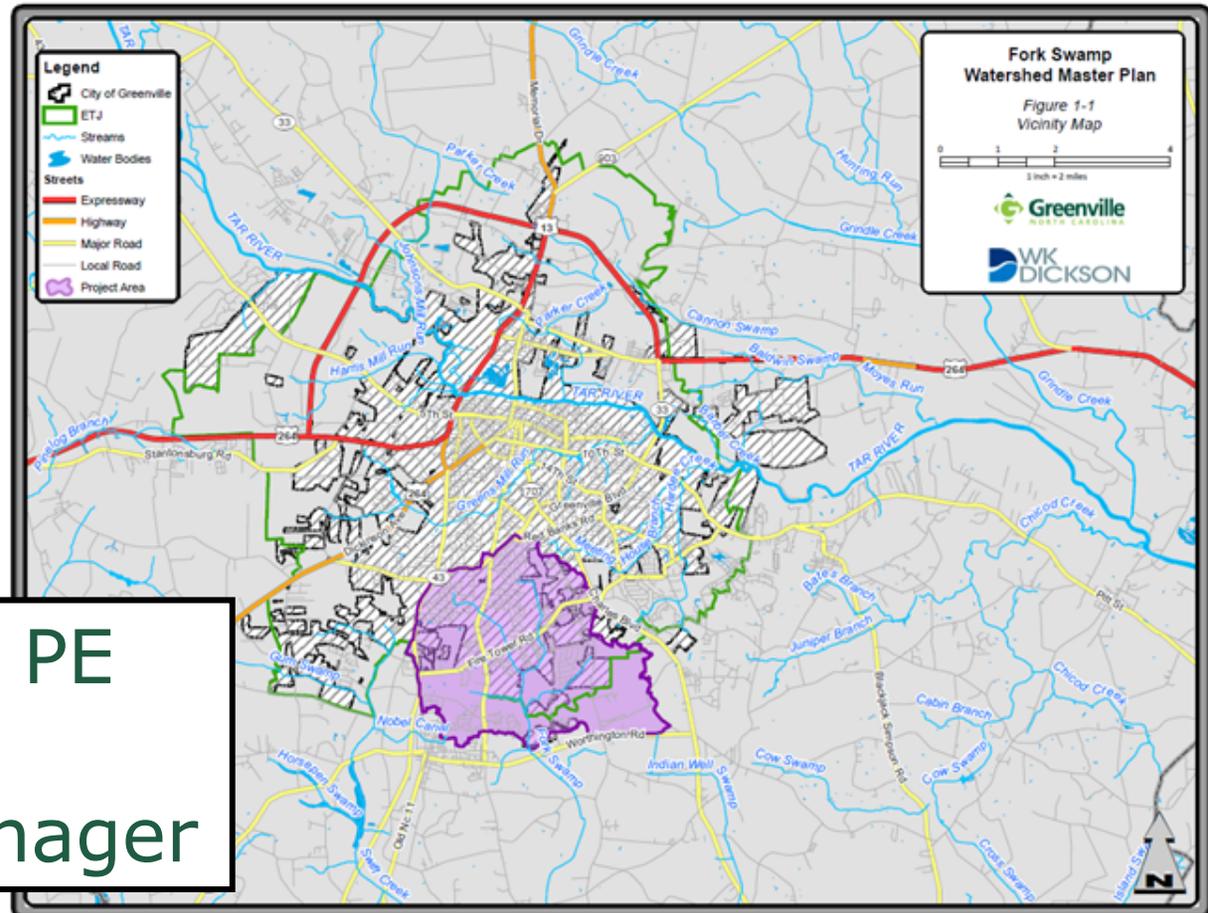
- Swift Creek shows clear downstream improvement from original collection yr (1995)
- Sampling in 2015 focused on 2 most downstream locations
- Ratings suggest a Good-Fair to Fair rating at sample site 7 depending on the methodology used.

# Next Steps

- Submit monitoring data to State for review
- Potential for de-listing
- De-listing potentially saves the City \$300,000/year



# Fork Swamp WSMP



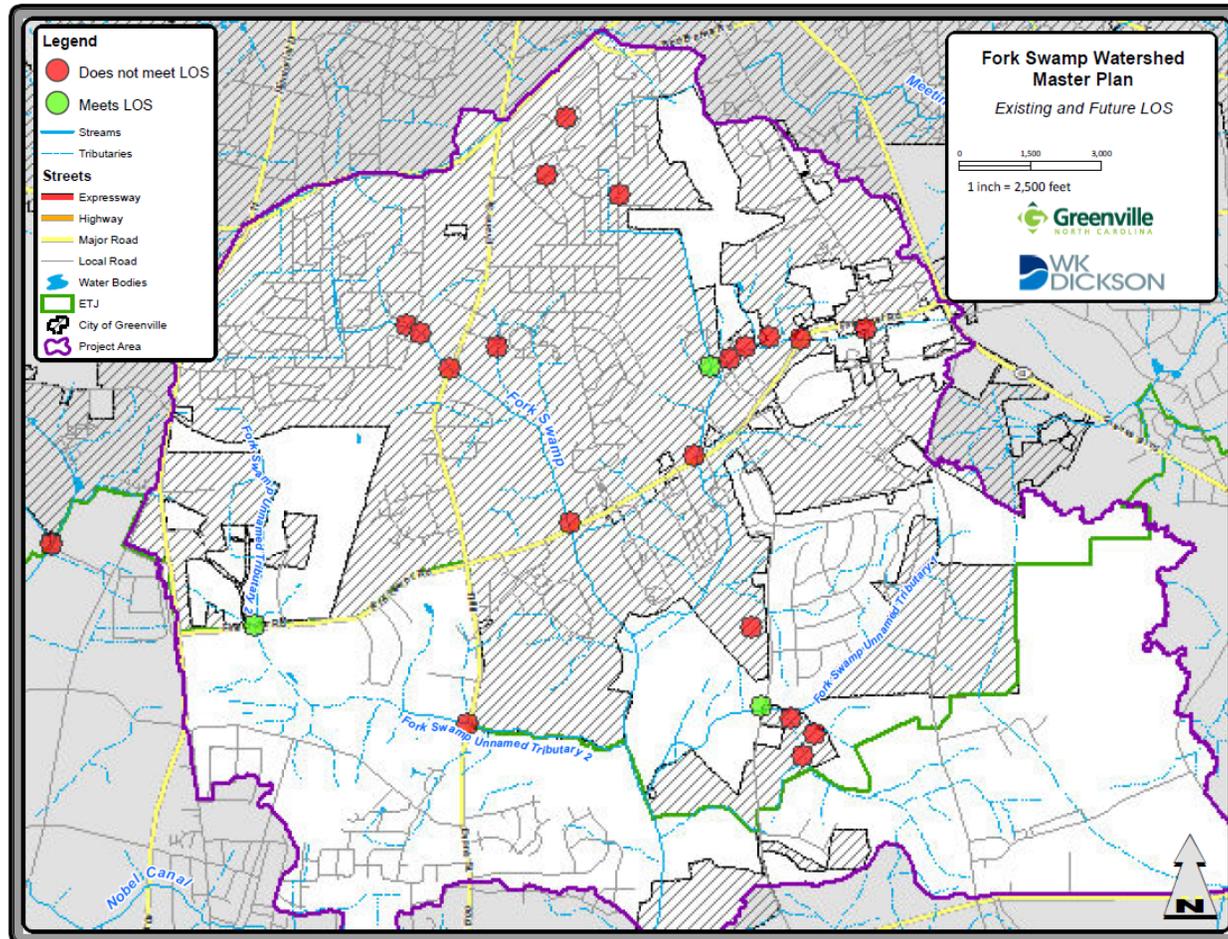
Tom Murray, PE  
WK Dickson  
Program Manager

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# Watershed Characteristics

- 10.6 sq mile watershed area in Neuse basin
- Worthington Rd. is downstream limit
- 60% of watershed in City limits
- 75% developed predominantly as residential land use

# Existing Conditions



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# Railroad - Westhaven

- Existing 2-year LOS at East Baywood Ln
- Flooding reported in Westhaven subdivision
- Majority of area upstream of railroad at or below railroad elevation
- East Baywood Ln approximately 5' lower than railroad

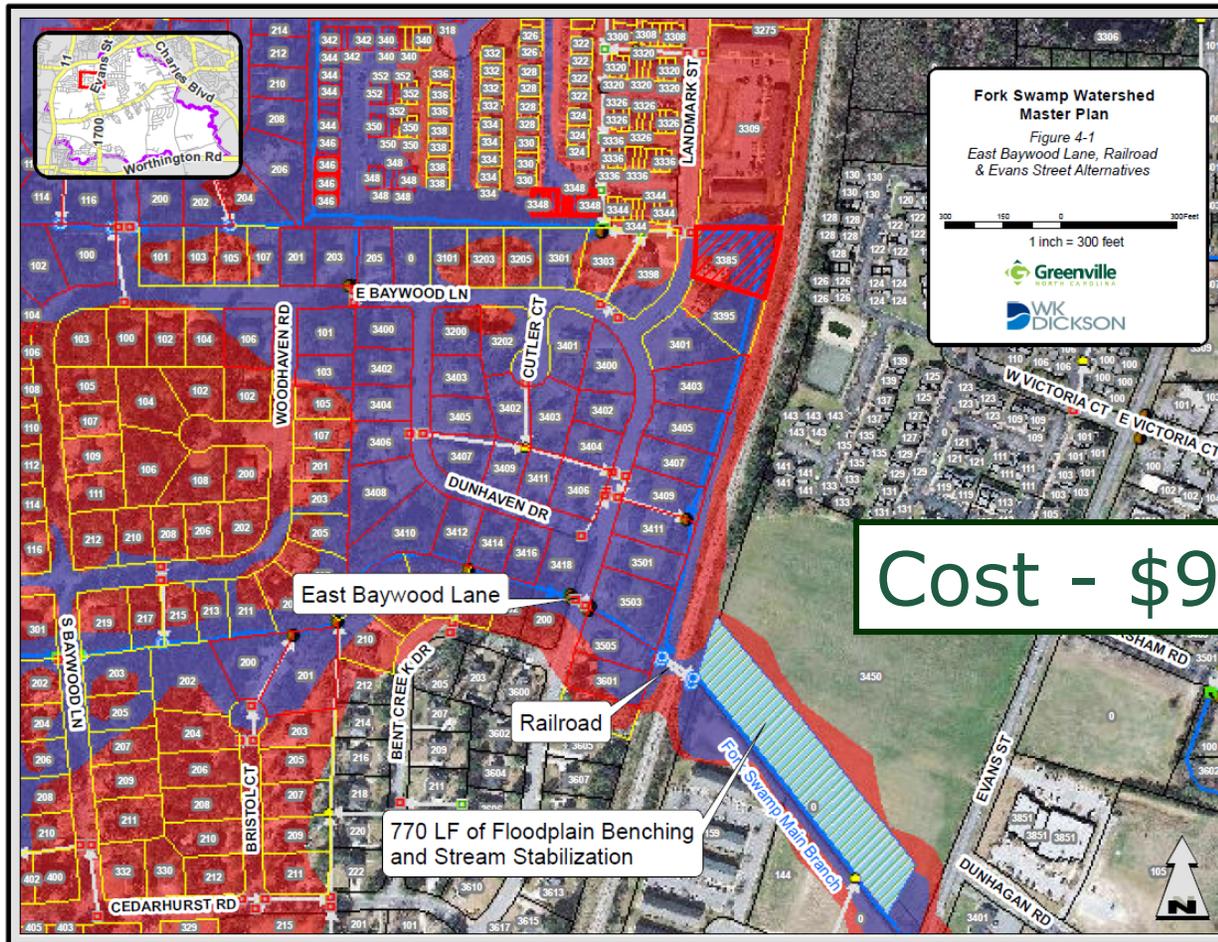


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# Railroad - Westhaven

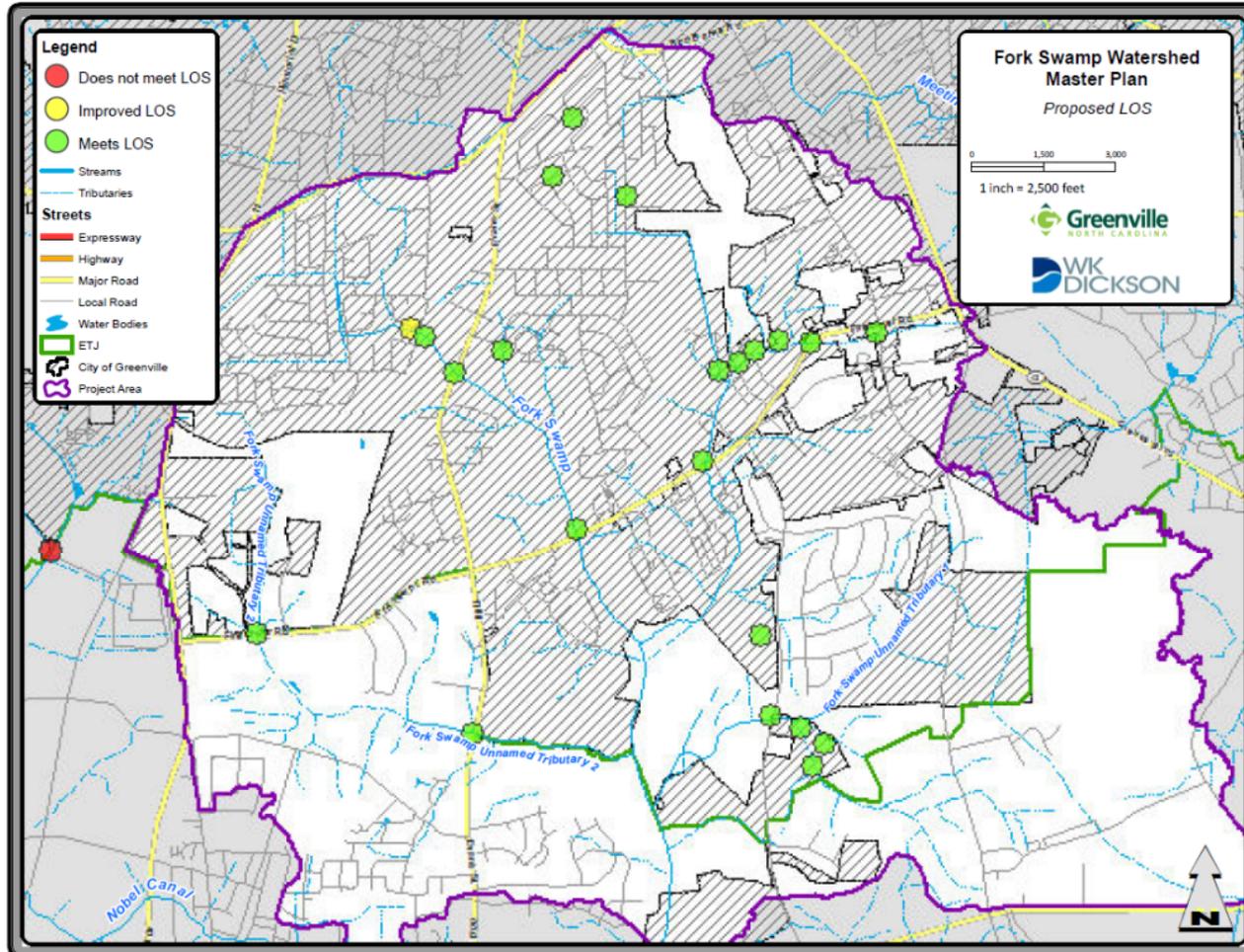
- Increased culvert size provides minimal improvement
- Downstream floodplain storage/benching allows more flow through culverts
- Proposed 10-year LOS at East Baywood Ln
- Lowers 25-year water surface elevation by 2.2' at East Baywood Ln
- Removes 15 properties from 25-year floodplain and 18 properties from 100-year floodplain

# Railroad - Westhaven



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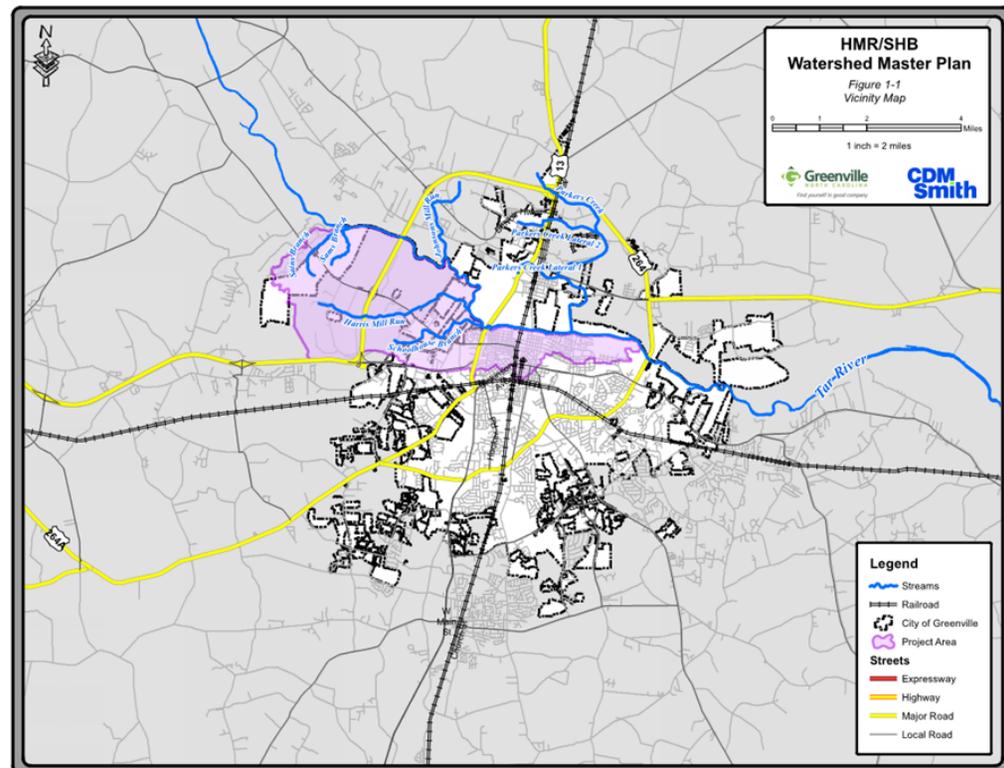
# Future w/Improvements



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# Harris Mill Run/ Schoolhouse Branch WSMP

Rob Hopper, PE  
CDM Smith  
Project Manager



# Watershed Characteristics

- Combined 12 square miles
- Along Tar River from Ironwood to Greens Mill Run
- Vidant and Downtown Area

# Watershed Characteristics

## Jurisdiction:

- 5.8 square miles (15%) of City is in HMR/SHB
- 10.5 square miles (17%) of ETJ is in HMR/SHB

## Land Uses:

- HMR - about 50% built-out, remaining 50% to be developed
- SHB - about 75% built-out, remaining 25% to be developed

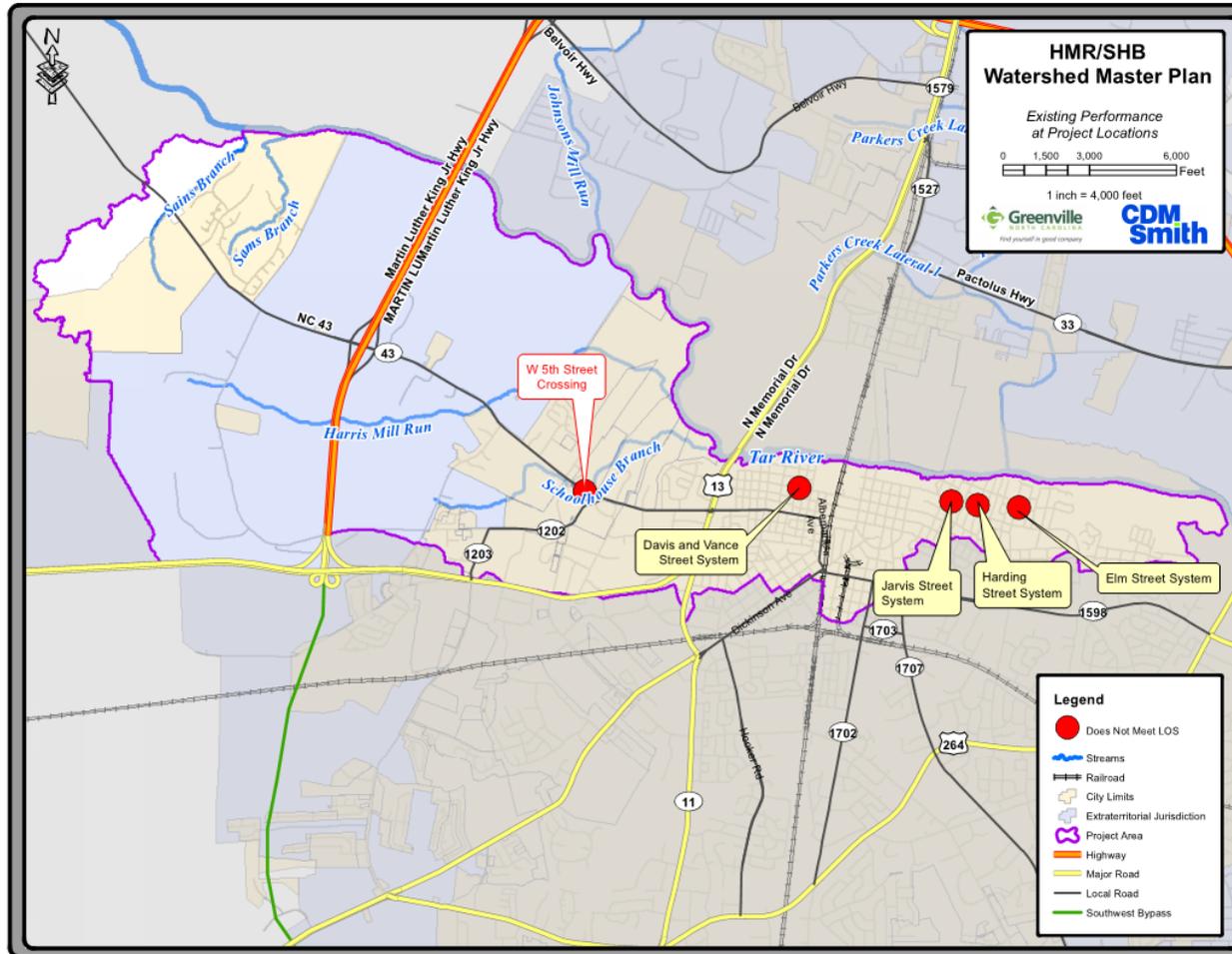
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# Watershed Characteristics

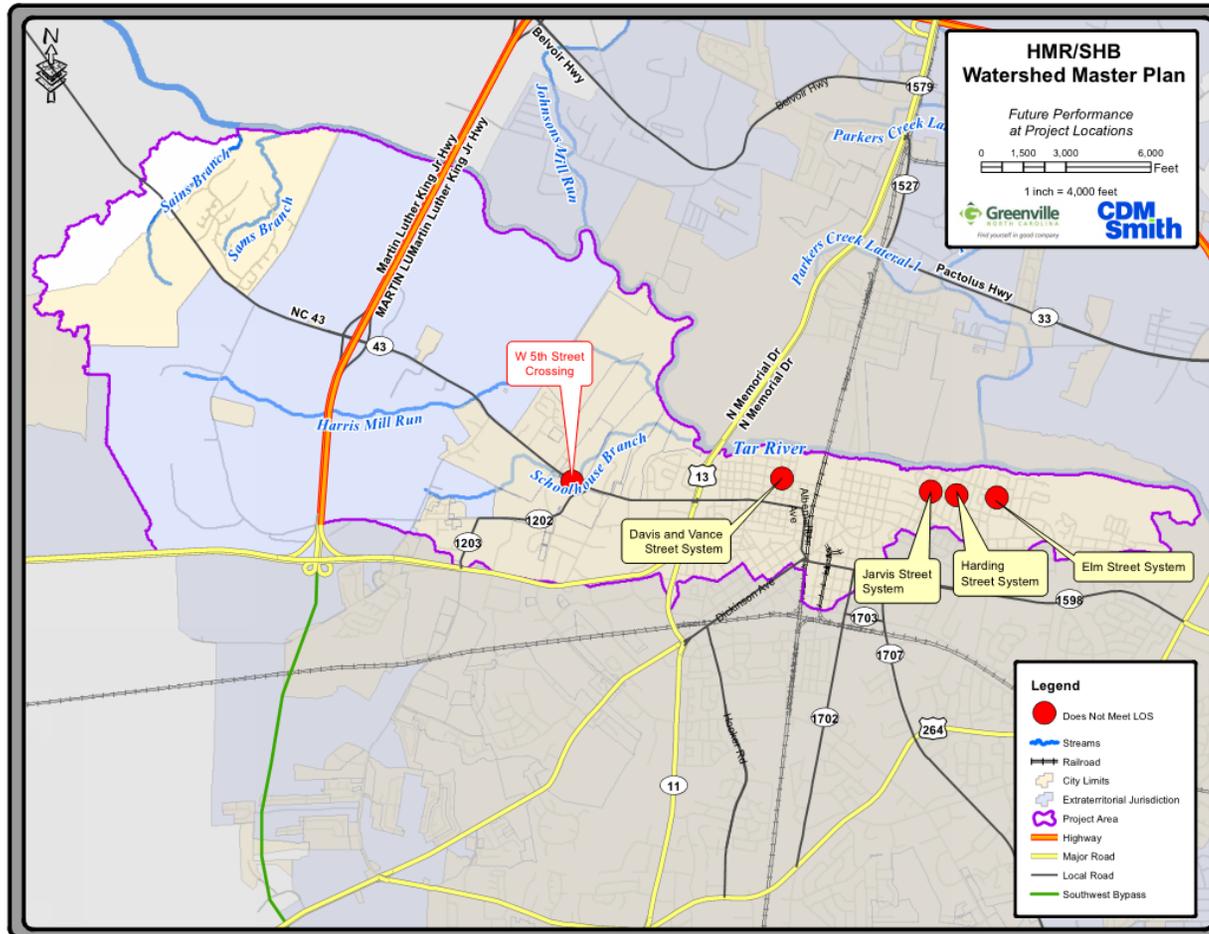
## Infrastructure Inventory:

- 41 miles of 12 to 66 inch pipe and 2,948 stormwater structures
- Difficulties in mapping system due to blind boxes and parallel or abandoned pipes
- Much older infrastructure

# Existing Conditions

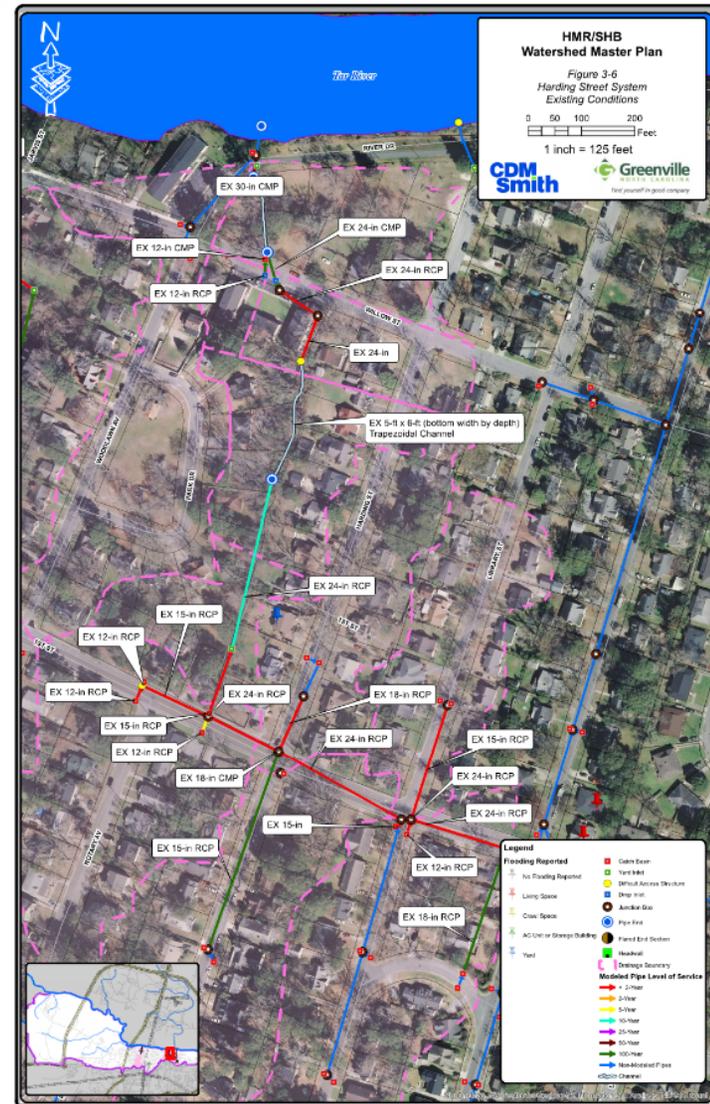


# Future No Improvements



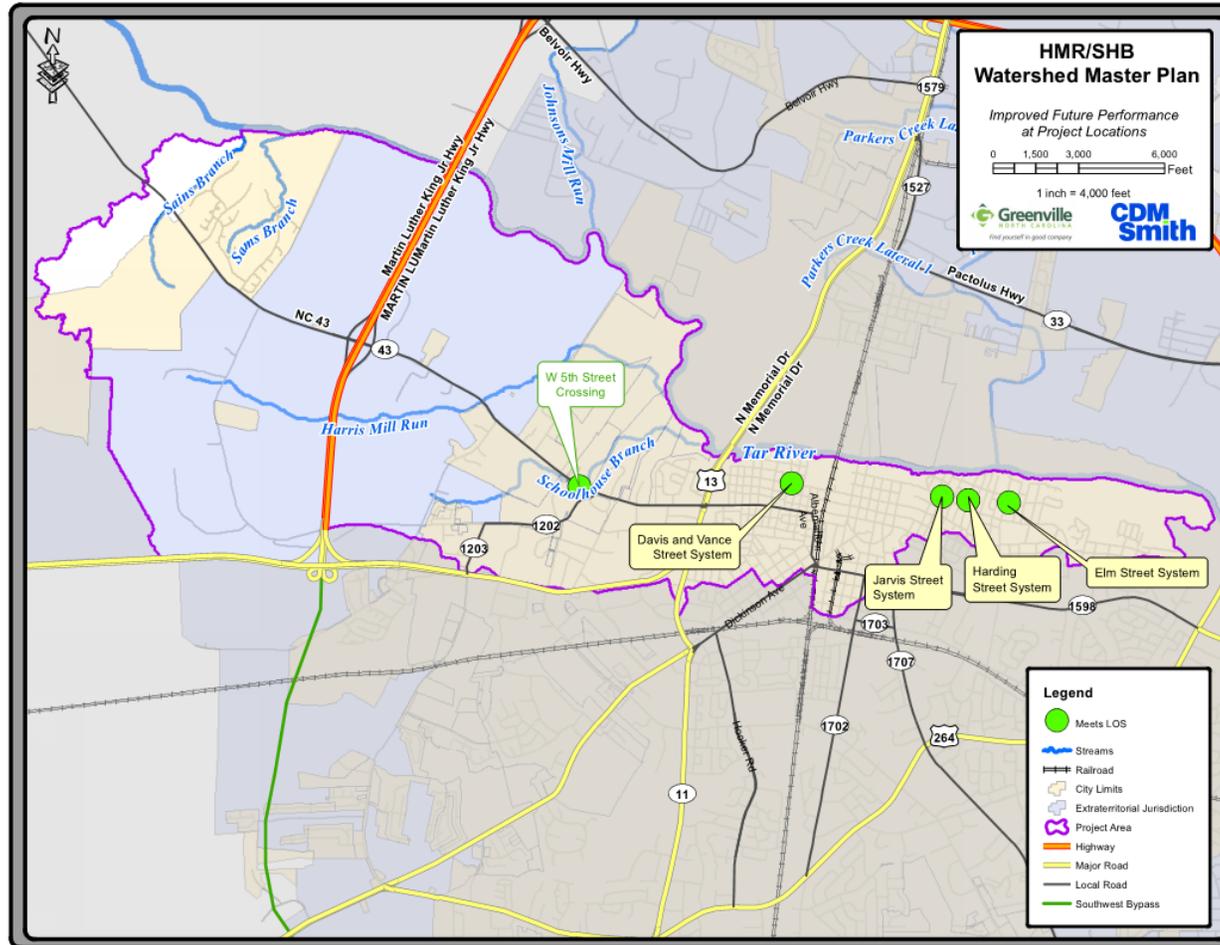
# Harding Street

- Drainage System not meeting desired 10yr LOS
- Along 1<sup>st</sup> Street not meeting 2yr LOS
- Open channel parallel to Harding Street



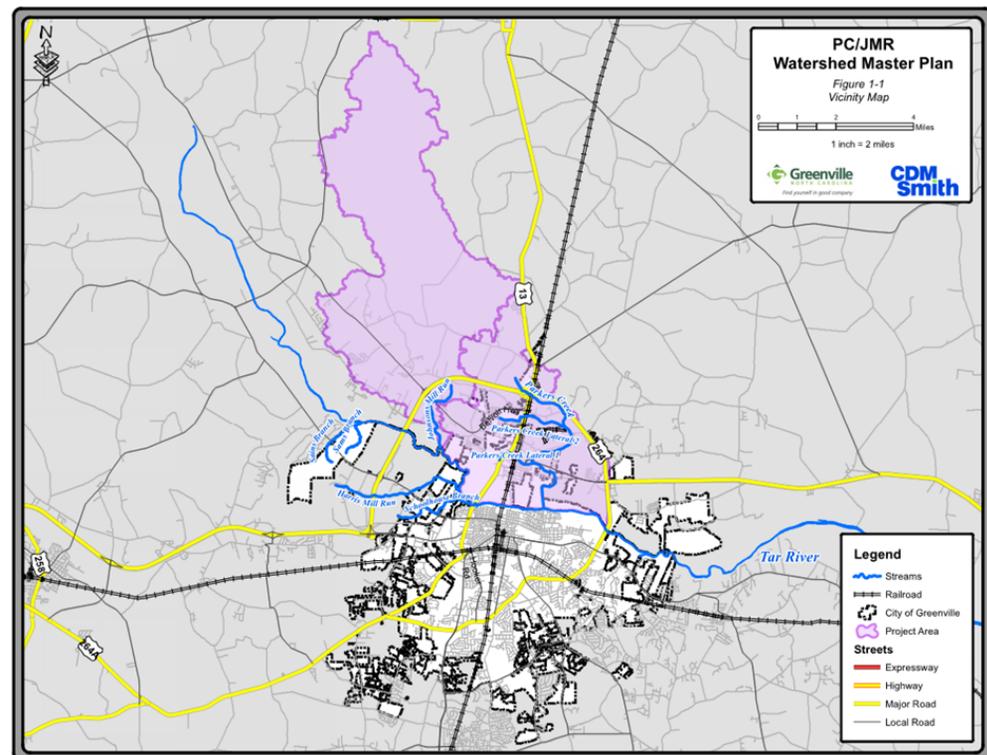


# Future w/Improvements



# Parkers Creek/ Johnsons Mill Run WSMP

Rob Hopper, PE  
CDM Smith  
Project Manager



# Watershed Characteristics

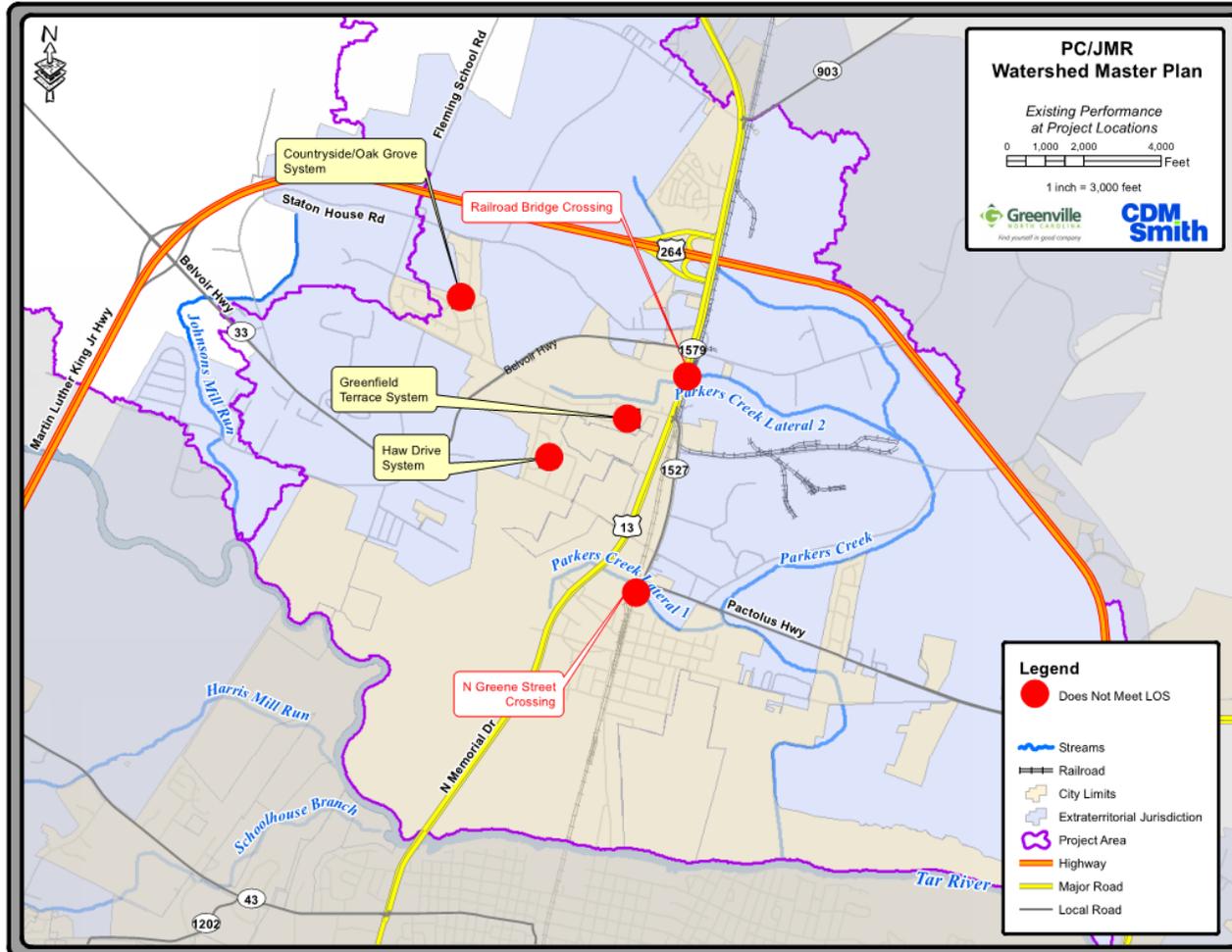
- Combined 40 square mile Drainage Area
- North of and Draining to Tar River
- Jurisdiction:
  - 2.3 square miles (6%) of City is in JMR/PC
  - 9.2 square miles (15%) of ETJ is in JMR/PC

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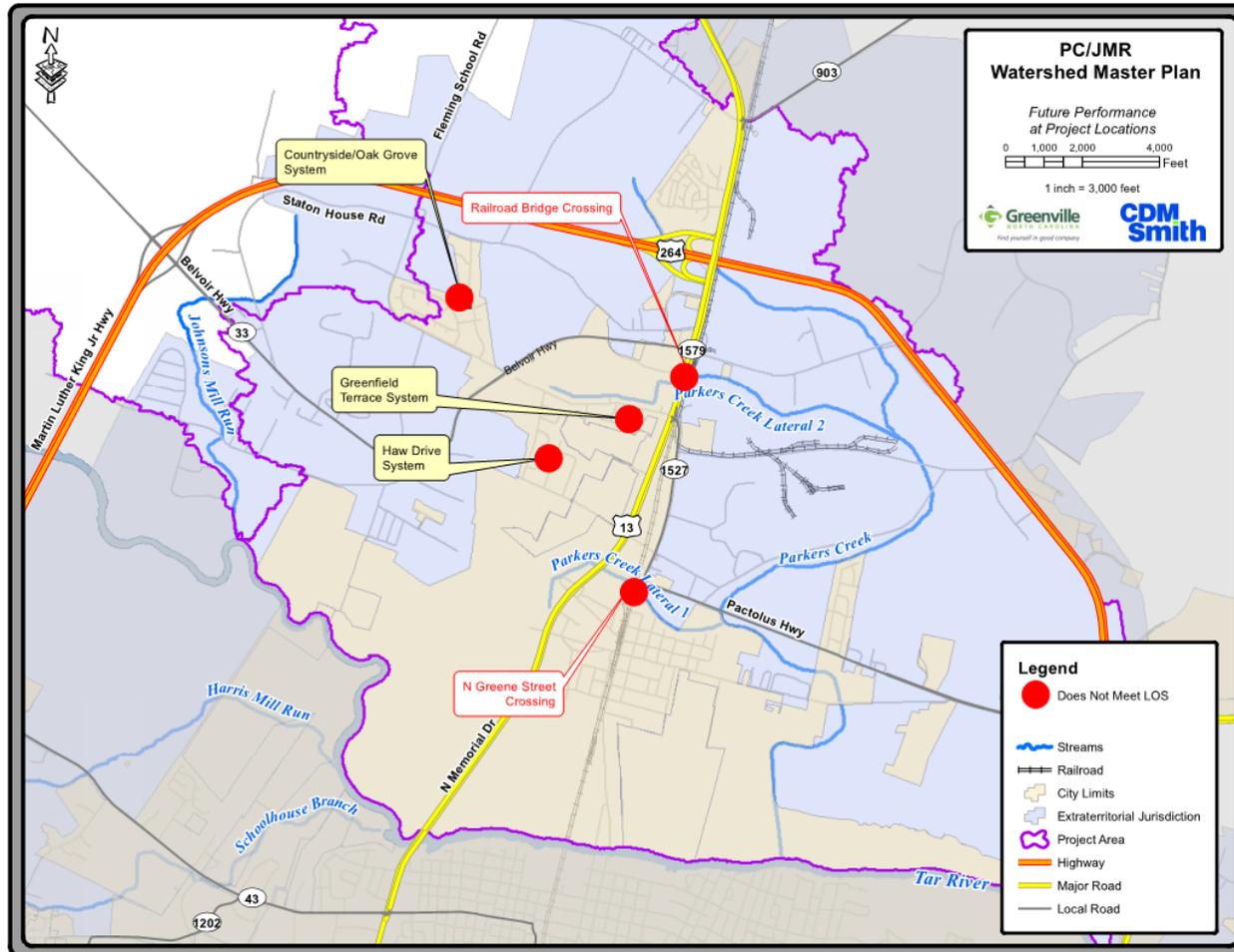
# Watershed Characteristics

- Land Use:
  - PC - about 40% developed, another 50% to be developed for total of 90% at build-out
  - JMR - about 2% developed, another 30% to be developed for total of 32% at build-out
- Infrastructure Inventory:
  - 15 miles of 12 to 66 inch pipe and 1,046 stormwater structures
  - Also inventoried areas to east of JMR/PC Watershed within City boundaries

# Existing Conditions

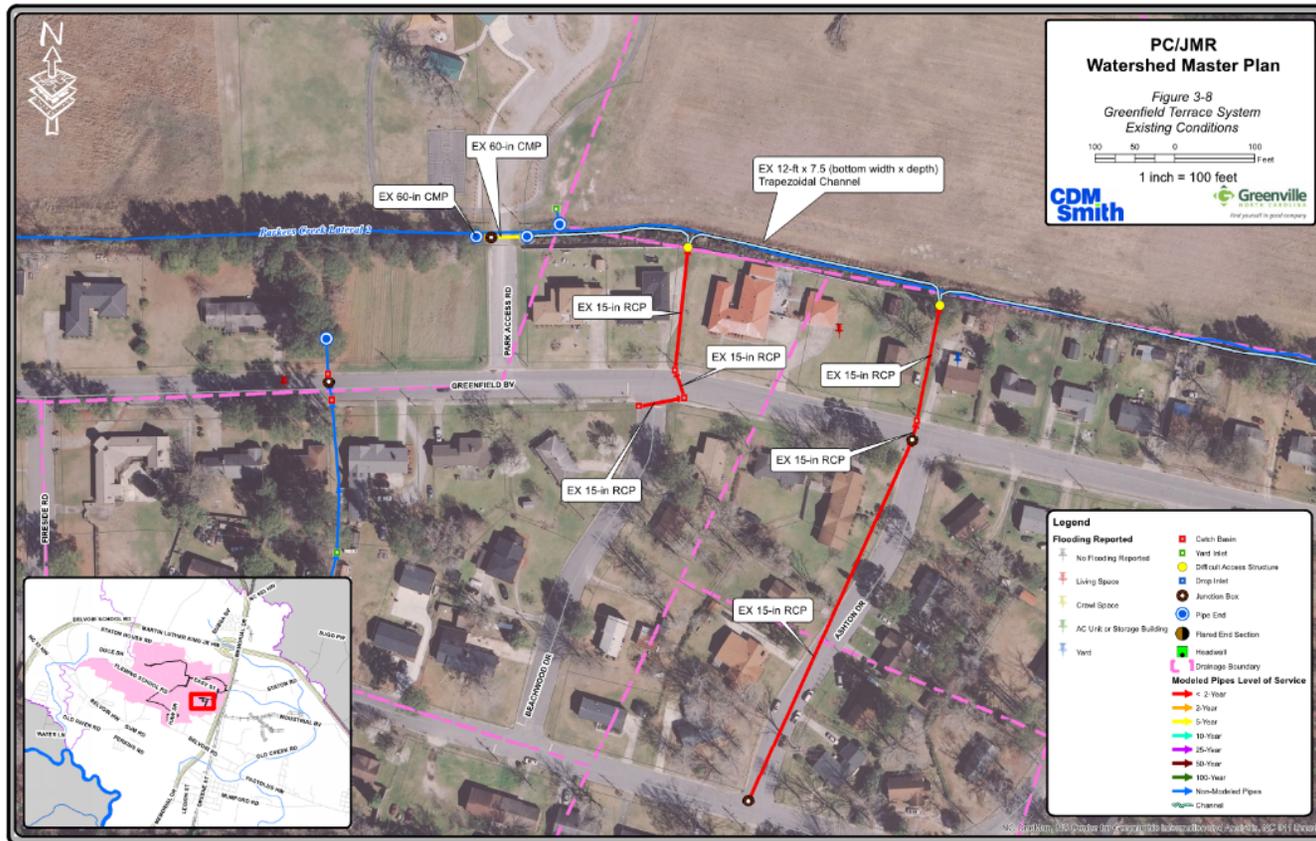


# Future No Improvements



# Greenfield Terrace

Drainage System not meeting 2-year LOS



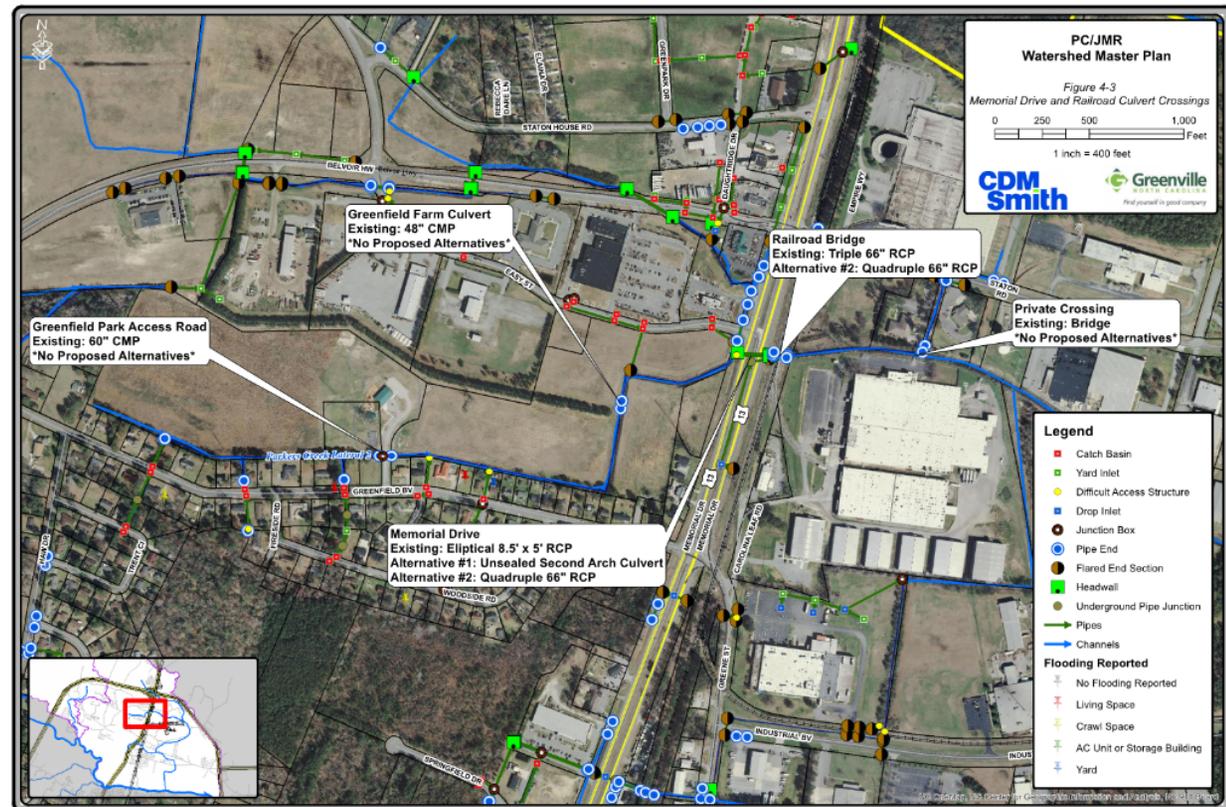
# Greenfield Terrace

- Immediate issue due to blocked drainage
- Backwater at Memorial Drive culverts for larger storms



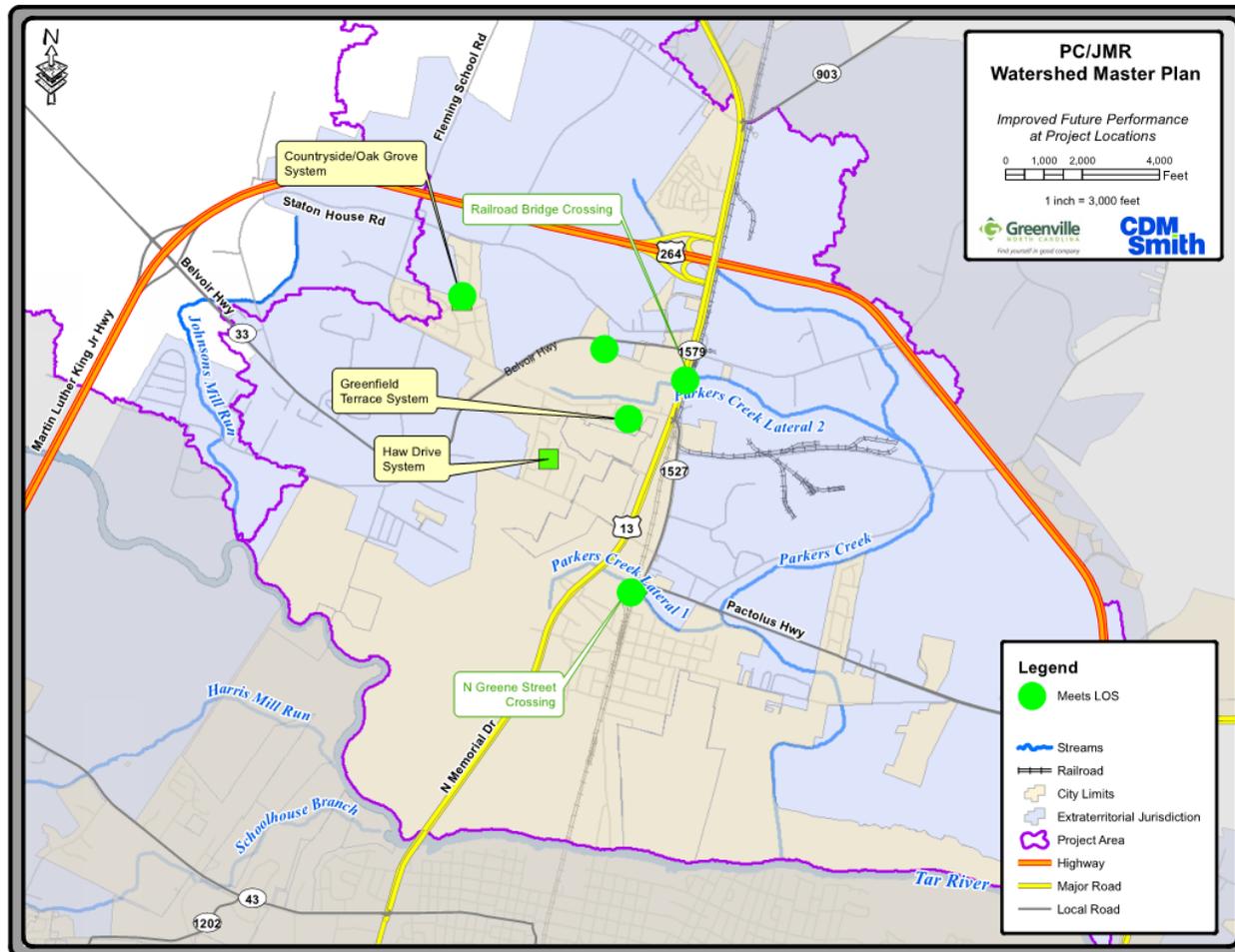
# Greenfield Terrace

- Capacity increase at Memorial Drive
- Greenfield Terrace Drainage System 920 LF
- 13-acre Detention Pond at Greenfield Terrace Park

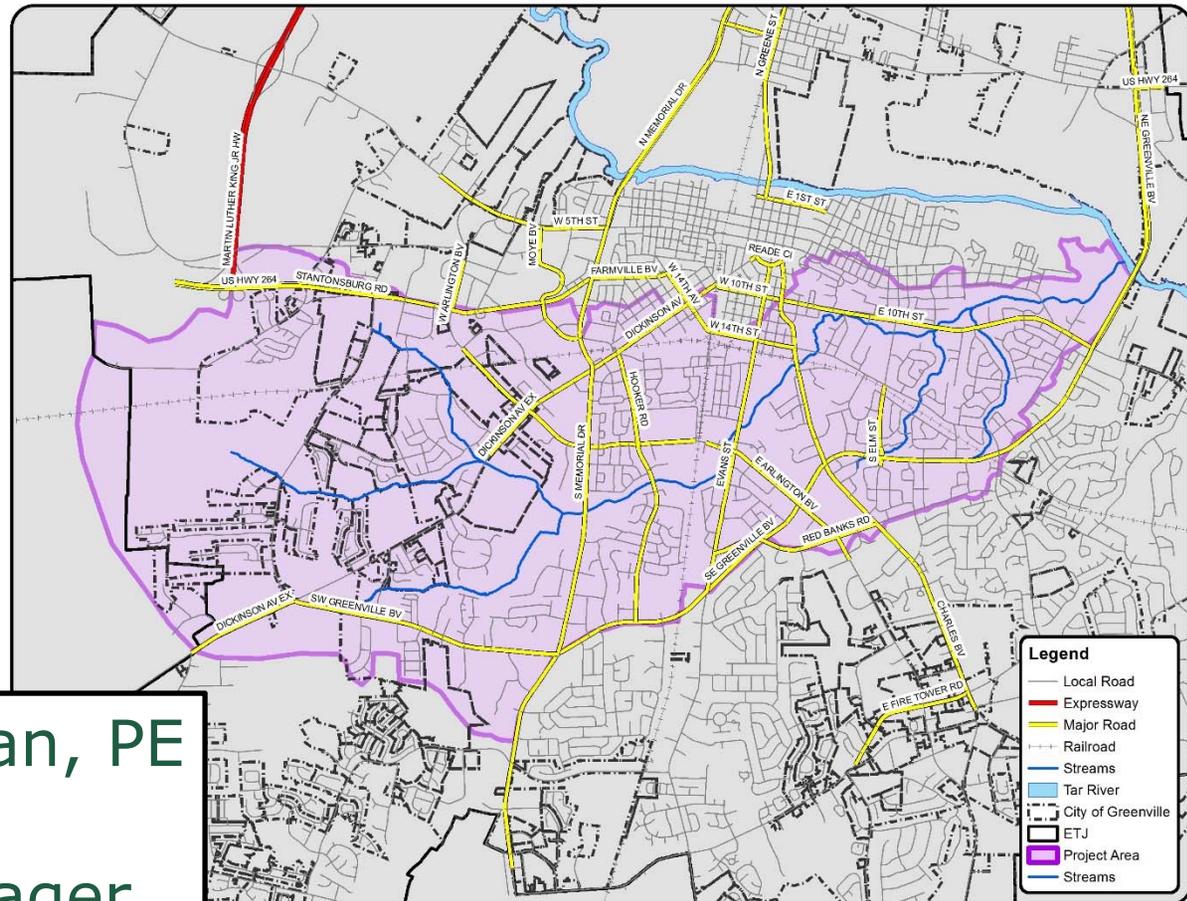




# Future w/Improvements



# Greens Mill Run WSMP



Travis Crissman, PE  
Hazen  
Project Manager

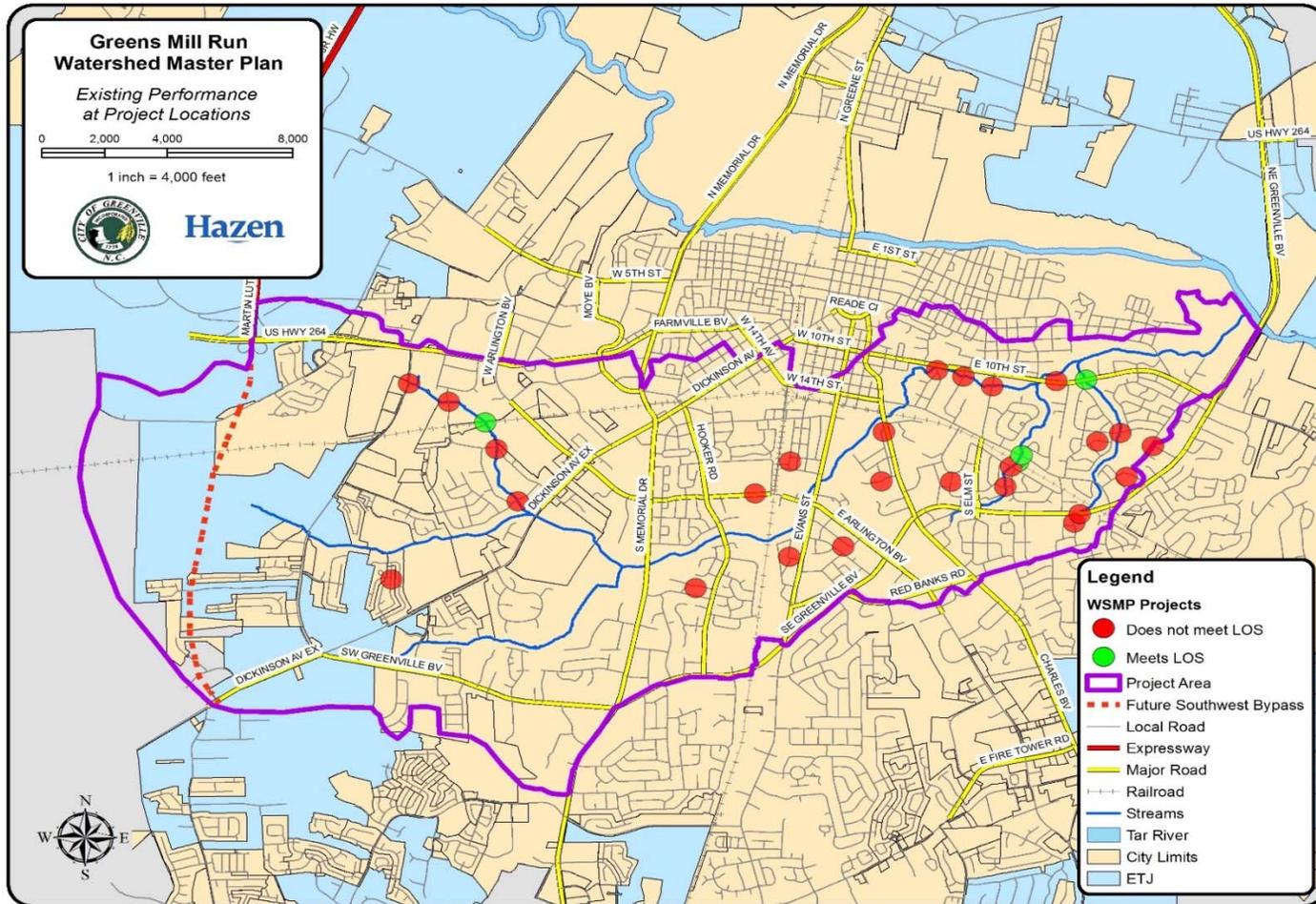
# Watershed Characteristics

- Includes ECU and downtown
- Drains to Tar River
- Drainage Basin is 13.8 square miles
  - 29% of City is in GMR basin
  - 11% of ETJ is in GMR basin

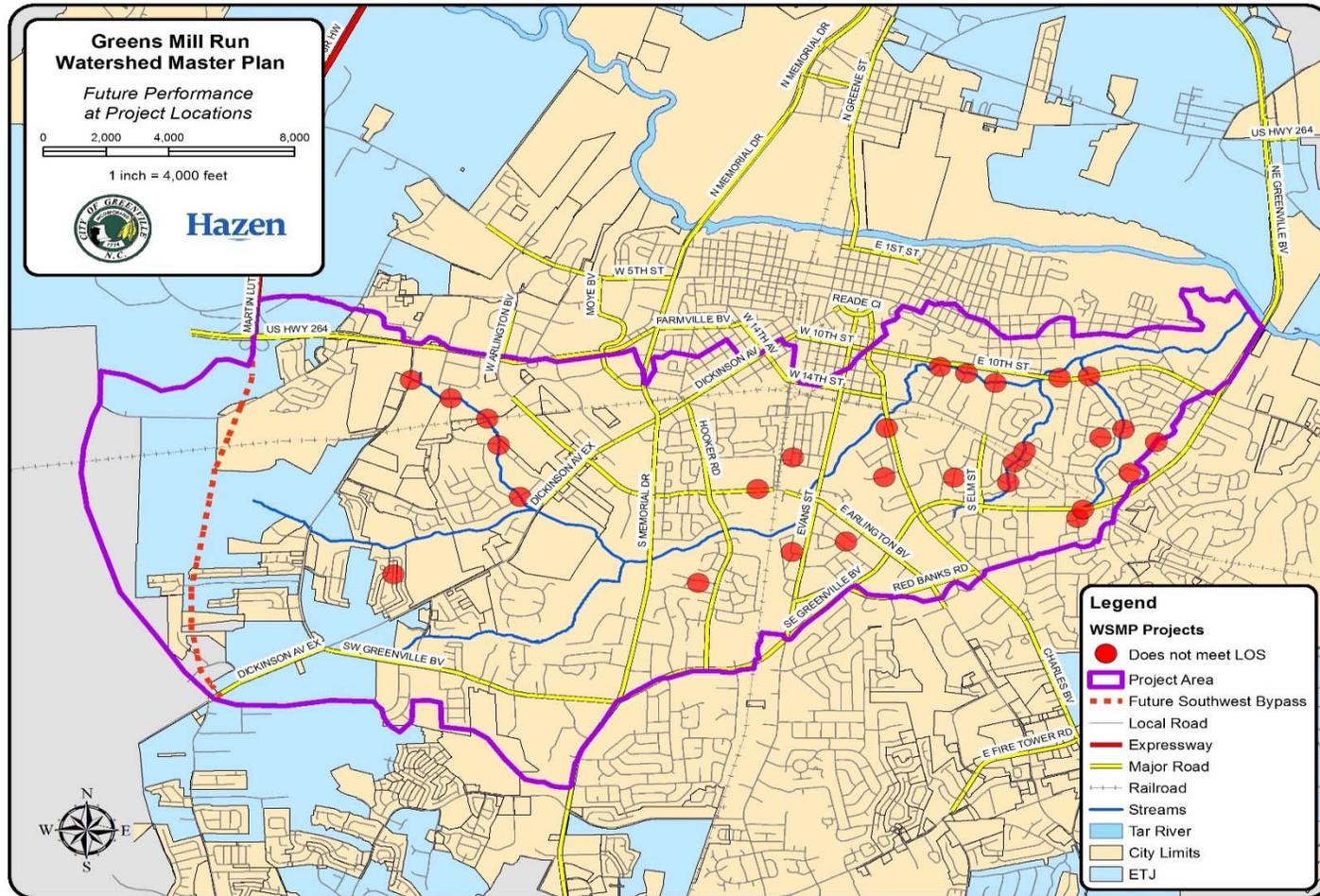
# Watershed Characteristics

- Land Use:
  - Approximately 63% built out
  - Imperviousness trending up
- Stormwater Inventory:
  - 76 miles of 12 to 84 inch pipe
  - 4717 structures

# Existing Conditions



# Future No Improvements

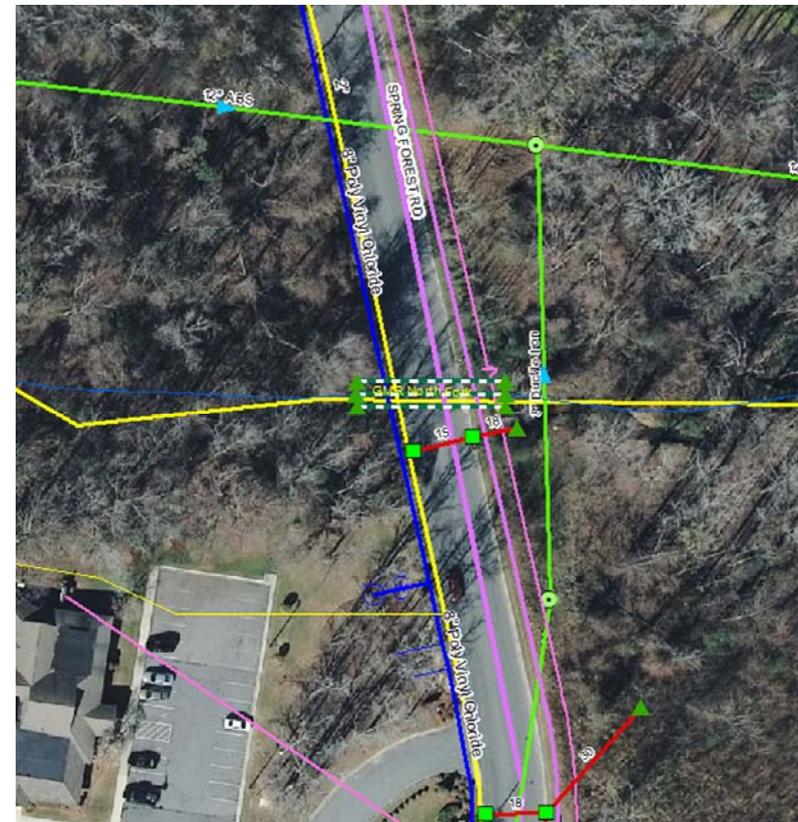


# Analysis Overview

- Crossings close together
- Hydraulic interaction
- Iterative analysis / design

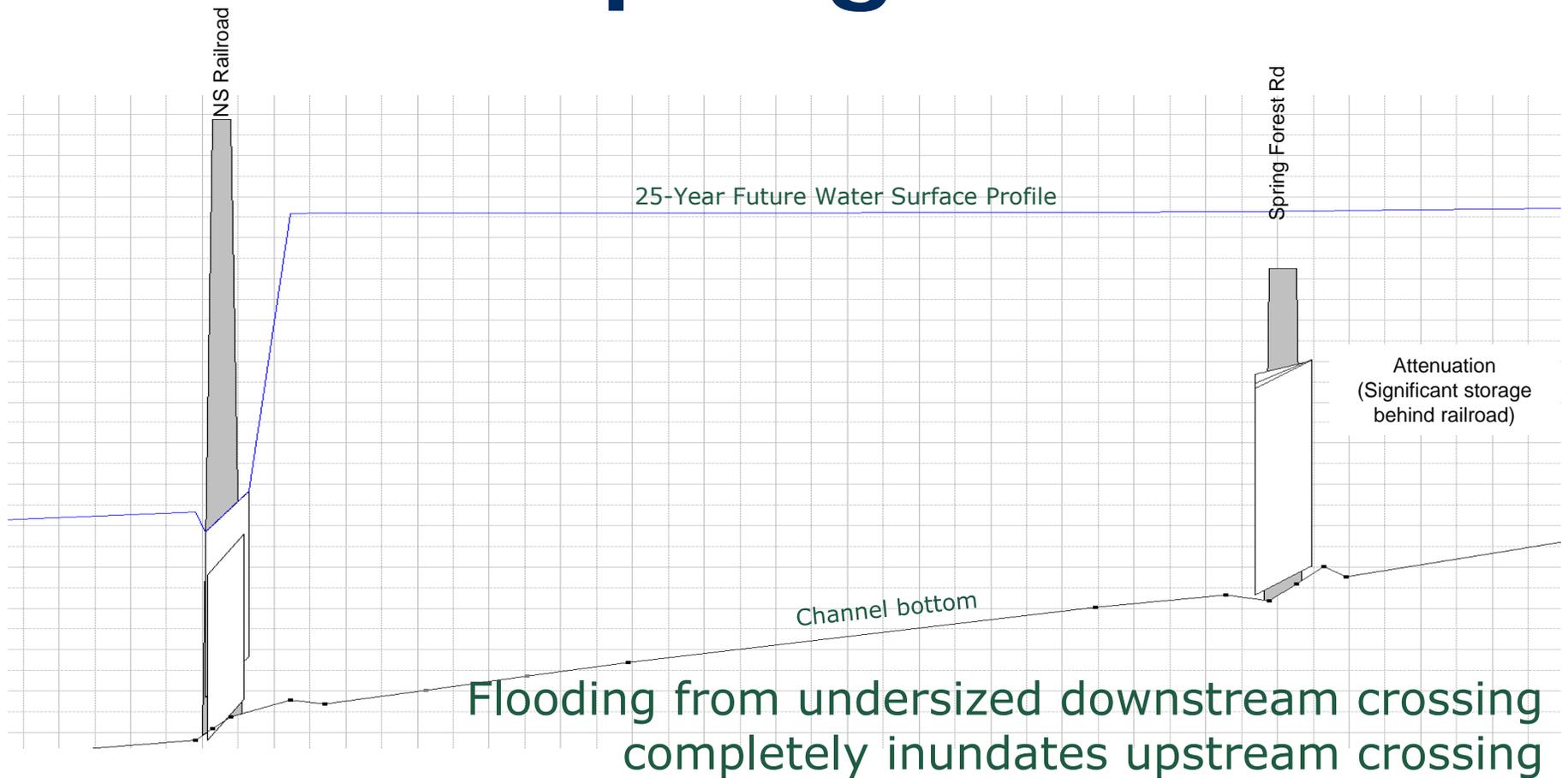
# GMRNF Spring Forest Rd.

- Level of Service
  - COG, 25-Yr desired LOS
  - Existing = 10-Year
  - Future = 2-Year
  - Future w/ Imp. = 10-Yr
- 3@ 60" RCPs →  
3@ 8'x6' RCBCs
- Utility impacts
- Hydraulic interactivity



**Cost (alone): \$1.1M**

# GMRNF Spring Forest Rd.



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# GMRNF Spring Forest Rd.

- 3 influences: inflow, tailwater, structure dimensions
- RR backs up water on Spring Forest
- Cannot improve LOS without imp. at RR and downstream
- RR imp. release more water downstream
- Increased flows downstream:
  - Must be accounted for in imp. designs
  - Will result in increased WSE which must be mitigated with channel imp.

# GMRNF Spring Forest Rd.

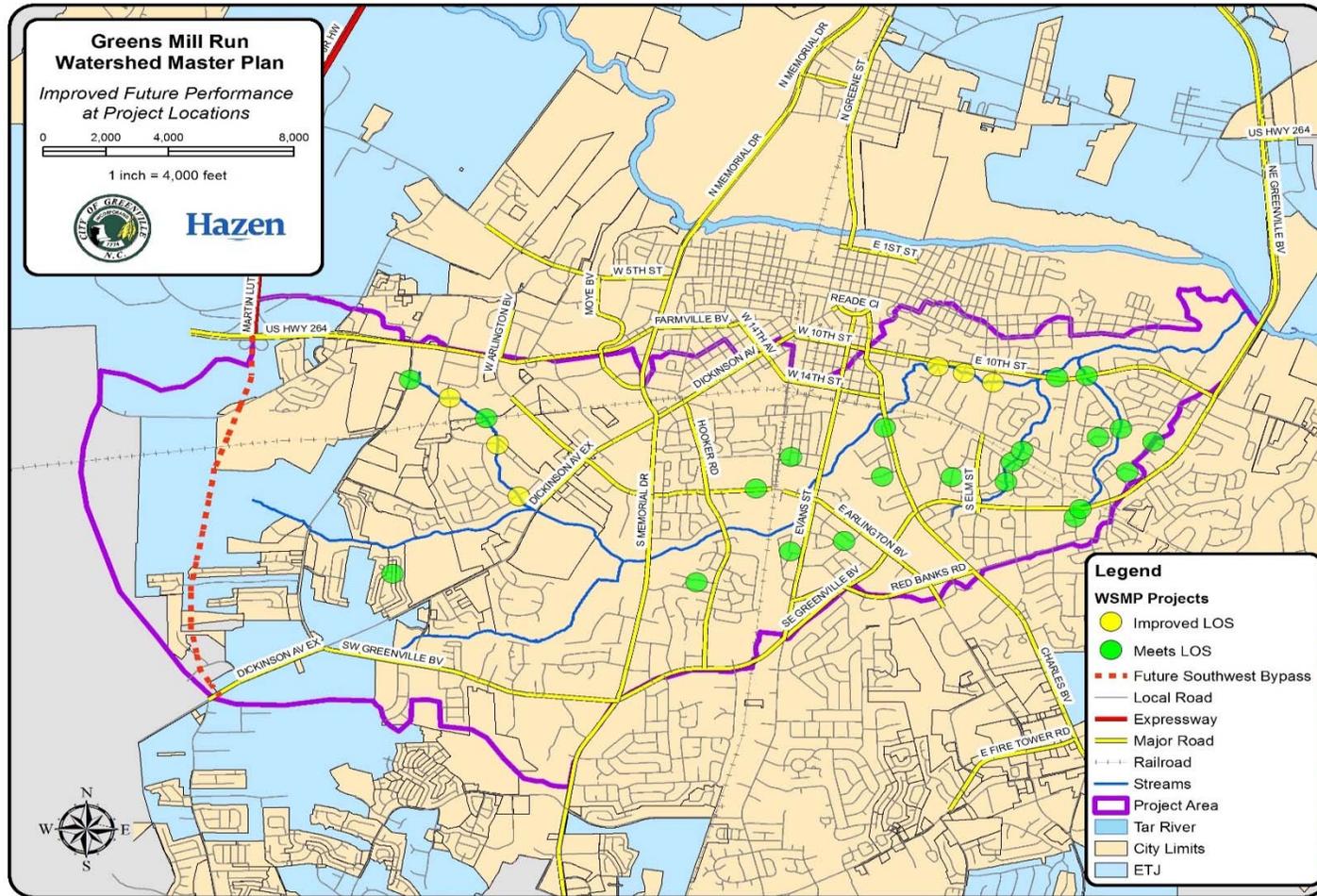
- Norfolk Southern RR
  - No LOS violation
  - Cost \$1.4M
- Spring Forest Rd (DS)
  - Cost \$2.3M
- Ellsworth Drive
  - Cost \$1.9M
- Floodplain Benching
  - Mitigate increased WSE
  - Cost \$1.4M



**TOTAL COST: \$8.1M**



# Future w/Improvements



# Impaired Waters

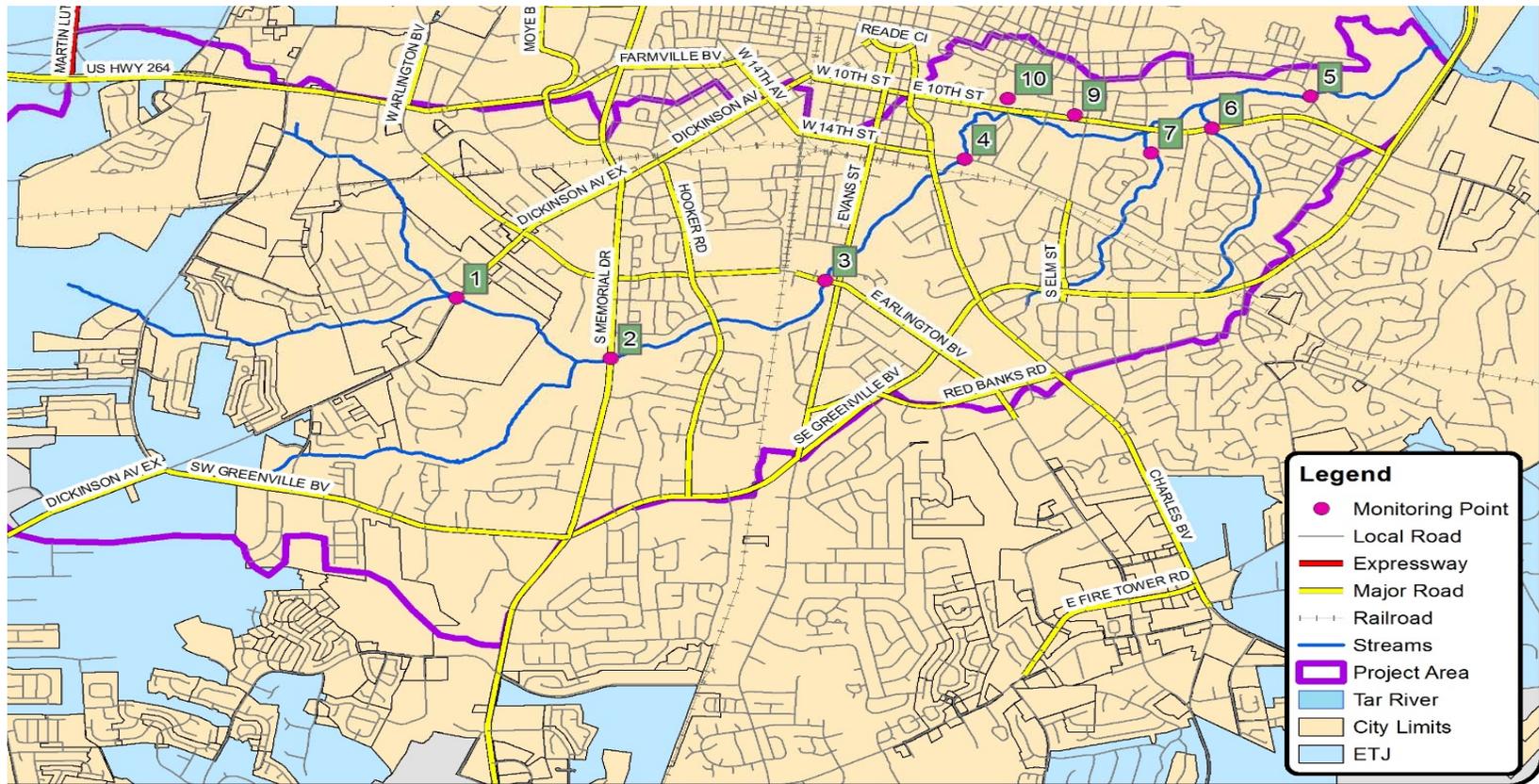
- Current Status of Impairment
  - NCDEQ 303(d) List, Category 5
  - Subject to TMDL development
  - Poor benthic community ratings.
  - No specific pollutant identified
  - Listing based on single event in 2004

# Drivers of Impairment



- Excessive Sediment Deposition
- Channel Modification and Instability
- Loss of Physical Habitat

# Monitoring (Ambient & Benthic)



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# Impaired Waters Strategy

- Water Quality Recommendations
  - BMP retrofits
  - Detailed source investigations (sample pts. 9 and 10)
  - Pet waste awareness program
- Benthic Health Recommendations
  - Stream restoration and bank stabilization
  - Introduce woody structures and debris (habitat)
  - Import desired benthic macroinvertebrates
  - Continue monitoring for improvements

# Impaired Waters Strategy

## Request Category 4C designation

- For general “pollution” (USEPA)
- For entrenched and unstable streams
- Category 4C are not subject to TMDL development
- Instigated by formal letter to NCDEQ (referring recent USEPA guidance).

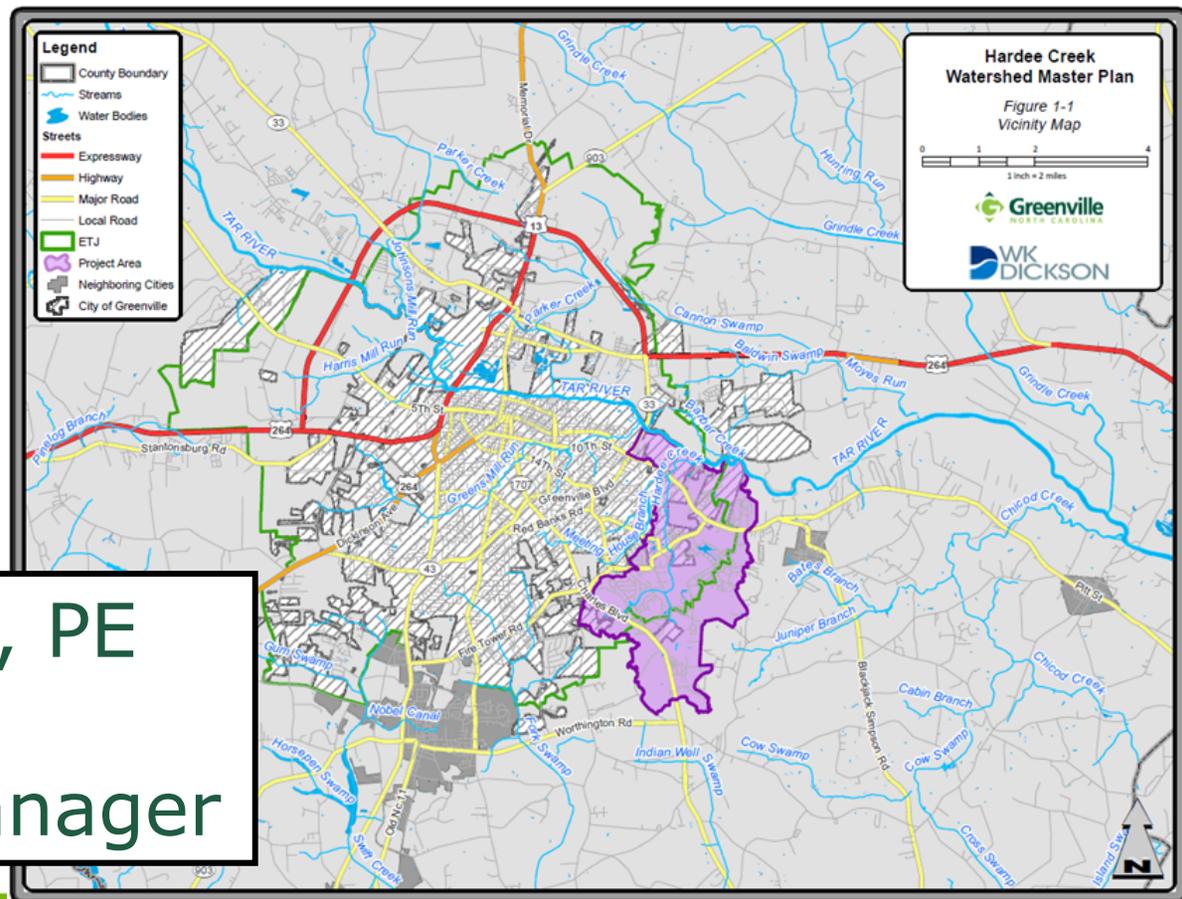
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# Impaired Waters Strategy

Request Category 4B designation (fall back)

- Voluntary controls to correct impairment
- Still requires quantifiable load
- Requires EPA concurrence
- Requires regular reporting to DWR
- Requires Action Plan to achieve WQ standard
- Submit condensed version of WSMP to NCDEQ for review

# Hardee Creek WSMP

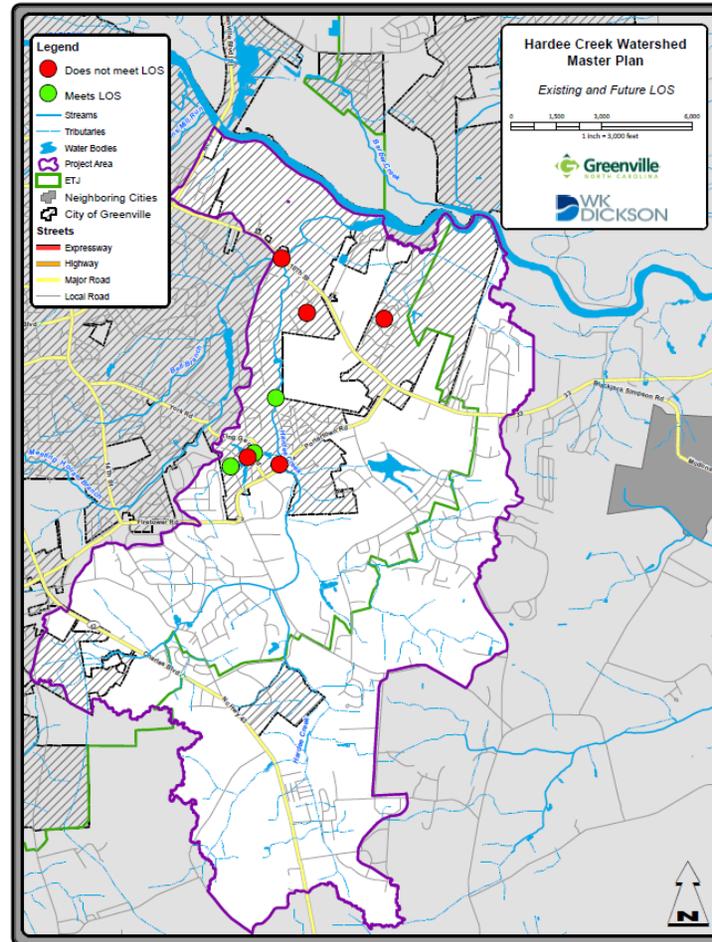


Tom Murray, PE  
WK Dickson  
Program Manager

# Watershed Characteristics

- 8 sq mile watershed area in Tar River Basin
- 30% of watershed in City limits
- 65% developed predominantly as residential land use

# Existing Conditions



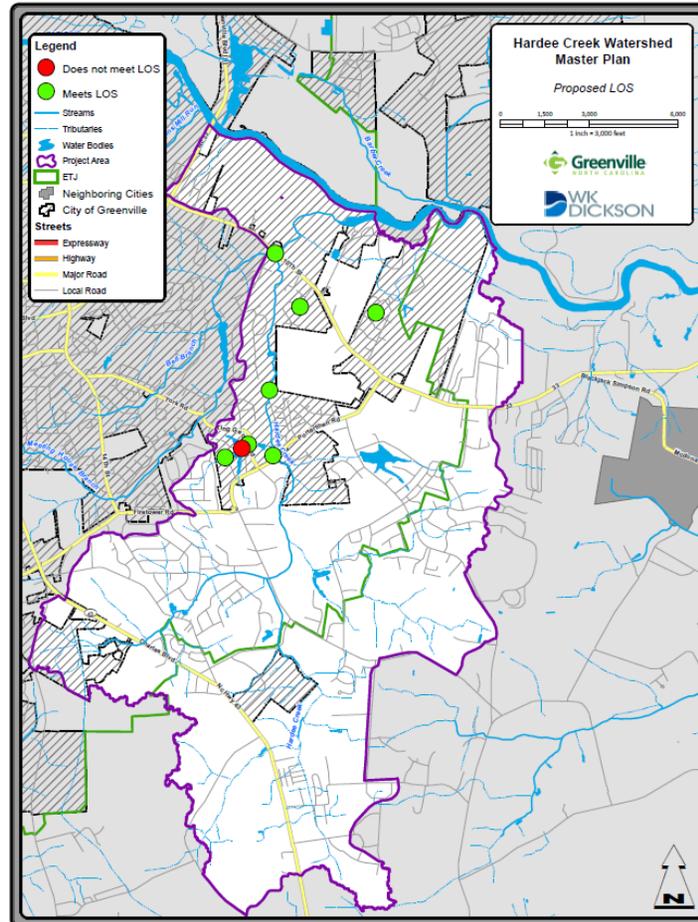
# Fox Haven – Quail Hollow

- Existing 10-year LOS at Quail Hollow Road, but crossing in poor condition
- Flooding reported near Fox Haven Drive and Quail Hollow Road
- Limited infrastructure cause of flooding and spread issues





# Future w/Improvements



# Implementation

- **Total Capital Imp. Costs**      \$ 150-170M
  - Flood Control Primary      \$ 80-95M
  - Flood Control Secondary      \$ 40M
  - Streambank Stabilization      \$ 12.5M
  - Water Quality      \$ 20.5M
  
- **Timeline**      25+ yrs



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# Summary of Implementation

- Maintenance Costs           \$ 230M
  - Capital Costs                 \$ 150M
  - Operational Costs           \$     3M
- Annual Needs =                 \$15M annually

Annual Utility Revenue = \$5.5M

Prioritization is paramount!

# Project Implementation

Establish a stakeholders group to discuss and select projects from the prioritized list

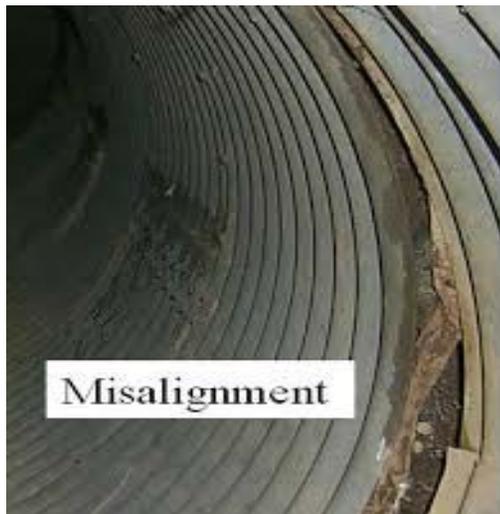
The list of projects would come from the high priority projects in all categories

# Next Steps?

- Impacts to Operations
- Impacts to Storm Water Ordinance
- Impacts to Utility Rate Structure

# Operational Impacts

- Inventory/Video
- Condition Assessment
- Infrastructure Inspection
- Asset Management



# Ordinance Impacts

- Potential Modifications
  - Increase design storm requirements
  - Clarification on exemptions from detention
  - Define “common plan of development”
  - Identify areas for 25 year detention
  - Require inspections during construction
- Develop a stakeholders group
- Balancing Act between developer requirements and utility fee increases

# Utility Impacts

- New fee structure
  - Utility Rate Study
- Revenue Bonds
  - Stakeholders Group to package projects