A Conceptual Plan for Restoring Sweetwater Branch Sheetflow to Paynes Prairie

April 9, 2007





Presentation Outline

•Public Works - Project Background

#061100

•GRU Perspective

•**Project Description** Bob Knight, Wetland Solutions, Inc.

•Paynes Prairie State Park Preserve Jim Weimer, Park Biologist

•St Johns River Water Management District Casey Fitzgerald, Assistant Director Department of Water Resources

Project Background #061100



•1992 Stormwater Management Master Plan

•2004 Watershed Management Plan Update – Getting ready for TMDLs

•2004 50 acre Wetland Project added to the CIP

•2005 Land Exchange Between SJRWMD and Paynes Prairie halted

•Find a solution that will restore sheetflow onto the Prairie

Pollutant Load Reductions

Sweetwater Branch Water Quality Improvement Projects

	Total Surface Area (acres)	Total N (lb/year)	Total P (lb/year)
2 Existing Basins	4.1	(10/ year) 376	142
9 Identified Basins	26.2	1,821	387
Enhancement Wetland	125.0	125,000	2,900





Slides Presented at 2007/2008 GRU Budget Presentation



Total Maximum Daily Load

TMDL Finalized for Alachua Sink

- Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) 12/06
- Stakeholder Group Developing BMAP:
 - Gainesville Public Works
 - Alachua County Public Works
 - Marion County
 - DEP (DWRM, NE District, Parks, Aquatic Plant Management)
 - DOH

- FWCC
- Sierra Club
- Sustainable Alachua County
- City Water Management Committee
- DACS Agriculture
- Forestry Industry

- GRU

- Alachua County EPD

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- Town of McIntosh
 - DOT
- DCA
- UF
- Women for Wise Growth
- County EPAC
- SJRWMD
- DACS Forestry
- Private Sector
- Town of Micanopy
- BMAP will be Signed by all Stakeholders
- BMAP will be Adopted by FDEP Secretarial Order

Basin Management Action Plan

- Facility Cost for GRU to Meet the BMAP could range from \$10 to \$40 Million
- GRU Facilities would Accomplish 26% of Required Reduction
- 69% of Required Reduction from Natural Systems





Basin Management Action Plan

- Uncertain if/how Reductions from Natural Systems will be Accomplished
- Uncertain if Utility Expenditures would Improve Water Quality at Alachua Sink if other Reductions not Accomplished



- FDEP will Request that City Commission Commit to BMAP Projects
- Could Increase Wastewater Rates Additional 4% to 17%

GRU Compliance with Alachua Sink TMDL







Outline

- TMDL Explanation
- Alachua Sink TMDL Development
- GRU's Alternatives for meeting TMDL
- Project Costs



Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

- Mandated by EPA and FDEP
- Sets maximum allowable pollutant loads to "impaired" water bodies
- Requires all sources to reduce loads of pollutant(s) causing water body to impaired
- Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) establishes how TMDL will be met



Alachua Sink TMDL

- TMDL for Total Nitrogen (Jan 2006)
 - Wastewater (MSWRF)
 - Stormwater
 - Other Sources

55% N reduction

- 45% N reduction
- 45% N Reduction



GRU Alternatives to Meet Alachua Sink TMDL

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- Water Reuse from MSWRF
 - 5.8 mgd reuse
 - Rapid Infiltration Basis
 - Irrigation/Public Access Reuse
 - \$21-\$35 M

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- Proposed Sweetwater Branch/Paynes Prairie Sheetflow Restoration Project
 - \$20-25 M estimated total cost
 - Cost share between GRU & PWD & other funding partners

Current & Potential Funding Partners



- FDEP
- FDOT
- Alachua County
- SJRWMD
- Florida Wildlife & Game
- Fed/Legislative grants
- Alachua County Forever
- Others

Preliminary Costs

- Approximate City Cost ~\$21M
 - Additional outside funding sought
 - Not including public access facilities
- GRU & PWD split of City's costs
 - Cost for each project component split based on design load from each source
 - Agreement on allocating grants

- <i>Preliminary</i> Cost split:	<u>GRU</u>	<u>PWD</u>
» Capital	73%	27%
» O&M	80%	20%



Summary

Alachua Sink TMDL

- 55% N reduction from MSWRF
- 45% N reduction from stormwater & non-point sources
- Will be binding in GRU MSWRF & PWD Stormwater permits
- SWB/PP Restoration
 - Meets TMDL for GRU, PWD, FDOT
 - Cost-effective compared to reuse alternative
 - Environmental & Public benefits
 - Optimize outside funding partners/sources
 - Partnership



A Conceptual Plan for Restoring Sweetwater Branch Sheetflow to Paynes Prairie

Robert Knight, Ph.D. Wetland Solutions, Inc.

April 9, 2007



Presentation Outline

•Project Background

•Conceptual Plan Summary

•Environmental Assessment

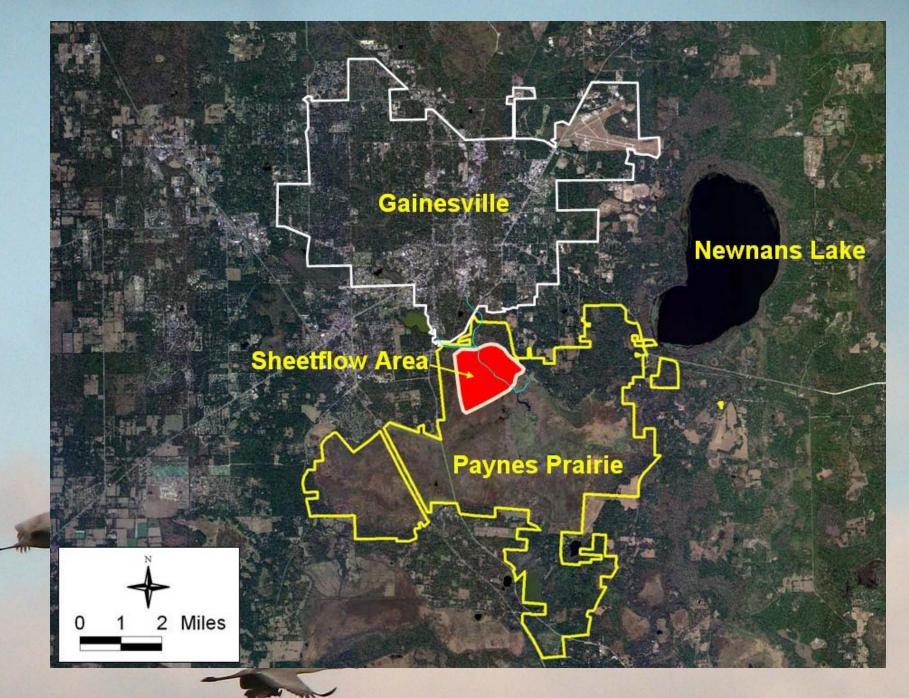
•Implementation

•Questions

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Project Location

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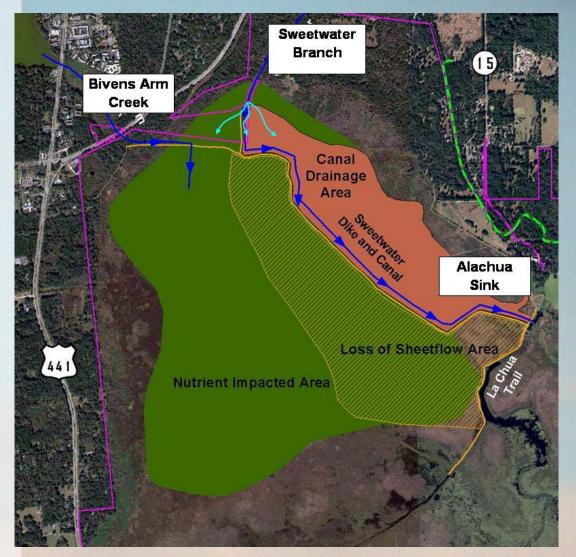
Description of the Problem#061100

•Sweetwater Branch Channelized Directly to Alachua Sink

Increased Nutrients on Paynes Prairie due to Main Street WRF and Gainesville Stormwater

•Natural Sheetflow of Sweetwater Branch Lost, Resulting in Shortened Hydroperiod





Project Background *Previous Studies*

- •Paynes Prairie Management Plan (1970s)
- •Wastewater Polishing Studies (1980s)
- •Sheetflow Restoration (1990s)
- •Watershed Management Plans (2003)
- •Updated Sheetflow Feasibility (June 2006)
- •Nutrient Removal Alternatives (Dec. 2006)

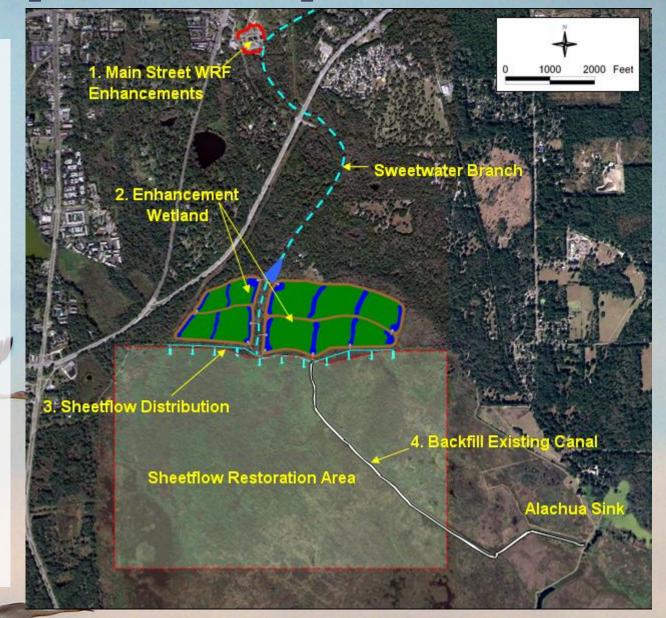


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Sheetflow Conceptual Plat^{#061100} Principal Plan Components

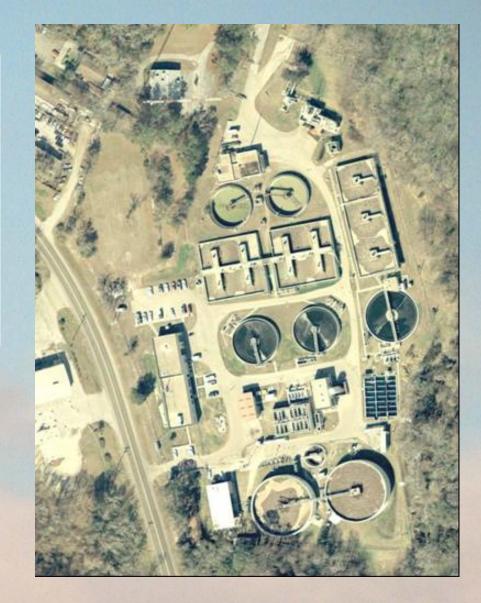
- 1. Main Street WRF Upgrades
- 2. SWB Enhancement Wetland
- 3. Sheetflow Distribution
- 4. Backfill SWB Canal



Sheetflow Conceptual Plan#061100 Main Street WRF Upgrades

•*Chemical (alum) P removal to TP <0.3 mg/L*

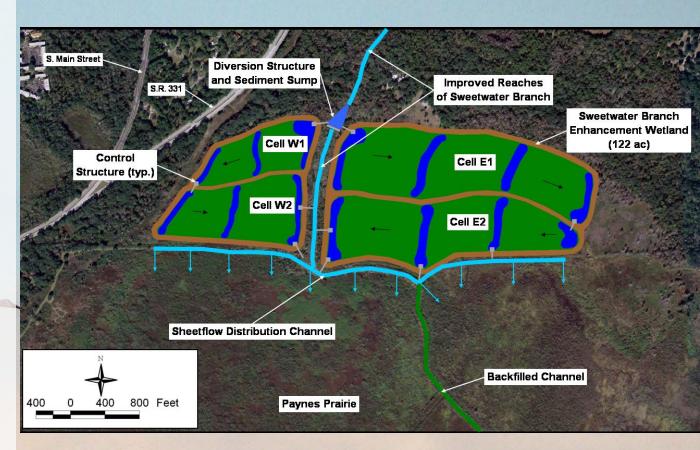
•N optimization through mechanical equipment upgrades to TN <8 mg/L



Sheetflow Conceptual Plar#061100 Sweetwater Branch Enhancement Wetland

•Located offline

- •Channel diversion structure w/sediment pond
- •Four cells in two trains
- •122 ac wet area
- •Emergent marsh/open water

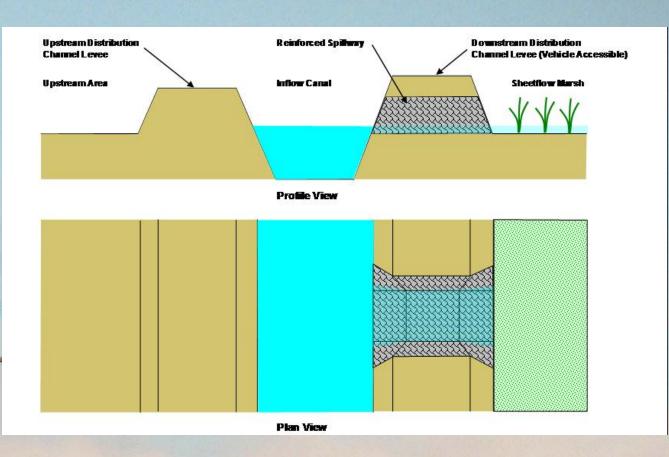


Sheetflow Conceptual Plan#061100 Sheetflow Distribution Channel

•Mostly on Existing Channel Footprint

- •5,000 ft in Length
- •40-ft Bottom Width

•11 Outlet Spillways



Sheetflow Conceptual Plan#061100 Sweetwater Canal Restoration

•Backfill about 10,000 ft of existing Sweetwater Branch Canal

•*Replant 33 ac* with native wetland vegetation

•Eliminate direct connection to Alachua Sink



Environmental Assessmer#061100

•Water Quality Benefits

•Exceeds total N TMDL

•Achieves background total N and P on Prairie

•Removes suspended sediment loads from Prairie

•Hydrologic Restoration Benefits

•*Restores Sweetwater Branch sheetflow to about* 1,300 ac

•Reduces current water deficit on Prairie

Environmental Assessment (ctoff.)

•Wetlands Restoration

•*Removes 10,000 ft of Sweetwater Branch Canal, restores pre-existing grade, and re-plants native emergent wetland vegetation on 33 ac*

•*Removes woody vegetation in vicinity of Sheetflow Distribution Channel and re-plants emergent wetland vegetation on about 10 ac*

•Wetlands Creation

•Creates 100+ ac of high-value emergent marsh and aquatic habitat in formerly impacted areas



Public Use Benefits

•Sweetwater Branch Wetland Park

•*Hiking trails*

•Environmental education

•Sheetflow Area

•Prairie overview



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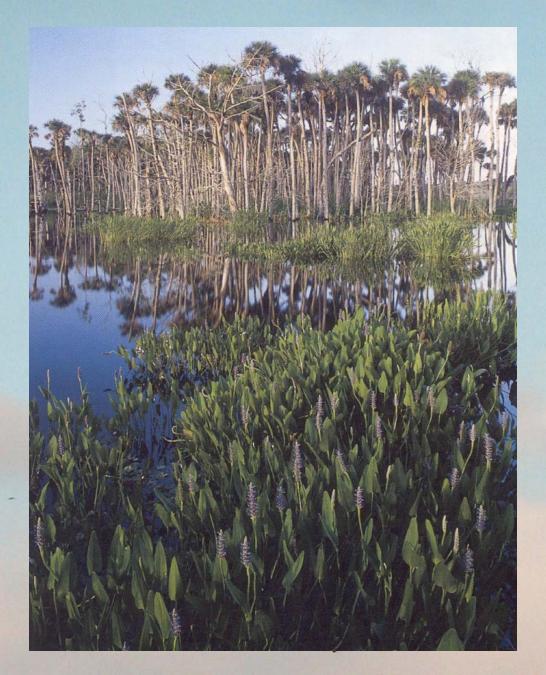
Comparable Constructed Wet#ah@s Orlando Wilderness Park

- •Start 1987
- •1,200 ac
- •Reuse to St. Johns River





Orlando Wilderness Park^{#061100}



•*TN reduced from 2.4 to 0.8 mg/L*

•*TP reduced from 0.28 to 0.06 mg/L*

Indian River County Wetland #061100

- •Start 1996
- •135 ac
- •Reuse to Indian River Lagoon



Indian River County Wetland^{#061100}





Questions?



Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park

Jim Weimer, Park Biologist





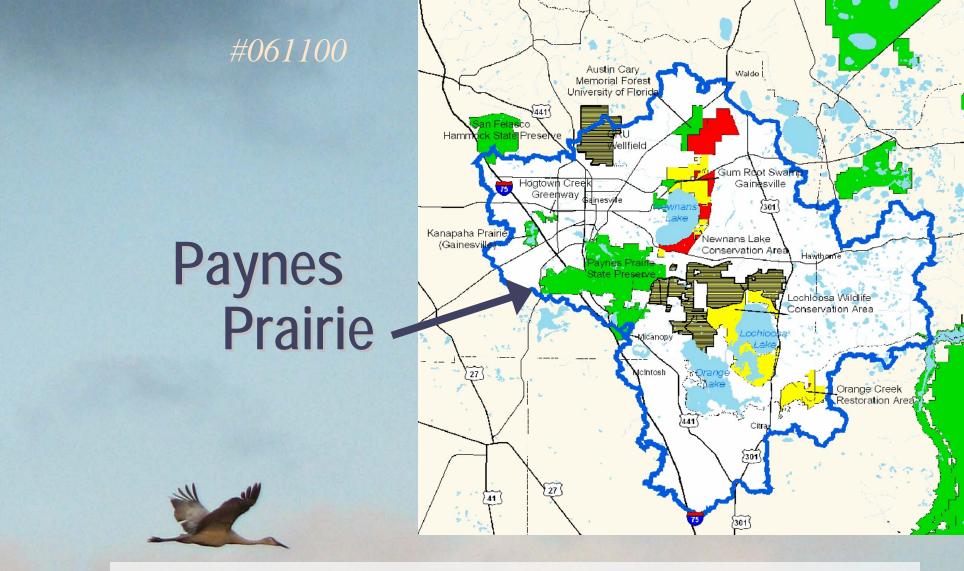


Sweetwater Branch / Paynes Prairie Sheetflow Restoration

A Partnership With The St. Johns River Water Management District

Casey Fitzgerald, Assistant Director Department of Water Resources





 an Outstanding Florida Water, State Park, and National Natural Landmark

 in the Orange Creek Basin "Surface Water Improvement and Management" (SWIM) program

St. Johns River Water Management District *Participation*

COST-SHARING

- To date, obtained \$850,000 in legislative appropriations for construction of enhancement wetland
- Cost-share with City on purchase of land to lease or exchange for enhancement wetland site

PERMITTING

• District will review Environmental Resource Permit applications for project construction in wetlands

Project Benefits

•Water Quality Benefits

- •Exceeds total N TMDL
- •Achieves background total N and P on Prairie
- •Removes suspended sediment loads from Prairie
- •Hydrologic Restoration Benefits
- •Wetlands Restoration
- •Wetlands Creation
- •Public Recreation Opportunity



#061100



Next Steps

- Develop Land Exchange MOU
- Develop PW / GRU Cost Share MOU
- Seek Grants and New Project Partners
- Begin Consultant Selection for Project Design



Planning-Level Cost Estimate #061100

Project Component	С	onstruction Cost (\$)	(Mobilization, Contingency, ngineering (\$)	Ca	pital Cost (\$)	ſ	Operation & Naintenance Costs (\$/yr)
Main Street WRF Upgrades	\$	1,300,000	\$	650,000	\$	1,950,000	\$	640,000
Sweetwater Branch Channel Improvements	\$	831,600	\$	415,800	\$	1,247,400	\$	-
Sweetwater Branch Sediment Forebay/Trashrack/Weir Diversion Structure/Sediment Removal	\$	485,450	\$	242,725	\$	728,175	\$	150,000
Sweetwater Branch Constructed Wetland	\$	7,320,600	\$	3,660,300	\$	10,980,900	\$	150,000
Sheetflow Distribution Channel	\$	2,898,702	\$	1,449,351	\$	4,348,053	\$	75,000
Sweetwater Branch Canal Restoration	\$	657,890	\$	328,945	\$	986,835	\$	-
Public Use Amenities	\$	1,850,000	\$	925,000	\$	2,775,000	\$	150,000
Project Monitoring	\$	14,000	\$	7,000	\$	21,000	\$	100,000
Estimated Total\$ 15,358,242\$ 7,679,121\$ 23,037,363\$ 1,265,000Note: Assumes mobilization, contingency, engineering = 0.5 x construction cost								

