



Watershed Management Plan

November 16, 2010



Project Objectives

- Develop watershed management plans that will help protect estuaries and wetland systems to
 - Restore historical water quantity and estuarine discharges
 - Improve water quality within the watersheds and estuaries
 - Address flood control and water supply issues
- Project will be completed in April 2011.

Project Specific Tasks

- Update the BCB hydrologic/hydraulic computer model
- Evaluate watershed and estuarine existing conditions
 - Water quantity
 - Water quality
 - Natural resources
- Define performance measures
- Evaluate alternatives and identify recommended improvement projects
- Prepare Watershed Management Plans

Agenda

- Study Area and H&H Model Description
- Discussion of Individual Watersheds Existing Conditions and Issues
 - Water Quantity
 - Water Quality
 - Natural Resources/Functional Assessment
- Initial Identification of Potential Projects
- Performance Measures
- Regulatory Review

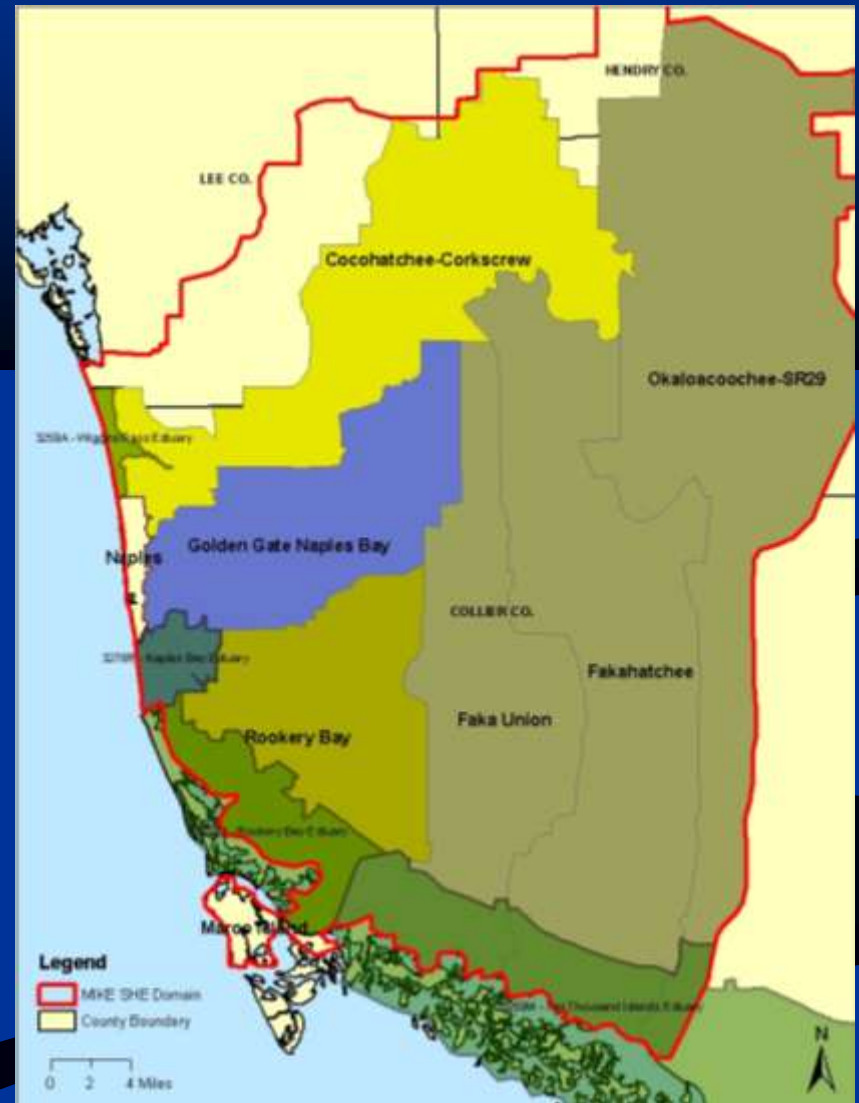
Watersheds

■ Top Priority Watersheds

- Cocohatchee Corkscrew
- Golden Gate
- Rookery Bay

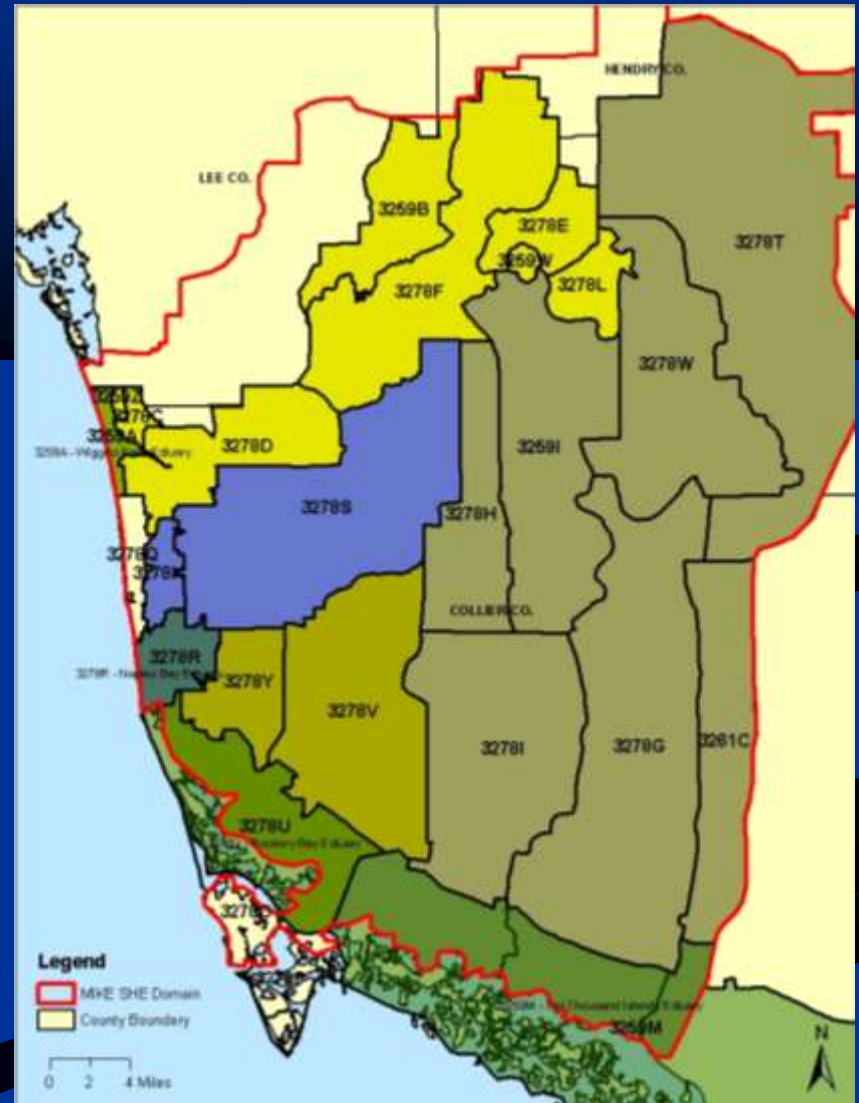
■ Additional Watersheds

- Faka Union
- Fakahatchee
- Okaloacoochee SR 29



Water Body IDs (WBIDs)

- FDEP Run 40
- Coastal WBIDs clipped to match model extent
- WBID 3259M subdivided by watershed

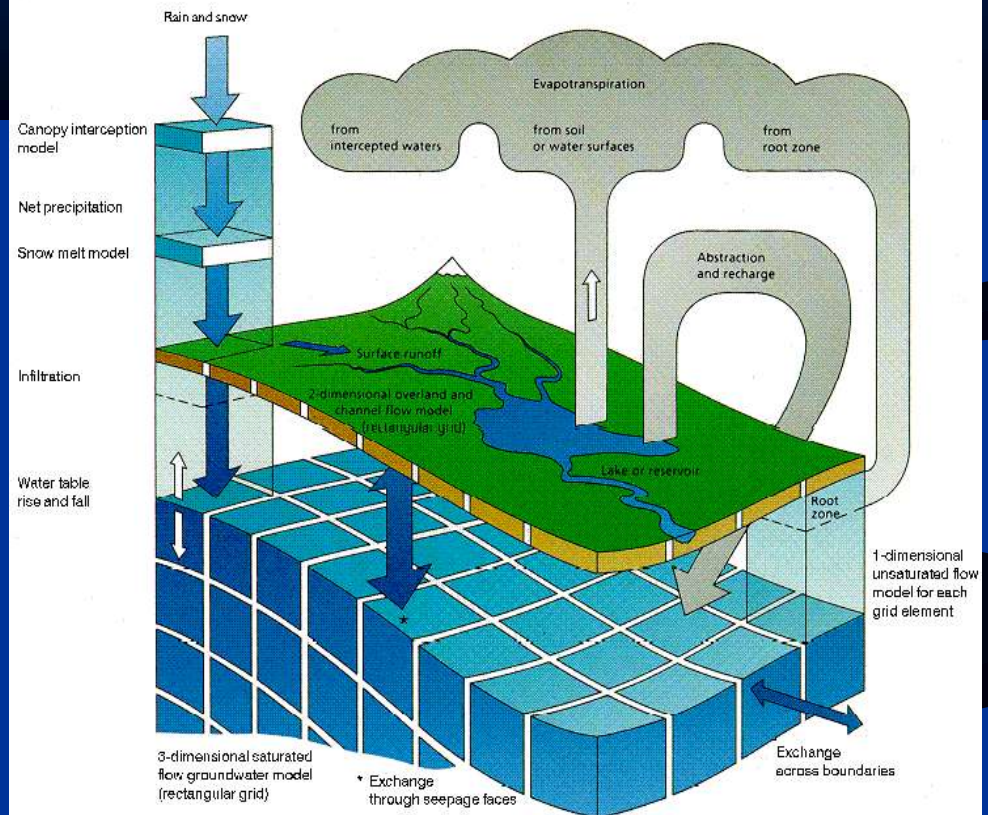


Existing Conditions Model

- Integrated surface water and groundwater model
- Simulation period is 2002 – 2007

MIKE SHE

an Integrated Hydrological Modelling System



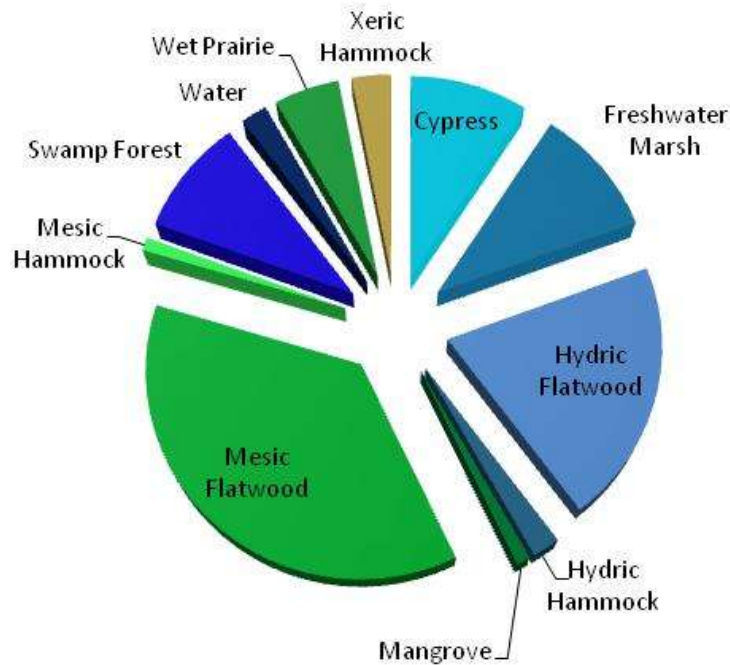
Cocohatchee Corkscrew Watershed

- Area : ~200 sq. miles
- FDEP subdivided into 9 “WBIDs”
- Development centered in Immokalee and near I-75 at Immokalee Rd.
- Primarily wetlands in the central portion of the basin

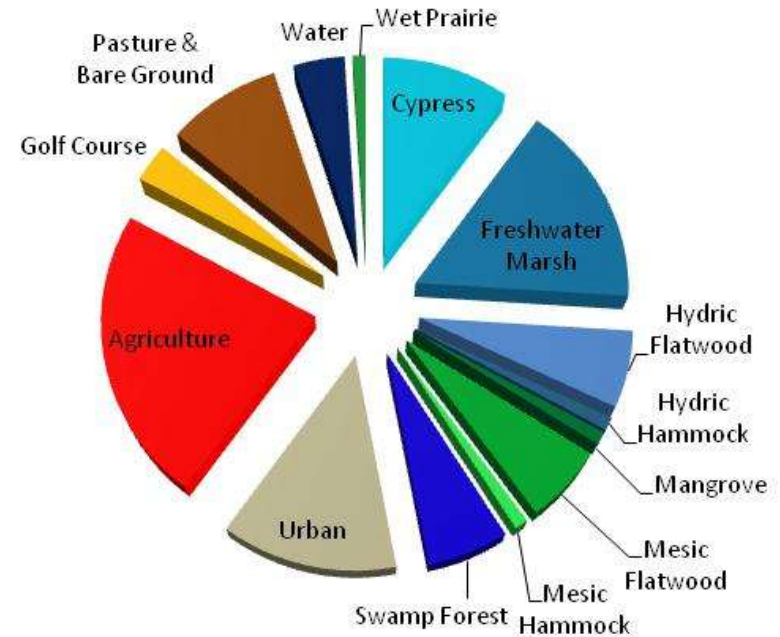


Cocohatchee Corkscrew Watershed Land Use Comparison

Pre-Development Land Cover

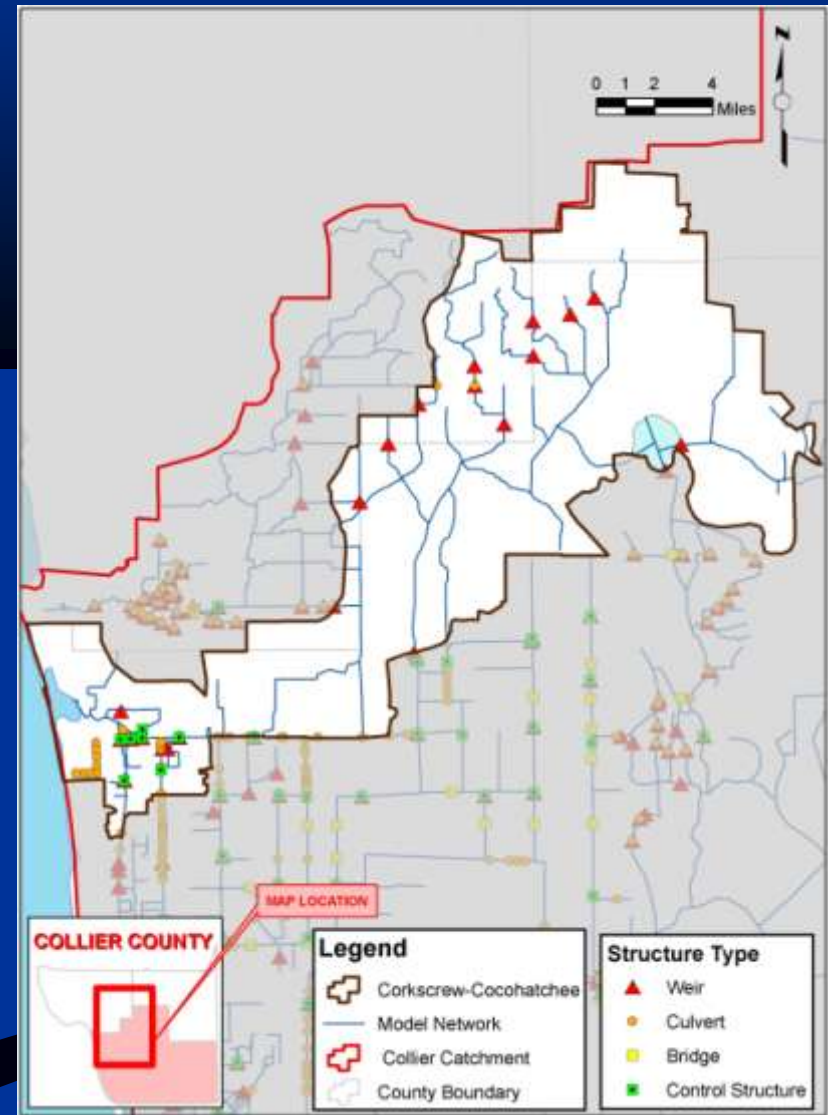


2007 Land Cover



Cocohatchee Corkscrew Watershed

- Primary drainage is Cocohatchee Canal
- Wet season water transfers with Golden Gate, Fakahatchee, and Imperial River watersheds



Control Structures Operation

■ Cocohatchee Canal Structure 1

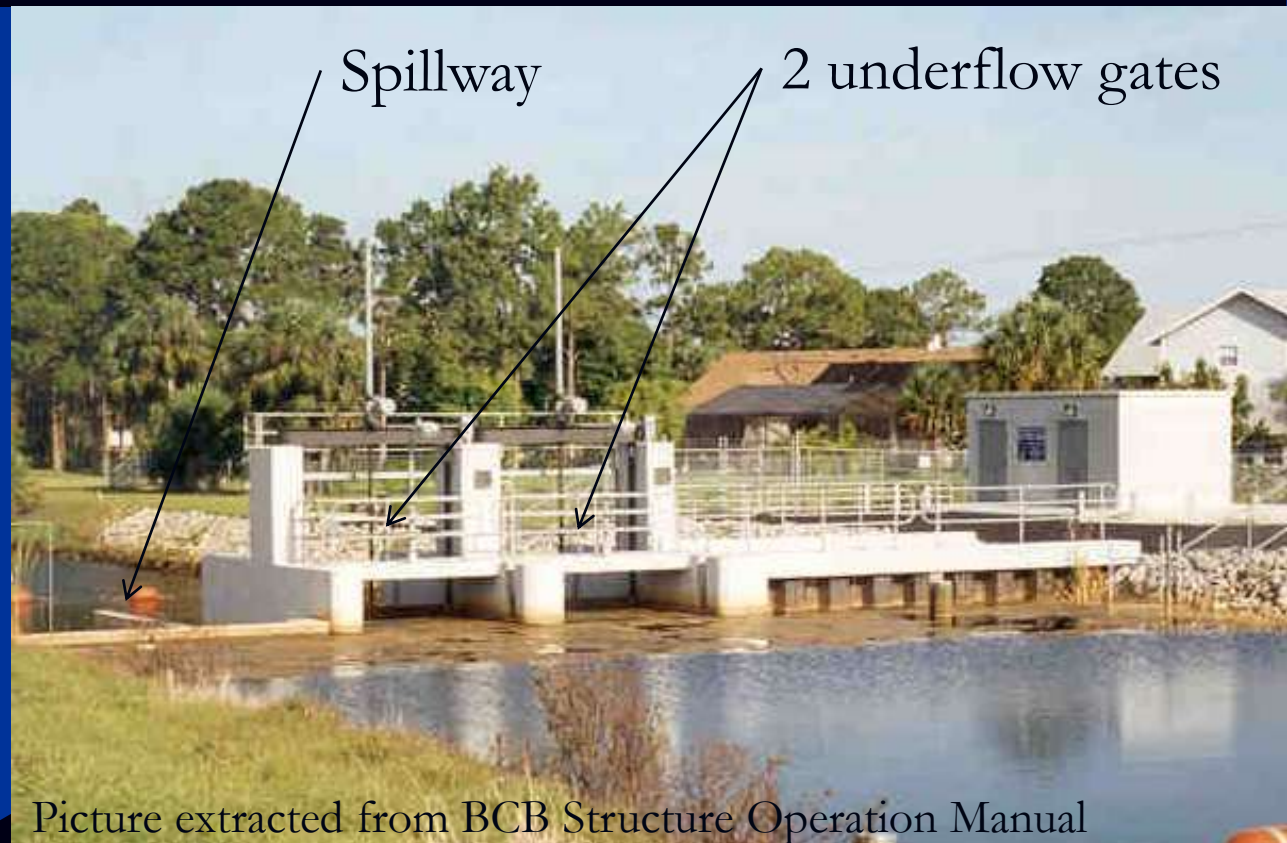
Rules:

Dry season- Head water elevation desired at \approx 4.8 feet NAVD.

Above 5.5 feet, gates open.
Below 4.0 feet, gates close.

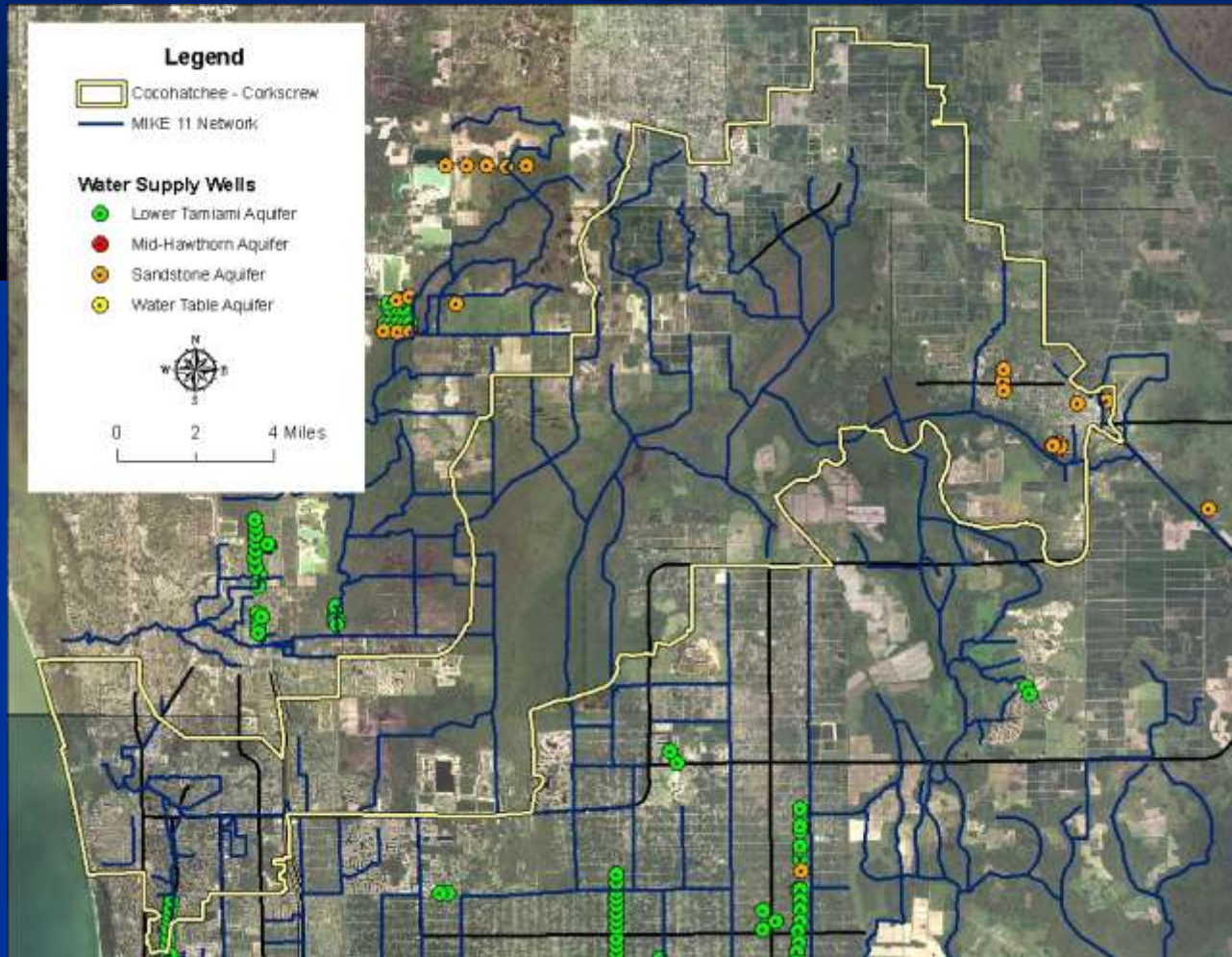
Wet season- Head water elevation desired at \approx 4.3 feet NAVD.

Above 5.5 feet, gates open.
Below 2.8 feet, gates close.



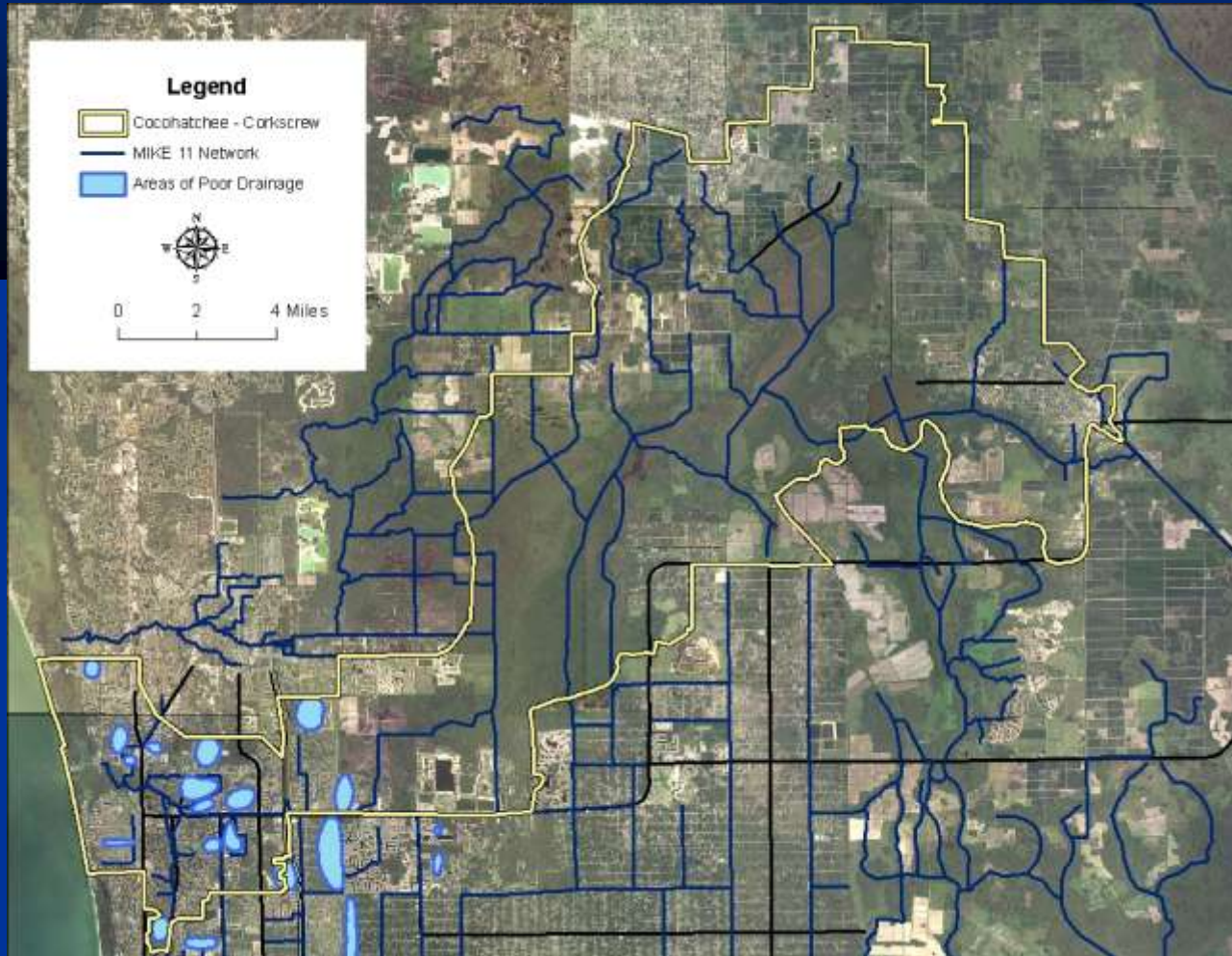
Cocohatchee Corkscrew Watershed

Water Supply Wells

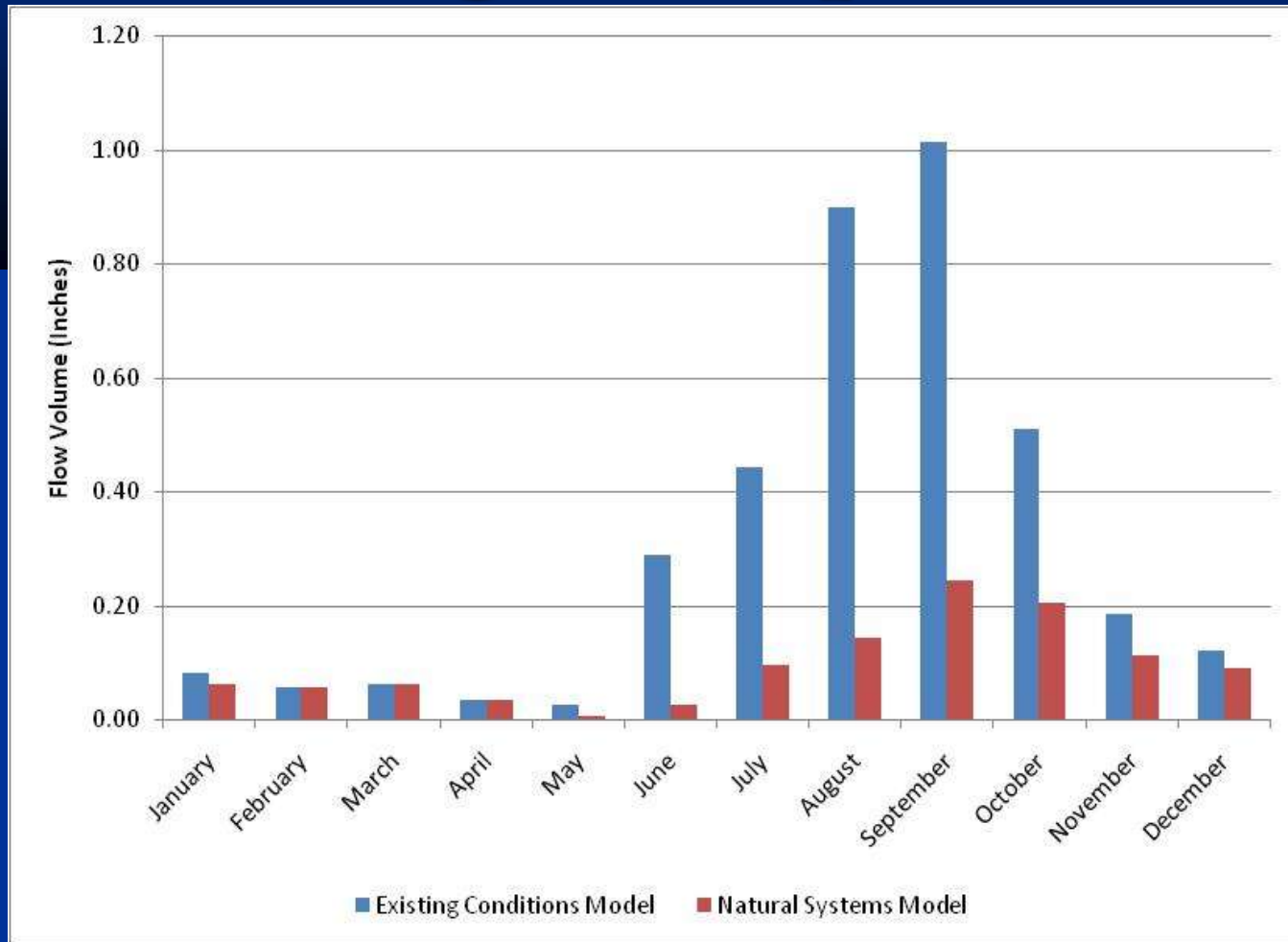


Cocohatchee Corkscrew Watershed

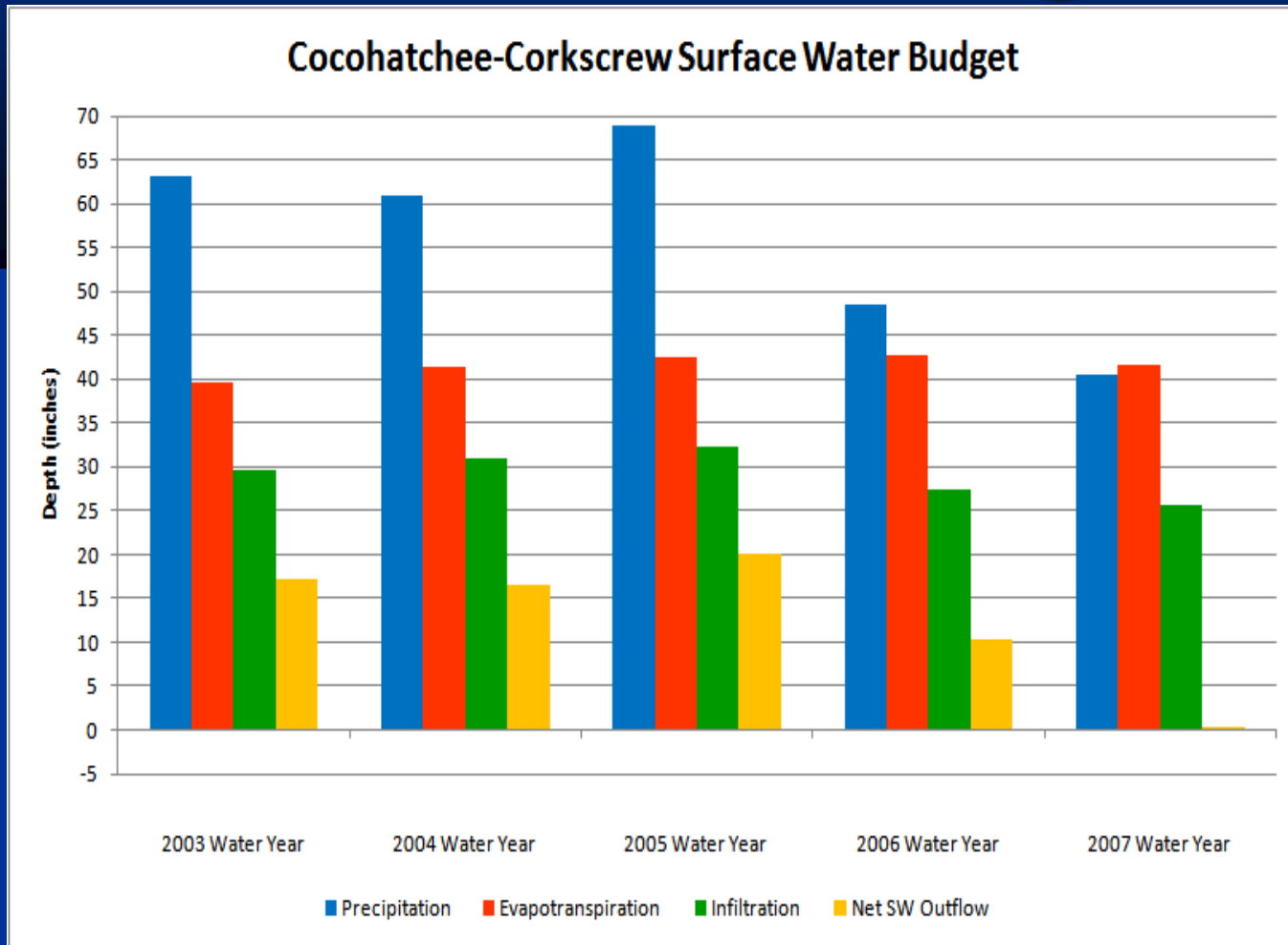
Areas of Poor Drainage



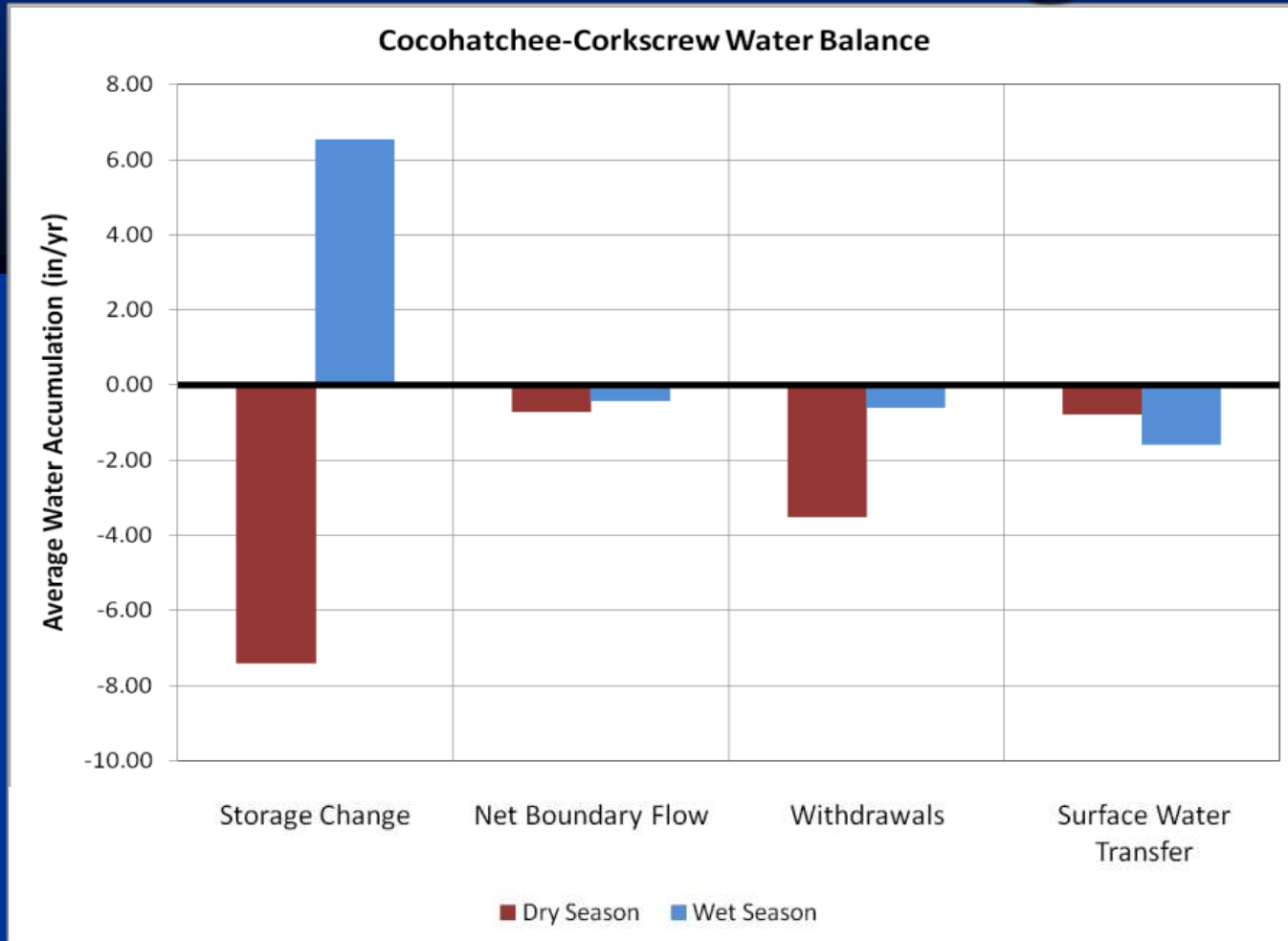
Cocohatchee Corkscrew Watershed Discharge Comparison



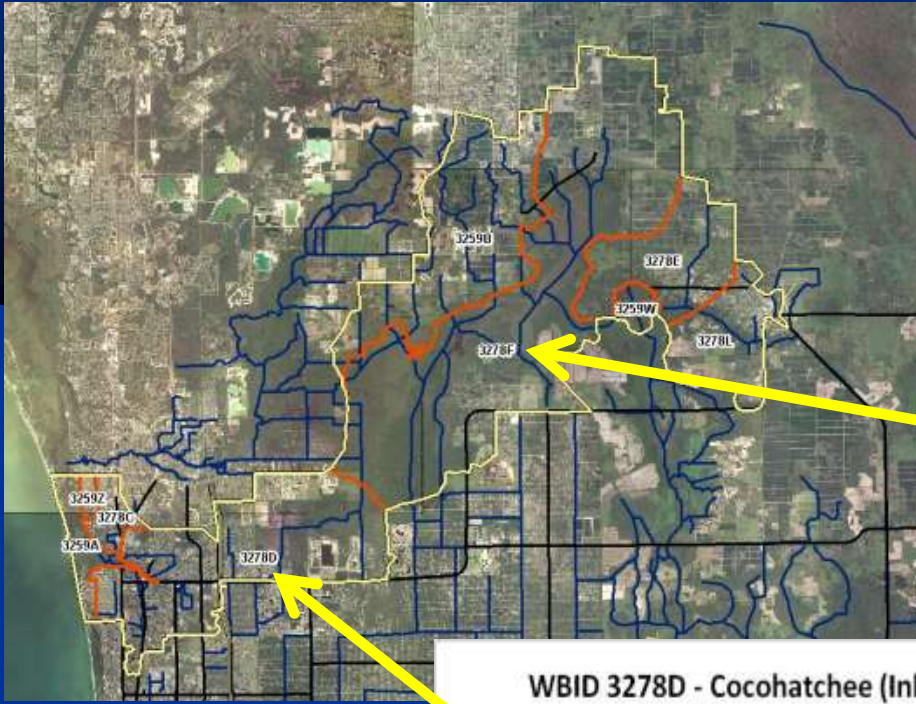
Cocohatchee Corkscrew Watershed Surface Water Budget



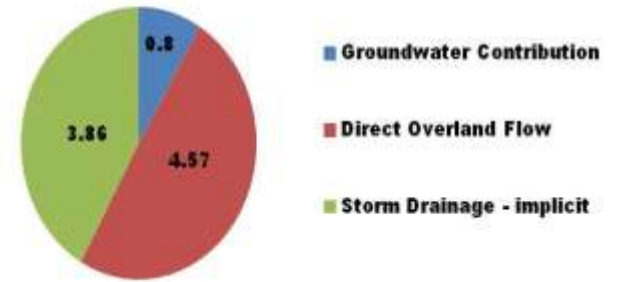
Cocohatchee Corkscrew Groundwater Budget



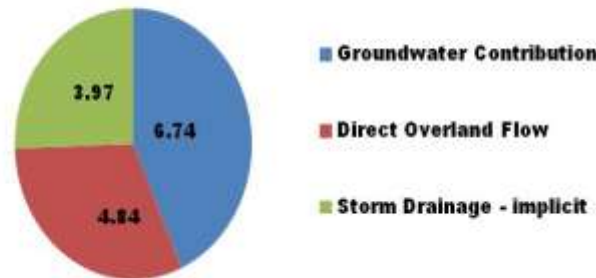
Cocohatchee Corkscrew WBID Contributions to Canal



WBID 3278F - Corkscrew Marsh
Contributions to Flow (inches)



WBID 3278D - Cocohatchee (Inland Segment)
Contributions to Canal Flow (inches)



Cocohatchee Corkscrew

Summary of Water Quantity Issues

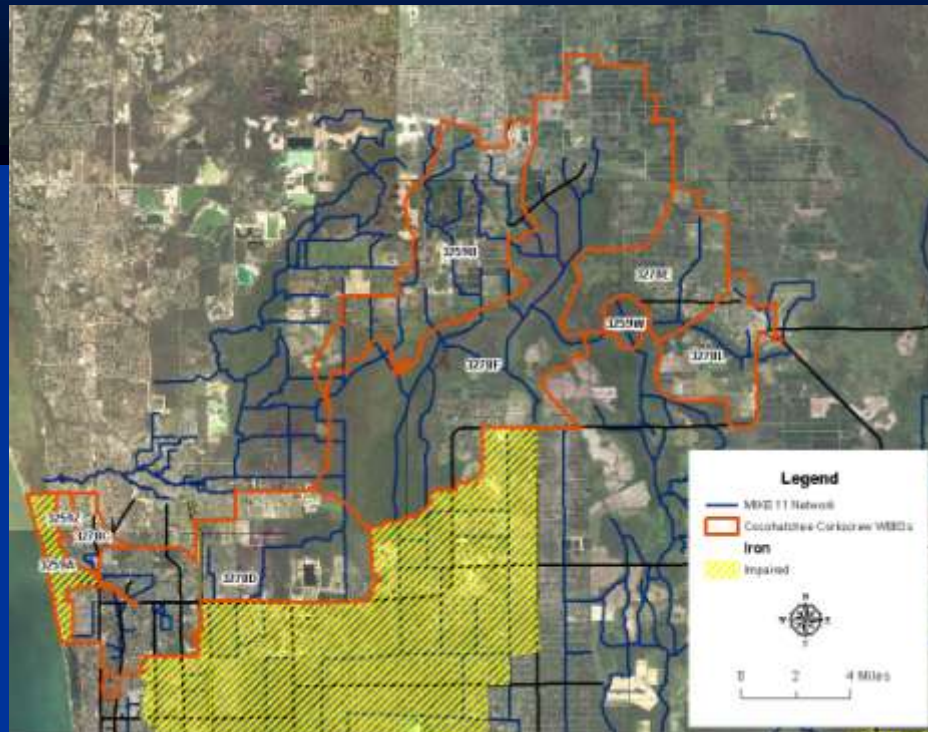
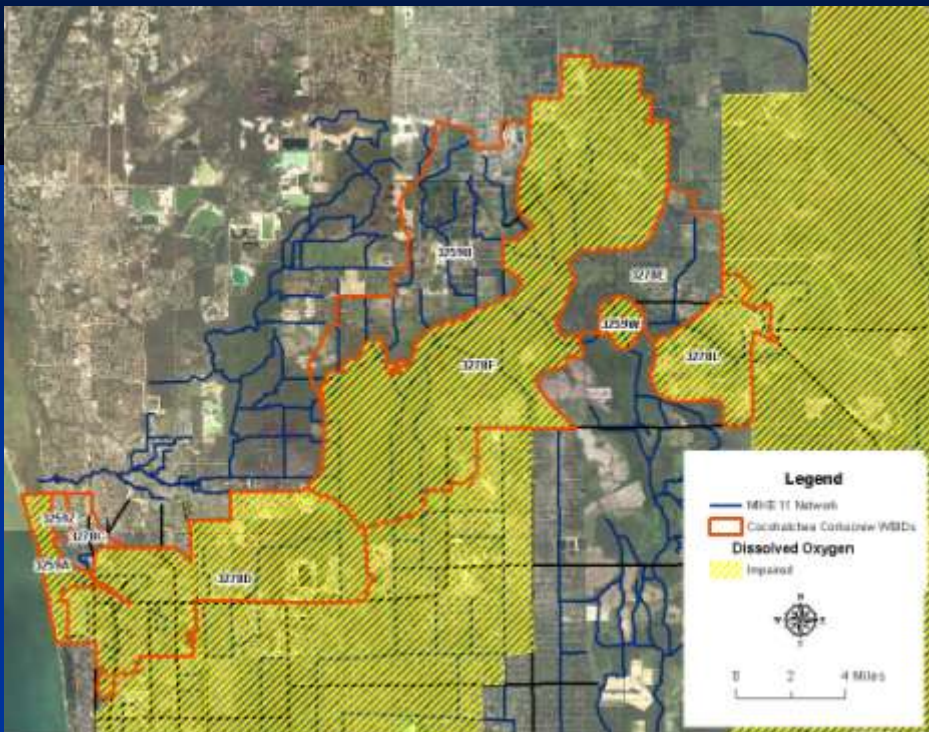
- Watershed area has not changed significantly
 - Land Use has changed significantly (50% urban/ag)
- Hydrology of remaining wetlands has changed
 - Shorter hydro-period and less water stored
- Greater discharge to the estuary
 - Approximately two inches (2") in the wet season
- High groundwater contribution to canals
 - Approximately 6.5" to the Cocohatchee Canal WBID

Cocohatchee Corkscrew

FDEP Identified Impairments

Dissolved Oxygen

Iron

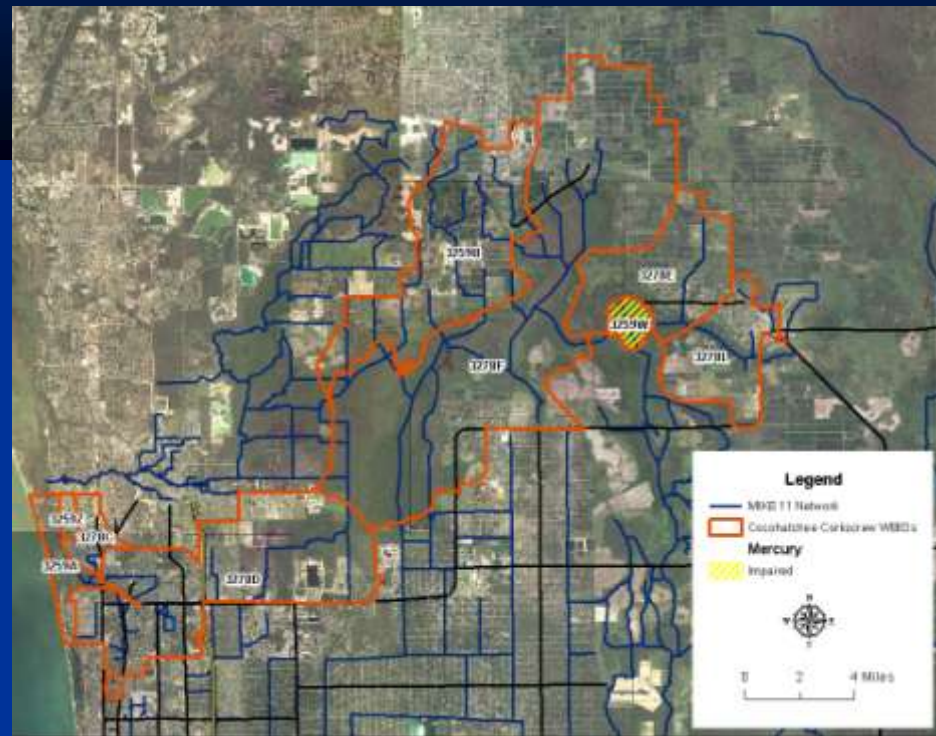
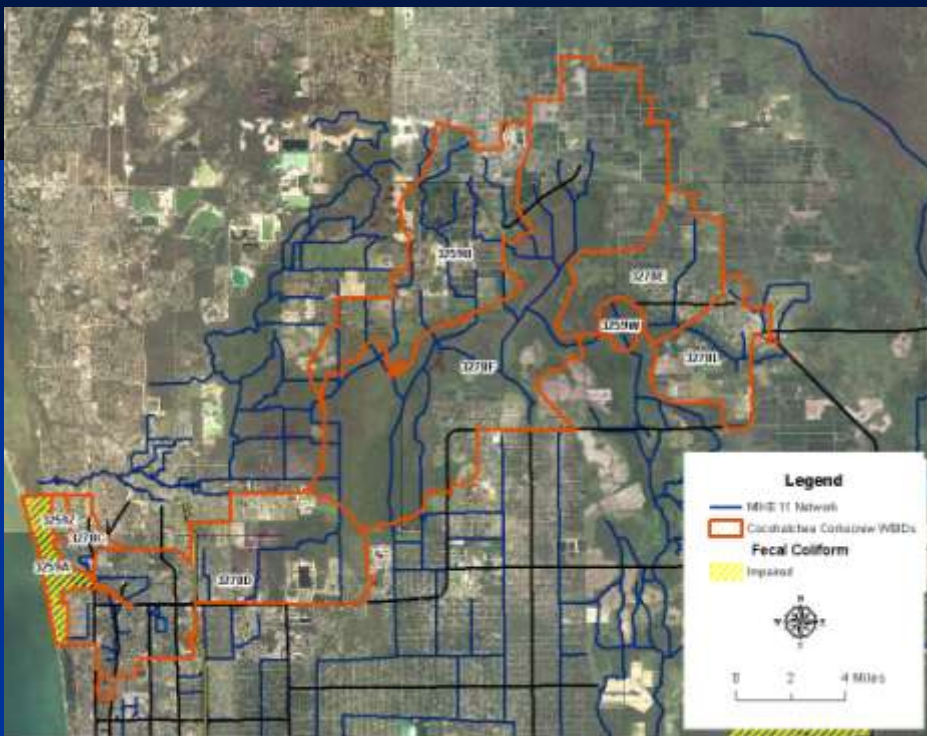


Cocohatchee Corkscrew

FDEP Identified Impairments

Fecal Coliform

Mercury

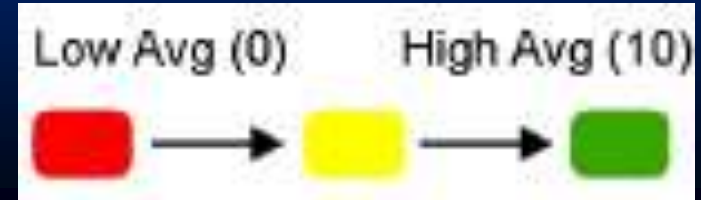
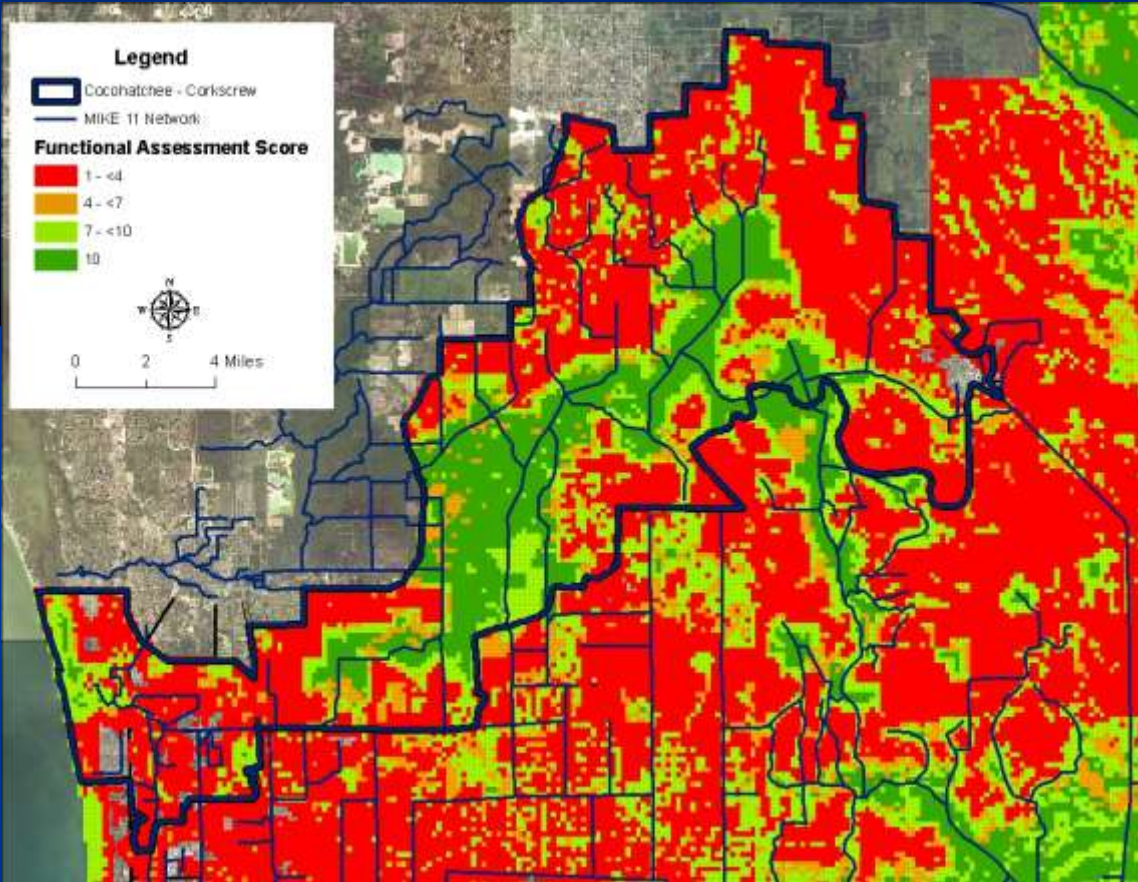


Cocohatchee Corkscrew

Summary of Water Quality Issues

- Lake Trafford is impaired for five parameters
 - Impairments based on data collected prior to dredging project
- Wiggins Pass Estuary is identified as impaired for three parameters
- Five WBIDs impaired for Dissolved Oxygen
 - Is the cause nutrient concentrations, groundwater inflow, wetland discharges, or all of the above?

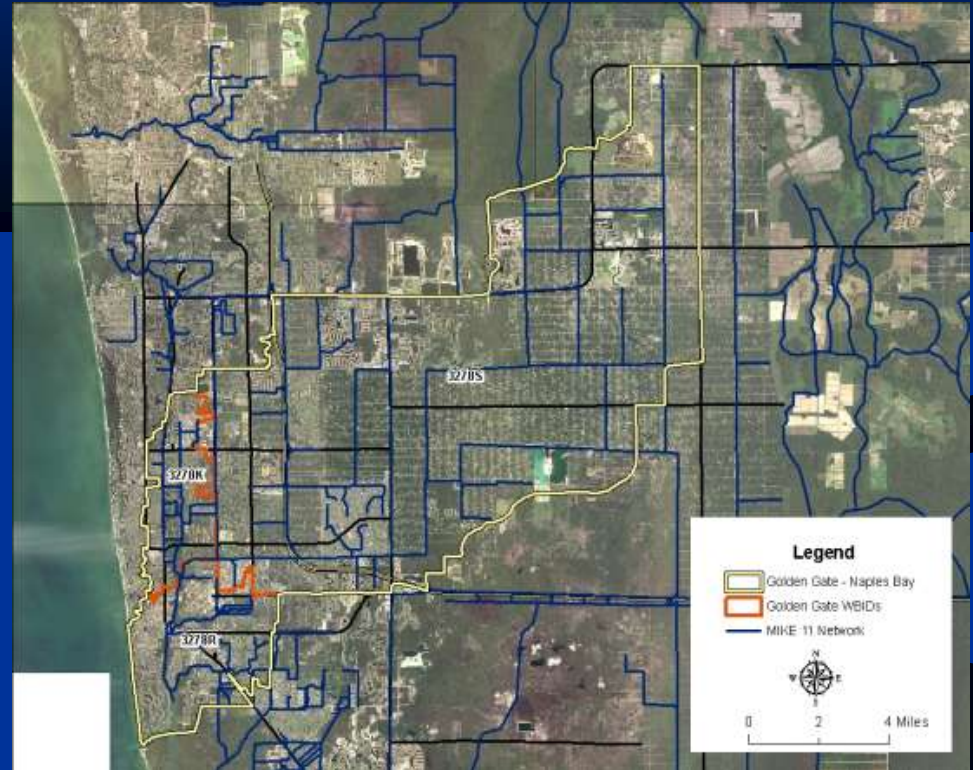
Cocohatchee Corkscrew Watershed Functional Assessment Score



Based on Vegetation, hydrology, and location

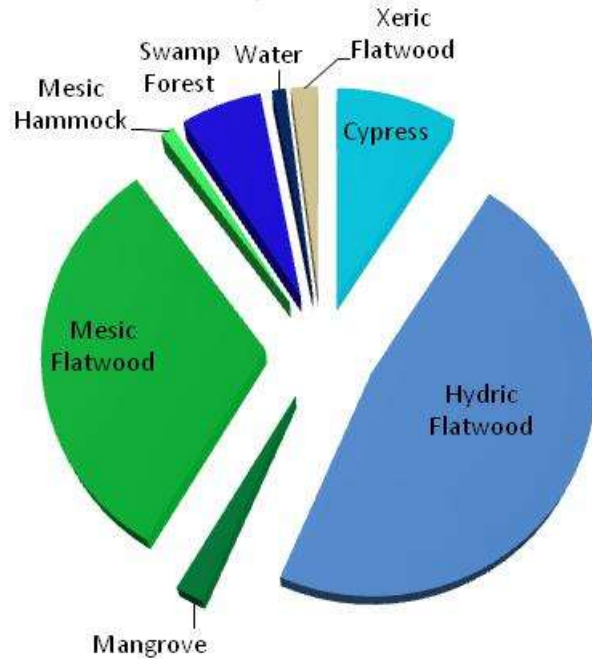
Golden Gate – Naples Bay Watershed

- Area : ~135 sq. miles
- Mainly Urban Land Uses
- Most lots platted in 1960's; wetland connectivity was lost
- FDEP subdivided into 3 “WBIDs”

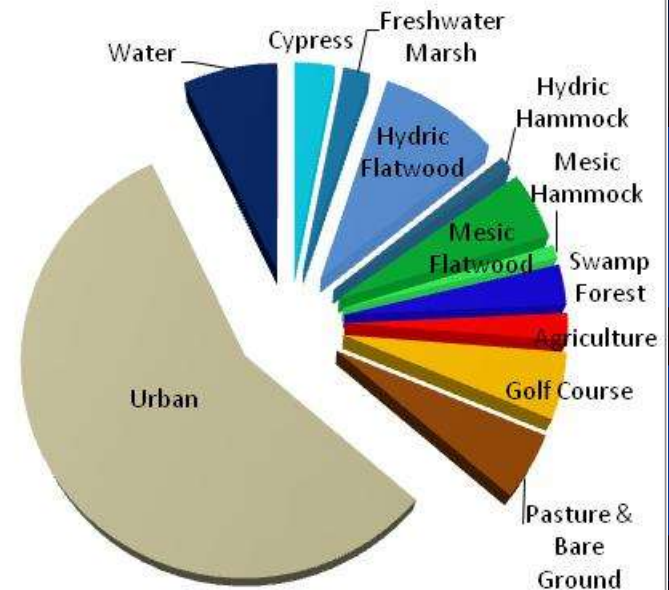


Golden Gate – Naples Bay Land Use Comparison

Pre-Development Land Cover

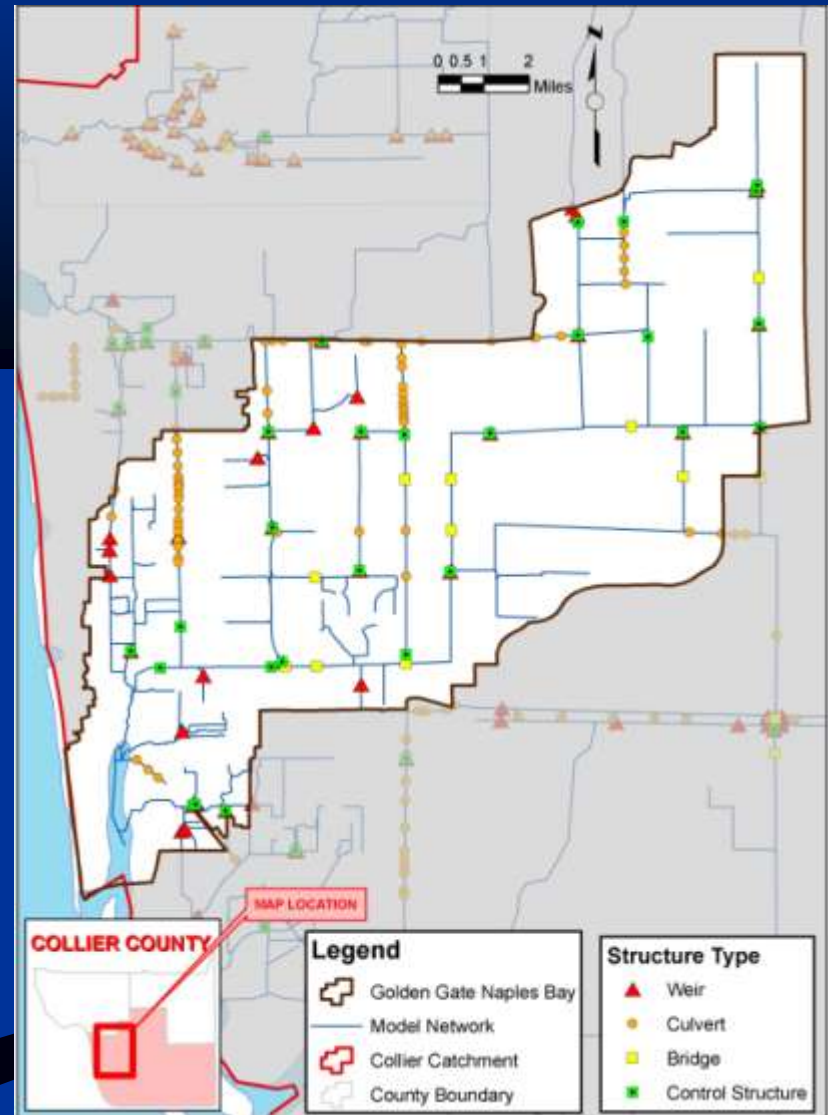


2007 Land Cover

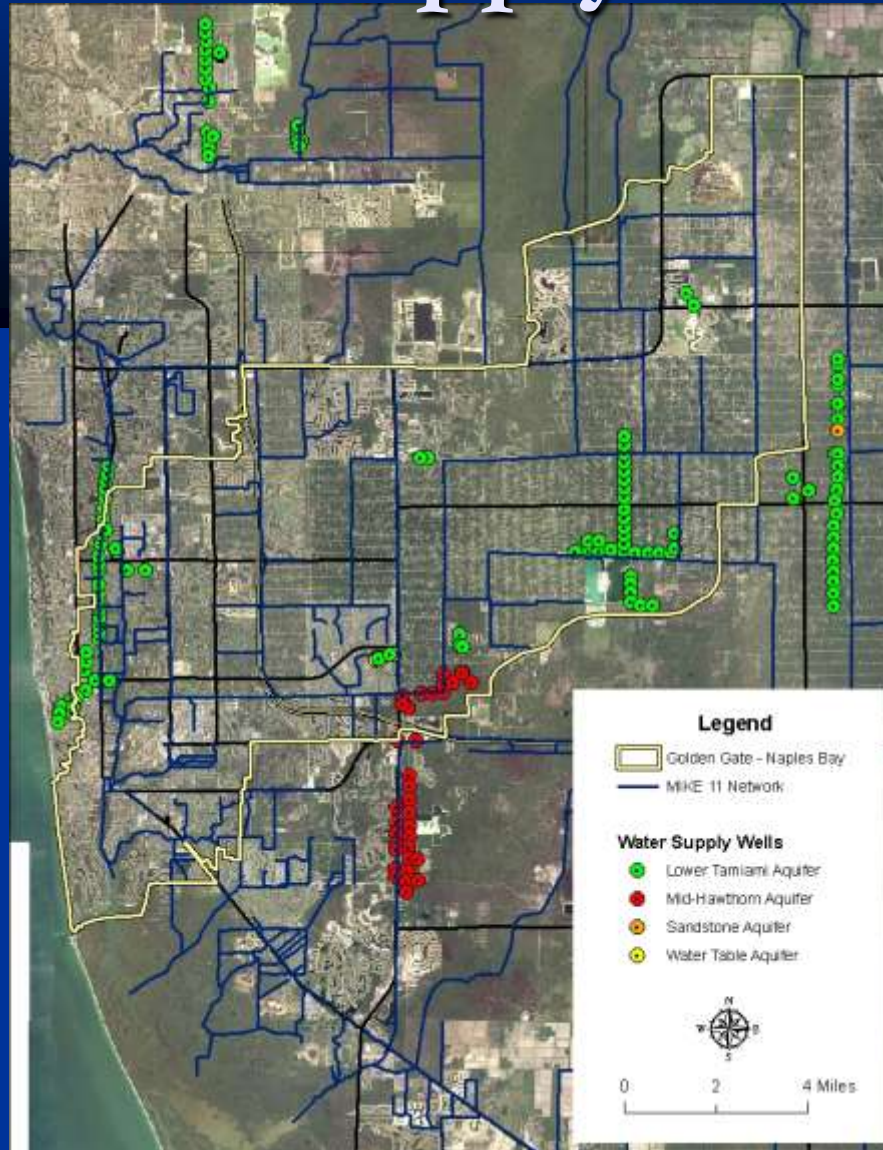


Golden Gate – Naples Bay

- Primary drainage is Golden Gate Main Canal that discharges to Naples Bay
- Drainage pattern changed due to development
- Watershed almost 3X larger than pre-development

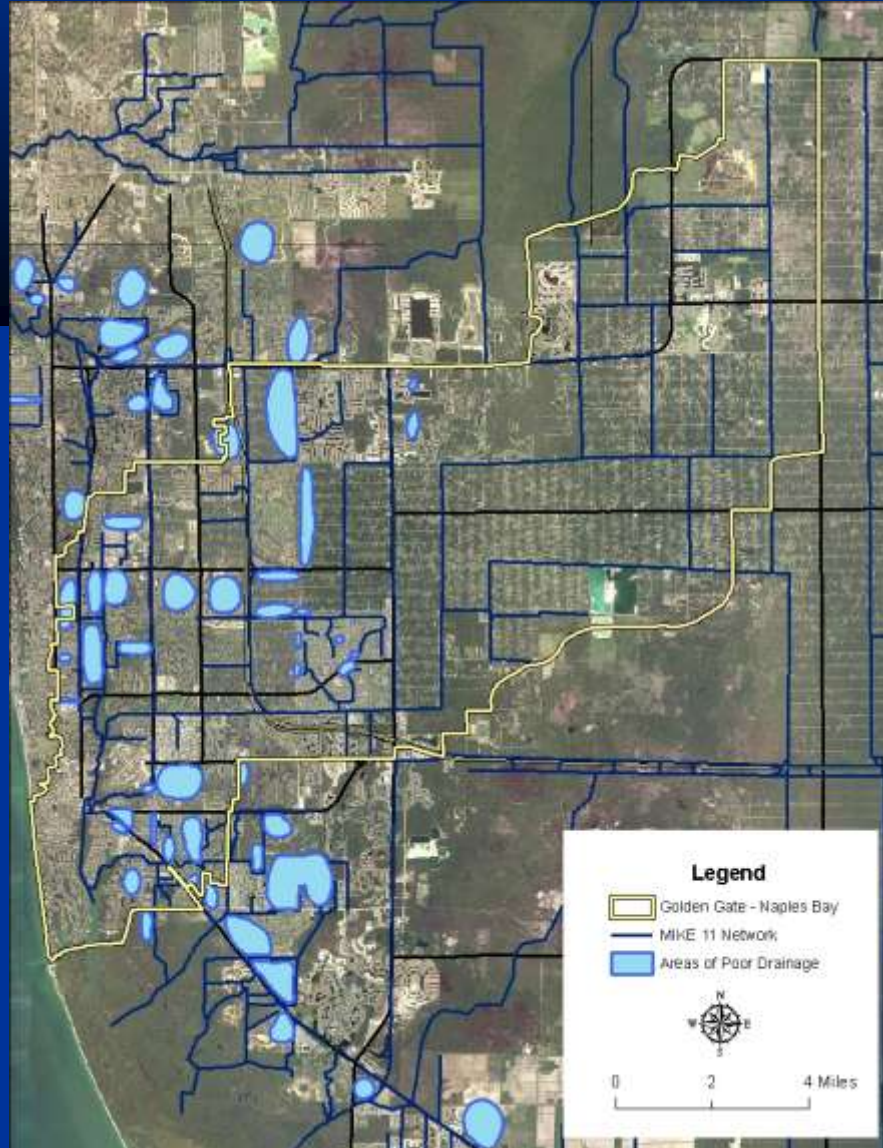


Golden Gate – Naples Bay Water Supply Wells

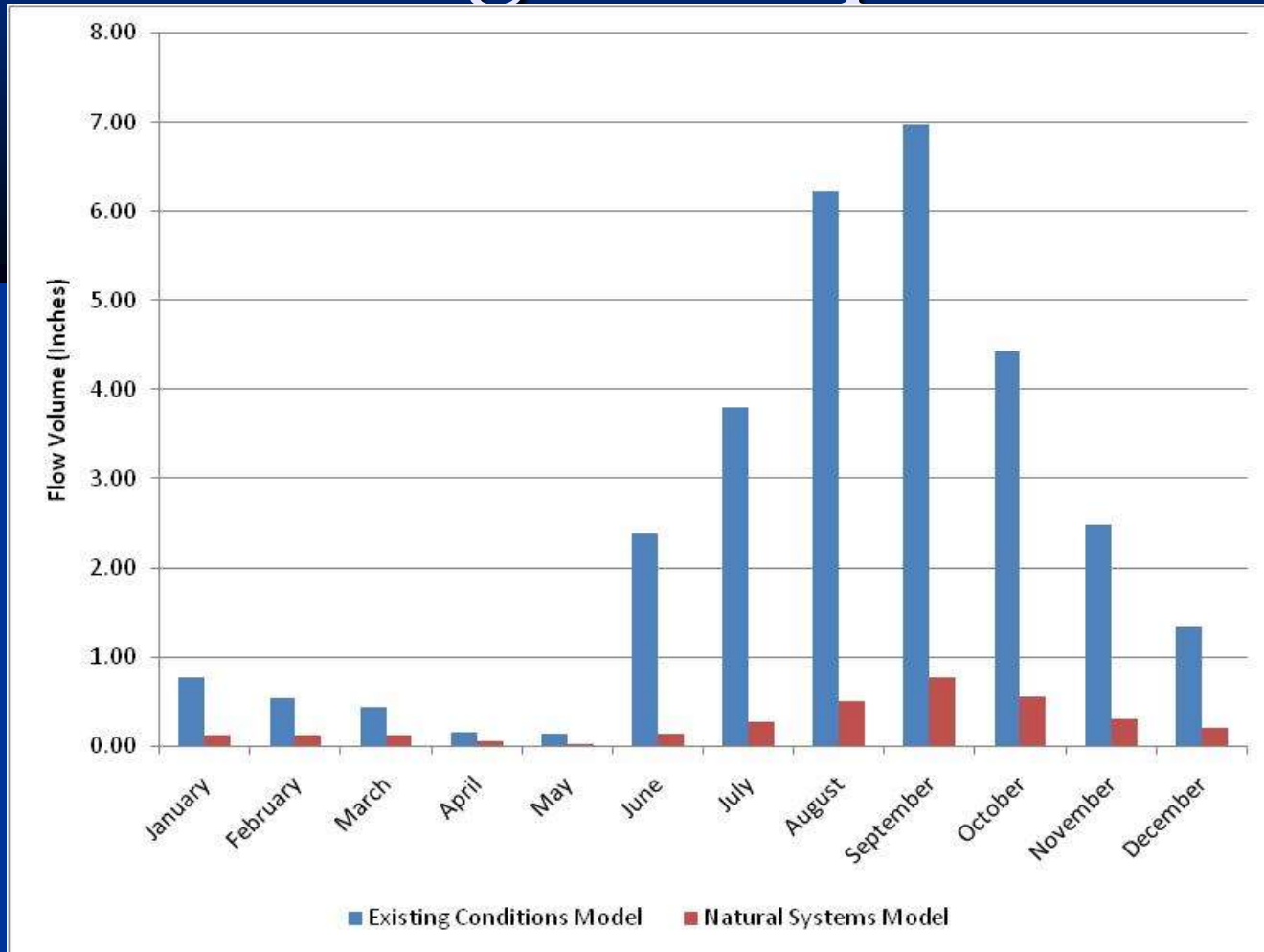


Golden Gate – Naples Bay

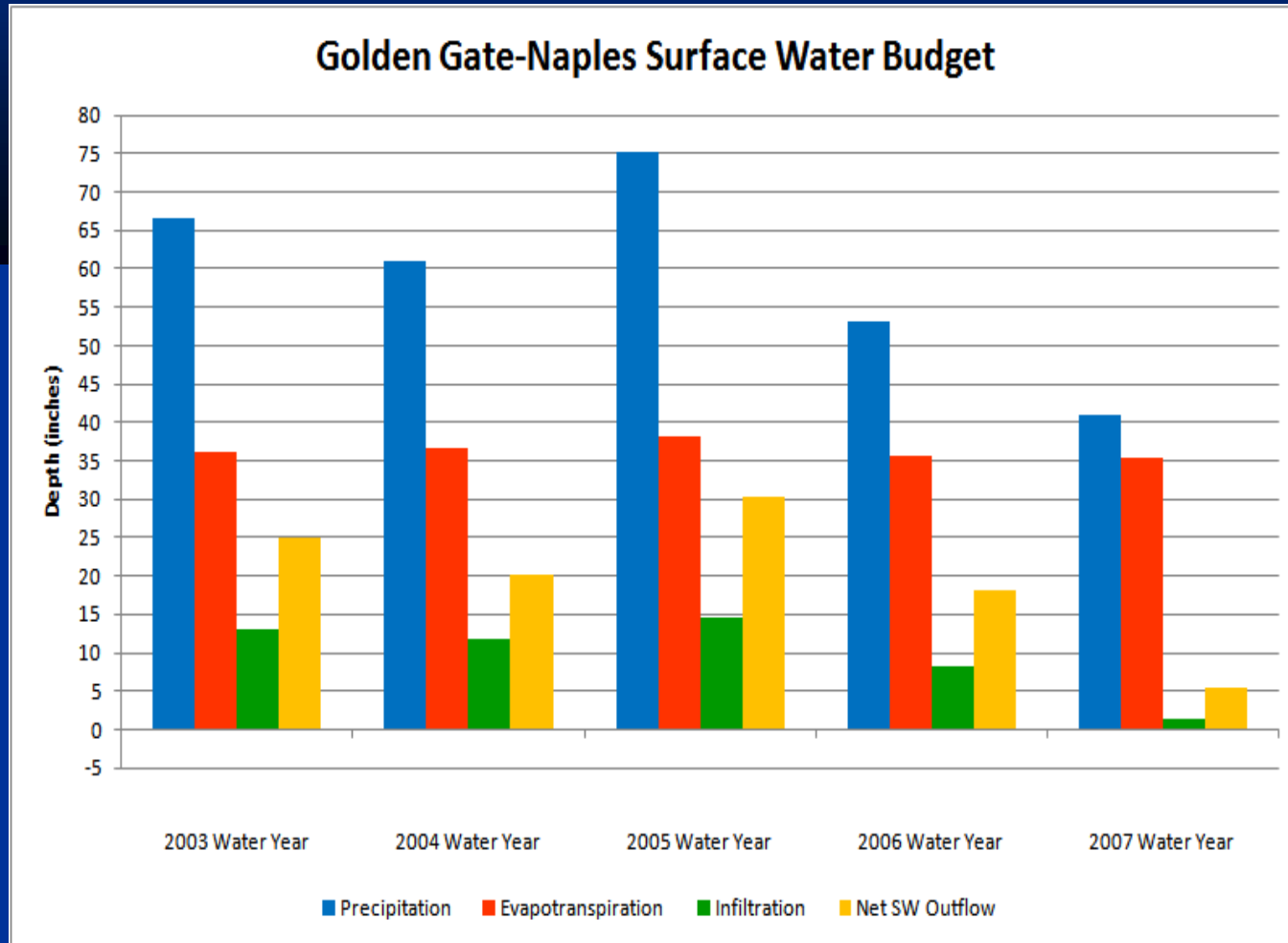
Areas of Poor Drainage



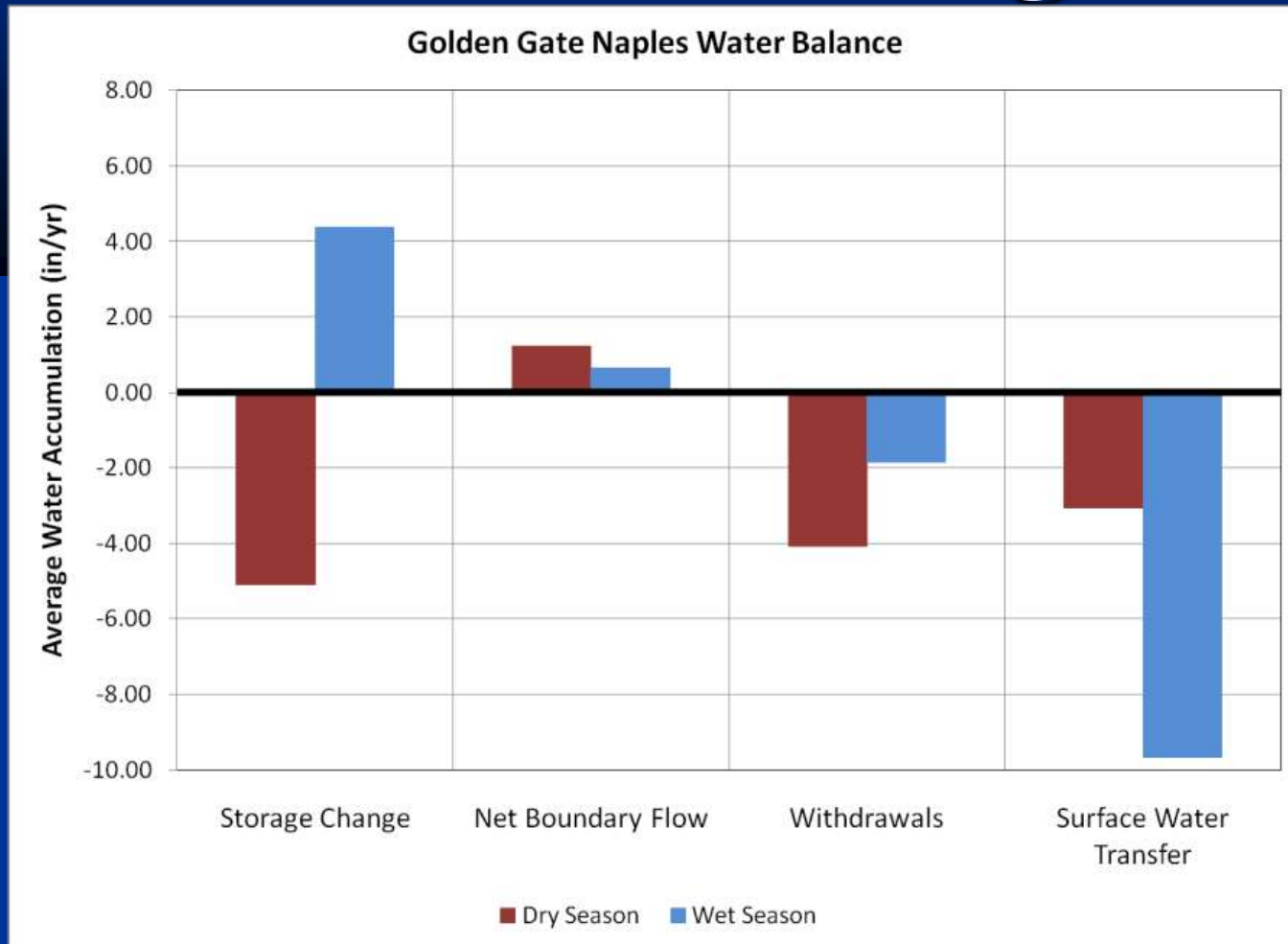
Golden Gate – Naples Bay Discharge Comparison



Golden Gate – Naples bay Surface Water Budget



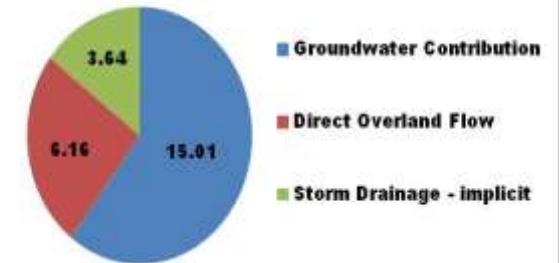
Golden Gate – Naples Bay Groundwater Budget



Golden Gate – Naples Bay WBID Contributions to Canal



WBID 3278S - North Golden Gate
Contributions to Canal Flow (inches)



Golden Gate – Naples Bay

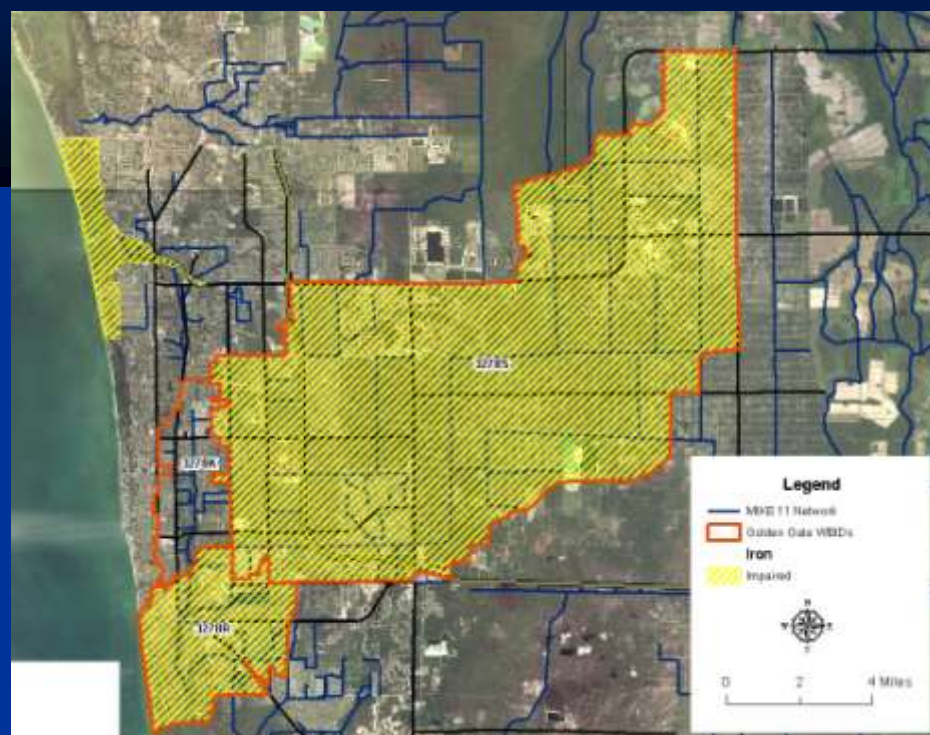
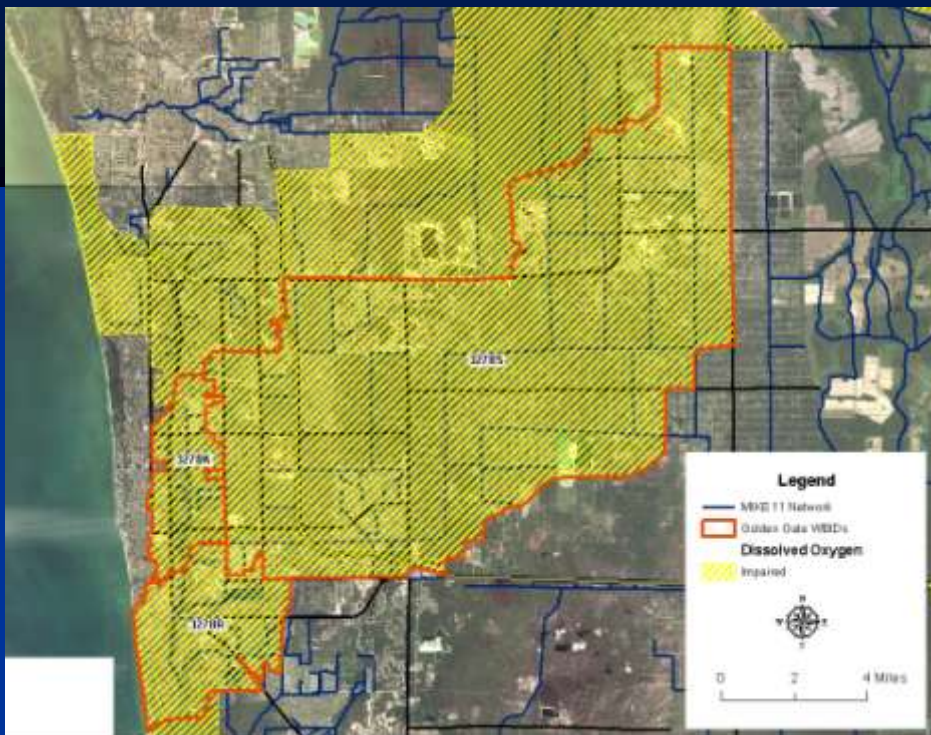
Summary of Water Quantity Issues

- Watershed area has tripled due to construction of drainage canal
- Hydrology of remaining wetlands has changed
 - Shorter hydro-period and less water stored
 - Wetland connectivity has been broken
- Greater discharge to the estuary
 - Approximately 19” in the wet season
- High groundwater contribution to canals
 - Approximately 15” to the canal network

Golden Gate – Naples Bay FDEP Identified Impairments

Dissolved Oxygen

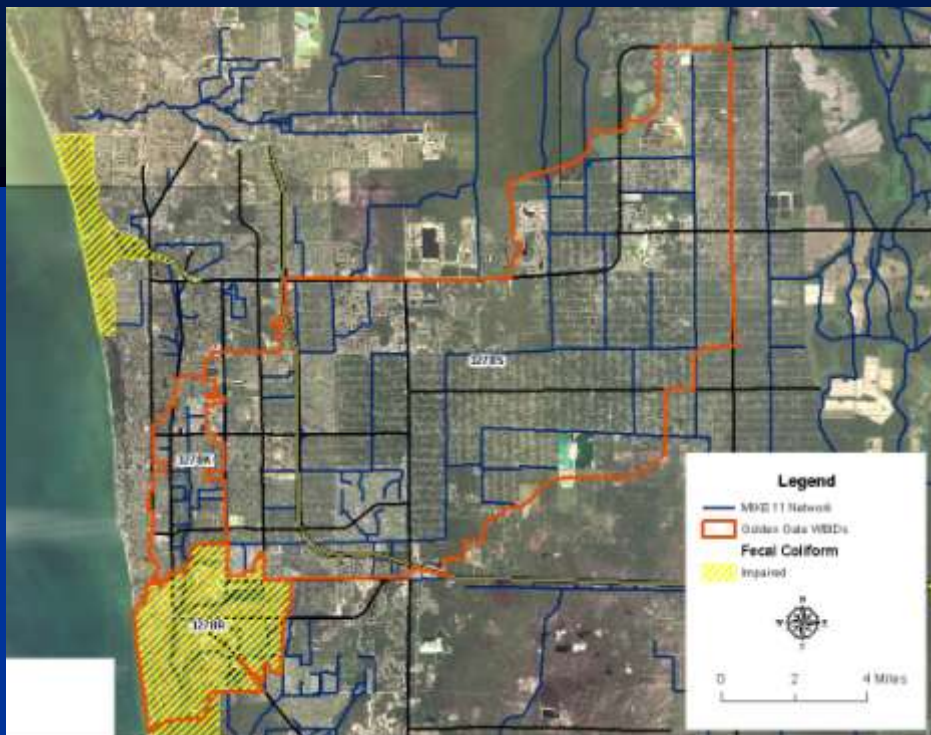
Iron



Golden Gate – Naples Bay FDEP Identified Impairments

Fecal Coliform

Copper

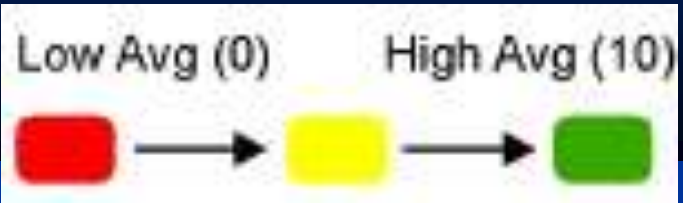
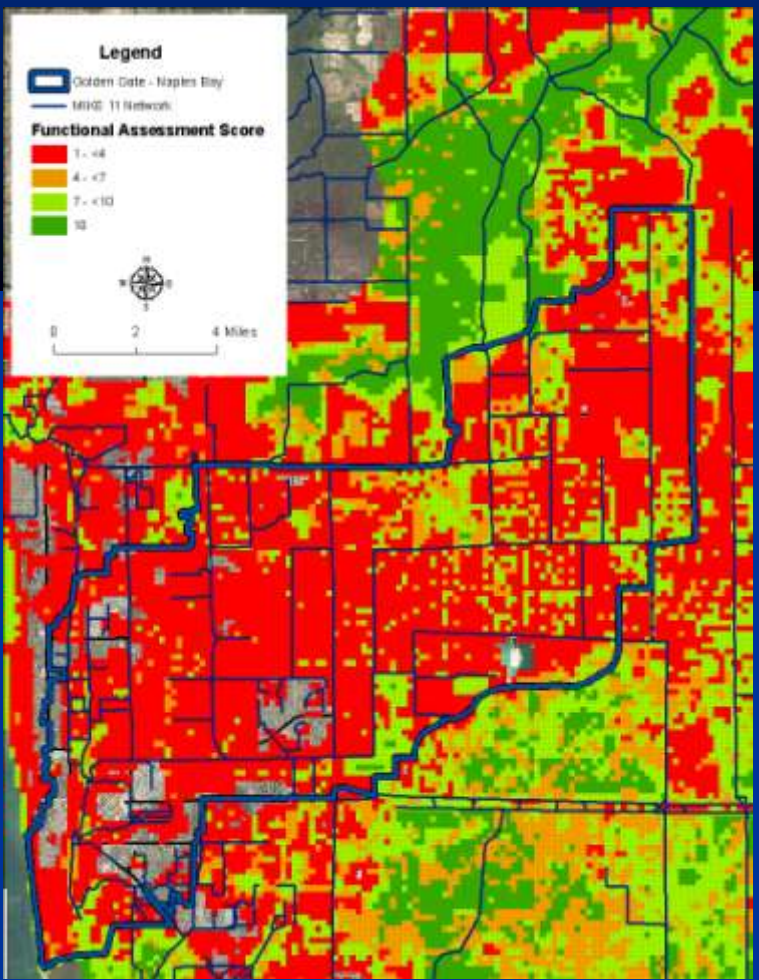


Golden Gate – Naples Bay

Summary of Water Quality Issues

- All WBIDs identified as impaired for DO
- Cause of DO impairment not well defined
- Naples Bay WBID is impaired for three (3) parameters
 - Are D.O. and Iron impairments associated with groundwater flow to canals?
- Naples Bay WBID also identified as impaired for copper
 - May be related to use of copper sulfate

Golden Gate – Naples Bay Watershed Functional Assessment



Based on Vegetation, hydrology, and location

Golden Gate – Naples Bay

Other Issues

- Residential lot owners are able to dredge or fill up to 4,000 square feet of wetlands; plus additional clearing up to 6,000 square feet
- Canal system has limited capacity; full build out could overwhelm the system

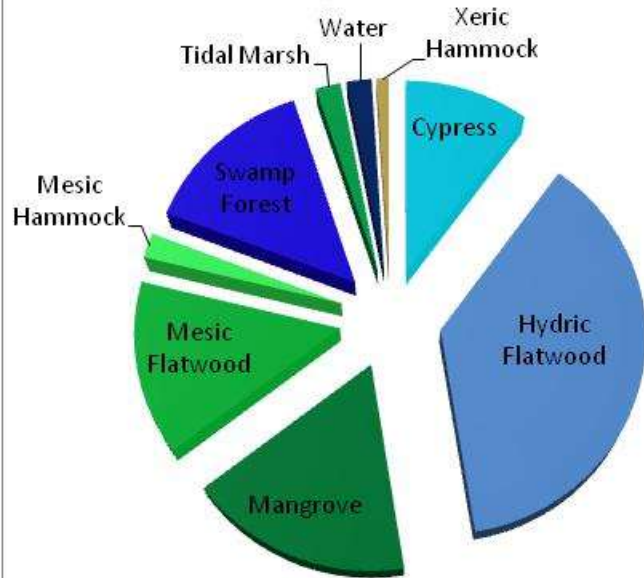
Rookery Bay Watershed

- Area : ~145 sq. miles
- FDEP subdivided into 3 “WBIDs”
- Includes natural areas, agricultural lands, and urban development
- Mostly urbanized west of Collier Boulevard

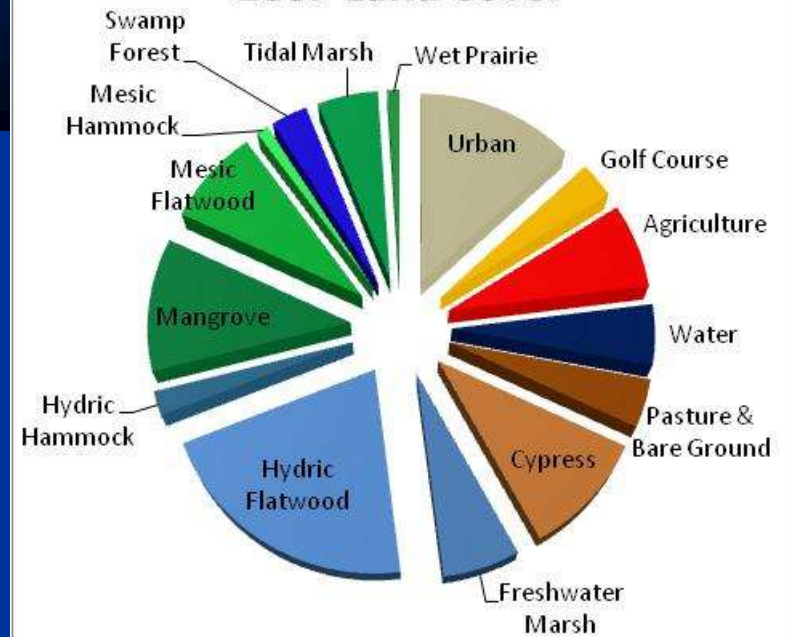


Rookery Bay Watershed Land Use Comparison

Pre-Development Land Cover

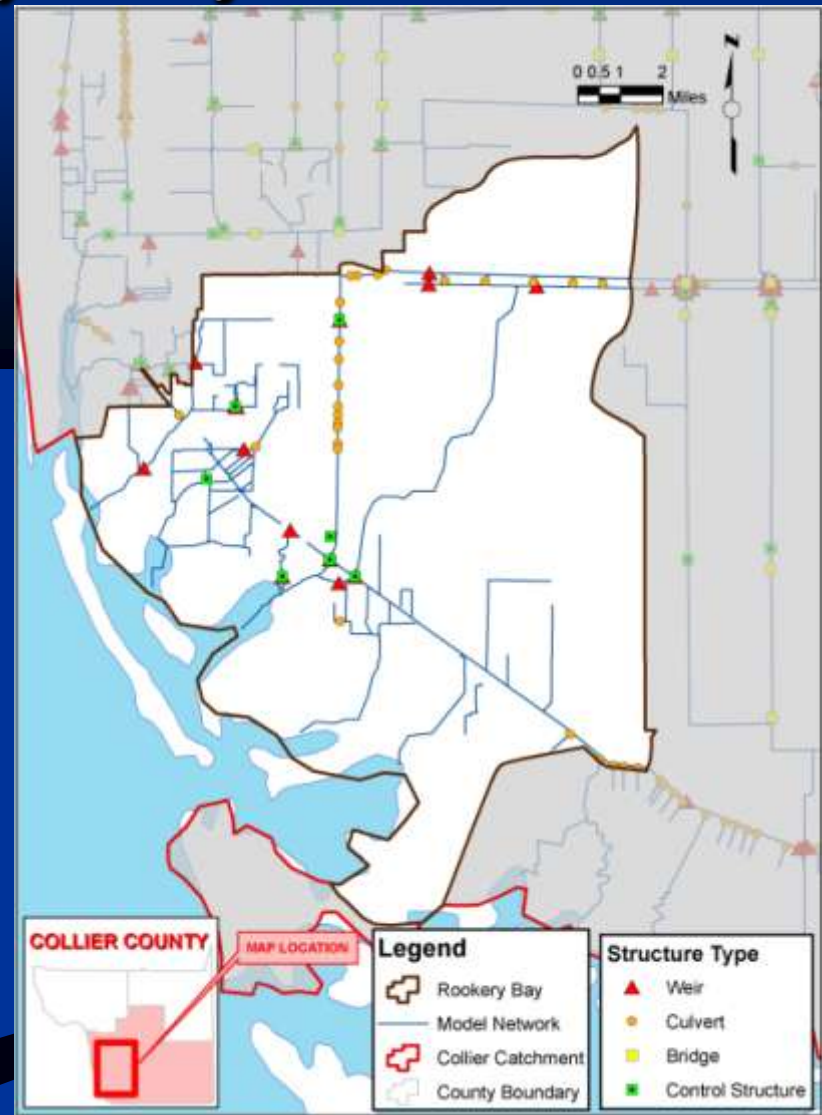


2007 Land Cover

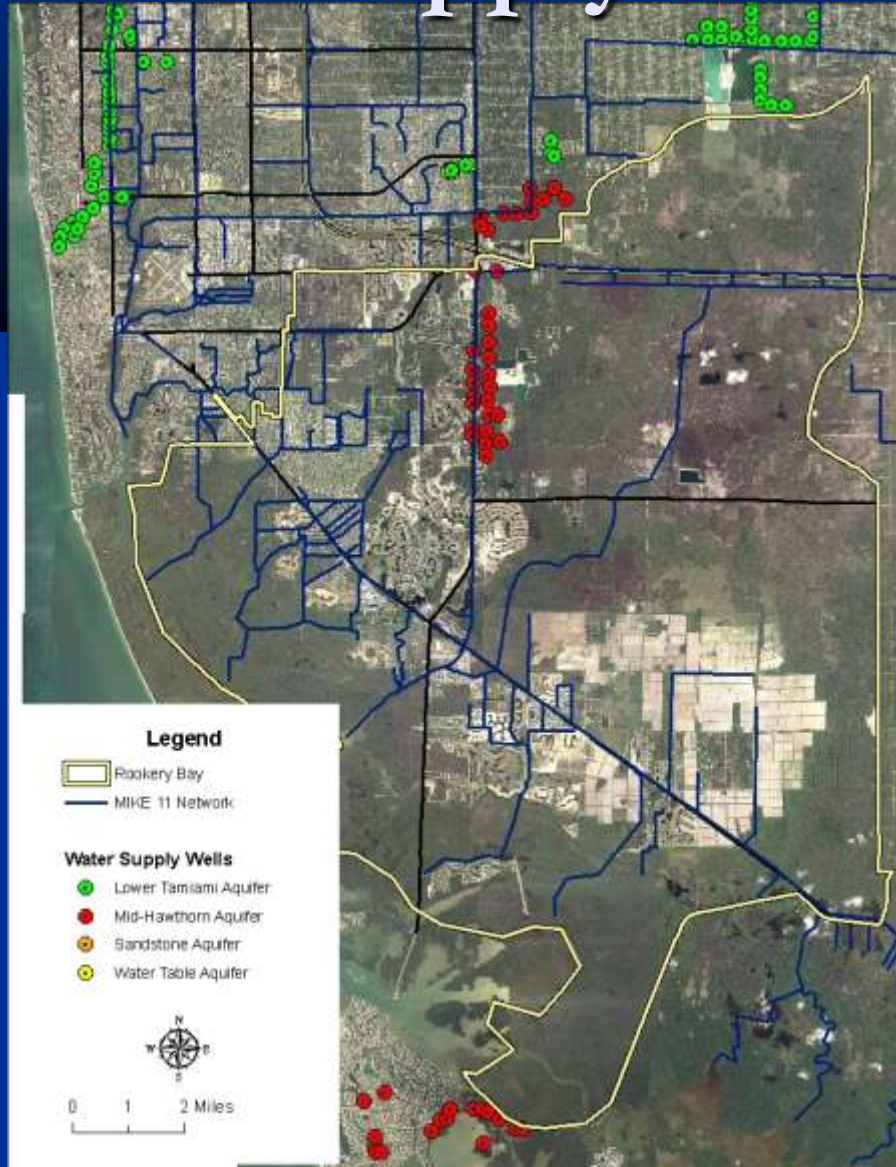


Rookery Bay

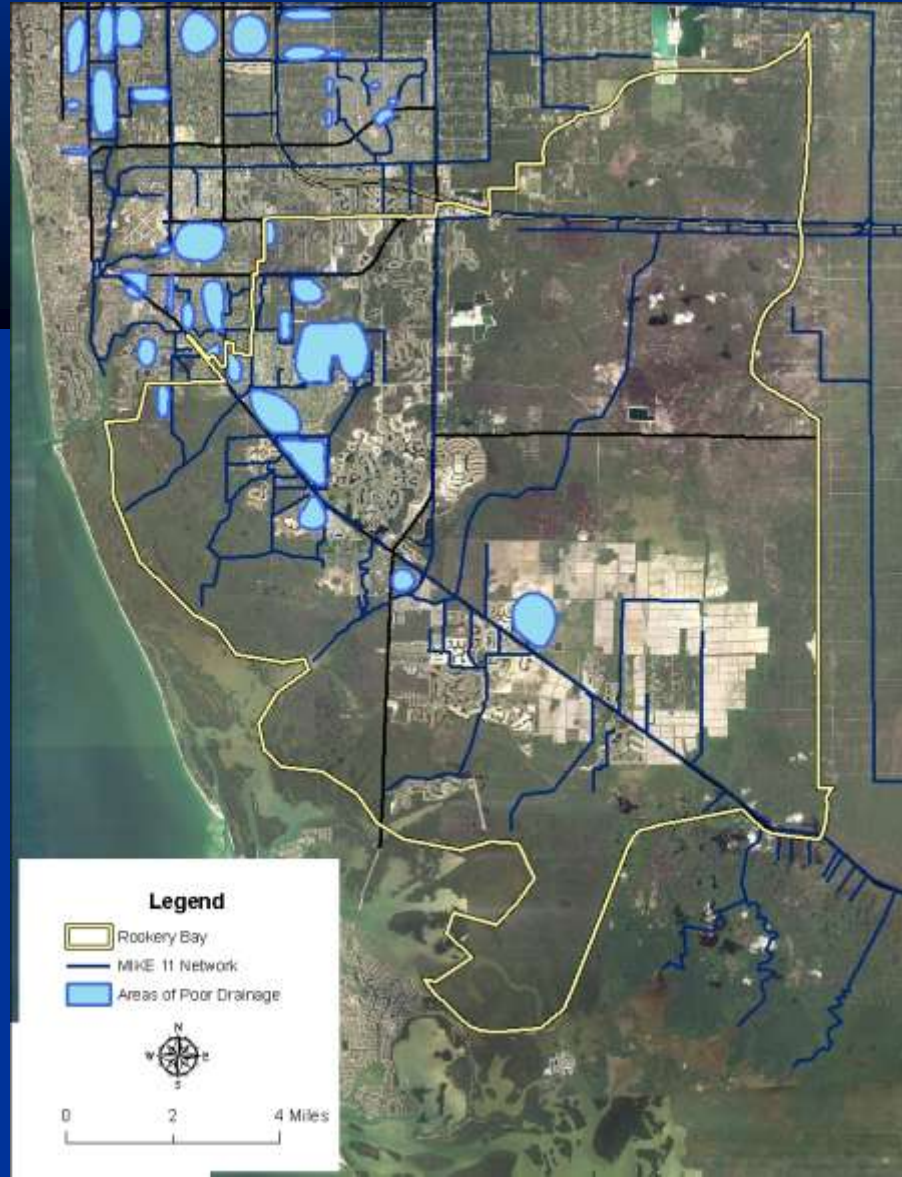
- Almost 100 sq. miles smaller than pre-development
- Overland flow and channel flow



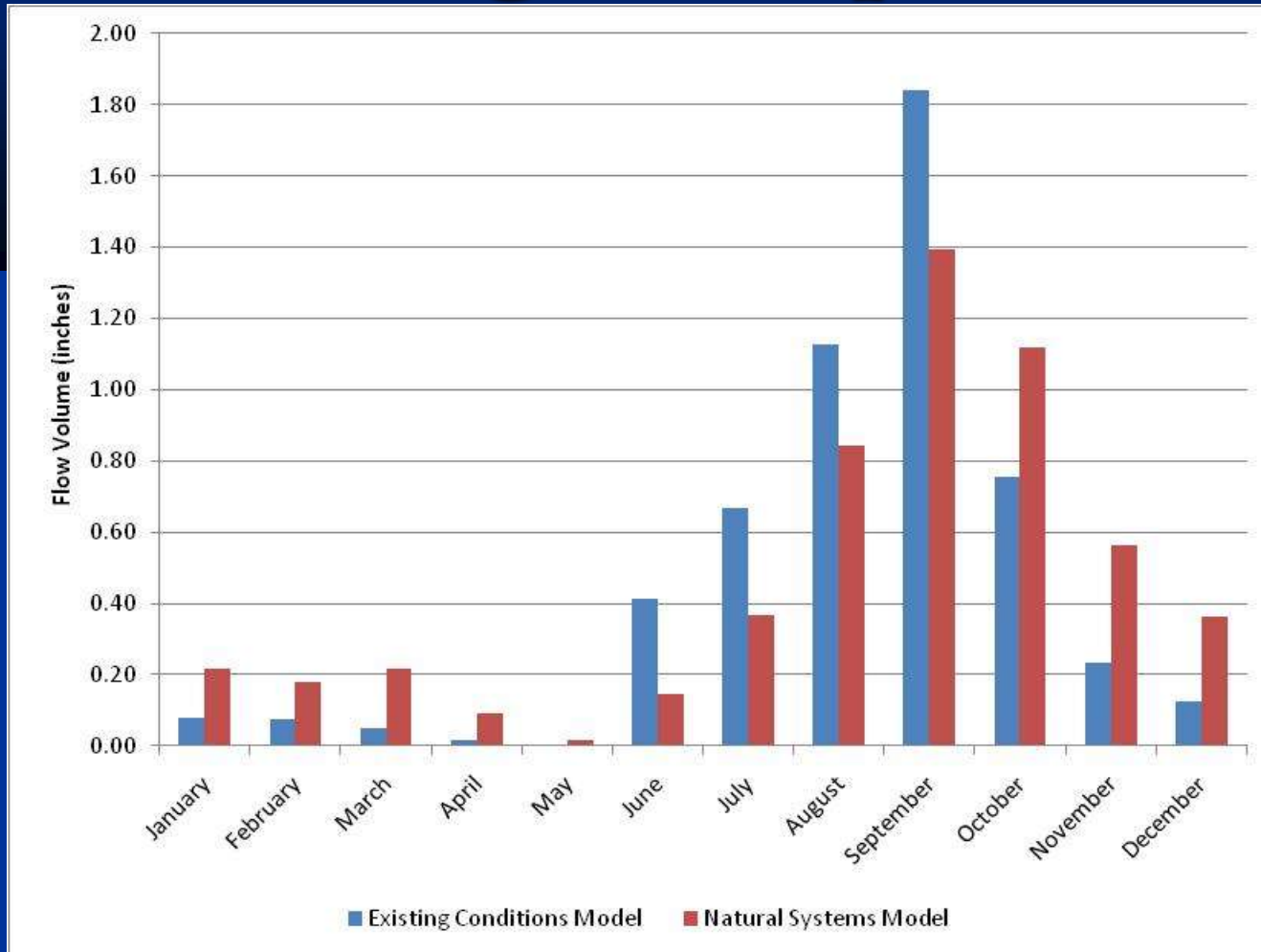
Rookery Bay Watershed Water Supply Wells



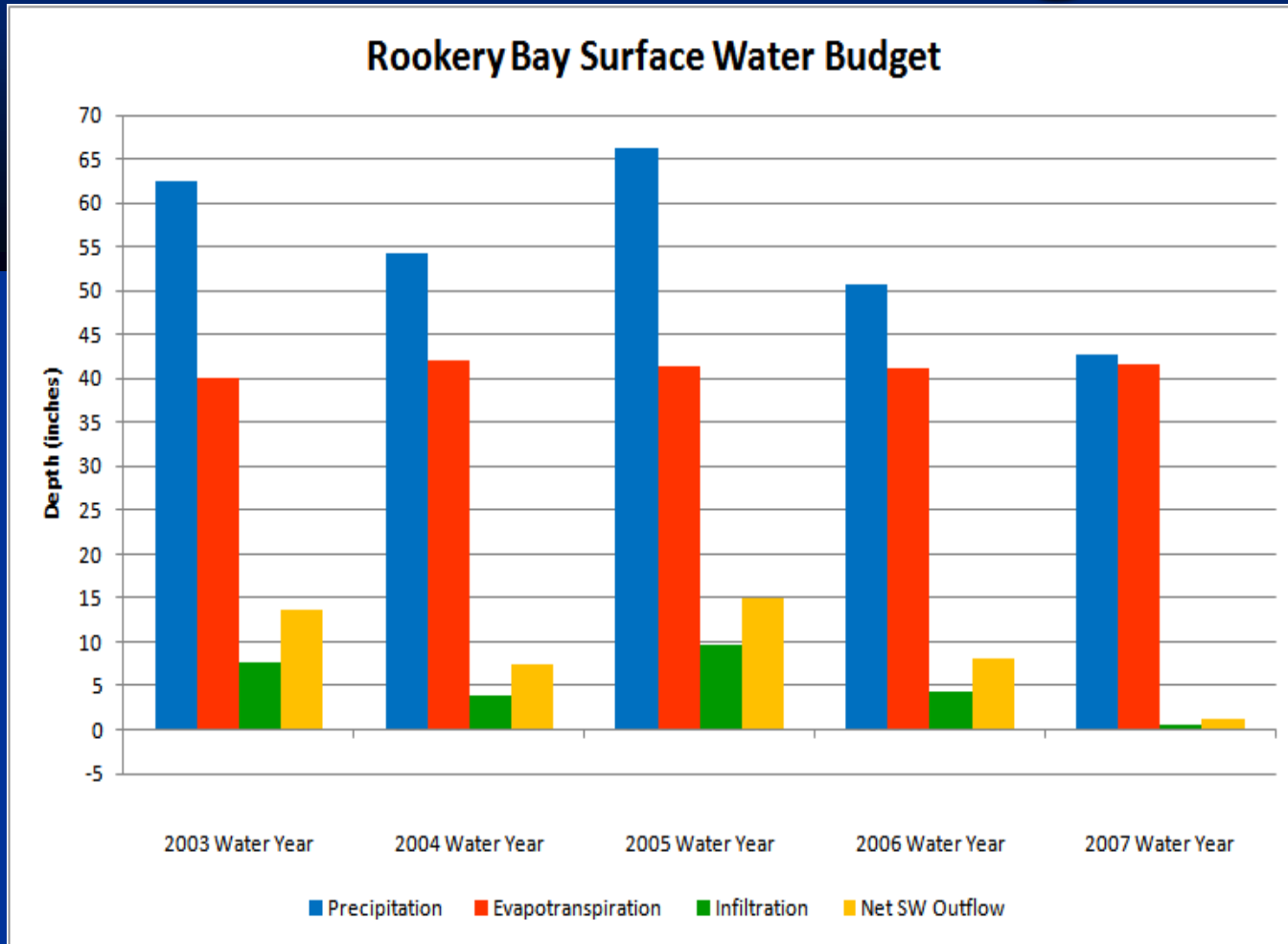
Rookery Bay Watershed Areas of Poor Drainage



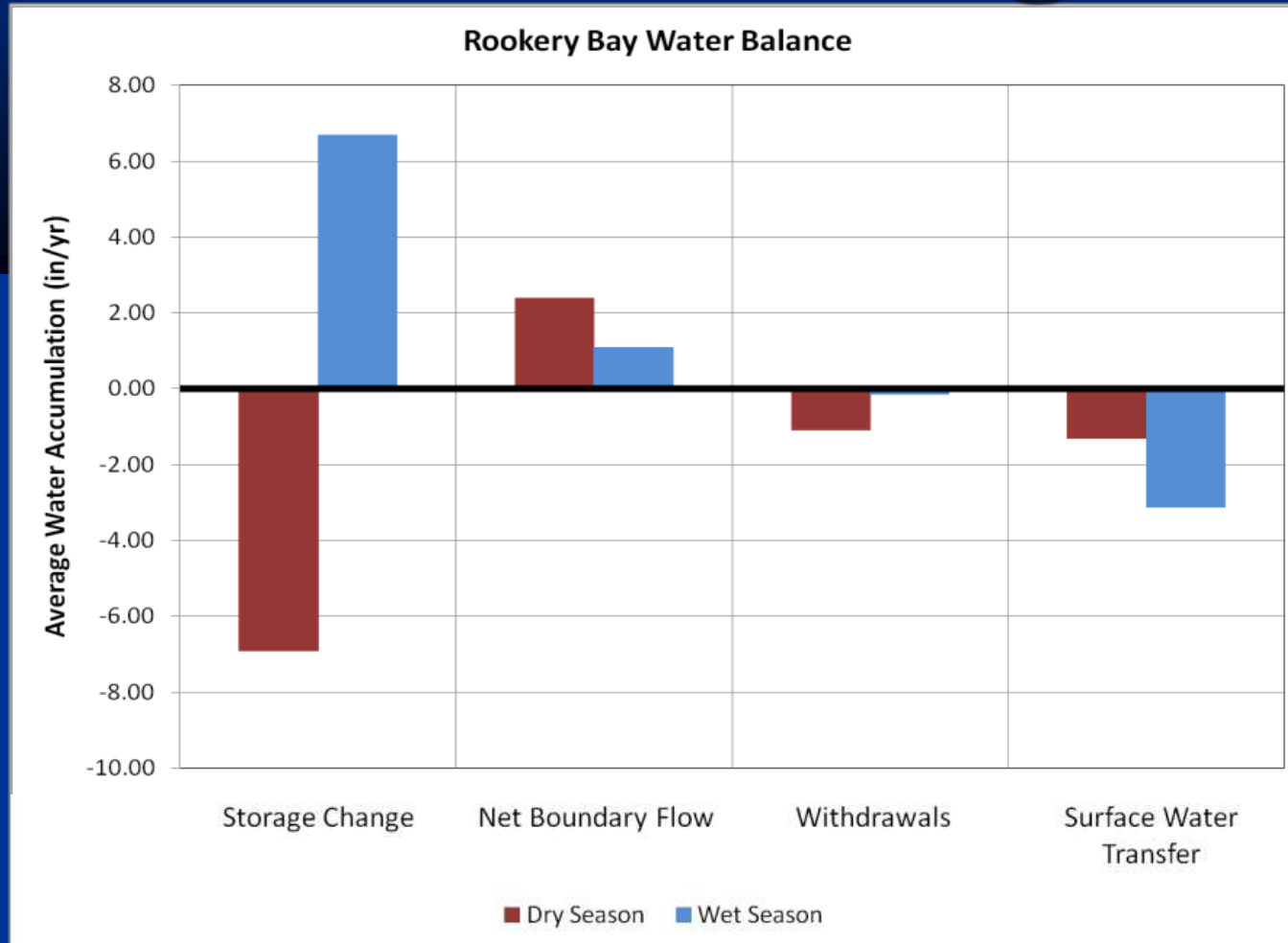
Rookery Bay Watershed Discharge Comparison



Rookery Bay Watershed Surface Water Budget

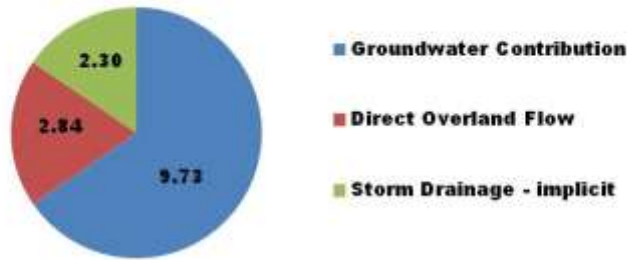


Rookery Bay Watershed Groundwater Budget

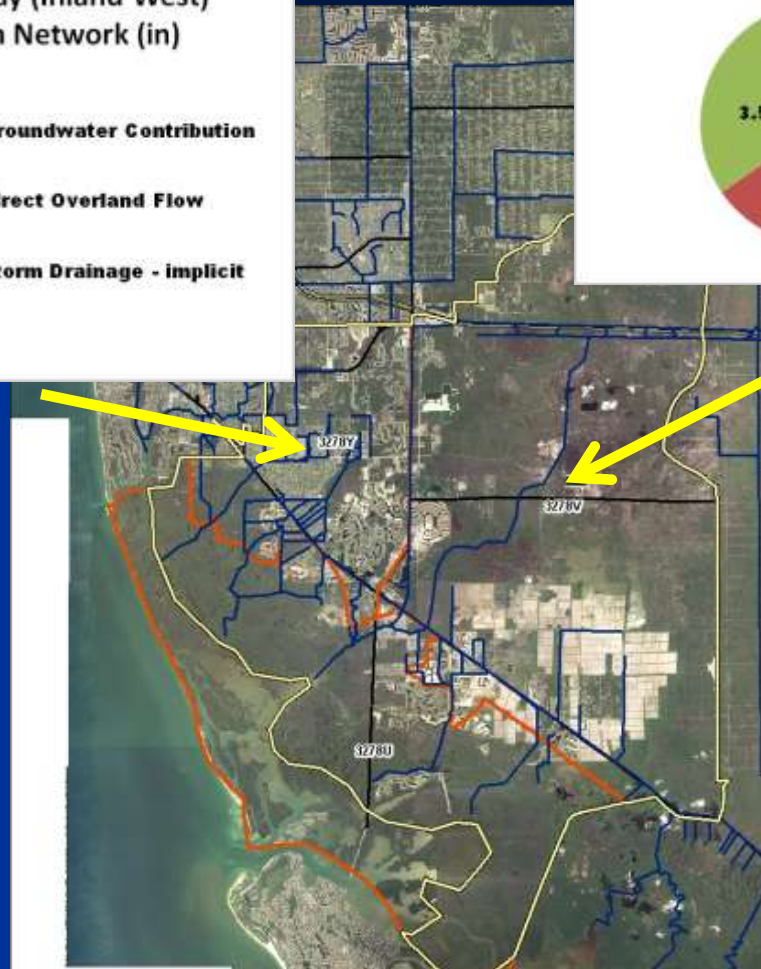
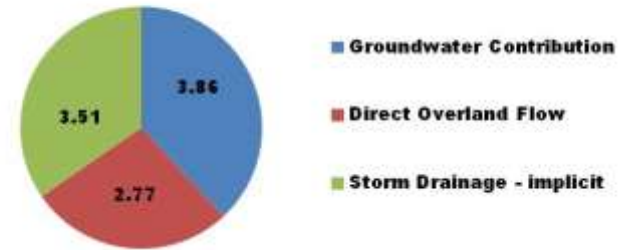


Rookery Bay Watershed WBID Contributions to Canal

WBID 3278Y - Rookery Bay (Inland West)
Contribution to Stream Network (in)



WBID 3278V - Rookery Bay (Inland East)
Contribution to Stream Network (in)



Rookery Bay Watershed

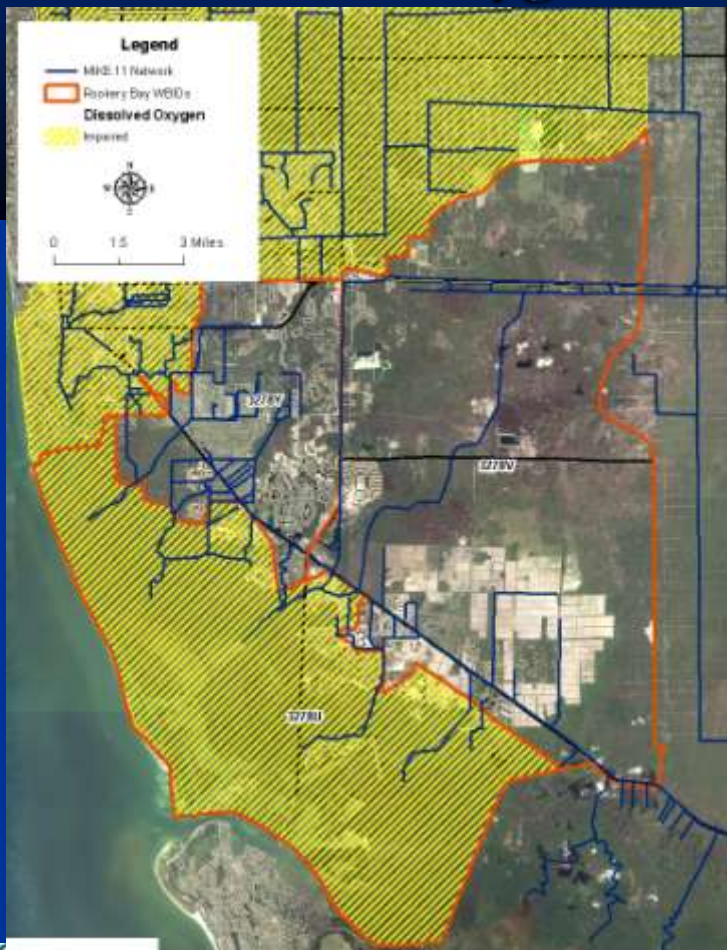
Summary of Water Quantity Issues

- Watershed area has decreased by about 100 sq.mi. due to construction of canals.
- Hydrology of remaining wetlands has changed
 - Shorter hydro-period and less water stored
- Pattern of discharge to the estuary has changed
 - Dry season deficit and wet season surplus

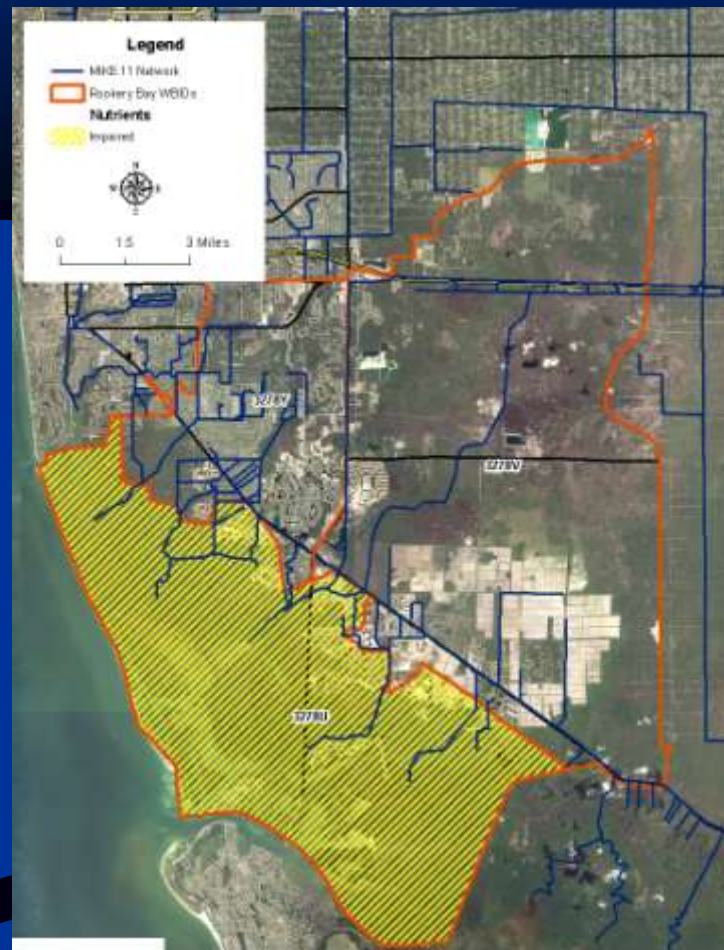
Rookery Bay Watershed

FDEP Identified Impairments

Dissolved Oxygen

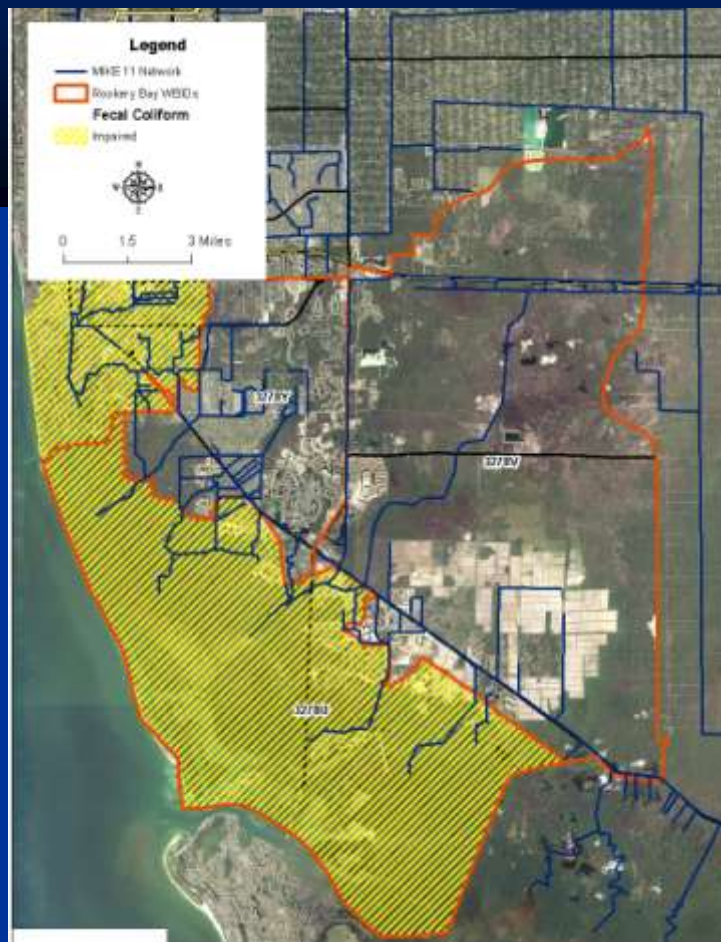


Nutrients



Rookery Bay Watershed FDEP Identified Impairments

Fecal Coliform

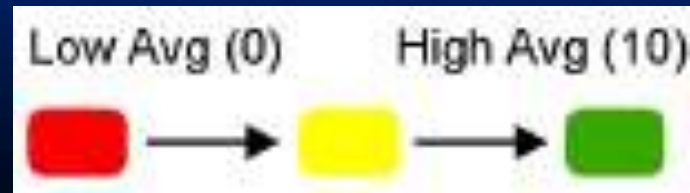
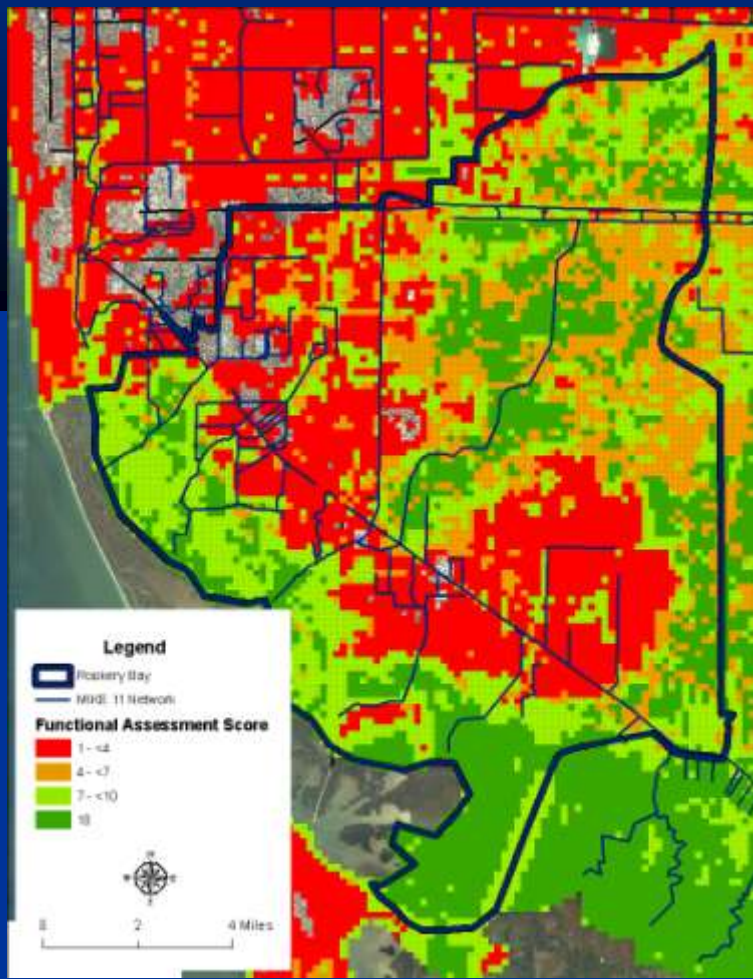


Rookery Bay Watershed

Summary of Water Quality Issues

- Rookery Bay Estuary is only WBID identified as impaired
 - Nutrient impairment may be related to change in sampling location. Results should be verified.

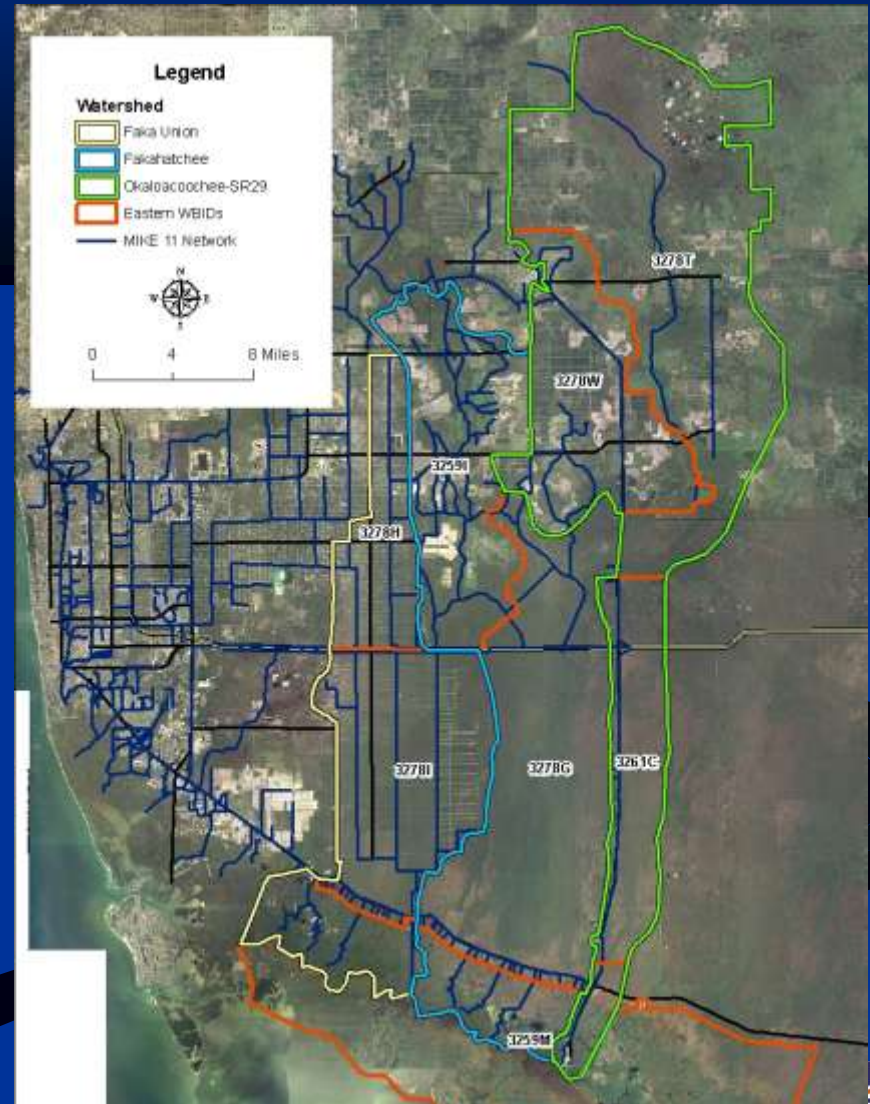
Rookery Bay Watershed Functional Assessment



Based on Vegetation, hydrology, and location

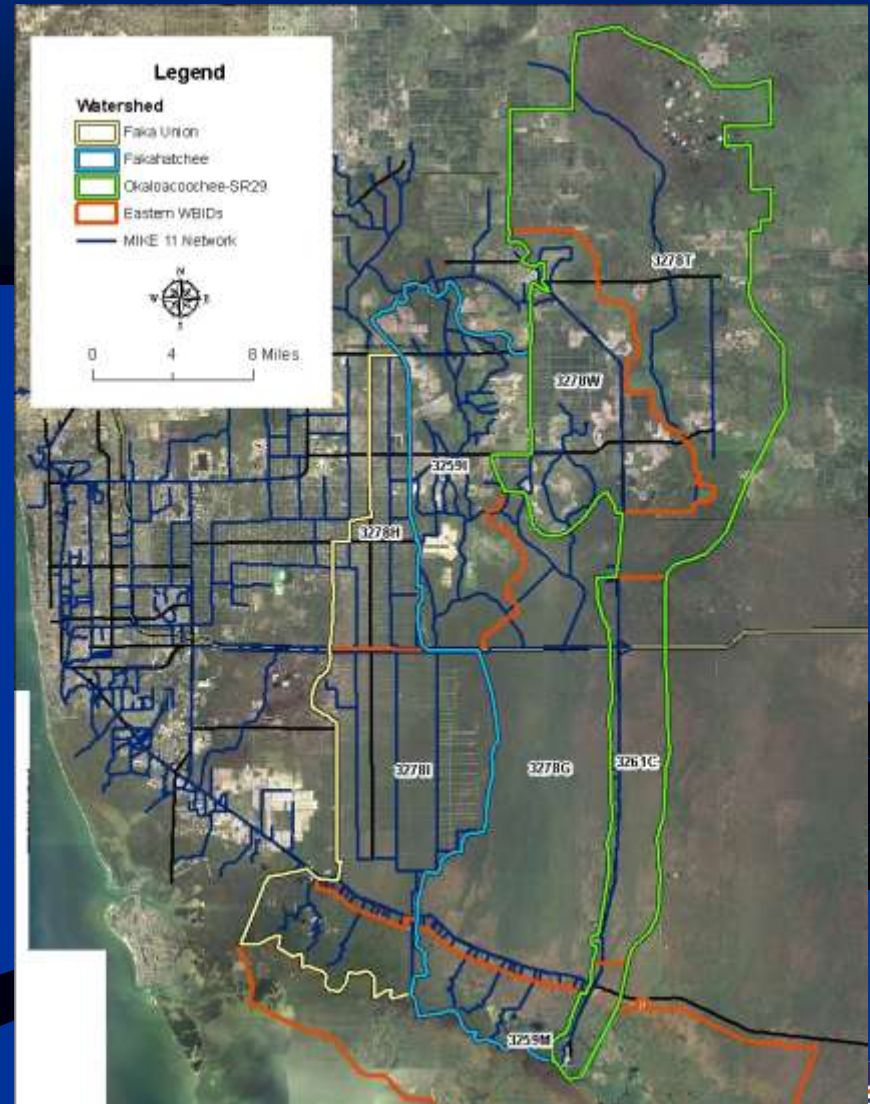
Faka Union, Fakahatchee, and Okaloacoochee – SR29 Watersheds

- The three watersheds encompass 770 sq.mi.
- Three watersheds divided into 8 “WBIDs”
- Faka Union is most modified:
 - Miller Canal
 - Faka Union Canal
 - Merritt Canal



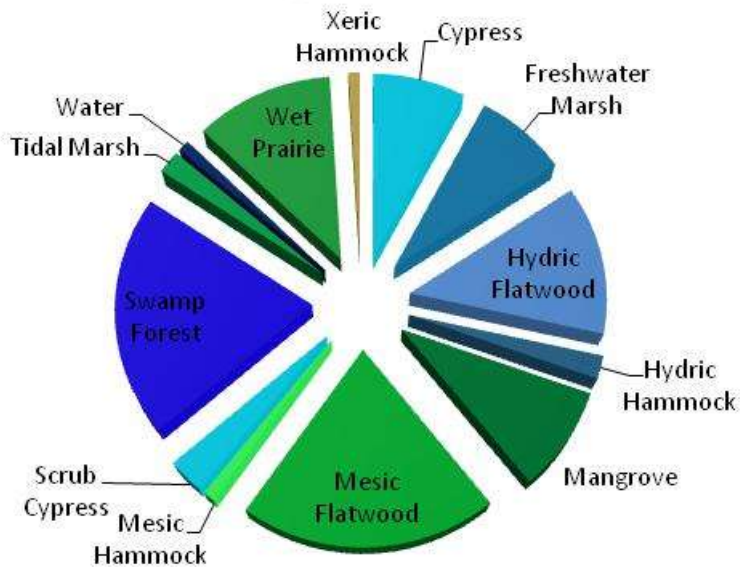
Faka Union, Fakahatchee, and Okaloacoochee – SR29 Watersheds

- Fakahatchee watershed is often used as a reference station and remains mostly natural
 - Agriculture in headwaters
- Okalocoochee partially developed
 - Ave Maria
 - Agricultural lands
 - SR 29 Canal to south

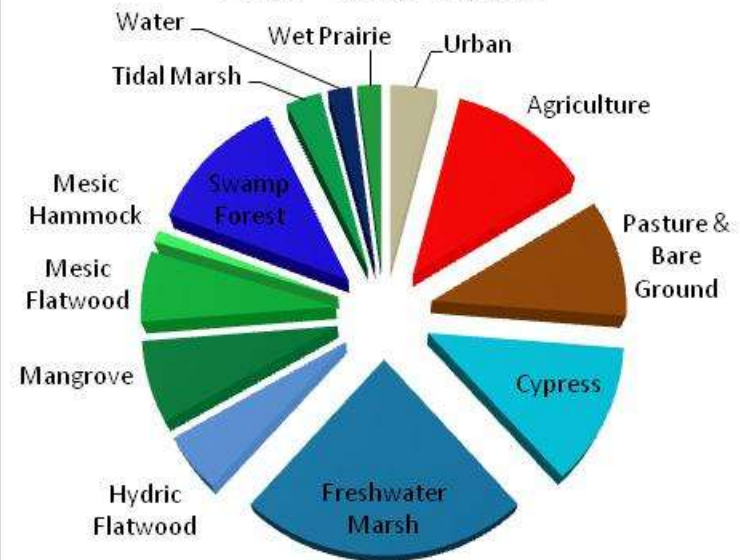


Eastern Watersheds Land Use Comparison

Pre-Development Land Cover

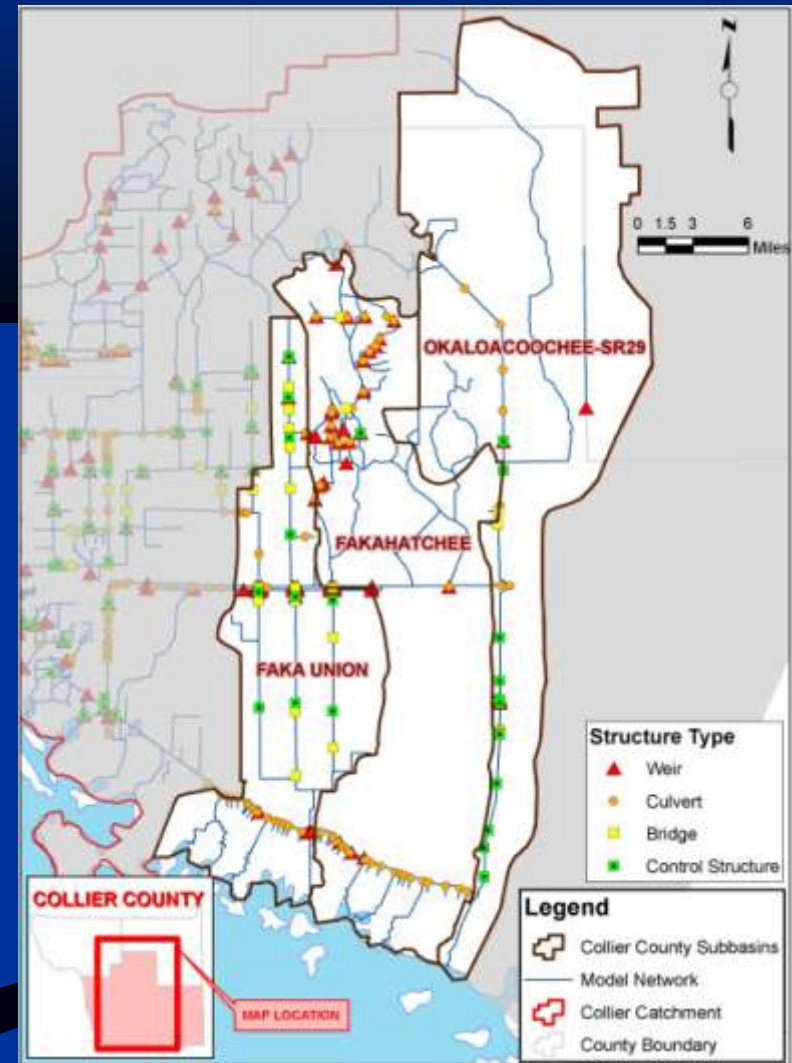


2007 Land Cover



Faka Union, Fakahatchee, and Okaloacoochee – SR29 Watersheds

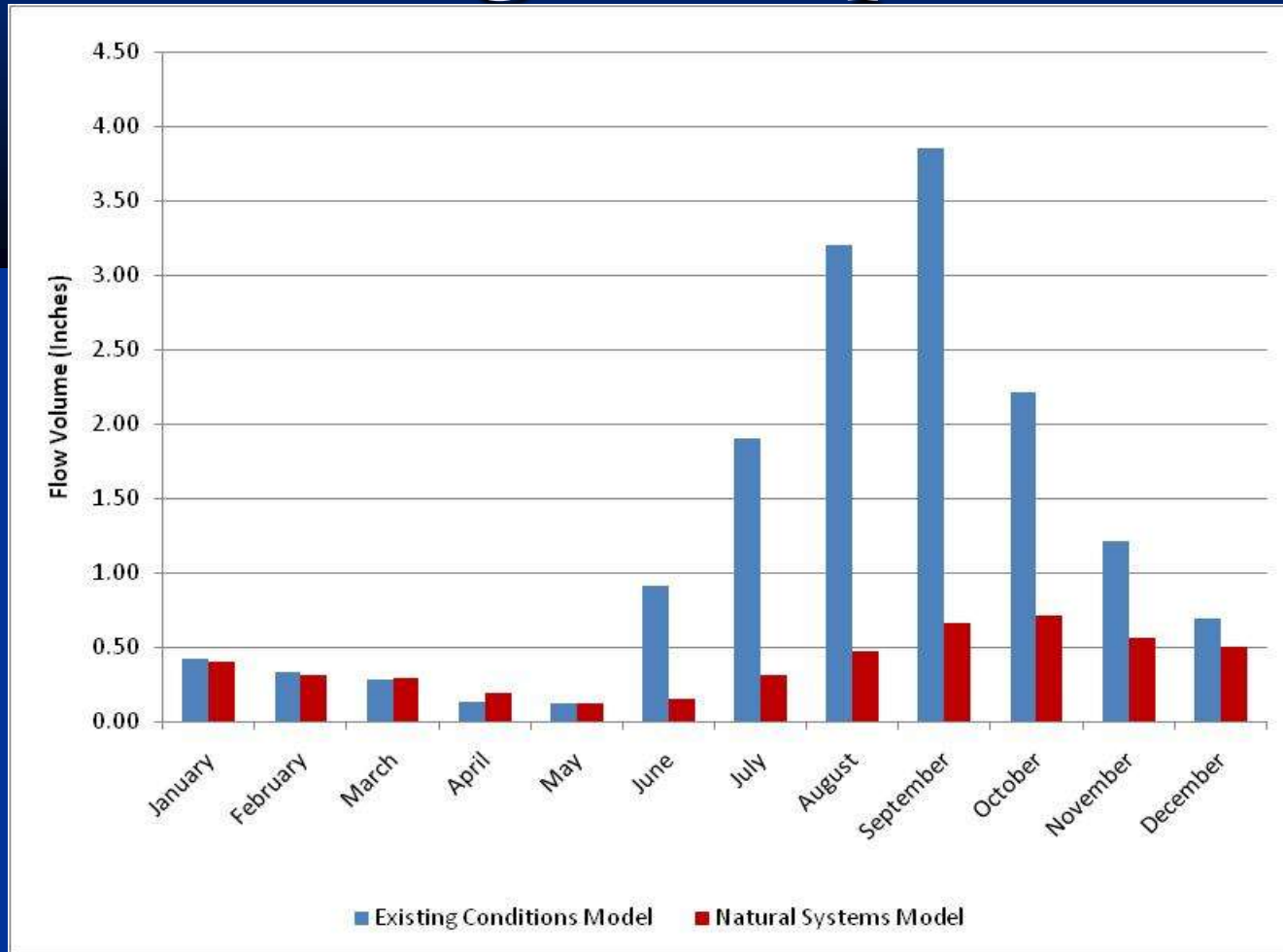
- Primary drainage features:
 - Miller Canal
 - Faka Union Canal
 - Merritt Canal
 - SR 29 Canal
- Area of the Faka Union watershed has increased by ~35 sq.mi.



Eastern Watersheds Water Supply Wells

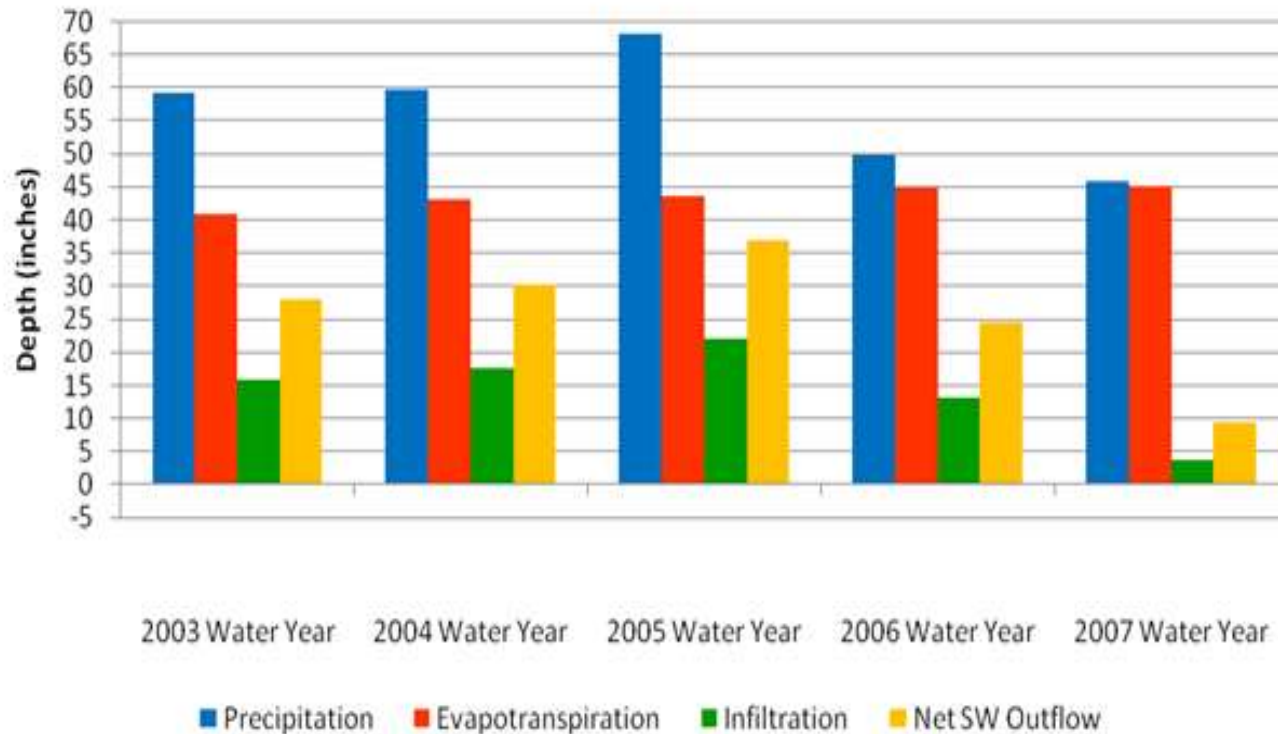


Eastern Watersheds Discharge Comparison

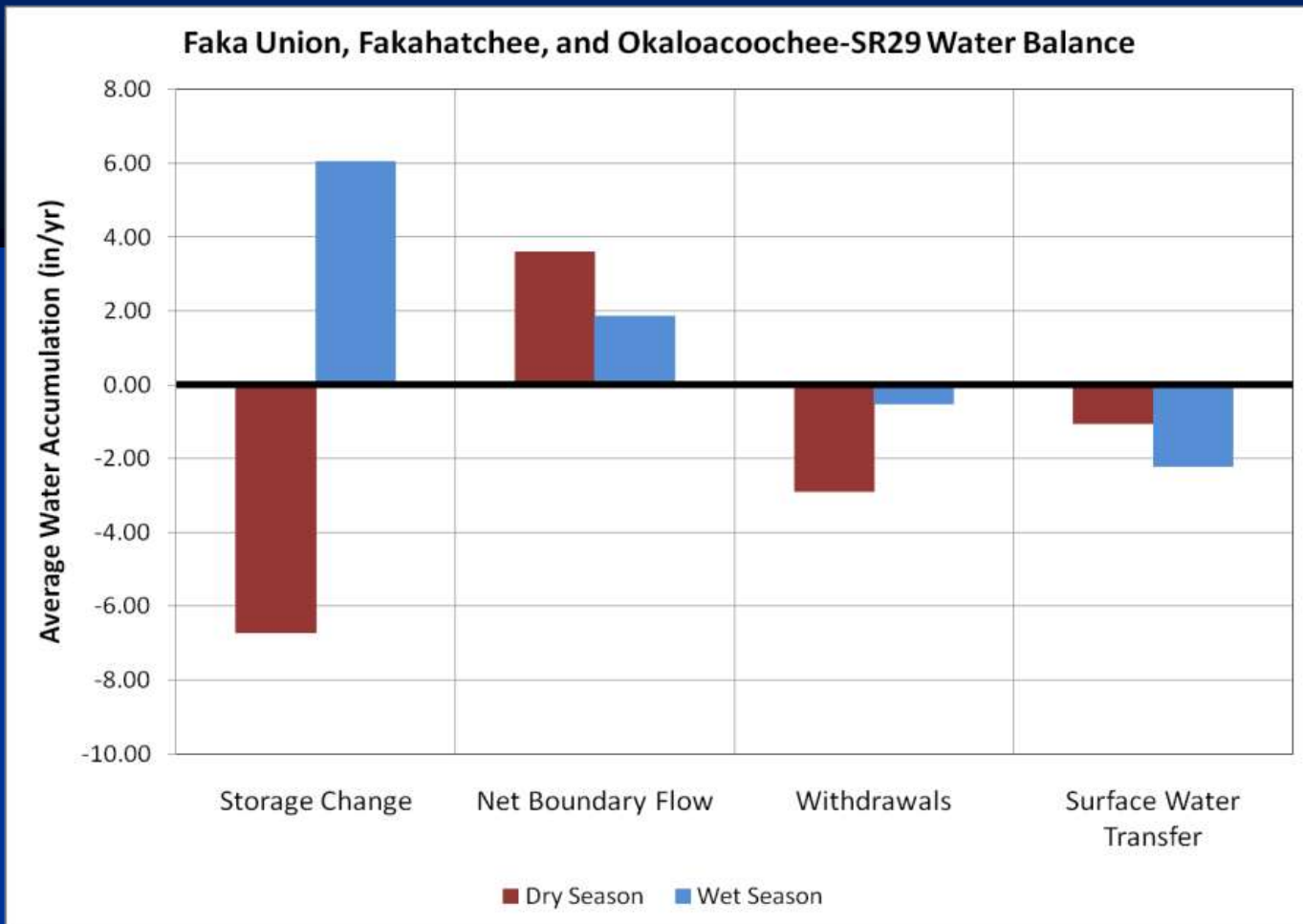


Eastern Watersheds Surface Water Budget

Faka Union + Fakahatchee + Okaloacoochee-SR29
Surface Water Budget

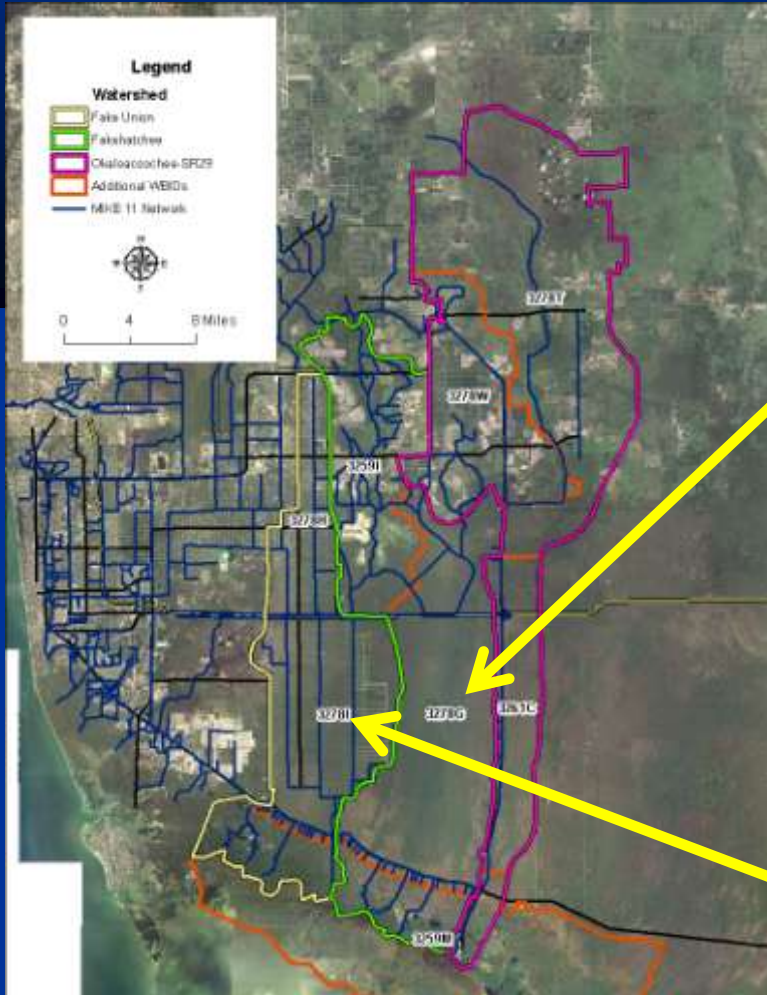


Eastern Watersheds Groundwater Budget

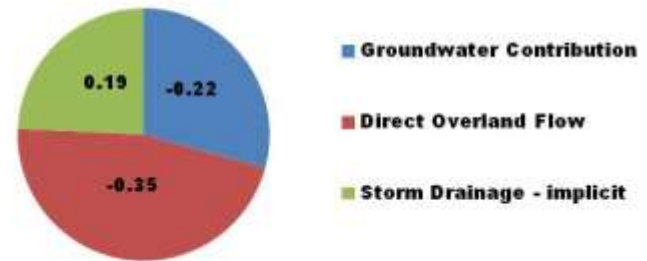


Eastern Watersheds

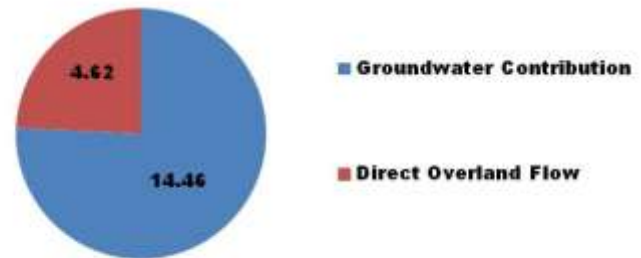
WBID Contributions to Canal



WBID 3278G - Fakahatchee Strand
Contribution to Stream Network (in)



WBID 3278I - Faka Union
Contribution to Stream Network (in)



Eastern Watershed

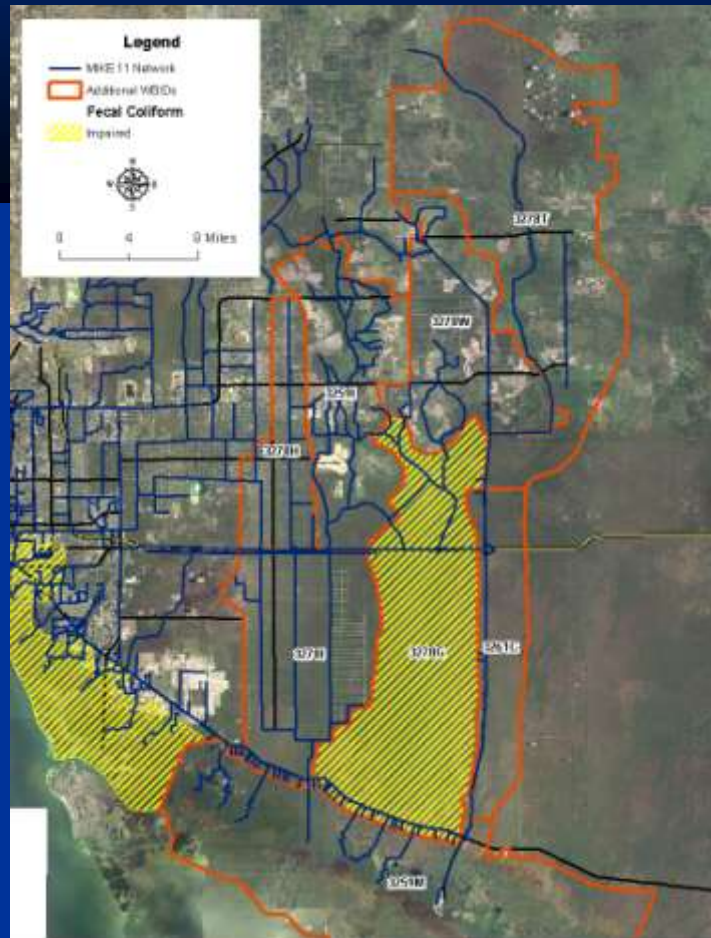
Summary of Water Quantity Issues

- Watershed area is increased in headwaters of Faka Union watershed
 - Dredging of canals in GGE changed hydrology
- Hydrology of remaining wetlands has changed
 - Shorter hydro-period and less water stored
- Large increase in wet season flow to estuary
 - Approximately 9” increase during wet season
 - Existing dry season flows are very similar to NSM

Eastern Watersheds

FDEP Identified Impairments

Fecal Coliform

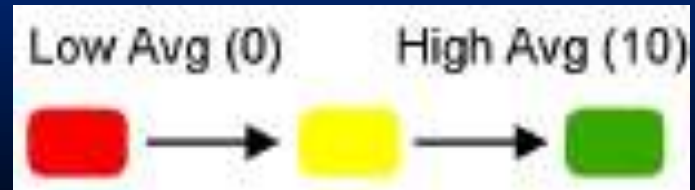
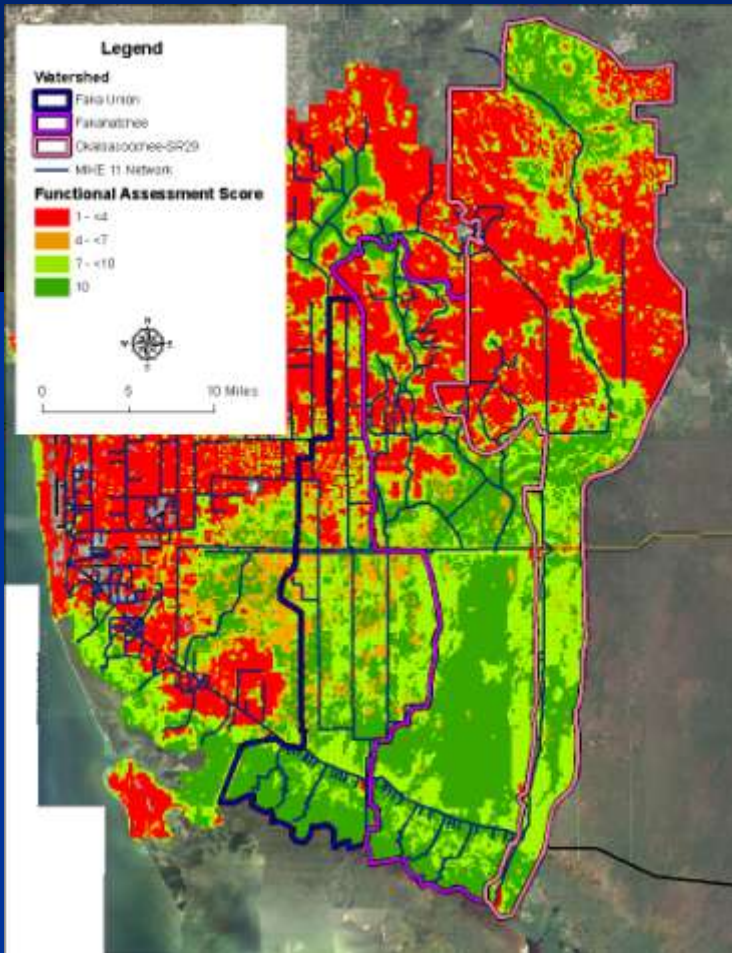


Eastern Watersheds

Summary of Water Quality Issues

- Camp Keais Strand, Okaloacoochee Strand, and Fakahatchee Strand identified as impaired for Dissolved Oxygen
 - Fakahatchee Strand is considered a reference station
 - What is role of wetland activity on low D.O. level?
- SR29 Canal identified as impaired for Iron
 - Is there a groundwater contribution?

Eastern Watersheds Functional Assessment



Based on Vegetation, hydrology, and location

Identification of Potential Projects

■ Methodology

- Identify previously considered projects or projects that are scheduled for implementation
- Better define previously identified projects
- Identify new project opportunities based on:
 - Estuary freshwater surplus/deficit
 - Changes in hydrology
 - Future roadway improvements
 - Current property ownership
 - Existing conservation easements
 - Location within Sending/Receiving areas

Identification of Potential Projects

■ Methodology

- Previously considered projects or projects that are scheduled for implementation
 - Picayune Strand Restoration Project
 - Southwest Florida Feasibility Study
 - Belle Meade Area Master Plan
 - Northern Golden Gate Estates Flowway Restoration Plan (Horsepen Strand Restoration)
 - Lely Area Stormwater Improvement Project
 - Immokalee Stormwater Master Plan
 - Master Plan for Regional Irrigation Distribution System (RIDS)

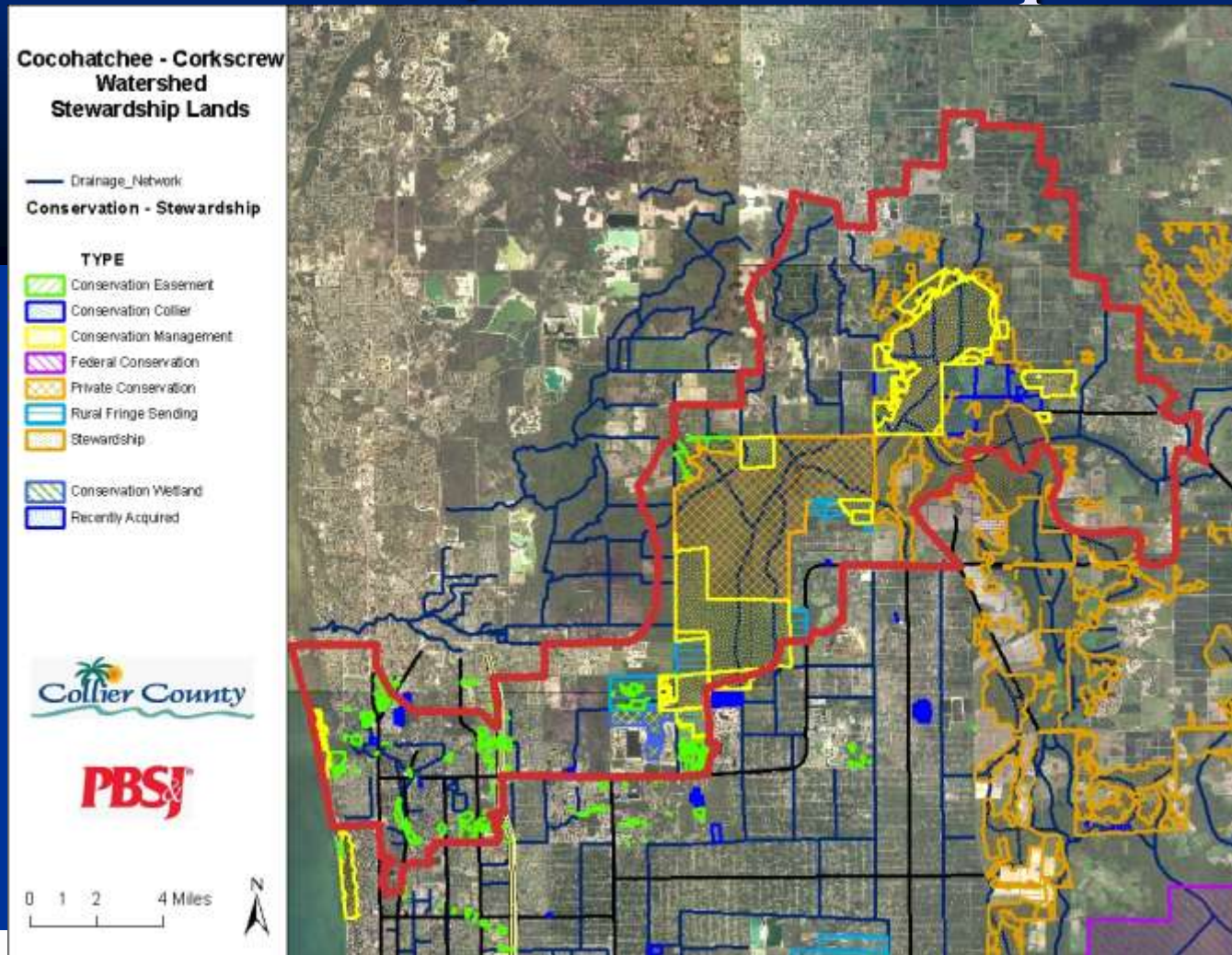
Previously Proposed Projects



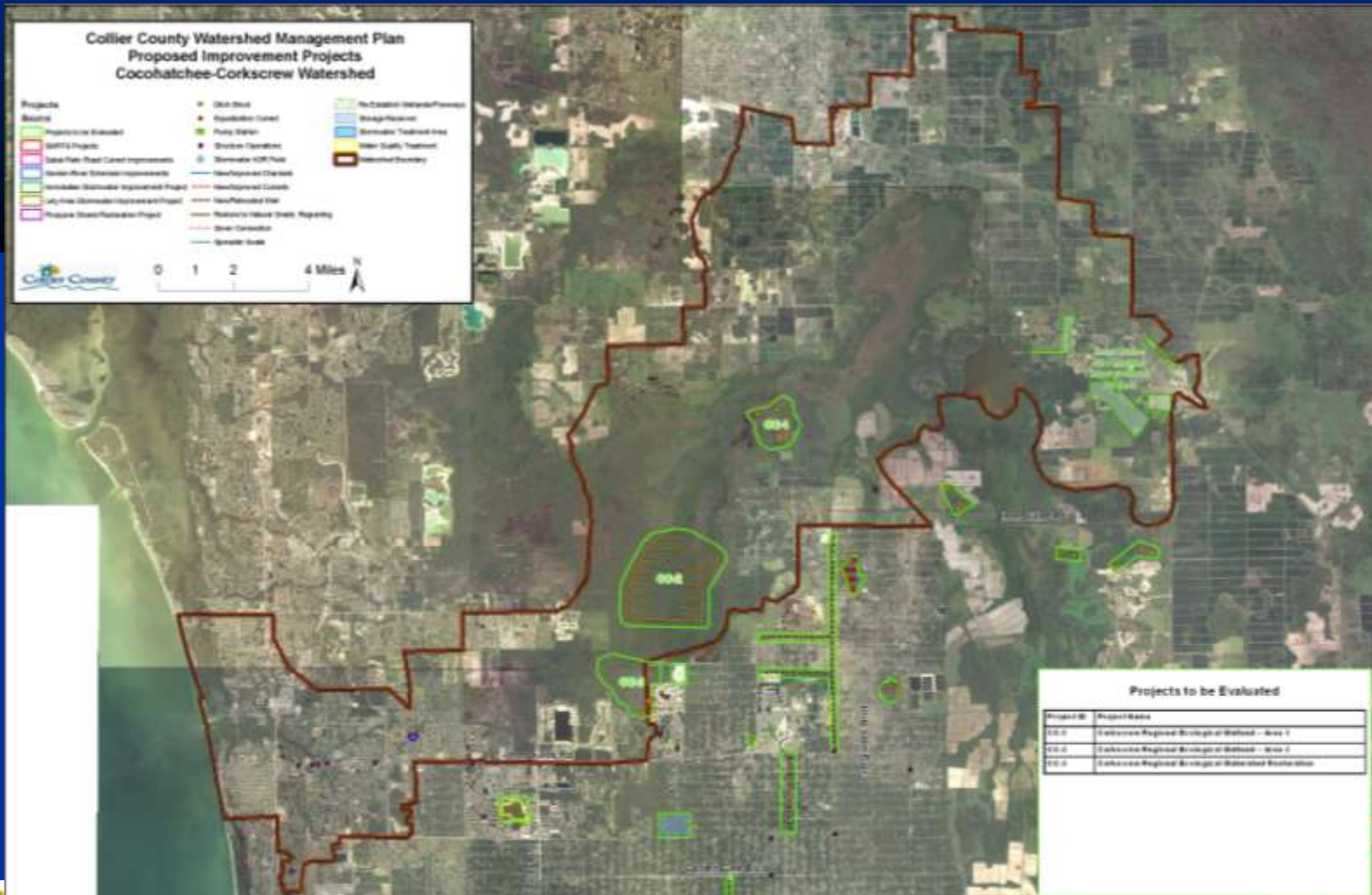
Collier County Watershed Management Plan
Previously Proposed Improvement Projects



Cocohatchee-Corkscrew Conservation/Stewardship Lands

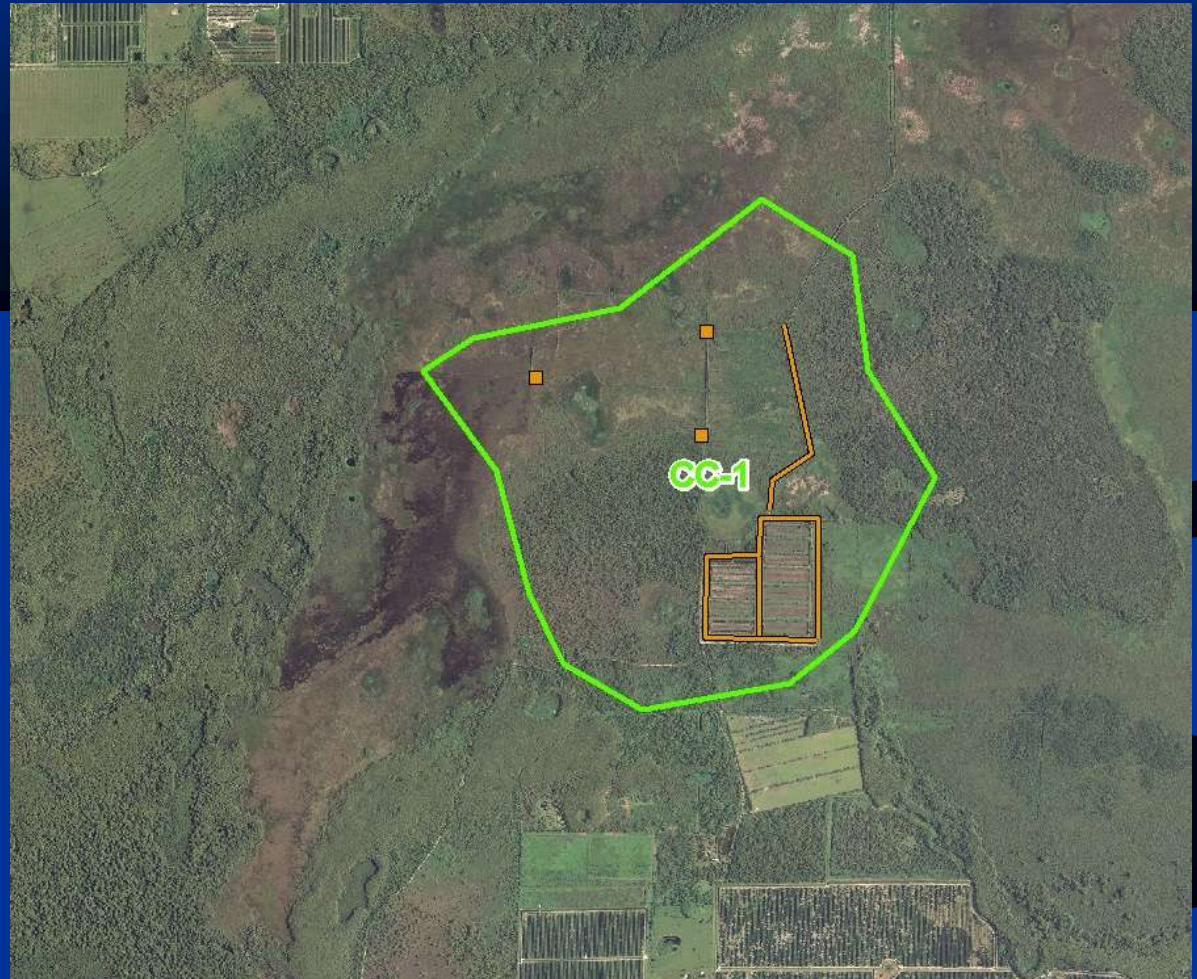


Potential Projects: Cocohatchee-Corkscrew



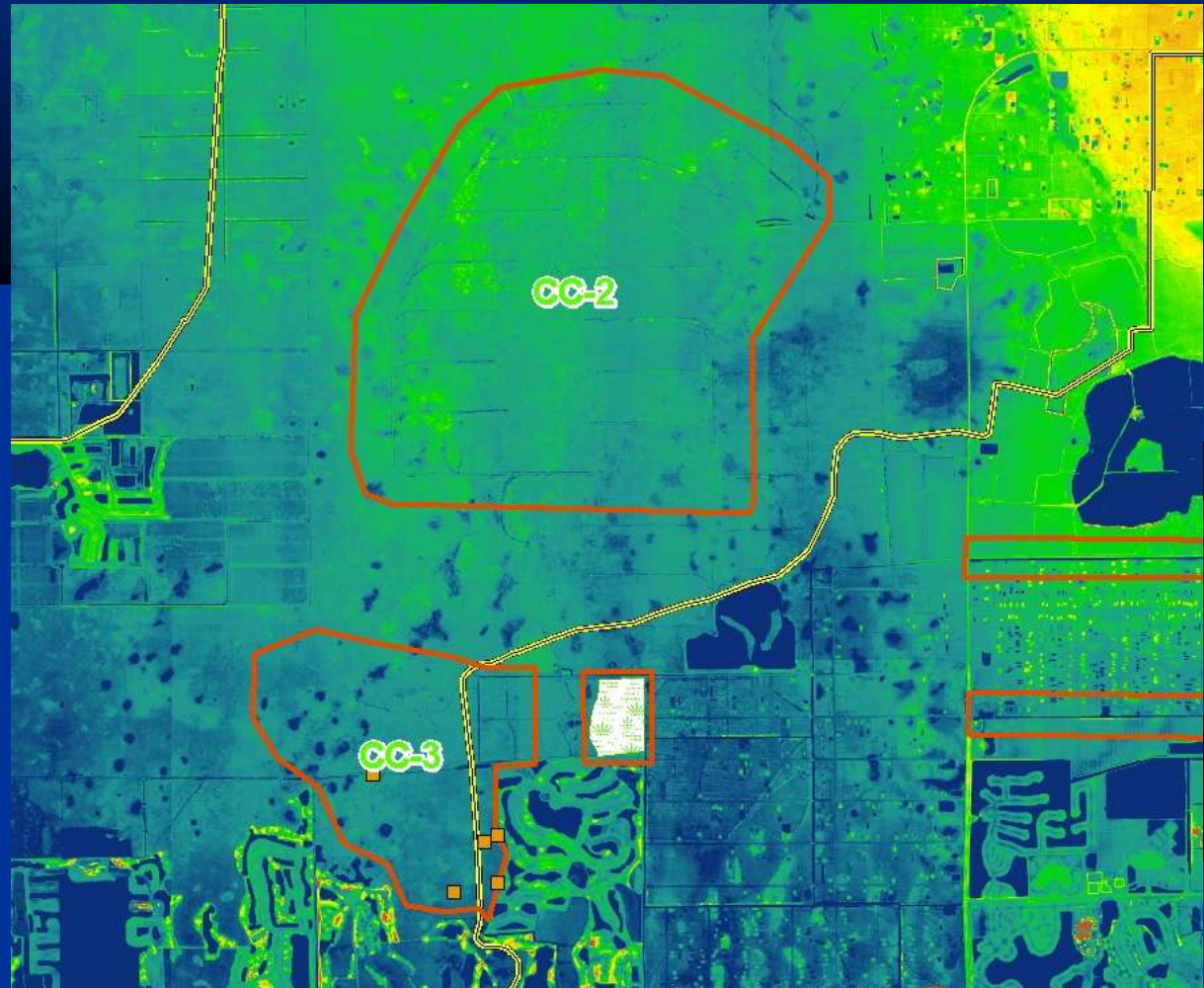
Potential Projects: Cocohatchee-Corkscrew

- CC-1
 - Ditch blocks to force overland flow
 - Regrade area to remove berms

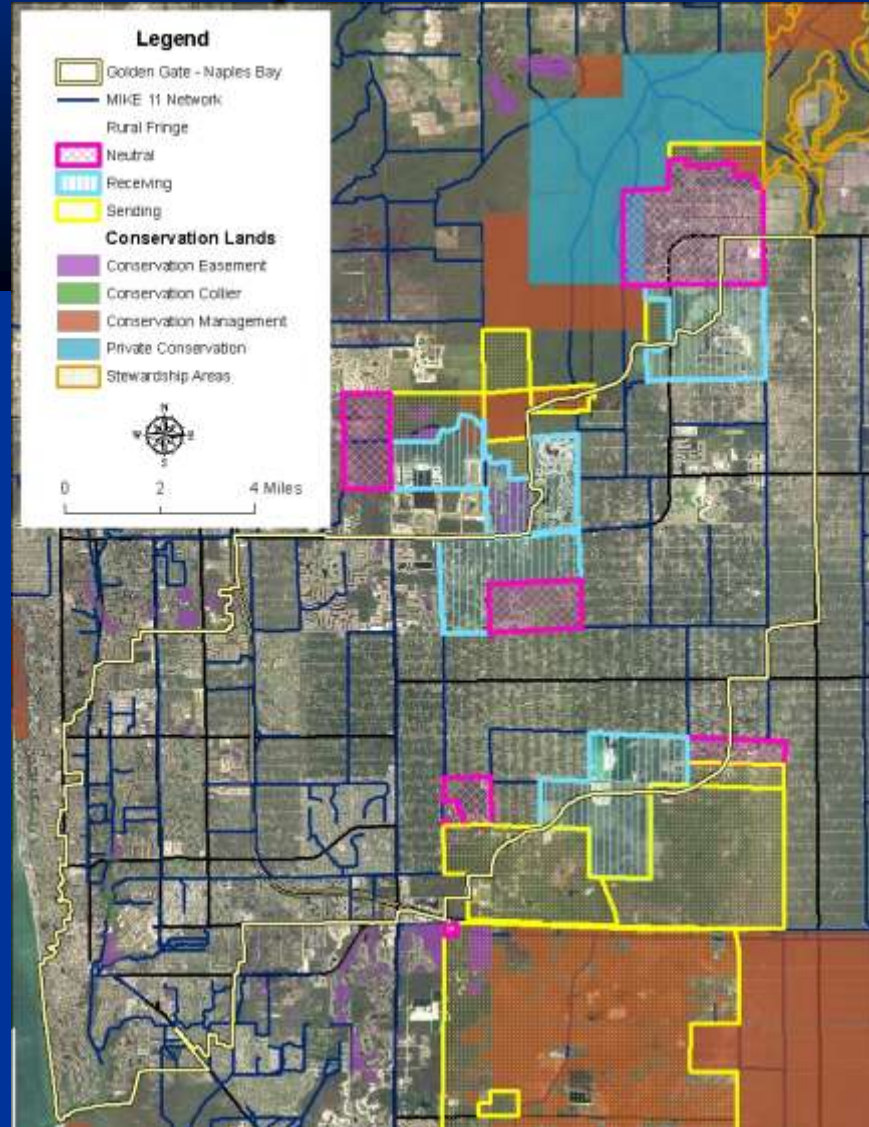


Potential Projects: Cocohatchee-Corkscrew Watershed

- CC-2
 - Regrade to natural elevation
- CC-3
 - Ditch blocks to encourage overland flow



Golden Gate – Naples Bay Conservation/Stewardship Lands



Potential Projects: Golden Gate – Naples Bay Watershed



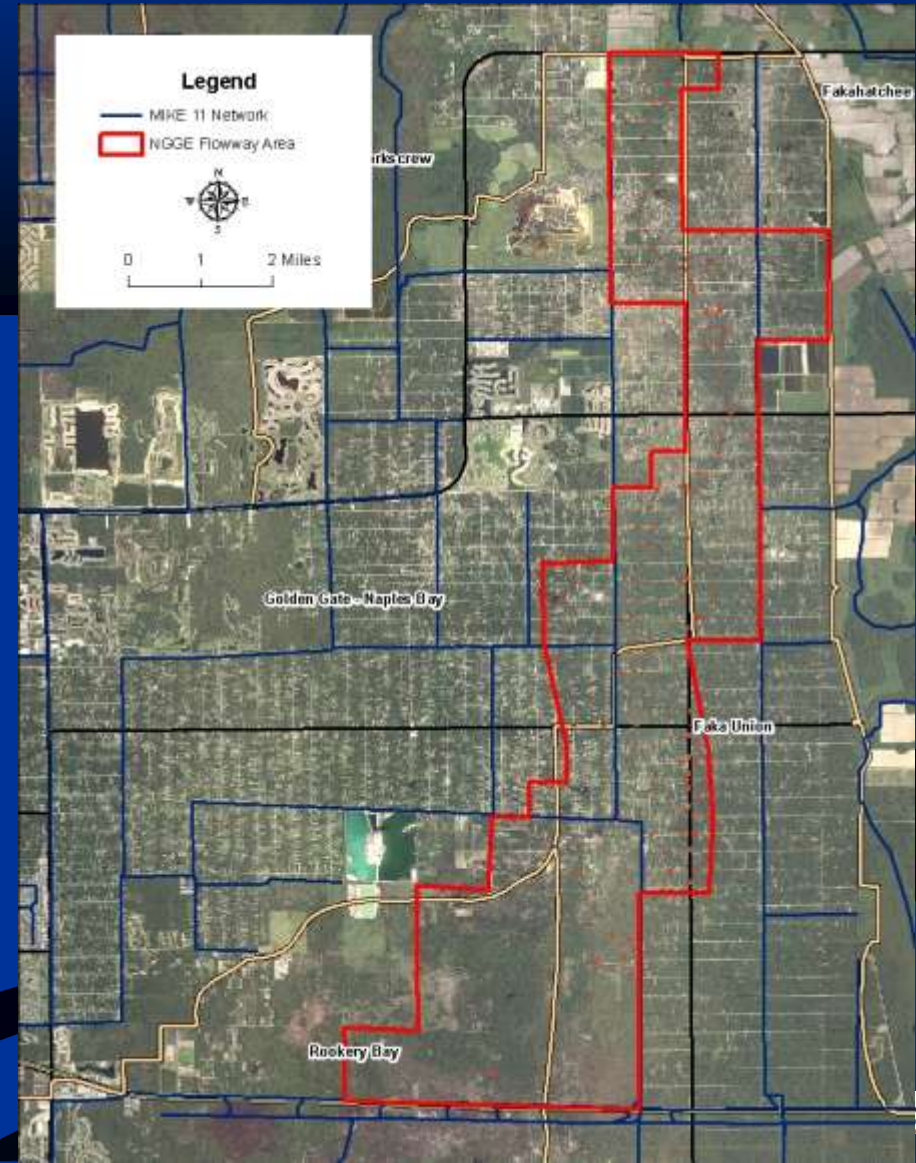
Projects to be Evaluated

Project ID	Project Name	Project Type	Priority
021
022
023
024
025
026
027
028
029
030
031
032
033
034
035
036
037
038
039
040



Potential Projects: NGGE Flowway Restoration

- Goal is to restore wetland connectivity
- Currently defined area falls within three (3) watersheds
- Key issues
 - Interaction with primary canal network
 - Influence on septic systems



Potential Projects: Golden Gate – Naples Bay Watershed

- GG-1
 - New weirs to stage water in canals
- GG-2
 - Ditch blocks and equalization culverts to allow more storage
- GG-3
 - Ditch blocks to force overland flow



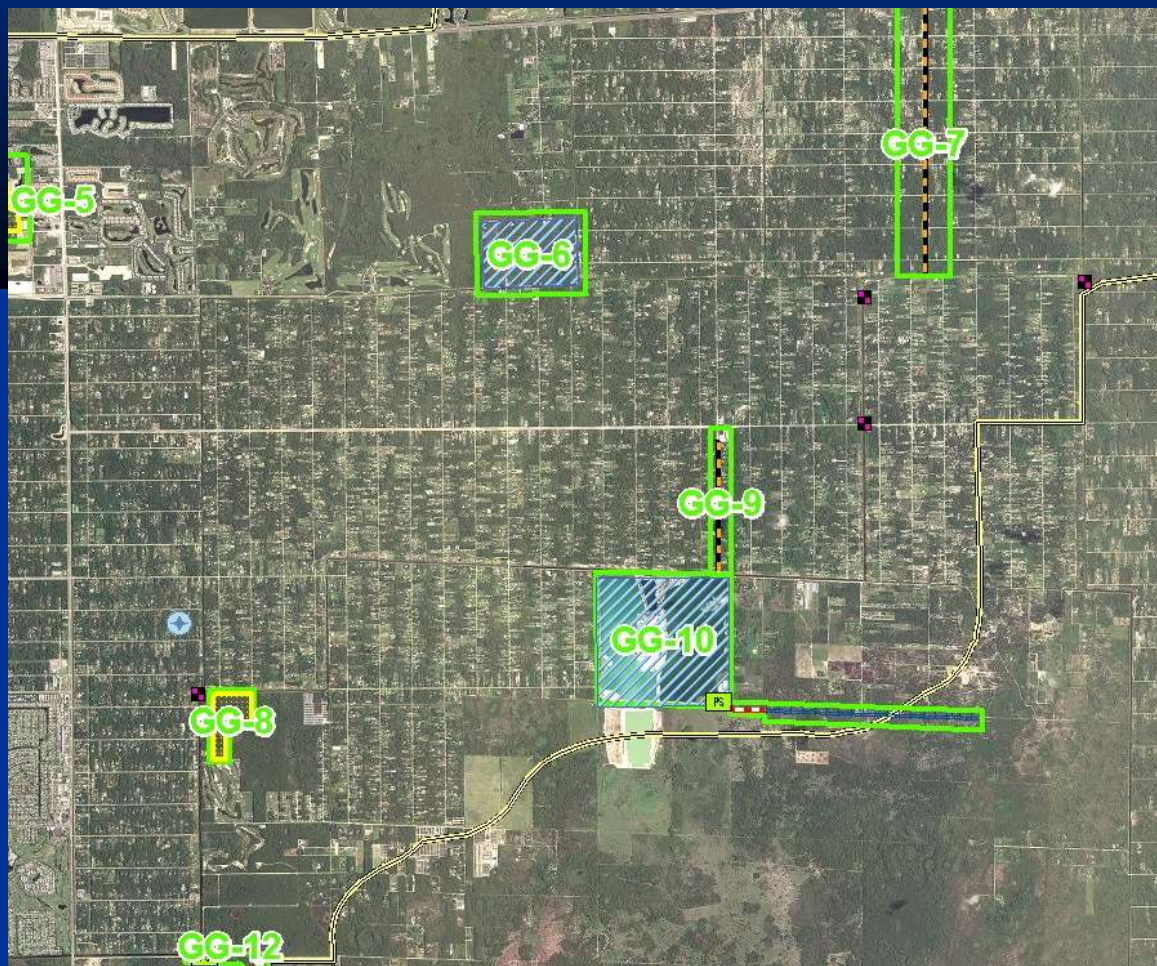
Potential Projects: Golden Gate – Naples Bay Watershed

- GG-4
 - Ditch blocks to force overland flow
- GG-5
 - Divert water for water treatment
- GG-6
 - Off-line stormwater reservoir
- GG-7
 - New weirs in canal



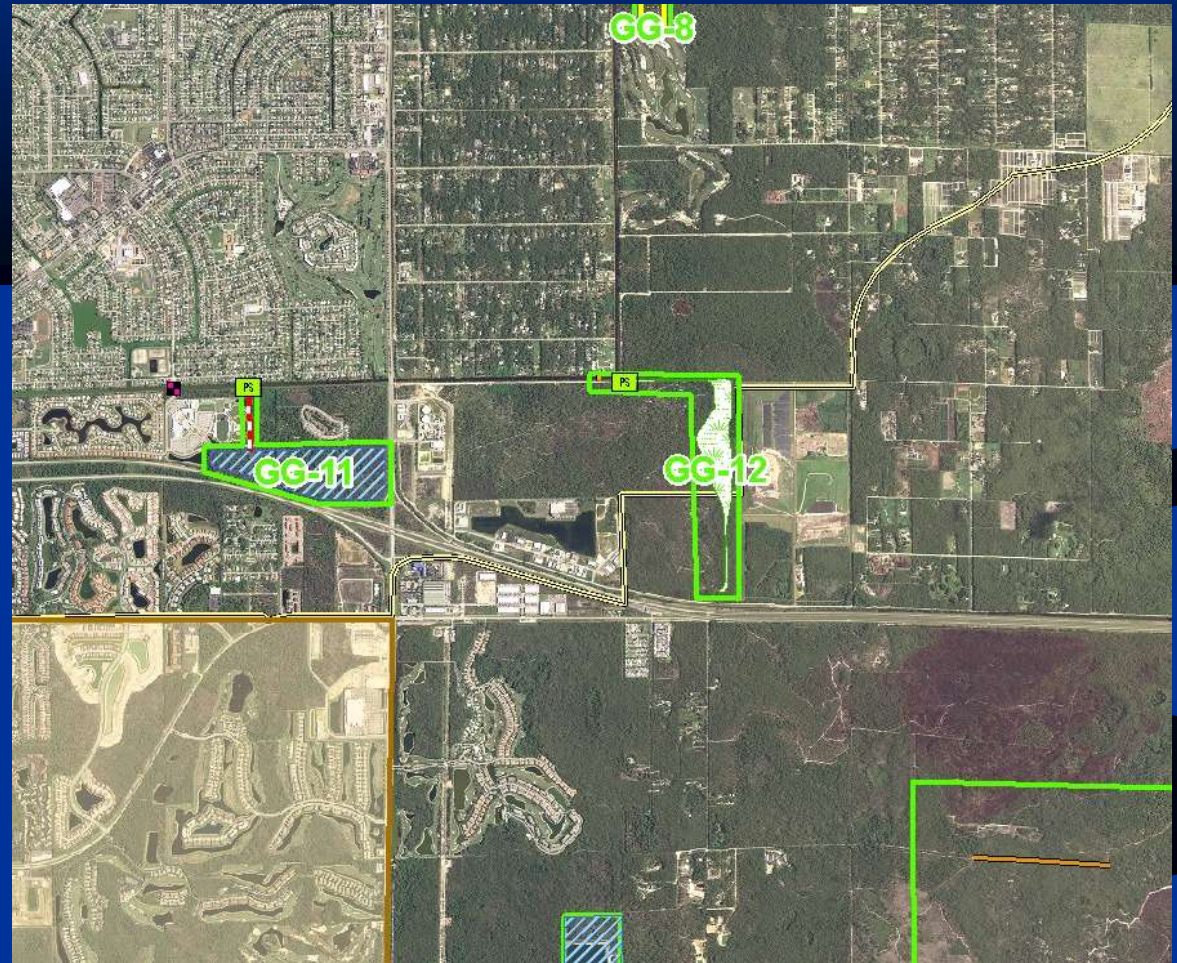
Potential Projects: Golden Gate – Naples Bay Watershed

- GG-8
 - Wetland flow
- GG-9
 - New weirs to stage water
- GG-10
 - Off-line storage reservoir

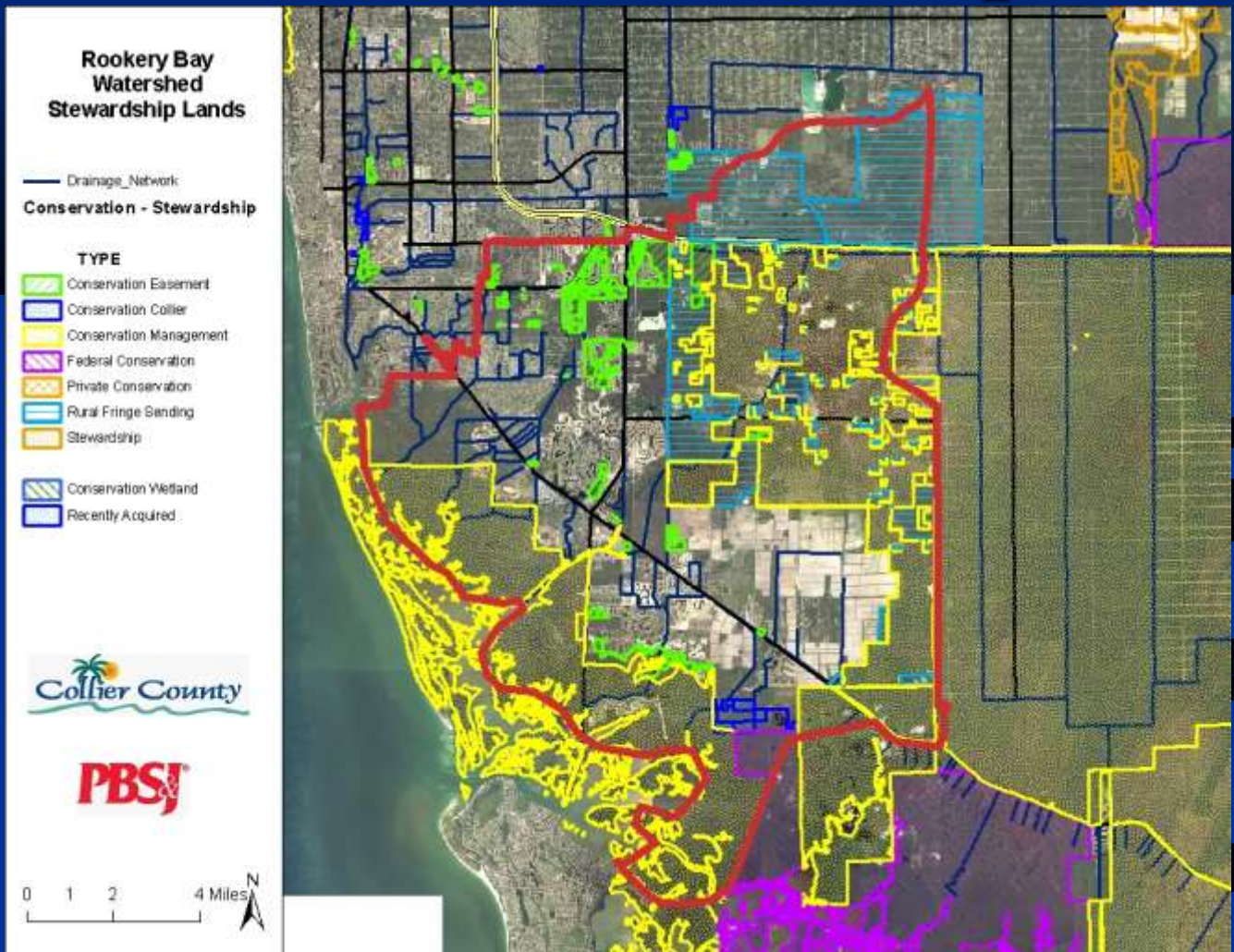


Potential Projects: Golden Gate – Naples Bay Watershed

- GG-11
 - Off-line storage reservoir
- GG-12
 - Diversion to Rookery Bay watershed



Rookery Bay Watershed Conservation/Stewardship Lands



Potential Projects: Rookery Bay Watershed



Collier County Watershed Management Plan
Proposed Improvement Projects
Rookery Bay Watershed



Projects to be Evaluated	
Project ID	Project Name
00-1	North Water Wastewater Reclamation
00-2	South U.S. Water Wastewater System
00-3	Indian River Water Wastewater System
00-4	Rookery Bay Phosphate Storage Basin (Area 1)
00-5	Rookery Bay Phosphate Storage Basin (Area 2)
00-6	Marathon Road Area Wastewater (Area 1)
00-7	Marathon Road Area Wastewater (Area 2)
00-8	Transect Canal and Marathon Road Wastewater Treatment Area
00-9	Indian River Wastewater System

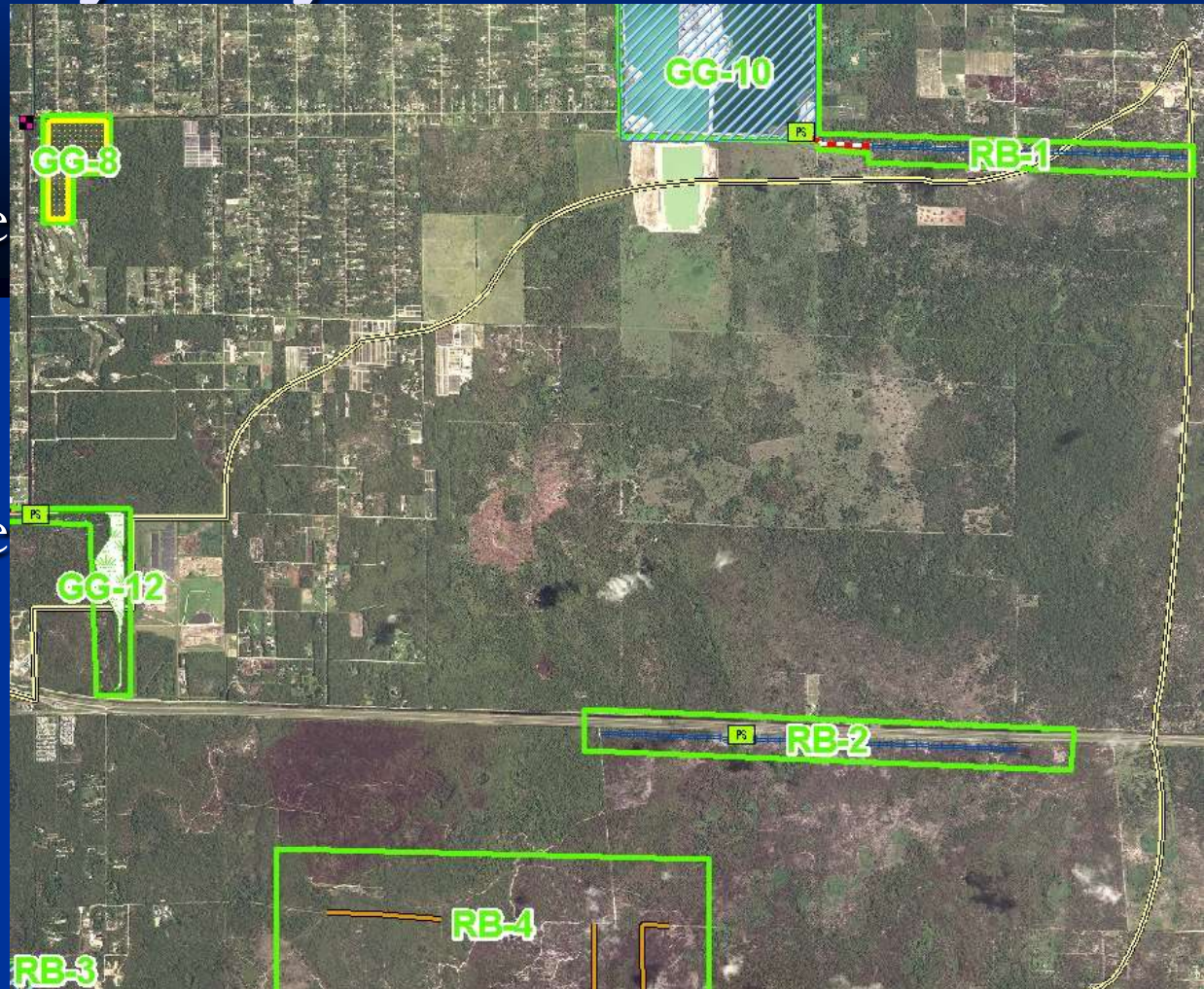


0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Potential Projects

Rookery Bay Watershed

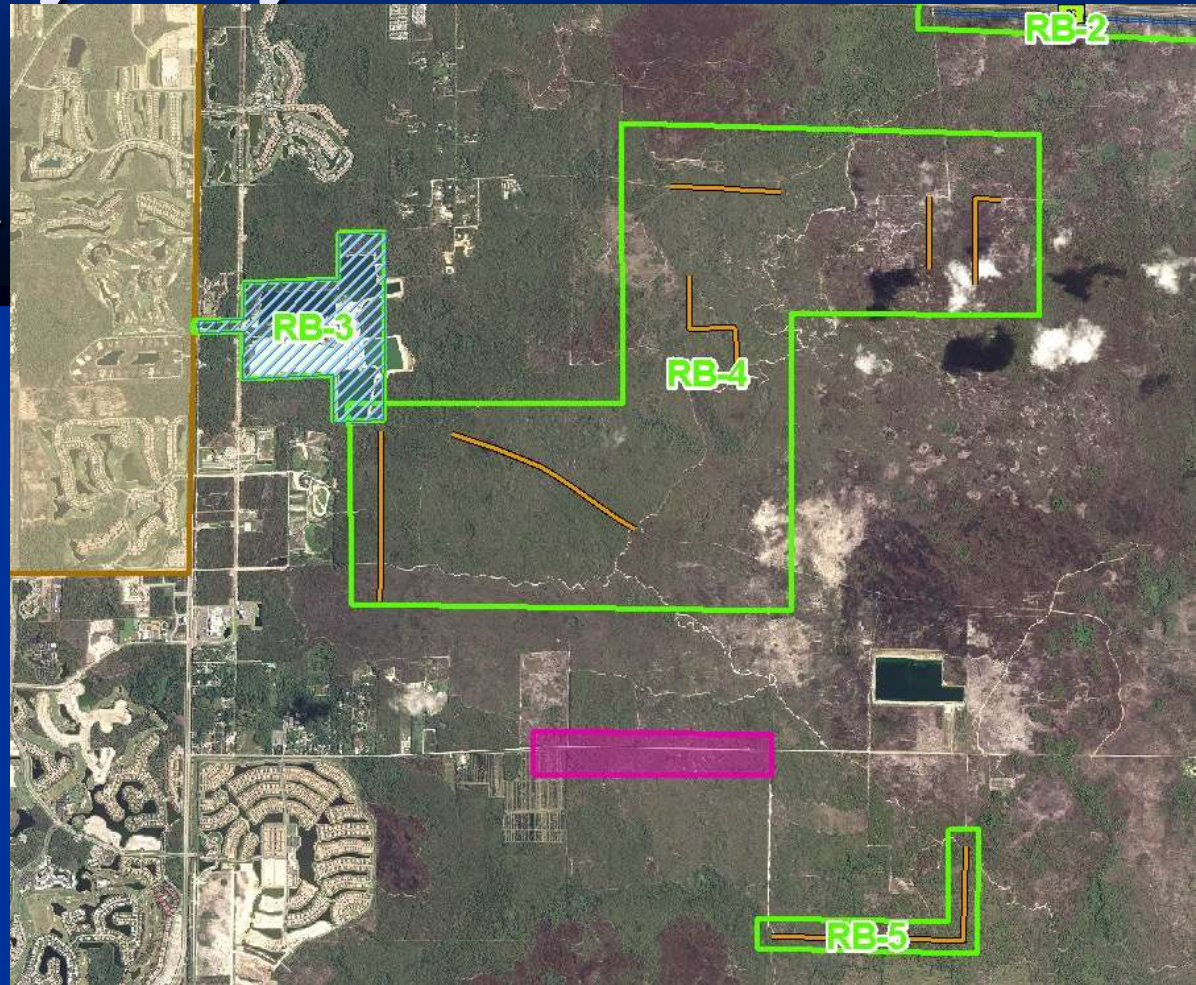
- RB-1
 - Spreader swale in RFS lands
- RB-2
 - Spreader swale south of I-75



Potential Projects

Rookery Bay Watershed

- RB-3
 - Storage reservoir (SWFFS)
- RB-4 and RB-5
 - Regrading of roads and horse trails in PSSF



Potential Projects

Rookery Bay Watershed

- RB-6 and RB-7
 - Drainage upgrades and spreader swale
- RB-8
 - Stormwater treatment area
- RB-9
 - Spreader swale



Eastern Watersheds Conservation/ Stewardship Lands

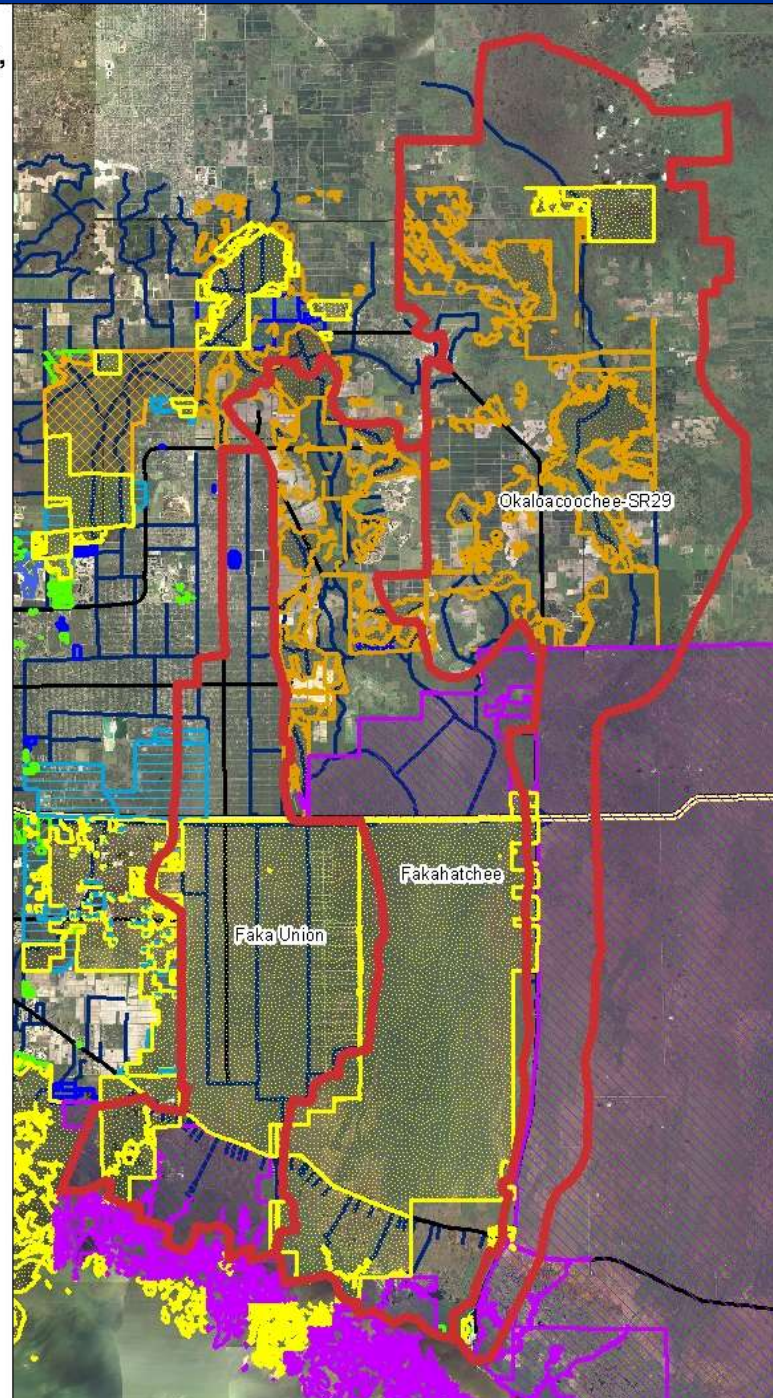
Faka Union, Fakahatchee, Okaloacoochee/SR29 Watersheds Stewardship Lands

— Drainage_Network

Conservation - Stewardship

TYPE

- Conservation Easement
- Conservation Collier
- Conservation Management
- Federal Conservation
- Private Conservation
- Rural Fringe Sending
- Stewardship
- Conservation Wetland
- Recently Acquired



Potential Projects

Eastern Watersheds

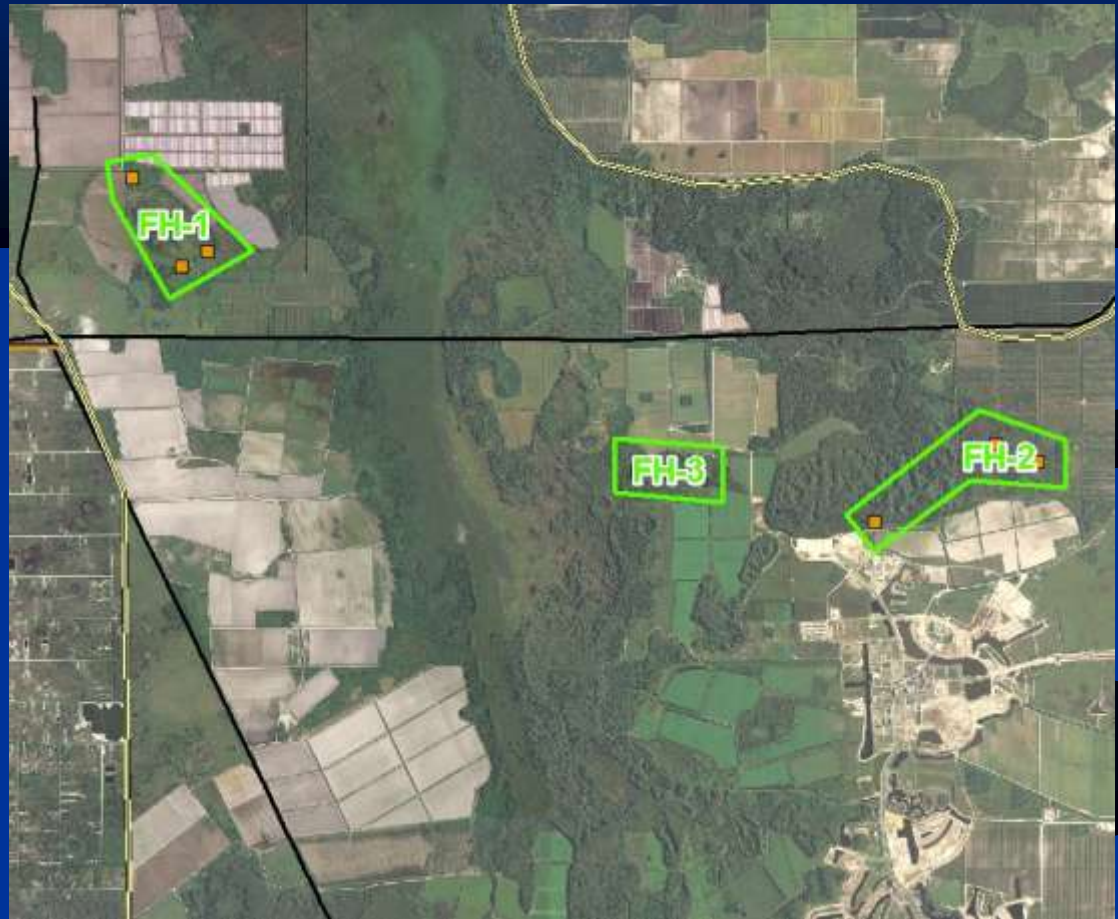
- FA-1
 - Winchester Head in the Northern Golden Gate Estates Flowway Restoration Plan
 - Ditch blocks and equalization culverts for more storage



Potential Projects

Eastern Watersheds

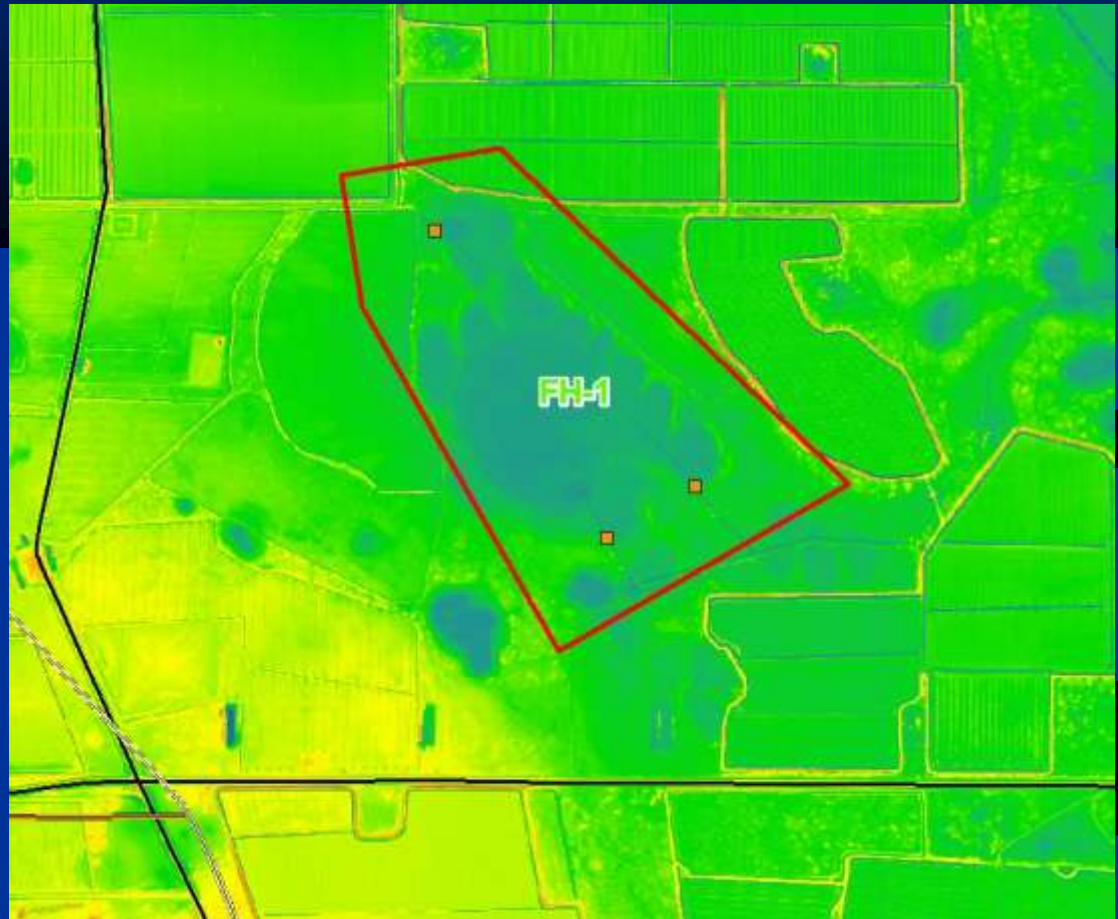
- FH-1 to FH-3
 - Ditch blocks to reduce drainage of isolated wetlands



Potential Projects

Eastern Watersheds

- FH-1
 - Ditch blocks to reduce drainage of isolated wetlands



County-wide Projects

- Structure operations
- Public facilities (schools and parks) retrofits
 - Pervious paving
 - Infiltration basins
 - Rain gardens
- Incentive programs for retrofit of private property
- Agricultural Containment
- Aquifer Storage and Recovery (stormwater)



Public Facilities Potential Retrofits

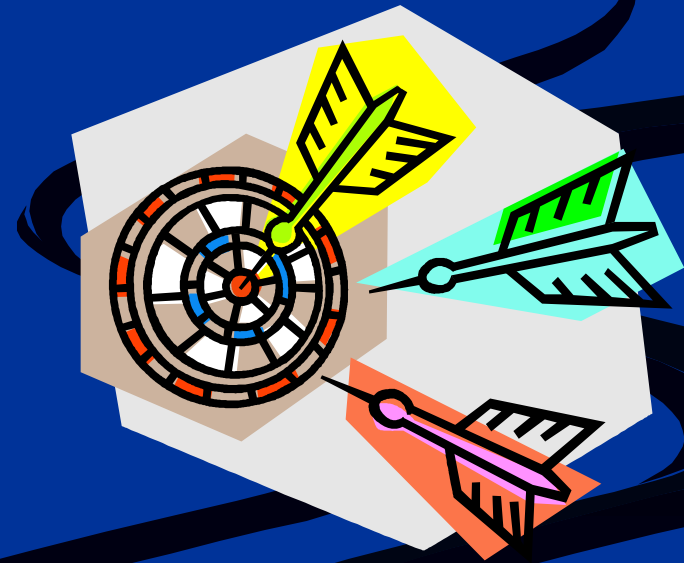


- Utilize islands as infiltration basins
- Install pervious pavement in low traffic areas
- Install rain gardens to capture roof runoff

Performance Measures

- Definition

- A metric used to assess the potential benefit/impact resulting from implementation of a specific program or project



Performance Measures

- Freshwater Discharge to Estuaries
- Pollutant Load
- Flood Risk
- Aquifer Recharge/Yield
- Natural Systems

Regulatory Issues

- Background
- Objectives
- Low Impact Development

Background

- State Water Policy, the TMDL Program, the Current ERP Process, and the Proposed Stormwater Rules
- Current Applicable Regulations from SFWMD and Collier County
- Regulatory Review Categories:
 - Water Quality
 - Water Quantity
 - Land Development
 - Zoning

Objective

- Help implement a Sustainable Stormwater Management Program
- The programs should aim to:
 - Promote more effective site planning to minimize anthropogenic impacts,
 - Promote preservation of the natural system
 - Help reduce development costs
 - Help reduce cost of future drainage system improvements

Regulatory Review Categories

- Water Quality
- Water Quantity
- Land Development
- Zoning

Current Stormwater Management Approach



Water Quality Regulations Promote Low Impact Development (LID)

- LID promotes management of stormwater by:
 - Encouraging management of stormwater at the site
 - Minimize the extent of directly connected impervious areas.
 - Minimize site disturbance
 - Maintain or restore a site's natural hydrology
 - Maximize the site's assimilative capacity

Low Impact Development (LID)



Water Quality Regulatory Issues

- Main Issue: How to provide water quality credits for development
- Not feasible under current State regulations. Feasible under proposed new stormwater rules.
- Recommendation:
 - Modify Ordinance 90-10 requiring 150% of ERP treatment.
 - Develop incentives to retrofit private property

Water Quality Regulations

Fertilizer Ordinances

- Main Issue: How best to manage application rates and timing of fertilizer?
- Ordinances have been implemented by Lee County, City of Naples and other municipalities
- Recommendation:
 - At a minimum, implement ordinance using FDEP recommended language
 - Consider options appropriate for Collier County

Fertilizer Ordinances

FDEP Model Ordinance

- Nitrogen and Phosphorus application prohibition period
- A minimum of ten (10) feet from water bodies
- Nitrogen, Phosphorus formulation restriction
- Deflector shields
- Avoid impervious areas
- Manage yard clippings
- Agricultural exemptions



Fertilizer Ordinances

Additional Options

- Mow-Free zone near water
- Landscaper certification
- Slow-Release formula
- Maximum application rates
- Seasonal ban on sale
- Public education



Water Quantity and Flood Risk

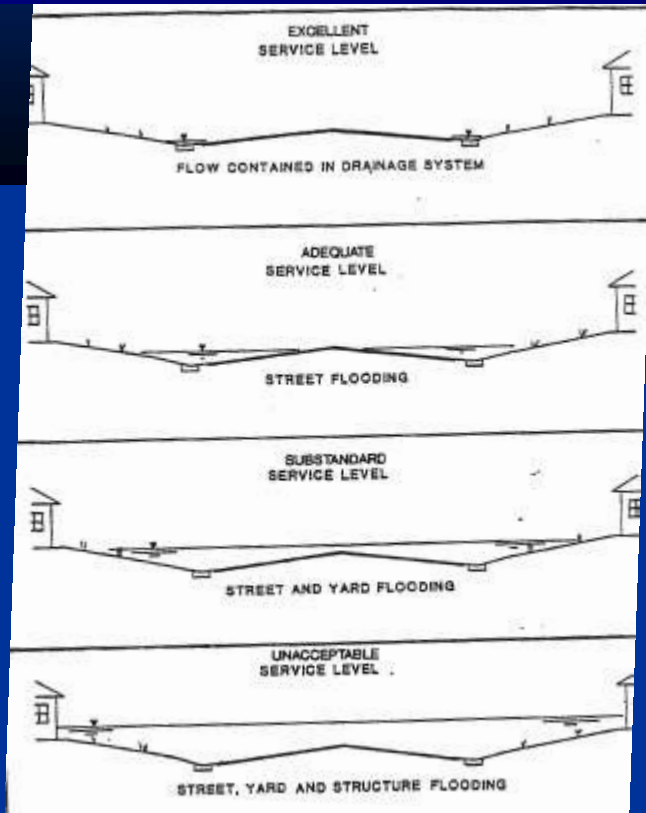
- Issue: Current regulations for large storms focus on control of peak discharge for the 25-year/24-hour design event.
- Recommendation:
 - Require volume control for the 25-year/24-hour design event.
 - It allows control of peak, volume and timing of stormwater discharges

Water Quantity and Flood Risk

- Issue: Most County watersheds do not meet current flood protection levels of service (FPLOS).
- Recommendation:
 - Modify FPLOS to set realistic goals.

Water Quantity and Flood Risk

Current FPLOS



Proposed FPLOS

	Storm Return Period (years)		
	10	25	100
Roadways	10	25	100
A. Evacuation Routes	None	None	None
B. Arterials	None	None	6 inches
C. Collectors	None	6 inches	9 inches
D. Neighborhood	6 inches	9 inches	12 inches
Open Space	Flooding of open space is acceptable if it does not compromise public health and safety		

Land Development Regulations

- Recommendations:
 - Promote cluster development
 - Modify road width requirements based on actual ADT
 - Modify required lot setbacks (“zero lot lines”)



Other Issues

- Modify zoning to address extent of impervious cover in addition to density
- Examine the TDR program and make recommendations

Summary

- There are opportunities to modify current regulations related to water quality, water quantity, land development, and zoning.
- The objective should be to implement a “sustainable stormwater management program”.
- Encourage application of LID concepts
- Examine zoning and TDR program

Wrap Up

- If you didn't sign in, please do so
 - Include your E-mail address and Phone Number
- Comments via E-Mail

machatcher@colliergov.net

- Formal position papers
 - Please mail to Mac Hatcher