

# Comprehensive Watershed Planning for Nutrient Reduction in Ellerbe Creek, Durham, NC

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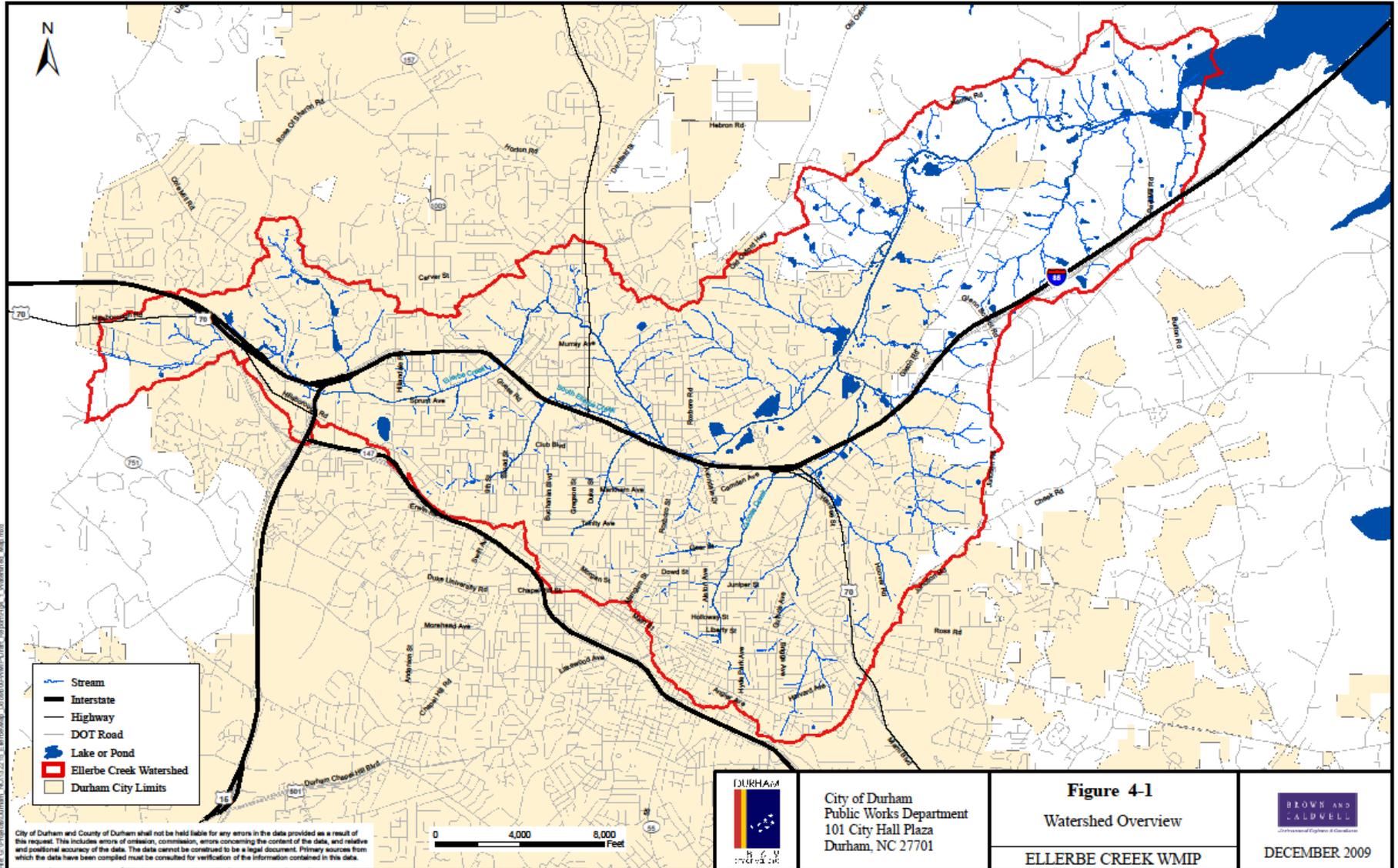
# City of Durham – Nutrient Sensitive Waters



# Falls Lake Nutrient Management Strategy

- 2008 – “water quality limited”
- Nutrient Reductions:
  - Stage 1 Reductions - 20% N and 40% P by 2021
  - Stage 2 Reductions - 40% N and 77% P by 2025
  - Measured against 2006 baseline
- Expected to Cost over \$1.5 Billion

# Ellerbe Creek Watershed



# Project Goals

## Restore and Protect Watershed Functions

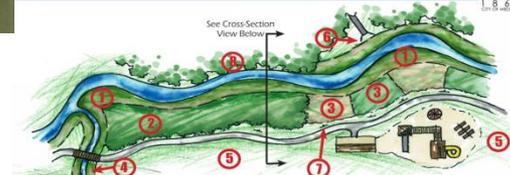
- Assess current water quality and watershed conditions
- Improve or prevent further deterioration of water quality conditions
- Gain input from the public and key stakeholders
- Identify and prioritize highly-effective water quality improvement projects



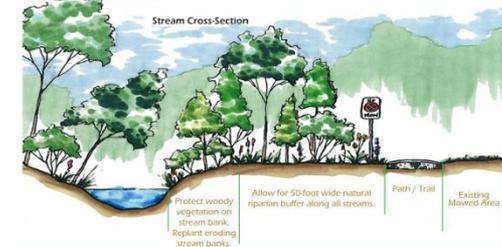
# Comprehensive Approach to Improve Watershed Health



## Riparian Area Management Fact Sheet Parks and Greenways



1. Protect woody vegetation on stream banks. Stabilize eroding stream banks with native vegetation. Do not apply herbicides (except for invasive species control by a licensed applicator).
2. Protect existing vegetated riparian buffers (50-foot width minimum). Plant cleared riparian areas with native vegetation and install "No Mow" signs.
3. Alternate mowing patterns every 3-4 years when a continuous buffer is not desired.
4. Protect the vegetated buffer (50-foot width preferred) on smaller tributaries and swales. Do not apply herbicides (except for invasive species control by a licensed applicator).
5. Mow park less frequently and set mowing deck as high as possible.
6. Retrofit existing stormwater drainage outfalls with level spreaders.
7. Install "No Mow" signs along the edges of the riparian buffers.
8. Blow leaves from mowed areas into established buffers. When possible, create brush piles in established buffers to enhance habitat.



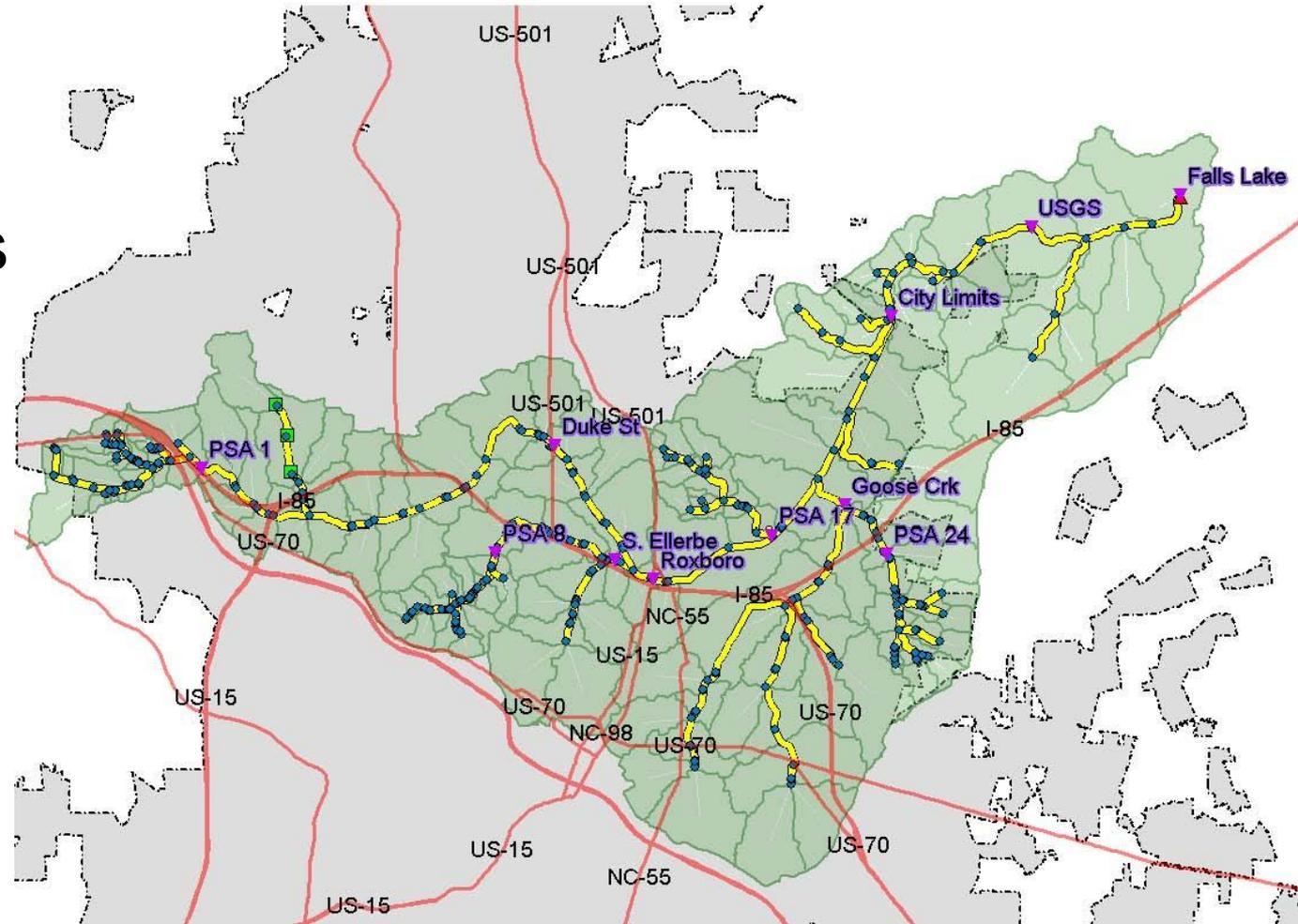
# Existing and New BMPs



# Feasibility of BMP Projects

PCSWMM  
model:

- Feasibility of BMP retrofits
- Conceptual design for new BMPs

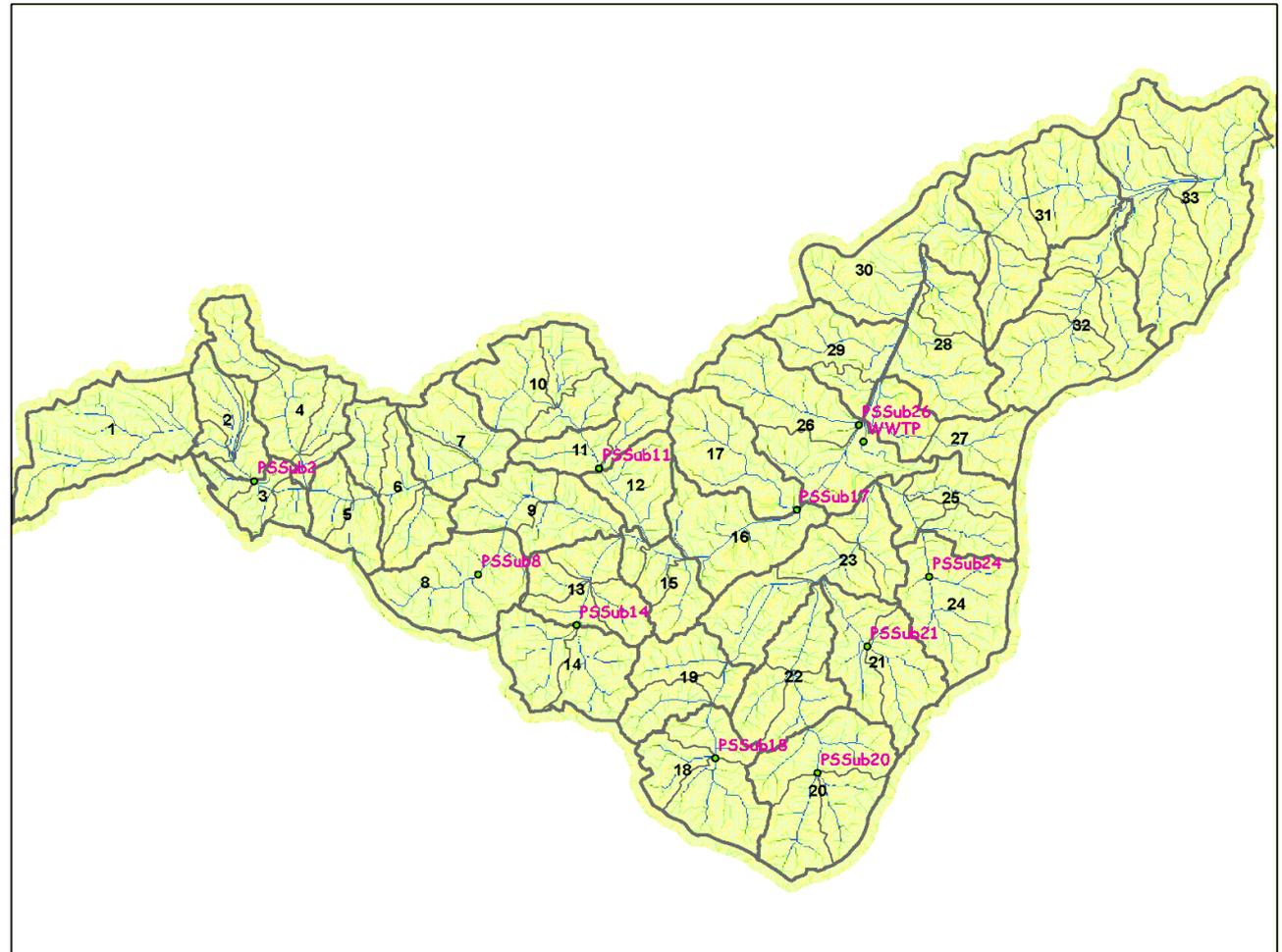


# Stream Assessment

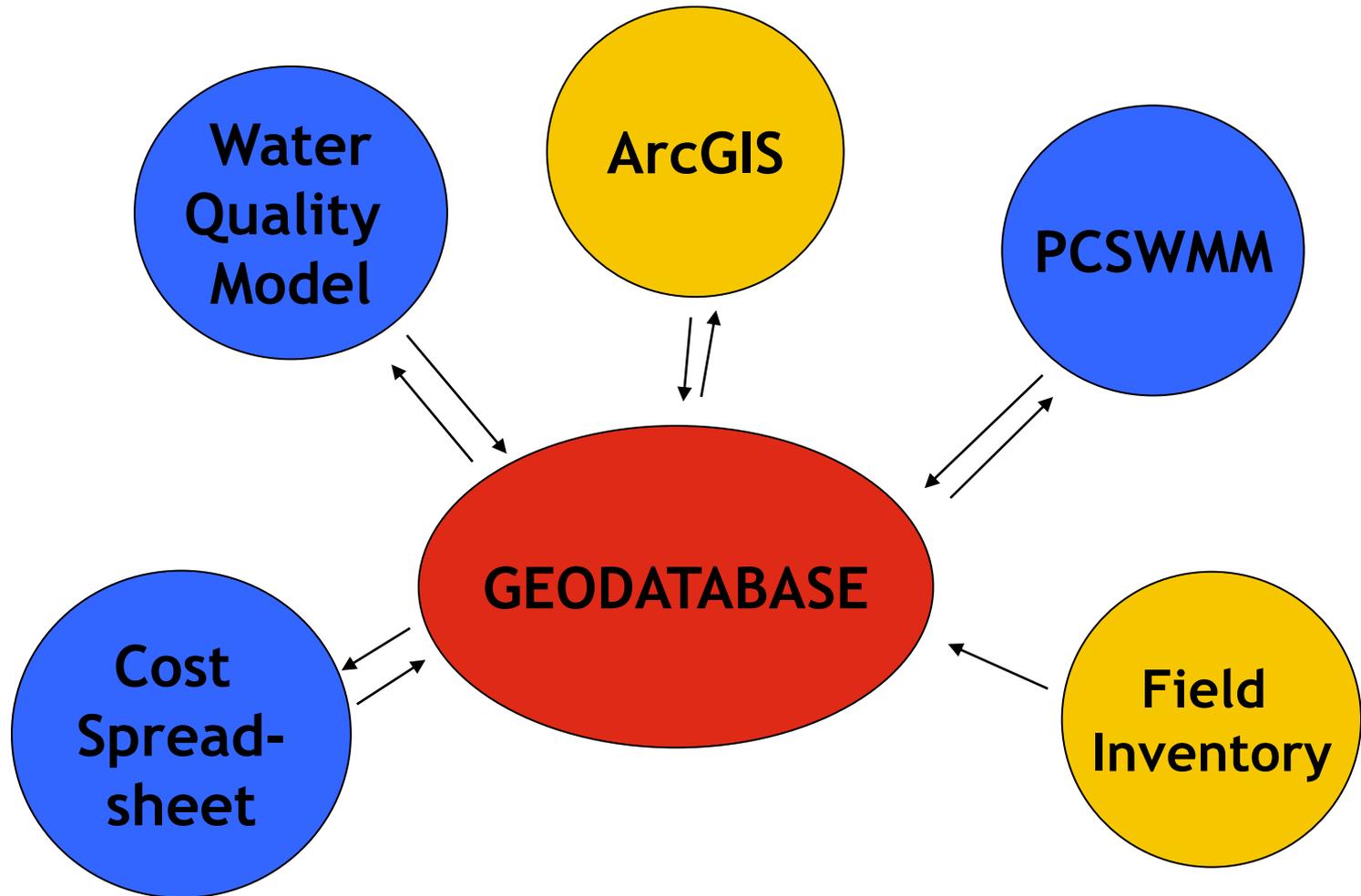


# Point Sources

- North Durham WRF
- Leaks, spills, SSOs



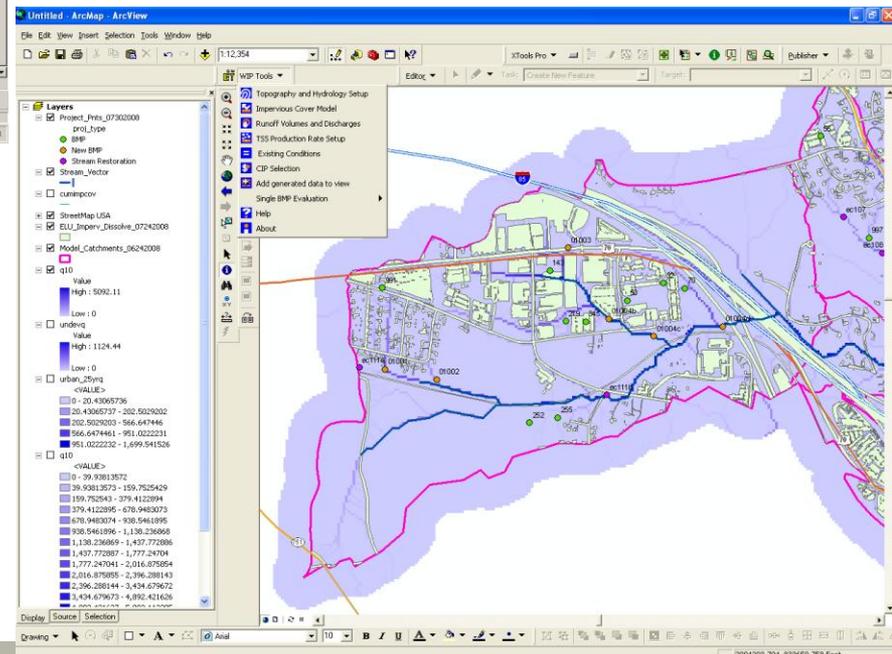
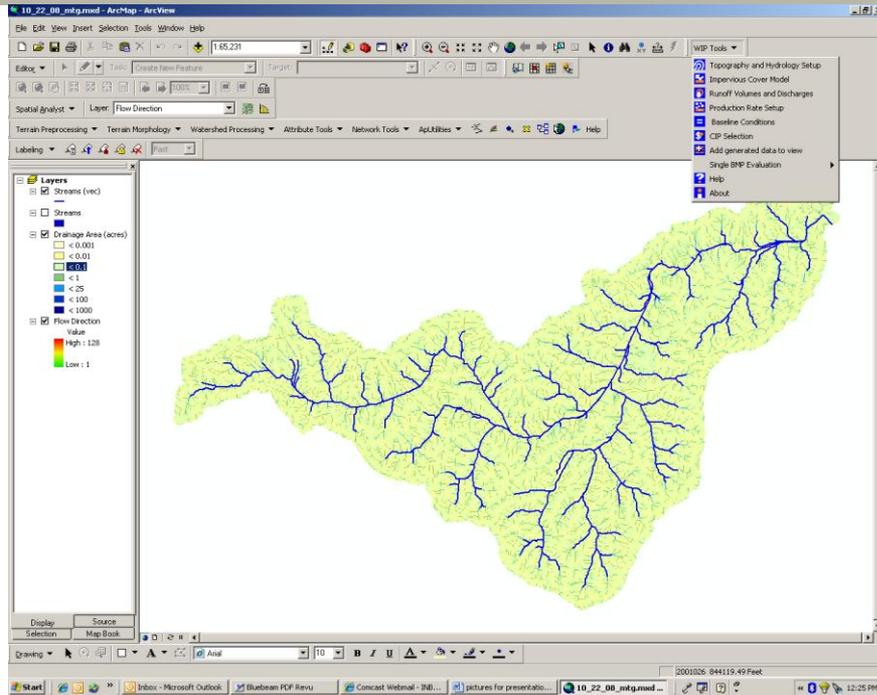
# Watershed Planning Tools



# Water Quality Modeling

## Watershed Improvement Planning Tools Model

- GIS-based
- Conservative and non-conservative parameters
- Evaluates the benefits of structural and non-structural control measures



# Types of Control Measures

- New stormwater BMPs
- Retrofits to existing BMPs
- Stream restoration
- Low Impact Development (LID) measures
- Local Stormwater Ordinance for new development and redevelopment
- Upgrades to sanitary sewer collection system
- Nutrient Control upgrades to WRF



# Project Costs

- Implementation Costs were generated for each structural control measure:
  - Construction
  - Eng./Surveying/Permitting/Admin.
  - Land Acquisition
  - Annual O&M
  - Contingency
  - Cost Escalation Factor

**20-Year Present Value Cost for Each Potential Project**



# Project Evaluation Criteria

- Water Quality
- Habitat
- Stream Protection
- Community Enhancement
- Implementation
- Public Safety



# Watershed Scenarios

- Combination of point source and non-point source controls
- Ten watershed scenarios were evaluated:
  - #2 - Baseline = Existing BMPs and Stream Conditions
  - #3 - Individually analyzed each point source and non-point source control measure
  - #8 - Combination of all Point Source Controls
  - #9 - Combination of all Non-Point Source Controls
  - #10 - Combination of all Point Source and Non-Point Source Controls

# Establish Water Quality Goals

- Total Nitrogen = 40% reduction from existing pollutant yield

*Based on Stage 2 Requirements*

- Total Phosphorus = 77% reduction from existing pollutant yield

*Based on Stage 2 Requirements*

- Sediment = 1,600 lbs/ac/yr

*Maintain aquatic habitat and biological integrity*

- Fecal Coliform =  $5.1 * 10^9$  CFUs/ac/yr

*state water quality standard*



# Results for Watershed Scenarios

## Summary of Watershed Scenarios

Scenario	Pollutant Yield at City Limits (% Reduction from Existing Conditions Scenario 2)				Cost (millions)
	Nitrogen (lb/ac/yr)	Phosphorus (lb/ac/yr)	Sediment (lb/ac/yr)	Fecal Coliform (10 <sup>9</sup> cfu/ac/yr)	
<b>Scenario 2:</b> <i>Existing Stormwater BMPs and Stream Conditions</i>	12.6	1.6	2,250	15.6	n/a
<b>Scenario 8:</b> <i>Point Source Controls for Sewer Collections System and North Durham Water Reclamation Facility</i>	12.1 (4%)	1.3 (20%)	2,250 (0%)	6.4 (59%)	\$56-\$60
<b>Scenario 9:</b> <i>Combined Non-Point Source Controls</i>	11.0 (13%)	1.3 (16%)	1,700 (25%)	14.7 (6%)	\$320 - \$370
<b>Scenario 10:</b> <i>Combined Point and Non-Point Source Controls</i>	8.5 (33%)	1.0 (36%)	1,700 (25%)	5.5 (65%)	\$376 - \$430
<b>Water Quality Goals</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>5.1</b>	

# First Steps Selected by City of Durham

1. Coordinate with the City's Department of Water Management to implement \$60 million in point source controls
2. Consider \$48 million of high-priority water quality improvement projects
3. Implement the Riparian Area Management Plan
4. Acquire or preserve the high-priority riparian buffers and new BMP sites valued at \$60 million

