# **Appendix E**

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References

#### **REFERENCES**

- City of Dade City Master Plan Report for Storm Drainage Facilities (Michaels Engineering Co., September 1965)
- City of Dade City Agenda Memo, Re: 14741 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue Hazardous Mitigation Grant Program
- (January 19, 2006)
- City of Dade City Stormwater Drainage GIS Coverage (January 2011)
- City of Dade City National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System MS4 Permit (FDEP, December 1, 2011)
- City of Dade City Ordinance 2008-0989 Stormwater Design Criteria for Drainage Basins of Special Concern (October 2000)
- City of Dade City Land Development Code, Section 8.06 Stormwater Management (2011)
- City of Dade City Comprehensive Plan Infrastructure Element Stormwater Drainage Sub element (May 8, 2001)
- City of Dade City Rails to Trails Construction Drawings
- Duck Lake Stormwater Management Master Plan (Water and Air Research, Inc., December 1987)
- Environmental Resource Permit Stormwater Quality Applicant's Handbook (March 2010 Draft) (FDEP & Water Management Districts)
- Evaluation of Current Stormwater Design Criteria within the State of Florida (Environmental Research & Design, Inc., June 2007)
- FDOT Project 1413-101 Drainage Maps (1954)
- FDOT Project As-Builts, Project 403727 (2007)
- FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map, #120231 Panels 5, 10, 15 (August, 1981) and Panels 280, 285 for #120230 (March, 1984)
- Florida League of Cities, Inc., Public Risk Services, Re: Property Loss Notice, 37204 Oak Court (August 8, 2010)
- Specific Purpose Survey, Downtown Area, Simmons & Beall, Inc., (February-August, 2011)
- SWFWMD GIS Files (April 2007)
- Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Nutrients, Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Dissolved Oxygen in the Dade City Canal (WBID1399) (USEPA, March 2007)
- Water Segment Assessment Dade City Canal (WBID 1399), Withlacoochee River Basin (Group 4) Upper Withlacoochee Planning Unit, Pasco County, Florida (July 2011)
- Alternatives Analysis, City of Dade City, Tuskeegee/Ferguson Retention Pond, URS Corporation, Tampa, Florida (March 2011)

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Dade City 14<sup>th</sup> Street Wetland Evaluation



## Inter-Office Memorandum

To: Tim Kelly

From: Karen Warner

Date: October 10, 2011

Re: Dade City 14th Street Wetland Evaluation

A Site evaluation was recently performed on the Dade City property located east of 14<sup>th</sup> Street, and north of the public school property at Martin Luther King Blvd. The site evaluation was conducted on September 13, 2011, and was limited to the northern forested portion of the property separated from public school grounds by chain-link fence. The evaluation area consists of forested wetlands and upland communities, with two lateral east-west ditches influencing drainage. One of the ditches is situated at the far northern extent of the property and the other crosses at the southern third of the site mostly within an existing cleared and maintained utility easement (**Figure 1**).

#### Background

Review of historic aerials from the 1940s indicates a large deep marsh previously occupied a portion of the project site and beyond (**Figure 2**). The marsh appears to have possibly been historically isolated, though ditching observed in these early photographs renders this difficult to confirm with certainty. The historic marsh was fragmented by 14<sup>th</sup> Street, and later further drained by the construction of drainage conveyances (ditches) maintained over time as observed on-site. Though severely altered and drained, wetlands remain at the northwest portion of the site within the former extent of historic marsh and within the corresponding topographic contours of the historic wetland (**Figure 3**). Other jurisdictional wetland communities exist on-site extending outward from this area (toward the east and south), though the extent of these wetlands is likely reduced due to lack of sufficient hydrology.

The purpose of the site evaluation was to assess the potential for self-mitigating hydrologic enhancement of wetlands by increasing water stage and storage capacity on-site. An assessment of wetland functions was performed for wetland communities on-site in accordance with the Florida Uniform Mitigation Assessment Methodology (UMAM). Each of these wetland communities are described below:

#### Wetland Community W1

This wetland community is greatly dominated in the canopy by sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), a canopy species with a wetland indicator status of facultative wet. However, the subcanopy and shrub layers have begun to colonize with mesic and upland species. There are no hydrologic indicators above the ground surface in these wetland communities, though the dominating upper stratum combined with dark surface hydric soils define wetland jurisdiction for these areas.

#### Wetland Community W2

This wetland community comprises the lowest topographic elevations at the northwest portion of the site, coincident with the historic herbaceous marsh shown in historic aerials. The historic wetland was drained in this portion of the site and likely began to colonize with hydrophytic early successional shrub species such as Carolina willow (Salix caroliniana). Over time and with further prolonged drainage, mesic facultative-wet canopy species have colonized and matured in this area. These species have been successful in outcompeting hydrophytic species such as Carolina willow due to shading, severely reduced hydroperiod, and exposed roots resulting from soil oxidation.

#### Recommendations and Constraints

Existing conditions UMAM evaluation scoring sheets are attached to this memorandum for the wetland communities described above. Post-construction scenario comparisons can be performed once project design for wetland impacts and enhancement are known. Wetland community 2 likely has the greatest potential for hydrologic enhancement with increased stage and storage of surface waters. However, untreated urban runoff currently drains into this wetland system, and may require some pre-treatment to gain sufficient mitigation value to offset the partial canopy losses that would result from increased water levels. Though canopy habitat losses (impacts) would be expected, over time, this would still result in enhanced and partially restored wetland functions. Time lag necessary to realize these functional gains may sunstantially reduce the mitigation value realized though. A pre-application meeting with the regulatory agencies exercising jurisdiction over these issues to confirm efficacy for mitigation is recommended prior to commencing extensive design work.

Potential for stormwater retention areas also exist in other upland portions of the project, though at higher site elevations that would require substantial excavation and regrading. Stormwater retention combined with created wetlands aligned along existing stormwater conveyances would provide storage and mitigation potential as well as additional treatment opportunities of urban runoff. Though all these options would likely be considered by State regulatory authorities, the US Army Corps of Engineers has undergone a regulatory shift encouraging mitigation bank credit purchase over on-site mitigation to offset wetland impacts, which may pose difficulties for the project unless it can be agreed upon as restoration in lieu of stormwater retrofit. It is also recommended that local tree ordinances be consulted (if they exist) in consideration of any plans to clear or regrade the property to understand associated limitations and potential project costs.

#### Survey Request for Hydrologic Indicators

Wetland indicators above the ground surface were geographically limited to wetland community 2 described above. Hydrologic indicators were not obvious in this wetland due to lack of regular and seasonally prolonged inundation. Regular stain lines were discernably absent, as were other repeatably observed indicators such as clear breaks in lichen lines or adventitious roots. Two (2) nails were set indicating the height of the lowest lichen observed on two trees near the northern edge of wetland community 2. Survey of nail elevations is requested for flagged field locations at each of these two nails. Both locations are on flagged trees just inside the northern wetland

tree line south of and between the first two power poles closet to 14<sup>th</sup> Street (approximated on **Figure 1**). The first of these poles is concrete and the second is wooden. Care should be taken in use of these elevations as the design wetland seasonal high elevation, particularly due to the lack of trend observation and reliability with the indicators. At this early conceptual stage, it may be advantageous to install a water level recorder for a more accurate understanding of the wetland hydroperiod. Such a well can be installed by in-house staff, with automatic datalogger and baralogger deployed to record water levels.

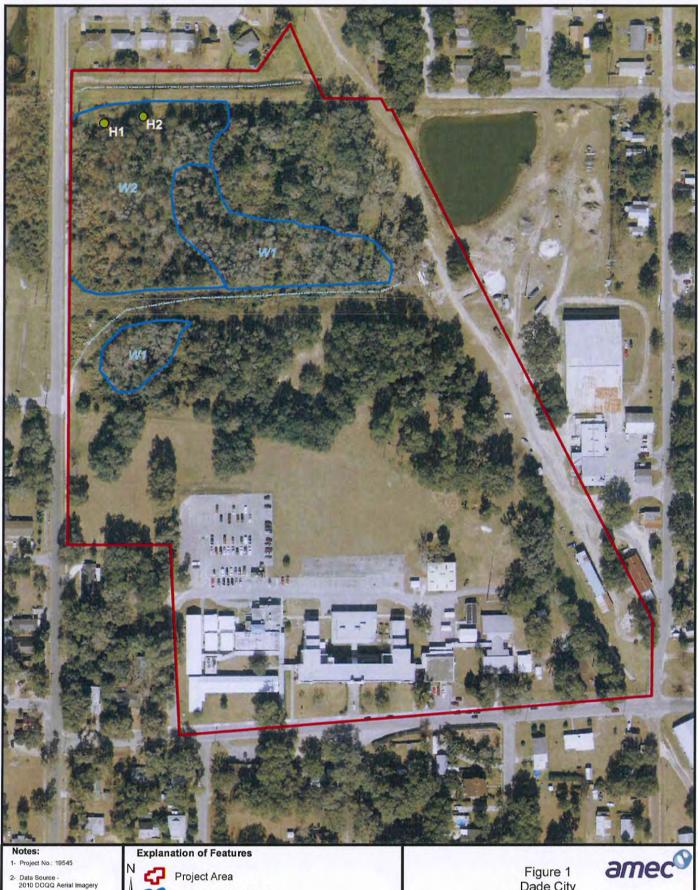
### Hydro-nail Descriptions

H1 - lowest lichen on laurel oak (Quercus laurifolia);

H2 - lowest lichen on red maple (Acer rubrum).

#### enclosure

CH19545 Dade City Stormwater Engineering Consulting Services/19345 Dade City Stormwater Engineering Consulting Services/mm\_dade14th\_UMAMprelim.doc



This map is intended to be used for planning purposes only. It is not a survey.



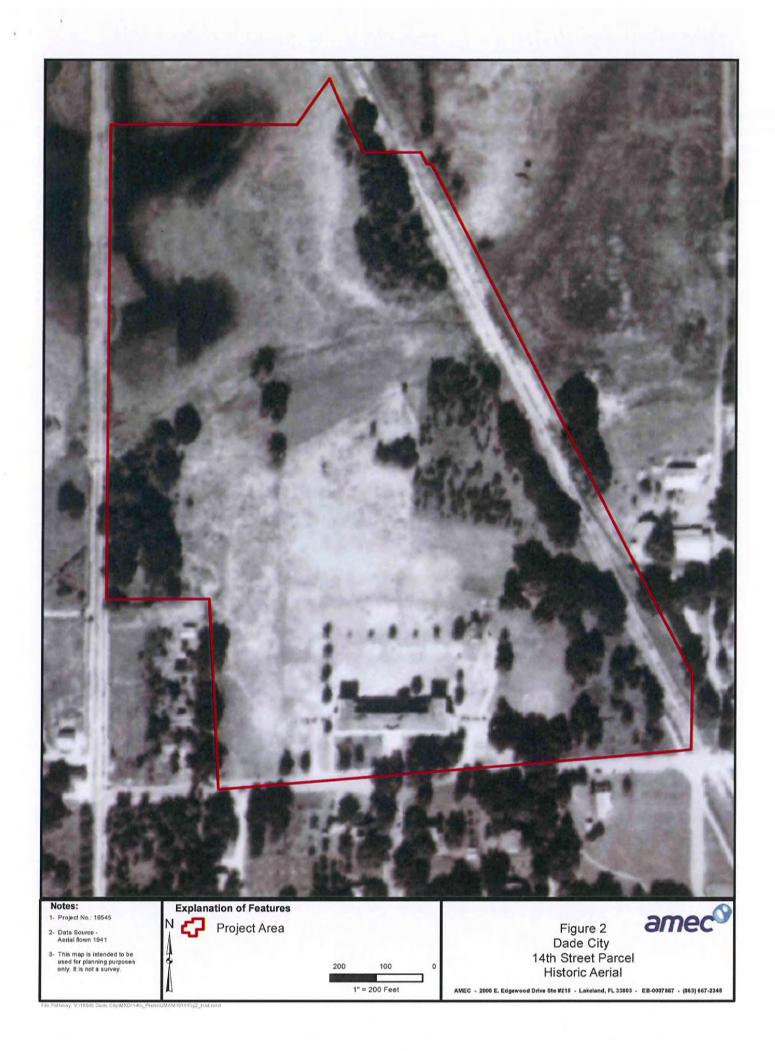
Project Area

Preliminary Wetland

100 1" = 200 Feet

Figure 1 Dade City 14th Street Parcel Preliminary Wetlands Evaluation

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# PART II — Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation) (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name		Application Number	Assessment Are	Assessment Area Name or Number	
Dade City 14th St.			N	W-1 (Svectsun)	
Impact or Mitigation		Assessment conducted by:	Assessment date	Assessment date:	
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6					
Scoring Guidance The scoring of each	Optimal (10)	Moderate(7) Condition is less than	Minimal (4)	Not Present (0)	
indicator is based on what	Condition is optimal and fully		Minimal level of support of	Condition is insufficient to	
would be suitable for the	supports wetland/surface	maintain most	wetland/surface water	provide wetland/surface	
type of wetland or surface	water functions	wetland/surface	functions	water functions	
water assessed		waterfunctions			
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current with					
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	7				
Score = sum of above scores/30 ( uplands, divide by 20)	If preservation as mitiga	ition,	For impact assess	sment areas	
current	Preservation adjustmen	t factor =			
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IMI	_				
	If mitigation		For mitigation asse	ssment areas	
Delta = [with-current]	Time lag (t-factor) =				
	Risk factor =		RFG = delta/(t-factor x r	isk) =	

# PART II - Quantification of Assessment Area (impact or mitigation) (See Sections 62-345.500 and .600, F.A.C.)

Site/Project Name  Dade Cally 144h St  Impact or Mitigation		Assessment conducted by:	Assessment dat	Assessment Area Name or Number  WZ- Mild haldwal will  Assessment date:	
Scoring Guidance The scoring of each indicator is based on what would be suitable for the type of wetland or surface water assessed	Optimal (10)  Condition is optimal and fully supports wetland/surface water functions	Moderate(7) Condition is less than optimal, but sufficient to maintain most wetland/surface waterfunctions	Minimal (4)  Minimal level of support of wetland/surface water functions	Not Present (0)  Condition is insufficient to provide wetland/surface water functions	
.500(6)(a) Location and Landscape Support  w/o pres or current with	trash, Controlled Sw	to drawing place	nu Chinbing Firm on a Stream movement proc of retention that, Out moothing altered due andependency,	State Country Comming	
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Delta = [with-current]	If mitigation Time lag (t-factor) = Risk factor =		For mitigation asse		

# **Corporate Office**

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