



FDOT Implementation Plan to Meet the New Stormwater Rule

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2024 Changes to the ERP Program

- AH Volume 1, Part I Procedures
 - Section 3.1.2 Grandfathering Provisions
- AH Volume 1, Part II Criteria for Evaluation
 - Sections 8 and 9 Water Quality Standards
- AH Volume 1, Part IV Erosion & Sediment Control
 - Section 11 Temporary E&SC
- AH Volume 1, Part V Operations & Maintenance Requirements
 - Section 12 O&M Plan, Cost Estimate, Inspections & Reporting

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Outline - Path to Implementation

• Complete & Available Now

- Temporary E&SC Plan Narrative
- Comprehensive O&M Plan and Cost Estimate Forms
- 2025 DM Chapter 5
- Drainage Website

In Development

- DDG Chapter 9 updates
- WATERSS Success Stories
- Developmental Standard Plans
- Standard RAI Responses



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Regulatory Awareness

ERP Program

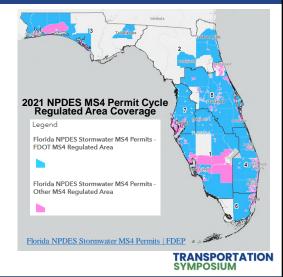
- · Covers the entire State of Florida
- Federal 401 Certification (CWA)

NPDES Program

- Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit (MS4)
- Construction Generic Permit (CGP)

• FDOT Statewide Consistency

FDOT Specifications and O&M Program centered around NPDES Program



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Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control

• ERP applications

- Temporary E&SC Plan Narrative (Form 251-A)
- Plan Review Submittals (Ph. III & IV)
 - SWPPP Template (Form 251-B)
 - Stormwater Runoff Control Concept (SRCC)

Applicant Handbook Vol. I (effective 6/28/2024) Description/Requirement	FDOT Standard Specification	NPDES CGP 62-621 300(4)(a) F.A.C (effective 02/2015)		
Section 11.2 Development of an Erosion and Sedim	ent Control Plan			
Identify location, relative timing, and specifications for E&SC and stabilization measures that will be implemented as part of the project's construction.	104-3 through 104-7	4.7 Part 5		
Compliance with terms and schedule of implementing the proposed project, beginning with initiation of construction activities.	8-3, 104-5 through 104-7	4.7		
Section 11.2.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Princ	iples that Must be Cor	sidered		
Plan the development to fit topography, soils, drainage patterns, and natural vegetation of the site	104-5 104-6	4.7 5.3, 5.4, 5.5		
Minimize both the extent of area exposed at one time and the duration of exposure	104-6	4.7 5.2, 5.3 6.2		
Apply erosion control practices to minimize erosion from disturbed areas	104-6	43,47 5.1,53 62		
Apply perimeter controls to protect disturbed areas from off-site runoff and to trap eroded material on-site to prevent sedimentation in downstream areas	104-5 104-6	4.3, 4.7 5.3, 5.5 6.2		
Reduce runoff velocities and retain runoff on-site	104-6	1.2, Part 3 5.2, 5.3, 5.5, 5.7		

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Operation and Maintenance Plan

- Comprehensive approach via standard form
- Applicable Statewide for FDOT ponds
- Individual pond/project O&M plans are not required for FDOT ponds
- Ponds to be maintained by others will require additional coordination with maintaining entity



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New FDEP Form 62-330.301(26) Certification Of Financial Capability SAMPLE FOR FDOT PROJECTS For Perpetual Operations And Maintenance Entities Certification Of Financial Capability For Perpetual Operations And Maintenance Entities Certification by Operation and Maintenance Entity: Certification Provisions for the Operation and Maintenance Entity (Select All That Apply): Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permittee subject to Chapter 62-624, F.A.C. (Identify the applicable Planfab Department of Environmental MS4 permit below) If within an MS4 regulated area — check box and add permit number(s) in this field Identification or Name of Stormwater Management System. SR # from Here to There Phase of Stormwater Management System (if applicable) Non-profit corporation subject to the Homeowners' Association Act under Chapter 720, Florida Name of Operation and Maintenance Entity: Florida Department of Transportation Construction permittee that will not be the Operation and Maintenance Entity. (Identify the intended Operation and Maintenance Entity below.) Address of Operation and Maintenance Entity_Address City, State, Zip ☐ Cost estimate attached Check box and fill out FDOT Cost Estimate Document ☐ Other: Operation and Maintenance Entity not otherwise selected for this section. Describe the Other Operation and Maintenance Entity below, such as State or federal agency, Property Owners' Association. Communication of the Communicati Total annual operating expenses, including maintenance costs, for the estimated remaining useful the system accounting bit annualized capital or explicament costs to of their disministrations request the cost of the system of the costs of their disministration are requested that one years, for each Bittle in the stormant emanagement system and any associal inflastructure, in current year delars. Enter of the cost Estimate Document in this field. The below Pernitise or Operation and Maintenance Entity certifies that this form is true, accurate, and complete, and that it has the financial capability to operate and maintain the system in preparability in the second of the properties of the properties of the separability. The signes below will be responsible for all maintenance, operation, and regard coeffs the stormwater system of the above permit in perpetuity, until such time the system is property shandoned, or the permit is transferred to a new operation and maintenance of the stormwater system of the above permit in perpetuity. Date Other (Describe the Other Operation and Maintenance Entity below) TRANSPORTATION SYMPOSIUM

FDOT Cost Estimate Form

- Approved cost estimate approach for the new FDEP form
- Creates Cost Estimate Tool for statewide consistency
- Only applicable when FDOT is the maintaining entity

Florida Department of Transportation Cost Estimate for FDEP Form 62-330.301(26) Project Name: FPID Project Number: FDEP/WMD Permit/Application Number: As directed by the Florida Legislature, the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) prevailing principles include the preservation of its infrastructure investment and Florida's natural resources [Section 334 046(4), Florida Statuse; (F.S.)]. As a state agency, FDOT is funded annually by the Florida Legislature and receives a multi-billion-doller budget. Consistent with its charge to ensure that 100 percent of the acceptable maintenance standards are met on the state highway system, FDOT first budgets for operation and maintenance (O&M) costs of approximately one billion dollars per year, which includes stormwater infrastructure O&M. Stortinwater immediated versions and adopted rules for competitive solicitation to obtain commodities and contractual services, which includes the maintenance of the State Highway System. Pursuant to Section 337, 168, F.S., F.DOT project specific cost estimates in development are exempt from Public Records Requests under Section 1907, F.S., which includes contracting for stormwater management systems along the State Highway System. Development of the official confidential cost estimate must follow defined procedures and associated scope of work for the forecasted tentative work program. The FDOT Office of Maintenance compiles these estimates to determine the Maintenance Program's total budget for the State Transportation Trust Fund (STTF) Work Program and Legislative Budget Request [Section 339.135, F.S.]. The budgeted stormwater O&M activities account for annual operating expenses, including inspection costs, and maintenance costs for the estimated remaining useful life of the system, accounting for replacement costs or deferred maintenance expenses for non-annual expenditures, for all components of the stormwater management system, including for each BMP in the stormwater management system. **TRANSPORTATION**

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FDOT O&M Cost Estimator Tool

FDOT O&M Cost Estimator Tools

STTF Ter	ntative Work Prog	Above	Referenced Project		
6-year Total Maintenance Expenditures¹	Average Annual Maintenance Expenditures	Annual Centerline Annual O&M Maintenance (CL) Budget per		Project Length (miles)	Estimated Average Annual O&M Budget for the Project
\$ 5,645,100,000	\$ 940,850,000	12,157	\$ 77,391.63		

- Source: FDOT State Transportation Trust Fund (STTF) Tentative Work Program Financial Plan (FY 2024/25 through FY 2028/29)

 Source: Florida Transportation Fast Facts by FDOT's Systems Forecasting and Trends Office
- Source: Florida Transportation Fast Facts by FDOT's Systems Forecasting and Trends Office (May 2024). Centerline Miles account for all roads that are maintained by FDOT.
- Assumes a uniform distribution of the budget. Includes all aspects of maintaining the State Highway System –
 e.g. pavement, signage, lighting, roadside safety, and associated stormwater management features. O&M
 activities include routine and periodic maintenance during the useful life of the system.

^a Note: This tool and its estimated results are not to be used to make FDOT financial or contractual decisions. This cost estimate is provided solely to comply with Chapter 62-330, F.A.C., and Section 12.3.5, AH Vol. 1, subject to the limitations of Chapter 337, F.S., and the prevailing principles specified under Section 334.046, F.S. Actual maintenance needs and expenditures are based on factors such as, but not limited to, site-specific conditions and unexpected non-annual expenses, contract negotiations, location, year, scoping, complexity, staffing, and selected means and methods.

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FDOT Drainage Manual – Chapter 5

- Drainage Manual Forms
- WNAS impairment categories
- List of Transportation Stormwater BMPs

	Drainage Manual Forms
Form	Description
FDM Form 251-A	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Narrative for FDOT Project ERP application
FDM Form 251-B	NPDES CGP SWPPP Template for FDOT Projects
O&M Plan	ERP Operations and Maintenance Plan Form
O&M Cost Estimate	ERP Operations and Maintenance Cost Estimate Form - FY 2024/25 - 2028/29
Intake Form - Internal	Drainage Manual Revision Request Intake Form - FDOT Users
intake Form - External	Drainage Manual Revision Request Intake Form - External Users

Table	5-1: Structural Stormwater Treatment BMP Option	ns	
Location	BMP ⁽¹⁾	Maintenance ⁽²⁾	
	Vegetated Filter Strips	Low	
Roadside Collection and Conveyance (amal or linear drainage areas, inhal treatments)	Bioswales (ditches, swales with without blocks/control structures, linear ponds) Retention Detention with filtration	Low Medium	
	Bioretention Systems (landscaped areas or planters, rain gardens, stormwater trees) Retention Detention with filtration	Low Medium	
	Exfiltration Trench/Erench Drain Systems	Medium	
	Pollution Control Boxes (Baffle boxes, hydrodynamic separators, catch basin inserts/ inlet filter cleanouts, up-flow filters)	High	
Attenuation Storage	Retention Pond	Low	
(larger drainage areas, secondary treatments)	Detention Pond	Low	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Littoral Zone (Wet detention ponds)	Medium	
Pond Add-Ons	Floating Managed Aquatic Plant Systems (MAPS)	High	
	Underdrains or Side Bank Filters	Medium	
Outfalls	Vegetated Natural Buffers (sheet flow within riparian/forested buffers)	Low	

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Water Quality Criteria

<u>Transition of the Presumptive Criteria</u>

- First Flush Design and Performance Standards (old criteria)
 - Volumetric calculation with percent reductions or increases for retention vs. detention, on-line vs. off-line, OFWs, or impaired waters (varied by WMD)
 - Upfront treatment volume
- Nutrient Reduction Design and Performance Standards (new criteria)
 - Statewide consistency to connect project to downstream impaired waterbodies & OFWs within USGS HUC12 sub-watersheds
 - Variable treatment volume

Both performance standards provide the presumption that discharge from the development will not cause or contribute to violations of applicable state water quality standards as stated in Section 373.4131(3)(b), F.S.

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Water Quality Criteria

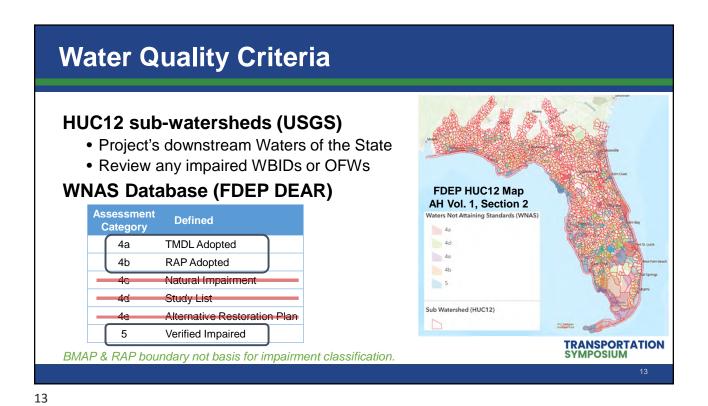
Greater Nutrient Reduction Rate:

- Post TN/TP Loading ≤ Pre TN/TP Loading (Section 9.3, AH Vol. 1)
- Minimum TN/TP Reduction Rate Standards (Sect. 8.3, AH Vol. 1)

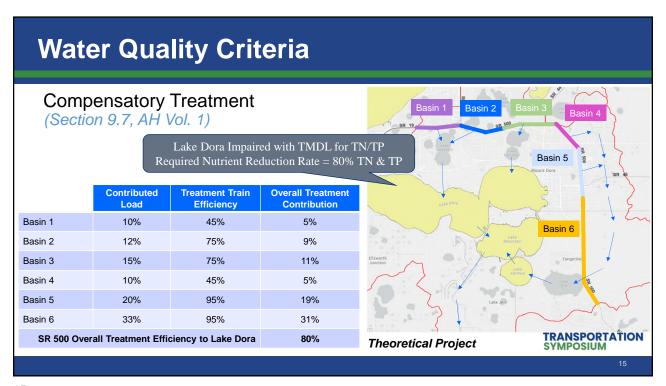
Typical Projects

<u> 71</u>						
Site Location's Downstream Ambient Waters in HUC12 Development Sites OFW Impaired Impaired + OFW	Minimum Nutrie Reduction Rate Standards					
waters in HOC12	TN	TP				
Development Sites	55%	80%				
OFW	80%	90%				
Impaired	80%	80%				
Impaired + OFW	95%	95%				

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Stormwater BMPs

- AH Volume 1, Appendix O
 - Nutrient Reduction Efficiencies
- FDOT Drainage Manual
 - Transportation BMPs
- FDOT Statewide Stormwater Management Plan (SWWMP)
 - Understand design's impact on FDOT O&M program

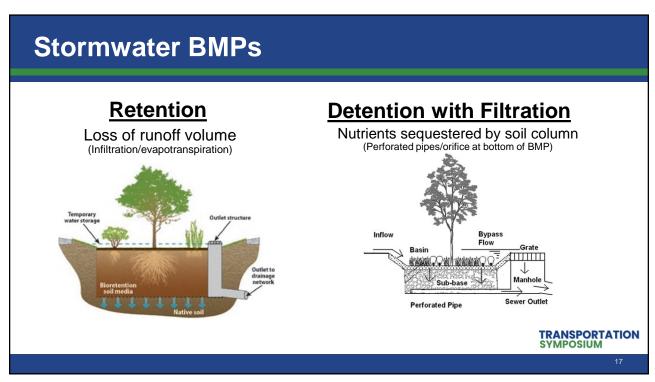
2024 AH Volume 1	I, Appendix C	D: Traditional	BMP Trea	atment Efficie	ncies

Table 1: of BMP Efficiencies

BMP	TP Reduction	TN Reduction	Data Source				
Retention Pond and Retention Systems	Based on percent reduction using project's percent directly connected impervious area (DCIA), non-DCIA curve number (CN), and rainfall zone	Based on percent reduction using project's percent directly connected impervious area (DCIA), non-DCIA curve number (CN), and rainfall zone	Evaluation of current stormwater design criteria within the state of Florida, Harper and Baker 2007				
Wet detention ponds	Formula based on Average Annual Residence Time for Removal Efficiency of Total Phosphorus	Formula based on Average Annual Residence Time Removal Efficiency of Total Nitrogen	Evaluation of current stormwater design criteria within the state of Florida, Harper and Baker 2007				
Baffle boxes (gravity-based separators)—First generation		0.50%	Final report, Contract S0236, Effectiveness of baffle boxes plus media filter, by GPI Southeast 2010; Demonstration				
Baffle boxes (gravity-based separators)— Second generation	15,50%	19.05%	bio media for ultra-urban stormwater treatment, by University of Central Florida (UCF) for Florida Department				
Baffle boxes (gravity-based separators)— Second generation plus media filter	Media Mix Efficiency	Media Mix Efficiency	of Transportation (FDOT); and Final report, Contract S0497, Baffle box with media filtration installation and effectiveness evaluation by City of Casselberry.				

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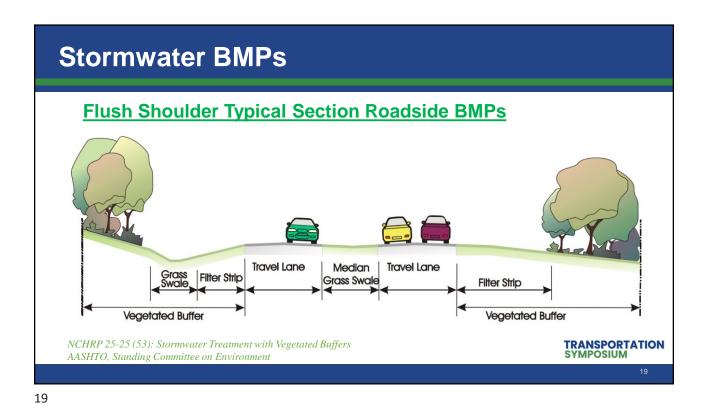
Stormwater BMPs

- Retention Treatment Efficiency
 - Directly from AH Volume 1 Appendix O tables
- Detention with Filtration Treatment Efficiency
 - Retention Efficiency x Soil Media's Nutrient Sequestration
 - Standard Plans 440-001 Underdrain Media = 34% TN & 81% TP Sequestration

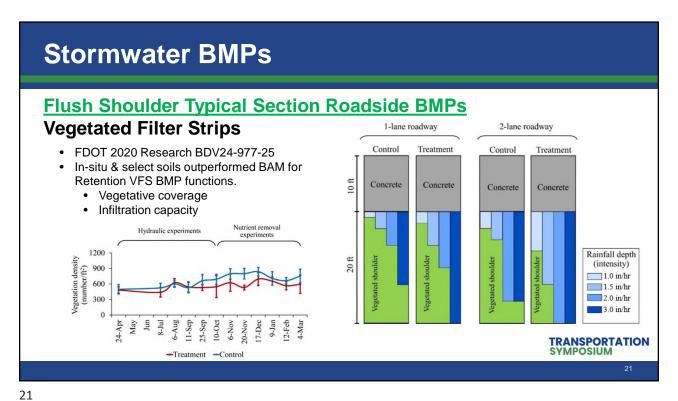
Non-DCIA	DCIA Percentage																			
CN	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
30	98.5	98.8	98.5	97.9	96,9	95.6	94.1	92.3	90.4	88.4	86.3	84.2	821	80	77.9	75.9	74	722	70.3	68.6
35	97.5	98.2	98	97.4	96.5	95.3	93.7	92	90.2	88.2	86.2	84.1	82	79.9	77.9	75.9	74	72.1	70.3	68.6
40	96.4	97.3	97.2	968	95.9	94.8	93.3	91.7	89.9	87.9	85.9	83.9	81.8	79.8	77.8	75.8	73.9	72.1	70.3	68.6
45	948	96.1	95.3	96	95.2	94.1	927	91.2	89.4	87.6	85.6	83.6	81.6	79.6	77.7	75.8	73.9	72.1	70.3	68.6
50	93	94.8	95.2	94.9	94.3	93.3	92	90.5	88.9	87.1	85.3	83.3	81.4	79.5	77.5	75.6	73.8	72	70.3	68.6
55	91	93.2	93.7	93.6	93.1	92.3	91.1	89.8	88.2	86.6	84.8	82.9	81.1	79.2	77.3	75.5	73.7	72	70.2	68.6
60	88.8	91.2	92	92	91.7	91	90	88.8	87.4	85.9	84.2	82.4	80.7	78.9	77.1	75.3	73.6	71.9	70.2	68.6
65	86.2	88.9	89.9	902	90	89.5	88.7	87.6	86.4	85	83.4	81.8	80.2	78.5	76.8	75.1	73.4	71.8	70.2	68.6
70	83.6	86.4	87.5	88	88	87.6	86.9	86.1	85.1	83.8	82.5	81	79.5	77.9	76.4	748	73.2	71.6	70.1	68.6
75	81	83.6	84.9	85.5	85.6	85.3	84.9	84.2	83.4	82.4	81.2	80	78.6	77.2	75.8	743	72.9	71.5	70	68.6
80	78.6	80.8	82	825	82.8	82.7	824	81.9	81.3	80.5	79.6	78.5	77.4	76.3	75	73.8	72.5	71.2	69.9	68.6
85	76.1	77.7	78.7	793	79.6	79.7	79.5	79.2	78.8	78.2	77.5	76.7	759	74.9	74	729	71.9	70.8	69.7	68.6
90	739	74.8	75.5	75.9	76.1	76.2	76.2	76	75.7	753	74.9	74.4	738	73.2	72.5	718	71	70.3	69.4	68.6
95	715	71.8	72	721	72.2	722	722	721	72	719	71.7	71.4	712	70.9	70.6	70.2	69.9	69.5	69	68.6
00	70.0	70.0	75.2	70.0	70.4	70.4	70.4	55	20.0	66.8	60.7	66.7	000	200.4	46.5	40.2	000	40.0	60.0	66.6

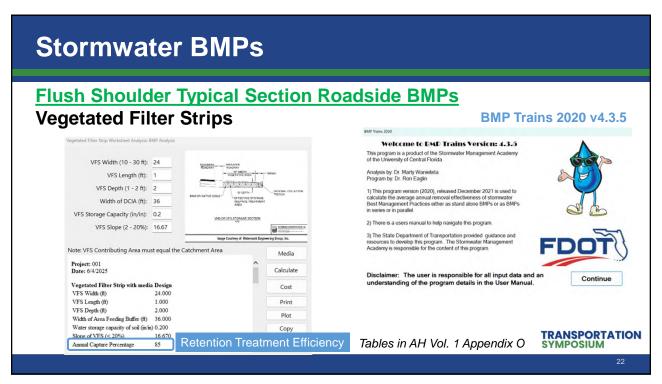
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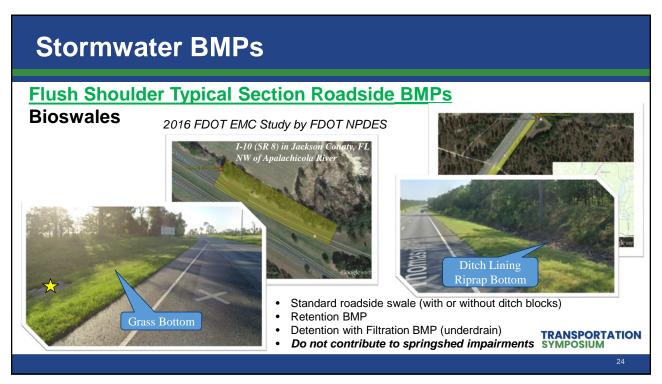


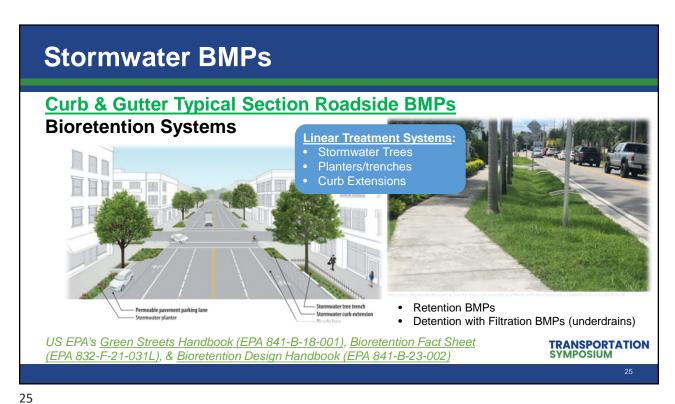
Stormwater BMPs Flush Shoulder Typical Section Roadside BMPs **Vegetated Filter Strips** Standard roadway front slope Retention BMP Contributing Area Detention with Filtration BMP (underdrain) Shldr. Lanes Varies (0.02-0.03) -**VFS Retention BMP Efficiencies:** C1/C2 2-3 Lanes 80% - 95% C2T/C3/C4 68% - 88% 2-3 Lanes LA R/W 2-3 Lanes 75% - 91% Water Level at Time Fill is Placed LA R/W 4-5 Lanes 64% - 81% Meteorological Zone 1 VFS Treatment Volume Annual Capture Storage Minimum 10-ft wide or end of Clear Zone TRANSPORTATION SYMPOSIUM











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Stormwater BMPs Curb & Gutter Typical Section Roadside BMPs Exfiltration Trench Systems **Over Lap Pure Prof (Min.)** Control Elevation **Over Lap Pure Prof (Min.)** Varies, As Shown in the Plans Indices 443-001 & 443-002 **Retention BMP* **TRANSPORTATION SYMPOSIUM** TRANSPORTATION SYMPOSIUM**

Stormwater BMPs Stormwater Management Facilities BMPs Dry Retention Ponds Dry Retention Ponds Treatment Volume (PAV) above Ground DRY RETENTION (N.1.5.) DRY RETENTION (N.1.5.) Treatment Volume (PAV) within Soil Storage Capacity DRY RETENTION (N.1.5.) Treatment Volume (PAV) within Soil Storage Capacity DRY Retention System Treatment Volume (PAV) within Soil Storage Capacity DRY Retention System Treatment Volume (PAV) within Soil Storage Capacity DRY Retention System Treatment Volume (PAV) within Soil Storage Capacity DRY Retention System Treatment Volume (PAV) within Soil Storage Capacity DRY Retention System Treatment Volume (PAV) within Soil Storage Capacity DRY Retention System Treatment Volume (PAV) within Soil Storage Capacity DRY Retention System Treatment Volume (PAV) within Soil Storage Capacity DRY Retention System Treatment Volume (PAV) within Soil Storage Capacity DRY Retention System Treatment Volume (PAV) within Soil Storage Capacity DRY Retention System Treatment Volume (PAV) within Soil Storage Capacity Treatment Volume (PAV) within

Stormwater BMPs Stormwater Management Facilities BMPs Wet Detention Ponds Treatment Train of PPV & SBF BMPs Overall Treatment Efficiency can meet the 55% TN & 80% TP Berm 1-ft freeboard → Design High Water Elevation Peak Attenuation Volume ▼Weir Elevation Treatment Volume **▽** NWL Side Bank Filter Underdrain (FDOT Standard Plans 440-001) Permanent Pool Volume Detention with Filtration Side Bank Filter BMP Standard Side Bank Filter Soil Media TRANSPORTATION SYMPOSIUM Nutrient Attenuation = 34% TN & 81% TP

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Stormwater BMPs

DDG Chapter 9 Sneak Peak

Section 9.3 Water Quality Updates

- Determination of applicable Minimum Nutrient Reduction Rate in Section 8.3
- Compensatory Treatment Example
- Overall Treatment Efficiency for:
 - · Parallel Systems
 - Systems in Series (Treatment Train)
- Step-by-Step calculations for Transportation Stormwater BMPs

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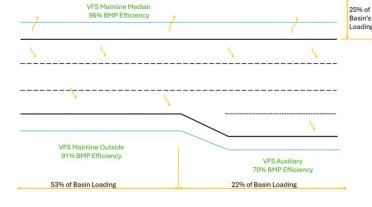
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Stormwater BMPs

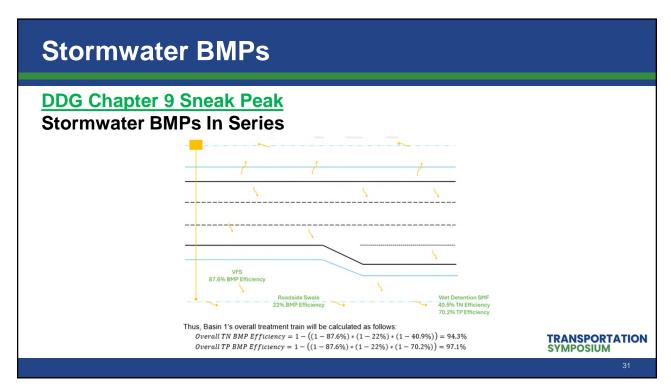
DDG Chapter 9 Sneak Peak

Stormwater BMPs in Parallel



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Stormwater BMPs

Summary

- Retention BMPs
 - Treatment efficiency from tables in AH Volume 1, Appendix O
 - · Highest BMP treatment efficiencies
 - New BMPs opportunities: VFS, conveyance swales, bioretention areas
- Detention with Filtration BMPs (BMP with underdrains)
 - Retention Treatment Efficiency x Soil Media's Nutrient Sequestration
 - Standard Underdrains (440-001) Media = 34% TN & 81% TP sequestration
 - · Additional soils research ongoing
- Wet Detention SMF
 - PPV treatment equations (max residence time = 200 days)
 - No littoral zones or floating wetlands

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Stormwater BMPs

Summary

- Innovative Stormwater BMPs
 - FCA to function as Vegetated Buffer BMP (requires sheetflow)
 - Split BMPs one pond site divided into wet and dry areas
- Proprietary Products
 - High O&M inspection frequencies and replacement/repair costs
 - · Unique pay items, sole source product approvals, technical specs, BABA

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Special Considerations

- BMAP with FDOT as listed Stakeholder
 - Coordinate with NPDES Coordinator for documentation for STAR Database
- WATERSS regional or watershed level water quality credits
- Flexibility for linear transportation projects
 - Section 373.413(6), F.S.
 - Coordinate with FDOT District Drainage Engineer

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FDOT Drainage Website

• Frequently Asked Questions

- Grandfathering
- Permit modifications
- Conceptual permits

Design Aids

- EPA Fact sheets
- FDOT EMC data
- Research
- **Coming Soon**
 - Standard RAI Responses



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Key Points to Remember

- Float
- Understand the new rule
 - Applicants Handbook Vol. 1 Sections 8, 9, and Appendices N, M, and O
 - Drainage Design Guide Updates
- Requests for Additional Information (RAI) and Permit Conditions
 - · Review for applicability
 - Coordinate with District Environmental Permits Coordinator & District Drainage Engineer
 - · Reach out to Central Office, if needed
- Projects to be maintained by others will require additional coordination and documentation from the maintaining agency

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Contact Us

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