Pawcatuck River Watershed Flood Resiliency Management Plan

Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns Annual Convention

January 29, 2015







What is Flood Resilience or Resiliency?

A community's ability to plan for, respond to, and recover from floods.





Flooding Along Pawcatuck & Wood Rivers



Pawcatuck River, Westerly, April 2010



Pawcatuck River, Ashaway, April 2010



Pawcatuck River, Westerly, April 2010



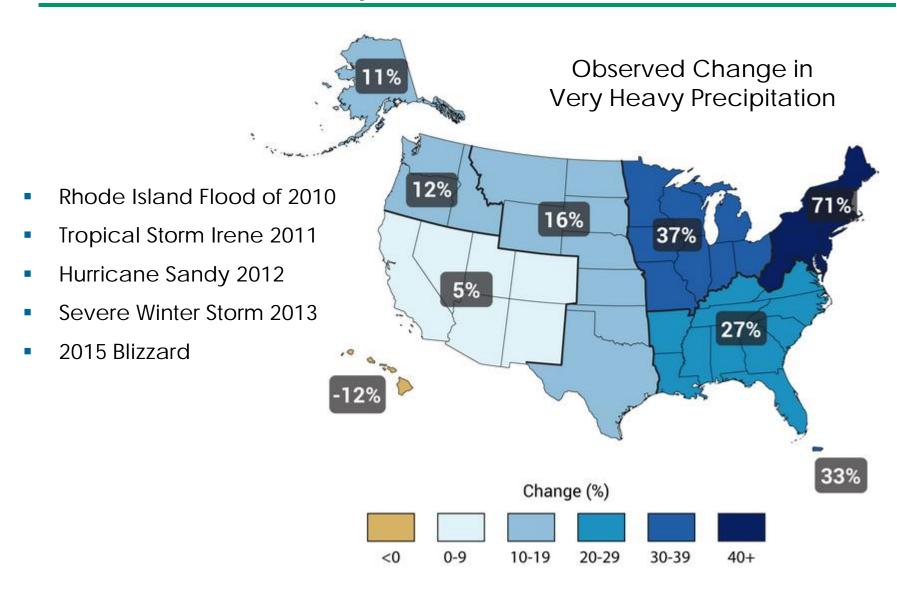
Wood River, Hopkinton, April 2010







More Frequent Extreme Storms

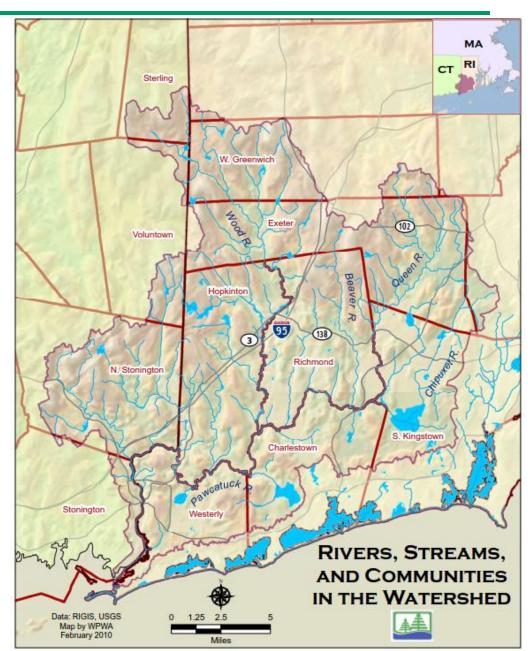






Pawcatuck River Watershed

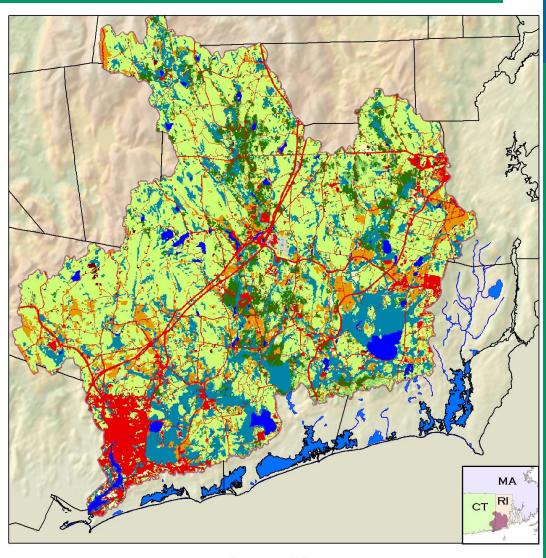
- 300 square miles in RI and CT
- Portions of 15 municipalities and Narragansett Tribe
- 380 stream miles
 - Pawcatuck R.
 - Wood R.
 - Beaver R.
 - Queen R.
 - Chipuxet R.





Pawcatuck River Watershed

- Factors Related to Increased Flooding
 - Floodplain development
 - Channel encroachment (dams, bridges, culverts)
 - Watershed impervious cover
 - Climate change: more frequent and intense storms





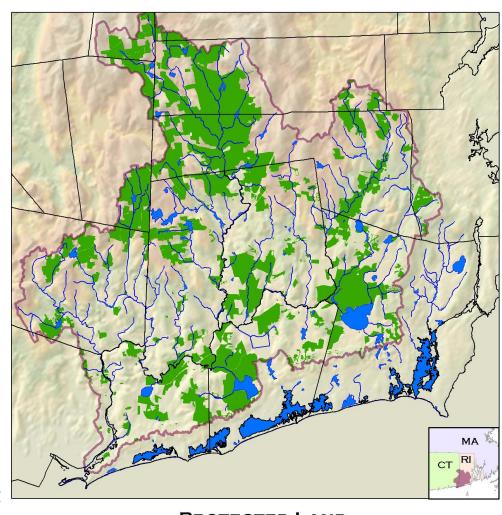






Pawcatuck River Watershed

- High Quality Natural Resources
 - Habitat and species diversity
 - Intact forest "Borderlands"
 - Large wetlands ("Great Swamp")
 - High quality surface water except in urbanized lower watershed
 - Sole Source Aquifer
 - Under Study for Wild & Scenic Designation











Hurricane Sandy Coastal Resiliency Grant

- U.S. DOI & National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) competitive grant program
 - Help communities affected by Hurricane
 Sandy become more resilient to the impacts of coastal and inland flooding
 - Focus on strengthening natural ecosystems that also benefit fish and wildlife
- NFWF Grant awarded to Wood-Pawcatuck Watershed Association in June 2014
 - \$720K grant award and \$200K matching funds
 - Develop a "Flood and Storm Damage Resiliency Management Plan" for the Pawcatuck River watershed

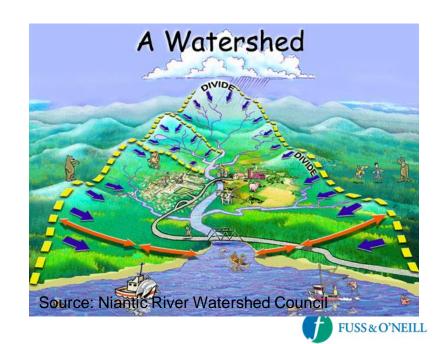




Project Goals

 Assess the vulnerability of the Pawcatuck River watershed to floods and storm-related damage

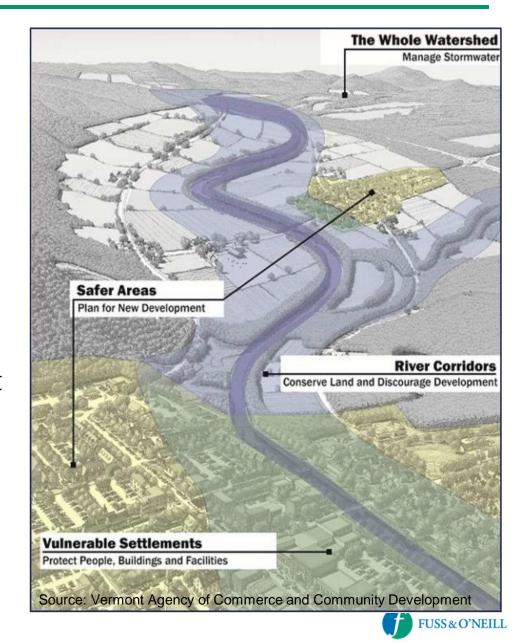
 Develop a watershed-based management plan to enhance flood resilience and strengthen natural ecosystems (water quality, species, habitat)





Watershed Approach to Flood Resilience

- River Corridors: Conserve land and discourage development along river corridors (floodplains and wetlands)
- Vulnerable Settlements:
 Protect people, buildings, and facilities to reduce future flooding risk
- Safer Areas: Plan for and encourage new development in areas that are less vulnerable to floods
- The Whole Watershed: Implement stormwater management to slow, spread, and infiltrate
 runoff





Project Elements

- 1. Baseline Assessment
- 2. Watershed Technical Evaluations
- 3. Management Plan Development
- 4. Stakeholder and Community Involvement





Baseline Watershed Assessment

- Document existing watershed conditions
- Don't reinvent the wheel integrate and build upon extensive previous and ongoing work in the Pawcatuck River watershed
 - RiskMAP Project (USGS and FEMA)
 - Pawcatuck River Flood Risk Feasibility Study (USACE)
 - RI River & Stream Continuity Project (RI RC&D)
 - Pawcatuck Dam Removals (NOAA, NRCS, TNC, USFWS)
 - Wild & Scenic Reconnaissance Survey (NPS)
 - Water Quality Basin Planning (RIDEM)





Watershed Technical Evaluations







Stream Geomorphic Assessment

- Assessment of 38 miles of rivers and streams
- Protocols adapted from Vermont
- Fluvial Erosion Hazard Mapping
- River corridor planning recommendations and design concepts

Geomorphic Assessments

- What are the physical processes and features that characterize a stream and its watershed?
- How do human activities influence these processes?
- Which of these processes and features present high erosion and flood hazard risks to human investments?





Bridge, Culvert & Dam Assessment

- Assessment of hydraulic structures in the watershed
- Bridges and Culverts
 - Conveyance capacity and flooding/erosion potential
 - Aquatic connectivity
 - Build on work by USGS, FEMA, USACE, and RI RC&D
- Dams (over 100 in watershed)
 - Flood/erosion damage potential due to breach or failure
 - Dam removal and fish passage feasibility



Arcadia Road Bridge, Wood River, March 2010



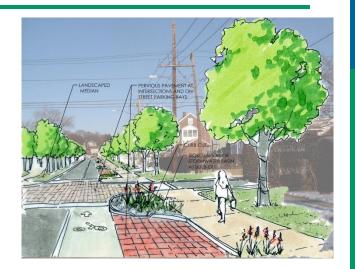
Blue Pond Dam Breach, Rockville, RI, March 2010





Green Infrastructure Assessment

- Identify Opportunities for Green Infrastructure
 - Enhance resiliency
 - Provide water quality and ecosystem benefits
- Types of Green Infrastructure
 - Stormwater management/LID
 - Wetland and floodplain restoration
- Retrofit Inventory and Concept Designs









Watershed Plan Development

- Collaborative Process Led by WPWA and Project Steering Committee
- Identify and Evaluate
 Alternative Management
 Strategies
- Workshop Meetings
- Project Website
- Municipal Training and Outreach

Potential Management Alternatives

- Land use regulatory controls
- Active restoration
 - Elevating and flood proofing structures
 - Dam removal
 - Aquatic connectivity obstruction removal
 - Bridge and culvert retrofits and replacements
- Passive restoration
 - Riparian buffer restoration and protection
 - Stream bank stabilization
 - Corridor easements
- Reach-scale river restoration
- Green infrastructure stormwater management
- Repurposing dams for flood storage and other objectives
- Wetland and habitat restoration
- Related water quality mitigation





Project Schedule

Project Kickoff February 2015

Steering Committee Formation February 2015

Steering Committee Meetings Spring & Fall 2015

Baseline and Technical Assessments March – December 2015

Plan Development January – October 2016

Community Meetings Winter 2015/2016

Municipal Training Fall 2016





Questions?

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