Vision of Design and Construction

NAD-83



Civil Engineers' Workshop

Vision of Design and Construction

NAD-83



Civil Engineers' Workshop

DASDivision of Design and Construction





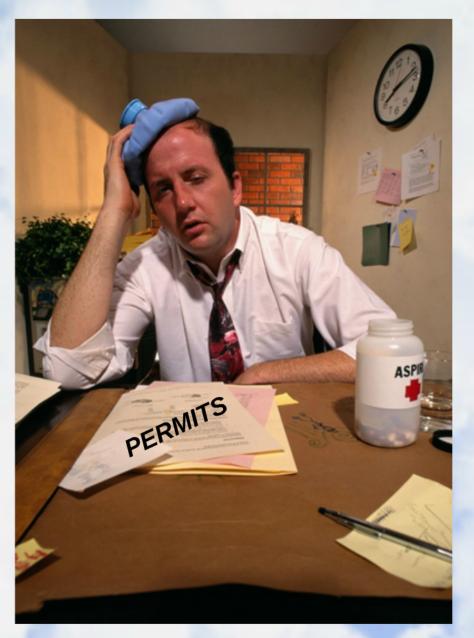
Better Environmental Coordination Equals Better Projects Agenda

- DCS Environmental Policies and Procedures for DCS Projects
- Local School Building Projects
- New General Permit for Stormwater for Construction
- New FEMA Coastal Flood Maps and 500-Year Elevations
- Extreme Precipitation Discussion & Adaptation Measures
- Open Discussion ideas for better coordination



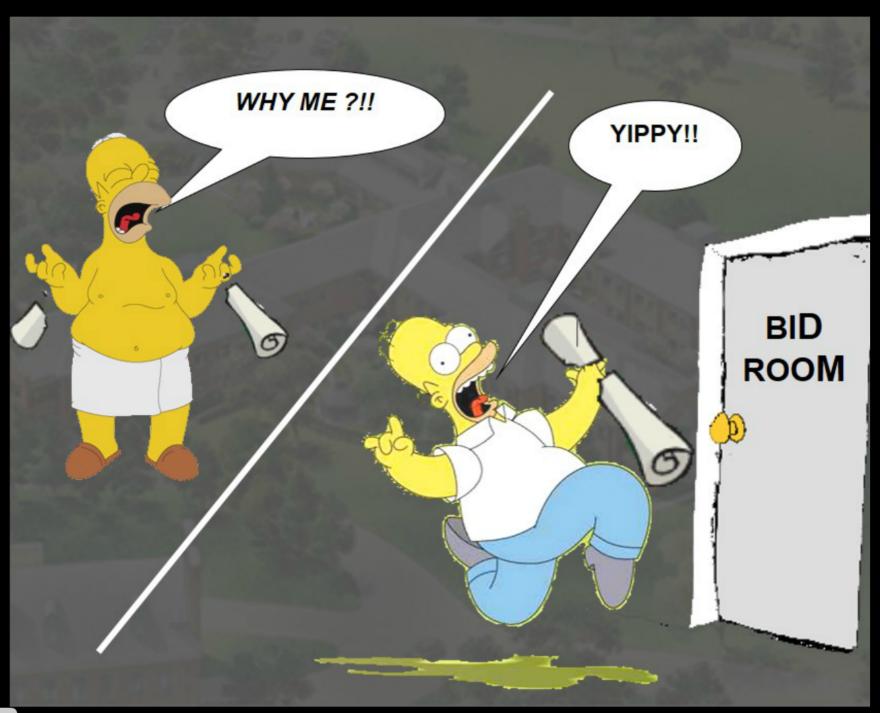
DCS Environmental Policies and Procedures

One of our main goals is to take the **HEADACHE** out of the Environmental Process!!



AND...the FEAR out of Permits!!







- Two Additional Key Points

 1. Soil Contamination: coordinate with geotech work for soil testing and identify areas for testing.
- Section 2.3.6 Boundary and Topographic Survey Requirements: submit completed surveys to DCS
 Environmental Planning for GIS integration.

CONSULTANTS PROCEDURE MANUAL





Prepared by

STATE OF CONNECTICUT **DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

Approved by: Raeanne V. Curtis
Raeanne V. Curtis, Commissioner Date: __10/14/2008

040M - 03-OCT08-PMT

COV

111 Total pages

Consultant Procedure Manual Highlights

2.3.2 Stormwater Discharge Standards

- 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control
- 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual
- Other Best Management Practices that meet LEED® Silver, or equivalent, standards and criteria for sustainable site design.
- A/E coordinate and accommodate drainage analysis and requirement needs between the DEEP and the Office of State Traffic Authority – DOT Drainage and Hydraulics.
- A/E prepares and submits the methods and design for the stormwater management facilities with the schematic design phase.

2.3.5 Permits, Certifications and Approvals Checklist and Policies

Profiles it clear DCS's policy is that a proiect cannot go to bid until the necessary permits are obtained.

- ALL COOLUMNATE AND ACCOMMODATE GRAINAGE ANALYSIS AND TEQUITED THE DEEL AND the Office of State Traffic Authority DOT Drainage and Hydraulics.
- A/E prepares and submits the methods and design for the stormwater management facilities with the schematic design phase.

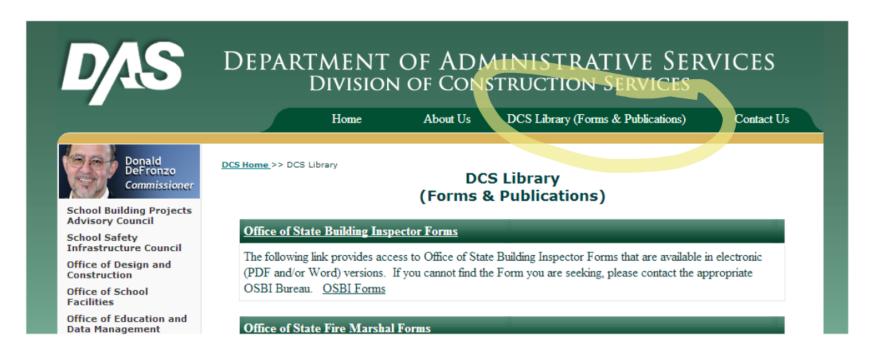
2.3.5 Permits, Certifications and Approvals Checklist and Policies

- Makes it clear DCS's policy is that a project cannot go to bid until the necessary permits are obtained.
- Requires the Checklist to be submitted with consultant's proposal and revised and resubmitted with each design submittal.
- All DEEP Inland Water Resources Division and OSTA correspondences and applications to be coordinated with the DCS Supervising Environmental Analyst.
- Prior to construction permits need to be obtained during design development.
- The consultant shall not submit the project for review or "approval" to any municipal land use commission or board, unless the DCS PM approves such review; however, such review is only a courtesy, since state actions are exempt from local approvals, EXCEPT for demolition permits.

board, unless the DCS PM approves such review; however, such review is only a courtesy, since state actions are exempt from local approvals, **EXCEPT** for demolition permits.

Permits, Certifications and Approvals Checklist Highlights

On DCS main web site – always download the latest version (www.ct.gov/dcs)





New Checklist Updated August 2013



3030 Checklist for Permits, Certifications, and Approvals

Page 1 of 11

					Tage 10111
DCS Project Manager:					
DCS Project No.:			Date:		
Project Title					
Facility/Address::					
Anticipated Bid Date					
		INSTRUCTION	e .		
Checklist: This Checklist sha with each Preconstruction Pha be sent to DCS Environmenta part of the Design Developme	ase Submittal to that I Planning and D	rith the A/E Consultan he DCS Project Mana CS Code Services. 1	t's ("Consultant") ger for all DCS P	rojects. Copies o	f the Checklist are to
See Permit Evaluation and L additional Checklist Instruction		s (3030.1) at the end	of the Checklis	t for additional ir	nformation, including
The Consultant must select the	e appropriate ans	swer from the dropdov	n menus for eacl	n permit, certificat	ion, and approval.
Project Delivery	/ Method:	Design-Bid-Build	☐ Desi	gn-Build	CMR
Submit	tted With:	Proposal Phase (Prel SD Phase DD Phase (Include C CD Phase Bid Phase	ompleted Drafts Of	•	it Applications)
	<u>U</u>	Environmental Phase			
Proj (Check All Applicable to th	iect Type:	New Major Renovation	=	Addition Minor Renovation	
Existing Gross Square Foot	New (GSF):	No o	No. of Propo	of Existing Parking S sed New Parking S paces To Be Demo	paces:
1 1000000 001 10 00 0	- C. Tolloriou.	140. 0	. = zacang ranking c	P4300 10 D0 D01110	none and a
			Click On I	Drop Down Box In	Each Category
AGENCIES / PEI	RMIT	Telephone Number	Is the Permit Required?	Who is responsible to obtain Permit	o Permit Status



Permanent Utility Services

The Consultant is required to research, as applicable, potential connection fees associated with each permanent utility service provider.

Date Of Agreement	Permanent Utility	Connection Needed?	Potential Connection Fees	Is the Permit Required?	Who is responsible to obtain Permit?	Permit Status
	Cable TV					
	Closed Circuit TV (Agency System)					
	Electric (NU, UL etc.)					
	Fire Alarm (Connected to Fire Dept.)					
	Gas (CNG, YES etc.)					
	Security Systems					
	Septic (DPH/DEEP)					
	Sewer (Town, MDC, agency-owned systems, etc.)					
	Telephone					
	Water Supply (Utility)					
	Other:					





3030.1 Permit Evaluation And Letter Instructions

Page 1 of 5

ADDITIONAL CHECKLIST INSTRUCTIONS:

For DCS Design-Bid-Build Projects and CMR Projects, the Consultant (or in the case of a Design-Build Project, the design-build firm) shall ensure all the required permits, certificates, and/or approvals are obtained for the project. The Consultant shall review all prior environmental documents for the project to assist in determining required permits and/or mitigation measures.



Permit Letter: The Consultant shall submit a "Permit Letter" to DCS Environmental Planning documenting that all applicable permits (not code related) have been reviewed, and that the project has been designed in accordance with applicable permits (e.g., DEEP General Permits for Food Preparation Establishment Wastewater and/or Minor Boiler Blowdown Wastewater). See the Permit Evaluation and Letter Instructions (3030.1) at the end of the Checklist for additional information.

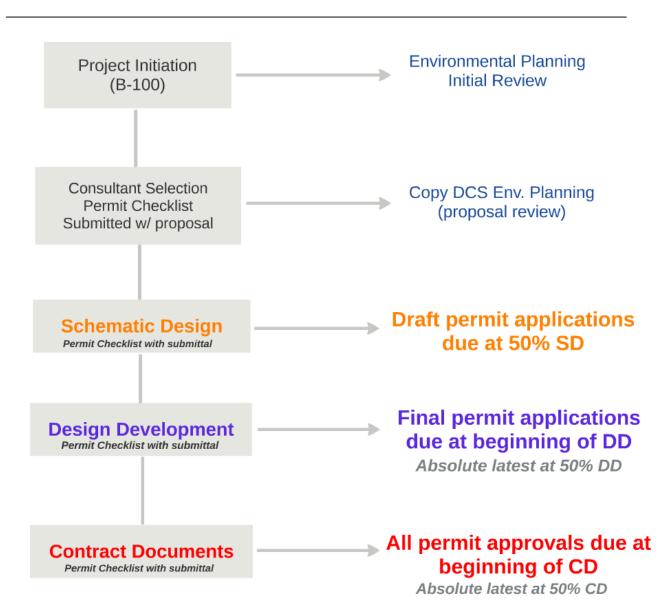


Permit Closeout Binder: Once all environmental permits have been evaluated, submitted, registered, and/or approved, the Consultant shall submit a Permit Closeout Binder to DCS Environmental Planning, including, but not limited to, the Permit Letter, applicable calculations, operational requirements as per applicable permits, and all associated permits.



Project Permitting Process Flow Chart

PROJECT PHASES ACTION





Two Additional Key Points

- 1. Soil Contamination: coordinate with geotech work for soil testing and identify areas for testing.
- 2. Section 2.3.6 Boundary and Topographic Survey Requirements: submit completed surveys to DCS Environmental Planning for GIS integration.

CONSULTANTS PROCEDURE MANUAL



Local School Building Projects

- Office of School Facilities (OSF) (formerly BSF)
- Flood Management Certifications



- Contaminated Soil
- Site Selection / Site Approval
- Consultant Selection for OSF Projects





OSF Supplements to the Guidelines

It shall be the responsibility of the design professionals to thoroughly investigate the requirements of the Connecticut General Statutes regarding Flood Management Certification (FMC). If after their investigation(s) it is determined that certification is **not required**, the design professionals shall submit a *Flood Management Certification Notice letter* to the DCS/BSF at the first plan completion test meeting (PCT).

If after their investigation(s) it is determined that FMC is required, the design professionals shall submit a Flood Management Certification Notice letter to the BSF at the first plan completion test meeting (PCT), indicating that certification is required. The design professionals shall obtain (on-line) the necessary application forms (and instructions to complete them) from DEEP/IWRD.

Department of Construction Services (DCS)
Bureau of School Facilities (BSF)

FLOOD MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION PROCESS

Any school construction project which adds impervious area to the site (including building area, pavement, sidewalks, etc.), or removes vegetated areas (wooded areas) to create open fields, or changes the grade slopes, may be required to submit an executed application to the State Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Inland Water Resources Division (DEEP/IWRD) for certification (at DEEP website).

It shall be the responsibility of the design professionals to thoroughly investigate the requirements of the Connecticut General Statutes regarding Flood Management Certification (FMC). If after their investigation(s) it is determined that certification is not required, the design professionals shall submit a Flood Management Certification Notice letter to the DCS/BSF at the first plan completion test meeting (PCT).

If after their investigation(s) it is determined that FMC is required, the design professionals shall submit a Flood Management Certification Notice letter to the BSF at the first plan completion test meeting (PCT), indicating that certification is required. The design professionals shall obtain (on-line) the necessary application forms (and instructions to complete them) from DEEP/IWRD.

The application shall be prepared with the **Department of Construction Services** as the **applicant**.



Any project activity* within a FEMA designated floodplain

36. Shelbith Titls sharing hours are colored for the products. Support for the day and does of teacher without the string products. Supply for the day, where is existing, in the appropriate days for the strict the community.



Horizontal / Mapped

TABLE 11 - TRANSECT DATA - continued

Flooding Source and Transect Number		Wa			Total Water Level ¹		Base Flood Elevation (Feet
	10- percent- annual- chance	2- percent- annual- chance	1- percent- annual- chance	0.2- percent- annual- chance	J- percent- annual- chance	Zone	NAVD88) ²
LONG ISLAND SOUND – CONTINUED							
Entire shoreline within Madison							
Transect 51	6.1	8.0	9.1	13.1	11.2	VE	13-17
						AE	11-13
Transect 52	6.0	7.9	9.1	13.3	11.8	VE	14-18
						AE	12-14
Transect 53	6.0	7.9	9.1	13.5	12.0	VE	14-18
						AE	12-14
Transect 54	5.9	7.9	9.1	13.7	11.7	VE	19.0
						AE	*
Transect 55	5.9	7.9	9.1	13.8	11.1	VE	13-17
						AE	12-13

Data not available

Vertical (based on elevation)



Activity vs. Critical Activity

Sec. 25-68b(4)

"Critical activity" means any activity, including, but not limited to, the treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste and the siting of hospitals, housing for the elderly, schools or residences, in the .2 per cent floodplain (500-YR) in which the commissioner determines that a slight chance of flooding is too great;





Site Selection / Site Approval - EDO53 Form

Prior to submitting an ED053 Form or seeking DAS Site Approval*, the district's representative or the district's municipal planning department will need to assess whether the project would directly or indirectly impact environmental resources. In order for the district to complete the ED053 Form, the following environmental mapping websites and the noted resources must be consulted and the findings documented on the ED053 Form:

FEMA Issued Flood Maps



- 100-YR Floodplain
- 500-YR Floodplain
- Floodway Zones
- · Coastal Hazard Zones

Connecticut Environmental Conditions Online (UConn-CLEAR)



- Inland Wetlands Soils
- Natural Diversity Data Base Areas
- Critical Habitats

Connecticut Coastal Hazards Viewer (UConn-CLEAR)



Hurricane Surge Inundation Erosion Susceptibility Sites MHW Inundation

MHW Inundation + 6 in

MHW Inundation + 12 in

MHW Inundation + 18 in

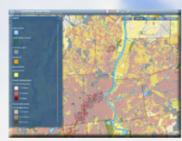
MHW Inundation + 24 in

MHW Inundation + 36 in

MHW Inundation + 60 in

MHW Inundation + 79 in

State Plan of Conservation and Development Locational Guide Map (OPM)



- Protected Lands
- Local Historic Districts
- Undesignated Lands
- Priority Funding Areas
- · Conservation Areas





SITE ANALYSIS FOR SCHOOL BUILDING PROJECTS

INSTRUCTIONS

The district is highly encourage to coordinate and possibly arrange for a planning meeting <u>gripy</u> to submitting a State grant-in-aid application for a School building Project when site selection is involved, environmental resources may be impacted, and/or if the project may need State/Rederal environmental permits or approvals. Should the project require construction within new areas of an existing school property or on a new site(s); then the district must obtain Site Approval from DAS. In cases where the district will seek an acquisition grant for a School Building Project, the district must obtain Site Approval from DAS.

<u>Prior</u> to submitting an ED053 Form or seeking DAS Site Approval*, the district's representative or the district's municipal planning department will need to assess whether the project would directly or indirectly impact environmental resources. In order for the district to complete the ED053 Form, the following environmental mapping websites and the noted resources must be reviewed and the findings documented on this ED053 Form.

- FEMA: https://mac.fema.gov
- Environmental Conditions Online http://ctecsepst.ucom.edu/advancedriewer.
- Coastal Hazards Viewer http://cteccapp1.uconn.edu/ctpastalhacards
- State Plan of Conservation and Development Locational Guide Map http://www.dr.ct.sov/com/stp/sm/index.html

Additional information listed at the end of this form must also be submitted along with the completed 60053 form.

Site approval is required even if there is no acquisition grant involved and construction/disturbance is planned within other areas of the existing (school) property. The exception to this is if the project is a renovation or minor addition involving no acquisition.

		PROJECT INFORMATION	ı .
DISTRICT NAVE	ANCIUTY NAME AND A		STATE OF PROJECT NUMBER
CONTACT PERSON & TELEPHONE N	UNITED PROJECTION OF THE PERSON PROVIDED IN) hew construction, extensi	on, or replicement, site application grant etc.)
IS THIS A REVISED SITE ANALYSI ARE MULTIPLE SITES BEING COI IF YES, PROVIDE THE NUMBER I	NSIDERED? YES NO	SEPARATE SCHO IF YES, CATE OF	TI STE ALREADH BEEN APPROVED BIT THE STATE UNDER A OL BUILDING PROJECT?
EXISTING STUDENT ENROUNE PROJECTED STUDENT ENROUN		EXISTING PARKS PROPOSED NEW	IS SPACES PACES
EXISTING GROSS SQUARE FOOT PROPOSED DEMOLITION:	AGE:	TOTAL PARCEL/S PROPOSED AREA	ITE SIZE (AC.): NOR PROJECT (AC):
PROPOSED NEW GROSS SQUAR		DEVELOPABLE A	
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAG	EMENT AGENCY (FEMA) ISSUE	TO FLOOD MAPS (1995)	//msc.fema.gov)
100-YR Floodplain: 500-YR Floodplain: Floodway: Coastal record Zones:		Indirect impact Indirect impact Indirect impact Indirect impact	No impact No impact No impact No impact

CT DCS - ED853 (Rev: 10.10.13) School Building Project Forms

evers III			
RACES AVAILABLE?	ADEQUATE?	COMMENTS	
ROJECT CONSIDERED DEN	ADDIASHIC AND PO	PULATION TRENDS?	YES MIND MUNDETERMINED
	_		
	_		DHANGE REQUIRED FOR THE PROJECT: 1 YES 1 NO
UNIO USE:		SURROUNDE	vs LAND USES
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XTE PROPERTY	_		THER RESOURCES
	ry 🔲 pey	eroseo.	OTHER RESOURCES:
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N OF CONSERVATION AN	D DEVELOPMENT I	OCATIONAL GUIDE MAR	IOPMI Ditto://www.dir.ct.sov/com/sp/lem/index html)
ndation + 90 in			No impact
ndation + 36 in		Indirect impact	No impact
ndation = 24 in		Indirect impact	No impact
ndation + 12 in		Indirect impact	☐ No impact ☐ No impact
ndation + 6 in		Indirect impact	No impact
h water (MHW)	Direct Impact	Indirect impact	No impact
usceptibility Stee:	Direct Impact	indirect impact	No impact
			☐ No impact List the Highest Zone:
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CT DCS - ED853 (Rev. 10.10.13) School Building Project Forms



Consultant Selection for OSF Projects

Questions and Discussion:

- 1. How are District's selecting and awarding design contracts?
- 2. Low Bid Based or Qualifications Based Section (QBS)?
- 3. Grading and Drainage Design Responsibility?
- 4. What are some of the issues your firm has encountered?
- 5. Base Services?



Consultant Selection for OSF Projects

Ideas Going Forward?

- Prior to submitting a bid for consultant services, determine if there is a potential for any project activity* within a FEMA designated floodplain. The civil engineer for the Design Team must determine floodplain impact based upon horizontal (mapped) and vertical (FIS elevation tables).
- If there are potential impacts and the District is selecting consultants through a low-bid process, then they should carve out significant regulatory tasks from the scope and fee (e.g. FMC, NDDB, FEMA, etc.). In these cases contact DCS Environmental Planning, hopefully before the RFP is issued.
- In addition, if the District has NOT identified in the RFP a floodplain impact, but there would be, then contact DCS Environmental Planning.



New General Permit for Stormwater for Construction

Major Highlights

State Capital Projects Locally Exempt construction projects disturbing over 1 acre must submit a registration form and Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) to the DEEP.



- Locally Approvable construction projects with a total disturbed area of one to five acres are not required to register with DEEP provided the development plan has been approved by a municipal land use agency and adheres to local erosion and sediment control land use regulations and the CT Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.
- Fee Increases (No State Project waiver, except that DEEP waives the fee for it's own bond-funded projects...)
- Sites 1 to <20 acres must be submitted to DEEP sixty (60) days prior to initiation of the construction activity.
- Sites greater than 20 acres or discharging to tidal wetlands and within 500 feet of tidal wetlands or discharging to an "impaired water" resource must be submitted to DEEP ninety (90) days prior to initiation of the construction activity.

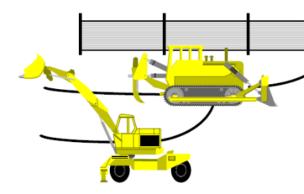


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www.ct.gov/deep

Affirmative Action/Equal (

General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters Construction Activities



Issuance Date: August 21, 2013 Effective Date: October 1, 2013



Stormwater Pollution Control Plan

- Site Plan
- Site Description
- Construction Sequencing
- Control Measures
- Runoff Reduction and Low Impact Development (LID) Information
- Inspections
- Monitoring
- Contractors
- Impaired Waters
 the Plan shall include a description of the provisions for controlling the construction
 and post-construction stormwater discharges to these waters pursuant to
 subsection 5(b)(3) below.



Inspections

Plan Implementation Inspections

Within the first 30 days following commencement of the construction activity on the site, the permittee shall contact: (1) the appropriate District; or (2) a qualified soil erosion and sediment control professional or a qualified professional engineer to inspect the site. The site shall be inspected at least once and no more than three times during the first 90 days to confirm compliance with the general permit and proper initial implementation of all controls measures designated in the Plan for the site for the initial phase of construction.



DCS State Capital Projects - the Project's CE is being tasked the Implementation Inspections.

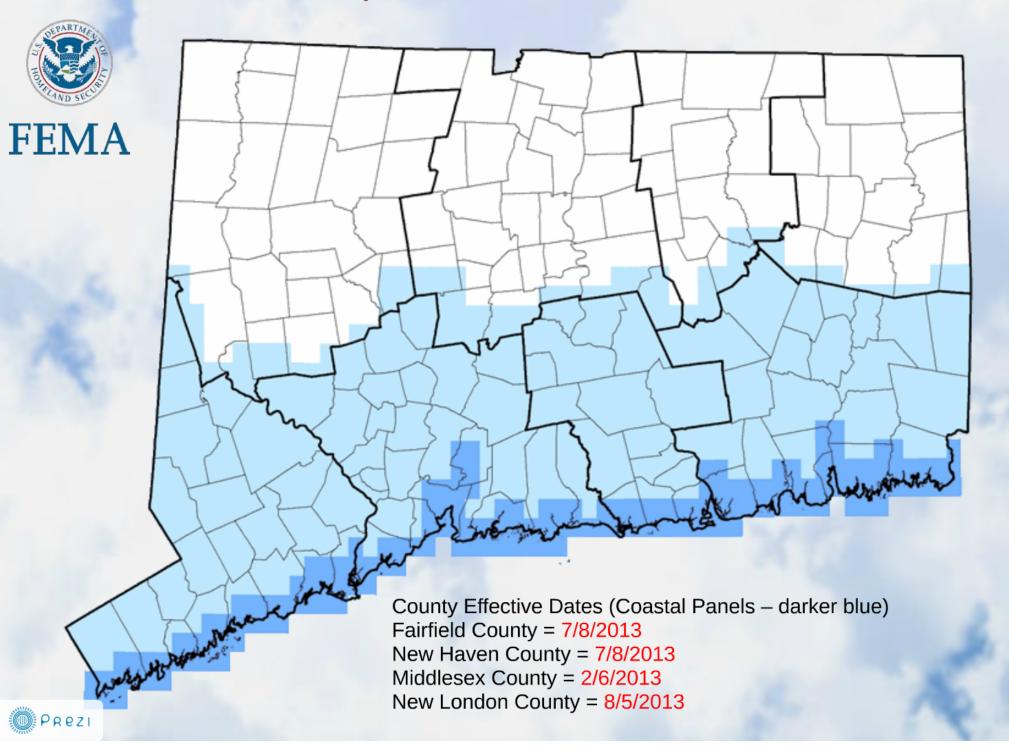
The Permittee (GC or CMR) will be responsible for all subsequent (routine) inspections

DCS Division 1 Specs:

The Contractor shall serve as the *Developer*, *Permittee*, *Registrant*, and *Applicant*.



New FEMA Coastal Flood Maps and 500-Year Elevations



New FEMA Coastal Flood Maps and 500-Year Elevations



Coastal Construction Manual

Principles and Practices of Planning, Siting, Designing, Constructing, and Maintaining Residential Buildings in Coastal Areas (Fourth Edition)

FEMA P-55 / Volume I / August 2011



Waves

Waves can affect coastal buildings in a number of ways, including breaking waves, wave runup, wave reflection and

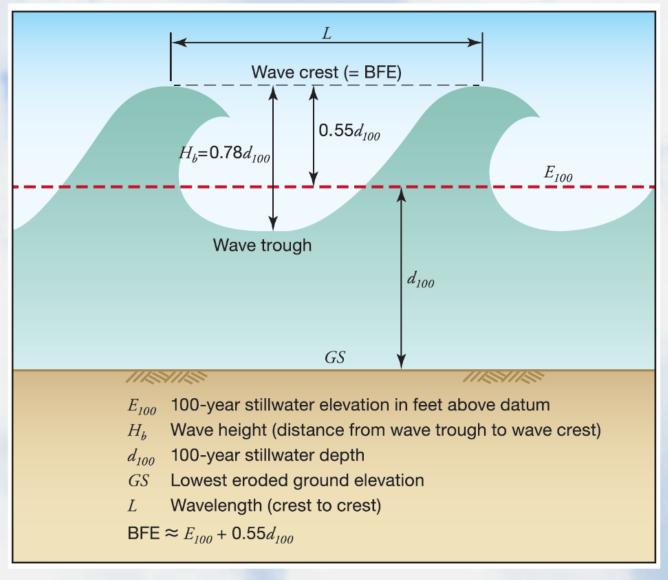


deflection, and wave uplift. The most severe damage is caused by breaking waves (see Figure). The force created by waves breaking against a vertical surface is often 10 or more times higher than the force created by high winds during a storm event.



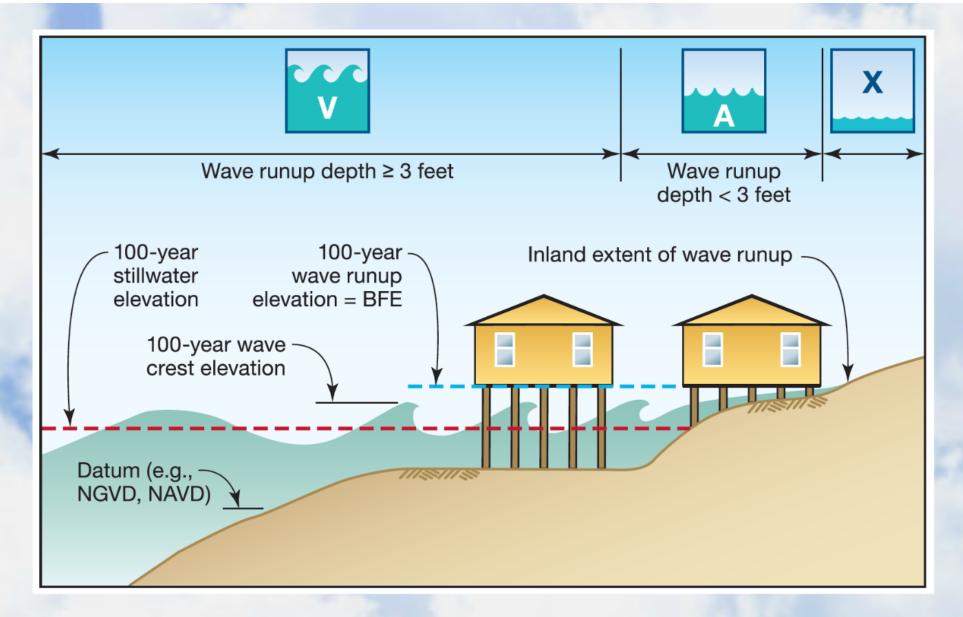
Wave runup occurs as waves break and run up beaches, sloping surfaces, and vertical surfaces. Wave runup (see Figure 3-24) can drive large volumes of water against or around coastal buildings, inducing fluid impact forces (albeit smaller than breaking wave forces), current drag forces, and localized erosion and scour (see Figure).

Wave Heights and Wave Crest Elevations



BFE determination for coastal flood hazard areas where wave crest elevations exceed wave runup elevations (Zones A and V)





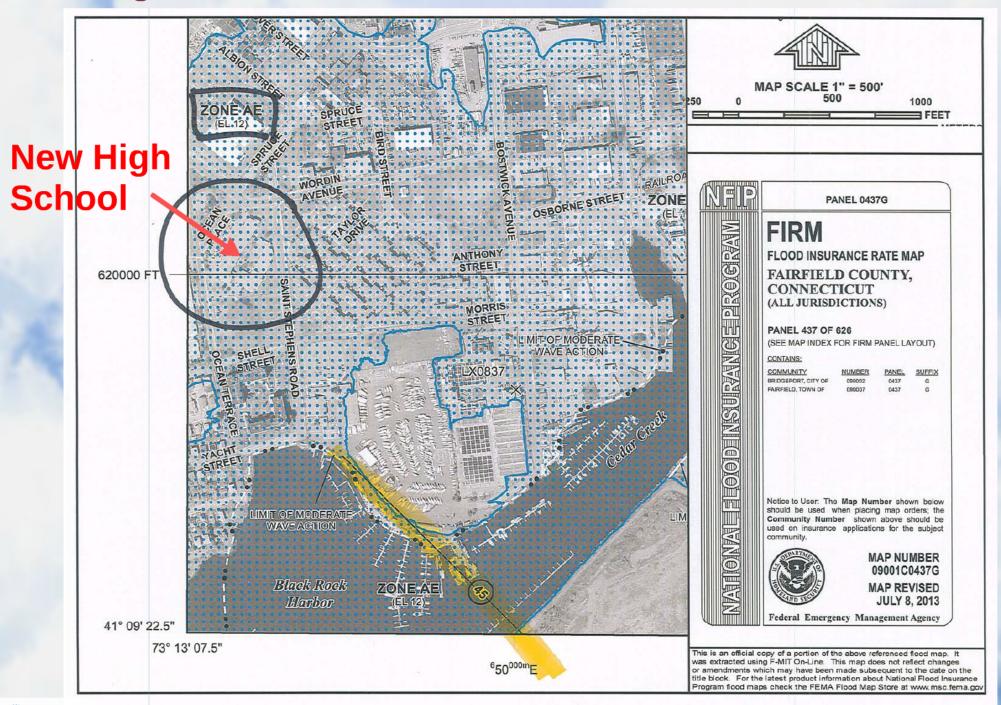
WAVE RUNUP is the rush of water up a slope or structure.

WAVE RUNUP DEPTH at any point is equal to the maximum wave runup elevation minus the lowest eroded ground elevation at that point.

WAVE RUNUP ELEVATION is the elevation reached by wave runup, referenced to NGVD or other datum. **WAVE SETUP** is an increase in the stillwater surface elevation near the shoreline, due to the presence of breaking waves. Wave setup typically adds 1.5 to 2.5 feet to the 100-year stillwater flood elevation. **MEAN WATER ELEVATION** is the sum of the stillwater elevation and wave setup.



Design for Critical Activities





Coastal Hydrologic Analyses

The stillwater elevation is the elevation of the water due to the effects of the astronomic tides and storm surge on the water surface. Hydrologic analyses carried out to establish the peak discharge-frequency relationships for Long Island Sound flooding sources

TABLE 8 - SUMMARY OF COASTAL STILLWATER ELEVATIONS

		ELEVATION			
	10- PERCENT	2- PERCENT	1-PERCENT	0.2- PERCENT	
FLOODING SOURCE	ANNUAL	ANNUAL	ANNUAL	ANNUAL	
AND LOCATION	<u>CHANCE</u>	<u>CHANCE</u>	<u>CHANCE</u>	<u>CHANCE</u>	
LONG ISLAND SOUND					
Willets Point, Tide Station					
ID: 8516990	8.9	10.7	11.4	13.0	
Stamford Hurricane Barrier					
(41°2.2'N, 73° 32.1' W)	8.5	10.2	10.9	12.3	
Bridgeport, Tide Station ID:					
8467150	7.8	9.3	10.0	11.3	

11.3

TABLE 10 - TRANSECT DATA - continued

Flooding Source and Transect Number		Stillwater	Elevation		Total Water Level ¹	Zone	Base Flood Elevation (Feet NAVD 88) ²
	10- percent- annual- chance	2- percent- annual- chance	1- percent- annual- chance	0.2- percent- annual- chance	1- percent- annual- chance		
LONG ISLAND SOUND - continued							
Transect 45	7.8	9.3	10.0	11.3	11.6	AE	12-14
						VE	14-17
Transect 46	7.7	9.3	9.9	11.2	12.8	AE	14-15
						VE	15-19
Transect 47	7.7	9.2	9.8	11.1	12.2	AE	12-14

Where's the 0.2 % Total Water Level?



11/21/13

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How to Calculate the 500 year Flood Elevation in a FEMA Designated Coastal Flood Hazard Area For the Purposes of Obtaining a Flood Management Certificate from DEEP

In the State of Connecticut activities, such as the construction of schools, hospitals, residential structures and the storage of hazardous or contaminated material in a floodplain are considered to be a critical activity. Critical activities are regulated to the 500 year Base Flood Event (BFE) when applying to the Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (DEEP) for a Flood Management Certification (FMC).

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has recently updated the Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) for the state of Connecticut. The new FIS, that were published for Connecticut's coastal communities calculate only the still water elevation for the 500 year storm event in coastal flood hazard areas. The still water elevation does not include the wave crest elevation and therefore is not considered to be the 500 year BFE in a coastal flood hazard area.

DEEP, Inland Water Resources Division (IWRD) is recommending to applicants that they calculate the 500 year BFE in a coastal flood hazard area by following FEMA's Technical Fact Sheet 1.6 *Designing for Flood Levels Above BFE* dated December 2010. FEMA Technical Fact Sheet 1.6 suggests that the elevation for the 500 year flood event in a coastal flood hazard area can be approximated by multiplying the elevation of the 100 year BFE by 1.25. In the event an applicant may feel that using this method is inaccurate or too conservative, the applicant is at liberty to contact FEMA for a copy of the most recent coastal flood model and revise this model accordingly in order to obtain a more accurate 500 year BFE. Model revisions and analysis must be prepared by a Licensed Professional Engineer familiar with coastal storm surge and flood modeling, and using the most recent and best available data and science. The IWRD reserve the right to review and either approve or contest revised model results.



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The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has recently updated the Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMS) for the state of Connecticut. The new FIS, that were published for Connecticut's coastal communities calculate only the still water elevation for the 500 year storm event in coastal flood hazard areas. The still water elevation does not include the wave crest elevation and therefore is not considered to be the 500 year BFE in a coastal flood hazard area.

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> If the 500-year stillwater elevation (feet North American Vertical Datum of 1988 [NAVD] or feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 [NGVD]) is not available, a rule of thumb can be used to approximate it as 1.25 times the 100year stillwater elevation (feet NAVD or feet NGVD).

> The 500-year wave crest elevation can be approximated as 1.25 times the BFE.

Designing for Flood Levels Above the BFE









TABLE 10 - TRANSECT DATA - continued

Flooding Source and Transect Number		Stillwater	Elevation		Total Water Level ¹		Base Flood Elevation (Feet NAVD 88) ²
	10- percent- annual- chance	2- percent- annual- chance	1- percent- annual- chance	0.2- percent- annual- chance	1- percent- annual- chance	Zone	
LONG ISLAND SOUND - continued							
Transect 45	7.8	9.3	10.0	11.3	11.6	AE	12-14
						VE	14-17
Transect 46	7.7	9.3	9.9	11.2	12.8	AE	14-15
						VE	15-19
Transect 47	7.7	9.2	9.8	11.1	12.2	AE	12-14

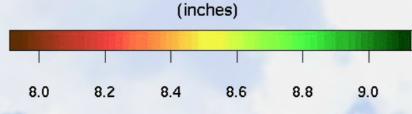
10.00 (Stillwater Elevation 1-percent)

X 1.25

12.50 (Total Water Level 0.2-percent)

Extreme Precipitation Discussion & Adaptation Measures

Northeast Regional Climate Center (NRCC) Extreme Precipitation for Connecticut 24 hr 100-year



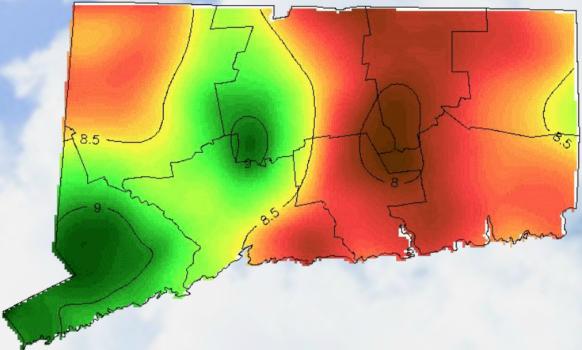
Contour Line Interval: 0.50 inches

On a national level, a comprehensive climatology of rainfall events has not been updated since the early 1960s....

In New York and New England this is a concern as the current climatology excludes almost 50 additional years of data....

Recent analyses show, particularly in New York and New England where the frequency of 2 inch rainfall events has increased since the 1950s and storms once considered a 1 in 100 year event have become more frequent...







Extreme Precipitation Discussion

DCS used two projects to compare NRCC data with CT DOT Drainage Manual (TP-40) historic data:

- 1. Eastern Connecticut State University Stormwater Master Plan
- 2. The Morgan School, Clinton, CT

ECSU Stormwater Master Plan Analysis and Results

Engineer: Milone & MacBroom, Inc.





2. The Morgan School, Clinton, CT

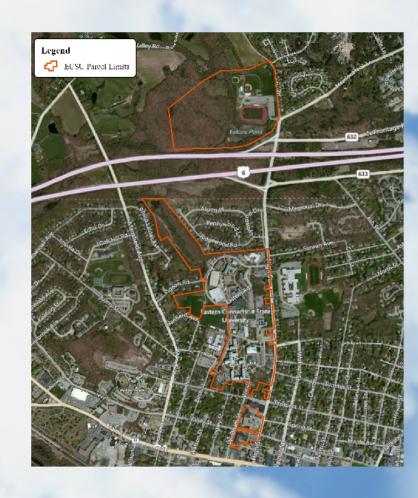
ECSU Stormwater Master Plan Analysis and Results

Engineer: Milone & MacBroom, Inc.

TABLE 2-2 Rainfall Data

Annual Chance Storm Event	NRCS 24-Hour Rainfall (inches)	TP-40 24-Hour Rainfall Windham County (inches)
50%	3.22	3.2
10%	4.71	4.8
4%	5.84	5.5
2%	6.88	6.2
1%	8.11	6.9

Delta 0.0 -0.1 0.3 0.6 1.2



Hydrograph Return Period Recap Hyd. Hydrograph type Origin Origin

Hydrograph Return Period Recap Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for AutoC

on for AutoCAD® Civil 3D® 2

Hyd.	Hydrograph									Нус			
No.	type (origin)	hyd(s)	1-yr	2-yr	3-yr	5-yr	10-yr	25-yr	50-yr	100-yr		100-yr	Des
1	SCS Runoff			5.293			8.088	10.18	12.10	14.36		12.14	WS 70
2	SCS Runoff			3.574			5.745	7.380	8.875	10.63		8.903	WS 80
3	SCS Runoff			3.711			6.136	7.974	9.6 <mark>5</mark> 6	11.63	8.	9.689	WS 90
4	SCS Runoff			5.351			8.087	10.14	12.02	14.24		12.06	WS 100
5	SCS Runoff			0.603			1.094	1.478	1.833	2.254		1.840	WS 200
7	SCS Runoff			5.148			7.960	10.07	12.00	14.27		12.03	2017 WS 70
8	SCS Runoff			3.574			5.745	7.380	8.875	10.63		8.903	2017 WS 80
9	SCS Runoff			3.711			6.136	7.974	9. <mark>65</mark> 6	11.63		9.689	2017 WS 90
10	SCS Runoff			5.351			8.087	10.14	12.02	14.24		12.06	2017 WS 100
11	SCS Runoff			0.603			1.094	1.478	1.833	2.254		1.840	2017 WS 200

NRCC DATA

TP-40 DATA



The Morgan School

Engineer: Langan Engineering

Peak Runoff Comparison

			100-Y	EAR			
	Ex	isting		osed ention	Proposed w/o Detention		
	CTDOT Values	Extreme Values	CTDOT Values	Extreme Values	CTDOT Values	Extreme Values	
Total Flow to Indian River upstream of Culvert	62.90 cfs	75.98 cts	42.12 cfs		60.93 cfs	74.31 cfs	
Total Flow to Indian River downstrea m Culvert	34.63 cfs	41.99 cfs	38.34 cfs		38.34 cfs	47.48 cfs	
Total Flow to Indian River	92.75 cfs	112.24 cfs	80.35 cfs		99.18 cfs	121.62 cfs	
Overland Flow Offsite to the south	16.61 cfs	19.80 cfs	1.16 cfs		1.16 cfs	1.4816 cfs	



A review of the comparison indicates the following:

- No effect on the 2-year storm
- Reductions in proposed flow for the 10-year extreme precipitation event.
- Increases in proposed flow for the 25-year and 50-year extreme storms of approximately 9% and 16%, respectively, for total detained flows to the Indian River. However, as compared to existing conditions utilizing extreme precipitation, flows are actually reduced by 17% and 15%, respectively.
- Currently proposed detention facilities are overtopped for the 100-year extreme precipitation event. Increases in proposed flow for the 100-year extreme storm of approximately 23% for total undetained flows to the Indian River. However, as compared to existing conditions utilizing extreme precipitation, the increase in flow is lowered to 8%.



Thoughts?

Other Experiences?



Adaptation Measures

- Get out of hazard zones AND stay out!
- Consider CT DEEP's estimates on Sea Level Rise (SLR)
- Assess the proximity of the project site to SLR, hurricane zones, and floodplains
- Assess age of the facility in comparison to future risk and mitigation costs

