Des Moines Creek - A Holistic Approach to Watershed Restoration

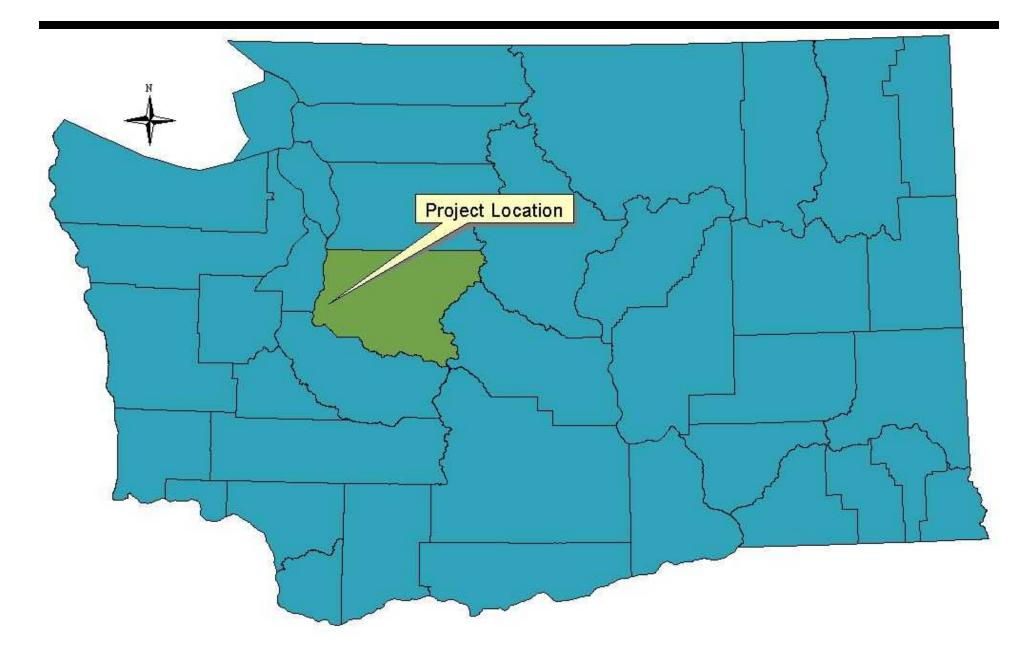
Zahid Khan, PE & Jon Hansen King County Department of Natural Resources

Par



Presentation Outline

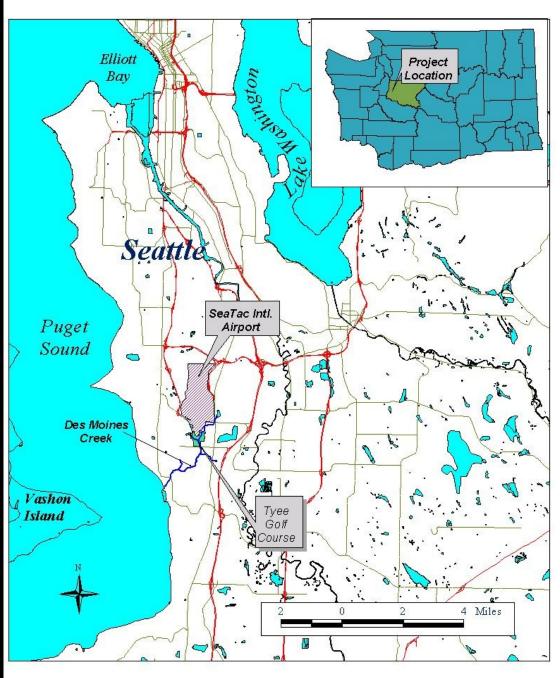
- Des Moines Creek Basin Description
- Basin Planning Process
- Holistic Restoration Approach
- Modeling & Assessment
- Regulatory Issues
- Cost & Schedule

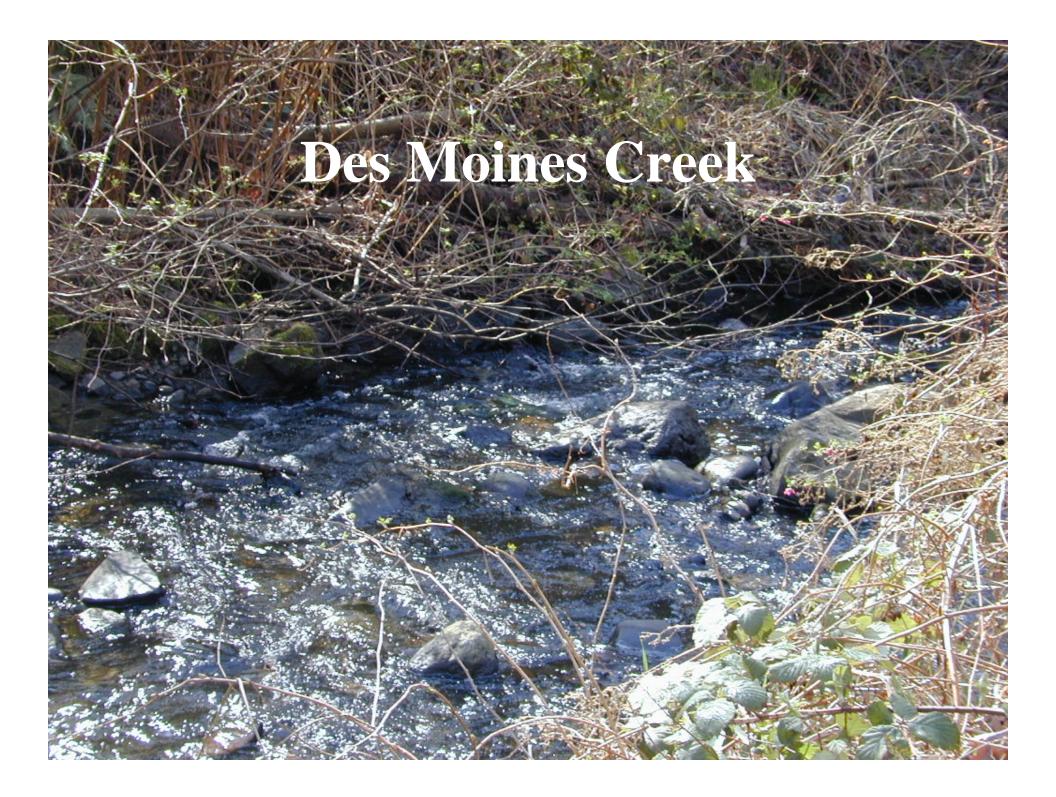


Des Moines Creek Project Location

Project Vicinity Map

- Located within Cities of SeaTac and Des Moines
- Adjacent to SeaTac international airport
- 12 miles south of Seattle





Des Moines Creek Basin

- Basin area 5.8 square miles.
- Two branches, two main tributaries.
- Three distinct reaches Plateau, Ravine and Lower.







Basin Land Use



1997

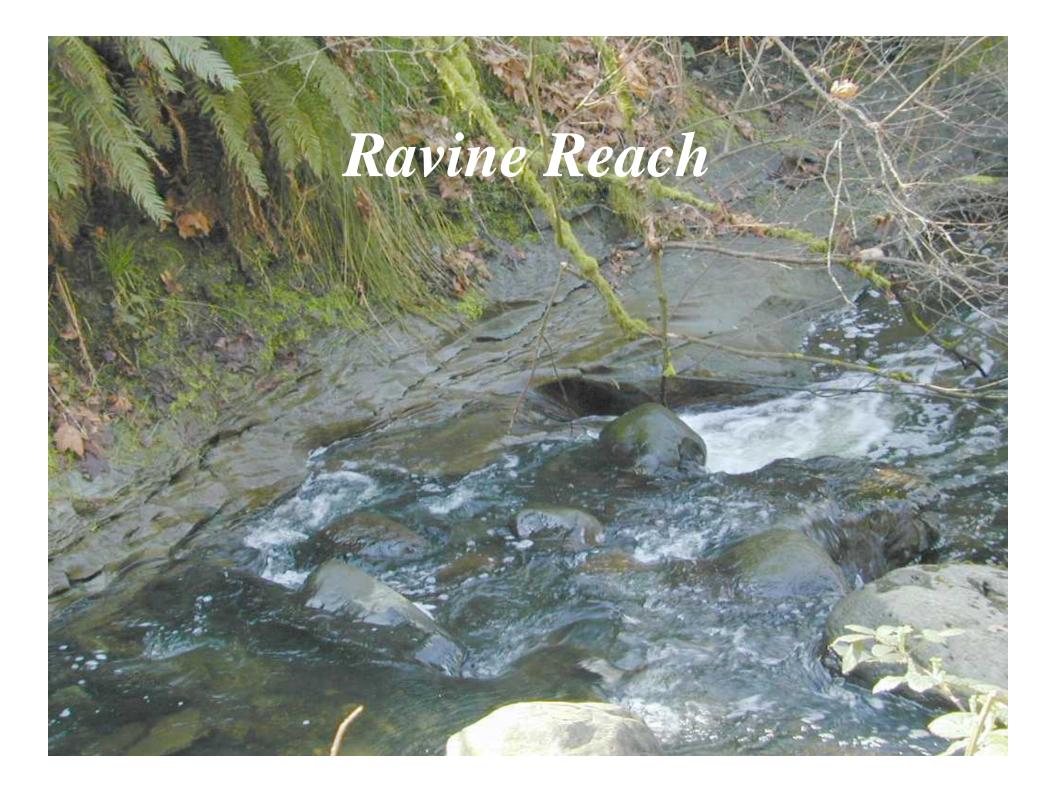


Wetland Characteristics

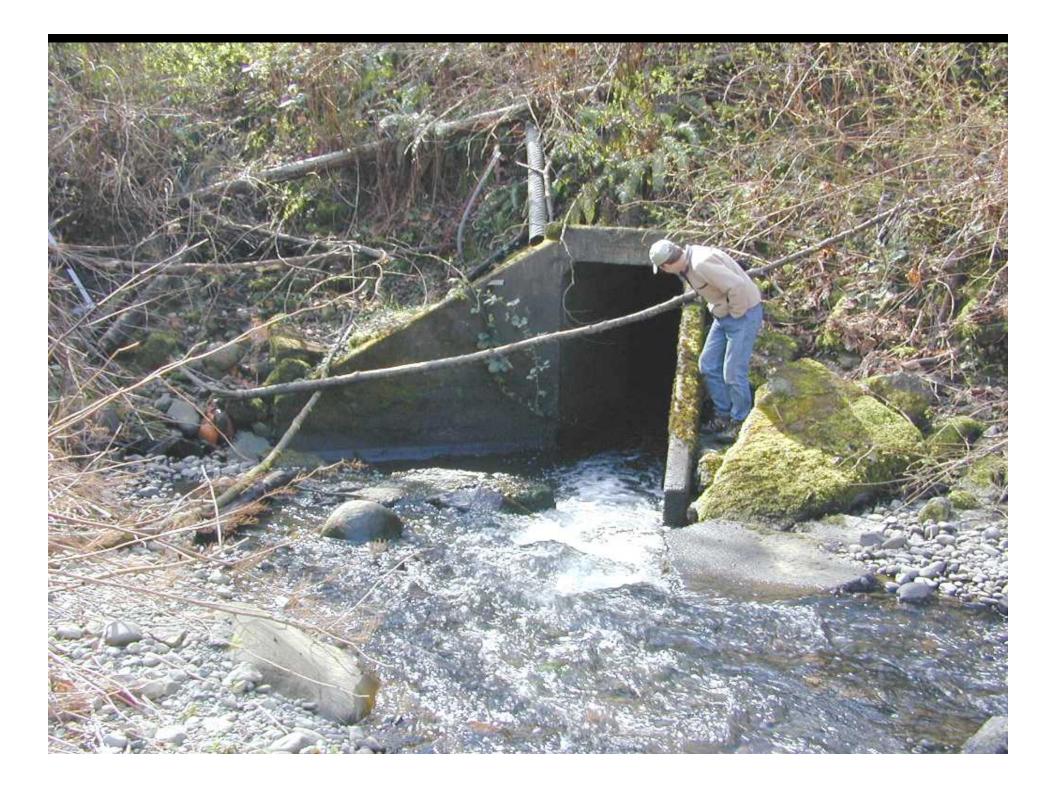
- 30+ acre wetland with multiple communities
- Forested, Scrub/Shrub, and Open water
- Emergent areas within existing golf course

Ravine Reach

- Channel confined and incised to "hardpan".
- Simplified channel has limited pools and wood.
- Vegetated corridor through Des Moines Creek Park.
- Fish access limited by Marine View Drive and weirs at Treatment plant.
- Impaired by regular high flows.







Fish Use

Historically coho, chum and steelhead had access.
Resident Cutthroat throughout
Access above MVD severely limited.

Existing Problems

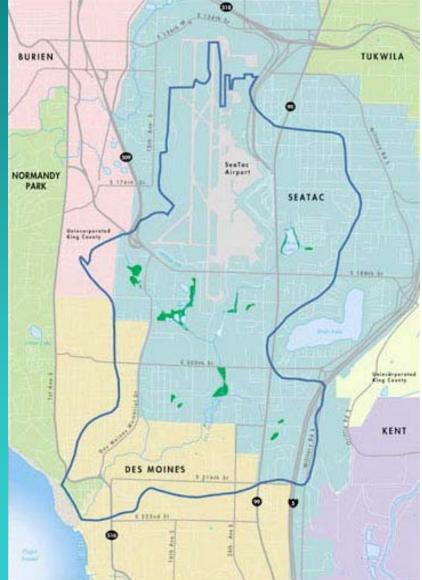
- Inadequate flow control measures.
- Impaired fish habitat.
- Downstream flooding.
- Reduced summer base flow.
- Degraded water quality
- Fish passage barrier.

Basin Planning Process



Des Moines Creek Basin Plan Committee

- City of Des Moines
- City of SeaTac
- Port of Seattle
- King County
- Washington State Department of Transportation



A multi-stakeholder effort-to protect and enhance Des Moines Creek, one of the few remaining urban salmon streams in King County. A comprehensive project planning effort by collecting and analyzing scientific data.

Jes Mones Creek Bastin Pl

Basin Planning Recommendations

- Stabilize flow regime within Des Moines Creek
- Reduce erosive energy within the channel
- Protect & enhance aquatic habitat
- Develop & prioritize capital projects at a basin-wide scale



Proposed Projects

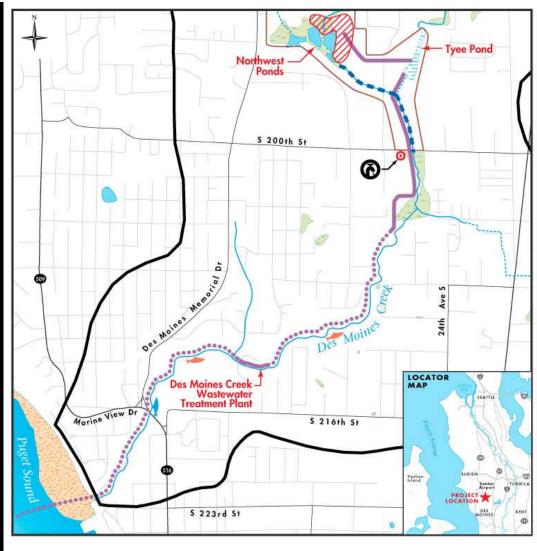
- Regional Detention Pond.
- High-flow Bypass to Puget Sound.
- In-stream Habitat Enhancement.
- Low Flow Augmentation.
- Culvert Replacement Under Marine View Drive.

Project Goals

• Stabilize the stream channel and reduce erosion. • Restore fish passage. Enhance fish habitat. Minimize flooding downstream. Augment stream flow.

Project Sites

- Detention pond
- High-flow bypass
- Fish habitat enhancement
- Fish passage improvement
- Low flow augmentation

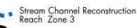


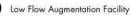
DES MOINES CREEK BASIN Capital Improvement Project Sites





(Ā)







June 2002

1/4 Mile

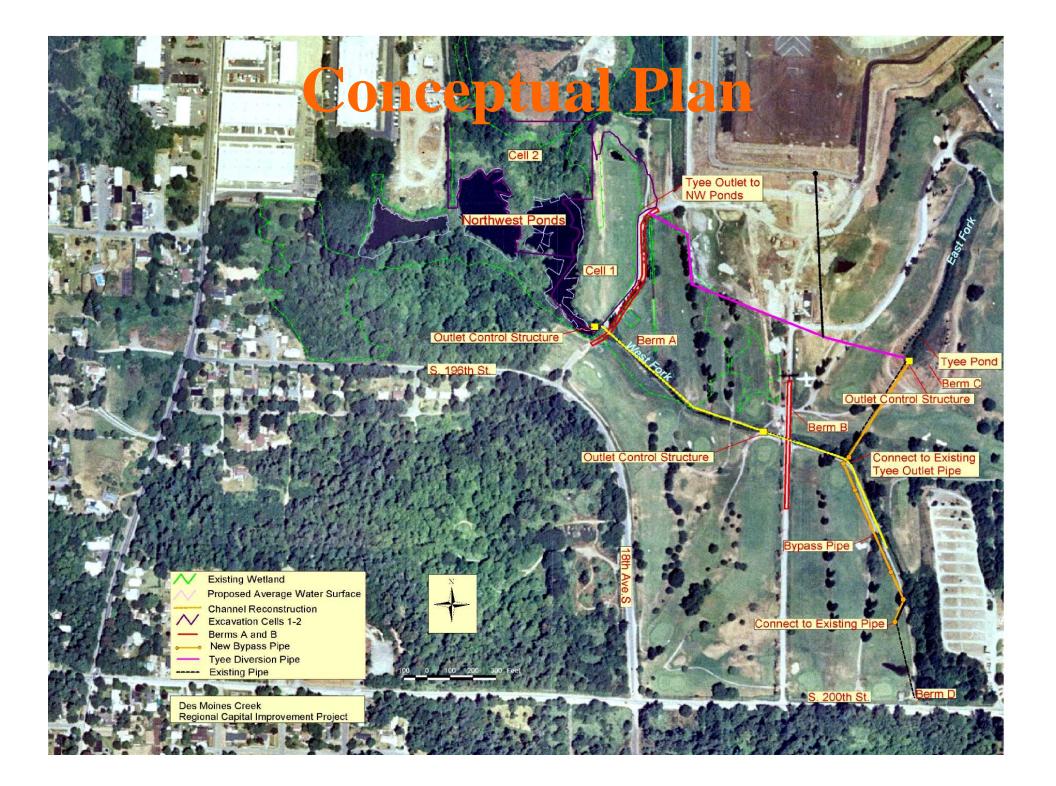
 Fish Habitat Improvement Zones 1 and 2



Regional Detention Pond

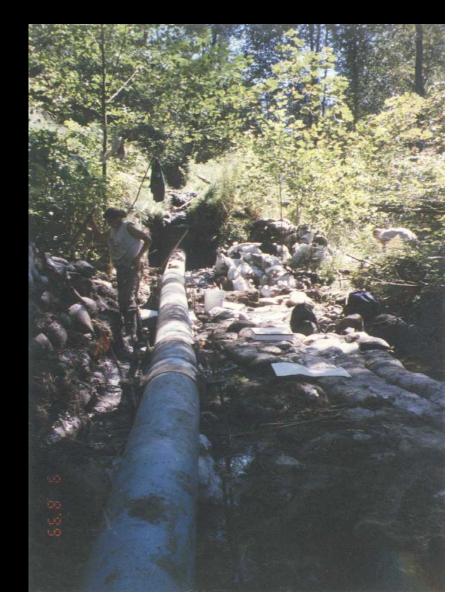
- Reduce peak flows by storing water during storms.
- Release flow at a slower rate.
- Reduce erosive flow velocity downstream.

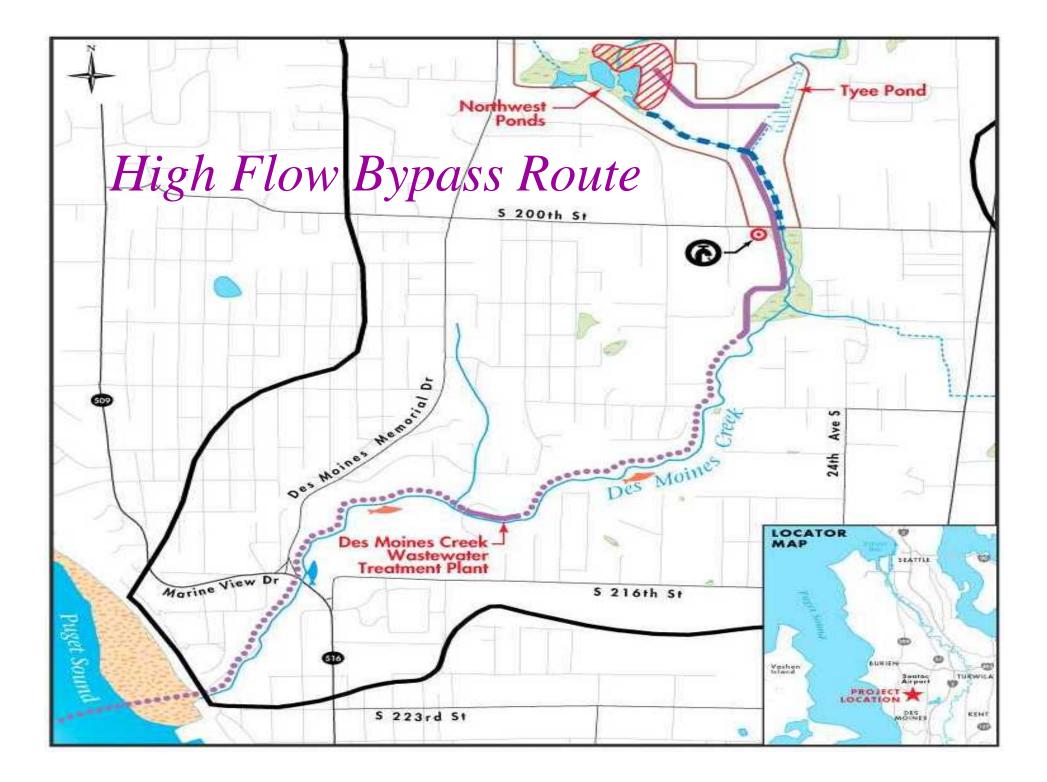




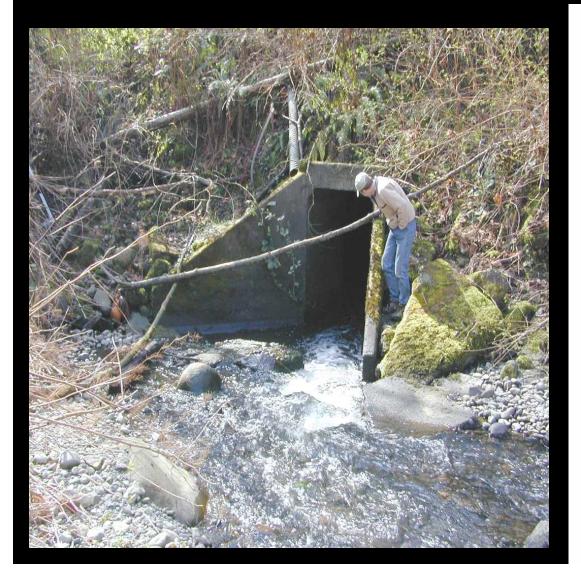
High Flow Bypass System

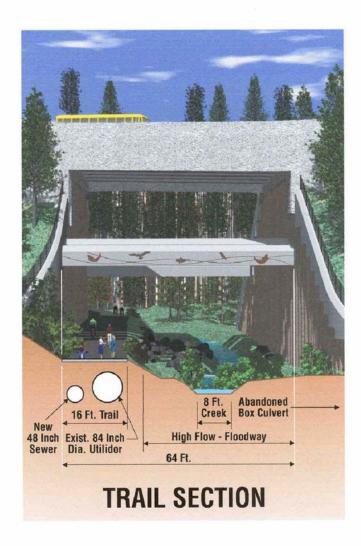
- Divert high flows to the existing pipeline.
- Reduce erosive flow in the creek during storms.
- Maximize the RDF efficiency.
- Outfall into Puget Sound.





Culvert Replacement Under Marine View Drive





Stream Habitat Enhancement

- Add logs and boulders to create habitat.
- Plant vegetation to enhance stream corridor.
- Re-grade a portion of stream channel to improve habitat.



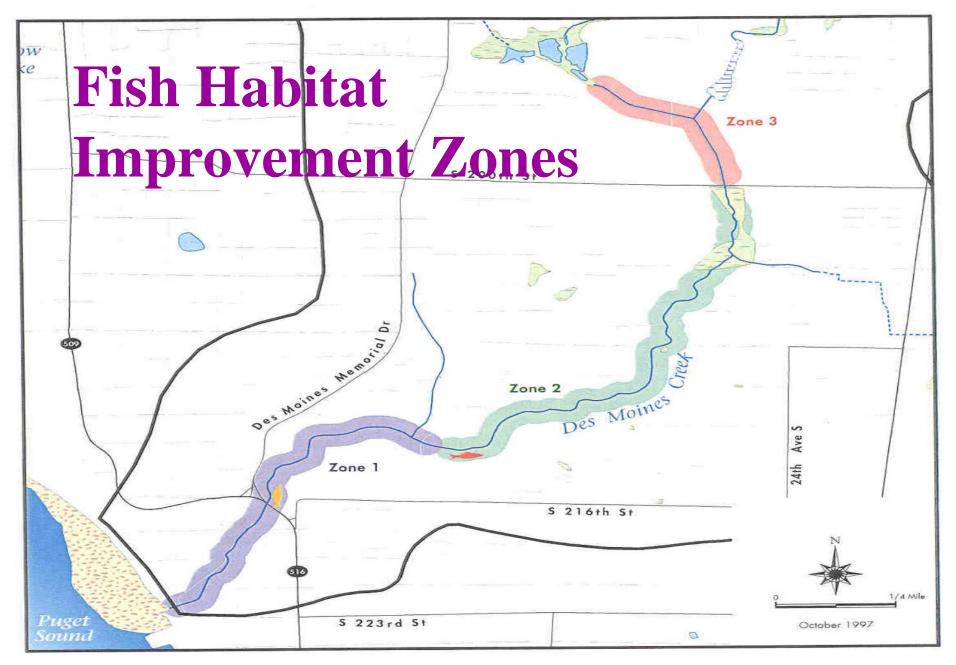


Figure 6-2 DES MOINES CREEK BASIN Proposed Fish Management Actions

Summer Flow Augmentation

- Enhance fish survival during summer.
- Augment base flow during dry season.
- Aerate to improve dissolved oxygen levels.



Overall Project Benefits Reduce high flows to minimize instream erosion & flooding Improve fish access and enhance habitat. Augment stream flow/during dr season.

Reduce stormwater detention for for future development.

Modeling & Assessment

2002

HSPF Modeling Goals

Study the Effectiveness of the RDF to Provide Flow Control
Assess Water Level Fluctuation and Duration Within the Wetlands

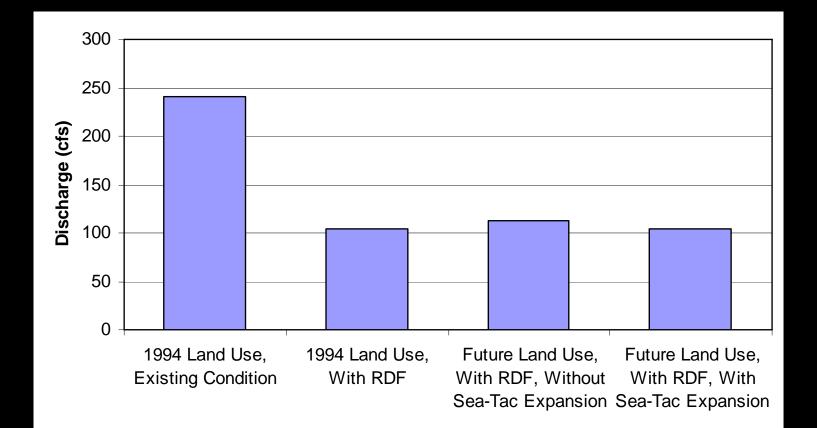
HSPF Modeling Results

Flow Rates for 10-year Event Reduced by 38 to 72 Percent

Average water level in the wetland would be lowered by 0.5 feet to 1.2 feet

The water elevation in RDF quickly returns to normal following storm events

Comparison of Flows at Head of Des Moines Creek Ravine



Flooding of Community Center in Des Moines Beach Park <u>November</u> 14, 2001 Flood



Value Engineering Study

- Validate project design & construction cost estimate
- Invited local experts with diverse backgrounds to review project design
- Evaluated and incorporated recommendations into design
- Reduced project cost

Regulatory Issues

Regulatory Issues

- **Detain stormwater within a wetland for the benefit of fish/stream restoration**
- Minimize water impoundment to reduce risk of bird strike on airplanes
- Direct discharge to Puget Sound
- Setting a new watershed standard for stormwater detention
- Use of groundwater to augment stream flow during dry summer

Permit Authorities

- US Army Corps of Engineers (Section 404 CWA)
- Federal Aviation Administration
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Section 7 ESA)
- NOAA Fisheries (Section 7 ESA)
- US Department of Agriculture (bird strike)
- WA Department of Ecology (Section 401 and Water rights)
- WA Department of Fish and Wildlife (HPA)
- WA Department of Natural Resources (Aquatic Lease)
- Port of Seattle
- City of SeaTac
- City of Des Moines

Project Cost

Planning, design, & permitting = \$1.2 <u>M</u> Construction of RDF = \$11.5M = \$1.2M Construction of bypass Stream restoration projects = \$0.6M = \$0.25M Low flow augmentation project Construction of MVD Bridge = \$3.75M = \$0.75M Oversight, monitoring, compliance Construction management = \$0.75M **TOTAL ESTIMATED COST** = \$20M

Project Schedule

Project Design 2001-2003.
Obtain Permits by early 2004.
Construction begins in 2004.
Multi-stage construction.
Estimated construction duration three to four years.



