
From: Scott Japp <sjapp@huntel.net>
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2011 7:42 AM
To: Winkler, John <jwinkler@papiord.org>
Subject: John

John

Put on the board's agenda for a vote, a special project area in the entire Papio Creek watershed, which the people that I represent will support. Since the PMNRD claims this area as the highest flood damage reduction area the board should support this project area. These control structures will also improve the water quality by filtering out the E coil that is present in our streams in the upper reaches of the Papio system. By not building large dams this does not provide a holding area for PCB and mercury that are present in the NRD's present lakes and lower stream. Using the pay rate of \$12,500 (HDR figures) per acre drained for a volunteer development projects that are design to control a 100 year rain event for 24 hours. These projects can be dams and detention control structures that meet the needs to control the possible threat to the Metro Omaha area. The pay rate of \$12,500 per acre will be paid to the contractor or developer within the PCWP member's area and within areas that are not member of the partnership the payment will be 33.33% less since they are not paying partnership fees. The contractor or developer will in return acquire the necessary **engineering, land easements and construct the projects**. A concern the NRD staff has is the maintenance of these projects. This can be accomplished by the land owner signing a 50 year maintenance agreement with a contractor. The contractor will do an annual inspections and repairs to meet the required design and send the NRD a report. The pay rate to the contractor for per acre for the maintenance of these projects should be 66.66% of the NRD's annual cost per acre for maintenance. HDR estimates engineering fees of 50%, thus \$12,500 of development cost per acre and \$6200 for HDR engineering fees leave a total cost of \$18,700 per acre drained. As you can see we can reduce the cost of flood control by approximately 40%. Also the huge cost saving to the entire district for not building recreational projects. This cost saving is as high as the development cost of \$12,500 per acre or more.

The decision the board need to make is how fast the board want to take to develop the upper reaches of the Papio drainage system. I suggest this should be a 40 year program and we start with funding \$5 million in next year's budget. Increase the funding annually to reach our target goal. Since Washington County alone represents more than 50% of the entire Papio drainage system we should fund the entire system equally. I know I can sign up enough land owners annually to spend all of the entire budgeted funds.

Scott Japp

**WASHINGTON COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

Courthouse - 1555 Colfax Street
PO Box 466, Blair, Nebraska 68008
Phone 402-426-6822

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Chairman

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February 10, 2009

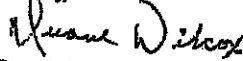
Papillion Creek Watershed Partnership
c/o Natural Resources Center
Attention: John Winkler
8901 So 154th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68138

Dear Mr. Winkler:

At the regular meeting of the Washington County Board of Supervisors held Tuesday, February 10, 2009, the Board went on record to request any reference to Washington County in the Papillion-Creek Watershed Partnership Management Plan be removed, specifically, in reference to fees collected in "Rural Estates".

Washington County currently has their own Stormwater Management Policies in place for controlling stormwater runoff. Fees in regards to Washington County Stormwater Policies are 100% developer funded.

Sincerely,



Duane Wilcox, Chairperson
Washington County Board of Supervisors

Memo

To: John Winkler, Marlin Petermann
From: Lori Laster and Amanda Grint
Date: 7/7/2011
Re: Proposal from Director Japp on Papillion Creek Watershed Program

Flood control in the upper portion of the Papillion Creek Watershed continues to be an issue to be addressed. Current plans for the jurisdictions not in the PCWP involve development detaining more than the 100 year peak flows (90% of peak flow by their adopted stormwater policies) at no cost to the jurisdiction. The issue is that this takes time and is only applied to new development as it occurs and leaves the watershed vulnerable for an undetermined amount of time. At some point in the future the TMDL for E. Coli must also be addressed throughout the watershed and must also be controlled in the upper reaches of the watershed.

Setting up a special watershed program to help with flood control and water quality is a good idea. However since the PCWP has already adopted a watershed management plan, one that addresses water quantity and water quality, it should not be revisited by the jurisdictions which are members. Those communities chose water quality LID and regional detention for their area in lieu of Director Japp's proposed plan. That plan should not be revisited for creation of a new District program. This program would need to be available only to those entities not members of PCWP.

If bond funds are to be used for this program there are a few issues. One, LB160 requires that we provide public access to any permanent pool over 20 acres in size. The proposed program specifically stated that recreation would not be provided as part of this program. Two, LB160 prohibits the District from using bond funds in communities without an approved watershed/stormwater management plan. The District would need to work with those communities not currently in the PCWP to develop a plan that would be acceptable to both the District and that community.

Inspection and maintenance of these structures as presented is a common system for communities to utilize however, depending on the amount of water that would be stored these structures could be classified as significant or high hazard dams. The safety risk to the public for not maintaining these structures is too great to leave up to individuals. There is no mechanism presented in the proposal to handle a situation where inspections were not completed and situations where repairs were too costly for the individual landowner to undertake. The District would likely want or need to be involved in the maintenance.

The program as presented would require the District to contract with developers/contractors to complete the structures on private property with no access to the public. Although the public would benefit from the flood control and water quality, the public perception would most likely be that we are helping individuals add value to their properties without providing benefit to the public.

The costs presented by Director Japp were likely taken from reports that are several years old. These reports would not have taken into account the new Nebraska Stream Function Assessment that is now being utilized by USACE. The costs for permitting these types of structures have increased and would need to be factored in to any cost share amount.

The last correspondence from the Washington County Board of Supervisors was in 2009 requesting that any mention of Washington County be removed from the PCWP's watershed management plan. In that letter, the Board specifically stated that all costs for future water quality/quantity project will be 100% developer paid.

In conclusion, the District should not adopt any new programs without working closely with the governing bodies of the communities that would be included in the program. Additional consideration should be given to the costs and funding sources of such a program along with the flood control and water quality benefits before the District Board votes on a special watershed project for the Papillion Creek Watershed.