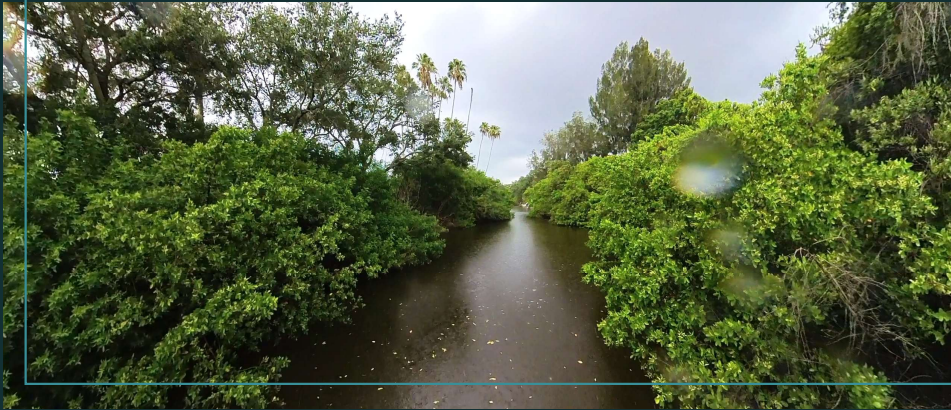




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Stevenson Creek

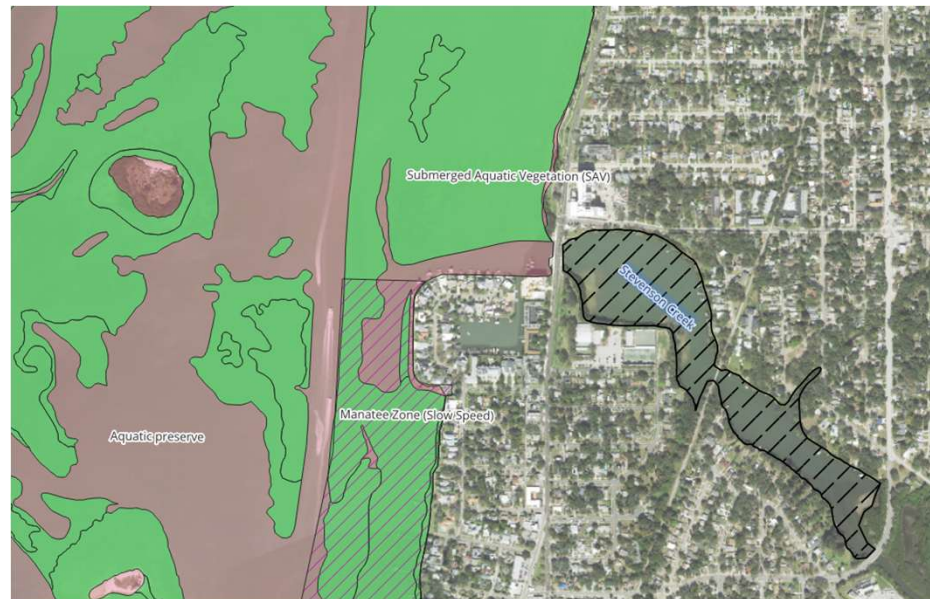
Slow Speed Zone Feasibility Review

Presentation overview

- Scope of work
 1. Shoreline stability assessment
 2. Slow speed zone alternatives investigation
- Shoreline stability assessment
- Slow speed zone alternatives investigated
- Evaluation of alternatives and recommended option
- Important considerations
- Recommended alternative requirements (data collection)
- Estimated costs and schedule
- Discussion



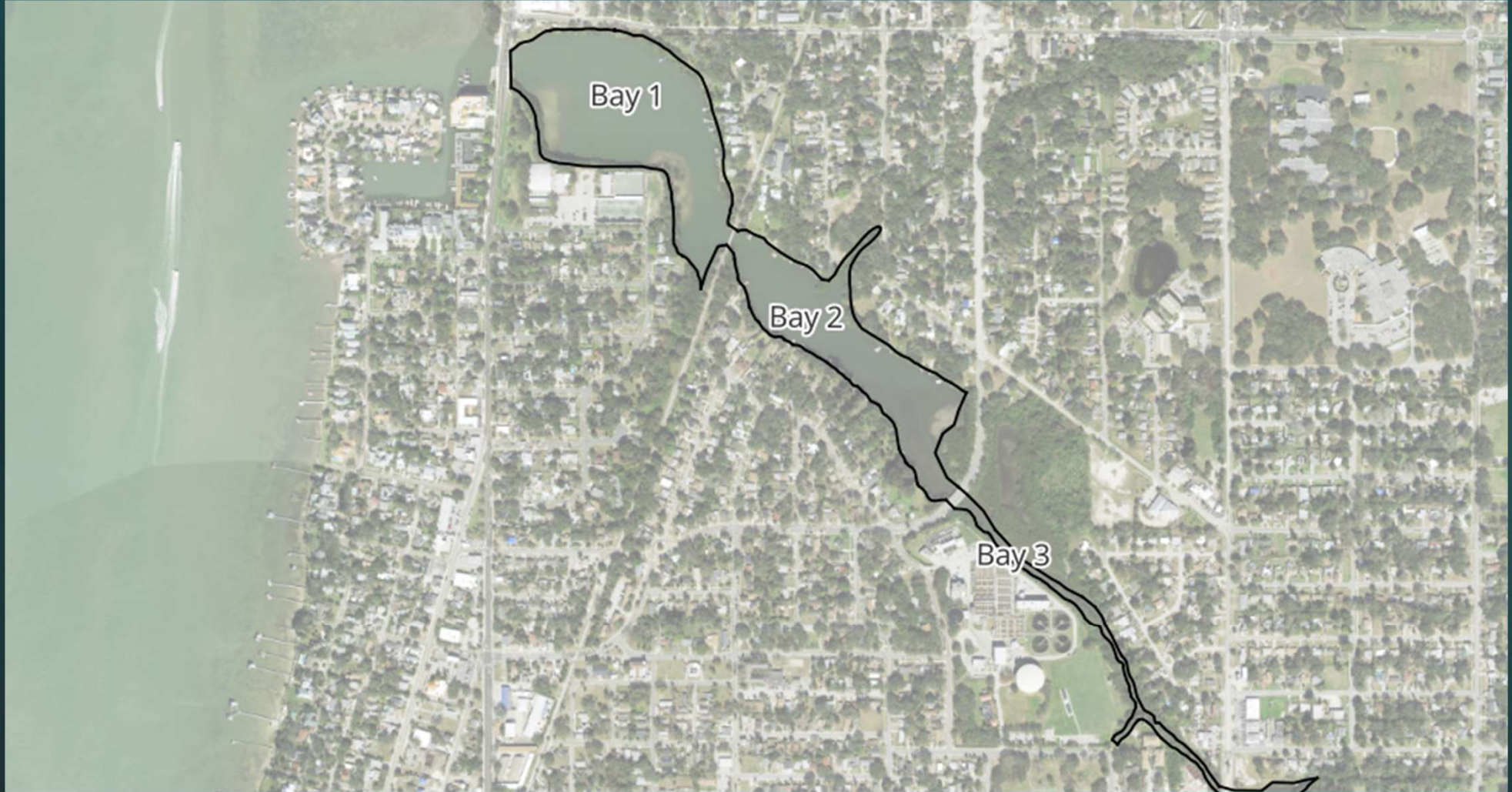
Stevenson Creek site preview



- Tributary to the Clearwater Harbor
- Approx. 1 mile of navigable waterway
- Limited bridge clearance for vessels (~ 6 ft)
- Diverse ecosystem documented outside of Stevenson Creek

Site Visit and 360 video





Shoreline stability assessment

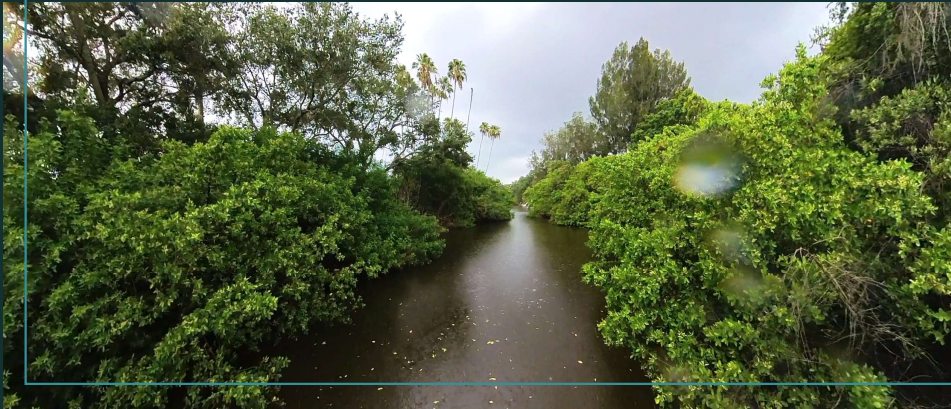
- Conducted on June 27, 2024
- Assessed 11,600 ft of shoreline for:
 - Stability
 - Erosion due to boat wake
 - General shoreline habitat
- Findings
 - Shoreline appeared stable with no notable active erosion
 - No notable erosion due to boat wake
 - Healthy mix of shoreline habitat
 - Varying condition of hardened shorelines
 - One area of historic erosion noted.



| Shoreline Type/Habitat | Approx. Linear Feet | Percent of Total Shoreline |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Mangrove | 7,398 | 64% |
| Brazilian Pepper | 340 | 3% |
| Seawall | 1,634 | 14% |
| Riprap | 439 | 4% |
| Flats | 314 | 3% |
| Grass Bank | 854 | 7% |
| Marsh/wetland | 599 | 5% |



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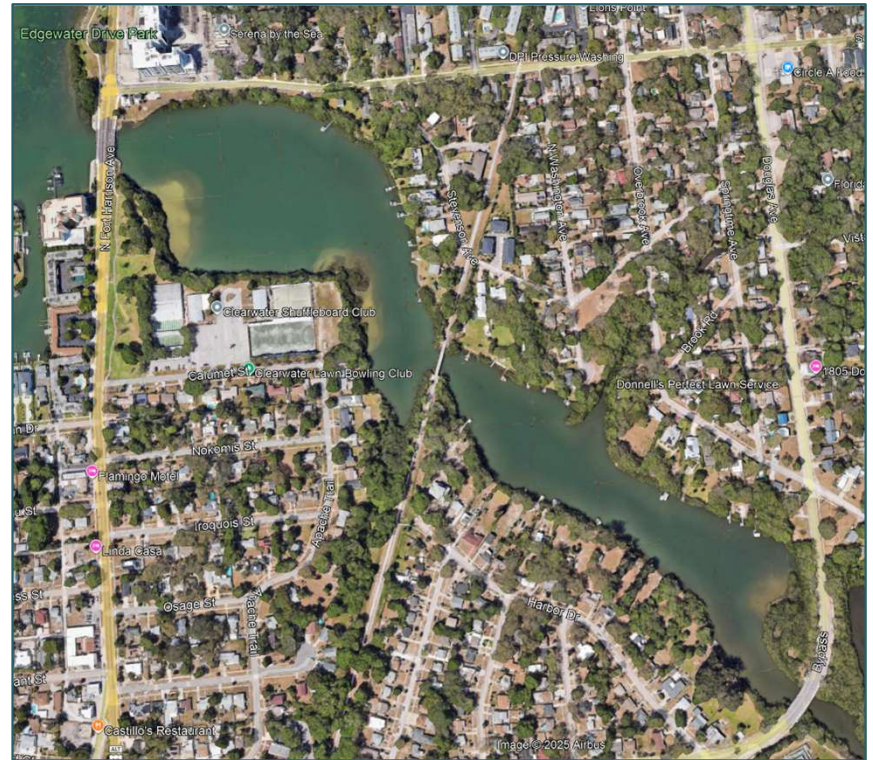
Stevenson Creek

Slow speed zone alternatives study

Explore establishing slow speed zone for watercraft in navigable limits of Stevenson Creek

Three options were considered:

- 1. Boating Restricted Area (BRA)
- 2. Manatee Protection Zone (MPZ)
- 3. Local government manatee slow speed zone

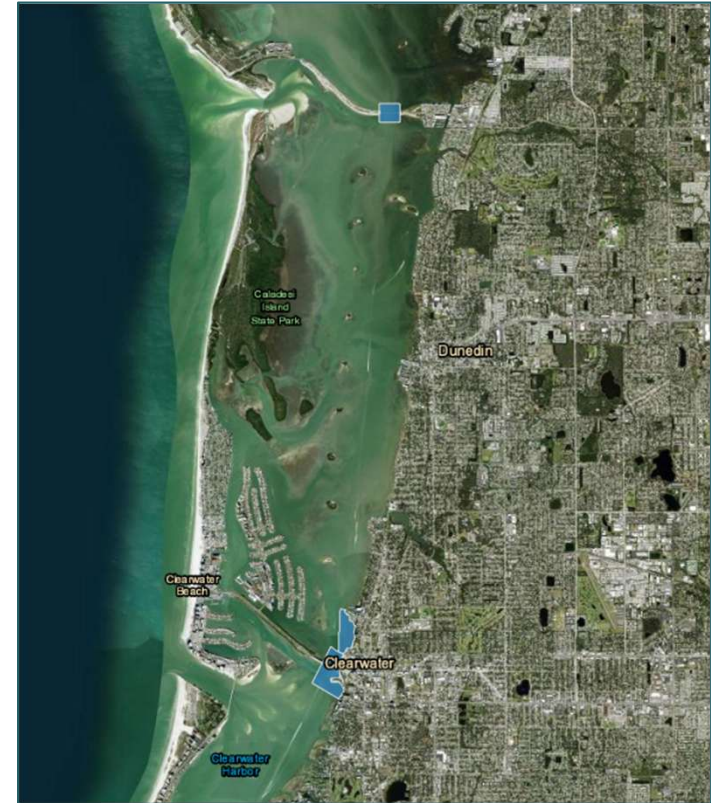


1. Boating restricted area (BRA)

“...least restrictive necessary for public safety”

Criteria:

- Visibility
- Hazardous water levels or currents
- Other navigational hazards
- Vessel traffic congestion
- Other safety data



| Rule Name | Area Number | Area Name | Condition Summary |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Pinellas County Boating Restrict... | 68D-24.010(1)(a)1.b. | Pinellas Bayway (SR 682) Bridge | At All Times |
| Pinellas County Boating Restrict... | 68D-24.010(1)(a)2. | Corey Causeway (SR 699) Bridge | At All Times |
| Pinellas County Boating Restrict... | 68D-24.010(1)(a)3. | Tom Stuart (Welch) Causeway (...) | At All Times |

2. Manatee protection zone (MPZ)



Criteria - in the absence of restrictions, the following is likely to occur:

Manatee injury/death

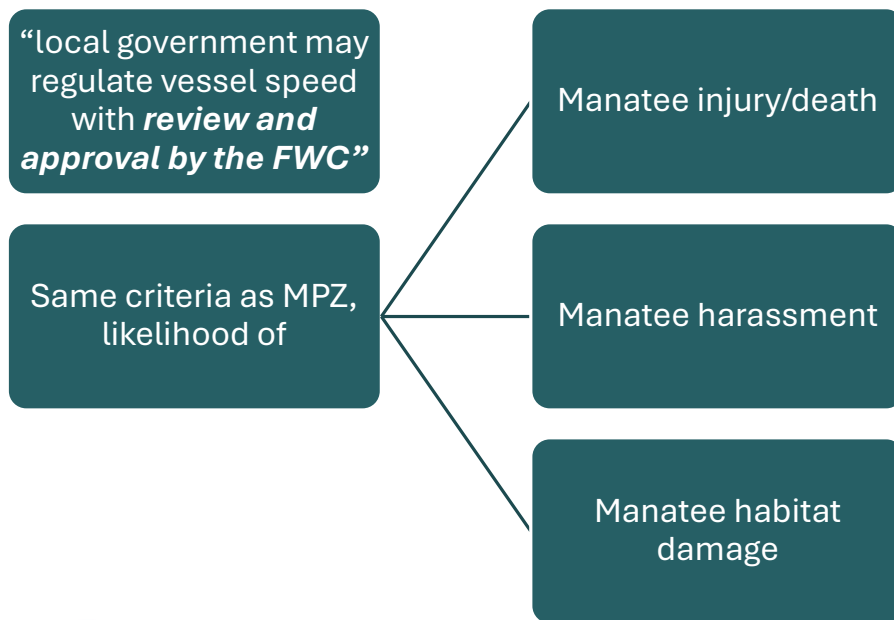
Manatee harassment

Manatee habitat damage

Factors to be considered:

- patterns of boating
- patterns of manatee use
- manatee mortality in area
- food sources available
- favorable water depths
- waterway characteristics
- fresh/warm water sources

3. Local government manatee slow speed zone (SSZ)



Factors to be considered:

- patterns of boating
- patterns of manatee use
- manatee mortality in area
- food sources available
- favorable water depths
- waterway characteristics
- fresh/warm water sources



3. Local government manatee slow speed zone (SSZ)

If disagreement

- Between FWC and local government on proposed ordinance, a local manatee protection committee is to be formed
- Committee would be charged with:
 - Reviewing technical data from FWC and FWS
 - Resolving ordinance conflicts

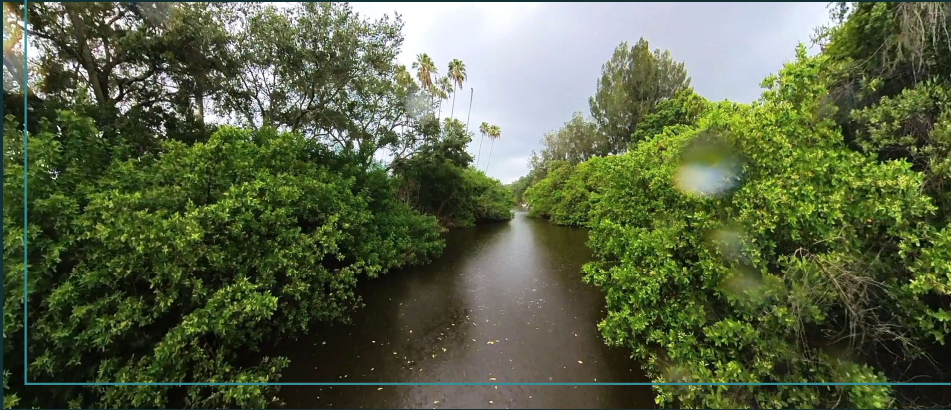
Manatee protection committee:

- A FWC representative
- A County representative
- A US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) representative
- A local marine-related business representative
- A Save the Manatee Club representative
- A representative that is a local fisher
- An affected property owner representative
- A Florida Marine Patrol representative





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Stevenson Creek

Evaluation of alternatives

1. Boating restricted area (BRA)

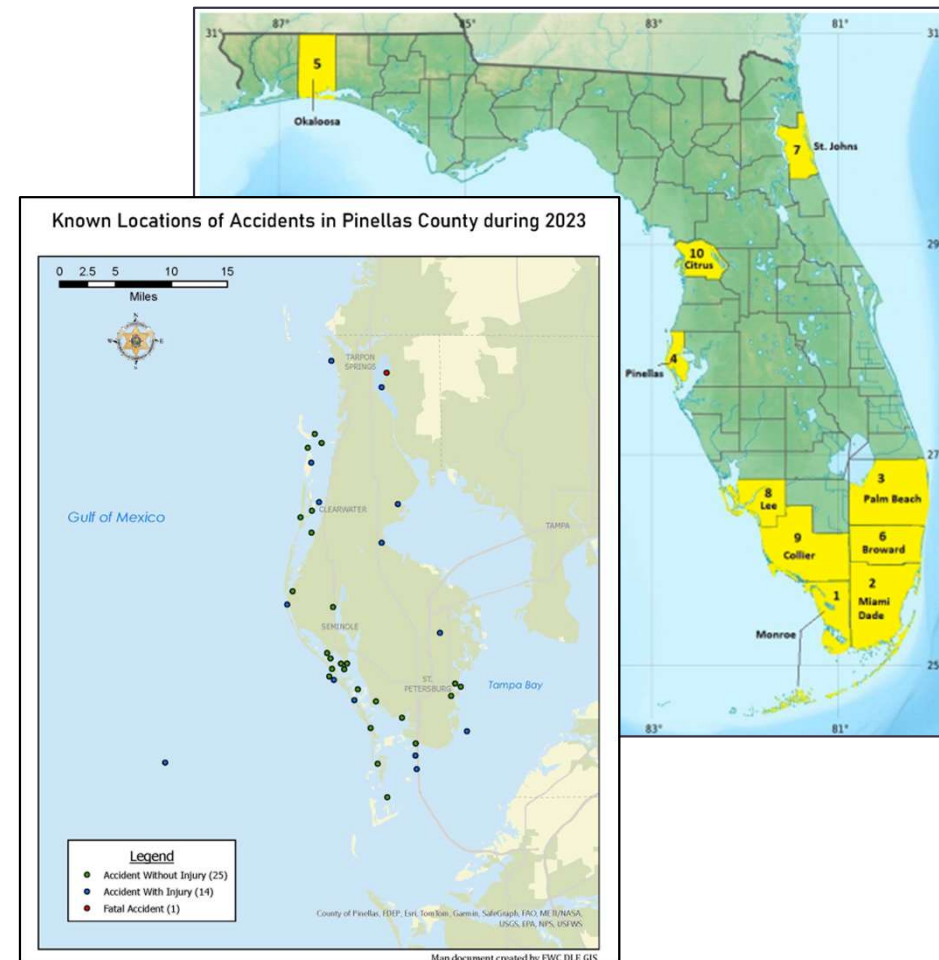
Based on boater safety

Stevenson Creek

- No recorded accidents
- No FWC citations
- No known safety concerns
- Minimal vessel traffic

Does not qualify for BRA

FWC's annual boating accident statistical report 2023



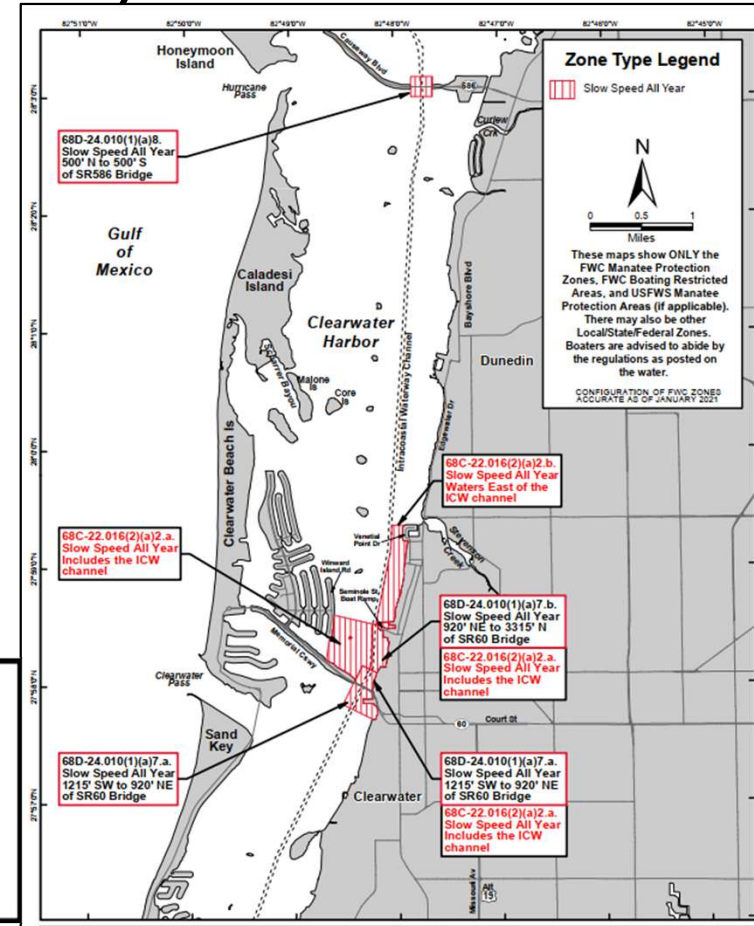
2. Manatee protection zone (MPZ)

Adopted via rulemaking process

Can be very lengthy (4 years for existing MPZs)

Would 'open' rule such that existing MPZs could be challenged

Not recommended



3. Local government manatee SSZ

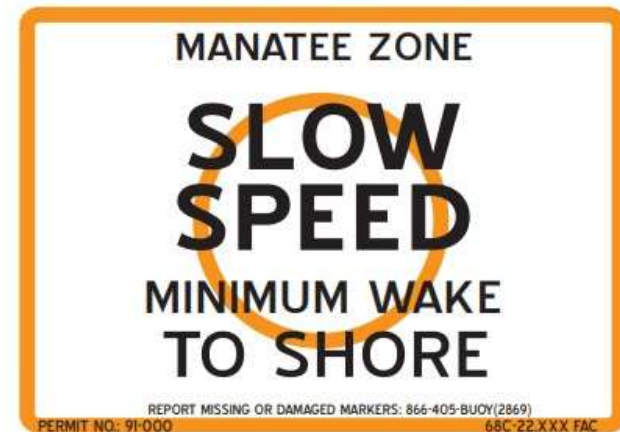
Similar to MPZ

Does not require rulemaking process

Same criteria as MPZ

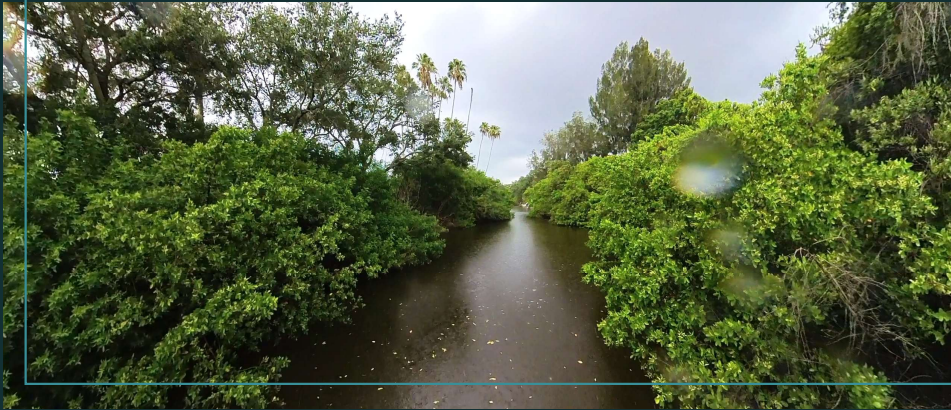
Requires FWC approval

Recommended as most viable option





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Stevenson Creek

Important considerations

Stevenson Creek watershed

Background



Stevenson Creek 3.2 miles long



Tidally influenced segment 1.6 miles



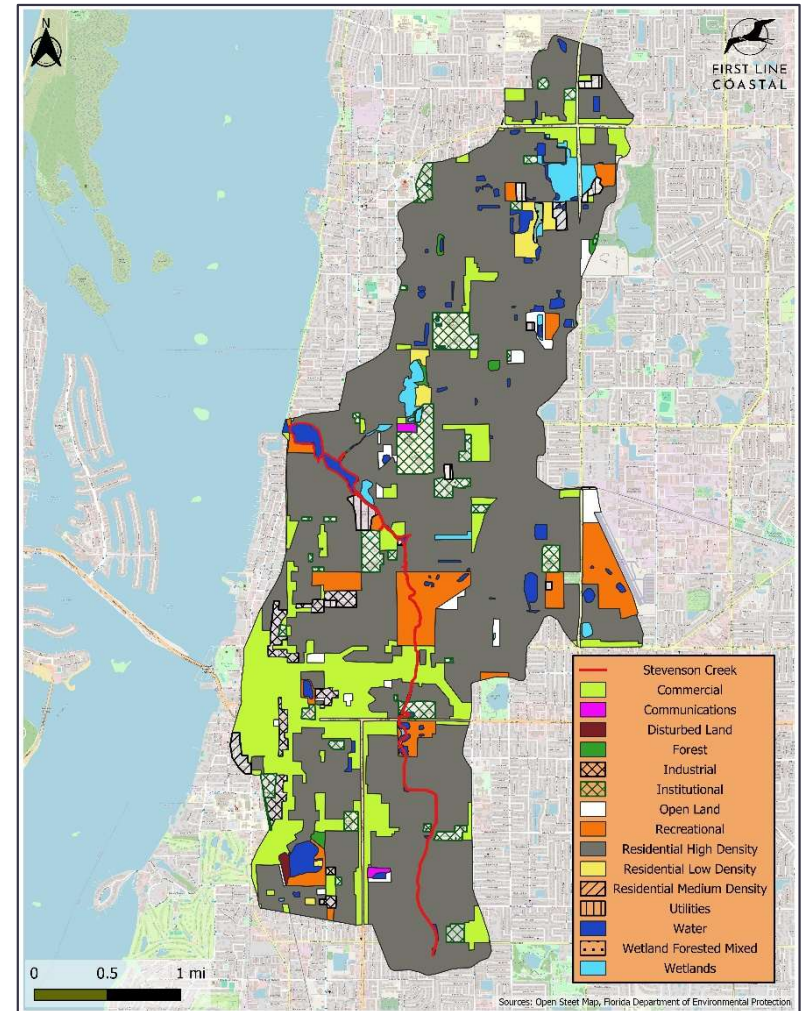
Upland development mostly medium to high density residential, some commercial, industrial, and recreational open spaces



Most development prior to water quality legislation/regulation



Negative impact on water quality resulted in increased stormwater runoff, sediment and pollution



2001 Stevenson Creek Watershed Management Plan (WMP)

- Joint effort between City, County and SWFWMD
- Goal to address flooding, water quality, erosion, and habitat loss
- Recommendations to guide development, manage resources, and prioritize projects

| Watershed Reach | Project | | Weighted Evaluation | | Completed (YES/NO) | In progress or planning (YES/NO) |
|--------------------|---------|--|---------------------|------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| | No. | Project Description | Score | Rank | | |
| Middle Stevenson | 3A | Glen Oaks Stormwater Detention Facility | 8.5 | 1 | YES | |
| Lk Bellevue Branch | 6A.1 | Expansion of Lake Bellevue | 6.1 | 2 | YES | |
| Spring Branch | 1A.1 | Spring Branch Conveyance Enhancements | 5.7 | 3 | YES | |
| Jeffords St Branch | 7C | Jeffords Street/Barry Road Detention Pond | 5.5 | 4 | NO | |
| Upper Stevenson | 4C | St Thomas Drive / Bellevue Boulevard Creek Restoration | 4.5 | 5 | NO | |
| Spring Branch | 1C | Spring Branch Flood Detention Basin | 4.4 | 6 | NO | YES |
| Jeffords St Branch | 7A | Crest Lake Expansion | 4.1 | 7 | YES | |
| Lk Bellevue Branch | 6A.2 | Upper Lake Bellevue Culverts | 4.1 | 8 | YES | |
| Lower Stevenson | 2A | Palmetto Street Sediment Sump | 3.7 | 9 | YES | |
| Upper Stevenson | 4A | Hillcrest Avenue Overflow Bypass Culvert | 3.3 | 10 | YES | |

2014 Stevenson Creek Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Project (Section 206)

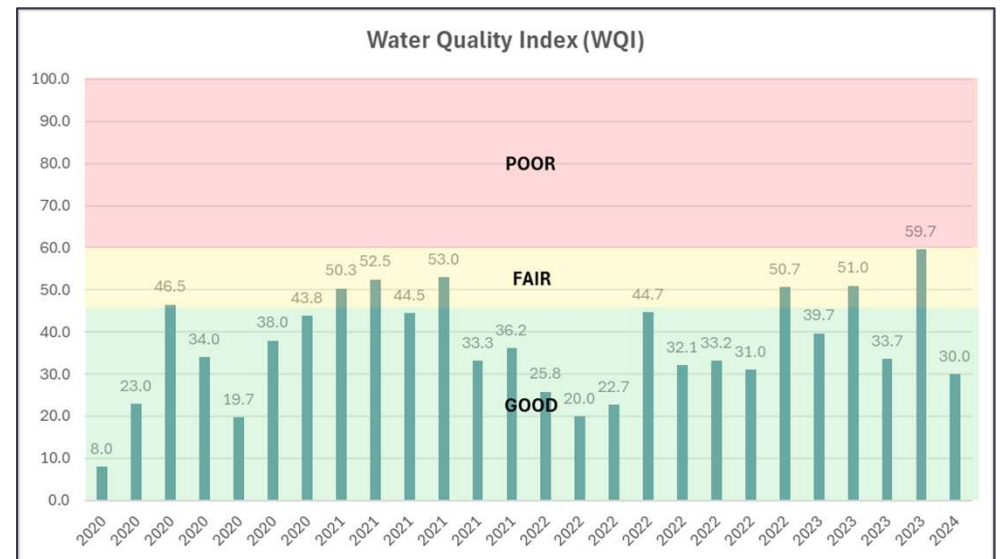
- By US Army Corps of Engineers
 - Selected 2003
 - Designed and permitted 2007
 - Construction awarded 2009
 - After two failed attempts, completed 2014
- 90,000 CY of accumulated muck and sediment removed
- Exotic vegetation removed
- Three acres of mangrove habitat created



Stevenson Creek water quality



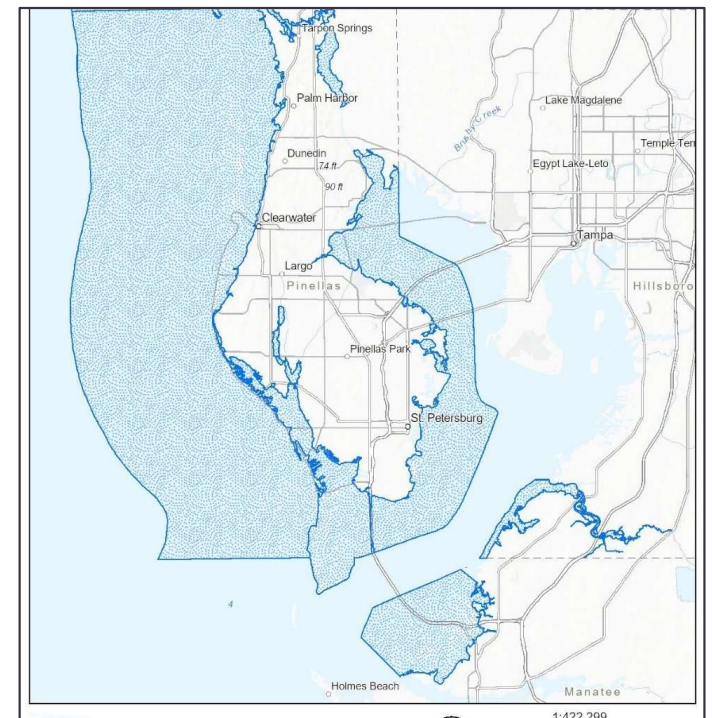
- Class III waters
- 2007 deemed impaired
 - Total maximum daily loads (TMDLs)
 - DO (TN, TP, and BOD)
 - Excessive nutrients
- Pinellas County Water Atlas
 - Water quality monitoring
 - Impairment status
 - Water Quality Index (WQI)
 - TMDLs met for Chl-a and DO
 - Remains impaired due to fecal coliform



Pinellas County Aquatic Preserve

The Pinellas County Aquatic Preserve, established in 1972, covers 357,000 acres of Florida's Gulf Coast near St. Petersburg, Clearwater, and Tampa. The preserve is one of two aquatic preserves in Pinellas County, collectively referred to as the Pinellas County Aquatic Preserves, along with the Boca Ciega Bay Aquatic Preserve. Both preserves were established in response to concerns about the extensive coastal development of Tampa Bay, specifically the largely unregulated dredging and filling of the bay that occurred in the 1950s. Under the Riparian Act of 1856, landowners adjacent to the state's submerged lands could claim ownership of those lands through activities like dredging, filling, and building docks. Remaining in effect until 1957, impacts to coastal habitat went largely unchecked for decades. Despite the many decades of development, spectacular submerged resources, such as seagrass beds, hardbottom corals, and sponge beds, account for much of the underwater acreage, and the aquatic preserves islands serve important roles in an otherwise urban landscape. More than 150 species of plants, 1,100 species of invertebrates, nearly 200 species of fish, and more than 250 species of birds make their home in this vibrant ecosystem. Visitors to the preserves can enjoy a variety of recreational activities such as boating, fishing, bird watching, and snorkeling in this protected area that not only preserves vital habitat for native wildlife, but also serves as a reminder of the importance of conserving Florida's natural coastal environments amidst ongoing urbanization.

~ FDEP



Submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV)

- SAV provides food, shelter, sediment stabilization and supports nutrient cycles
- Extensive seagrass coverage throughout Clearwater Harbor
- Seagrass surveys do not extend into Stevenson Creek

FWC seagrass habitat map 2022

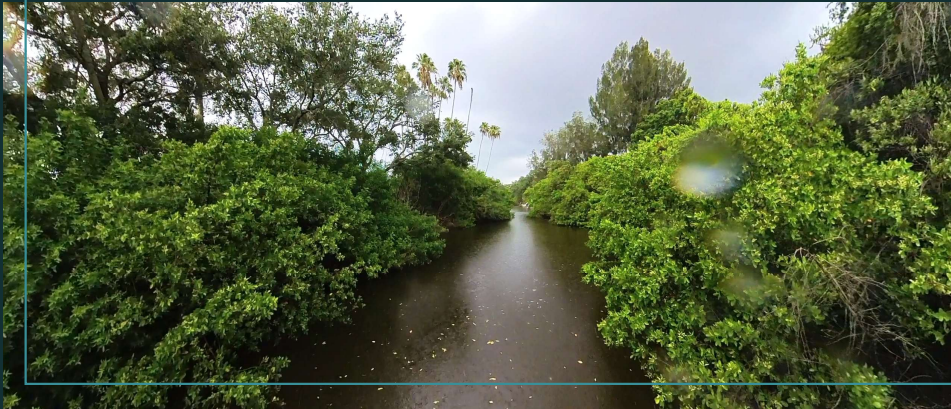




Manatee habitat?



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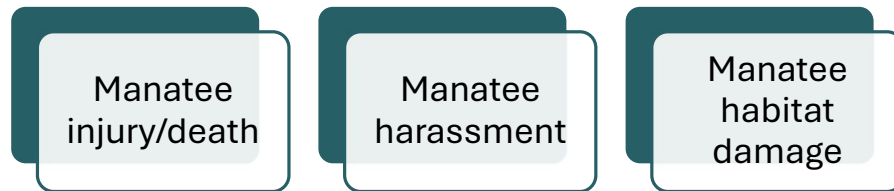
Stevenson Creek

Data collection required for the recommended alternative:

local government manatee slow speed zone

Recommended alternative: Local government manatee SSZ (similar to MPZ)

Criteria: In the absence of restrictions, there is a likelihood of



Data to be evaluated:

- patterns of boating
- patterns of manatee use
- manatee mortality in area
- food sources available
- favorable water depths
- waterway characteristics
- fresh/warm water sources



Data collection

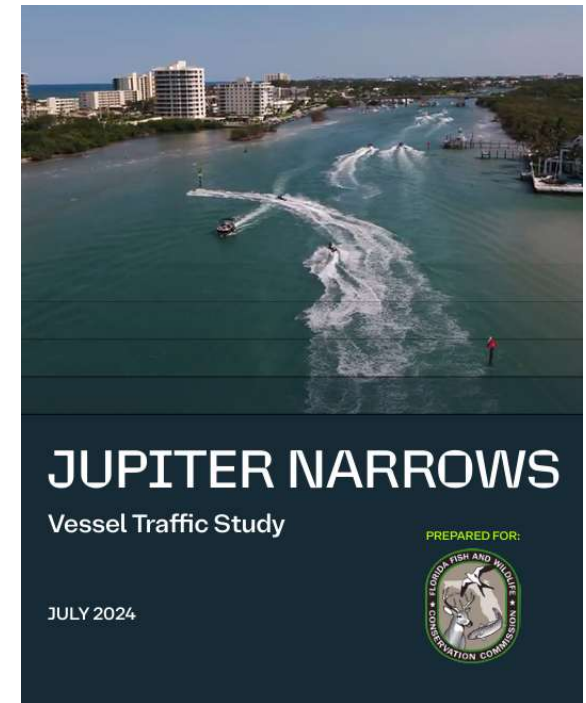
Data to be evaluated:

• patterns of boating

- patterns of manatee use
- manatee mortality in area
- food sources available
- favorable water depths
- waterway characteristics
- fresh/warm water sources

Vessel traffic study

- Extensive observation, recording and analysis of vessel traffic
- Typically, 14 day minimum that includes a holiday weekend
- Expensive (> \$50,000)
- Excessive



Most recent vessel traffic study commissioned by FWC at Jupiter Narrows

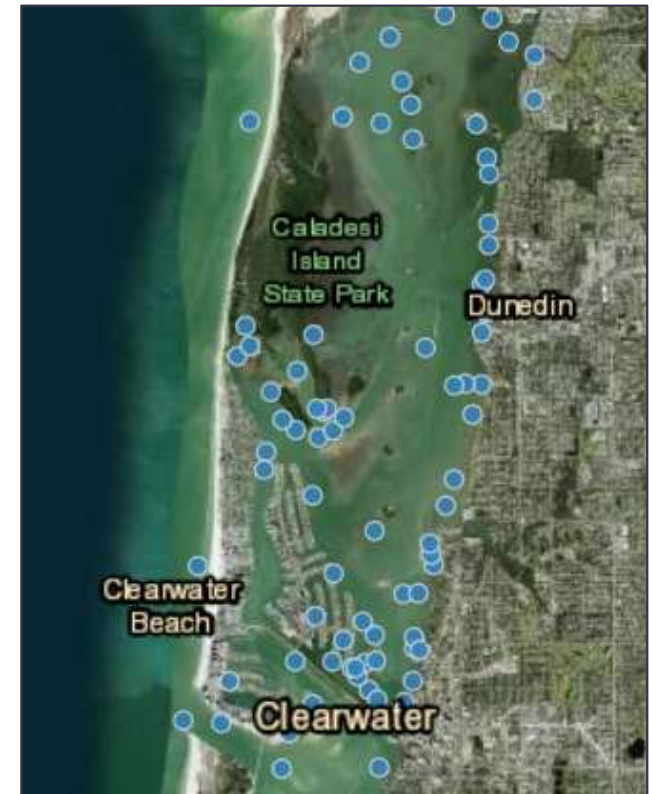
Data collection

Data to be evaluated:

- patterns of boating
- **patterns of manatee use**
- manatee mortality in area
- food sources available
- favorable water depths
- waterway characteristics
- fresh/warm water sources

Aerial manatee surveys

- Low level aerial surveys
- At least quarterly, often monthly
- Expensive (≈ \$56,000)
- Excessive



FWC aerial manatee distribution surveys 2008 to 2010



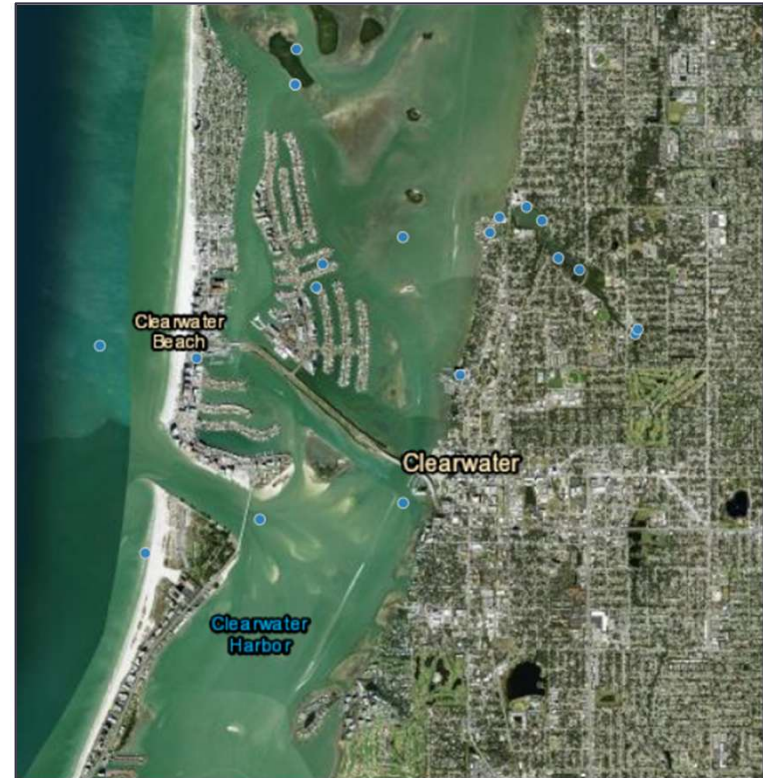
Data collection

Data to be evaluated:

- patterns of boating
- patterns of manatee use
- **manatee mortality**
- food sources available
- favorable water depths
- waterway characteristics
- fresh/warm water sources



FWC manatee mortality data



| Date | Sex | Length (cm) | Lat | Long | Mortality |
|------------|-----|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 2016-08-05 | F | 255 | 27.97854 | -82.78278 | Human Related: Watercraft Collision |
| 2017-04-17 | M | 291 | 27.98885 | -82.79237 | Human Related: Watercraft Collision |
| 2018-10-31 | M | 166 | 27.99009 | -82.79395 | Undetermined: Too Decomposed |
| 2019-03-17 | M | 194 | 27.97896 | -82.78252 | Natural: Other (includes red tide) |
| 2019-05-03 | F | 357 | 27.98437 | -82.78851 | Human Related: Watercraft Collision |
| 2021-05-14 | F | 115 | 27.98543 | -82.79070 | Perinatal (<= 150 cm) |

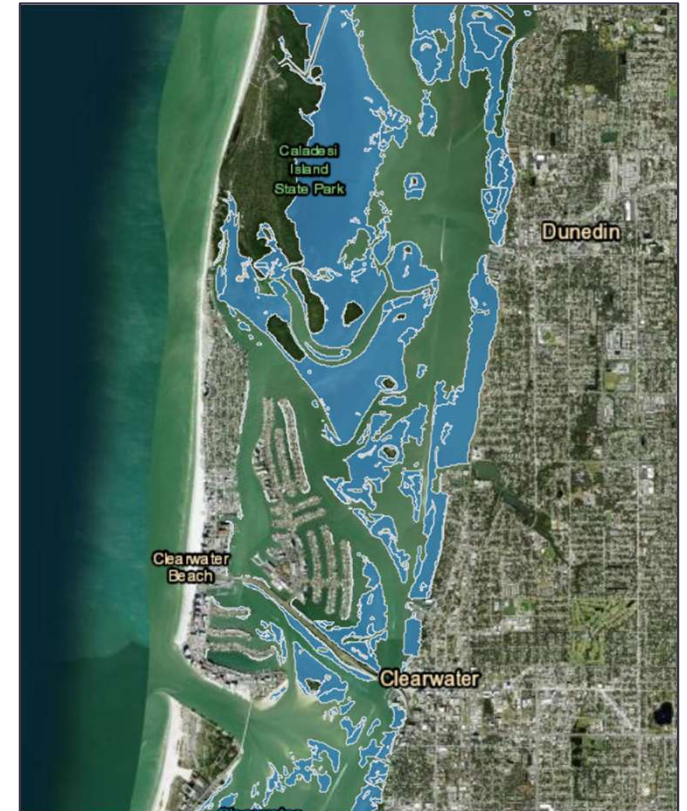
Data collection

Data to be evaluated:

- patterns of boating
- patterns of manatee use
- manatee mortality in area
- **food sources available**
- favorable water depths
- waterway characteristics
- fresh/warm water sources

SAV survey

- Standard method
- Often coupled with aerial photography analysis
- Moderately expensive (\leq \$25,000)



FWC seagrass habitat map 2022



Data collection

Data to be evaluated:

- patterns of boating
- patterns of manatee use
- manatee mortality in area
- food sources available
- **favorable water depths**
- **waterway characteristics**
- fresh/warm water sources

Bathymetric survey

- Relatively inexpensive (\approx \$7,500)
- Define depths and natural channels
- Assess shoaling conditions throughout estuary



Data collection

Data to be evaluated:

- patterns of boating
- patterns of manatee use
- manatee mortality in area
- food sources available
- favorable water depths
- waterway characteristics

- **fresh/warm water sources**

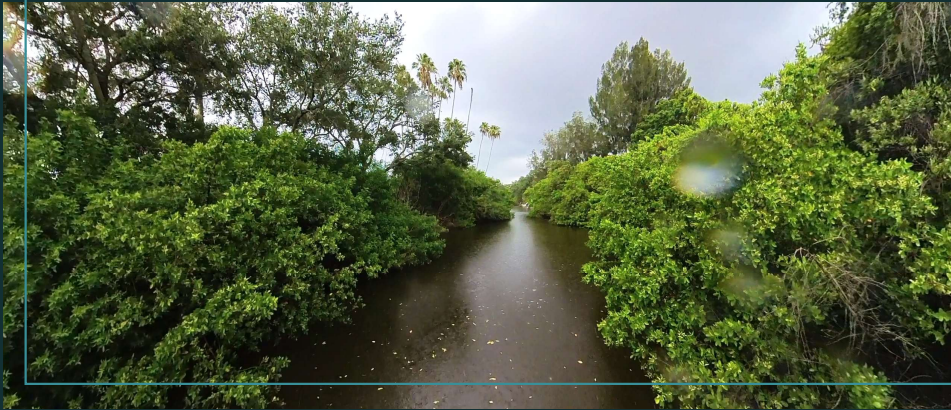
Freshwater sources known

- Tributaries
- Stormwater
- Effluent from Marshall Street Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant





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Stevenson Creek

Alternative to traditional data collection?

Alternative data collection method?

Data to be evaluated

- patterns of boating } Vessel traffic study \$\$\$
- patterns of manatee use } Aerial surveys \$\$\$
- manatee mortality in area ✓
- food sources available } SAV survey \$\$
- favorable water depths } Bathymetric survey \$
- waterway characteristics }
- fresh/warm water sources ✓

Citizens Science?

"...where science is collaborative and participation is open to everyone."

- 'Crowdsourcing' data collection
- Inclusive
- Collaborative
- Increased trust in scientific process



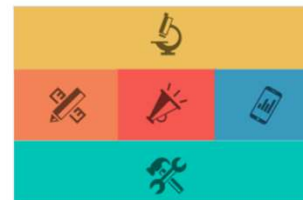
Citizens Science (www.citizenscience.gov)

Resources on how to:

- Design a project
- Build community of participants
- Standardize and manage data collection
- Sustain participation

With local interest, may be a viable option

Federal Crowdsourcing and Citizen Science Toolkit



Getting Started

This toolkit shows five basic process steps for planning, designing and carrying out a crowdsourcing or citizen science project. At each step, you'll find a list of tips you can use to keep your project on track.

[See the process steps](#)



Case Study Overview

Case studies in this toolkit serve as models and provide success stories and challenges to consider while planning a project. You can browse through agency case studies to get ideas for a project of your own.

[Browse Case Studies](#)



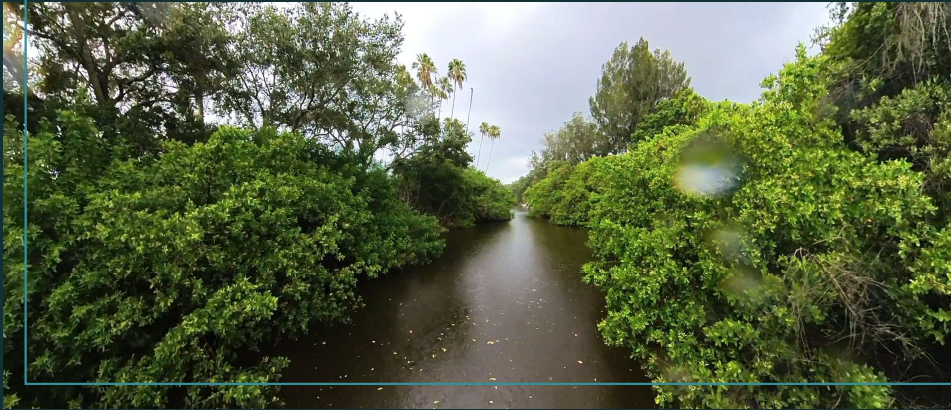
Resource Library

The resource library provides a list of all resources in this toolkit which you can browse through by category. You can also find resources within each of the process steps in the "How To" section of the toolkit.

[View Resources](#)



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Stevenson Creek

Estimated costs and schedule

Data collection cost estimates

| Factors to be considered | Status | Data collection method | Cost | Alternate method | Cost |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| patterns of boating | unknown | Vessel traffic study | \$ 50,000.00 | Boating use observations | \$ 10,000.00 |
| patterns of manatee use | unknown | Manatee aerial surveys | \$ 56,000.00 | Manatee observations | |
| manatee mortality in area | known | FWC rescue/ salvage | \$ - | Manatee observations | |
| food sources available | unknown | SAV surveys | \$ 25,000.00 | Existing survey data | \$ - |
| favorable water depths | partially known | Bathymetric survey | \$ 7,500.00 | Existing survey data | \$ - |
| waterway characteristics | partially known | Bathymetric survey | | Existing survey data | \$ - |
| fresh/warm water sources | known | N/A | \$ - | N/A | \$ - |
| | | Total | \$ 138,500.00 | Total | \$ 10,000.00 |



Total project cost estimates

Consulting services estimate

| Consulting services | Cost |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Data collection and FWC coordination | \$ 35,000.00 |
| Citizen's science management | \$ 50,000.00 |
| Design and permitting | \$ 30,000.00 |
| Marker installation and close out | \$ 5,000.00 |
| Total | \$120,000.00 |

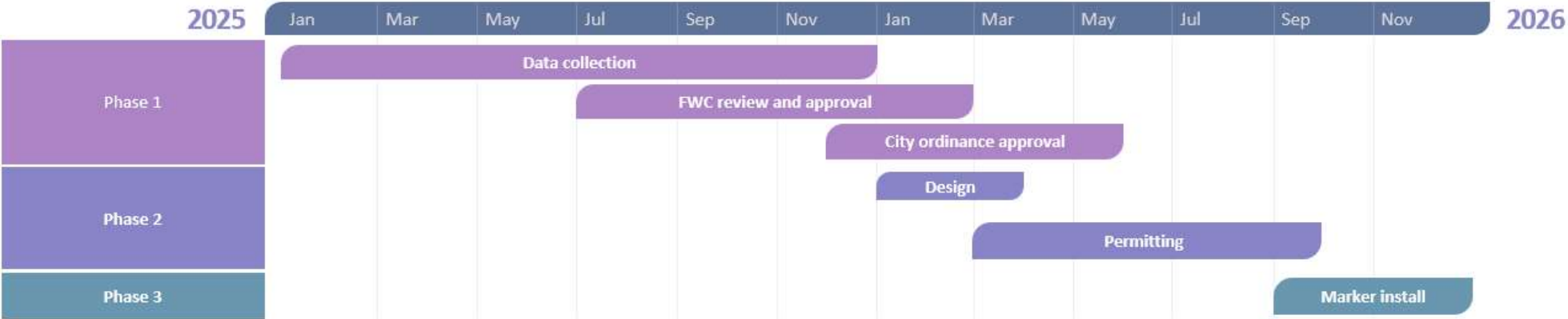
Range of total project costs

| Phase | Total cost | With traditional data collection methods | With alternative data collection methods |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Data collection and FWC coordination | \$ 173,500.00 | \$ 45,000.00 |
| 1 | Citizen's science management | \$ - | \$ 50,000.00 |
| 2 | Design and permitting | \$ 30,000.00 | \$ 30,000.00 |
| 3 | Marker installation and close out | \$ 5,000.00 | \$ 5,000.00 |
| | Total cost | \$ 208,500.00 | \$ 130,000.00 |



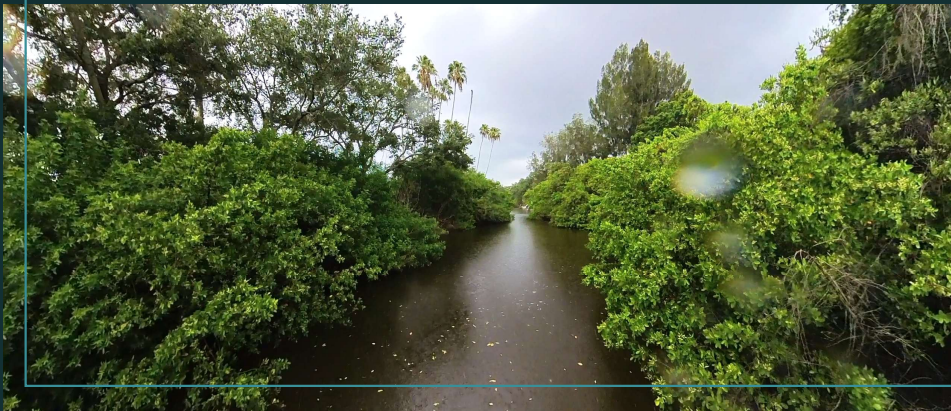
Schedule estimate

Approximately two years





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Stevenson Creek

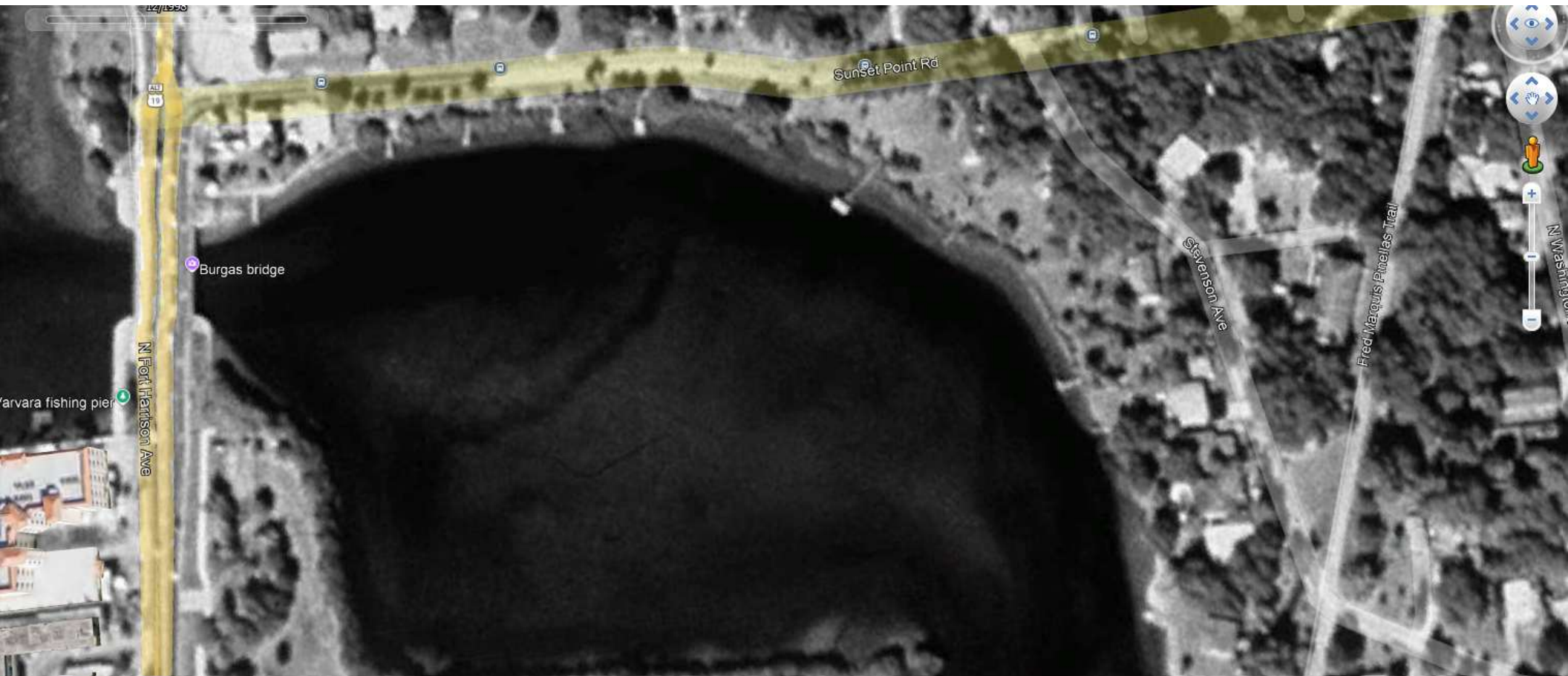
Slow speed zone feasibility review

Questions?



December 1998



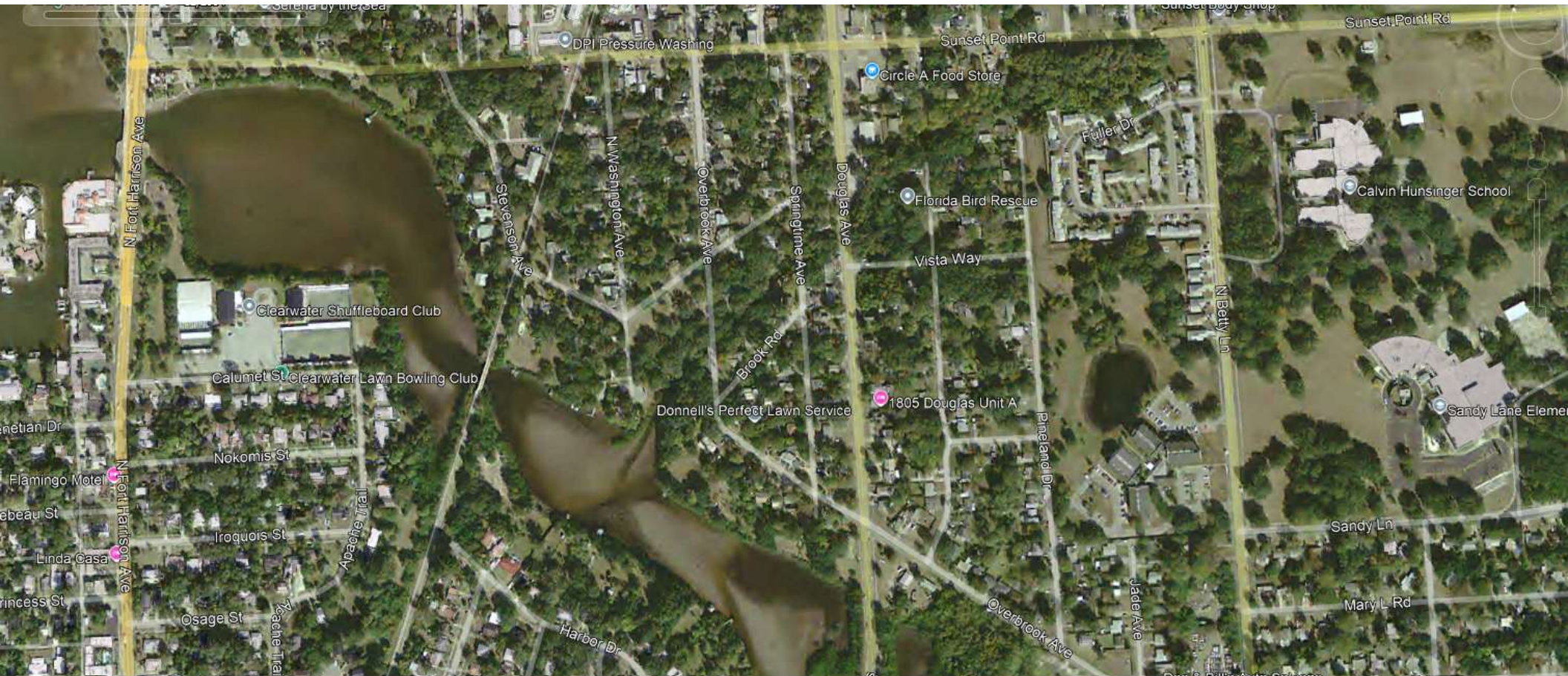


December 1998

Greenwater Shuteboard Club

Image U.S. Geological Survey

© 2000 Veritas Enterprises (Steve)



December 2004



Image © 2025 The Florida Department of Environmental Protection

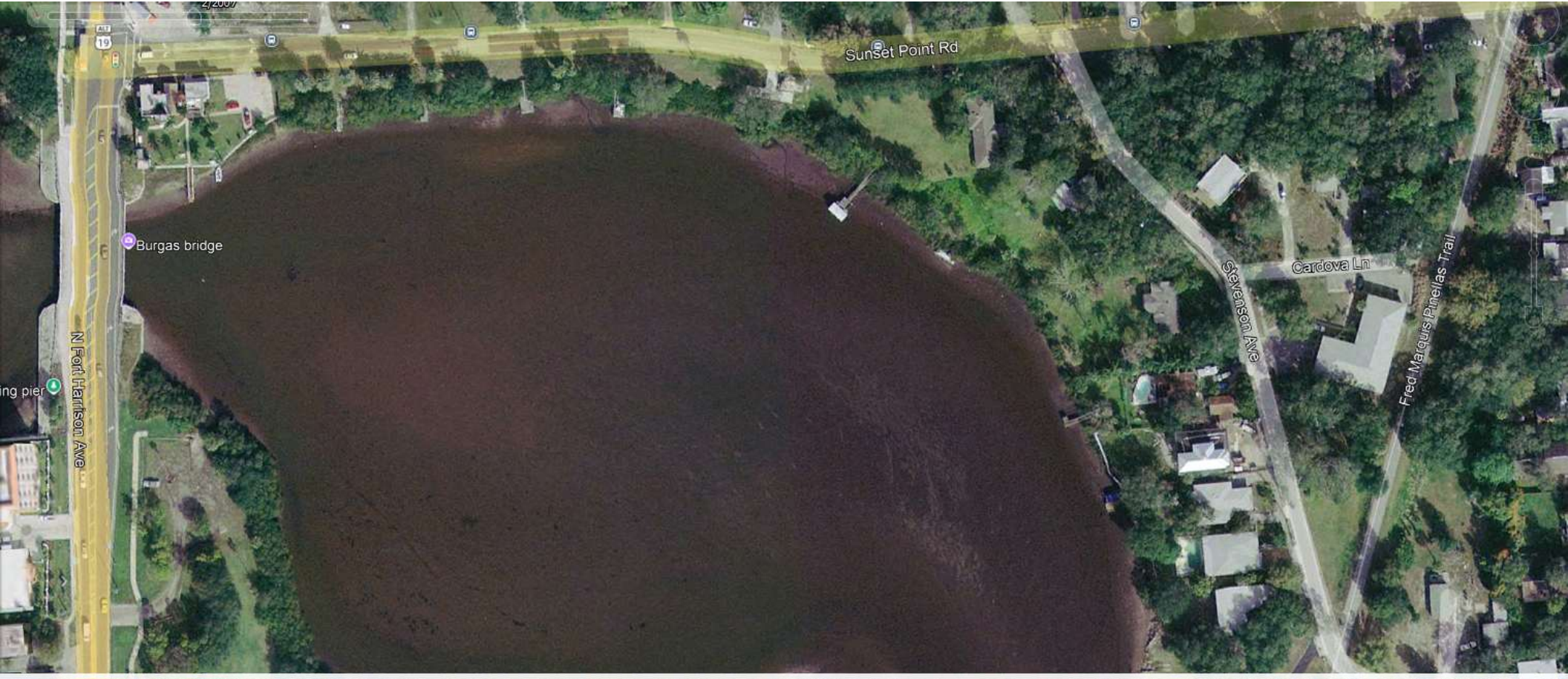


December 2004



February 2007





February 2007



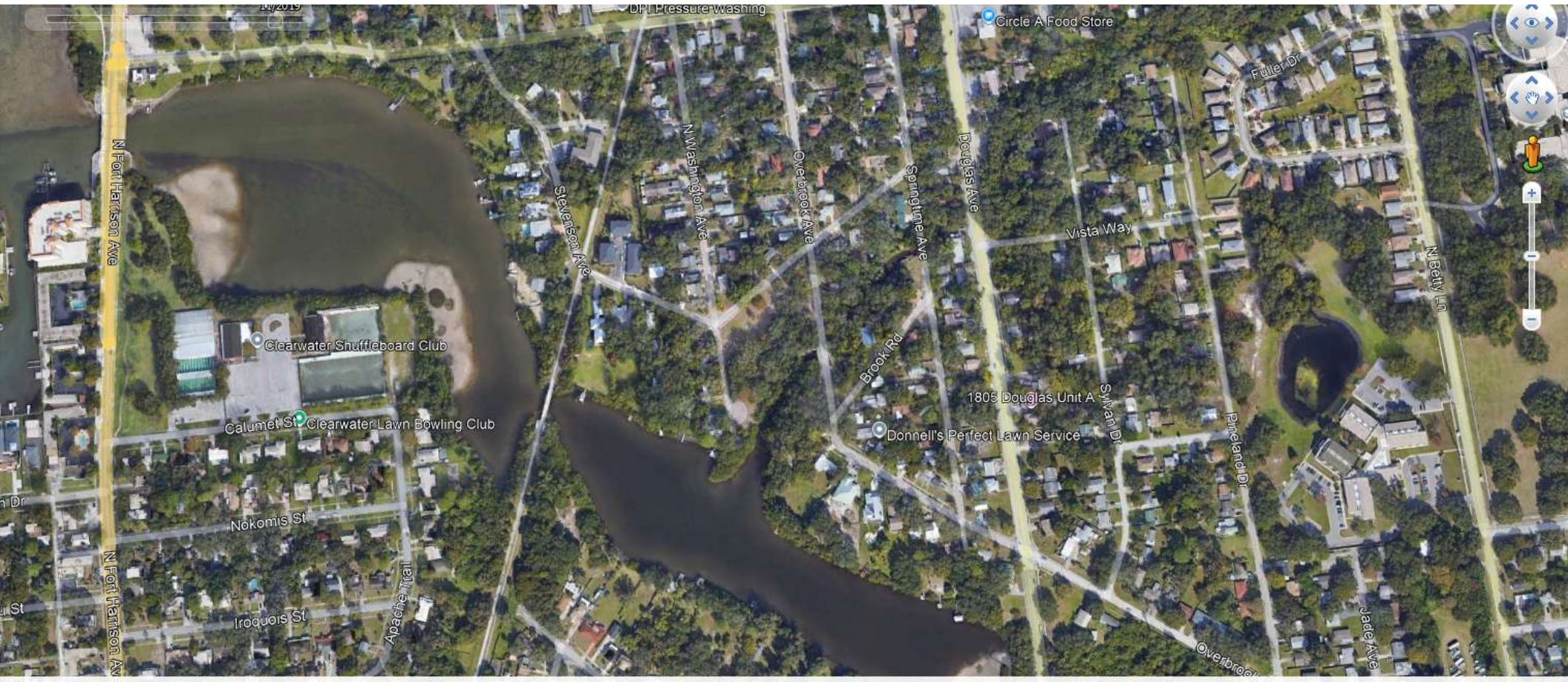


April 2010



April 2010





November 2019





November 2019

