

**AGENDA**  
**Clean Water Management Trust Fund**  
**Restoration Program Funding Committee**  
September 13, 2017 – 9:30 a.m.  
**William G. Ross Conference Center**  
**121 W. Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27603**  
**Nature Research Center, 4th Floor Conference Room**

**Committee Members:**

Robin Hackney, Dr. Troy Kickler, Renee Kumor, William Toole

**1) Call to Order (Chair)**

a) Welcome

b) Roll Call

c) Compliance with General Statute § 138A-15

*General Statute § 138A-15 mandates that the Chair inquire as to whether any Trustee knows of any conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest with respect to matters on the agenda. If any Trustee knows of a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest, please state so at this time.*

d) Please Put Cell Phones on Vibrate or Off

e) Revisions, Additions, and Adoption of the Agenda

**2) Review of 2017 Cycle Applications – Planning, Restoration and Innovative Stormwater**

Staff will give presentations for 2017 Planning, Restoration and Innovative Stormwater applications and the committee will develop funding recommendations for 2017. Details on following page.

**Action Item****Staff members: Steve Bevington, Damon Hearne, Justin Mercer**

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**Agenda Item:** 2) Review of 2017 Cycle – Restoration Program.

The Restoration/Innovative Stormwater Funding Committee needs to review the 2017 applications for stream restoration projects, related planning projects and innovative stormwater projects. The available funds for stream restoration grants are based on 20% of the total funds available for 2017 projects. The available funds for innovative stormwater grants are based on 5% of the total funds available.

Included in the Board meeting materials are two Excel spreadsheets with application scores that will allow calculation of funding scenarios. One spreadsheet is for Planning and Restoration projects and one for Innovative Stormwater. Projects are sorted in score order from highest to lowest score. For projects that have the same overall score, the fractional score derived from match percentage scoring is use to order projects within “ties”.

Staff will present a PowerPoint presentation for all Planning projects first then Restoration projects followed by Innovative Stormwater projects. Note that Planning and Restoration projects are to be funded from the same pool of funds.

**Actions needed from committee:**

- 1) Recommendation to full board of prioritized list of applications to be funded from the currently available funds.
- 2) Recommendation to full board of prioritized list of applications to be funded as funds become available from license plate fees and funds currently encumbered to restoration projects that may become unencumbered before June 30, 2018.

**Attachments:**

1. Introduction to Summary Sheets for Stream Restoration applications.
2. Abbreviations and terms used in Stream Restoration summaries.

## 2016 Stream Restoration Applications - Introduction to Application Summaries

A 1-2-page summary for each application has been prepared. Each summary follows the general pattern outlined below:

### **Score**

The CWMTF score is derived using criteria, which were adopted by the Board at the June 2014 meeting. The evaluation criteria take into account the resource significance of the water body being buffered or restored; the effectiveness/measurable outcomes; other public benefits; readiness to proceed; and matching resources that will be provided to implement the project.

The criteria contain a total of 100 points. However, it is not expected that any individual project would score a perfect score on all metrics.

### **Resource significance**

Classifications and information used to determine the sensitivity of a stream or body of water are noted in this section. Criteria prioritize protecting pristine water bodies and restoring polluted water bodies. A key to the abbreviations is attached.

### **Project site**

This section lists the project location, the length of the stream that will be restored, and information about the work that will be performed.

### **Scope of Work**

This section contains a list of all project task including work to be completed as part of the proposed match. This scope of work would be used to set project deliverables in a contract should funding be awarded.

### **Stream condition**

An overview about the stream conditions that need to be addressed are provided in this section.

### **Water Quality Objectives**

This section summarizes the expected goals and outcome of the project.

### **Related CWMTF-funded projects (if applicable)**

This section provides information concerning previous CWMTF grants for the project area. Both closed-out and current CWMTF projects are listed along with any other closely related water quality projects.

**Special Grant Contract Conditions** are noted in some cases where unusual project details require them.

**Staff comments and additional information** are noted as needed for clarity and to provide background about staff communication with applicants.

### **Conservation Easement Information**

Information is provided on the stats of conservation easements for the project and states who intends to hold the easements.

### **Matching funds in the application budget [status]**

The source of matching resources is listed and the status of the match commitment is noted. Both the percentage of project match and source of match are considered in the criteria for score.

Matching resources, from highest to lowest weight, may include:

- cash from grantee or private source, or a loan
- value of donation, in-kind services, or other grant that is not NC government
- NC government agency

**Match - Funds spent before the CWMTF Board considered this application**

This section details any work that has been completed before CWMTF Board funding meeting that the applicant wishes to be considered as match.

2016 Stream Restoration Applications - Abbreviations and Terms**Used in Project Summary and in the Summary Worksheet**

303(d)	A list of water bodies that do not fully support beneficial uses such as aquatic life, fisheries, drinking water, recreation, industry, or agriculture and that have been prioritized for water quality improvement. The State of North Carolina assembles the 303(d) list and reports it to EPA on every even numbered year, per 40 CFR 130.7.
Ag BMP	Agricultural Best Management Practice implemented to mitigate impacts to surface water
BMP	Best Management Practice; A practice or combination of practices, that is determined to be an effective and practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals.
B (Class B)	Class B Water Quality Classification. This classification denotes freshwaters protected for primary recreation and where swimming and other recreational activities involving human body contact with water take place in an organized manner or on a frequent basis.
C (Class C)	Class C Water Quality Classification. This classification denotes the standard minimum classification of all North Carolina streams, lakes and rivers and has the general goal of "Drinkable, swimmable, fishable" or, more formally: freshwaters protected for secondary recreation, fishing, wildlife, fish and aquatic life propagation and survival, and others uses.
CA	Critical area (CA) is the land adjacent to a water supply intake where risk associated with pollution is greater than from remaining portions of the watershed.
DCM	Division of Coastal Management (Department of Environmental Quality)
DMS	Division of Mitigation Services (Department of Environmental Quality)
DPR	Division of Parks and Recreation (Department of Environmental Quality)
DWR	Division of Water Resources (Department of Environmental Quality)
DWR bioclassification	A rating of water quality based on the outcome of benthic macroinvertebrate sampling of a stream (excellent, good, fair, poor)
DWR exceptional wetland	Wetland of exceptional state or national ecological significance documented by DWR
DWSR	Drinking Water Susceptibility Rating. A rating of a drinking water supply's threat to becoming impaired (higher, moderate, lower), developed by Department of Environmental Quality Division of Public Water Supply.
EEP lwpa	Ecosystem Enhancement Program local watershed planning area.
EQUIP	Environmental Quality Incentive Program
Headwaters	Small streams and associated drainage that converge to form a larger stream in a watershed.

HQW	Supplemental classification intended to protect waters which are rated excellent based on biological and physical/chemical characteristics through Division of Water Resources (DWR) monitoring or special studies.
LF or lf	Linear feet, often used to describe length of stream.
NCCF	North Carolina Coastal Federation
NCFS	North Carolina Forest Service (Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services)
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NSW	Nutrient Sensitive Waters. A supplemental surface water classification intended for waters needing additional nutrient management due to their being subject to excessive growth of microscopic or macroscopic vegetation.
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
ORW	Outstanding Resource Waters. A supplemental surface water classification intended to protect unique and special resource waters having excellent water quality and being of exceptional state or national ecological or recreational significance.
PNA	Primary Nursery Areas, as defined by the Marine Fisheries Commission, are those areas in the estuarine system where initial post-larval development takes place.
rare aquatic species	Aquatic organisms that are endangered, threatened, or otherwise occur in small or unknown numbers.
SA	Class SA Water Classification. This classification denotes saltwaters that have sufficient water quality to support commercial shellfish harvesting.
SA conditional	Class SA Water Classification that may be closed after significant rainfall event due to resultant runoff
SB	Class SB Water Classification. This classification denotes saltwaters with sufficient water quality for frequent and/or organized swimming or other human contact.
SC	Class SC Water Classification. This classification denotes saltwaters with sufficient water quality to support secondary recreation and aquatic life propagation and survival.
SWCD	Soil and water conservation district are organized as governmental subdivisions of the state, as well as independent political units. Districts on the county scale in a non-regulatory capacity to carry out a comprehensive conservation program that protects and improves natural resource.
TMDL	A Total Maximum Daily Load is the calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that can occur in waterbody and still meet water quality standards.
Tr	Trout Waters. Supplemental classification intended to protect freshwaters for natural trout propagation and survival of stocked trout.
UT	Unnamed tributary.
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
WRC Wild Trout	A designation of public trout waters by the Wildlife Resources Commission.

WS	Class WS Water Supply Water Classification. This classification denotes freshwaters used as sources of water supply.
WS - I	Waters protected for all Class C uses plus waters used as sources of water supply for drinking, culinary, or food processing purposes for those users desiring maximum protection for their water supplies. WS-I waters are those within natural and undeveloped watersheds in public ownership.
WS – II	Waters used as sources of water supply for drinking, culinary, or food processing purposes where a WS-I classification is not feasible. These waters are also protected for Class C uses. WS-II waters are generally in predominantly undeveloped watersheds.
WS – III	Waters used as sources of water supply for drinking, culinary, or food processing purposes where a more protective WS-I or II classification is not feasible. These waters are also protected for Class C uses. WS-III waters are generally in low to moderately developed watersheds.
WS – IV	Waters used as sources of water supply for drinking, culinary, or food processing purposes where a WS-I, II or III classification is not feasible. These waters are also protected for Class C uses. WS-IV waters are generally in moderately to highly developed watersheds or Protected Areas.
WS – V	Waters protected as water supplies which are generally upstream and draining to Class WS-IV waters or waters used by industry to supply their employees with drinking water or as waters formerly used as water supply. These waters are also protected for Class C uses.

### **Stream Restoration Terms\***

**Stream Restoration** - The process of converting an unstable, altered, or degraded stream corridor, including adjacent riparian zone (buffers) and flood-prone areas, to its natural stable condition considering recent and future watershed conditions. This process should be based on a reference condition/reach for the valley type and includes restoring the appropriate geomorphic dimension (cross-section), pattern (sinuosity), and profile (channel slopes), as well as reestablishing the biological and chemical integrity, including transport of the water and sediment produced by the stream's watershed in order to achieve dynamic equilibrium.

**Stream Enhancement** - Stream rehabilitation activities undertaken to improve water quality or ecological function of a fluvial system. Enhancement activities generally will include some activities that would be required for restoration. These activities may include in-stream or stream-bank activities, but in total fall short of restoring one or more of the geomorphic variables: dimension, pattern and profile. Any proposed stream enhancement activity must demonstrate long-term stability.

- **Enhancement Level I** – Generally includes improvements to the stream channel and riparian zone that restore dimension and profile. This category may also include other appropriate practices that provide improved channel stability, water quality and stream ecology. Work will be based on reference reach information.

- **Enhancement Level II** – Activities that augment channel stability, water quality and stream ecology in accordance with a reference condition but fall short of restoring both dimension and profile. Examples of enhancement level II activities may include stabilization of streambanks through sloping to restore the appropriate dimension and vegetating a riparian zone that is protected from livestock by

fencing, construction of structures for the primary purpose of stream bank stabilization and, when appropriate, reattaching a channel to an adjacent floodplain.

Streambank Stabilization – The in-place stabilization of an eroding streambank. Stabilization techniques, which include primarily natural materials, like root wads and log crib structures, as well as sloping stream banks and revegetating the riparian zone. When streambank stabilization is proposed, the completed condition should be based on a reference condition. Stream stabilization techniques that consist primarily of “hard” engineering, such as concrete lined channels, rip rap, or gabions, while providing bank stabilization, will not be considered as stream restoration or enhancement

\* *Definitions of stream restoration, stream enhancement level 1 and level 2, and stream stabilization are taken from Stream Mitigation Guideline, April 2003, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District (District), North Carolina Division of Water Quality (DWQ), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV (EPA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC).*