

Compensatory Mitigation in North Carolina & Challenges in Urban Settings March 16, 2022 Division of Mitigation Services



Compensatory Mitigation Defined

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA)

regulates the discharge of dredge and fill material in waters of the United States, including many wetlands and streams

Compensatory Mitigation (permitting component of CWA)

defined as offsetting unavoidable impacts to wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources via restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation

(National Wetlands Newsletter, Vol. 37, No. 6, Copyright © 2015 Environmental Law Institute ® Washington, DC, USA By Joseph A. Morgan and Palmer Hough)





NC Compensatory Mitigation

Part of the 404/401 permitting process

Subject to review and approval by Federal and State Agencies

Success/Credits of projects based on performance standards





Nutrient Offset ILF

Statewide Stream & Wetland ILF DMS

NCDOT Stream & Wetland ILF





650 total projects

2.7 million stream credits

Over 200 active

Approx. 4 million linear feet

Over 12,000 wetland credits

Approx. 29,000 wetland acres

Average 20 projects contracted per year (44 projects contracted last year)



We Suffer from Urban Stream Syndrome

Describes the ecological degradation of streams draining urban land (Walsh et.al 2022)

Flashy hydrograph High nutrient concentrations Altered channel morphology Changes in groundwater discharge Degraded (or absent) riparian vegetation



Disruption of the hydrologic cycle



NC Mitigation in Urban Areas - CHALLENGES

- Credits
- Cost
- Goals
- Site Location
- Design
- Public Perception
- Maintenance





NC Regulatory Credit Structure

Credit Ratios

Restoration 1 1 (1 of stream restoration = 1 credit)
Enhancement | 1.5.1
Enhancement || 2.1

Predictable ratios allow fare





Non-urban Credit Structure is not Applicable to Urban Stream Restoration

Additional Considerations for economical feasibility

- $_{\odot}$ Stormwater Measures
- $_{\odot}$ Non-traditional Buffer widths
- Educational Value (greenways, interpretative centers, signage)



Freedom Park Sugar Creek, Charlotte, NC



Cost

Double/Triple Land Stormwater Control Measures Retrofit Constraints

Measurable Goals Nutrients Aquatic habitat Biology Vertical and Lateral Erosion Buffer Vegetation



https://chesapeakestormwater.net/the-bubbas/2014-bubbas/2014-urban-stream-restoration/



Site Location

- Constraints Sewer lines
 Power lines
 Buildings
 Culverts
- Willing landowners



Capital Blvd adjacent to Pigeon House Branch



Design

- Hydrology Water, Water, Water
- Sediment Supply and Transport
- Existing Infrastructure
- Stormwater Control Measures
- Riparian Vegetation



Courtesy Capital Region Watershed District





Alluvial deposition on bench in Hillsdale Park Greensboro, NC





Confined Stream Starmount park country club Greensboro, NC Confined stream and buffers on bench Chavis Park Raleigh, NC

Public Perception

'deficit model'

of public understanding and from a lack of fit between the expectations of restoration and policy workers and those of their local publics

Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy, <u>Volume: 24 issue: 5,</u> page(s): 661-680 Issue published: October 1, 2006

- Aesthetics
- Concerns e.g., crime, snakes
- Expectations



Maintenance

• Stormwater Control Measures (SCM) SCMs must be maintained properly Maintenance needs depend on the type of SCM SCMs inspected on a minimum quarterly basis

Costs

Vegetation Management



Stormwater Wetland







one cell of an experimental 3-tiered stormwater wetland in need of maintenance





Oak planting being overtaken by honeysuckle, Chavis Park, NC



Functional Uplift in Successful Urban Mitigation



Drawings by Frank Ippolito



Hope for the Future?

North Carolina Natural Infrastructure Program (NCNIP) 2020 NC General Assembly amended DMS enabling legislation Blueprint

Stoney Creek Pilot

Flooding funds are targeted for Municipalities





Questions?



NC In-Lieu Fee Program Basics





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