

Building a Long-Term Stewardship Program to Manage and Maintain Urban Stream Improvement and Wetland Projects

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Storm Water Services Mission





What is the L-TS Program?

- Long-Term Stewardship (L-TS) program is necessary to meet requirements set forth by the EPA, NCDEQ, and the Army Corp of Engineers.
- We provide management of city owned stormwater natural resource assets
 - Closed out stream improvement projects
 - Stormwater Control Measures (SCMs)

Overall Program Initiatives

- Enforce regulatory compliance requirements
- Improve surface water quality
- Conduct Inspections, maintenance/repairs, evaluations
- Develop and implement routine operation and maintenance plans
- Provide cost estimates for maintenance and repairs
- Provide feedback during the plan review phase for design improvements

Program initially started in 2020





Stream Improvement Stewardship

 After a 5-to-7-year monitoring period, stream and wetland improvement projects are transferred into the L-TS from the Watershed Planning and Project Implementation (WPPI) team.





Project Stats

22 stream improvement projects on minor stream systems located in the City of Charlotte.



Majority of stream projects have conservation areas less than 30 acres and are greater than 10 years old.



Building a Long-Term Stewardship Program



Inspection Program Development

- Project history review
- Project transition from WPPI
- ArcGIS Online
- Inspection program standard operating procedures



Inspection Program Implementation

- Field Inspections in ArcGIS Online
- Staff and staff training
- Updates to inspection SOP



Inspection Program Reporting

- Report format development
- Project reporting
- Report review
- Prioritization ranking for maintenance and repairs



Implementation of Maintenance and Repairs

- Service contract building
- Execution of maintenance and repairs based on prioritization order
- Database Tracking



Stream Inspections

- Conducted annually utilizing ArcGIS Online.
- Easement boundaries are inspected in late fall and winter. Riparian vegetation is inspected in the late spring early summer.
- Goal of annual inspections for each project.
- A minimum of two team members per inspection is recommended for safety purposes.
- Developed Inspection SOP
 - Preparing for the inspection
 - Inspection procedure
 - Collection feature and severity level descriptions
 - Post inspection procedures
 - Example report



LONG-TERM STEWARDSHIP INSPECTION PROGRAM Standard Operating Procedures





Inspection Collection Features

Collection Feature	ure Description	
Boundary Issues	Issues encountered with easement signage, posts, gates, or fencing.	
CE Encroachment	Occurrences within the easement that are restricted. Examples include maintaining areas within the easement as yard, new structures in the easement (sheds, fences, hunting stands), yard waste dumping, etc.	
Tree Endangerment	Trees within the easement that are at risk of falling onto adjoining property or structures.	
Channel Stability	Stream bank erosion or excessive sediment deposition.	
Failed Structure	Constructed stream structures (vanes, sills, riffles, root wads, brush toe, etc.) that are failing or at risk of failing.	
Beaver Dam	Beaver dams observed within the easement.	
Miscellaneous	Issues encountered that do not fall into another category.	
Landowner Correspondence	Discussions had with landowners that approach the inspection team.	
Invasive Vegetation	Invasive vegetation noted in the field, particularly vines. This may be recorded as a point or as a polygon if the invasive vegetation occupies a larger area.	



Stream Inspection Severity Levels

Feature	Issue Feature	Condition	Priority
Invasive* Vegetation	 Autumn olive Bamboo Chinese lespedeza Chinese privet English ivy Glossy privet 	 Mature in age? Area of coverage Density? Warrant prompt following up? 	Low – Invasive species not affecting riparian tree growth inside conservation easement
	 Japanese honeysuckle Japanese hops Japanese knotweed Japanese stiltgrass 		Medium – Invasive species beginning to endanger riparian tree growth <i>OR</i> low-density presence of species listed in red
	 Kudzu Mimosa Morning glory Multiflora rose Oriental bittersweet Porcelain berry Princess tree Tree of heaven Wieterie 		High – Invasive species endangering tree growth OR high-density species listed in red present



Stream Inspections – ArcGIS Online





Stream Inspection Results

Total issues noted during inspections

High priority / severity issues noted during inspections









Stream Inspection Results

Invasive species issues noted as being high severity





You never know what you will find....







Inspection Reporting

- Project background / introduction
- Inspection summary
- ⊲ High severity issues
- Field map noted with high severity issues





LONG TERM STEWARDSHIP MONITORING REPORT

PROJECT NAME	CITY PROJECT NUMBER	INSPECTION DATE May 19, 2022 EMAIL ADDRESS	
Edwards Branch Watershed Improvement Project	671-04-707		
MONITORING ORGANIZATON	INSPECTOR		
Wildlands Engineering, Inc.	Ella Wickliff Sam Kirk	exidinit@wildlandseng.com	

https://wildlandi.mapi.arugii.com/apps/webappviewir/index.html7id=d2a/b5d9393b4f70653dd3saaf 314285

Click the Mit tool at top left of map and select Edwards Branch to zoom to project.

INTRODUCTION

in 2014, CMSWS restored 2,100 linear feet of Winterfleid Tributary and its headwater branches and presmod 4,306 linear foot of Evergreen Tributary for project-specific mitigation credit as part of the Phase III Edwards Branch Watershed improvement Program. Previous phases of the site included the Sheffield Park CW Stream Restoration and the Edwards Branch Scream Insocration. The required 5-year monitoring period for the final phase of the watershed improvement project (phase III) was completed in 2018. The project is being evaluated for transition into the CMSWS's Long. Term Stewardship (L TS) program.

The following report provides a summary of the conditions observed thring the current inspection and highlights high level action items. Detailed inspection notes and photographs are available geospatially in the City of Duriette L-15 web map link above).

INSPECTIÓN SUMMARY

Easement: The as-built assement signage layer was not available in the web map during impection. Therefore, excement sign information was only collected when an essement sign was clearly missing or damaged. Impectors de not take data to recent each sign present on the site and data was est taken for missing signs unless it was at an obvious corner that should have been marked along the essement boundary. Moving forward during site impections data will be collected to necord each sign present or abount on the site when GIS class is unavailable at an assumed distance of 200 fees between markers.

In general, the conservation essensent is in poor condition along Edwards Branch throughout the Winterfield and Sheffield neighborhoods, with encroachments present from many of the adjacent residential landowners. Winterfield Tributary and Edwards Branch had essensent signage marking the boundary. Most high priority encroachments included permanent thractores. Innees, or mowing withis the easement and are detailed in the High Lovel Action Inters section, below.

The observed around Evergreen Tellicitary is located within a nature preserve and the observent in in good condition. There are maintained trails throughout the Evergreen Nature Preserve that appear to fail within the conservation easement and one toottingle stream crossing that was noted as low priority. There is also a maintained powerine right of way along the eastern headwater tributary beginning at the dead end of Evergreen Constery Drive that appears to cross the conservation easement; however, an issue point was not recorded because the easement boundary was unclear.

Construction Edwards Branch Watershed Improvement Project Construction Constructio Page 1 05/13/22 Inspection



Maintenance and Repair Prioritization

Priority Order Ranking

- 1. CE Enforcement
- 2. Boundary Issues (Sign replacement)
- 3. Invasive Vegetation (High Severity)
- 3. Tree Endangerment (High Severity)
- 4. Beaver Dams (High Severity)
- 5. Channel Stability (High Severity)
- 5. Failed Structures (High Severity)

Miscellaneous ranking depends on impact to project and property owners.



Replanting a CE after property owner mowed and cut back vegetation



Maintenance Examples





Challenges

- Scale of the undertaking
- CE Enforcement on older projects
- Development in an urban environment
- Proximity to homes
- ⊲ Managing the invasive jungle
- Developing contracts to execute maintenance
- Property owners and reactionary work
- ArcGIS Online and security challenges
- Beaver management





Future Program Building



Easement Enforcement

- Develop process for contacting property owners and policies on CE Enforcement.
- Develop public outreach program to educate property owners



Inspection SOP refinement and database development

- •Refine severity levels and improve field inspections
- Develop database for long-term data management
- Prioritization ranking for maintenance and repairs



Continue Implementation of Maintenance and Repairs

- •Service contract building
- •Execution of maintenance and repairs based on prioritization order
- •Boundary sign replacement and CE enforcement



Grow Team and Expand Capabilities

- •Service contract building
- Expand team to accommodate additional work and tackle restorative level efforts with WPPI team.



Thank you! & Questions?

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