

Appendix V

Workshop Summaries

French Broad River Basin Workshops
Clyde, NC
May 6, 1999

Short-Term Issues

- Sedimentation
 - control
 - instream bank erosion-related
- Imperviousness
 - What can we do about it?
 - How can we prevent it or control in future?
 - (Noted example: bank erosion at golf course above Lake Junaluska)
- Urbanization
 - more stormflow
 - pollution

Long-Term Issues

- Sedimentation

Actions Needed

- Regular participation in local efforts
- Inform public and show them how to make a difference
- BMPs – both required and suggested; need to enforce them
- Land use planning in general
- Exempt activities need opportunities to use BMPs
- Incentives for local governments to do things – “carrot approach”
- More coordination between efforts
 - facilitate information exchange

Responsibilities

- DWQ and other local agencies
- Everybody
- Grade 4-7 video  HWA Pigeon River Fund
- Kids in creek program  HWA Pigeon River Fund
- Urban runoff
 - state stormwater program
 - DOT
 - local governments (through the technology transfer program)
- DWQ and other state agencies

Issues

- Statewide planning initiatives
 - e.g., state highway plan
 - 4-lane roads within 20 miles of all residents
- Contradictions between state programs
 - e.g., state highway plan and water quality
 - (Note: new DOT stormwater permit)
 - new stream restoration and management
- Land use planning needed, but need to overcome local resistance
 - education
 - elected / local officials
 - state leadership
 - education?
 - rules?
- Growth – Development, Demographics (use change)
 - human population
 - recreational uses and standards – (Public Perception)
 - point source is good – continue trends
 - nonpoint issues
 - housing development
 - forestry – increased harvests in higher quality waters
 - sedimentation from agriculture
 - straight piping – black & gray – extend elimination programs throughout watershed (need grants/funding)
 - channelization

French Broad River Basin Workshops
Fletcher, NC
May 7, 1999

Short-Term Issues

- DOT highway construction
 - South Hominy Creek, Ivy River, Hwy 26, Gash Creek, Sweeten Creek
- Development
 - erosion, flooding
 - planning need!
 - local erosion program may have lack of enforcement
 - example: Lowes and Park Place
 - change in land use
 - example: Hwy 26
 - increase land price
 - more \$\$ in selling than farming
 - Lambs Creek – 300 acres
- Buffer requirements as in Neuse may not work in mountains, if implemented statewide – mountains differ from Piedmont – the shoe may not fit here.
- Cattle fencing
- Trash containers on French Broad parks that are well maintained
- Providing incentives to local governments for water quality issues
- Resistance to change (land owner issues)
- Land use planning
- Urbanization
- Rural development on marginal lands (steep topography)
- Urban runoff management – no system in place for water quality concerns
- Wetlands filling (stronger enforcement for loss of wetlands)
- General public education, programs, etc.
- Shift agency focus to NPS
- Get agencies on same priority system (Division of Land Quality, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Division of Forest Resources, local government, Division of Water Quality)
- Lack of a coordinated NPS program – strengthen focus and get specific
- Use water quality data from all sources (citizen groups – strengthen quality control)
- Incentive programs for land owners to promote buffer development
- Measure nonpoint sources
 - need resources to increase monitoring
 - (need volunteers – Haywood Waterways Association)
 - coordinate sampling sites with TVA
- Adopt-a-Highway type of action
- Community education
 - educate people on BMPs (silt fences, riparian buffers)
 - Soil and Water conservation
 - Section 319 Clean Water Act for partial funding of projects
- Sedimentation
 - need land use planning

- BMPs needed
- insufficient enforcement staff
- BMPs not adequate for mountains
- Logging operations
 - forest practice guidelines not adequate
 - demand increasing for hardwoods
 - lots of pressure on private landowners to supply timber
- Chip mills
- Water quality in Mills River for water supply
- Need for sewer lines in Mills River area to serve new development – handle package plants
- Pesticides
 - mixing and disposal
- Mud Creek
- Ivy River
 - I-26 corridor
- Straight piping (especially Madison County)
- Davidson River – runoff from Wal-Mart (nutrients)?
 - (no detention ponds or BMPs)
- More recreational activity on French Broad River
 - (e.g., air boats, more people and trash)
- Livestock in streams
- Trout farm impacts

Long-Term Issues

- Development with city sewer
 - 400 acre development by Cascade Lake west on Little River
- Lack of central sewer; however, central sewer would increase land desirability for development
- Lack of erosion control enforcement, staff; water quality vs. land quality
- Lack of monitoring or shared data and types of data to determine quality or use
- Funding commitment to local governments for water quality issues (long-term political will)
- Education of landowners – may need ethic change
- Development pressures/changes to economy as affected by urbanization
- Need better planning and infrastructure for rural development on marginal lands
- Development of a regulatory system for urban runoff control
- Need education for landowners and better coverage of wetlands enforcement actions
- Organization and funding of nonpoint source control activities
- Implications for coordination of all levels of agencies
- Buffer rules statewide (legislative action)
- How do we measure impacts of storm events on sedimentation?
- Funding for projects
 - General Assembly pressure for funding
- Reduce area of disturbance needing erosion control permit – local/county action
- Logging operations
- DOT/Roads
 - local government

- forest service
 - need to give closer scrutiny to projects
- maintenance
 - close mowing
 - eroding bank
 - state/local cooperation
- I-26 corridor growth
- Mud Creek
 - package plants
 - WWTPs – Hendersonville
 - agriculture
 - urban development
 - Bat Fork (agriculture impacts)
 - stormwater
 - lack of controls
 - floor drains
 - lack of effective strainers at entrance to stormwater systems
 - URBAN SPRAWL
- Parking areas → need to explore options to impervious surfaces
- Sedimentation
 - growth and development
 - roads – gravel roads (non-paved)
 - trails in USFS/streamside recreation
- Henderson County pesticides (farming)
- French Broad River
 - streambank erosion
 - lack of buffers
- More recreational activity on French Broad River
 - (e.g., air boats, more people and trash)
- Livestock in streams
- Stormwater runoff
- Nutrients from all sources
- Acid deposition

Actions

- Protect/increase stream buffers
- More emphasis on upgrade of wastewater facilities
- Increased development should include more planning to protect streams
- Industries should reuse water and do better monitoring of permitted discharges
- Sedimentation (causes)
 - cleaning of water channels
- Grants/funds for administration/personnel and private use improvements
- Preventing/improving nonpoint discharges by increased monitoring and enforcement

