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
- Kids in creek program
- 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
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