How Clean is the Water?

Feb. 22, 2017 Stormwater Summit

Garrett Artz, Executive Director

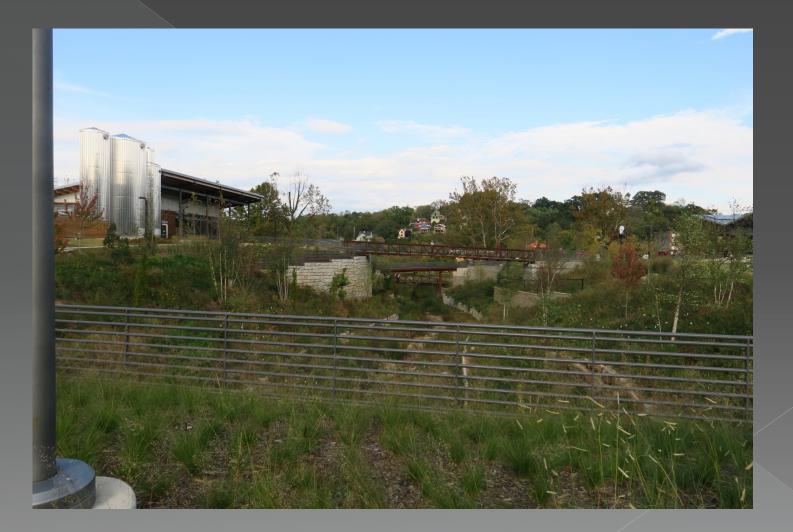


RiverLink est. 1987

RiverLink promotes the environmental and economic vitality of the French Broad River and its watershed as a place to live, learn, work, and play.



Clean Water Drives Economic Success



Clean Water Drives Economic Success

Vibrant Brewing Scene
 Nationally recognized destination
 More to come:

 Tiger 6 and > \$50M Invested
 Bond Approvals – Woodfin

 High quality of life attracts business

How did we get here?

Bold Vision

- We planned Wilma Dykeman Riverway
 Plan
- Community Participation
- Community/Political Buy In
- Execution Where we are now

Is the Water Clean . . . enough to swim, etc.?

Point Source Pollution

A single identifiable source of pollution.





Nonpoint Source Pollution

Erosion, Land runoff, precipitation, atmospheric deposition, drainage, or seepage.









Where are we going & how to get there?

- Non-metrics answer clear water after a storm
- Issues to address:
 - > Stormwater
 - > Point Source Garbage
 - > Agriculture
 - Construction and sediment
 - Stream Restoration

How to get there? Approaches?

 Collective Impact – abandon own agenda for collective one

• 5 elements

- > Common agenda
- Measuring results consistently
- > Plan of action mutually enforcing activities
- > Open and continuous Communication
- Backbone organization(s) with dedicated staff

How to get there? Approaches?

 Collective Impact – See Stanford Social Innovation

• Existing collaborations:

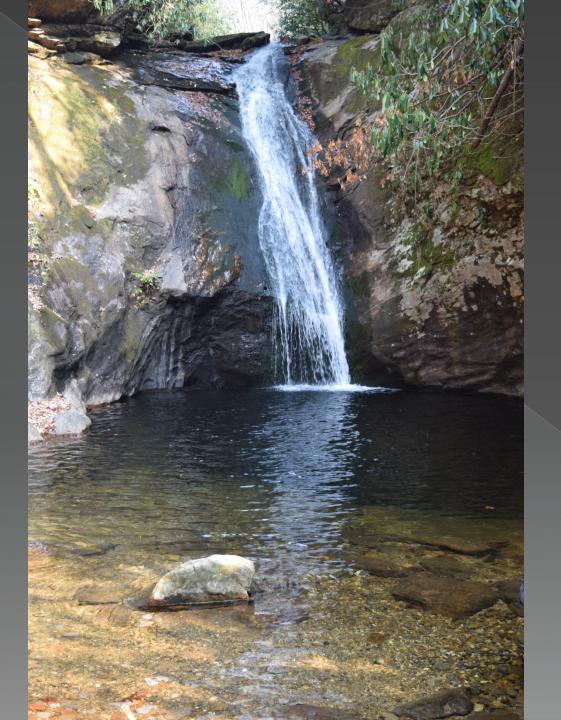
- > Stormwater Summit
- > American Rivers Dam Removal Group

> Blue Ridge Forever (Accredited Land Trusts)

Opper French Broad River Partnership?

Don't forget - Equity & Inclusion

Communities of Color/Poverty
 Town "Nasty" Branch
 Everybody's Environment
 Rural Communities



Thank You & Please support us!





Erosion Sediment Control & Steep Slopes

Erosion & Sediment Control
 Permitting & Design
 Challenges
 Steep Slopes
 Constructed Slopes UDO 7-12-2
 Steep Slope Ordinance UDO 7-12-4



Erosion and Sediment Control



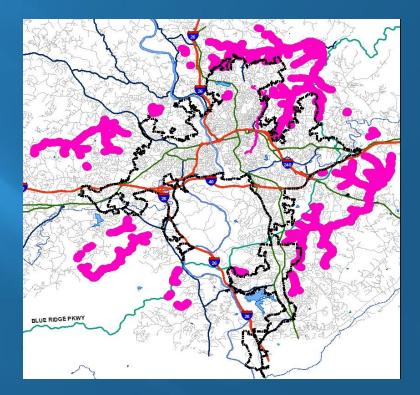
Permitting:

- 500 sq. ft. land disturbance
- Formal Plan
 - 10,000 sq. ft. land disturbance
- 3rd party Inspector
 - 25,000 sq. ft. land disturbance
- Re-vegetation Bond
 - 5 acres land disturbance

Z O P A H CAROLIN

Steep Slopes & Ridgeline

Steep Slope-Zone A: 2220' to 2349' Zone B: above 2350' 15% existing grade Ridgeline-Land within 100 vertical feet of ridgeline - designated on Ridge Top Map





Steep Slopes & Ridgeline

Limits of Disturbance Allowed

	Zone A (2220'- 2349')	Zone B (>2350')	
Existing Grade	Maximum % Site Graded		
15-19%	80%	45%	
20-24%	70%	40%	
25-29%	60%	35%	
30-34%	45%	30%	
35-39%	35%	25%	
40+	20%	15%	

Steep Slopes:

- Limits of Disturbance
- Road Construction
- Constructed Slopes
- Structure Height and Depth
- Tree & Vegetation Preservation
- Density
- All Slopes:
 - Geo-technical report required
 - >36% slope requires
 - High-Moderate Hazzard on Buncombe County Slope Stability Index Map



Steep Slopes & Grading

Grading UDO 7-12-2

Steep Slopes UDO 7-12-4

Grading ODO 7-12-2				Maximum
Slope	Spacing of 5' benches	Slope Type	Maximum Slope	Vertical Height
50% (2:1)	No more than 20 vertical feet	Cut Slope	1.5:1	30 ft.
			2:1	40 ft.
33% (3:1)	No more than 35 vertical feet		<2.5:1	30 ft.
25% (4:1)	No more than 45 vertical feet	Fill Slope	2:1	40 ft.
			<2.5:1	30 ft.

All slopes greater than 2:1 slope and 5' vertical height requires a Geotech slope certification.



Erosion and Sediment Control







Erosion and Sediment Control







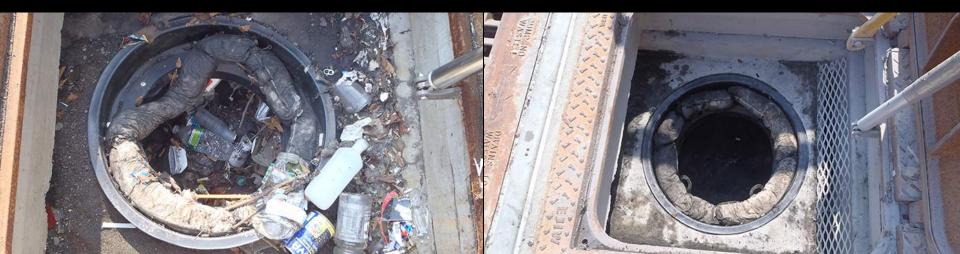
Stormwater & Localized Flooding



Stormwater Control Measure Operations & Maintenance Facilitated Discussion

The Challenge: Fund, Design, Build... MAINTAIN so that the SCM continues to operate as designed and hopefully built.

- Who ensures/enforces maintenance in your communities?
- Is O&M codified?
- Who performs the work?
- How often?
- What issues are being encountered? Over-Mowing, Invasives, Clogging, Improper Chemical Application, Structural/Mechanical Failure, ...



GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE UNC ASHEVILLE CAMPUS

INTEGRATION OF ECOLOGICALLY CONNECTED SYSTEMS

Green Infrastructure

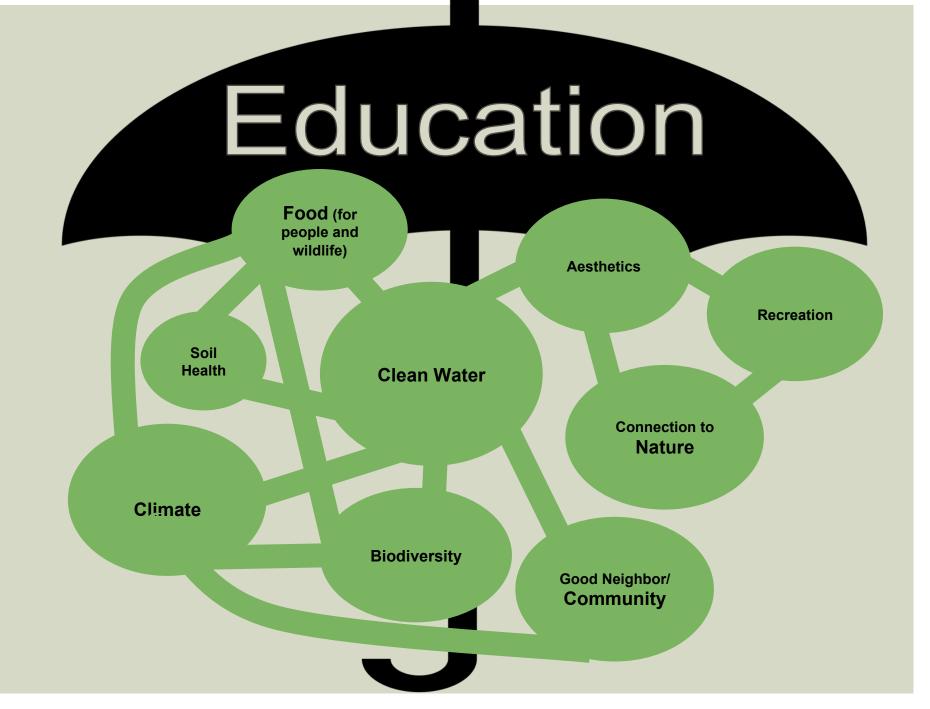
CAMPUS NATURAL SYSTEMS DIRECTLY SUPPORTING HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL BEING - BODY, MIND AND SPIRIT

- PHYSICAL ACTIVITY- OPEN SPACE FOR RECREATION, TRAILS
 PEACE AND SERENITY- NOISE POLLUTION MITIGATION-ELECTRIC VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT, PLACES DESIGNED FOR QUIET
- AESTHEICS, BEAUTY FOR BEAUTY'S SAKE
- THE CONNECTEDNESS OF ALL LIVING THINGS- WILDLIFE

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

CAMPUS NATURAL SYSTEMS DIRECTLY SUPPORTING HUMAN AND PLANET SURVIVAL

- CLEAN AIR-DESIGN OF LANDSCAPES TO REDUCE USE OF SMALL ENGINES, ELECTRIC VEHICLES
- CLEAN WATER –STORMWATER MANAGEMENT, RAINWATER
- SOIL- CONSERVATION, RESTORATION, CARBON SINK
- OPEN SPACE/URBAN FORESTS
- BIODIVERSITY OF SPECIES AND HABITATS
- CLIMATE AND MICRO-CLIMATE
- FOOD- POLLINATORS, PERMACULTURE, EDIBLE LANDSCAPING



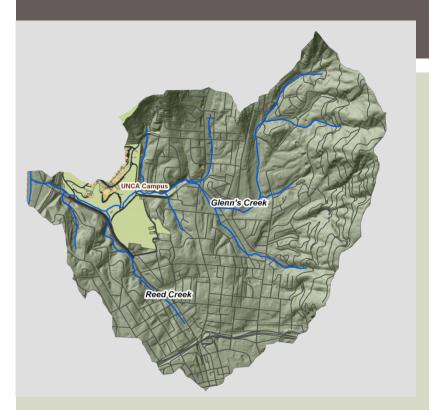
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE CAMPUS NATURAL SYSTEMS DIRECTLY SUPPORTING HUMAN AND PLANET SURVIVAL



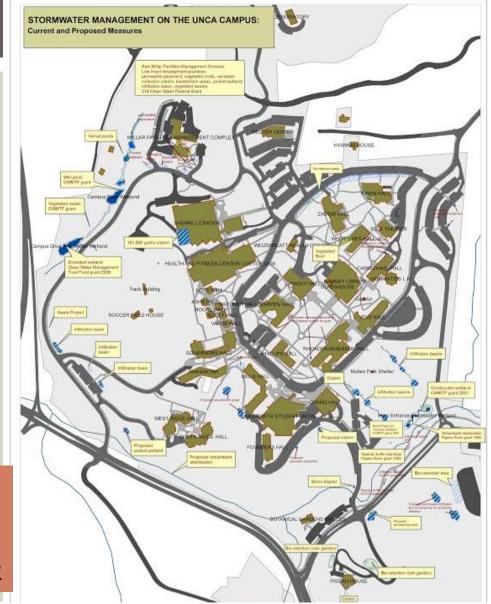


2006

2016



OUR WATER QUALITY GOAL: NO UNTREATED RUNOFF FROM THE UNC ASHEVILLE CAMPUS WILL REACH THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER







2003 Clean Water Management Trust Fund

Main Entrance Constructed Wetland 33 acre Watershed

Micro-Watershed





STREAMBANK STABILIZATION AND RIPARIAN BUFFER PLANTINGS

> Pigeon River Grants 1998-2013



GREEN ROOFS





BIORETENTION CELLS









NC 319 2006-2007

MANAGEMENT

MILLER COMPLEX LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT

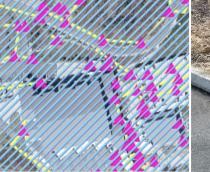
Permeable Pavement Vegetated Roof Bioretention cells Vegetated Swale Infiltration Basin Rainwater Cistern Pocket Wetland Permaculture Swales Soil Restoration



FUTURE DIRECTIONS: SMALLER SCALE



Subdivide into <1 acre catchments





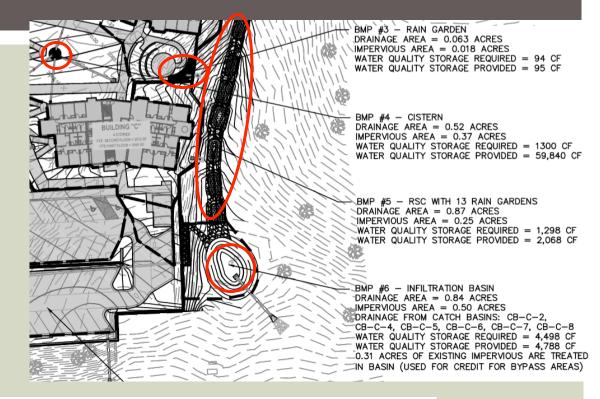
Current Project: OBSERVATORY WETLAND

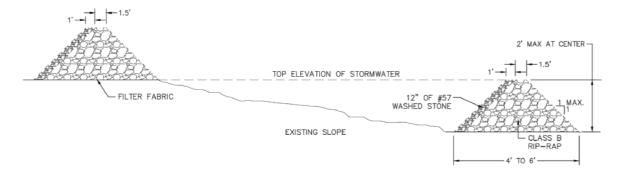


FUTURE DIRECTIONS: NEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

From UNCA Design and Construction Guidelines:

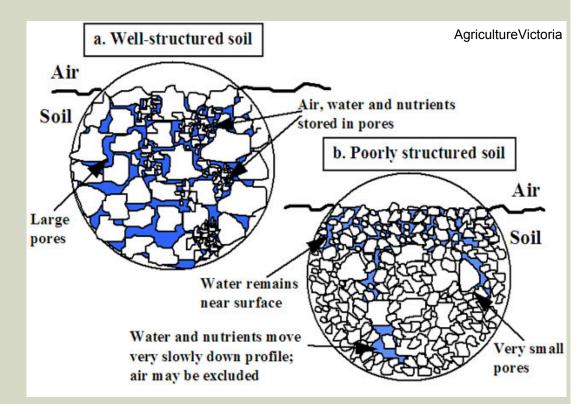
"Whenever practicable, collected rainwater should be re-used in toilet flushing or landscape irrigation. In addition, stormwater design strategies should give priority to infiltration of rainwater as close to the source as possible. "





FUTURE DIRECTIONS: SOIL RESTORATION AS BMP

- Enhance compacted soils to improve porosity and nutrient retention
- Promotes root growth, microbial activity, and infiltration
- Can reduce runoff from 30-75%
- TSS:85%
- Undergraduate research opportunity

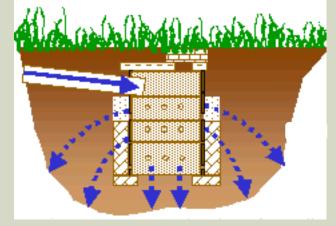


FUTURE DIRECTIONS: STORMWATER BOG

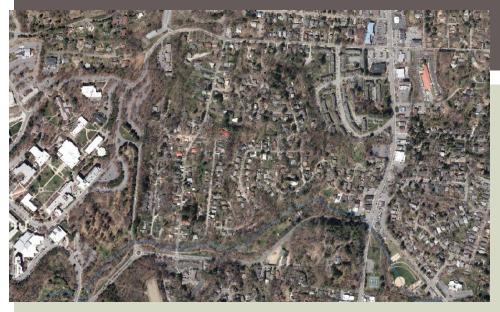
- Not typical site, stretching convention
- Simulate ground-fed fen/ bog
- Viewed as a re-use project
 Serve as an outdoor laboratory for classes and research projects
 Provide habitat for wildlife
 Safeguard local genotypes
 Grow plant material for research or reintroduction to natural habitats
 Supplement geographically isolated natural habitats







CHALLENGES



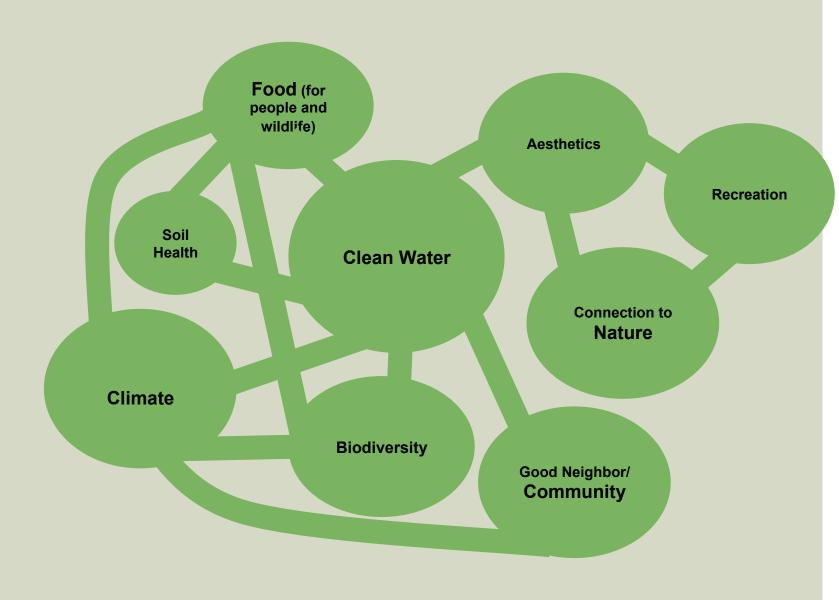




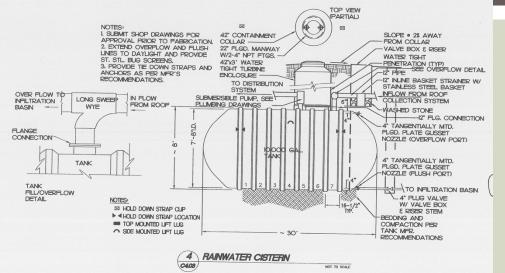


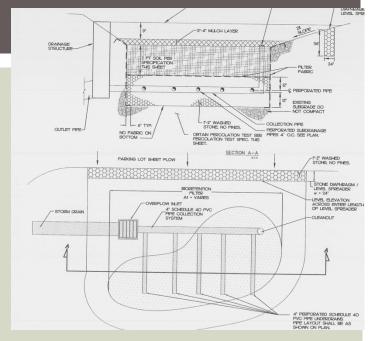
Questions?

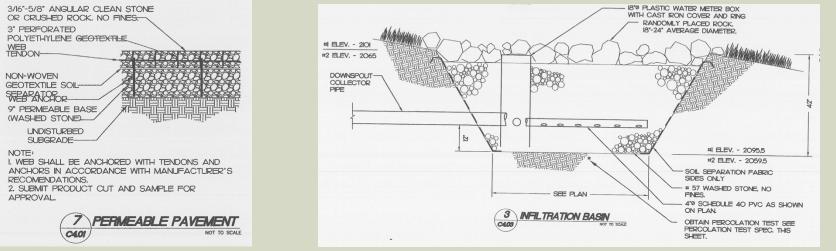




LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT SAM MILLAR COMPLEX







MULTI-USE SYSTEMS

