



GMC

MITIGATION BANKING
Design and Implementation

Rob Carlton, PWS

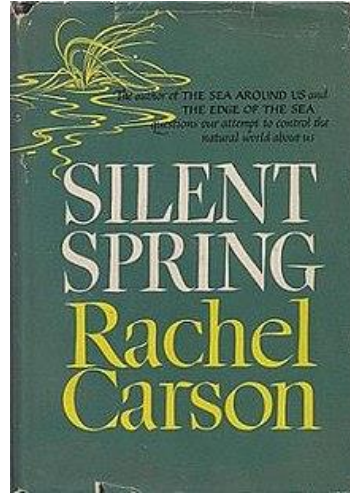
Goodwyn Mills Cawood, LLC.

Staffing

- Currently 26 Employees across 6 GMC offices
- Range of Expertise
 - Biologist
 - Ecologist
 - Chemists
 - Geologist
 - Environmental Scientist
 - Civil Engineers
 - Biosystems Engineers
 - Environmental Engineers



WHAT STARTED ALL OF THIS?



WHAT ARE THE LAWS THAT GOVERN?

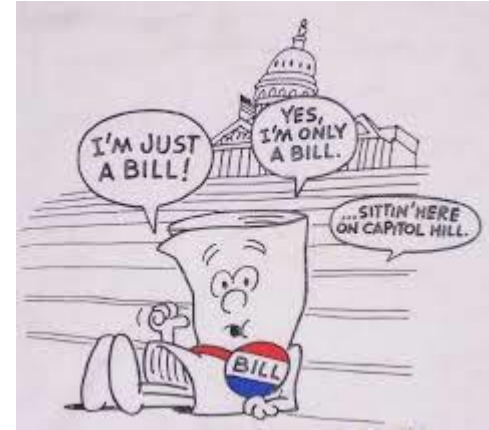


Federal

- Rivers and Harbors Act of 1910
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1942
- Clean Water Act of 1972
 - Section 404 (Waters of the US)
 - Section 402 (NPDES)
 - Section 319 (Nonpoint Source Management Program)
- 2008 Compensatory Mitigation Rule
- 2015 Clean Water Rule
- National Environmental Policy Act
- Threatened and Endangered Species Act

State

- State Water Quality Certificates (Section 401)
- State Buffer Variance Requirements
- State Stormwater Regulations
- State 319 Implementation Programs



WHAT ARE THE AGENCIES THAT GOVERN?

Federal Agencies



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**



State Agencies



ALABAMA
COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

WHAT ARE THE RESOURCES WE ARE MANAGING?



Waters of the US:

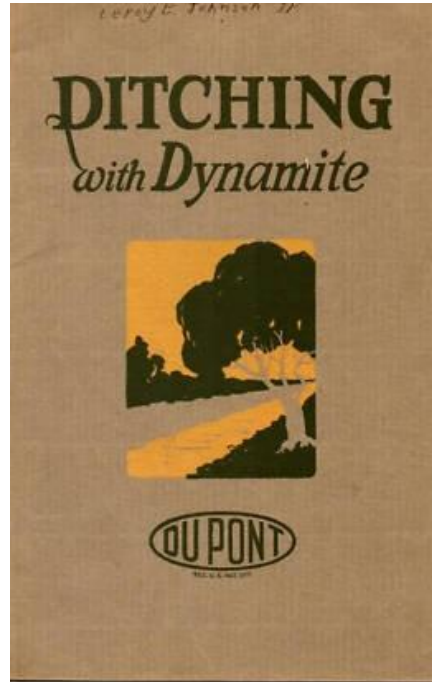
All waters including

- Intrastate lakes
- Rivers
- Streams
- Flats
- Wetlands
- Sloughs
- Prairie potholes
- Wet meadows
- Playa lakes
- Natural ponds



LAND MANAGEMENT IN THE SOUTH

- Aquatic Resources throughout the Southeast have been severely impacted by the following actions:
 - Channelization
 - Loss of Riparian Zones
 - Excessive Armoring
 - Cattle Grazing
 - Bedded Pine Plantations
 - Conversion to Crops



WHAT IS MITIGATION?



- “Compensatory mitigation involves actions taken to offset unavoidable adverse impacts to wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources authorized by Clean Water Act section 404 permits and other Department of the Army (DA) permits” – [73 Fed Reg 19594]
- The measure of aquatic functions are based on the resources restored, enhanced, or preserved.
 - Preservation – Protecting a highly functioning habitat
 - Enhancement – Improving a semi-degraded habitat to increase function
 - Restoration – Re-establishing a severely degraded system

WHAT IS MITIGATION?



Preservation ↑



Enhancement ↑



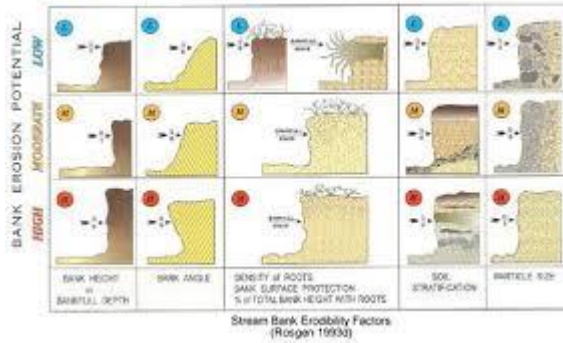
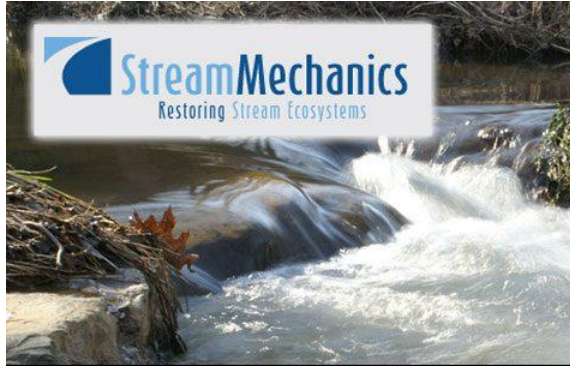
Restoration →



Preference Hierarchy for Mitigation (per 2008 CMR)

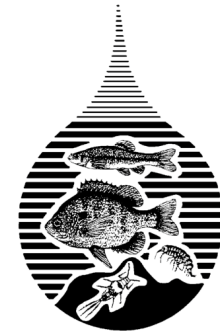
1. Mitigation bank
2. In-lieu fee program
3. Permittee-responsible mitigation (PRM) under a watershed approach
4. On-site and/or in-kind permittee-responsible mitigation
5. Off-site and/or out-of-kind permittee-responsible mitigation

MITIGATION METHODOLOGY



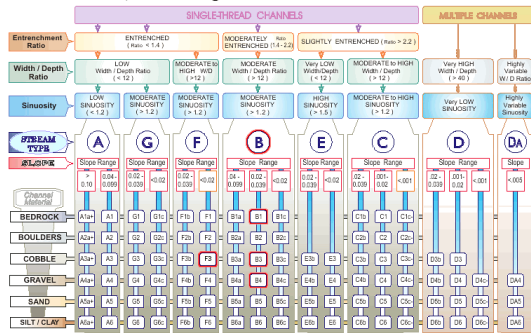
EPA 841-B-99-002

Rapid Bioassessment Protocols For Use in Streams and Wadeable Rivers: Periphyton, Benthic Macroinvertebrates, and Fish Second Edition



<http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/monitoring/technon.html>

The Key to the Rosgen Classification of Natural Rivers



KEY to the ROSGEN CLASSIFICATION OF NATURAL RIVERS. As a function of the "continuum of physical variables" within stream reaches, values of Entrenchment Ratio, Sinuosity, Slope can vary by ± 0.2 units; while values for Width / Depth ratio can vary by ± 0.2 units.

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Draft 2012 Mobile District Stream SOP

Department of the Army
State District Corps of Engineers
CORPORATION FOR A WATERWAYS
AND MARITIME DISTRICTS
AND DIVISIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

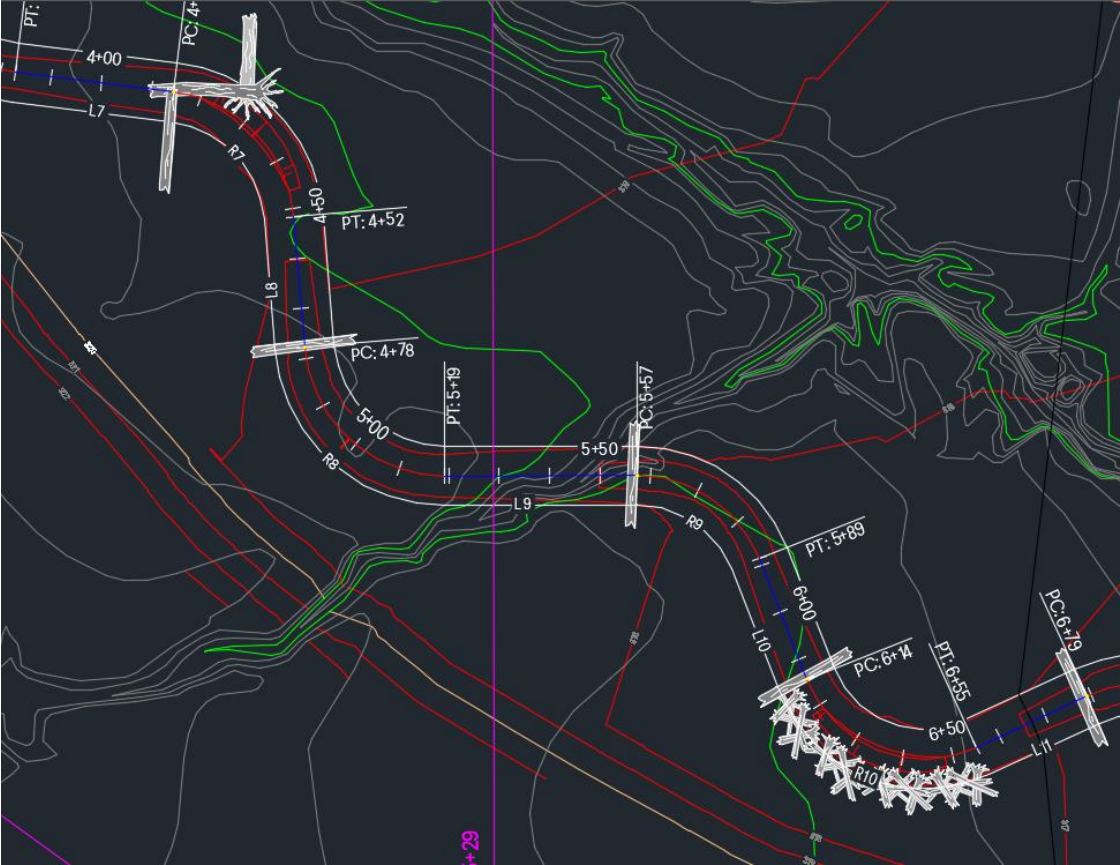
- 1. INTRODUCTION
- 2. SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE STREAM SOP
- 3. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS
- 4. REFERENCES
- 5. STREAM CLASSIFICATION AND IDENTIFICATION
- 6. FIELD IDENTIFICATION METHOD
- 7. FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT
- 8. COMMENSURATE MITIGATION STRATEGY IN WORKSHEETS

By: Michael T. Barbour, Jereen Gerritsen, Blaine D. Snyder, James B. Stribling

Project Officer: Chris Faulkner, Office of Water USEPA, 401 M Street, NW

BUILDING STRONG™

STREAM RESTORATION DESIGN



MITIGATION METHODOLOGY



TECHNICAL PUBLICATION
REG -001

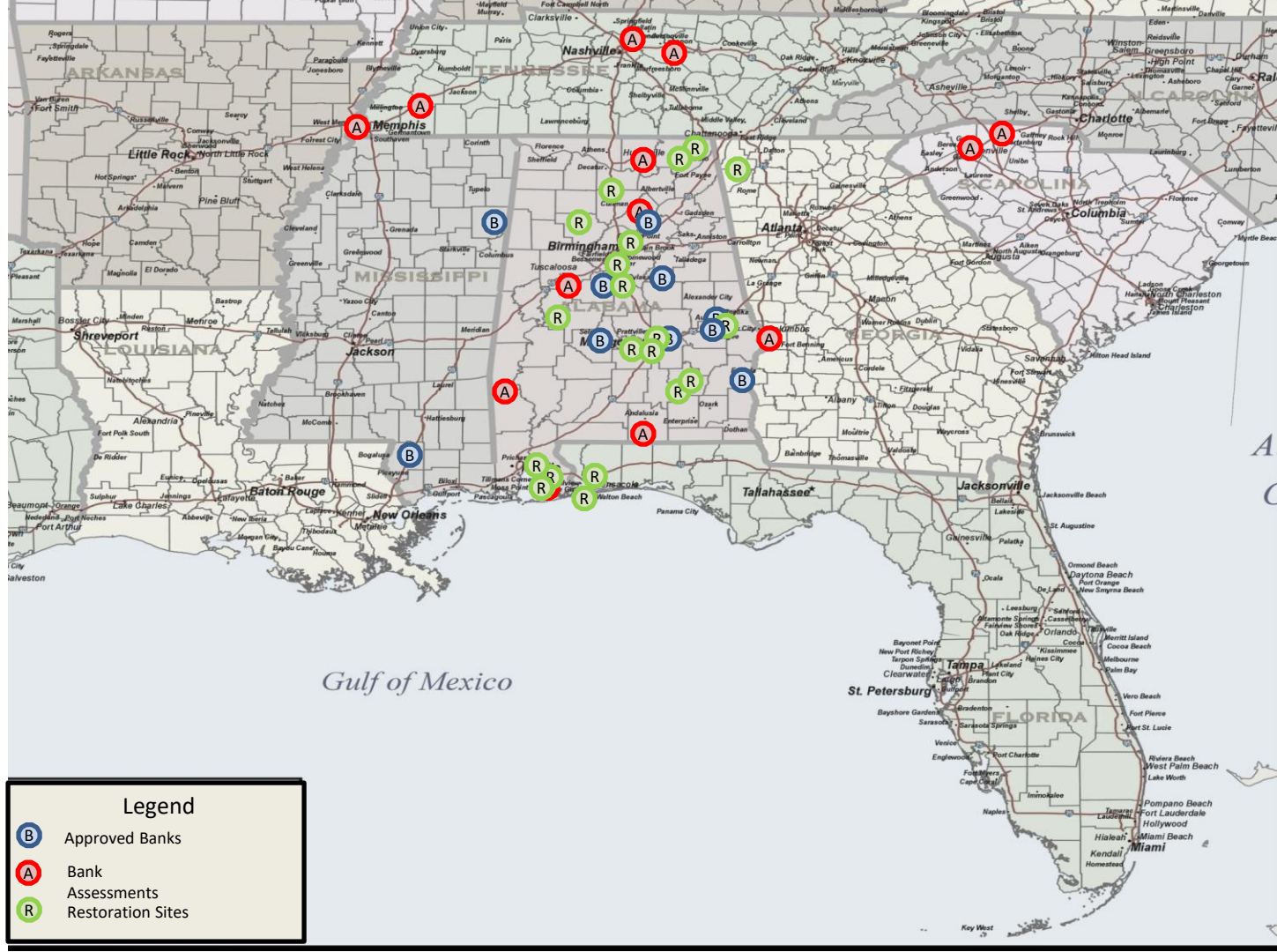
WETLAND RAPID ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE
(WRAP)

Raymond E. Miller Jr., Senior Environmental Analyst
Boyd E. Gunsalus, Staff Environmental Analyst

September 1997
(Second Edition, April 1999)
updated August, 1999

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
REGULATION DEPARTMENT
SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Land Use Category	Wetland Area		Secondary Impacts				
W-1	6.36	Acres for Mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
Planted Pine	0	Acres of Impact		%=			
Wildlife Utilization	0.50		WRAP SCORE 0.31				
Wetland Canopy	0.00						
Wetland Ground Cover	0.00						
Habitat support/Buffer total	1.00						
Buffer type	Score	% Area			Subtotal		
Silviculture Operations	1.00	100%	1.00				
		0%	0.00				
			0				
Field Hydrology	2.00						
Water Quality Input and Treatment	2.00						
Land Use Category				Pretreatment Category			
Land Use Category	Score	% Area	Subtotal	Pretreatment Category	Score	% Area	Subtotal
Silviculture Operations	1.00	100%	1				
				Undeveloped land	3.00	100%	3.00
			0				0
		LU total	1.00			PT total	3.00
Wildlife Utilization	Minimal to no evidence of wildlife utilization. Little habitat for reptiles. The wetland is is being utilized for silviculture activities. The planted pines are very dense and relitvly young (15-20' tall). There are no roosting or nesting trees.						
Wetland Canopy	Minimal desirable wetland overstory/shrub canopy trees present. Minimal signs of natural recruitment. Native hardwoods have been removed from the wetland and planted in pine.						
Wetland Ground Cover	No desirable wetland ground cover present. The ground is shaded out from the dense stand of pine trees. Routine burning and shading has removed all ground cover.						
Habitat Support/Buffer	Adjacent upland/wetland buffer averages greater that 30 feet but less than 300 feet. Mix of desirable and undesirable species.						



Legend

- Ⓟ Approved Banks
- Ⓜ Bank
- Ⓜ Assessments
- Ⓜ Restoration Sites

USACE MOBILE DISTRICT



ALDOT MITIGATION BANKS



ALDOT Catoma Creek

ALDOT Dozier Mitigation Bank

ALDOT Fowl River

ALDOT Lillian

ALDOT Selma Dixon

MITIGATION BANKS MANAGED BY GMC



Broadview Phase I (Tuskegee, AL)

Broadview Phase II (Tuskegee, AL)

McLemore (Montgomery, AL)

MidCreeks (Eufaula, AL)

Cahaba River (Centerville, AL)

Selma Dixon (Selma, AL)

Bucksnot (Trafford, AL)

Wolf Run (Poplarville, MS)

BROADVIEW MITIGATION BANK



Phase I = 164 acres (20,000 linear feet of streams)

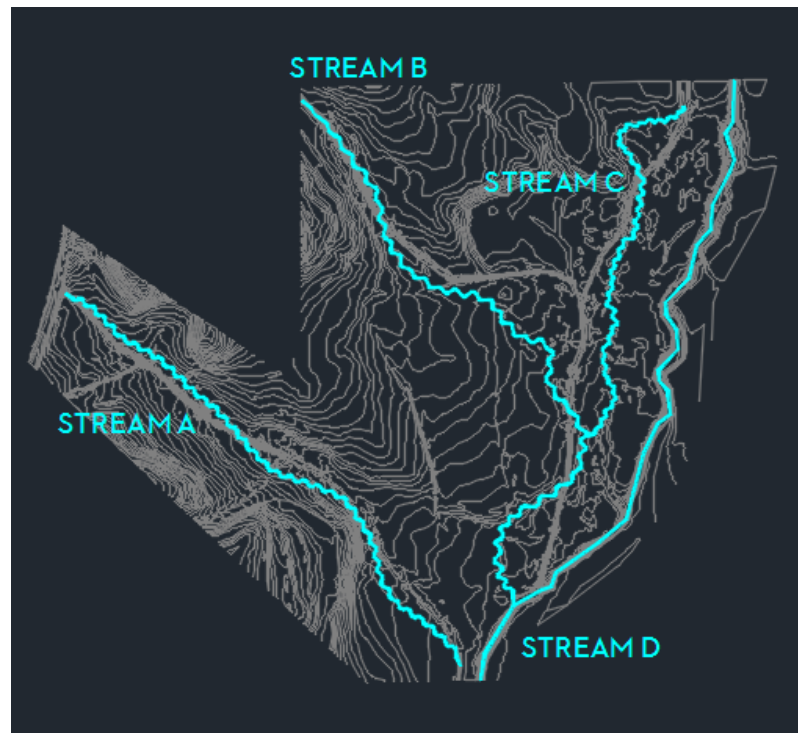
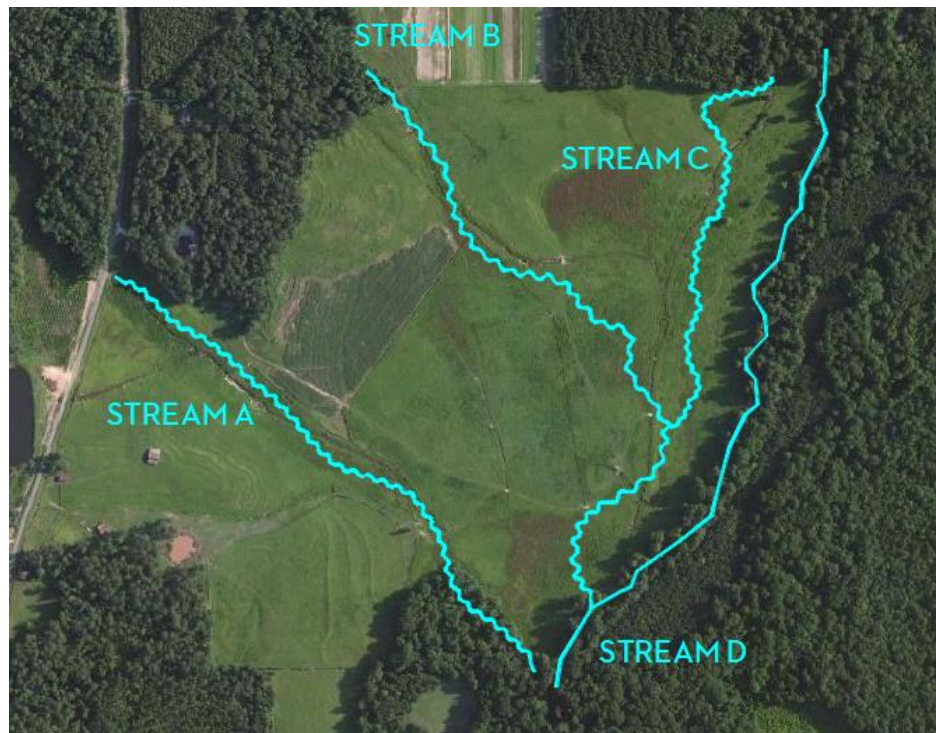
Phase II = 123 acres (wetlands)



BROADVIEW MITIGATION BANK



- Stream Restoration Alignments:



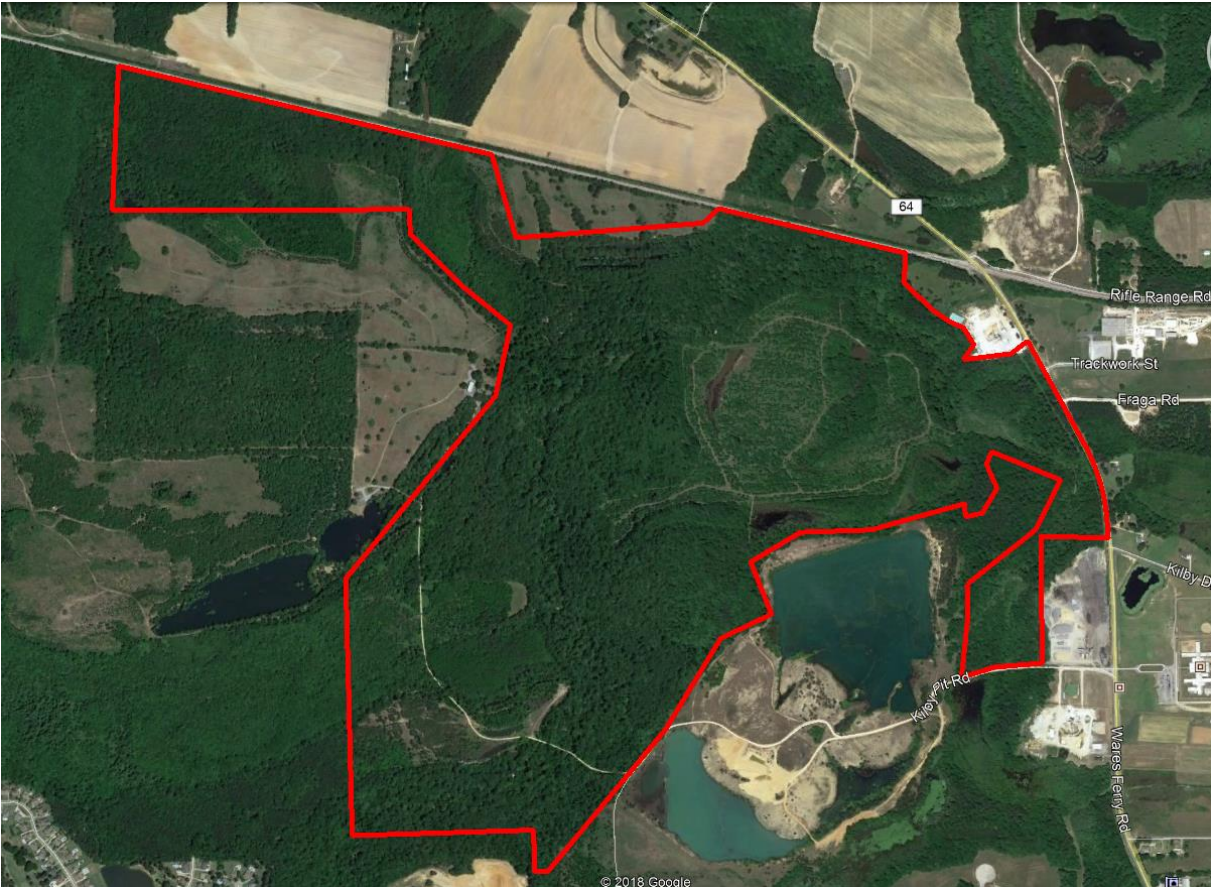
MCLEMORE MITIGATION BANK



Bank total: 717 acres

Wetlands: 647 acres

Streams: 25,000 linear feet







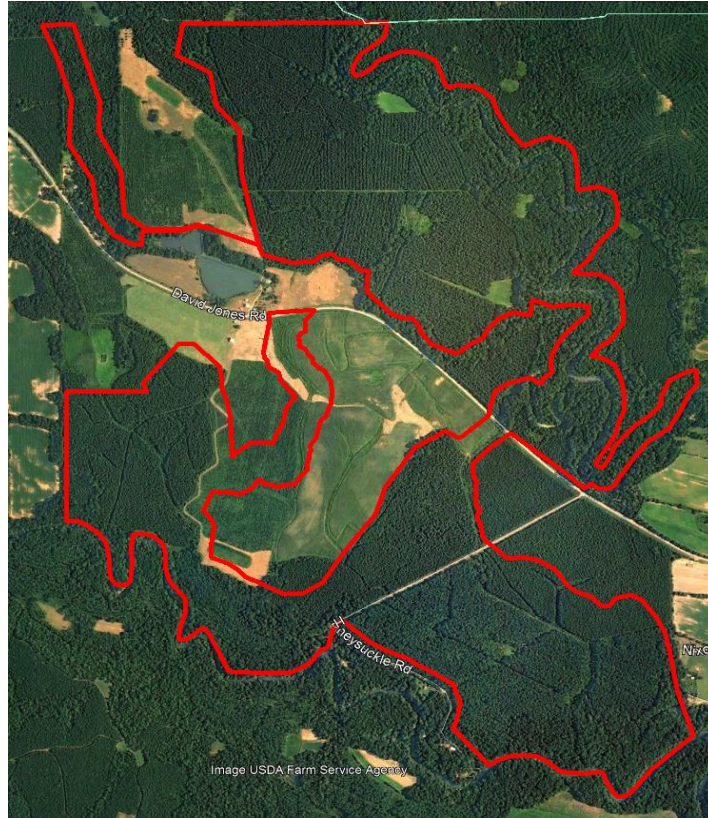
MIDCREEKS MITIGATION BANK



Bank total:
727.41 acres

Wetlands:
412 acres

Streams:
37,430 linear feet



Stream F



Wetland Polygon 4



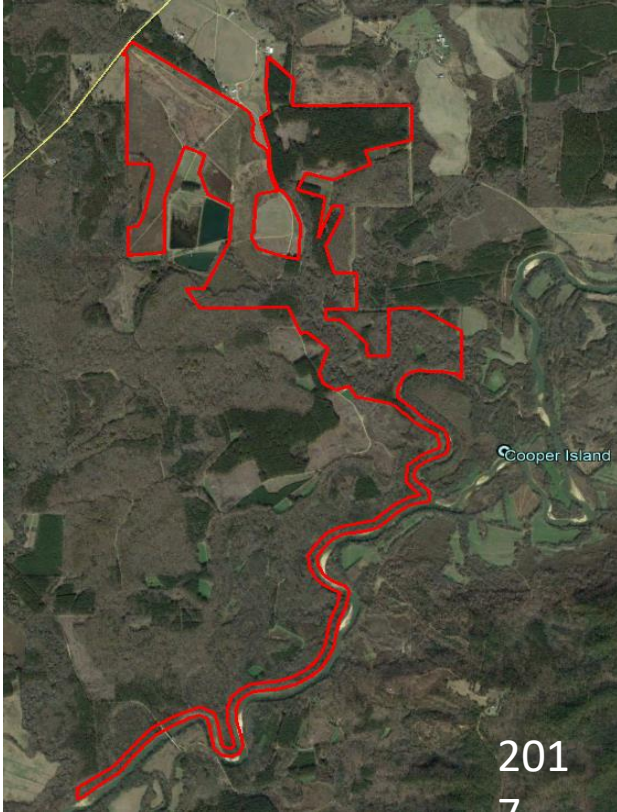
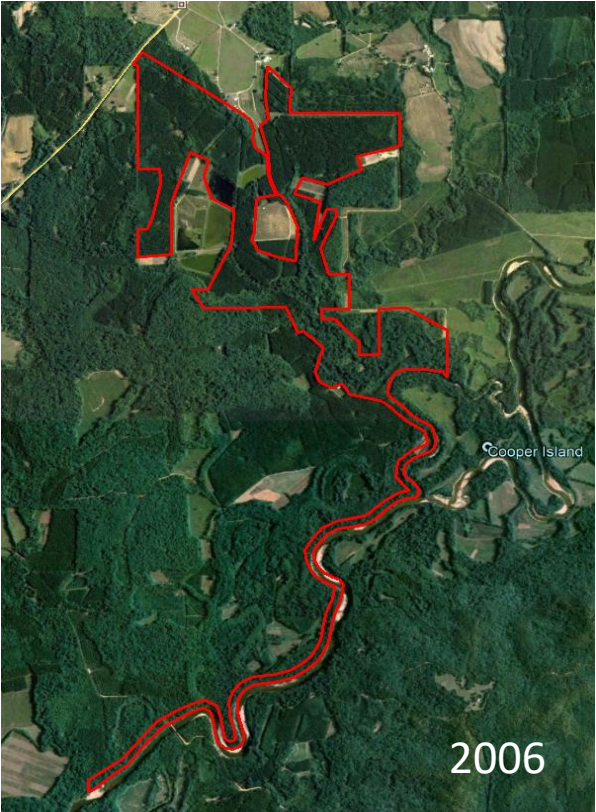
CAHABA RIVER MITIGATION BANK



Bank total: 725 acres

Wetlands: 343 acres

Streams: 51,687 linear feet



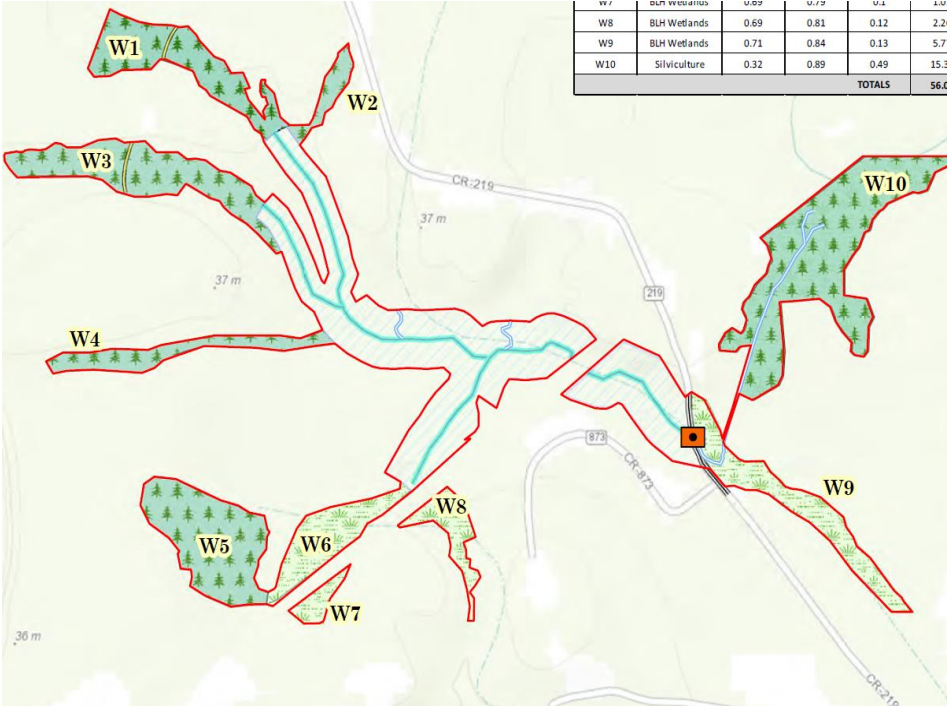
CAHABA RIVER MITIGATION BANK



SELMA DIXON MITIGATION BANK



Bank total: 93 acres - 80 acres of wetlands & 6,640 linear feet of stream



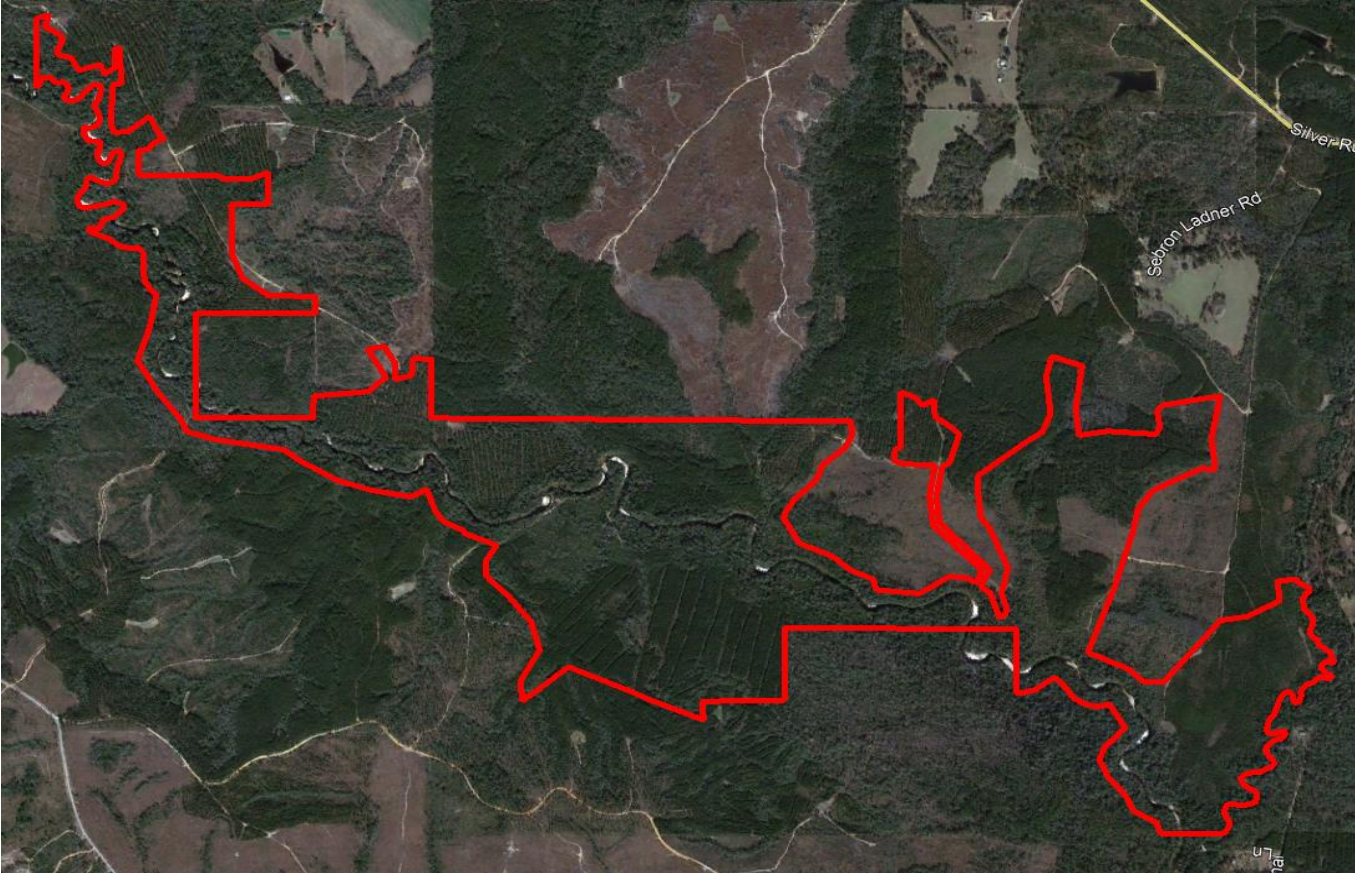
WOLF RUN MITIGATION BANK



Bank total:
721 acres

Wetlands:
357 acres

Streams:
30,720 linear feet



WOLF RUN MITIGATION BANK



STREAM RESTORATION



Not just for mitigation!



STREAM RESTORATION



FUTURE CHANGES

1. States assuming more regulatory control
2. Potential removal of ephemeral streams from regulations
3. Push towards more biological and chemical success criteria
4. Potential to add conservation component to banks for threatened and endangered species



GMC

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