Metedeconk River Watershed Protection & Restoration Plan

NJDEP 2018 Barnegat Bay Watershed Water Quality Restoration Grants Public Information Session



Brick Township MUA

Metedeconk River is BTMUA's primary water supply source

- Supplies approximately 70% of total source water
- Brick Reservoir filled from Metedeconk River intake



BTMUA and Metedeconk Watershed in Relation to the Barnegat Bay Watershed



BTMUA



Metedeconk River Watershed Protection & Restoration Plan Project Overview

- Funded by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Watershed Restoration Program
 - **\$666,000 grant from NJDEP**
 - □ \$200,000 for plan development
 - \$466,000 for implementation of highest-priority projects identified in the plan
 - \$91,500 BTMUA in-kind match (Staff time, project management, lab testing, education and outreach program)







Project Overview (cont'd)

- Main project goals:
 - Preserve the Metedeconk River as a viable water supply source for the region
 - Protect the health of the Barnegat Bay estuary
 - Reduce NPS pollution, eliminate water quality impairments, address TMDL's, and attain compliance with the surface water quality standards throughout the watershed

Project results in formal plan

- Strategy for Metedeconk watershed protection & restoration
- Prioritized listing of projects/management actions that can be carried out by any of the stakeholders

Past Metedeconk Watershed Protection Efforts BTMUA

- Preliminary Metedeconk River Watershed Study (1989)
- Metedeconk River Watershed Management Plan Phase I: Watershed Characterization and Preliminary Analysis (2000)
- Trust for Public Land Source Water Stewardship Project (2003)
- OTHERS

- NJDEP TMDLs (fecal coliform, total coliform, phosphorus)
- Phase I Diagnostic Feasibility Study of Lake Carasaljo (Lakewood Township, 2005)
- Barnegat Bay Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan – Barnegat Bay NEP (2004)
- Barnegat Bay NEP Strategic Plan 2008-2011 (BBP, 2008)
- Barnegat Bay 2020 A Vision for the Future of Conservation (Trust for Public Land; 2008)

Water Quality Monitoring

Extensive water quality database dating back to ~1998

- Samples collected throughout the watershed
- State-certified lab onsite
- Readily enabled BTMUA to evaluate/update water quality trends



Project Overview (cont'd)

- Plan must follow USEPA watershed plan guidance
- Nine (9) minimum elements of watershed plans:
 - 1. Identification of causes of impairment and pollutant sources
 - 2. Estimates of load reductions expected
 - 3. Description of NPS management measures needed
 - 4. Technical and financial assistance needed
 - 5. Public information/education component
 - 6. Schedule for implementation
 - 7. Interim measurable milestones
 - 8. Criteria to determine whether load reductions are being achieved
 - 9. Water quality monitoring component



Project Tasks

- **Task 1 Stakeholder Advisory Committee**
- Task 2 Visual Assessment Project Plan (VAPP)
- **Task 3 Watershed Technical Analysis**
- Task 4 Set Plan Objectives
- Task 5 Identification of Watershed Management Strategies
- Task 6 Education and Outreach Program
- Task 7 Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)
- Task 8 Development of the Metedeconk River Watershed Protection and Restoration Plan
- **Task 9 Development of Conceptual Design Plans**
- Task 10 Final Report
- □ Task 11 Plan Implementation (Phase 2, scope of work)



Metedeconk Watershed



The Stakeholder Process Metedeconk Stakeholder Advisory Committee

- Stakeholder Advisory Committee formed
- Participants enlisted through multiple avenues (formal letters, email lists, newsletter articles, press release, phone calls, references, etc.)
 Barnegat Bay Beat Seater Search and Search a
- **SAC role:**
 - Explore issues and local concerns



- Guide plan development and prioritize problems and strategies
- Provide critical analysis of the project's progress and direction
- Six meetings held at key stages of project
- Project team put considerable effort towards engaging the watershed stakeholders

The Stakeholder Process Metedeconk Stakeholder Advisory Committee

Most important was a diverse and representative group

- Federal & State agencies
- Municipal representatives
- Monmouth & Ocean Counties
- Barnegat Bay Partnership
- Developers & businesses

- Academia
- Water/wastewater utilities
- NGOs
- Agriculture
- Interested citizens
- Committee input vital to the success of project
- Result is plan built consensus that is broadly supported

Stream Visual Assessments

- 90 mi² Metedeconk watershed planning area
 - Difficult (or impossible) to identify all sites in need of stormwater BMPs or restoration
- NJDEP had found that field evaluation is more effective for identifying restoration sites than more sophisticated testing/modeling
- Stream visual assessments were used to provide a "sampling" of watershed sites for the plan
- Metedeconk visual assessment protocol customized from USDA/NRCS
 & Rutgers Extension Water Resources Program protocols
- Visual Assessment Project Plan approved by NJDEP
- SVAs were very effective in identifying restoration sites (add'l. sites came from stakeholders and BTMUA records)
- Interns assisted BTMUA staff with field work
- Plan includes additional SVAs on an ongoing basis



Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)

- QAPP is required for monitoring data collection
- Metedeconk watershed plan QAPP was designed to include:
 - **1.** BTMUA's ambient water quality monitoring; and
 - 2. Wet weather monitoring of new stormwater BMPs to assess performance
- BTMUA designed QAPP to be easily updatable
 - Test parameters / methods / materials typically not expected to change – outlined in QAPP narrative section
 - Maps and sample sites will change (e.g., new BMPs installed, add/remove ambient sites, etc.) – listed as appendices to facilitate QAPP updates

Education & Outreach Plan

- Public education and outreach is critical component of watershed planning
 - Build awareness and stewardship for local water resources
 - Initiate action and/or behavior change
- Subcommittee formed for Education & Outreach Plan
 - Educators and local stakeholder organizations with highly regarded environmental programs
- The Metedeconk project team drew extensively from the group's collective experience and expertise to identify:
 - Target audiences
 - Important messages to be communicated
 - Best approaches to get messages across
- Metedeconk outreach work is closely linked in with Barnegat Bay Partnership Communication and Education Committee

Summary and Closing Thoughts

- Metedeconk Watershed Plan is built upon previous BTMUA watershed monitoring and management work
 - Additional time and resources for watershed characterization and monitoring may be necessary in other watersheds
- The Barnegat Bay region has excellent resources and committed stakeholders to support watershed planning (BBP/NEP)
- Stakeholder involvement must continue beyond the planning phase into plan implementation
 - Plan implementation will be a long-term process
 - An organization that can take a lead role over the long-term is helpful
- BTMUA has had a great experience working with NJDEP staff on the grants and watershed planning & implementation process
- Implementation challenge: Sometimes BMP projects that appear straightforward have hidden obstacles that are not apparent without more detailed engineering and/or survey work



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