

EROSION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

2023–2025 Project Evaluation Sheet

Technical Review Team Information

TRT Evaluator Name	
Other TRT Evaluation Team Members	

Project Summary

Project Title	
Project Location	
Project Type <i>(select one)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Urgent/imminent erosion management project <input type="checkbox"/> Proactive reach-scale erosion management project
Property/Infrastructure Type at Risk <i>(select all that apply)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> Private/Residential Structures <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Structures <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Land <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Brief Description of Activity	
Total Estimated Cost	
Cost Share <i>(include amount and source of cost share)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No
Estimated Cost to OCB <i>(if cost shared)</i>	

Does the Project Meet the EMP Criteria?

EMP Criteria	Yes/No	Additional Information
Local Project Sponsor. Does the project have a local sponsor that will develop and manage the project, including acquiring all necessary permits?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

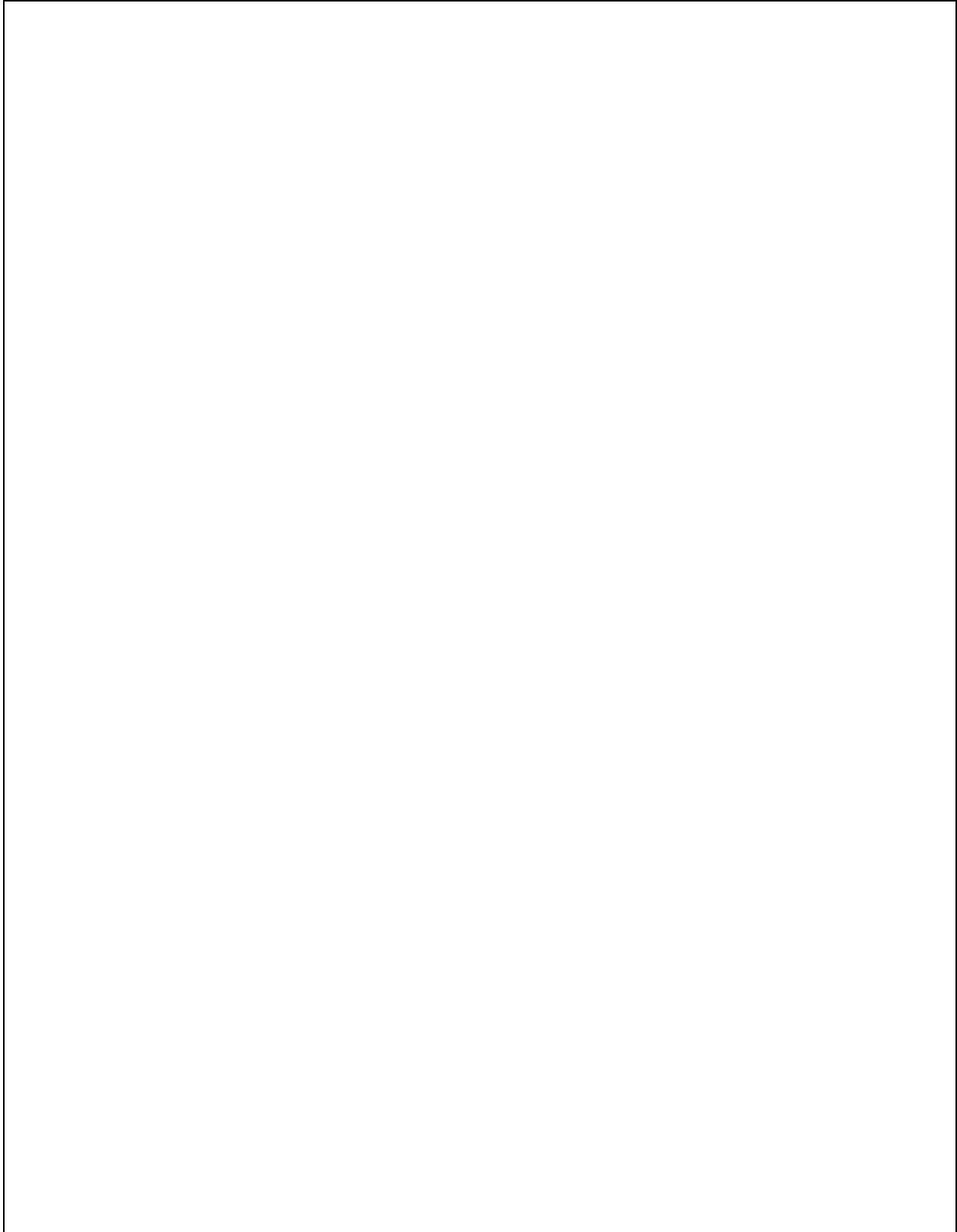
EMP Criteria	Yes/No	Additional Information
Landowner Agreement. Is the landowner willing to sign an agreement to support a bioengineered solution, allow construction, and commit to maintaining the project over the long term?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Mitigation Element Maintenance. Is the landowner willing to commit to maintaining mitigation elements, if required, as part of the permitting process?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Scoring Table for Proactive Reach-Scale Projects Only

The table below reflects the scores of the individual TRT evaluator filling out this sheet. The score will be averaged with the rest of the project's evaluation team before the TRT makes its overall recommendation to OCB. For more detailed definitions of ranking criteria, please see next page.

Proactive Reach-Scale Project Ranking Criteria	Score Scale (0 does not meet criterion; 5 fully meets criterion)	TRT Evaluator Score
1. Longevity of Benefits. Projects with benefits that will last longer should be scored higher.	0 to 5	
2. Reach-Scale Processes. Projects that consider and address riverine processes beyond the immediate location should score higher.	0 to 5	
3. Assets at Risk. Projects that protect assets of greater value/criticality PERCENTAGE should score higher. E.g., Garage = 1; Primary Residence = 4 or 5.	0 to 5	
4. Immediate Habitat/Water Quality Benefits. Projects that create an immediate benefit to aquatic resources should score higher.	0 to 5	
5. Multiple Benefits. Projects that embody "integrated" floodplain work by addressing both human and environmental needs should score higher.	0 to 5	
6. No Alternative Funding Available. Projects with no other funding options should receive "bonus points" based on degree of hardship.	+3 or +5	
7. Easement or Acquisition. Projects with landowners willing to grant a property right should receive "bonus points."	+5 (BONUS)	
TOTAL:		out of 30
PERCENTAGE:		%

Additional Notes/Information



Ranking Criteria Definitions

- **Longevity of benefits:** How long the benefits achieved by a project are likely to last. This element evaluates both the site context and the project design. A site where a highly active river or stream might destroy or meander away from the project in as soon as one season should score 0 or 1. A site where the geomorphology and hydrology is well understood and the project is designed to withstand flows up to a 1% annual chance event should score 4 or 5. A project where some or all assets will be relocated out of the migration zone of the stream or river should score 4 or 5.
- **Reach-scale processes:** Does the project consider and address riverine processes beyond the immediate location? Smaller projects can score highly on this criterion as long as they are carefully designed and placed to continue to work with channel migration, aggradation and erosion, and other processes that occur at a reach scale. A project that reinforces one bank on a single meander without accounting for these processes should score 0 or 1. A project with interventions at multiple spots on multiple meanders, accounting for summer low flows, channel-forming flows, and major flooding, should score a 4 or 5.
- **Assets at risk:** Projects that protect assets of greater value/criticality should score higher on this criterion. A project that protects a garage, driveway, or other ancillary structure should score a 0 or 1. A project that protects one or more primary residences and/or critical infrastructure should score a 4 or 5. Reviewers should be aware that this criterion is not analogous to monetary value, but rather values projects that protect multiple assets and landowners, and assets of high importance/need to their owners.
- **Immediate habitat or water quality benefit:** Would implementing this project create an immediate benefit to aquatic resources? A project that reduces erosion that is beneficial to the aquatic environment and/or is surrounded by high-quality habitat should score a 0 or 1. A project that would remove existing riprap or other hard bank armoring, reduce a source of fine sediment pollution, or create habitat or habitat diversity in an otherwise low-quality or low-diversity reach (e.g., large wood that could create pools), should score a 4 or 5.
- **Multiple benefits:** Projects that embody “integrated” floodplain work by addressing both human and environmental needs should score higher on this criterion. A project that only provides a single benefit, such as just protecting assets, should receive a 0 or 1, regardless of how well the project addresses the primary concern. A project that protects valuable assets and reduces maintenance, while enhancing in-stream or near-stream habitat and water quality, should score a 4 or 5.
- **No alternative funding available:** When the shoreline owner has no other means of funding the project, the project should receive a higher score. Governmental agencies are generally assumed to have additional means of funding at their disposal and will mostly score 0. Private landowners and businesses may or may not have access to funding sources, such as grants or loans, and are more likely to score 3 (have not exhausted all

other funding options, like local or federal programs) or 5 (severe hardship and/or have been turned down by multiple potential funding sources).

- **Easement or acquisition:** Landowners who are willing to grant a property right should receive a score of +5. Many project proposals may not receive a score if landowners are only willing to sign a landowner agreement. This is intended as a bonus score for projects where one or multiple landowners will grant an easement or acquisition, and the project sponsor has arranged for a qualified organization such as a land trust to hold the property right.