Baseline Assessment – Stream Attributes

Reach S-KL36 (Timber Mat Crossing) Perennial Spread I Franklin County, Virginia

Data	Included
Photos	✓
SWVM Form	✓
FCI Calculator and HGM Form	N/A – Perennial stream
	(not shadeable, slope less than 4%)
RBP Physical Characteristics Form	✓
Water Quality Data	✓
RBP Habitat Form	✓
RBP Benthic Form	✓
Benthic Identification Sheet	N/A – lack of habitat
Wolman Pebble Count	✓
RiverMorph Data Sheet	✓
USM Form (Virginia Only)	✓
Longitudinal Profile and Cross Sections	✓

Spread I Stream S-KL36 (Timber Mat Crossing) Franklin County



Photo Type: US VIEW Location, Orientation, Photographer Initials: Downstream at ROW/LOD looking W upstream, DW



Location, Orientation, Photographer Initials: Downstream at ROW/LOD looking E downstream, DW

Spread I Stream S-KL36 (Timber Mat Crossing) Franklin County



Location, Orientation, Photographer Initials: On thalweg at pipe centerline looking S at right streambank, DW



Location, Orientation, Photographer Initials: On thalweg at pipe centerline looking N at left streambank, DW

Spread I Stream S-KL36 (Timber Mat Crossing) Franklin County

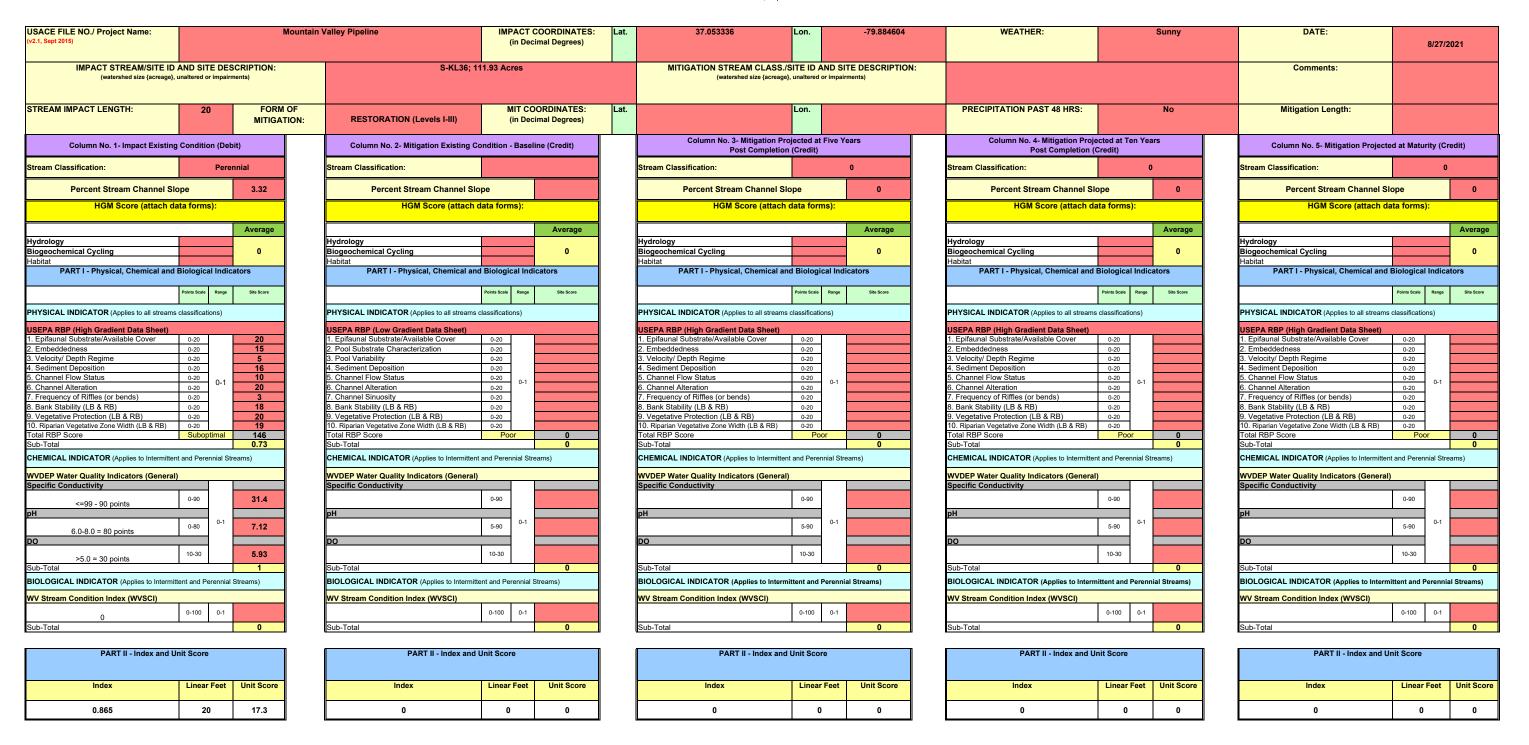


Photo Type: US COND Location, Orientation, Photographer Initials: Upstream at ROW/LOD looking W upstream, DW



Location, Orientation, Photographer Initials: Upstream at ROW/LOD looking E downstream, DW

West Virginia Stream and Wetland Valuation Metric (SWVM) Version 2.1, September 2017



PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (FRONT)

STREAM NAME		LOCATION					
STATION#	RIVERMILE	STREAM CLASS					
LAT	LONG	RIVER BASIN					
STORET#		AGENCY					
INVESTIGATORS							
FORM COMPLETED I	3Y	DATE	REASON FOR SURVEY				

WEATHER CONDITIONS	Now Past 24 hours Yes No storm (heavy rain) rain (steady rain) showers (intermittent) %cloud cover clear/sunny Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days? Yes No Air Temperature ° C Other
SITE LOCATION/MAP	Pice Gray Sampled (or attach a photograph) Pice Gray Sampled (or attach a photograph)
	RDW Timber Mat
STREAM CHARACTERIZATION	Stream Subsystem Perennial Intermittent Tidal Stream Type Coldwater Warmwater Stream Origin Glacial Spring-fed Non-glacial montane Swamp and bog Other

PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)

WATERS FEATURI		Fores Field/ Agric	Pasture Industria	rcial	Local Watershed NPS Pollution No evidence ☐ Some potential sources Obvious sources Local Watershed Erosion None Moderate Heavy	
RIPARIA VEGETA (18 meter	TION	Trees	SI SI	hrubs	Ominant species present Grasses Herbaceous	
INSTREA FEATURI		Estimat Estimat Samplin Area in Estimat	ed Reach Length ed Stream Width g Reach Area km² (m²x1000) ed Stream Depth Velocity m	m m m² km²	Canopy Cover Partly open Partly shaded Shaded High Water Markm Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types Riffle % Run% Pool% Channelized Yes No Dam Present Yes No	
LARGE V DEBRIS	VOODY		of LWDm	n ² /km ² (LWD/	reach area)	
AQUATION VEGETA		Roote Floati Domin a	e the dominant type and d emergent Re ng Algae At unt species present of the reach with aquat			
WATER (QUALITY	Specific Dissolve pH Turbidi	cature0 C Conductance ed Oxygen ty trument Used		Water Odors Normal/None Sewage Petroleum Chemical Fishy Other	
SEDIMEN SUBSTRA		Odors Norm Chem Other Oils Abser			Relict shells Other	_
INC	ORGANIC SUBS		COMPONENTS 00%)		ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)	
Substrate Type	Diamete	er	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic % Composition in Sampling Area	
Bedrock Boulder	> 256 mm (10")			Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	
Cobble Gravel	64-256 mm (2.5 2-64 mm (0.1"-2			Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritt	y)		Marl	grey, shell fragments	

Silt

Clay

0.004-0.06 mm

< 0.004 mm (slick)

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET - HG - USE ON ALL STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME	LOCATION	
STATION # RIVERMILE	STREAM CLASS	
LAT LONG	RIVER BASIN	
STORET#	AGENCY	
INVESTIGATORS		
FORM COMPLETED BY	DATE AM PM	REASON FOR SURVEY

	Habitat		Condition	ı Category						
	Parameter	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor					
	1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.					
	SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0					
n sampling reach	2. Embeddedness	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25- 50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50- 75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.					
ted in	SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0					
Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	3. Velocity/Depth Regime	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Slow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/depth regime (usually slow-deep).					
ıram	SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0					
Pa	4. Sediment Deposition	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.					
	SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0					
	5. Channel Flow Status	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.					
	SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0					

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

	Habitat		Condition	n Category							
	Parameter	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor						
	6. Channel Alteration	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.						
	SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0						
oling reach	7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends)	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.	Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.	Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.	Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.						
samp	SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0						
Parameters to be evaluated broader than sampling reach	8. Bank Stability (score each bank) Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.						
e eva	SCORE (LB)	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0						
to be	SCORE (RB)	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0						
Parameters	9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one- half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.						
	SCORE (LB)	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0						
	SCORE (RB)	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0						
	10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6- 12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.						
	SCORE (LB)	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0						
ĺ	SCORE (RB)	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0						

Total	Caama	
i otai	Score	

BENTHIC MACROINVERTEBRATE FIELD DATA SHEET

STREAM NAME	LOCATION						
STATION # RIVERMILE	STREAM CLASS						
LAT LONG	RIVER BASIN						
STORET#	AGENCY	AGENCY					
INVESTIGATORS		LOT NUMBER					
FORM COMPLETED BY	DATETIME	REASON FOR SURVEY					
HADITAT TYPES Indicate the percentage of	and habitat true present						

HABITAT TYPES	Indicate the percentage of each habitat type present Cobble% Snags% Vegetated Banks% Sand% Submerged Macrophytes% Other ()%
SAMPLE COLLECTION	Gear used D-frame kick-net Other How were the samples collected? wading from bank from boat
	Indicate the number of jabs/kicks taken in each habitat type. Cobble Snags Vegetated Banks Sand Submerged Macrophytes Other ()
GENERAL COMMENTS	

QUALITATIVE LISTING OF AQUATIC BIOTA

Indicate estimated abundance: 0 = Absent/Not Observed, 1 = Rare, 2 = Common, 3 = Abundant, 4 = Dominant

Periphyton	0	1	2	3	4	Slimes	0	1	2	3	4
Filamentous Algae	0	1	2	3	4	Macroinvertebrates	0	1	2	3	4
Macrophytes	0	1	2	3	4	Fish	0	1	2	3	4

FIELD OBSERVATIONS OF MACROBENTHOS

Indicate estimated abundance: 0 = Absent/Not Observed, 1 = Rare (1-3 organisms), 2 = Common (3-9 organisms), 3 = Abundant (>10 organisms), 4 = Dominant (>50 organisms)

Porifera	0	1	2	3	4	Anisoptera	0	1	2	3	4	Chironomidae	0	1	2	3	4
Hydrozoa	0	1	2	3	4	Zygoptera	0	1	2	3	4	Ephemeroptera	0	1	2	3	4
Platyhelminthes	0	1	2	3	4	Hemiptera	0	1	2	3	4	Trichoptera	0	1	2	3	4
Turbellaria	0	1	2	3	4	Coleoptera	0	1	2	3	4	Other	0	1	2	3	4
Hirudinea	0	1	2	3	4	Lepidoptera	0	1	2	3	4						
Oligochaeta	0	1	2	3	4	Sialidae	0	1	2	3	4						
Isopoda	0	1	2	3	4	Corydalidae	0	1	2	3	4						
Amphipoda	0	1	2	3	4	Tipulidae	0	1	2	3	4						
Decapoda	0	1	2	3	4	Empididae	0	1	2	3	4						
Gastropoda	0	1	2	3	4	Simuliidae	0	1	2	3	4						
Bivalvia	0	1	2	3	4	Tabinidae	0	1	2	3	4						
						Culcidae	0	1	2	3	4						

WOLMAN PEBBLE COUNT FORM

County: Franklin County Stream ID: S-KL36

Stream Name: UNT to Blackwater River

HUC Code: 03010101 Basin: Upper Roanoke

Survey Date: 8/27/2021 Surveyors: DW, J M Type: Representative

Inches	PARTICLE	Millimeters	LE COUNT	Particle	Total #	Item %	% Cun
inches	PARTICLE	Millimeters		Count	10tal#	item %	% Cuii
	Silt/Clay	< .062	S/C	*	0	0.00	0.00
	Very Fine	.062125		•	0	0.00	0.00
	Fine	.12525	1	+	0	0.00	0.00
	Medium	.255	SAND	+	0	0.00	0.00
	Coarse	.50-1.0	1	+	0	0.00	0.00
.0408	Very Coarse	1.0-2	1	•	0	0.00	0.00
.0816	Very Fine	2 -4		*	0	0.00	0.00
.1622	Fine	4 -5.7	1	+	1	1.00	1.00
.2231	Fine	5.7 - 8	1	+	4	4.00	5.00
.3144	Medium	8 -11.3	1	+	6	6.00	11.00
.4463	Medium	11.3 - 16	GRAVEL	+	9	9.00	20.00
.6389	Coarse	16 -22.6	- - -	•	11	11.00	31.00
.89 - 1.26	Coarse	22.6 - 32		•	13	13.00	44.00
1.26 - 1.77	Vry Coarse	32 - 45		•	18	18.00	62.00
1.77 -2.5	Vry Coarse	45 - 64		*	16	16.00	78.00
2.5 - 3.5	Small	64 - 90		*	12	12.00	90.00
3.5 - 5.0	Small	90 - 128	1	*	7	7.00	97.00
5.0 - 7.1	Large	128 - 180	COBBLE	*	3	3.00	100.0
7.1 - 10.1	Large	180 - 256	1	*	0	0.00	100.00
10.1 - 14.3	Small	256 - 362		*	0	0.00	100.0
14.3 - 20	Small	362 - 512	1	-	0	0.00	100.0
20 - 40	Medium	512 - 1024	BOULDER	-	0	0.00	100.0
40 - 80	Large	1024 -2048	1	•	0	0.00	100.0
80 - 160	Vry Large	2048 -4096	1	*	0	0.00	100.0
	Bedrock		BDRK	-	0	0.00	100.0
				Totals:	100		

RIVERMORPH PARTICLE SUMMARY

River Name: UNT to Blackwater River Reach Name: S-KL36 Representative 08/27/2021

Size (mm)	TOT #	ITEM %	CUM %
0 - 0.062 0.062 - 0.125 0.125 - 0.25 0.25 - 0.50 0.50 - 1.0 1.0 - 2.0 2.0 - 4.0 4.0 - 5.7 5.7 - 8.0 8.0 - 11.3 11.3 - 16.0 16.0 - 22.6 22.6 - 32.0 32 - 45 45 - 64 64 - 90 90 - 128 128 - 180 180 - 256 256 - 362 362 - 512 512 - 1024 1024 - 2048 Bedrock	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 6 9 11 13 18 16 12 7 3 0 0 0 0	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 4.00 6.00 9.00 11.00 13.00 18.00 16.00 12.00 7.00 3.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 5.00 11.00 20.00 31.00 44.00 62.00 78.00 90.00 97.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00
D16 (mm) D35 (mm) D50 (mm) D84 (mm) D95 (mm) D100 (mm) Silt/Clay (%) Sand (%) Gravel (%) Cobble (%) Boulder (%) Bedrock (%)	13.91 25.49 36.33 77 117.14 180 0 0 78 22 0		

Total Particles = 100.

Stream Assessment Form (Form 1) Unified Stream Methodology for use in Virginia For use in wadeable channels classified as intermittent or perennial Cowardin **Impact Impact Project #** HUC **Project Name (Applicant)** Locality SAR# **Date** Length Class. **Factor Mountain Valley Pipeline (Mountain** Franklin **S-KL35** 22865.06 **R3** 8/27/2021 35 03010101 1 **Valley Pipeline, LLC)** County Name(s) of Evaluator(s) Stream Name and Information SAR Length 118 JM, DW UNT to Blackwater Creek 1. Channel Condition: Assess the cross-section of the stream and prevailing condition (erosion, aggradation) **Conditional Category Optimal Suboptimal** Marginal Poor Severe Very little incision or active erosion: 80-Slightly incised, few areas of active Overwidened/incised. Vertically / Often incised, but less than Severe or Deeply incised (or excavated), 100% stable banks. Vegetative surface vertical/lateral instability. Severe erosion or unprotected banks. Majority Poor. Banks more stable than Severe laterally unstable. Likely to widen of banks are stable (60-80%). protection or natural rock, prominent further. Majority of both banks are near incision, flow contained within the banks. Channel or Poor due to lower bank slopes. (80-100%). AND/OR Stable point bars / Vegetative protection or natural rock Erosion may be present on 40-60% of vertical. Erosion present on 60-80% of Streambed below average rooting depth. **Condition** bankfull benches are present. Access prominent (60-80%) AND/OR both banks. Vegetative protection on banks. Vegetative protection present majority of banks vertical/undercut. Vegetative protection present on less to their original floodplain or fully Depositional features contribute to 40-60% of banks. Streambanks may be on 20-40% of banks, and is insufficient developed wide bankfull benches. Midvertical or undercut. AND/OR to prevent erosion. AND/OR 60-80% of stability. The bankfull and low flow than 20% of banks, is not preventing 40-60% Sediment may be temporary / channel bars and transverse bars few. channels are well defined. Stream likely the stream is covered by sediment. erosion. Obvious bank sloughing Transient sediment deposition covers has access to bankfull benches,or present. Erosion/raw banks on 80-100%. transient, contribute instability. Sediment is temporary / transient in less than 10% of bottom. newly developed floodplains along Deposition that contribute to stability, nature, and contributing to instability. AND/OR Aggrading channel. Greater may be forming/present. AND/OR Vportions of the reach. Transient AND/OR V-shaped channels have than 80% of stream bed is covered by deposition, contributing to instability. sediment covers 10-40% of the stream shaped channels have vegetative vegetative protection is present on > bottom. protection on > 40% of the banks and 40% of the banks and stable sediment Multiple thread channels and/or depositional features which contribute subterranean flow. deposition is absent. CI to stability. 2.4 1.6 3 2 3.00 Scores NOTES>> RIPARIAN BUFFERS: Assess both bank's 100 foot riparian areas along the entire SAR. (rough measurements of length & width may be acceptable) NOTES>> **Conditional Category Optimal Suboptimal Marginal Poor** Low Marginal: **High Poor:** Lawns Non-maintained, mowed, and High Suboptimal: Low Suboptimal: dense herbaceous maintained areas, **High Marginal:** Low Poor: Riparian areas with Riparian areas with vegetation, ripariar Non-maintained, nurseries; no-till Impervious tree stratum (dbh > tree stratum (dbh > dense herbaceous areas lacking shrub cropland; actively surfaces, mine 3 inches) present, 3 inches) present, Tree stratum (dbh > 3 inches) present vegetation with and tree stratum, grazed pasture, spoil lands, Riparian with 30% to 60% with 30% to 60% with > 60% tree canopy cover. either a shrub layer hay production, denuded surfaces sparsely vegetated tree canopy cover tree canopy cover **Buffers** Wetlands located within the riparian or a tree layer (dbh ponds, open water non-maintained row crops, active and containing both and a maintained feed lots, trails, or > 3 inches) If present, tree area, recently inderstory. Recent herbaceous and present, with <30% stratum (dbh >3 seeded and other comparable shrub layers or a cutover (dense inches) present, tree canopy cover. stabilized, or other conditions. non-maintained vegetation). with <30% tree comparable understory. canopy cover with condition. maintained understory. High High High Low Low Low 1.5 1.2 0.6 0.5 **Scores** 1.1 0.85 0.75 1. Delineate riparian areas along each stream bank into Condition Categories and Condition Scores using the descriptors. Ensure the sums 2. Determine square footage for each by measuring or estimating length and width. Calculators are provided for you below. of % Riparian 3. Enter the % Riparian Area and Score for each riparian category in the blocks below. Blocks equal 100 65% 35% 100% % Riparian Area> **Right Bank** 0.75 0.5 Score > CI= (Sum % RA * Scores*0.01)/2 20% 80% 100% CI % Riparian Area> Rt Bank CI > 0.66 **Left Bank** 0.75 0.5 0.61 Lt Bank CI > 0.55 Score > 3. INSTREAM HABITAT: Varied substrate sizes, water velocity and depths; woody and leafy debris; stable substrate; low embeddeness; shade; undercut banks; root mats; SAV; riffle/pool complexes, stable features. NOTES>> **Conditional Category Optimal Suboptimal** Marginal **Poor** Instream Habitat/ Stable habitat elements are typically Stable habitat elements are typically Habitat elements listed above are **Available** Habitat elements are typically present present in 30-50% of the reach and are present in 10-30% of the reach and are lacking or are unstable. Habitat Cover in greater than 50% of the reach. adequate for maintenance of adequate for maintenance of elements are typically present in less than 10% of the reach. populations. populations. **Stream Gradient** CI High / Low 1.5 1.2 0.9 0.5

Scores

1.50

Stream Impact Assessment Form Page 2									
Project #	Project Name (App	licant)	Locality	Cowardin Class.	HUC	Date	SAR#	Impact Length	Impact Factor
22865.06	Mountain Valley Pipeline Valley Pipeline, L		Franklin County	R3	03010101	8/27/2021	S-KL35	35	1
4. CHANNEL ALTERATION: Stream crossings, riprap, concrete, gabions, or concrete blocks, straightening of channel, channelization, embankments, spoil piles, constrictions, livestock									
			Conditiona	al Category				NOTES>>	
						_		NOTLOFF	
	Negligible	Mi	nor	Mode	erate	Sev		NO I LOPP	
Channel Alteration	Negligible Channelization, dredging, alteration, or hardening absent. Stream has an unaltered pattern or has naturalized.	Less than 20% of the stream reach is	20-40% of the stream reach is disrupted by any of the channel	Mode 40 - 60% of reach is disrupted by any of the channel	60 - 80% of reach	Greater than 80% of by any of the channel in the parameter greater 80% of banks showing riprap, or	ere f reach is disrupted el alterations listed uidelines AND/OR ored with gabion,		

REACH CONDITION INDEX and STREAM CONDITION UNITS FOR THIS REACH

NOTE: The CIs and RCI should be rounded to 2 decimal places. The CR should be rounded to a whole number.

THE REACH CONDITION INDEX (RCI) >> 1.32

RCI= (Sum of all Cl's)/5, except if stream is ephemeral RCI = (Riparian Cl/2)

COMPENSATION REQUIREMENT (CR) >> 46

 $CR = RCI X L_I X IF$

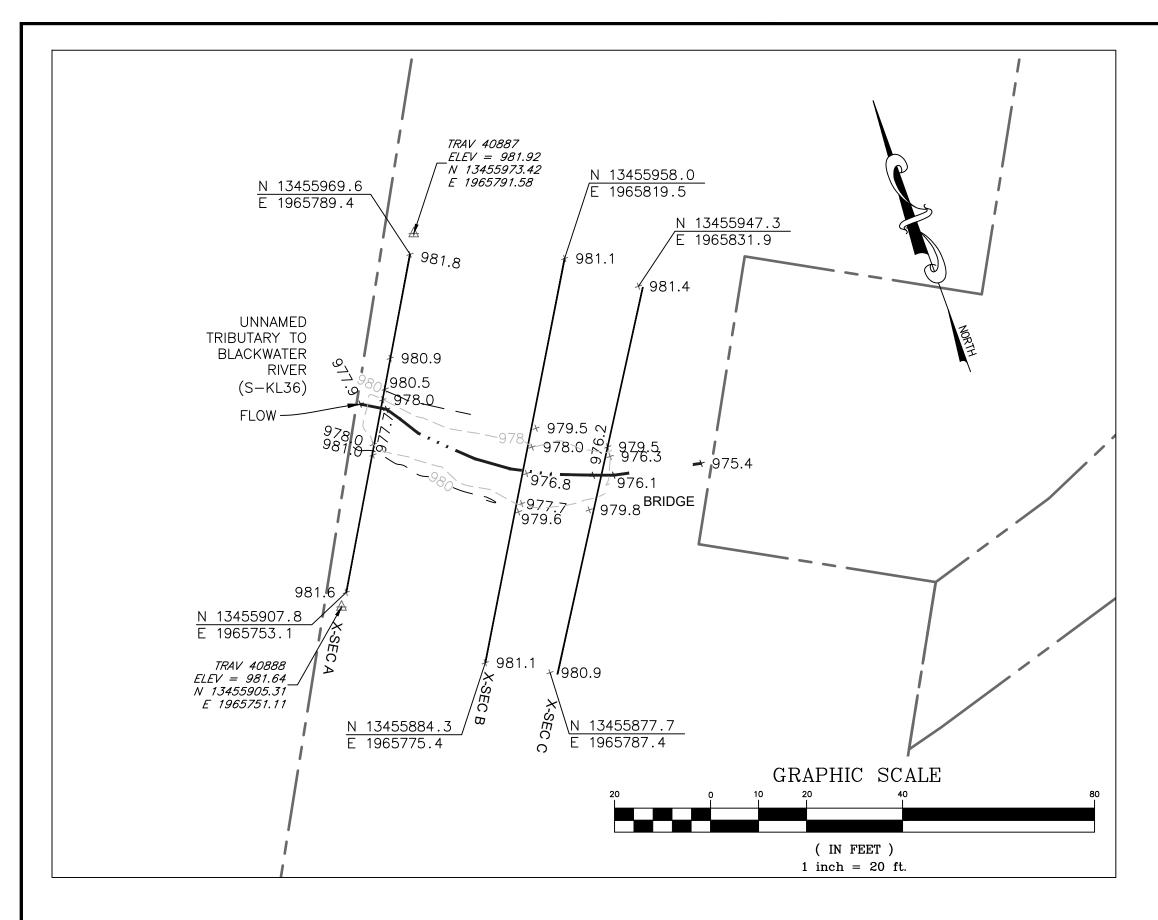
INSERT PHOTOS:

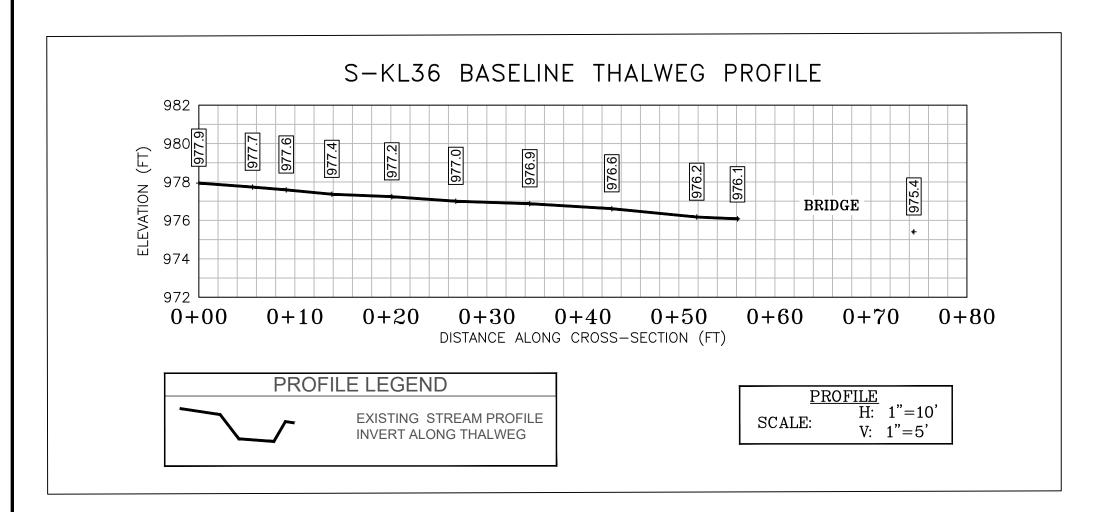


CAPTION. Assessment is limited to areas within the temporary ROW.

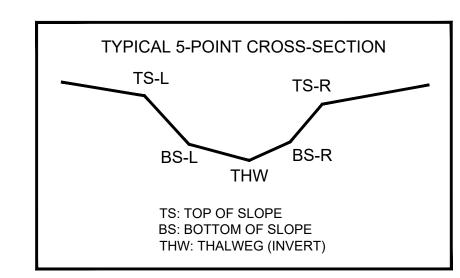
DESCRIBE	PROPOSED	IMPACT:

PROVIDED UNDER SEPARATE COVER



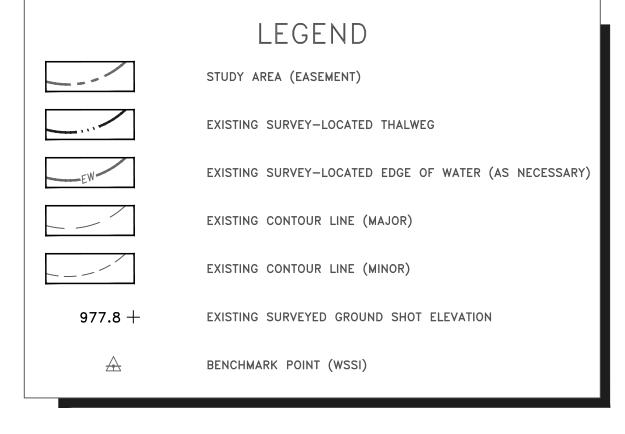


CL STAKEOUT POINTS: S-KL36 CROSS SECTION B (PIPE CL)						
	PR	PRE-CROSSING				
PT. LOC.	NORTHING EAS	EASTING	ELEV	VERT.	HORZ.	
11. 200.	NORTHING	LASTING	LLLV	DIFF.	DIFF.	
TS-L	13455911.48	1965792.50	979.63			
BS-L	13455912.88	1965793.71	977.69			
THW	13455918.43	1965796.78	976.77			
BS-R	13455923.23	1965799.74	978.04			
TS-R	13455926.64	1965801.85	979.54			



SURVEY NOTES:

- 1. This map has been oriented to NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 17N, and vertically to The North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), using a Real Time Network (RTN) GPS. Field locations were completed on April 5, 2018.
- 2. Monumentation, including traverse stations and fly points, shown on this drawing should be used to orient any future boundary, topographic, or location survey.
- 3. Easement lines shown on plan view were provided by Mountain Valley
- 4. WSSI Contour Interval = 2.0'. Contours within the channel were interpolated using stream channel breaklines (i.e. top of slopes, toe of slopes, thalweg) and cross-sectional points. Contours outside the channel were interpolated using cross-sectional spot shots.
- 5. All section views shown are left to right facing downstream.
- 6. Cross-section B shot at location of pipe centerline (based on best professional judgement).



CROSS SECTION

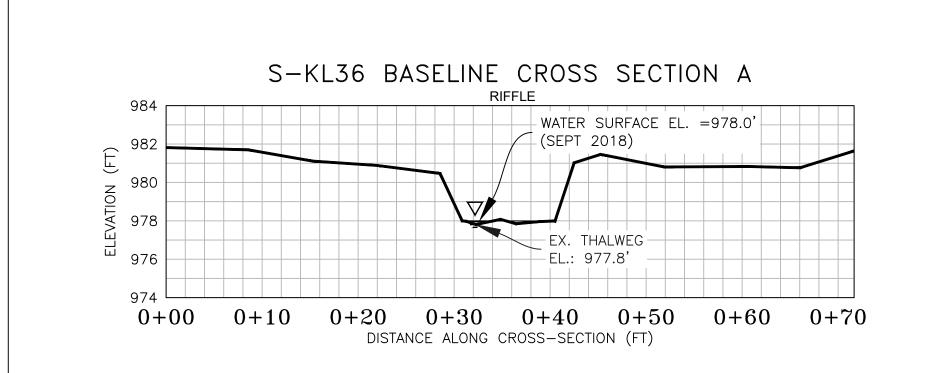
CROSS SECTION LEGEND

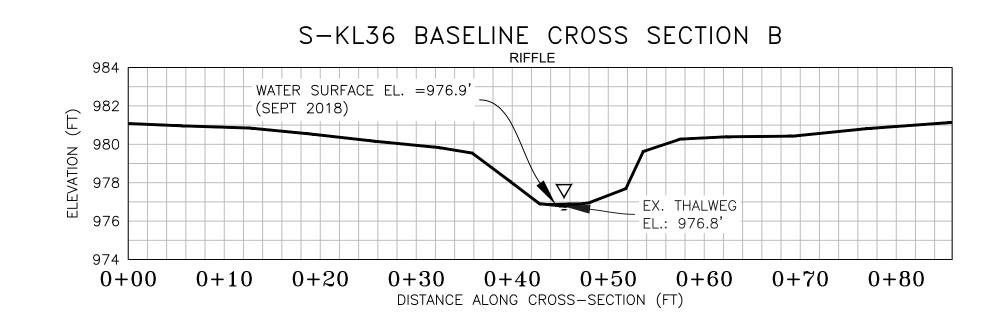
EXISTING GRADE

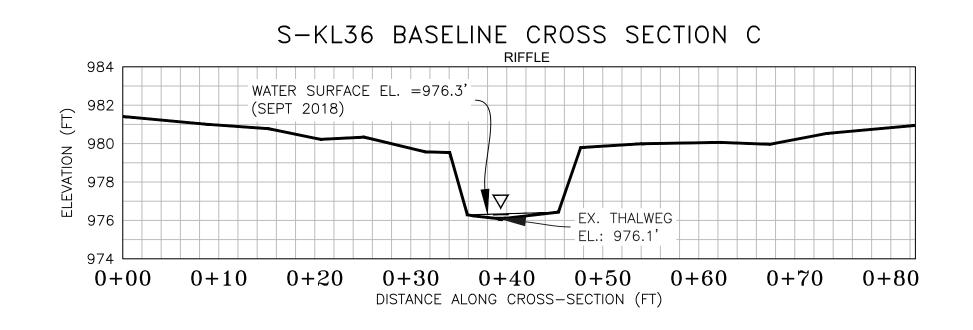
SCALE:

H: 1"=10'

V: 1"=5'







NOTE: ALL SECTION VIEWS SHOWN LEFT TO RIGHT FACING DOWNSTREAM.



FROM RIGHT BANK ON 04/05/2018

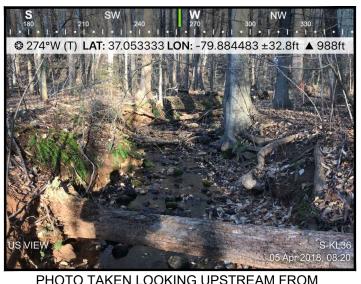


PHOTO TAKEN LOOKING UPSTREAM FROM



PHOTO TAKEN LOOKING AT CENTERLINE



FROM RIGHT BANK ON 04/05/2018 POST-CROSSING PHOTOS PENDING CROSSING

PHOTO TAKEN LOOKING				
PENDING CROSSING	REVISIONS	Description		
		Date		
PHOTO TAKEN LOOKING		No.		

PENDING CROSSING

PHOTO TAKEN LOOKING

Draft Approved EJC SIH PFS Sheet # 1 of 1 Computer File Name: C:\WSSI-L\22865.03\Spread I Work Dwgs 22865_03 S-I MP 254-267 Sheets.dwg

Horizontal Datum: NAD 1983 UTM ZONE 1

Vertical Datum: NAVD 88

Boundary and Topo Source:

WSSI 2' C.I. Topo

to 100