

YEAR 2 (2016) MONITORING REPORT
ABBEY LAMM
STREAM AND WETLAND MITIGATION SITE
ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
FULL DELIVERY CONTRACT NO. 5790

CAPE FEAR RIVER BASIN
CATALOGING UNIT 03030002

Data Collection – March-October 2016



PREPARED FOR:

N.C. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DIVISION OF MITIGATION SERVICES
1601 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27699-1601

December 2016

YEAR 2 (2016) MONITORING REPORT
ABBEY LAMM
STREAM AND WETLAND MITIGATION SITE
ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
FULL DELIVERY CONTRACT NO. 5790

CAPE FEAR RIVER BASIN
CATALOGING UNIT 03030002

Data Collection – March-October 2016



PREPARED BY:

RESTORATION SYSTEMS, LLC
1101 HAYNES STREET, SUITE 211
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27604

AND

AXIOM ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
218 SNOW AVENUE
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27603

December 2016

Table of Contents

1.0	PROJECT SUMMARY	1
2.0	METHODOLOGY	5
2.1	Streams.....	5
2.2	Vegetation.....	6
2.3	Wetland Hydrology.....	7
2.4	Biotic Community Change.....	8
3.0	REFERENCES	9

Appendices

APPENDIX A. PROJECT BACKGROUND DATA AND MAPS

- Figure 1. Vicinity Map
- Table 1. Project Components and Mitigation Credits
- Table 2. Project Activity and Reporting History
- Table 3. Project Contacts Table
- Table 4. Project Baseline Information and Attributes

APPENDIX B. VISUAL ASSESSMENT DATA

- Figures 2. Current Conditions Plan View
- Tables 5A-5E. Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment
- Table 6. Vegetation Condition Assessment
- Stream Fixed-Station Photographs
- Vegetation Monitoring Photographs

APPENDIX C. VEGETATION PLOT DATA

- Table 7. Vegetation Plot Criteria Attainment
- Table 8. CVS Vegetation Plot Metadata
- Table 9. Total and Planted Stems by Plot and Species
- Table 10. Supplemental Vegetation Transect Data
- Remedial Planting Plan

APPENDIX D. STREAM SURVEY DATA

- Cross-section Plots
- Substrate Plots
- Table 11a-11e. Baseline Stream Data Summary
- Table 12a-12l. Monitoring Data

APPENDIX E. HYDROLOGY DATA

- Tables 13a-13b. UT1 and UT3 Channel Evidence
- Stream Gauge Graphs
- Table 14. Verification of Bankfull Events
- Groundwater Gauge Graphs
- Table 15. Groundwater Hydrology Data

APPENDIX F. BENTHIC DATA

- Results
- Habitat Assessment Data Sheets

APPENDIX G. MISCELLANEOUS

- 3-2015 Fescue Treatment Figure
- 2016 Herbicide Application Forms
- Supplemental Photographs

1.0 PROJECT SUMMARY

The Abbey Lamm Stream and Wetland Mitigation Site (Site) encompasses approximately 17.3 acres located approximately 2.0 miles east of Snow Camp in southern Alamance County within 14-digit Cataloging Unit and Targeted Local Watershed 03030002050050 of the Cape Fear River Basin (Figure 1, Appendix B and Table 4, Appendix A). Prior to Site construction, the Site consisted of agricultural land used for livestock grazing and hay production. Streams had been cleared of vegetation, dredged of cobble substrate, trampled by livestock, eroded vertically and laterally, and received extensive sediment and nutrient inputs from livestock. In addition, streamside wetlands had been drained by channel incision, soils were compacted, cleared of forest vegetation, and altered by existing land uses. Completed project activities, reporting history, completion dates, project contacts, and project attributes are summarized in Tables 1-4 (Appendix A).

Positive aspects supporting mitigation activities at the Site included the following.

- Streams have a Best Usage Classification of WS-V, NSW (Nutrient Sensitive Waters)
- Located in a Targeted Local Watershed (TLW)
- According to the *Cape Fear River Basin Restoration Priorities 2009*, benthic ratings in the TLW vary from “Fair” to “Good-Fair” indicating a need for improvement of aquatic conditions in the watershed (NCDMS 2009)
- A Significant Natural Heritage Area is located immediately east of the Site

The Site is not included in a Local Watershed Plan; however, this project meets overall goals of the Local Watershed Plans including 1) reduce sediment loading, 2) reduce nutrient loading, 3) manage stormwater runoff, 4) reduce toxic inputs, 5) provide and improve instream habitat, 6) provide and improve terrestrial habitat, 7) improve stream stability, and 8) improve hydrologic function. The following table summarizes the project goals/objectives and proposed functional uplift based on Site restoration activities and observations of two reference areas located in the vicinity of the Site.

Project Goals and Objectives

Project Goal/Objective	How Goal/Objective will be Accomplished
Improve Hydrology	
Restore Floodplain Access	Building a new channel at the historic floodplain elevation to restore overbank flows
Restore Wooded Riparian Buffer	Planting a woody riparian buffer
Improve Microtopography	Scarifying soils to reduce compaction and hoof shear due to cattle
Restore Stream Stability	Building a new channel, planting a woody riparian buffer, and removing cattle
Increase Sediment Transport	
Improve Stream Geomorphology	
Increase Surface Storage and Retention	Building a new channel at the historic floodplain elevation restoring overbank flows, removing cattle, scarifying compacted soils, and planting woody vegetation
Restore Appropriate Inundation/Duration	
Increase Subsurface Storage and Retention	Raising the stream bed elevation

Project Goals and Objectives (continued)

Improve Water Quality	
Increase Upland Pollutant Filtration	Planting a native, woody riparian buffer and installing 8 marsh treatment areas
Increase Thermoregulation	Planting a native, woody riparian buffer
Reduce Stressors and Sources of Pollution	Removing cattle and installing 8 marsh treatment areas
Increase Removal and Retention of Pathogens, Particulates (Sediments), Dissolved Materials (Nutrients), and Toxins from the Water Column	Raising the stream bed elevation, restoring overbank flows, planting with woody vegetation, removing cattle, increasing surface storage and retention, restoring appropriate inundation/duration, and installing 8 marsh treatment areas
Increase Energy Dissipation of Overbank/Overland Flows/Stormwater Runoff	Raising the stream bed elevation, restoring overbank flows, planting with woody vegetation, and installing 8 marsh treatment areas
Restore Habitat	
Restore In-stream Habitat	Building a stable channel with a cobble/gravel bed and planting a woody riparian buffer
Restore Stream-side Habitat	Planting a woody riparian buffer
Improve Vegetation Composition and Structure	

Project construction occurred between January and April 2015. Planting was completed in April 2015. Site activities include the restoration of perennial and intermittent stream channels, enhancement (level II) of perennial and intermittent stream channels, and restoration of riparian wetlands. A total of **4731.6 Stream Mitigation Units (SMUs) and 1.0 Riparian Wetland Mitigation Units (WMUs)** are being offered as depicted in the following tables.

Stream Mitigation Type	Perennial Stream Counting Towards Mitigation Credits (linear feet)	Intermittent Stream Counting Towards Mitigation Credits (linear feet)	Ratio	Stream Mitigation Units
Restoration	2629	1771	1:1	4400
Enhancement (Level II)	403	426	2.5:1	331.6
Totals	3032	2197		4731.6

Wetland Mitigation Type	Acreage	Ratio	Riparian Wetland Mitigation Units
Riparian Restoration	1.0	1:1	1.0
Riparian Enhancement*	0.4	--	--
Totals	1.4		1.0

*Wetland enhancement acreage is not included in mitigation credit calculations as per RFP 16-005568 requirements.

Stream Success Criteria

Monitoring and success criteria for stream restoration should relate to project goals and objectives. From a mitigation perspective, several of the goals and objectives are assumed to be functionally elevated by restoration activities without direct measurement. Other goals and objectives will be considered successful upon achieving vegetation success criteria. The following summarizes stream success criteria related to goals and objectives.

Project Goal/Objective	Stream Success Criteria
Improve Hydrology	
Restore Floodplain Access	Two overbank events will be documented, in separate years, during the monitoring period.
Restore Wooded Riparian Buffer	Attaining Vegetation Success Criteria.
Improve Microtopography	Removal of cattle and scarification of soils during construction.
Restore Stream Stability	Cross-sections, monitored annually, will be compared to as-built measurements to determine channel stability and maintenance of channel geomorphology.
Improve Stream Geomorphology	
Increase Surface Storage and Retention	Removal of cattle, installation of 8 marsh treatment areas, scarification of soils during construction, documentation of two overbank events in separate monitoring years, and attaining Wetland and Vegetation Success Criteria.
Restore Appropriate Inundation/Duration	
Increase Subsurface Storage and Retention	Two overbank events will be documented, in separate years, during the monitoring period and attaining Wetland Success Criteria.
Increase Sediment Transport	Pebble counts documenting coarsening of bed material from pre-existing conditions.
Improve Water Quality	
Increase Upland Pollutant Filtration	Installation of 8 marsh treatment areas and attaining Wetland and Vegetation Success Criteria
Increase Thermoregulation	Attaining Vegetation Success Criteria
Reduce Stressors and Sources of Pollution	Removal of cattle and installation of 8 marsh treatment areas
Increase Removal and Retention of Pathogens, Particulates (Sediments), Dissolved Materials (Nutrients), and Toxins from the Water Column	Removal of cattle, installation of 8 marsh treatment areas, documentation of two overbank events in separate monitoring years, and attaining Vegetation Success Criteria
Increase Energy Dissipation of Overbank/Overland Flows/Stormwater Runoff	Installation of 8 marsh treatment areas, documentation of two overbank events in separate monitoring years, and attaining Vegetation Success Criteria
Restore Habitat	
Restore In-stream Habitat	Reincorporating natural substrate removed from existing Site streams and stockpiled onsite into proposed stream beds, pebble counts documenting coarsening of bed material from pre-existing conditions, and attaining Vegetation Success Criteria (Section 8.3.1)
Restore Stream-side Habitat	Attaining Vegetation Success Criteria
Improve Vegetation Composition and Structure	Attaining Vegetation Success Criteria

Intermittent channels (UT 1 and UT 3) were questioned by IRT members with respect to jurisdictional status. Success criteria in these reaches require surface water flow within the stream channels during years with normal climactic conditions for at least 30 consecutive days. Furthermore, IRT members require these systems to have a discernible ordinary high water mark, which will be evaluated and considered towards project success. Iron-oxidizing bacteria and hydric soils within these reaches will be documented by photograph throughout the monitoring period, and will be considered signs of intermittent channels by IRT members.

Vegetation Success Criteria

An average density of 320 planted stems per acre must be surviving in the first three monitoring years. Subsequently, 290 planted stems per acre must be surviving in year 4, 260 planted stems per acre in year 5, and 210 planted stems per acre in year 7. In addition, planted vegetation must average 10 feet in height in each plot at year 7 since this Site is located in the Piedmont. Volunteer stems may be considered on a case-by-case basis in determining overall vegetation success; however, volunteer stems should be counted separately from planted stems.

Wetland Success Criteria

Monitoring and success criteria for wetland restoration should relate to project goals and objectives. From a mitigation perspective, several of the goals and objectives are assumed to be functionally elevated by restoration activities without direct measurement. Other goals and objectives will be considered successful upon achieving vegetation success criteria. The following summarizes wetland success criteria related to goals and objectives.

Project Goal/Objective	Wetland Success Criteria
Improve Hydrology	
Restore Wooded Riparian Buffer	Attaining Vegetation Success Criteria.
Improve Microtopography	Removal of cattle and scarification of soils during construction.
Increase Surface Storage and Retention	Removal of cattle, scarification of soils during construction, documentation of two overbank events in separate monitoring years, attaining Vegetation Success Criteria, and documentation of an elevated groundwater table (within 12 inches of the soil surface) for greater than 10 percent of the growing season during average climatic conditions.
Restore Appropriate Inundation/Duration	
Increase Subsurface Storage and Retention	
Improve Water Quality	
Increase Upland Pollutant Filtration	Installation of 8 marsh treatment areas and attaining Wetland and Vegetation Success Criteria.
Reduce Stressors and Sources of Pollution	Removal of cattle and installation of 8 marsh treatment areas.
Increase Removal and Retention of Pathogens, Particulates (Sediments), Dissolved Materials (Nutrients), and Toxins from the Water Column	Removal of cattle, installation of 8 marsh treatment areas, documentation of two overbank events in separate monitoring years, and attaining Vegetation Success Criteria.
Increase Energy Dissipation of Overbank/Overland Flows/Stormwater Runoff	Installation of 8 marsh treatment areas, documentation of two overbank events in separate monitoring years, and attaining Vegetation Success Criteria.
Restore Habitat	
Restore Stream-side Habitat	Attaining Vegetation Success Criteria.
Improve Vegetation Composition and Structure	

According to the *Soil Survey of Alamance County*, the growing season for Alamance County is from April 17 – October 22 (USDA 1960). However, the start date for the growing season is not typical for the Piedmont region; therefore, for purposes of this project, gauge hydrologic success will be determined using data from February 1 - October 22 to more accurately represent the period of biological activity. Based on growing season information outlined in the Interim Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region (Environmental Laboratory 2012), this will be confirmed annually by soil temperatures exceeding 41 degrees Fahrenheit at 12 inches depth and/or bud burst.

Target hydrological characteristics include saturation or inundation for 10 percent of the monitored period (February 1-October 22), during average climatic conditions. During years with atypical climatic conditions, groundwater gauges in reference wetlands may dictate threshold hydrology success criteria (75 percent of reference). These areas are expected to support hydrophytic vegetation. If wetland parameters are marginal as indicated by vegetation and/or hydrology monitoring, a jurisdictional determination will be performed. The jurisdictional determination will not supersede monitoring data, or overturn a failure in meeting success criteria; however, this information may be used by the IRT, at the discretion of the IRT, to make a final determination on Site wetland re-establishment success.

Summary of Monitoring Period/Hydrology Success Criteria by Year

Year	Soil Temperatures/Date Bud Burst Documented	Monitoring Period Used for Determining Success	10 Percent of Monitoring Period
2015 (Year 1)	--	April 8*-October 22 (198 days)	20 days
2016 (Year 2)	Bud burst and soil temperatures documented on March 30, 2016	March 30-October 22 (207 days)	21 days
2017 (Year 3)			
2018 (Year 4)			
2019 (Year 5)			

*Gauges were installed on April 8 during year 1 (2015), so this date was used as the start of the growing season.

Summary information/data related to the occurrence of items such as beaver or encroachment and statistics related to performance of various project and monitoring elements can be found in tables and figures within this report’s appendices. Narrative background and supporting information formerly found in these reports can be found in the Baseline Monitoring Report (formerly Mitigation Plan) and in the Mitigation Plan (formerly the Restoration Plan) documents available on the NC Division of Mitigation Services (NCDMS) website. All raw data supporting the tables and figures in the appendices are available from NCDMS upon request.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Monitoring requirements and success criteria outlined in the latest guidance by NCDMS dated November 7, 2011 (*Monitoring Requirements and Reporting Standards for Stream and/or Wetland Mitigation*) will be followed and are briefly outlined below. Monitoring data collected at the Site should include reference photos, plant survival analysis, channel stability analysis, and biological data, if specifically required by permit conditions.

Wetland hydrology is proposed to be monitored for a period of seven years (years 1-7). Riparian vegetation and stream morphology is proposed to be monitored for a period of seven years with measurements completed in years 1-3, year 5, and year 7. If monitoring demonstrates the Site is successful by year 5 and no concerns have been identified, Restoration Systems may propose to terminate monitoring at the Site and forego monitoring requirements for years 6 and 7. Early closure will only be provided through written approval from the USACE in consultation with the Interagency Review Team. Monitoring will be conducted by Axiom Environmental, Inc. Annual monitoring reports of the data collected will be submitted to the NCDMS by Restoration Systems no later than December 31 of each monitoring year data is collected.

2.1 Streams

Annual monitoring will include development of channel cross-sections and substrate on riffles and pools. Data to be presented in graphic and tabular format will include 1) cross-sectional area, 2) bankfull width, 3) average depth, 4) maximum depth, and 5) width-to-depth ratio. Post construction, permanently-monumented cross-sections were installed throughout the Site, at approximately 50 foot intervals. Sixty monitoring cross-sections will be measured annually. Cross-section locations are depicted on Figure 2 (Appendix B); data is included in Appendix D. Longitudinal profiles will not be measured routinely unless monitoring demonstrates channel bank or bed instability, in which case, longitudinal profiles may be required by the USACE along reaches of concern to track changes and demonstrate stability.

Visual assessment of in-stream structures will be conducted to determine if failure has occurred. Failure of a structure may be indicated by collapse of the structure, undermining of the structure, abandonment of the

channel around the structure, and/or stream flow beneath the structure. In addition, visual assessments of the entire channel will be conducted in each of the seven years of monitoring as outlined in *NCDMS Monitoring Requirements and Reporting Standards for Stream and/or Wetland Mitigation*. Areas of concern will be depicted on a plan view figure identifying the location of concern along with a written assessment and photograph of the area.

As a whole, monitoring measurements indicate minimal changes in the cross-sections as compared to as-built data. The channel geometry compares favorably with the proposed conditions as set forth in the detailed mitigation plan and as constructed. All in-stream structures are intact and functioning as designed. No stream areas of concern were identified during year 2 (2016) monitoring. Tables for annual quantitative assessments are included in Appendix D.

Intermittent stream reaches, including UT 1 and UT 3, will receive priority 1 stream restoration to restore adjacent wetlands and elevate stream function. Priority 1 stream restoration along intermittent stream reaches was discussed by IRT members with regard to adequate base flow once stream restoration is complete. Therefore, stream flow gauges were installed in the upper and lower reaches of UT 1 and UT 3 to catalog flow for 30 consecutive days. Channel formation was evident in both UT 1 and UT 3 in years 1-2 (2015-2016) (Tables 13a-13b, Appendix E). The approximate location of stream flow gauges are depicted on Figure 2 (Appendix B); gauge data is included in Appendix E.

2.2 Vegetation

After planting was completed in April 2015, an initial evaluation was performed to verify planting methods and to determine initial species composition and density. Supplemental planting and additional Site modifications will be implemented, if necessary.

During quantitative vegetation sampling, 14 sample plots (10-meter by 10-meter) were installed within the Site as per guidelines established in *CVS-EEP Protocol for Recording Vegetation, Version 4.2* (Lee et al. 2008). In each sample plot, vegetation parameters to be monitored include species composition and species density. Visual observations of the percent cover of shrub and herbaceous species will also be documented by photograph.

Year 2 (2016) stem count measurements, taken in October 2016, indicate an average of 292 planted stems per acre (excluding livestakes) across the Site. Six of fourteen individual vegetation plots met success criteria based on planted stems alone. Poor survival of planted stems is concentrated within the upland areas of the conservation easement, approximately 15-20' from the top of bank to the edge of the conservation easement. Visually, planted stems along stream corridors are doing well. Low stem survival can be attributed to later than desired original planting date, poor soils, and sporadic rain events resulting in long periods of drought like conditions during this growing season. Heavy herbaceous competition in the first year (2015) growing season, also had an effect on planted stems, on March 10, 2016 open areas in the upper 2/3 of the Site were treated with a per-emergent and grass specific herbicide (Appendix G). The treatment was successful in knocking back herbaceous growth however, by the end of the growing season the amount of new herbaceous growth was similar to the density observed in 2015. RS does not plan to continue this form of treatment.

Given the degree of low stem survival in areas of the Site, RS has put into motion a remedial planting plan. In order to establish baseline data for supplemental planting within the old pond bed, three additional 50-meter by 2-meter transects were established and stems counts were performed. As visually determined in other areas of the Site, survival of planted stems in the riparian area adjacent to the stream channel of the old pond were above success standards (Appendix C). Working with Carolina Silvics, RS has acquired 1,300 1 gallon containerized trees which are scheduled to be planted in December of 2015 to insure the highest degree of transplant survival. Species of trees will include willow oak, northern and south red oak, and pin oak. A remedial planting plan figure detailing location of planting and density, is provided in Appendix C. Mapped

areas to be replanted are based on field observations. Of the 1,300 species, 1,225 have been planned. The remaining 75 trees will be held and supplemented into the identified areas as needed or in other areas of the Site.

Of note, no remedial planting is schedule within forested areas, i.e vegetation plot 12. This is an enhancement area within an existing hardwood forest. Given planted species surviving within veg plot 12 and surrounding density of the existing forest, RS does not feel it is necessary to replant this area although vegetation plot 12 is not meeting year 2 success criteria.

Once completed, a final remedial planting figure will be provided. Added stems to vegetation monitoring plots will counted and detailed in the Year 3 (2017) monitoring report.

2.3 Wetland Hydrology

Six groundwater monitoring gauges were installed to take measurements after hydrological modifications were performed at the Site. Groundwater gauges were installed in larger wetland sections along UT 1, UT 2, and the main stem channel. Gauges were installed at various elevations within the floodplain to accurately determine hydrology of wetland re-establishment areas. Approximate locations of wetland groundwater monitoring gauges are depicted on Figure 2 (Appendix A) and Asbuilt Plan Sheets (Appendix D). Hydrological sampling will continue throughout the growing season at intervals necessary to satisfy jurisdictional hydrology success criteria (USEPA 1990). In addition, an on-site rain gauge will document rainfall data for comparison of groundwater conditions with extended drought conditions and floodplain crest gauges will confirm overbank flooding events.

Gauge	Success Criteria Achieved/Max Consecutive Days During Growing Season (Percentage)						
	Year 1 (2015) February 1 Growing Season Start	Year 2 (2016) March 30 Growing Season Start	Year 3 (2017)	Year 4 (2018)	Year 5 (2019)	Year 6 (2020)	Year 7 (2021)
1	No*/10 days (3.8 percent)	Yes/75 days (36 percent)					
2	Yes/35 days (13.3 percent)	Yes/122 days (59 percent)					
3	No*/14 days (5.3 percent)	Yes/48 days (23 percent)					
4	No*/14 days (5.3 percent)	Yes/100 days (48 percent)					
5	Yes/32 days (12.1 percent)	Yes/75 days (36 percent)					
6	No*/9 days (3.4 percent)	No/7 days (3.4 percent)					
7**	--	Yes/116 days (56 percent)					
8**	--	Yes/206 days (100 percent)					
9**	--	Yes/54 days (26 percent)					

*Due to Site construction activities, groundwater gauges were not installed until April 8, 2015. It is expected that all gauges would meet success criteria at the beginning of the growing season.

**These gauges were installed on March 8, 2016 to show wetland establishment within the old pond bed.

2.4 Biotic Community Change

Changes in the biotic community are anticipated from a shift in habitat opportunities as tributaries are restored. In-stream, biological monitoring is proposed to track the changes during the monitoring period. The benthic macroinvertebrate community will be sampled using NCDWQ protocols found in the *Standard Operating Procedures for Benthic Macroinvertebrates* (NCDWQ 2006) and *Benthic Macroinvertebrate Protocols for Compensatory Stream Restoration Projects* (NCDWQ 2001). Biological sampling of benthic macroinvertebrates will be used to compare preconstruction baseline data with postconstruction restored conditions.

Two benthic macroinvertebrate monitoring locations will be established within restoration reaches. Postrestoration collections will occur in the approximate location of the prerestoration sampling. Benthic macroinvertebrate samples will be collected from individual reaches using the Qual-4 collection method. Sampling techniques of the Qual-4 collection method consist of kick nets, sweep nets, leaf packs, and visual searches. Preproject biological sampling occurred on June 26, 2014; postproject monitoring will occur in June of each monitoring year.

Identification of collected organisms will be performed by personnel with North Carolina Division of Water Resources (NCDWR) or by a NCDWR certified laboratory. Other data collected will include D50 values/NCDWR habitat assessment forms. Year 2 (2016) data are included in Appendix F.

3.0 REFERENCES

- Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual. Technical Report Y-87-1. United States Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- Environmental Laboratory. 2012. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region (Version 2.0). United States Army Engineer Research and Development Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- Lee, M.T., R.K. Peet, S.D. Roberts, and T.R. Wentworth. 2008. CVS-EEP Protocol for Recording Vegetation. Version 4.2. North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Ecosystem Enhancement Program. Raleigh, North Carolina.
- North Carolina Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ). 2001. Benthic Macroinvertebrate Monitoring Protocols for Compensatory Mitigation. 401/Wetlands Unit, Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Raleigh, North Carolina.
- North Carolina Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ). 2006. Standard Operating Procedures for Benthic Macroinvertebrates. Biological Assessment Unit, North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Raleigh, North Carolina.
- North Carolina Division of Mitigation Services (NCDMS 2009). Cape Fear River Basin Restoration Priorities 2009 (online). Available: http://portal.ncdenr.org/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=864e82e8-725c-415e-8ed9-c72dfcb55012&groupId=60329
- Schafale, M.P. and A.S. Weakley. 1990. Classification of the Natural Communities of North Carolina: Third Approximation. North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, Division of Parks and Recreation, North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. Raleigh, North Carolina.
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). 1960. Soil Survey of Alamance County, North Carolina. Soil Conservation Service.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 1990. Mitigation Site Type Classification (MiST). EPA Workshop, August 13-15, 1989. EPA Region IV and Hardwood Research Cooperative, NCSU, Raleigh, North Carolina.

APPENDIX A

PROJECT BACKGROUND DATA AND MAPS

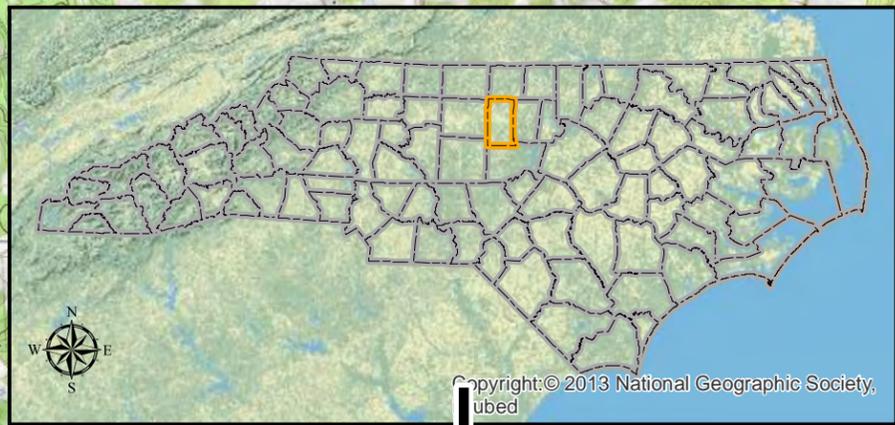
Figure 1. Vicinity Map

Table 1. Project Components and Mitigation Credits

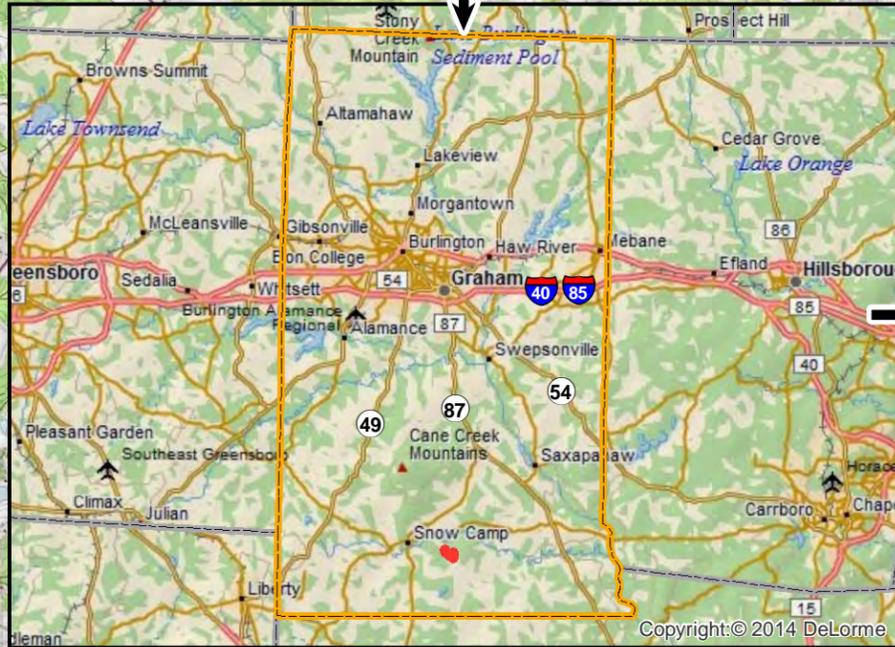
Table 2. Project Activity and Reporting History

Table 3. Project Contacts Table

Table 4. Project Baseline Information and Attributes



Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, Inc.



Copyright: © 2014 DeLorme

Directions to the Site from Interstate 40 in Chapel Hill/Durham, NC:

- Travel west on NC 54 for 7 miles,
- Exit onto Jones Ferry Road and turn left,
- Travel west for 1 mile,
- Turn right onto Old Greensboro Road (SR 1005) and travel 16 miles, (The road name changes to Greensboro-Chapel Hill Road at the Haw River)
- Turn left onto Holman Mill Road (SR 2356) and travel 1.5 miles,
- Turn left onto Major Hill Road (SR 2348) and the Site is on the left.



Prepared for:



Project:

**ABBEY LAMM
STREAM AND
WETLAND
MITIGATION
SITE**

Alamance County, NC

Title:

**Site
Location**

Notes:

Background Imagery sources (provided by ESRI Data and Maps):

1. Physical Map of the United States (2009) created by the U.S. Park Service (upper inset).
2. DeLorme World Basemap digital mapping (2010, lower inset).
3. Snow Camp, NC (1978), Crutchfield Crossroads, NC (1974), Saxapahaw, NC (1977), and Silk Hope, NC (1974) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles provided by the U.S. Geological Survey.

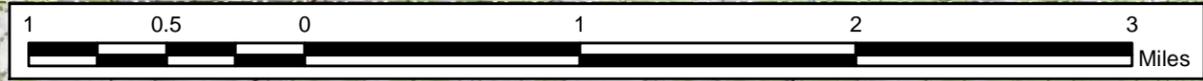
Drawn by:	KRJ
Date:	NOV 2015
Scale:	1:42000
Project No.:	14-005

FIGURE

1

Legend

- Abbey Lamm Stream and Wetland Restoration Site
- County lines (inset)



Abbey Lamm Stream and Wetland Mitigation Site
35.885584 N, -79.394638 W

The subject project site is an environmental restoration site of the NCDEQ Division of Mitigation Services (DMS) and is encompassed by a recorded conservation easement, but is bordered by land under private ownership. Accessing the site may require traversing areas near or along the easement boundary and therefore access by the general public is not permitted. Access by state and federal agencies or their designees/contractors involved in the development, oversight, and stewardship of the restoration site is permitted within the terms and timeframes of their defined roles. Any intended site visitation or activity by any person outside of these previously sanctioned roles and activities requires prior coordination with DMS.

**Table 1. Project Components and Mitigation Credits
Abbey Lamm Restoration Site**

Mitigation Credits							
Stream	Stream	Riparian Wetland			Nonriparian Wetland		
Restoration	Enhancement	Restoration			Restoration		
4400	331.6	1.0			--		
Projects Components							
Station Range	Existing Linear Footage/Acreage	Priority Approach	Restoration/Restoration Equivalent	Restoration Linear Footage/Acreage	Mitigation Ratio	Mitigation Credits	Comment
UT 1 Station 00+21 to 05+62	531	PI	Restoration	541	1:1	541	
UT 1a Station 00+00 to 01+54	154	PI	Restoration	154-8=146	1:1	146	8 lf of UT1a located outside of easement is not credit generating
UT 2 Station 00+22 to 04+77	502	PI	Restoration	455	1:1	455	
UT 3a Station 00+00 to 00+93	93		EII	93	2.5:1	37.2	
UT 3b Station 00+00 to 01+43	143		EII	143	2.5:1	57.2	
UT 3c Station 00+00 to 01+90	190		EII	190	2.5:1	76	
UT 3 Station 00+93 to 11+77	1021	PI	Restoration	1084	1:1	1084	
Mainstem Channel Station 04+77 to 16+31	1098	PI	Restoration	1154-61-63=1030	1:1	1030	61 lf and 63 lf of Mainstem located outside of easement at two crossings are not credit generating
Mainstem Channel Station 16+31 to 20+59	428		EII	428-25=403	2.5:1	161.2	25 lf of Mainstem located outside of easement are not credit generating
Mainstem Channel Station 20+59 to 32+58	NA	PI	Restoration	1199-55=1144	1:1	1144	55 lf of Mainstem located outside of easement are not credit generating
Component Summation							
Restoration Level	Stream (linear footage)	Riparian Wetland (acreage)			Nonriparian Wetland (acreage)		
Restoration	4400*	1.0			--		
Enhancement (Level I)	--	--			--		
Enhancement (Level II)	829**	--			--		
Enhancement	--	0.4***			--		
Totals	5229	--			--		
Mitigation Units	4731.6 SMUs	1.0 Riparian WMUs			0.00 Nonriparian WMUs		

*An additional 187 linear feet of stream restoration is proposed outside of the easement and is therefore not included in this total or in mitigation credit calculations.

**An additional 25 linear feet of stream enhancement (level II) is proposed outside of the easement and is therefore not included in this total or in mitigation credit calculations.

***Wetland enhancement acreage is not included in mitigation credit calculations as per RFP 16-005568 requirements.

**Table 2. Project Activity and Reporting History
Abbey Lamm Restoration Site**

Activity or Deliverable	Data Collection Complete	Completion or Delivery
Technical Proposal (RFP No. 16-005568)	--	October 2013
EEP Contract No. 5790	--	February 2014
Mitigation Plan	--	September 2014
Construction Plans	--	September 2014
Construction Earthwork	--	April 3, 2015
Planting	--	April 7, 2015
As-Built Documentation	May 2015	July 2015
Year 1 Monitoring	October 2015	November 2015
Fescue Treatment		March, 2016
Year 2 Monitoring	October 2016	December 2016
Remedial Planting		December 8, 2016

**Table 3. Project Contacts Table
Abbey Lamm Restoration Site**

Full Delivery Provider	Restoration Systems 1101 Haynes Street, Suite 211 Raleigh, North Carolina 27604 Worth Creech 919-755-9490
Designer	Axiom Environmental, Inc. 218 Snow Avenue Raleigh, NC 27603 Grant Lewis 919-215-1693
Construction Plans and Sediment and Erosion Control Plans	Sungate Design Group, PA 915 Jones Franklin Road Raleigh, NC 27606 Joshua G. Dalton, PE 919-859-2243
Construction Contractor	Land Mechanic Designs 780 Landmark Road Willow Spring, NC 27592 Lloyd Glover 919-639-6132
Planting Contractor	Carolina Silvics, Inc. 908 Indian Trail Road Edenton, NC 27932 Mary-Margaret McKinney 252-482-8491
As-built Surveyor	K2 Design Group 5688 US Highway 70 East Goldsboro, NC 27534 John Rudolph 919-751-0075
Baseline Data Collection	Axiom Environmental, Inc. 218 Snow Avenue Raleigh, NC 27603 Grant Lewis 919-215-1693

**Table 4. Project Attribute Table
Abbey Lamm Restoration Site**

Project Information				
Project Name	Abbey Lamm Restoration Site			
Project County	Alamance County, North Carolina			
Project Area (acres)	17.3			
Project Coordinates (latitude & longitude)	35.885584°N, 79.394638°W			
Project Watershed Summary Information				
Physiographic Province	Piedmont			
Project River Basin	Cape Fear			
USGS HUC for Project (14-digit)	03030002050050			
NCDWR Sub-basin for Project	03-06-04			
Project Drainage Area (acres)	257			
Percentage of Project Drainage Area that is Impervious	<2%			
Reach Summary Information				
Parameters	Main	UT 1	UT 2	UT 3
Length of reach (linear feet)	3258	695	455	1510
Valley Classification	alluvial			
Drainage Area (acres)	257	49	56	32
NCDWR Stream ID Score	--	29	35.25	28
NCDWR Water Quality Classification	WS-V, NSW			
Existing Morphological Description (Rosgen 1996)	Eg5/Fc5	E/G 5	C/G 5	Eg5
Existing Evolutionary Stage (Simon and Hupp 1986)	III/IV	II/III	IV/III	III
Underlying Mapped Soils	Efland silt loam, Goldston slaty silt loam, Herndon silt loam, Moderately gullied land, Orange silt loam			
Drainage Class	Well-drained, well-drained, well-drained, poorly to well-drained, moderately well-drained			
Hydric Soil Status	Nonhydric			
Slope	0.0179	0.0256-0.0362		
FEMA Classification	NA			
Native Vegetation Community	Piedmont Alluvial Forest/Dry-Mesic Oak-Hickory Forest			
Watershed Land Use/Land Cover (Site)	40% forest, 58% agricultural land, <2% low density residential/impervious surface			
Watershed Land Use/Land Cover (Cedarock Reference Channel)	65% forest, 30% agricultural land, <5% low density residential/impervious surface			
Percent Composition of Exotic Invasive Vegetation	<5%			

APPENDIX B

VISUAL ASSESSMENT DATA

Figure 2. Current Conditions Plan View (CCPV)

Tables 5A-5E. Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment

Table 6. Vegetation Condition Assessment

Stream Station Photographs

Vegetation Plot Photographs



Prepared for:



Project:

ABBEY LAMM STREAM AND WETLAND MITIGATION SITE

Alamance County, NC

Title:

Current Conditions Plan View

Notes:

Background Imagery source:
2014 aerial photography
provided by the NC OneMap
program (online, provided by
the NC Geographic Information
Coordination Council)

Drawn by: KRJ

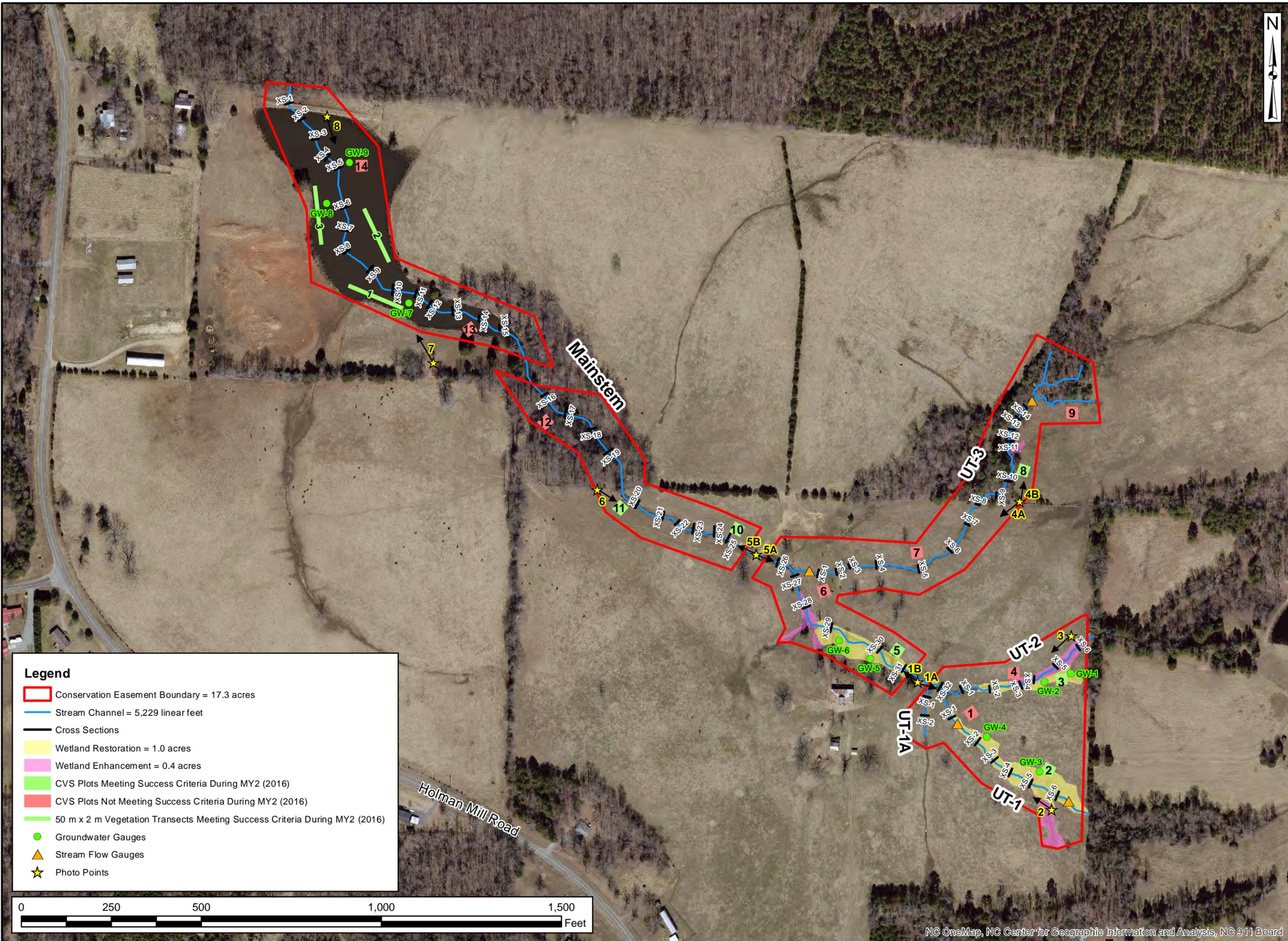
Date: OCT 2016

Scale: 1:3000

Project No.: 14-005

FIGURE

2



Legend

- Conservation Easement Boundary = 17.3 acres
- Stream Channel = 5,229 linear feet
- Cross Sections
- Wetland Restoration = 1.0 acres
- Wetland Enhancement = 0.4 acres
- CVS Plots Meeting Success Criteria During MY2 (2016)
- CVS Plots Not Meeting Success Criteria During MY2 (2016)
- 50 m x 2 m Vegetation Transects Meeting Success Criteria During MY2 (2016)
- Groundwater Gauges
- ▲ Stream Flow Gauges
- ★ Photo Points

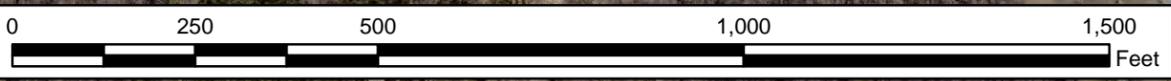


Table 5A
 Reach ID
 Assessed Length

Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment
 Lamm Mainstem
 2781

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number in As-built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Vegetation
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability (Riffle and Run units)	1. <u>Aggradation</u> - Bar formation/growth sufficient to significantly deflect flow laterally (not to include point bars)			0	0	100%			
		2. <u>Degradation</u> - Evidence of downcutting			0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. <u>Texture/Substrate</u> - Riffle maintains coarser substrate	56	56			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	1. <u>Depth</u> Sufficient (Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth \geq 1.6)	55	55			100%			
		2. <u>Length</u> appropriate (>30% of centerline distance between tail of upstream riffle and head of downstream riffle)	55	55			100%			
	4. Thalweg Position	1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	55	55			100%			
		2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	55	55			100%			
	Totals									
2. Bank	1. Scoured/Eroding	Bank lacking vegetative cover resulting simply from poor growth and/or scour and erosion			0	0	100%			100%
	2. Undercut	Banks undercut/overhanging to the extent that mass wasting appears likely. Does <u>NOT</u> include undercuts that are modest, appear sustainable and are providing habitat.			0	0	100%			100%
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%			100%
Totals										
3. Engineered Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or logs.	14	14			100%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	14	14			100%			
	2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms.	14	14			100%			
	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does <u>not</u> exceed 15%. (See guidance for this table in EEP monitoring guidance document)	14	14			100%			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth ratio \geq 1.6 Rootwads/logs providing some cover at base-flow.	14	14			100%			

Table 5B
 Reach ID
 Assessed Length

Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment
 Lamm UT1-A
 154

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number in As-built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Vegetation
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability (Riffle and Run units)	1. <u>Aggradation</u> - Bar formation/growth sufficient to significantly deflect flow laterally (not to include point bars)			0	0	100%			
		2. <u>Degradation</u> - Evidence of downcutting			0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. <u>Texture/Substrate</u> - Riffle maintains coarser substrate	6	6			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	1. <u>Depth</u> Sufficient (Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth \geq 1.6)	5	5			100%			
		2. <u>Length</u> appropriate (>30% of centerline distance between tail of upstream riffle and head of downstream riffle)	5	5			100%			
	4. Thalweg Position	1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	5	5			100%			
		2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	5	5			100%			
	Totals									
2. Bank	1. Scoured/Eroding	Bank lacking vegetative cover resulting simply from poor growth and/or scour and erosion			0	0	100%			100%
	2. Undercut	Banks undercut/overhanging to the extent that mass wasting appears likely. Does <u>NOT</u> include undercuts that are modest, appear sustainable and are providing habitat.			0	0	100%			100%
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%			100%
Totals										
3. Engineered Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or logs.	4	4			100%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	4	4			100%			
	2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms.	4	4			100%			
	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does <u>not</u> exceed 15%. (See guidance for this table in EEP monitoring guidance document)	4	4			100%			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth ratio \geq 1.6 Rootwads/logs providing some cover at base-flow.	4	4			100%			

Table 5C
 Reach ID
 Assessed Length

Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment
 Lamm UT1
 541

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number in As-built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Vegetation
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability (Riffle and Run units)	1. <u>Aggradation</u> - Bar formation/growth sufficient to significantly deflect flow laterally (not to include point bars)			0	0	100%			
		2. <u>Degradation</u> - Evidence of downcutting			0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. <u>Texture/Substrate</u> - Riffle maintains coarser substrate	25	25			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	1. <u>Depth</u> Sufficient (Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth \geq 1.6)	24	24			100%			
		2. <u>Length</u> appropriate (>30% of centerline distance between tail of upstream riffle and head of downstream riffle)	24	24			100%			
	4. Thalweg Position	1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	24	24			100%			
		2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	24	24			100%			
	Totals									
2. Bank	1. Scoured/Eroding	Bank lacking vegetative cover resulting simply from poor growth and/or scour and erosion			0	0	100%			100%
	2. Undercut	Banks undercut/overhanging to the extent that mass wasting appears likely. Does <u>NOT</u> include undercuts that are modest, appear sustainable and are providing habitat.			0	0	100%			100%
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%			100%
Totals										
3. Engineered Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or logs.	10	10			100%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	10	10			100%			
	2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms.	10	10			100%			
	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does <u>not</u> exceed 15%. (See guidance for this table in EEP monitoring guidance document)	10	10			100%			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth ratio \geq 1.6 Rootwads/logs providing some cover at base-flow.	10	10			100%			

Table 5D
 Reach ID
 Assessed Length

Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment
 Lamm UT2
 455

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number in As-built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Vegetation
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability (Riffle and Run units)	1. <u>Aggradation</u> - Bar formation/growth sufficient to significantly deflect flow laterally (not to include point bars)			0	0	100%			
		2. <u>Degradation</u> - Evidence of downcutting			0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. <u>Texture/Substrate</u> - Riffle maintains coarser substrate	23	23			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	1. <u>Depth</u> Sufficient (Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth \geq 1.6)	22	22			100%			
		2. <u>Length</u> appropriate (>30% of centerline distance between tail of upstream riffle and head of downstream riffle)	22	22			100%			
	4. Thalweg Position	1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	22	22			100%			
		2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	22	22			100%			
	Totals									
2. Bank	1. Scoured/Eroding	Bank lacking vegetative cover resulting simply from poor growth and/or scour and erosion			0	0	100%			100%
	2. Undercut	Banks undercut/overhanging to the extent that mass wasting appears likely. Does <u>NOT</u> include undercuts that are modest, appear sustainable and are providing habitat.			0	0	100%			100%
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%			100%
Totals										
3. Engineered Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or logs.	12	12			100%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	12	12			100%			
	2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms.	12	12			100%			
	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does <u>not</u> exceed 15%. (See guidance for this table in EEP monitoring guidance document)	12	12			100%			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth ratio \geq 1.6 Rootwads/logs providing some cover at base-flow.	12	12			100%			

Table 5E
 Reach ID
 Assessed Length

Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment
 UT3
 1084

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number in As-built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Vegetation
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability (Riffle and Run units)	1. <u>Aggradation</u> - Bar formation/growth sufficient to significantly deflect flow laterally (not to include point bars)			0	0	100%			
		2. <u>Degradation</u> - Evidence of downcutting			0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. <u>Texture/Substrate</u> - Riffle maintains coarser substrate	38	38			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	1. <u>Depth</u> Sufficient (Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth \geq 1.6)	37	37			100%			
		2. <u>Length</u> appropriate (>30% of centerline distance between tail of upstream riffle and head of downstream riffle)	37	37			100%			
	4. Thalweg Position	1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	37	37			100%			
		2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	37	37			100%			
	Totals									
2. Bank	1. Scoured/Eroding	Bank lacking vegetative cover resulting simply from poor growth and/or scour and erosion			0	0	100%			100%
	2. Undercut	Banks undercut/overhanging to the extent that mass wasting appears likely. Does <u>NOT</u> include undercuts that are modest, appear sustainable and are providing habitat.			0	0	100%			100%
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%			100%
Totals										
3. Engineered Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or logs.	23	23			100%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	23	23			100%			
	2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms.	23	23			100%			
	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does <u>not</u> exceed 15%. (See guidance for this table in EEP monitoring guidance document)	23	23			100%			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth ratio \geq 1.6 Rootwads/logs providing some cover at base-flow.	23	23			100%			

Table 6

Vegetation Condition Assessment

Abbey Lamm

Planted Acreage¹

16.4

Vegetation Category	Definitions	Mapping Threshold	CCPV Depiction	Number of Polygons	Combined Acreage	% of Planted Acreage
1. Bare Areas	None	0.1 acres	none	0	0.00	0.0%
2. Low Stem Density Areas	A high rate of planted stem mortality was observed throughout the planting area, causing low stem density sitewide.	0.1 acres	none	0	16.40	100.0%
2B. Low Planted Stem Density Areas	A high rate of planted stem mortality was observed throughout the planting area, causing low stem density sitewide.	0.1 acres	none	0	16.40	100.0%
Total				0	16.40	100.0%
3. Areas of Poor Growth Rates or Vigor	None	0.25 acres	none	0	0.00	0.0%
Cumulative Total				0	16.40	100.0%

Easement Acreage²

17.3

Vegetation Category	Definitions	Mapping Threshold	CCPV Depiction	Number of Polygons	Combined Acreage	% of Easement Acreage
4. Invasive Areas of Concern ⁴	None	1000 SF	none	0	0.00	0.0%
5. Easement Encroachment Areas ³	None	none	none	0	0.00	0.0%

¹ = Enter the planted acreage within the easement. This number is calculated as the easement acreage minus any existing mature tree stands that were not subject to supplemental planting of the understory, the channel acreage, crossings or any other elements not directly planted as part of the project effort.

² = The acreage within the easement boundaries.

³ = Encroachment may occur within or outside of planted areas and will therefore be calculated against the overall easement acreage. In the event a polygon is cataloged into items 1, 2 or 3 in the table and is the result of encroachment, the associated acreage should be tallied in the relevant item (i.e., item 1, 2 or 3) as well as a parallel tally in item 5.

⁴ = Invasives may occur in or out of planted areas, but still within the easement and will therefore be calculated against the overall easement acreage. Invasives of concern/interest are listed below. The list of high concern species are those with the potential to directly outcompete native, young, woody stems in the short-term (e.g. monitoring period or shortly thereafter) or affect the community structure for existing, more established tree/shrub stands over timeframes that are slightly longer (e.g. 1-2 decades). The low/moderate concern group are those species that generally do not have this capacity over the timeframes discussed and therefore are not expected to be mapped with regularity, but can be mapped, if in the judgement of the observer their coverage, density or distribution is suppressing the viability, density, or growth of planted woody stems. Decisions as to whether remediation will be needed are based on the integration of risk factors by DMS such as species present, their coverage, distribution relative to native biomass, and the practicality of treatment. For example, even modest amounts of Kudzu or Japanese Knotweed early in the projects history will warrant control, but potentially large coverages of Microstegium in the herb layer will not likely trigger control because of the limited capacities to impact tree/shrub layers within the timeframes discussed and the potential impacts of treating extensive amounts of ground cover. Those species with the "watch list" designator in gray shade are of interest as well, but have yet to be observed across the state with any frequency. Those in *red italics* are of particular interest given their extreme risk/threat level for mapping as points where isolated specimens are found, particularly early in a projects monitoring history. However, areas of discreet, dense patches will of course be mapped as polygons. The symbology scheme below was one that was found to be helpful for symbolizing invasives polygons, particularly for situations where the condition for an area is somewhere between isolated specimens and dense, discreet patches. In any case, the point or polygon/area feature can be symbolized to describe things like high or low concern and species can be listed as a map inset, in legend items if the number of species are limited or in the narrative section of the executive summary.

**Abbey Lamm
Year 1 Fixed Station Photographs
Taken October 2016**

Photo Point 1a

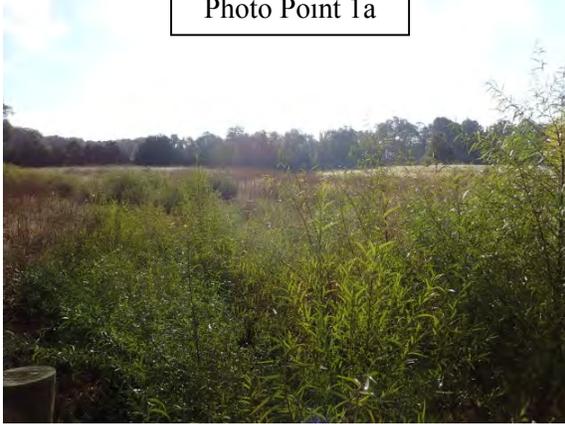


Photo Point 1b



Photo Point 3



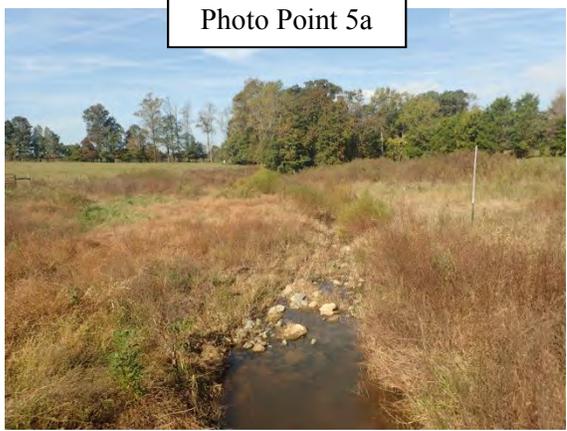
Photo Point 4a



Photo Point 4b



Photo Point 5a



**Abbey Lamm
Year 1 Fixed Station Photographs (continued)
Taken October 2016**

Photo Point 5b



Photo Point 6



Photo Point 7

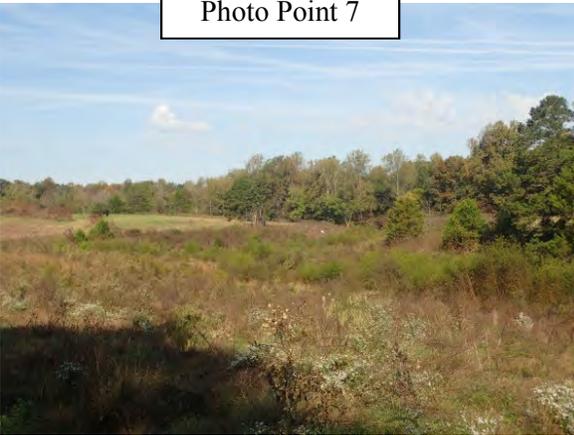
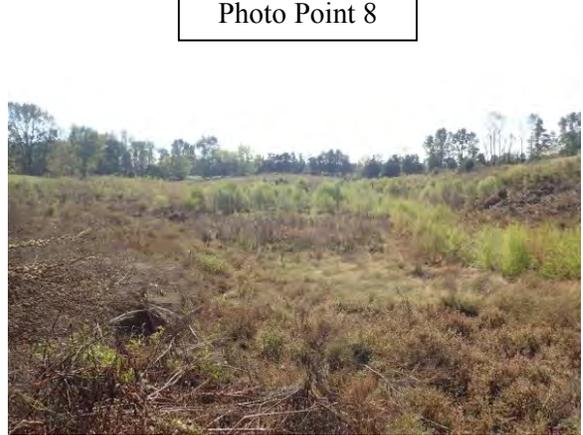


Photo Point 8



**Abbey Lamm
Year 2 Vegetation Monitoring Photographs
Taken July 2016**



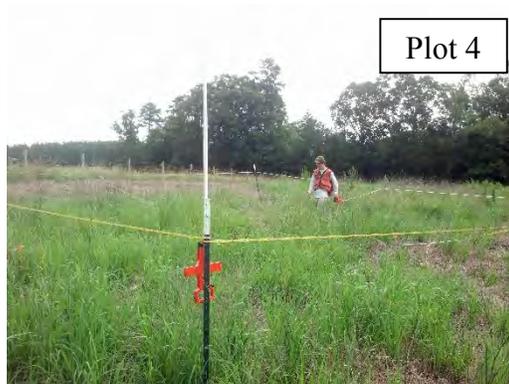
Plot 1



Plot 2



Plot 3



Plot 4



Plot 5



Plot 6



Plot 7

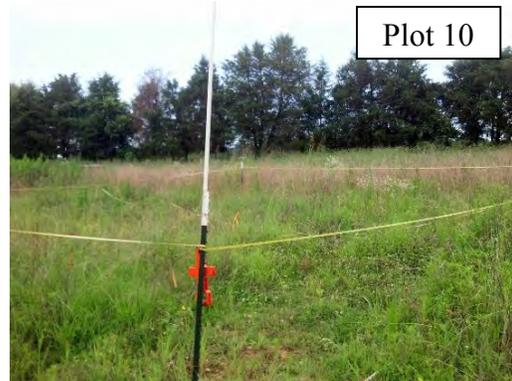


Plot 8

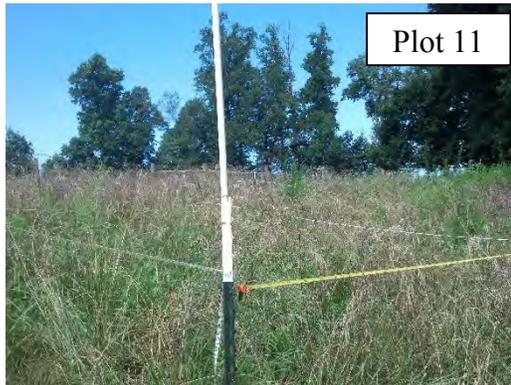
Abbey Lamm
Year 2 Vegetation Monitoring Photographs
Taken July 2016
(continued)



Plot 9



Plot 10



Plot 11



Plot 12



Plot 13



Plot 14

APPENDIX C
VEGETATION PLOT DATA

Table 7. Vegetation Plot Criteria Attainment

Table 8. CVS Vegetation Plot Metadata

Table 9. Total and Planted Stems by Plot and Species

Table 10. Supplemental Vegetation Transect Data

Remedial Planting Plan

Table 7. Vegetation Plot Criteria Attainment Based on Planted Stems

Vegetation Plot ID	Vegetation Survival Threshold Met?	Tract Mean
1	No	43%
2	Yes	
3	Yes	
4	No	
5	Yes	
6	No	
7	No	
8	Yes	
9	No	
10	Yes	
11	Yes	
12	No	
13	No	
14	No	

Table 8. CVS Vegetation Plot Metadata

Report Prepared By	Corri Faquin
Date Prepared	9/27/2016 16:03
database name	RS-Lamm-2016-A-v2.3.1.mdb
database location	S:\Business\Projects\14\14-005 Abby Lamm Detailed\2016 Year 2 Monitoring\CVS
computer name	KEENAN-PC
file size	56627200
DESCRIPTION OF WORKSHEETS IN THIS DOCUMENT-----	
Metadata	Description of database file, the report worksheets, and a summary of project(s) and project data.
Proj, planted	Each project is listed with its PLANTED stems per acre, for each year. This excludes live stakes.
Proj, total stems	Each project is listed with its TOTAL stems per acre, for each year. This includes live stakes, all planted stems, and all natural/volunteer stems.
Plots	List of plots surveyed with location and summary data (live stems, dead stems, missing, etc.).
Vigor	Frequency distribution of vigor classes for stems for all plots.
Vigor by Spp	Frequency distribution of vigor classes listed by species.
Damage	List of most frequent damage classes with number of occurrences and percent of total stems impacted by each.
Damage by Spp	Damage values tallied by type for each species.
Damage by Plot	Damage values tallied by type for each plot.
Planted Stems by Plot and Spp	A matrix of the count of PLANTED living stems of each species for each plot; dead and missing stems are excluded.
ALL Stems by Plot and spp	A matrix of the count of total living stems of each species (planted and natural volunteers combined) for each plot; dead and missing stems are excluded.
PROJECT SUMMARY-----	
Project Code	14-005
project Name	Lamm
Description	
River Basin	Cape Fear
length(ft)	
stream-to-edge width (ft)	
area (sq m)	
Required Plots (calculated)	
Sampled Plots	14

Table 9. Planted and Total Stems by Plot and Species
Project Code 14.005. Project Name: Abbey Lamm

		Current Plot Data (MY2 2016)																								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Type	14.005-AXE-0001			14.005-AXE-0002			14.005-AXE-0003			14.005-AXE-0004			14.005-AXE-0005			14.005-AXE-0006			14.005-AXE-0007			14.005-AXE-0008		
			PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T
Betula nigra	river birch	Tree	3	3	3				1	1	1													2	2	2
Carpinus caroliniana	American hornbeam	Tree												1	1	1										
Carya	hickory	Tree						1							1											
Celtis laevigata	sugarberry	Tree																								
Cephalanthus occidentalis	common buttonbush	Shrub																								
Cornus amomum	silky dogwood	Shrub				1	1	1	4	4	4				3	3	3							7	7	7
Diospyros	diospyros	Tree																								
Diospyros virginiana	common persimmon	Tree	2	2	2								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	Tree				5	5	8	6	6	6				2	2	12	1	1	1			1	6	6	6
Juglans nigra	black walnut	Tree																								
Liquidambar styraciflua	sweetgum	Tree																								
Liriodendron tulipifera	tuliptree	Tree				4	4	4																		
Nyssa	tupelo	Tree	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1						3	3	3							
Nyssa aquatica	water tupelo	Tree																								
Pinus taeda	loblolly pine	Tree																								1
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	Tree							2	2	2															
Quercus	oak	Tree																					1	1	1	
Quercus alba	white oak	Tree										1	1	1									1	1	1	
Quercus phellos	willow oak	Tree												1	1	1										
Quercus rubra	northern red oak	Tree															1	1	1							
Unknown		Shrub or Tree																								
Stem count			7	7	7	13	13	17	14	14	14	2	2	2	8	8	19	6	6	6	2	2	4	15	15	16
size (ares)			1			1			1			1			1			1			1			1		
size (ACRES)			0.02			0.02			0.02			0.02			0.02			0.02			0.02			0.02		
Species count			3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	5	5	6	4	4	4	2	2	4	3	3	4
Stems per ACRE			283.3	283.3	283.3	526.1	526.1	688	566.6	566.6	566.6	80.94	80.94	80.94	323.7	323.7	768.9	242.8	242.8	242.8	80.94	80.94	161.9	607	607	647.5

Color for Density

- Exceeds requirements by 10%
- Exceeds requirements, but by less than 10%
- Fails to meet requirements, by less than 10%
- Fails to meet requirements by more than 10%

- PnoLS = Planted excluding livestakes
- P-all = Planting including livestakes
- T = All planted and natural recruits including livestakes
- T includes natural recruits

Table 9. Planted and Total Stems by Plot and Species (Continued)
Project Code 14.005. Project Name: Abbey Lamm

Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Type	Current Plot Data (MY2 2016)																		Annual Means									
			14.005-AXE-0009			14.005-AXE-0010			14.005-AXE-0011			14.005-AXE-0012			14.005-AXE-0013			14.005-AXE-0014			MY2 (2016)			MY1 (2015)			MY0 (2015)			
			PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	PnoLS	P-all	T	
Betula nigra	river birch	Tree																		6	6	6	9	9	9	14	14	14		
Carpinus caroliniana	American hornbeam	Tree																		1	1	1				5	5	5		
Carya	hickory	Tree																				3		1						
Celtis laevigata	sugarberry	Tree																					1	1	1	7	7	7		
Cephalanthus occidentalis	common buttonbush	Shrub																					5	5	5	7	7	7		
Cornus amomum	silky dogwood	Shrub	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3				2	2	2				24	24	24	26	26	26	28	28	28	
Diospyros	diospyros	Tree																					2	2	2					
Diospyros virginiana	common persimmon	Tree				1	1	1	1	1	1									7	7	7	14	14	14	20	20	20		
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	Tree				4	4	4	3	3	3									27	27	41	21	21	21	24	24	24		
Juglans nigra	black walnut	Tree									1											1		1						
Liquidambar styraciflua	sweetgum	Tree			4							1										5								
Liriodendron tulipifera	tuliptree	Tree	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3				12	12	12	27	27	27	44	44	44	
Nyssa	tupelo	Tree										1	1	1						10	10	10	13	13	13	9	9	9		
Nyssa aquatica	water tupelo	Tree																								1	1	1		
Pinus taeda	loblolly pine	Tree																				1								
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	Tree																				2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Quercus	oak	Tree										1	1	1								2	2	2	11	11	11	27	27	27
Quercus alba	white oak	Tree				1	1	1				3	3	3	2	2	2				8	8	8	10	10	10	3	3	3	
Quercus phellos	willow oak	Tree																				1	1	1						
Quercus rubra	northern red oak	Tree																				1	1	1	4	4	4	6	6	6
Unknown		Shrub or Tree																						3	3	3	9	9	9	
Stem count			3	3	7	10	10	10	8	8	9	6	6	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	101	101	125	148	148	150	205	205	205	
size (ares)			1			1			1			1			1			1			14			14			14			
size (ACRES)			0.02			0.02			0.02			0.02			0.02			0.02			0.35			0.35			0.35			
Species count			2	2	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	3	3	0	0	0	12	12	16	14	14	16	15	15	15	
Stems per ACRE			121.4	121.4	283.3	404.7	404.7	404.7	323.7	323.7	364.2	242.8	242.8	283.3	283.3	283.3	283.3	0	0	0	292	292	361.3	427.8	427.8	433.6	592.6	592.6	592.6	

Color for Density

- Exceeds requirements by 10%
- Exceeds requirements, but by less than 10%
- Fails to meet requirements, by less than 10%
- Fails to meet requirements by more than 10%

- PnoLS = Planted excluding livestakes
- P-all = Planting including livestakes
- T = All planted and natural recruits including livestakes
- T includes natural recruits

Table 10. Supplemental Vegetation Transect Data

Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Type	Temporary Plot 1 2m x 50m	Temporary Plot 2 2m x 50m	Temporary Plot 3 2m x 50m
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green ash	Tree	3	2	4
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River birch	Tree	2	0	0
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Sycamore	Tree	0	1	0
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak	Tree	1	4	1
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow oak	Tree	0	0	2
<i>Nyssa sp.</i>	Gum	Tree	0	1	0
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip poplar	Tree	2	6	0
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Persimmon	Tree	0	0	1
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky dogwood	Tree	2	1	6
	Stem Count		10	15	14
	Size (Ares)		1	1	1
	Size (Acres)		0.02	0.02	0.02
	Species count		6	5	6
	Stems per acre		404.7	607.0	566.6



RESTORATION SYSTEMS, LLC

1101 HAYNES ST, SUITE 211
RALEIGH, NC 27604

PHONE : 919.755.9490
FAX : 919.755.9492

This map and all data contained within are supplied as is with no warranty. Restoration Systems, LLC expressly disclaims responsibility for damages or liability from any claims that may arise out of the use or misuse of this map. It is the sole responsibility of the user to determine if the data on this map is compatible with the user's needs. This map was not created as survey data, nor should it be used as such. It is the user's responsibility to obtain proper survey data, prepared by a licensed surveyor, where required by law.

SCALE: 1 in = 213 ft

DATE: 5 - 2016

SITE: Abbey Lamm

**Abbey Lamm Mitigation Site
2016 Remedial Planting Plan**

Aerial Imagery: (c) ESRI

Coordinate System:
NAD_1983_SP_NC_FIPS_3200_Ft



Replant Area 1:
Density: 145 trees in 0.41 ac ~ 350 Trees / Ac.
3 new planted stems added to veg plots 12 & 14

Replant Area 2:
Density: 320 trees in 0.88 ac ~ 360 Trees / Ac.
9 new planted stems added to veg plot 14

Replant Area 3:
Density: 30 trees in 0.21 ac ~ 140 Trees / Ac.
3 new planted stems added to veg plot 13

Replant Area 5:
Density: 190 trees in 0.62 ac ~ 300 Trees / Ac.
7 new planted stems added to veg plot 7

Replant Area 6:
Density: 60 trees in 0.20 ac ~ 300 Trees / Ac.
6 new planted stems added to veg plot 9

Replant Area 4:
Density: 25 trees in 0.15 ac ~ 160 Trees / Ac.

Replant Area 7:
Density: 115 trees in 0.56 ac ~ 200 Trees / Ac.
4 new planted stems added to veg plot 6

Replant Area 8:
Density: 150 trees in 0.43 ac ~ 300 Trees / Ac.
7 new planted stems added to veg plot 4

Replant Area 10:
Density: 150 trees in 0.42 ac ~ 350 Trees / Ac.

Replant Area 9:
Density: 40 trees in 0.13 ac ~ 300 Trees / Ac.
7 new planted stems added to veg plot 1

HOLLAMM ROAD

APPENDIX D
STREAM SURVEY DATA

Cross-section Plots

Substrate Plots

Tables 11a-e. Baseline Stream Data Summary

Tables 12a-l. Monitoring Data

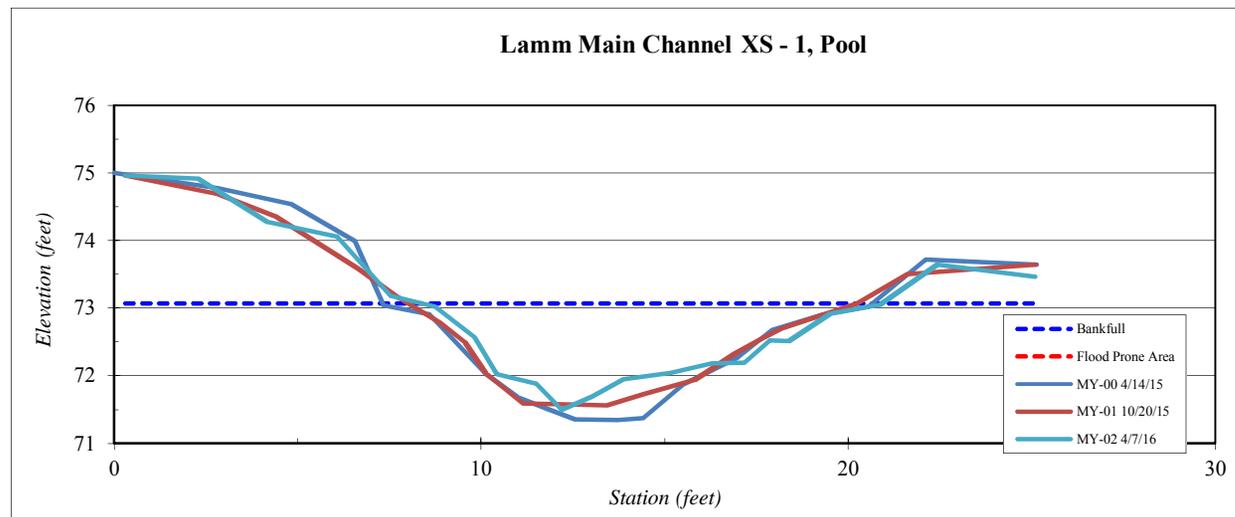
Site	Abbey Lamm
Watershed:	Cape Fear, 0303002
XS ID	Main Channel XS - 1, Pool
Feature	Pool
Date:	4/7/2016
Field Crew:	Perkinson, Keith



Station	Elevation
0.3	75.0
2.3	74.9
4.2	74.3
6.1	74.1
7.5	73.2
8.8	73.0
9.8	72.6
10.4	72.0
11.5	71.9
12.2	71.5
13.0	71.7
13.9	72.0
15.2	72.0
16.3	72.2
17.2	72.2
17.9	72.5
18.4	72.5
19.5	72.9
20.9	73.0
22.4	73.6
25.1	73.47

SUMMARY DATA	
Bankfull Elevation:	73.1
Bankfull Cross-Sectional Area:	9.7
Bankfull Width:	12.5
Flood Prone Area Elevation:	NA
Flood Prone Width:	NA
Max Depth at Bankfull:	1.6
Mean Depth at Bankfull:	0.8
W / D Ratio:	NA
Entrenchment Ratio:	NA
Bank Height Ratio:	1.0

Stream Type C/E



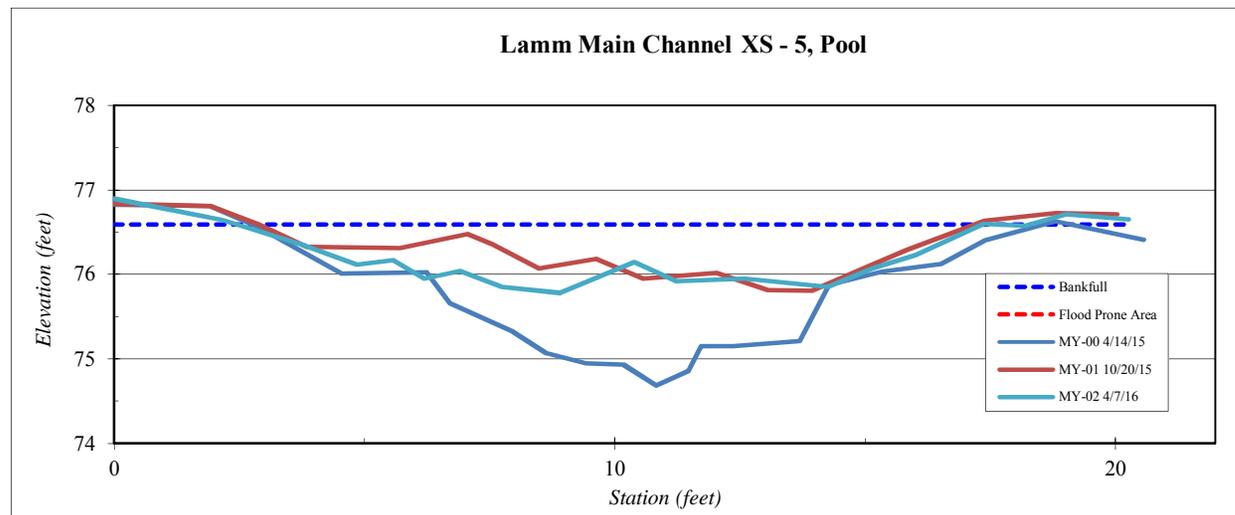
Site	Abbey Lamm
Watershed:	Cape Fear, 0303002
XS ID	Main Channel XS - 5, Pool
Feature	Pool
Date:	4/7/2016
Field Crew:	Perkinson, Keith



Station	Elevation
0.0	76.9
2.2	76.6
3.7	76.4
4.8	76.1
5.6	76.2
6.2	75.9
6.9	76.0
7.7	75.9
8.9	75.8
10.4	76.1
11.2	75.9
12.6	75.9
14.3	75.9
15.1	76.1
16.0	76.2
17.4	76.6
18.2	76.6
19.0	76.7
20.3	76.6

SUMMARY DATA	
Bankfull Elevation:	76.6
Bankfull Cross-Sectional Area:	7.7
Bankfull Width:	15.7
Flood Prone Area Elevation:	NA
Flood Prone Width:	NA
Max Depth at Bankfull:	0.8
Mean Depth at Bankfull:	0.5
W / D Ratio:	NA
Entrenchment Ratio:	NA
Bank Height Ratio:	1.0

Stream Type	C/E
--------------------	-----



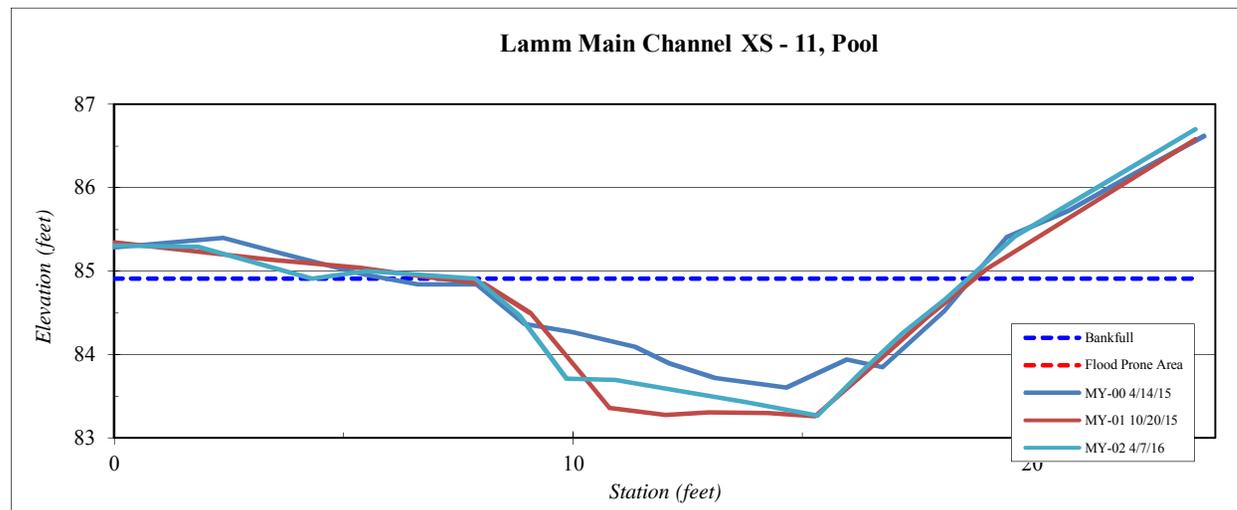
Site	Abbey Lamm
Watershed:	Cape Fear, 0303002
XS ID	Main Channel XS - 11, Pool
Feature	Pool
Date:	4/7/2016
Field Crew:	Perkinson, Keith

Station	Elevation
0.0	85.3
1.8	85.3
4.3	84.9
5.5	85.0
7.9	84.9
8.8	84.5
9.9	83.7
10.9	83.7
12.3	83.6
13.8	83.4
15.3	83.3
16.3	83.8
17.2	84.3
18.1	84.7
19.6	85.4
21.6	86.1
23.6	86.7

SUMMARY DATA	
Bankfull Elevation:	84.9
Bankfull Cross-Sectional Area:	11.2
Bankfull Width:	10.7
Flood Prone Area Elevation:	NA
Flood Prone Width:	NA
Max Depth at Bankfull:	1.6
Mean Depth at Bankfull:	1.0
W / D Ratio:	NA
Entrenchment Ratio:	NA
Bank Height Ratio:	1.0



Stream Type C/E



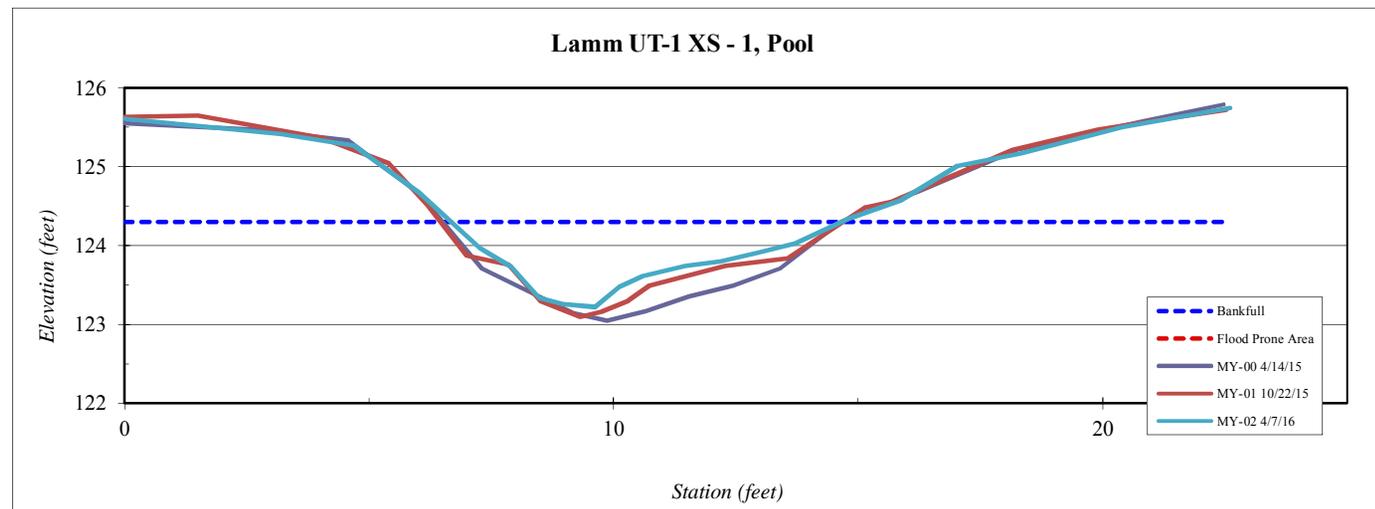
Site	Abbey Lamm
Watershed:	Cape Fear, 0303002
XS ID	UT 1 XS - 1, Pool
Feature	Pool
Date:	4/7/2016
Field Crew:	Perkinson, Jernigan



Stream Type	C/E
--------------------	-----

Station	Elevation
0.0	125.6
3.2	125.4
4.7	125.3
6.0	124.7
7.3	124.0
7.9	123.7
8.5	123.3
9.0	123.3
9.6	123.2
10.1	123.5
10.6	123.6
11.5	123.7
12.2	123.8
13.0	123.9
13.7	124.0
14.8	124.3
15.9	124.6
17.0	125.0
18.4	125.2
20.4	125.5
22.6	125.74

SUMMARY DATA	
Bankfull Elevation:	124.3
Bankfull Cross-Sectional Area:	4.5
Bankfull Width:	8.0
Flood Prone Area Elevation:	NA
Flood Prone Width:	NA
Max Depth at Bankfull:	1.1
Mean Depth at Bankfull:	0.6
W / D Ratio:	NA
Entrenchment Ratio:	NA
Bank Height Ratio:	1.0



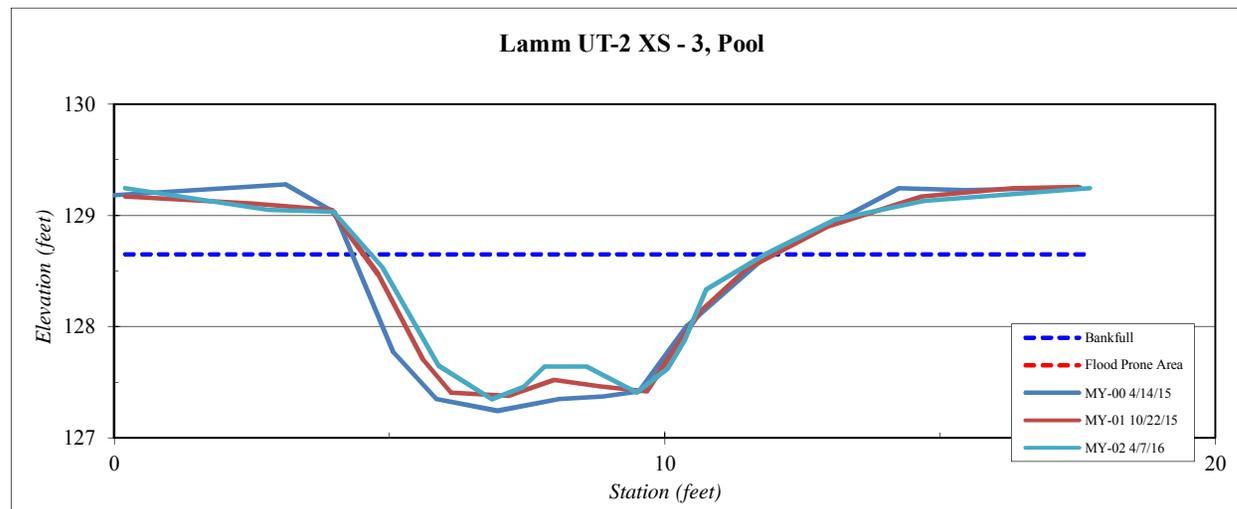
Site	Abbey Lamm
Watershed:	Cape Fear, 0303002
XS ID	UT 2 XS - 3, Pool
Feature	Pool
Date:	4/7/2016
Field Crew:	Perkinson, Jernigan



Station	Elevation
0.2	129.2
2.8	129.1
4.0	129.0
4.9	128.5
5.9	127.7
6.9	127.3
7.4	127.5
7.8	127.6
8.6	127.6
9.5	127.4
10.1	127.6
10.4	127.9
10.8	128.3
11.8	128.7
13.1	129.0
14.7	129.1
17.7	129.2

SUMMARY DATA	
Bankfull Elevation:	128.7
Bankfull Cross-Sectional Area:	5.9
Bankfull Width:	7.2
Flood Prone Area Elevation:	NA
Flood Prone Width:	NA
Max Depth at Bankfull:	1.3
Mean Depth at Bankfull:	0.8
W / D Ratio:	NA
Entrenchment Ratio:	NA
Bank Height Ratio:	1.0

Stream Type C/E



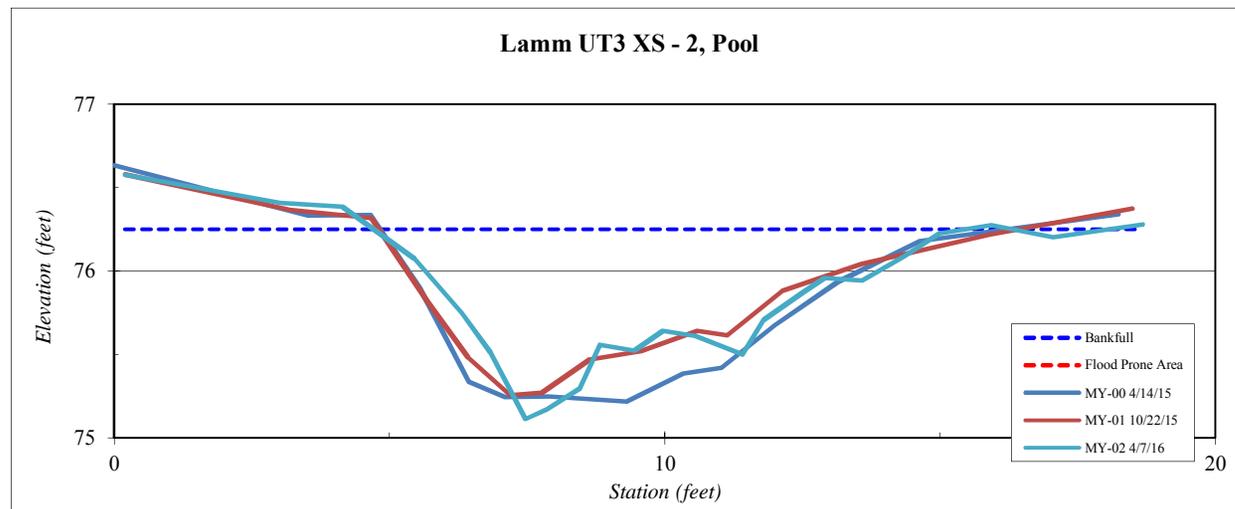
Site	Abbey Lamm
Watershed:	Cape Fear, 0303002
XS ID	UT 3 XS - 2, Pool
Feature	Pool
Date:	4/7/2016
Field Crew:	Perkinson, Jernigan



Station	Elevation
0.2	76.6
3.0	76.4
4.1	76.4
5.5	76.1
6.3	75.7
6.8	75.5
7.5	75.1
7.9	75.2
8.5	75.3
8.8	75.6
9.4	75.5
10.0	75.6
10.6	75.6
11.4	75.5
11.8	75.7
12.5	75.9
12.9	76.0
13.6	75.9
14.3	76.1
15.0	76.2
15.9	76.3
17.1	76.2
18.7	76.3

SUMMARY DATA	
Bankfull Elevation:	76.3
Bankfull Cross-Sectional Area:	5.5
Bankfull Width:	10.7
Flood Prone Area Elevation:	NA
Flood Prone Width:	NA
Max Depth at Bankfull:	1.1
Mean Depth at Bankfull:	0.5
W / D Ratio:	NA
Entrenchment Ratio:	NA
Bank Height Ratio:	1.0

Stream Type C/E



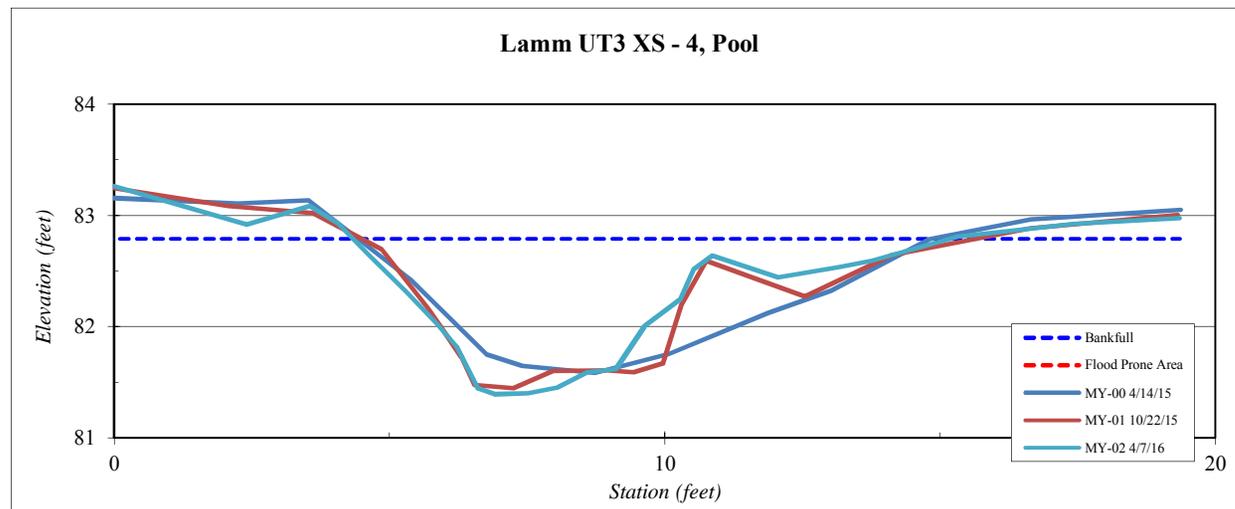
Site	Abbey Lamm
Watershed:	Cape Fear, 0303002
XS ID	UT 3 XS - 4, Pool
Feature	Pool
Date:	4/7/2016
Field Crew:	Perkinson, Jernigan



Station	Elevation
-0.2	83.3
2.4	82.9
3.6	83.1
4.1	82.9
4.6	82.6
5.3	82.3
5.9	82.0
6.2	81.8
6.6	81.4
6.9	81.4
7.5	81.4
8.0	81.5
8.6	81.6
9.1	81.6
9.6	82.0
10.3	82.2
10.5	82.5
10.9	82.6
12.1	82.4
13.2	82.5
13.8	82.6
15.3	82.8
17.4	82.9
19.4	83.0

SUMMARY DATA	
Bankfull Elevation:	82.8
Bankfull Cross-Sectional Area:	6.6
Bankfull Width:	10.8
Flood Prone Area Elevation:	NA
Flood Prone Width:	NA
Max Depth at Bankfull:	1.4
Mean Depth at Bankfull:	0.6
W / D Ratio:	NA
Entrenchment Ratio:	NA
Bank Height Ratio:	1.0

Stream Type C/E



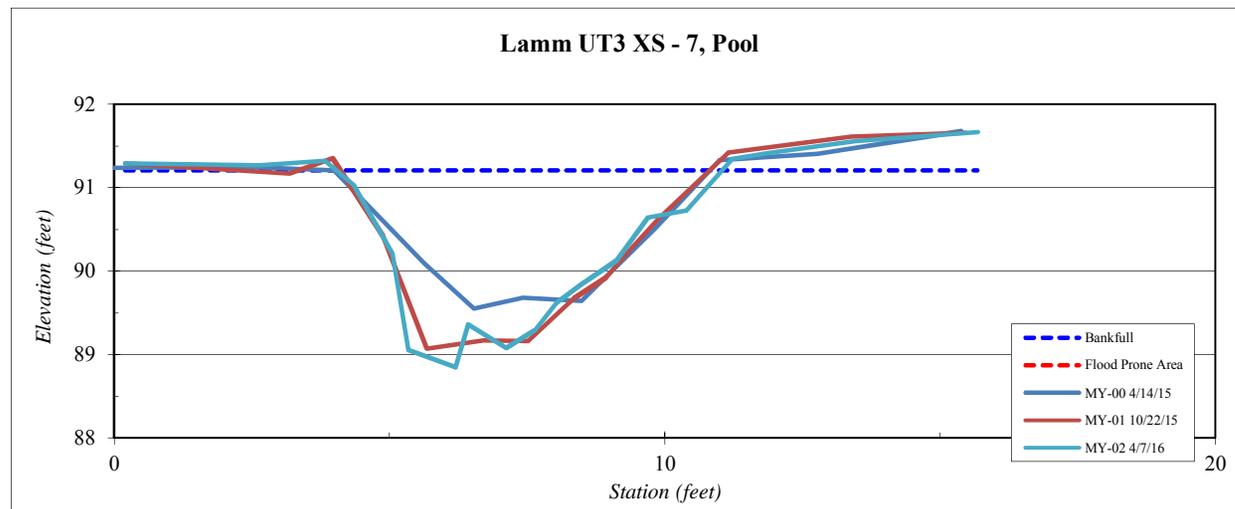
Site	Abbey Lamm
Watershed:	Cape Fear, 0303002
XS ID	UT 3 XS - 7, Pool
Feature	Pool
Date:	4/7/2016
Field Crew:	Perkinson, Jernigan



Station	Elevation
0.2	91.3
2.6	91.3
3.8	91.3
4.4	91.0
5.1	90.2
5.3	89.1
6.2	88.8
6.4	89.4
7.1	89.1
7.6	89.3
8.0	89.6
8.5	89.8
9.1	90.1
9.7	90.6
10.4	90.7
11.2	91.3
11.9	91.4
13.5	91.6
15.7	91.7

SUMMARY DATA	
Bankfull Elevation:	91.2
Bankfull Cross-Sectional Area:	8.9
Bankfull Width:	7.0
Flood Prone Area Elevation:	NA
Flood Prone Width:	NA
Max Depth at Bankfull:	2.4
Mean Depth at Bankfull:	1.3
W / D Ratio:	NA
Entrenchment Ratio:	NA
Bank Height Ratio:	1.0

Stream Type C/E

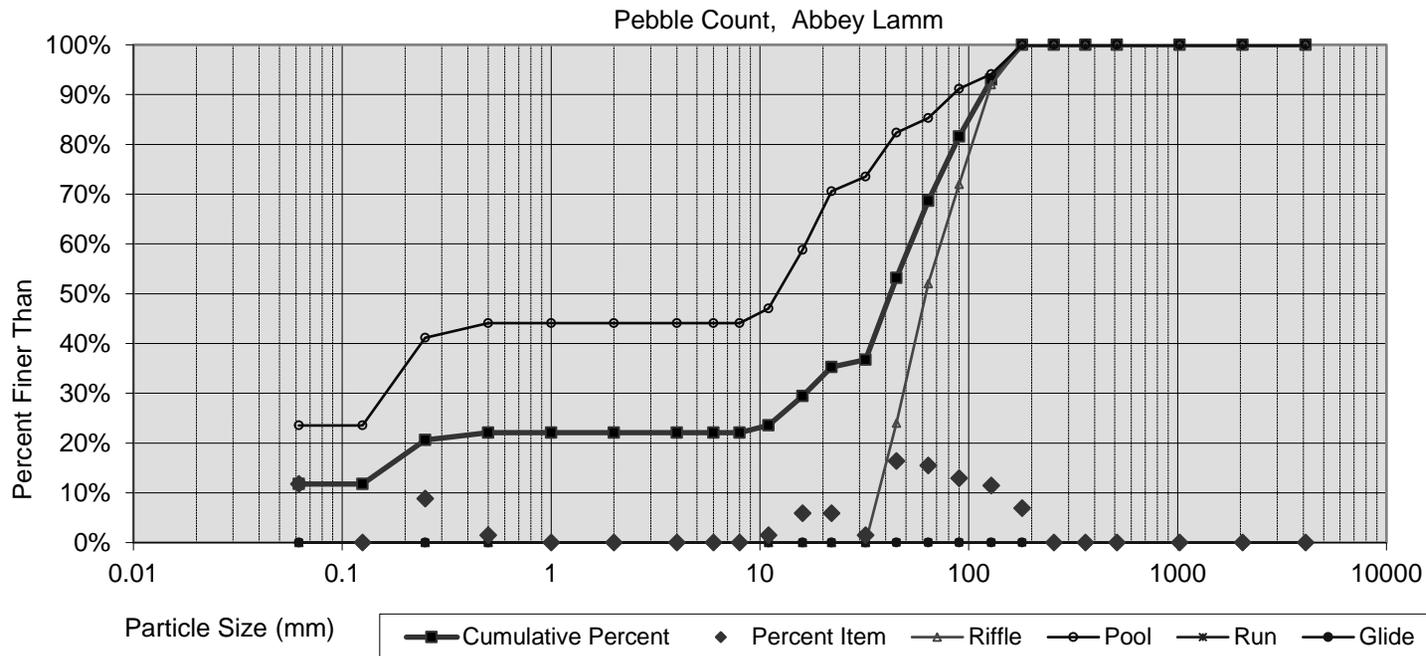


Pebble Count,

Abbey Lamm

Cape Fear

Note: **Mainstem - Reach-wide**



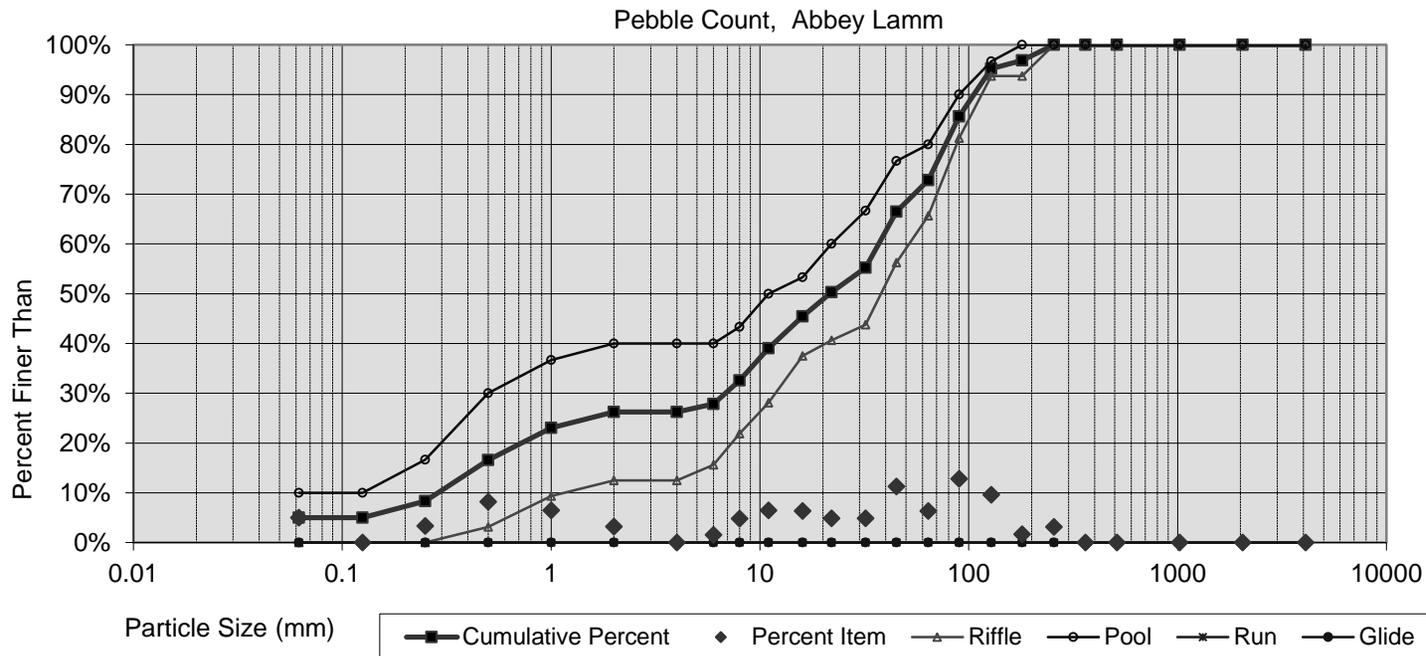
Size percent less than (mm)					Percent by substrate type					
D16	D35	D50	D84	D95	silt/clay	sand	gravel	cobble	boulder	bedrock
0.174	21.65	42.1	97	141	12%	10%	47%	31%	0%	0%

Pebble Count,

Abbey Lamm

Cape Fear

Note: **UT-1 - Reach-wide**



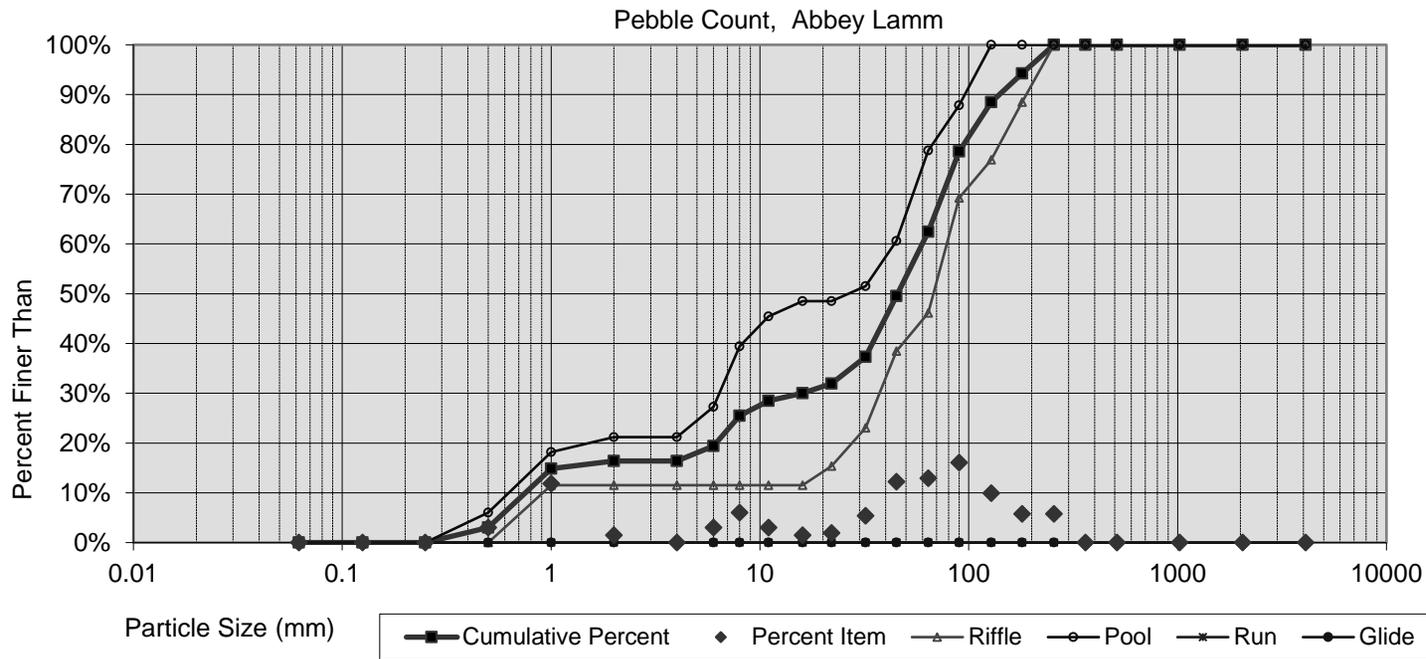
Size percent less than (mm)					Percent by substrate type					
D16	D35	D50	D84	D95	silt/clay	sand	gravel	cobble	boulder	bedrock
0.477	9.00	21.6	86	127	5%	21%	47%	27%	0%	0%

Pebble Count,

Abbey Lamm

Cape Fear

Note: **UT-2 - Reach-wide**



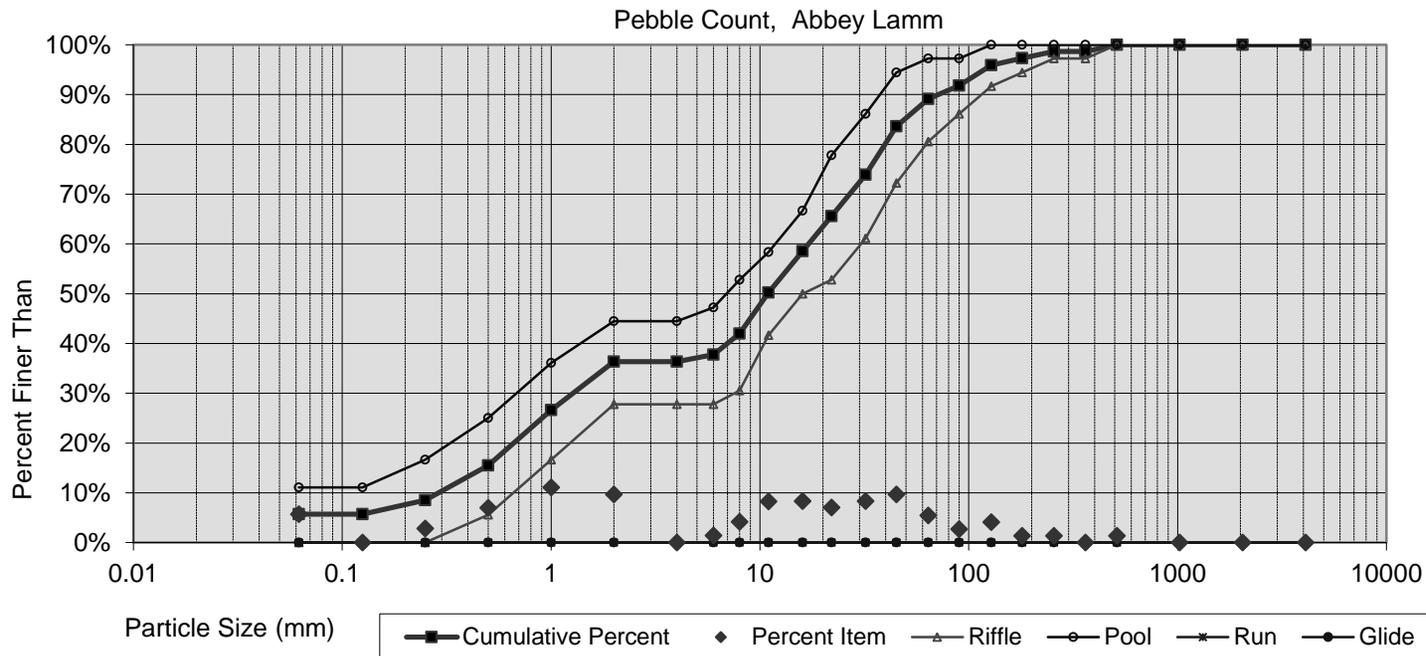
Size percent less than (mm)					Percent by substrate type					
D16	D35	D50	D84	D95	silt/clay	sand	gravel	cobble	boulder	bedrock
1.684	27.26	45.6	109	189	0%	16%	46%	38%	0%	0%

Pebble Count,

Abbey Lamm

Cape Fear

Note: **UT-3 - Reach-wide**



Size percent less than (mm)					Percent by substrate type					
D16	D35	D50	D84	D95	silt/clay	sand	gravel	cobble	boulder	bedrock
0.515	1.82	10.9	46	118	5%	28%	49%	9%	1%	8%

**Table 11A. Baseline Morphology and Hydraulic Summary
Lamm UT 1**

Parameter	USGS Gage Data			Pre-Existing Condition			Project Reference Cedarrock Park			Project Reference Causey Farm			Design			As-built				
	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med		
Dimension																				
BF Width (ft)	USGS gage data is unavailable for this project			4	12	6.5	8	12.1	8.1	10.7	11.3	11	6.5	7.5	7	6	9.1	8.6		
Floodprone Width (ft)				6	27	17	15	25	18	122	140	131	30	90	50					50
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft2)						3.5			8					14.7			3.5	3.6	6.7	4.0
BF Mean Depth (ft)				0.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	1	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.46	0.55	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9
BF Max Depth (ft)				0.7	1.3	1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.9	2	2	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9
Width/Depth Ratio				4.4	40	13.8	8	15.1	10.1	8	9	9	12	16	14	10	19	19	19	13
Entrenchment Ratio				1	6.8	2.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	11	13	12	4.3	12.9	7.1	6	8	8	8	5.8
Bank Height Ratio				1.3	2.6	1.7	1	1.8	1				1.4	1	1.3	1				1
Wetted Perimeter(ft)						===			===				===			===		6.3	9.6	8.9
Hydraulic radius (ft)						===			===				===			===		0.4	0.7	0.6
Pattern																				
Channel Beltwidth (ft)	No pattern of riffles and pools due to straightening activities			20	38	22.8	17	36	29.8	21	42	28	21	42	28	21	42	28		
Radius of Curvature (ft)				11	27	16.5	9	113	30.6	14	70	21	14	70	21	14	70	21	14	70
Meander Wavelength (ft)				44	116	68.4	10	91	62.9	42	84	60	42	84	60	42	84	60	42	84
Meander Width ratio				2.4	4.7	2.8	1.5	3.5	2.7	3	6	4	3	6	4	3	6	4	3	6
Profile																				
Riffle length (ft)	No pattern of riffles and pools due to straightening activities					===			===			===			===	5	44	15		
Riffle slope (ft/ft)				1.00%	5.76%	3.16%	0.20%	1.20%	0.98%	3.71%	7.73%	4.94%	1.10%	9.83%	2.98%					
Pool length (ft)						===			===			===			===		5	12	8	
Pool spacing (ft)				25	69	37.2	2	7.4	4	21	56	28	21	56	28	21	56	28	21	56
Substrate																				
d50 (mm)			===			===			===			===			===			===		
d84 (mm)			===			===			===			===			===			===		
Additional Reach Parameters																				
Valley Length (ft)			===			===			===			===			===			466		
Channel Length (ft)			===			===			===			===			===			559		
Sinuosity			1.02			1.2			1.46			1.2			1.2			1.2		
Water Surface Slope (ft/ft)			2.84%			2.58%			0.53%			2.56% - 3.62%			2.56%			2.56%		
BF slope (ft/ft)			===			===			===			===			===			===		
Rosgen Classification			E/G 5			E 4/5			E 4/5			E 4/5			E/C 3/4			E/C 3/4		

**Table 11B. Baseline Morphology and Hydraulic Summary
Lamm UT 2**

Parameter	USGS Gage Data			Pre-Existing Condition			Project Reference Cedarrock Park			Project Reference Causey Farm			Design			As-built [^]			
	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	
Dimension	USGS gage data is unavailable for this project			7.1	15.6	9.7	8	12.1	8.1	10.7	11.3	11	6.5	7.5	7	5.9	9.7	7.6	
BF Width (ft)				15	40	27	15	25	18	122	140	131	30	90	50			50	
Floodprone Width (ft)						3.8			8			14.7			3.5	2.3	5.5	3.2	
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)				0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	1	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.46	0.55	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	
BF Mean Depth (ft)				0.5	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.9	2	2	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	1	0.7	
BF Max Depth (ft)				14.2	78	28.8	8	15.1	10.1	8	9	9	12	16	14	15	21	17	
Width/Depth Ratio				1	5.6	3	1.9	2.2	2.1	11	13	12	4.3	12.9	7.1	5	9	6.6	
Entrenchment Ratio				1	3	1.6	1	1.8	1			1.4	1	1.3	1			1	
Bank Height Ratio						===			===			===			===	6.1	10.1	7.7	
Wetted Perimeter(ft)						===			===			===			===	0.3	0.5	0.4	
Hydraulic radius (ft)																			
Pattern																			
Channel Beltwidth (ft)					No pattern of riffles and pools due to straightening activities			20	38	22.8	17	36	29.8	21	42	28	21	42	28
Radius of Curvature (ft)							11	27	16.5	9	113	30.6	14	70	21	14	70	21	
Meander Wavelength (ft)							44	116	68.4	10	91	62.9	42	84	60	42	84	60	
Meander Width ratio							2.4	4.7	2.8	1.5	3.5	2.7	3	6	4	3	8	4	
Profile																			
Riffle length (ft)				No pattern of riffles and pools due to straightening activities					===			===			===	5	26	12	
Riffle slope (ft/ft)							1.00%	5.76%	3.16%	0.20%	1.20%	0.98%	3.71%	7.73%	4.94%	0.84%	4.64%	2.94%	
Pool length (ft)									===			===			===	4	14	8	
Pool spacing (ft)							25	69	37.2	2	7.4	4	21	56	28	21	56	28	
Substrate																			
d50 (mm)					===			===			===			===				===	
d84 (mm)					===			===			===			===				===	
Additional Reach Parameters																			
Valley Length (ft)					===			===			===			===				387	
Channel Length (ft)					===			===			===			===				464	
Sinuosity					1.03			1.2			1.46			1.2				1.2	
Water Surface Slope (ft/ft)					3.07% - 4.31%			2.58%			0.53%			2.56% - 3.62%				3.01%	
BF slope (ft/ft)					===			===			===			===				===	
Rosgen Classification					C/G 5			E 4/5			E 4/5			E/C 3/4				E/C 3/4	

[^]Measured as-built numbers do not include D-type reach.

**Table 11C. Baseline Morphology and Hydraulic Summary
Lamm UT 3**

Parameter	USGS Gage Data			Pre-Existing Condition			Project Reference Cedarrock Park			Project Reference Causey Farm			Design			As-built				
	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med		
Dimension	USGS gage data is unavailable for this project			3.4	12.3	7.2	8	12.1	8.1	10.7	11.3	11	6.5	7.5	7	6.3	8.6	7.3		
BF Width (ft)				18	40	26	15	25	18	122	140	131	30	90	50					250
Floodprone Width (ft)						2.6			8			14.7			3.5	2	3.1	2.5		
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft2)				0.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	1	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.46	0.55	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3		
BF Mean Depth (ft)				0.5	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.9	2	2	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6		
BF Max Depth (ft)				4.3	61.5	24	8	15.1	10.1	8	9	9	12	16	14	15	27	23		
Width/Depth Ratio				2.4	7	4.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	11	13	12	4.3	12.9	7.1	6	8	6.8		
Entrenchment Ratio				1	2	1.4	1	1.8	1			1.4	1	1.3	1			1		
Bank Height Ratio						===			===			===			===	6.4	8.8	7.4		
Wetted Perimeter(ft)						===			===			===			===	0.3	0.4	0.3		
Hydraulic radius (ft)				No pattern of riffles and pools due to straightening activities																
Pattern				Channel Beltwidth (ft)			20	38	22.8	17	36	29.8	21	42	28	21	42	28		
				Radius of Curvature (ft)			11	27	16.5	9	113	30.6	14	70	21	14	70	21		
				Meander Wavelength (ft)			44	116	68.4	10	91	62.9	42	84	60	42	84	60		
	Meander Width ratio			2.4	4.7	2.8	1.5	3.5	2.7	3	6	4	3	8	4					
Profile	No pattern of riffles and pools due to straightening activities																			
	Riffle length (ft)					===			===			===	6	66	21					
	Riffle slope (ft/ft)			1.00%	5.76%	3.16%	0.20%	1.20%	0.98%	3.71%	7.73%	4.94%	0.82%	6.50%	3.13%					
	Pool length (ft)					===			===			===	4	14	7					
	Pool spacing (ft)			25	69	37.2	2	7.4	4	21	56	28	21	56	28					
Substrate	No pattern of riffles and pools due to straightening activities																			
	d50 (mm)					===			===			===			===					
	d84 (mm)					===			===			===			===					
Additional Reach Parameters	No pattern of riffles and pools due to straightening activities																			
	Valley Length (ft)					===			===			===			===		846			
	Channel Length (ft)					===			===			===			===		1015			
	Sinuosity					1.05			1.2			1.46			1.2		1.2			
	Water Surface Slope (ft/ft)					3.34%			2.58%			0.53%			2.56% - 3.62%		3.19%			
	BF slope (ft/ft)					===			===			===			===		===			
	Rosgen Classification					Fc 5/6			Eg 5			E 4/5			E/C 3/4		C 3/4			

**Table 11D. Baseline Morphology and Hydraulic Summary
Lamm Main Upstream**

Parameter	USGS Gage Data			Pre-Existing Condition			Project Reference Cedarrock Park			Project Reference Causey Farm			Design			As-built				
	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med		
Dimension																				
BF Width (ft)	USGS gage data is unavailable for this project			11.7	26.5	18.5	8	12.1	8.1	10.7	11.3	11	11.2	12.9	12.1	12.3	13.3	12.7		
Floodprone Width (ft)				29	75	56	15	25	18	122	140	131	20	90	40					250
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft2)						10.4			8			14.7			10.4	8.8	12.5	10.4		
BF Mean Depth (ft)				0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	1	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	1	0.85		
BF Max Depth (ft)				1.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.9	2	2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1	12.6	1.3		
Width/Depth Ratio				11.7	66.3	31.5	8	15.1	10.1	8	9	9	12	16	14	13	17	15		
Entrenchment Ratio				1.9	24	6.2	1.9	2.2	2.1	11	13	12	1.7	7.4	3.3	7	7	7.05		
Bank Height Ratio				1	1.9	1.2	1	1.8	1			1.4	1	1.3	1			1		
Wetted Perimeter(ft)						===			===			===			===			13	13.9	13.2
Hydraulic radius (ft)						===			===			===			===			0.7	0.9	0.8
Pattern																				
Channel Beltwidth (ft)	No pattern of riffles and pools due to straightening activities			20	38	22.8	17	36	29.8	36	73	48	36	73	48					
Radius of Curvature (ft)				11	27	16.5	9	113	30.6	24	121	36	24	121	36					
Meander Wavelength (ft)				44	116	68.4	10	91	62.9	73	145	103	73	145	103					
Meander Width ratio				2.4	4.7	2.8	1.5	3.5	2.7	3	6	4	3	6	4					
Profile																				
Riffle length (ft)	No pattern of riffles and pools due to straightening activities					===			===			===			9	66	26			
Riffle slope (ft/ft)				1.00%	5.76%	3.16%	0.20%	1.20%	0.98%	2.15%	4.48%	2.86%	0.00%	3.87%	1.86%					
Pool length (ft)						===			===			===			5	34	12			
Pool spacing (ft)				25	69	37.2	2	7.4	4	36	97	48	36	97	48					
Substrate																				
d50 (mm)			===			===			===			===			===					
d84 (mm)			===			===			===			===			===					
Additional Reach Parameters																				
Valley Length (ft)			===			===			===			===					949			
Channel Length (ft)			===			===			===			===					1139			
Sinuosity			1.05			1.2			1.46			1.2					1.2			
Water Surface Slope (ft/ft)			1.76%			2.58%			0.53%			1.79%					1.57%			
BF slope (ft/ft)			===			===			===			===					===			
Rosgen Classification			Eg5/Fc			E 4/5			E 4/5			E/C 3/4					E/C 3/4			

**Table 11E. Baseline Morphology and Hydraulic Summary
Lamm Main Downstream**

Parameter	USGS Gage Data			Pre-Existing Condition			Project Reference Cedarrock Park			Project Reference Causey Farm			Design			As-built				
	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med	Min	Max	Med		
Dimension																				
BF Width (ft)	USGS gage data is unavailable for this project			8.7	17	13	8	12.1	8.1	10.7	11.3	11	11.2	12.9	12.1	12.8	13.4	13.0		
Floodprone Width (ft)				17	24	22	15	25	18	122	140	131	20	90	40					250
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)						10.4			8			14.7			10.4	9.7	11.8	11.3		
BF Mean Depth (ft)				0.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	1	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8		
BF Max Depth (ft)				0.9	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.9	2	2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3		
Width/Depth Ratio				7.3	28.3	17.4	8	15.1	10.1	8	9	9	12	16	14	15	17	16		
Entrenchment Ratio				1.2	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	11	13	12	1.7	7.4	3.3	7	7	6.9		
Bank Height Ratio				1.3	2.7	2	1	1.8	1			1.4	1	1.3	1			1		
Wetted Perimeter(ft)						===			===			===			===			13.2	14.1	13.6
Hydraulic radius (ft)						===			===			===			===			0.7	0.9	0.8
Pattern																				
Channel Beltwidth (ft)	No pattern of riffles and pools due to straightening activities			20	38	22.8	17	36	29.8	36	73	48	36	73	48					
Radius of Curvature (ft)				11	27	16.5	9	113	30.6	24	121	36	24	121	36					
Meander Wavelength (ft)				44	116	68.4	10	91	62.9	73	145	103	73	145	103					
Meander Width ratio				2.4	4.7	2.8	1.5	3.5	2.7	3	6	4	3	6	4					
Profile																				
Riffle length (ft)	No pattern of riffles and pools due to straightening activities					===			===			===			15	142	59			
Riffle slope (ft/ft)				1.00%	5.76%	3.16%	0.20%	1.20%	0.98%	2.15%	4.48%	2.86%	0.71%	3.22%	1.93%					
Pool length (ft)						===			===			===			7	40	18			
Pool spacing (ft)				25	69	37.2	2	7.4	4	36	97	48	36	97	48					
Substrate																				
d50 (mm)			===			===			===			===					===			
d84 (mm)			===			===			===			===					===			
Additional Reach Parameters																				
Valley Length (ft)			===			===			===			===					961			
Channel Length (ft)			===			===			===			===					1153			
Sinuosity			NA			1.2			1.46			1.2					1.2			
Water Surface Slope (ft/ft)			NA			2.58%			0.53%			1.79%					1.72%			
BF slope (ft/ft)			===			===			===			===					===			
Rosgen Classification			Eg5/Fc			E 4/5			E 4/5			E/C 3/4					E/C 3/4			

**Table 12A. Morphology and Hydraulic Monitoring Summary
Lamm UT-Main (Downstream) - Stream and Wetland Restoration Site**

Parameter	XS 1 Pool (Main Down)						XS 2 Riffle (Main Down)						XS 3 Riffle (Main Down)						XS 4 Riffle (Main Down)						XS 5 Pool (Main Down)					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
BF Width (ft)	13	12.2	12.5				12.8	14.4	12.6				13.1	*	12.9				13	12.7	12.1				14.1	14.8	15.7			
Floodprone Width (ft)	----	----	----				90	90	90				90	*	90				90	90	90				----	----	----			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft2)	11.2	12.2	9.7				9.7	11.1	12.6				11.8	*	9.1				11.3	10.5	10.3				11.8	6.6	7.7			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.9	1.0	0.8				0.8	0.8	1.0				0.9	*	0.7				0.9	0.8	0.9				0.8	0.4	0.5			
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.7	1.5	1.6				1.1	1.1	1.2				1.3	*	1.3				1.3	1.4	1.4				1.7	0.8	0.8			
Width/Depth Ratio	----	----	----				16.9	18.7	12.6				14.5	*	18.3				15.0	15.4	14.2				----	----	----			
Entrenchment Ratio	----	----	----				7.0	6.3	7.1				6.9	*	7.0				6.9	7.1	7.4				----	----	----			
Bank Height Ratio	----	----	----				1	1	1				1	*	1				1	1	1				----	----	----			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	13.6	12.7	13.2				13.2	14.7	13				13.7	*	13.4				13.6	13.2	12.8				15	15.1	15.9			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.8	0.8	0.7				0.7	0.8	1.0				0.9	*	0.7				0.8	0.8	0.8				0.8	0.4	0.5			

Parameter	XS 6 Riffle (Main Down)						XS 7 Riffle (Main Down)						XS 8 Riffle (Main Down)						XS 9 Riffle (Main Down)						XS 10 Riffle (Main Down)					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
BF Width (ft)	13.4	13.3	13				12.8	11.2	12.2				13.6	13.5	14				12.3	14	12.5				16.1	17.2	17.3			
Floodprone Width (ft)	90	90	90				90	90	90				90	90	90				90	90	90				90	90	90			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft2)	11.3	11	13.4				8.7	8.9	9.1				11.6	8.2	7.6				9.8	9.8	8.9				12.4	11.8	12.1			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.8	0.8	1.0				0.7	0.8	0.7				0.9	0.6	0.5				0.8	0.7	0.7				0.8	0.7	0.7			
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.3	1.6	1.8				1.2	1.2	1.3				1.5	0.9	0.8				1.2	1.3	1.2				1.3	1.1	1.2			
Width/Depth Ratio	15.9	16.1	12.6				18.8	14.1	16.4				15.9	22.2	25.8				15.4	20.0	17.6				20.9	25.1	24.7			
Entrenchment Ratio	6.7	6.8	6.9				7.0	8.0	7.4				6.6	6.7	6.4				7.3	6.4	7.2				5.6	5.2	5.2			
Bank Height Ratio	1	1	1				1	1	1				1	1	1				1	1	1				1	1	1			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	14.1	13.9	13.9				13.2	11.6	12.8				14.3	13.8	14.4				12.9	14.5	12.8				16.6	17.5	17.6			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.8	0.8	1.0				0.7	0.8	0.7				0.8	0.6	0.5				0.8	0.7	0.7				0.7	0.7	0.7			

* Note: Cross Section 3 was not measured due to yellow jacket nest at cross section.

**Table 12C. Morphology and Hydraulic Monitoring Summary
Lamm UT-Main (Downstream) - Stream and Wetland Restoration Site**

Parameter	XS 11 Pool (Main Down)						XS 12 Riffle (Main Down)						XS 13 Riffle (Main Down)						XS 14 Riffle (Main Down)						XS 15 Pool (Main Down)					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
BF Width (ft)	13.4	10.5	10.7				11.9	11.5	11.8				15.4	16	17				13	13.3	12.9				16.1	13.8	12.6			
Floodprone Width (ft)	----	----	----				90	90	90				90	90	90				90	90	90				----	----	----			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	9.8	11.3	11.2				7.2	5.1	5.2				8.6	9.2	8.4				12.9	15.6	16				12.7	10.4	10.1			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.7	1.1	1.0				0.6	0.4	0.4				0.6	0.6	0.5				1.0	1.2	1.2				0.8	0.8	0.8			
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.4	1.6	1.6				1	1	0.8				0.9	1.5	1.1				1.4	2.2	1.9				1.8	1.6	1.5			
Width/Depth Ratio	----	----	----				19.7	25.9	26.8				27.6	27.8	34.4				13.1	11.3	10.4				----	----	----			
Entrenchment Ratio	----	----	----				7.6	7.8	7.6				5.8	5.6	5.3				6.9	6.8	7.0				----	----	----			
Bank Height Ratio	----	----	----				1	1	1				1	1	1				1	1	1				----	----	----			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	13.9	11.3	11.5				12.2	11.7	11.7				15.6	16.6	17.5				13.6	14.5	14.4				16.7	14.4	13.4			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.7	1	1.0				0.6	0.4	0.4				0.6	0.6	0.5				1	1.1	1.1				0.8	0.7	0.8			

Parameter	XS 16 Riffle (Main Down)*						XS 17 Riffle (Main Down)*						XS 18 Riffle (Main Down)*						XS 19 Pool (Main Down)*					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
BF Width (ft)	16.2	16.0	16.2				14.3	14	13.9				13.2	13.1	13.3				12	12.1	11.8			
Floodprone Width (ft)	20.0	20.0	20.0				19	19	19				31	31	31				----	----	----			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	10.1	9.6	9.8				11.2	12.6	11.5				10.1	11.6	11.9				13.1	14.6	14.6			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.6	0.6	0.6				0.8	0.9	0.8				0.8	0.9	0.9				1.1	1.2	1.2			
BF Max Depth (ft)	0.8	0.9	1.0				1.3	1.4	1.1				1.2	1.4	1.5				1.4	1.9	1.7			
Width/Depth Ratio	26.0	26.7	26.8				18.3	15.6	16.8				17.3	14.8	14.9				----	----	----			
Entrenchment Ratio	1.2	1.3	1.2				1.3	1.4	1.4				2.3	2.4	2.3				----	----	----			
Bank Height Ratio	2.4	2.2	2.1				1.6	1.6	1.7				1.6	1.5	1.4				----	----	----			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	16.4	16.2	16.5				15.3	14.9	14.9				14	14.1	14.7				12.9	13	12.8			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.6	0.6	0.6				0.7	0.8	0.8				0.7	0.8	0.8				1	1.1	1.1			

* Enhancement (Level II) Reach

**Table 12E. Morphology and Hydraulic Monitoring Summary
Lamm Main (Upstream) - Stream and Wetland Restoration Site**

Parameter	XS 20 Pool (Main Up)						XS 21 Riffle (Main Up)						XS 22 Riffle (Main Up)						XS 23 Riffle (Main Up)						XS 24 Pool (Main Up)					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
BF Width (ft)	7.1	8.1	11.8				13.3	13	12				12.6	13.4	13				12.3	13.3	11.9				12.8	13.1	12.1			
Floodprone Width (ft)	----	----	----				90	90	90				90	90	90				90	90	90				----	----	----			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft2)	6.7	4.9	5.6				12.5	10	9.9				12.5	11.3	11.2				8.8	9.5	9.1				13.1	12.9	13.1			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.9	0.6	0.5				0.9	0.8	0.8				1.0	0.8	0.9				0.7	0.7	0.8				1.0	1.0	1.1			
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.3	1	1				1.4	1.5	1.6				1.4	1.9	1.9				1	1.3	1.5				1.8	1.6	1.7			
Width/Depth Ratio	----	----	----				14.2	16.9	14.5				12.7	15.9	15.1				17.2	18.6	15.6				----	----	----			
Entrenchment Ratio	----	----	----				6.8	6.9	7.5				7.1	6.7	6.9				7.3	6.8	7.6				----	----	----			
Bank Height Ratio	----	----	----				1	1	1				1	1	1				1	1	1				----	----	----			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	8.4	8.6	12.2				13.9	13.4	12.4				13.3	14.4	13.9				13	13.9	12.6				13.6	13.9	12.9			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.8	0.6	0.5				0.9	0.7	0.8				0.9	0.8	0.8				0.7	0.7	0.7				1	0.9	1.0			

Parameter	XS 25 Riffle (Main Up)						XS 26 Pool (Main Up)						XS 27 Riffle (Main Up)						XS 28 Pool (Main Up)						XS 29 Riffle (Main Up)					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
BF Width (ft)	13.0	15.4	15.2				13.3	13.4	13.9				12.0	12.8	12.3				11.4	11.0	10.3				12.8	12.7	12.5			
Floodprone Width (ft)	90.0	90.0	90.0				----	----	----				90.0	90.0	90.0				----	----	----				90.0	90.0	90.0			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft2)	11.3	11.4	10.8				12.1	11.8	11.6				9.5	9.7	10.8				8.4	8.9	7.6				12.1	12.1	12.0			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.9	0.7	0.7				0.9	0.9	0.8				0.8	0.8	0.9				0.7	0.8	0.7				0.9	1.0	1.0			
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.4	1.2	1.3				1.8	1.6	1.7				1.2	1.2	1.4				1.3	1.5	1.4				1.4	1.5	1.4			
Width/Depth Ratio	15.0	20.8	21.4				----	----	----				15.2	16.9	14.0				----	----	----				13.5	13.3	13.0			
Entrenchment Ratio	6.9	5.8	5.9				----	----	----				7.5	7.0	7.3				----	----	----				7.0	7.1	7.2			
Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0	1.0				----	----	----				1.0	1.0	1.0				----	----	----				1.0	1.0	1.0			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	13.5	15.8	15.7				14.0	14.0	14.4				12.4	13.1	12.8				11.8	11.7	10.9				13.5	13.4	13.3			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.8	0.7	0.7				0.9	0.8	0.8				0.8	0.7	0.8				0.7	0.8	0.7				0.9	0.9	0.9			

Parameter	XS 30 Pool (Main Up)						XS 31 Riffle (Main Up)						XS 32 Riffle (Main Up)					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
BF Width (ft)	12.3	12.6	11.7				11.6	11.4	11.6				12.7	13.2	13.9			
Floodprone Width (ft)	----	----	----				90	90	90				25	25	25			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft2)	11.5	11	10				8.6	8.3	8.1				9	8.7	8.8			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.9	0.9	0.9				0.7	0.7	0.7				0.7	0.7	0.6			
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.7	1.8	1.7				1	1.2	1.2				1	0.9	1			
Width/Depth Ratio	----	----	----				15.6	15.7	16.6				17.9	20.0	22.0			
Entrenchment Ratio	----	----	----				7.8	7.9	7.8				2.0	1.9	1.8			
Bank Height Ratio	----	----	----				1	1	1				1	1	1			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	12.9	13.2	12.5				12	11.9	12.3				13	13.6	14.2			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.9	0.8	0.8				0.7	0.7	0.7				0.7	0.6	0.6			

**Table 12G. Morphology and Hydraulic Monitoring Summary
Lamm UT-1 - Stream and Wetland Restoration Site**

Parameter	XS 1 Pool (UT 1)						XS 2 Riffle (UT 1)						XS 3 Riffle (UT 1)						XS 4 Riffle (UT 1)						XS 5 Riffle (UT 1)					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
BF Width (ft)	8.1	8.2	8				8	7.9	8				9.1	8.7	8.8				6	7.9	7				8.7	8.4	9			
Floodprone Width (ft)	----	----	----				50	50	50				50	50	50				50	50	50				50	50	50			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft2)	6.4	5.4	5.4				5	4.5	4.3				6.7	6.5	6.5				3.6	3.6	3.5				4	4	3.7			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.8	0.7	0.7				0.6	0.6	0.5				0.7	0.7	0.7				0.6	0.5	0.5				0.5	0.5	0.4			
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.3	1.2	1.1				1	0.9	1				1.2	1.3	1.6				0.9	0.9	0.9				0.9	0.9	0.9			
Width/Depth Ratio	----	----	----				12.8	13.9	14.9				12.4	11.6	11.9				10.0	17.3	14.0				18.9	17.6	21.9			
Entrenchment Ratio	----	----	----				6.3	6.3	6.3				5.5	5.7	5.7				8.3	6.3	7.1				5.7	6.0	5.6			
Bank Height Ratio	----	----	----				1	1	1				1	1	1				1	1	1				1	1	1			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	8.6	8.7	8.4				8.4	8.3	8.4				9.6	9.4	10.2				6.3	8.3	7.6				9	8.7	9.4			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.7	0.6	0.6				0.6	0.5	0.5				0.7	0.7	0.6				0.6	0.4	0.5				0.4	0.5	0.4			

Parameter	XS 6 Pool (UT 1)						XS 1 Riffle (UT 1-a)						XS 2 Riffle (UT 1-a)					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
BF Width (ft)	8.6	8.9	8.3				7.4	8	6.8				7.8	8.4	8			
Floodprone Width (ft)	----	----	----				50	50	50				50	50	50			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft2)	4	3.8	4.2				2.5	2.7	1.9				3.4	3.7	3			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.5	0.4	0.5				0.3	0.3	0.3				0.4	0.4	0.4			
BF Max Depth (ft)	0.7	0.8	0.9				0.5	0.7	0.7				0.6	0.8	0.6			
Width/Depth Ratio	----	----	----				21.3	23.7	24.3				17.6	19.1	21.3			
Entrenchment Ratio	----	----	----				6.8	6.3	7.4				6.4	6.0	6.3			
Bank Height Ratio	----	----	----				1	1	1				1	1	1			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	8.9	9.2	8.9				7.5	8.2	7.2				8	8.6	8.1			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.4	0.4	0.5				0.3	0.3	0.3				0.4	0.4	0.4			

**Table 12I. Morphology and Hydraulic Monitoring Summary
Lamm UT-2 - Stream and Wetland Restoration Site**

Parameter	XS 1 Riffle (UT 2)						XS 2 Riffle (UT 2)						XS 3 Pool (UT 2)						XS 4 Riffle (UT 2)						XS 5 Riffle (UT 2)					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
BF Width (ft)	7.4	7.8	7.3				7.6	6.5	6.5				7.5	7.3	7.2				7.6	8.6	8.1				9.7	7.8	7.9			
Floodprone Width (ft)	50.0	50.0	50.0				50.0	50.0	50.0				----	----	----				50.0	50.0	50.0				50.0	50.0	50.0			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft2)	3.2	3.8	3.4				2.7	2.6	2.0				7.2	6.3	5.9				3.6	3.4	3.4				5.5	5.6	5.6			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.5				0.4	0.4	0.3				1.0	0.9	0.8				0.5	0.4	0.4				0.6	0.7	0.7			
BF Max Depth (ft)	0.7	0.9	0.8				0.5	0.7	0.6				1.4	1.3	1.3				0.7	0.8	0.7				1.0	1.4	1.5			
Width/Depth Ratio	17.1	16.0	15.7				21.4	16.3	21.1				----	----	----				16.0	21.8	19.3				17.1	10.9	11.1			
Entrenchment Ratio	6.8	6.4	6.8				6.6	7.7	7.7				----	----	----				6.6	5.8	6.2				5.2	6.4	6.3			
Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0	1.0				1.0	1.0	1.0				----	----	----				1.0	1.0	1.0				1.0	1.0	1.0			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	7.6	8.1	7.6				7.7	6.9	7.3				8.3	8.1	8.0				7.9	8.9	8.4				10.1	8.4	9.5			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.4				0.3	0.4	0.3				0.9	0.8	0.7				0.4	0.4	0.4				0.5	0.7	0.6			

Parameter	XS 6 Riffle (UT 2)					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
BF Width (ft)	5.9	5.9	6.3			
Floodprone Width (ft)	50	50	50			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft2)	2.3	2.7	2.2			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.3			
BF Max Depth (ft)	0.6	0.8	0.6			
Width/Depth Ratio	15.1	12.9	18.0			
Entrenchment Ratio	8.5	8.5	7.9			
Bank Height Ratio	1	1	1			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	6.1	6.3	6.7			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.4	0.4	0.3			

**Table 12K. Morphology and Hydraulic Monitoring Summary
Lamm UT-3 - Stream and Wetland Restoration Site**

Parameter	XS 1 Riffle (UT 3)						XS 2 Pool (UT 3)						XS 3 Riffle (UT 3)						XS 4 Pool (UT 3)						XS 5 Riffle (UT 3)					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
Dimension																														
BF Width (ft)	7.3	7.1	7.2				9.7	11.6	10.7				7.6	7.6	7.1				10.4	11.2	10.8				6.9	6.0	6.0			
Floodprone Width (ft)	50.0	50.0	50.0				----	----	----				50.0	50.0	50.0				----	----	----				50.0	50.0	50.0			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	2.4	2.4	2.6				5.9	5.6	5.5				2.5	2.9	2.6				7.5	7.1	6.6				3.1	4.2	4.1			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.3	0.3	0.4				0.6	0.5	0.5				0.3	0.4	0.4				0.7	0.6	0.6				0.4	0.7	0.7			
BF Max Depth (ft)	0.5	0.7	0.7				1.0	1.0	1.1				0.5	0.8	0.7				1.2	1.3	1.4				0.8	1.2	1.2			
Width/Depth Ratio	22.2	21.0	19.9				----	----	----				23.1	19.9	19.4				----	----	----				15.4	8.6	8.8			
Entrenchment Ratio	6.8	7.0	6.9				----	----	----				6.6	6.6	7.0				----	----	----				7.2	8.3	8.3			
Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0	1.0				----	----	----				1.0	1.0	1.0				----	----	----				1.0	1.0	1.0			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	7.4	7.3	7.4				10.0	11.9	11.2				7.7	7.8	7.6				10.8	12.1	11.6				7.1	6.9	7.6			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.3	0.3	0.4				0.6	0.5	0.5				0.3	0.4	0.3				0.7	0.6	0.6				0.4	0.6	0.5			

Parameter	XS 6 Riffle (UT 3)						XS 7 Pool (UT 3)						XS 8 Riffle (UT 3)						XS 9 Riffle (UT 3)						XS 10 Pool (UT 3)					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
Dimension																														
BF Width (ft)	6.9	6.8	6.3				6.8	6.7	7.0				6.3	6.0	5.9				7.9	7.3	7.0				7.8	8.4	6.8			
Floodprone Width (ft)	50.0	50.0	50.0				----	----	----				50.0	50.0	50.0				50.0	50.0	50.0				----	----	----			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	2.8	3.0	2.6				7.1	8.7	8.9				2.0	2.3	2.3				2.5	2.6	3.1				5.0	3.7	3.3			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.4	0.4	0.4				1.0	1.3	1.3				0.3	0.4	0.4				0.3	0.4	0.4				0.6	0.4	0.5			
BF Max Depth (ft)	0.6	0.8	0.7				1.7	2.1	2.4				0.4	0.6	0.7				0.5	0.7	0.9				1.0	0.9	0.9			
Width/Depth Ratio	17.0	15.4	15.3				----	----	----				19.8	15.7	15.1				25.0	20.5	15.8				----	----	----			
Entrenchment Ratio	7.2	7.4	7.9				----	----	----				7.9	8.3	8.5				6.3	6.8	7.1				----	----	----			
Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0	1.0				----	----	----				1.0	1.0	1.0				1.0	1.0	1.0				----	----	----			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	7.2	7.1	6.7				7.8	8.4	9.4				6.4	6.2	6.5				8.1	7.5	7.6				8.3	8.7	7.2			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.4	0.4	0.4				0.9	1.0	0.9				0.3	0.4	0.4				0.3	0.3	0.4				0.6	0.4	0.5			

Parameter	XS 11 Riffle (UT 3)						XS 12 Riffle (UT 3)						XS 13 Pool (UT 3)						XS 14 Riffle (UT 3)					
	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY 0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
Dimension																								
BF Width (ft)	6.3	7.2	7.0				7.9	6.6	6.7				7.0	5.5	5.4				8.6	8.7	8.0			
Floodprone Width (ft)	50.0	50.0	50.0				50.0	50.0	50.0				----	----	----				50.0	50.0	50.0			
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	2.5	3.8	3.7				2.6	3.0	2.9				4.1	3.4	2.9				2.8	3.4	3.4			
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.5				0.3	0.5	0.4				0.6	0.6	0.5				0.3	0.4	0.4			
BF Max Depth (ft)	0.6	1.2	1.1				0.6	0.9	1.1				1.2	0.9	0.8				0.7	0.9	0.9			
Width/Depth Ratio	15.9	13.6	13.2				24.0	14.5	15.5				----	----	----				26.4	22.3	18.8			
Entrenchment Ratio	7.9	6.9	7.1				6.3	7.6	7.5				----	----	----				5.8	5.7	6.3			
Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0	1.0				1.0	1.0	1.0				----	----	----				1.0	1.0	1.0			
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	6.5	7.7	7.7				8.1	6.9	7.6				8.2	5.9	5.8				8.8	9.3	8.3			
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.4	0.5	0.5				0.3	0.4	0.4				0.5	0.6	0.5				0.3	0.4	0.4			

APPENDIX E
HYDROLOGY DATA

Tables 13A-B. UT1 and UT3 Channel Evidence

Stream Gauge Graphs

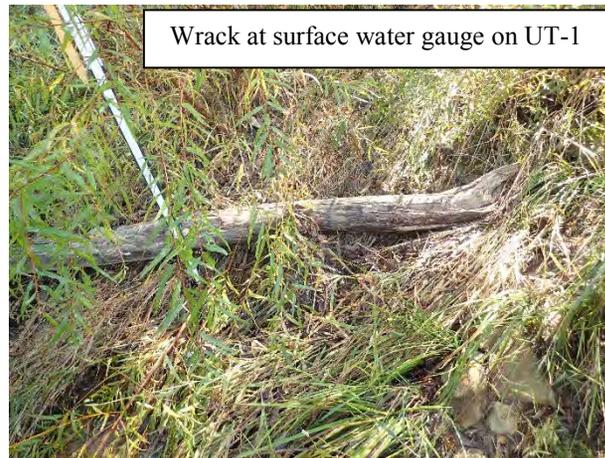
Table 14. Verification of Bankfull Events

Groundwater Gauge Graphs

Table 15. Groundwater Hydrology Data

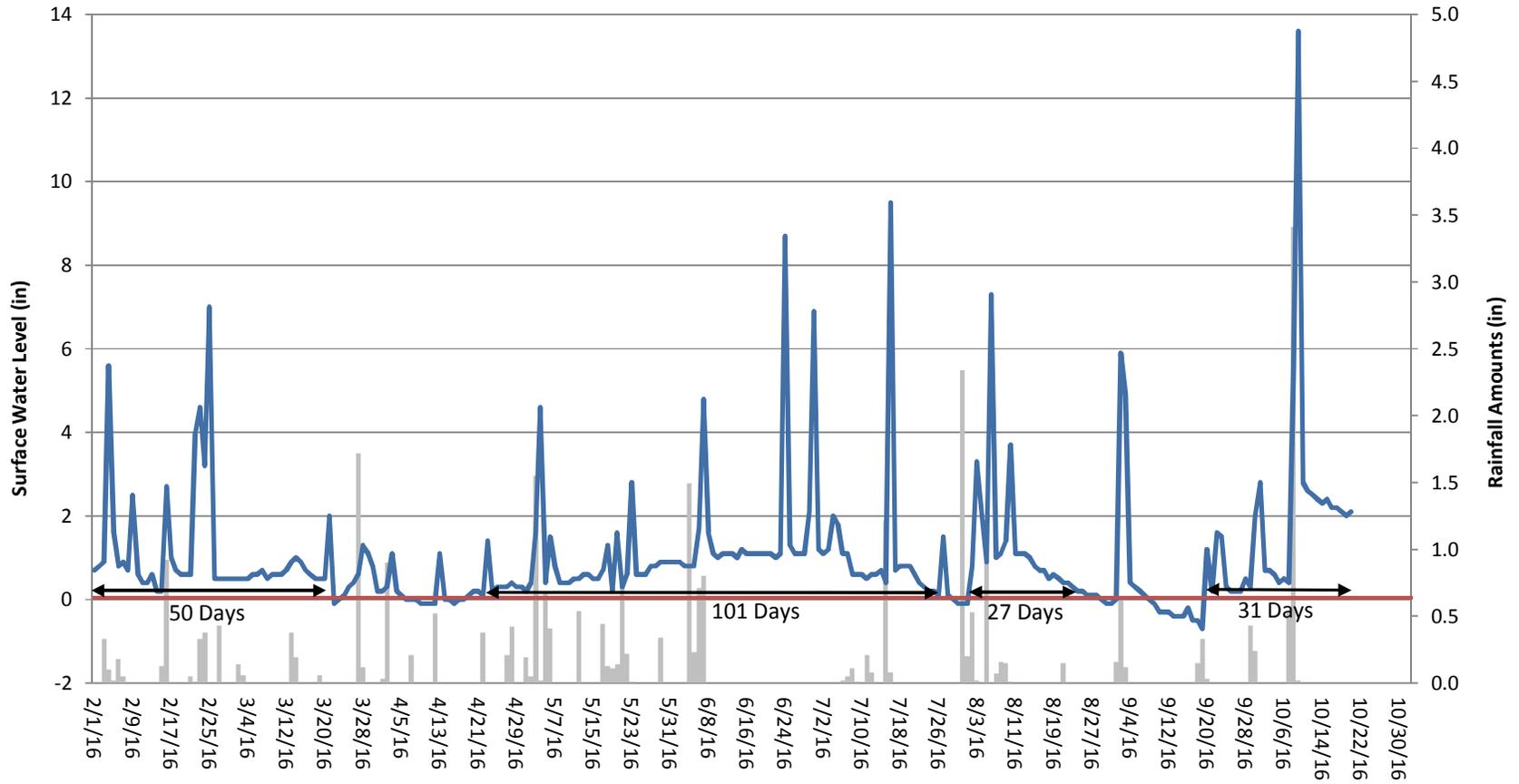
Table 13A. UT1 Channel Evidence

UT1 Channel Evidence	Year 1 (2015)	Year 2 (2016)
Max consecutive days channel flow	64	101
Presence of litter and debris (wracking)	Yes	Yes
Leaf litter disturbed or washed away	Yes	Yes
Matted, bent, or absence of vegetation (herbaceous or otherwise)	Yes	Yes
Sediment deposition and/or scour indicating sediment transport	Yes	Yes
Water staining due to continual presence of water	Yes	Yes
Formation of channel bed and banks	Yes	Yes
Sediment sorting within the primary path of flow	Yes	Yes
Sediment shelving or a natural line impressed on the banks	Yes	Yes
Change in plant community (absence or destruction of terrestrial vegetation and/or transition to species adapted for flow or inundation for a long duration, including hydrophytes)	Yes	Yes
Development of channel pattern (meander bends and/or channel braiding) at natural topographic breaks, woody debris piles, or plant root systems	Yes	Yes
Exposure of woody plant roots within the primary path of flow	No	No
Other:		



Wrack at surface water gauge on UT-1

Lamm Surface Gauge UT-1 Upstream Year 2 (2016 Data)



Lamm Surface Gauge UT-1 Downstream Year 2 (2016 Data)

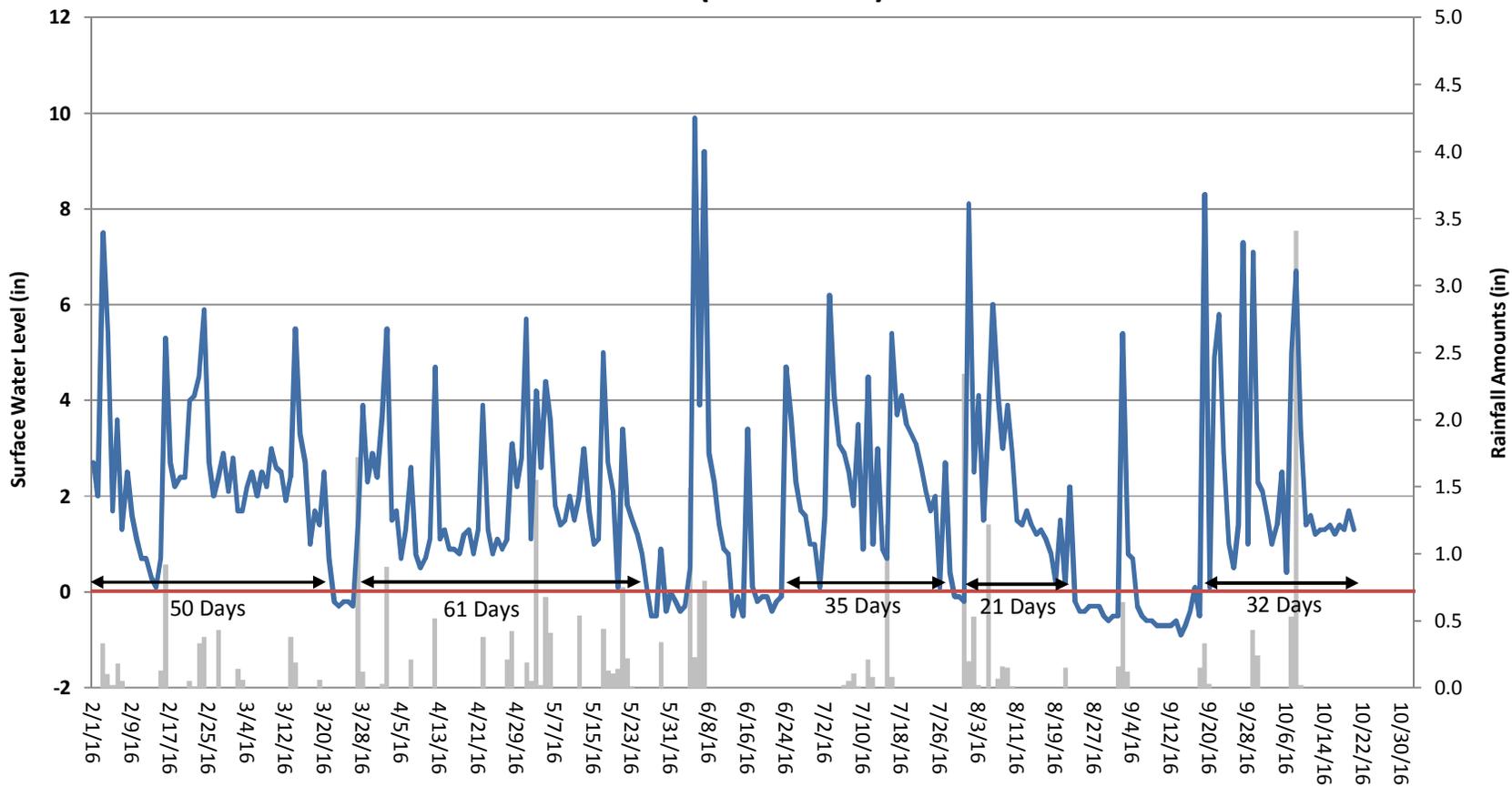
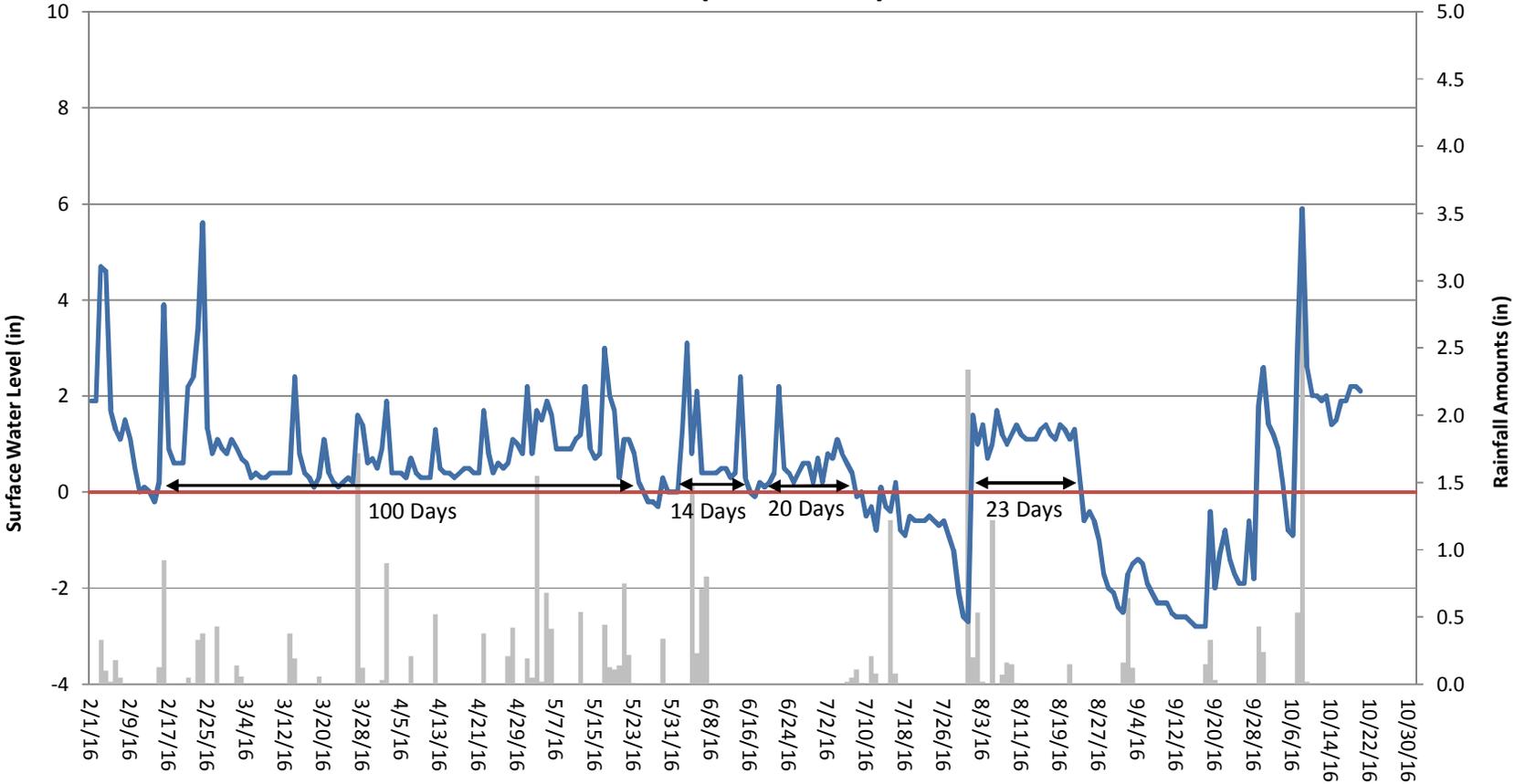


Table 13B. UT3 Channel Evidence

UT3 Channel Evidence	Year 1 (2015)	Year 2 (2016)
Max consecutive days channel flow	51	100
Presence of litter and debris (wracking)	Yes	Yes
Leaf litter disturbed or washed away	Yes	Yes
Matted, bent, or absence of vegetation (herbaceous or otherwise)	Yes	Yes
Sediment deposition and/or scour indicating sediment transport	Yes	Yes
Water staining due to continual presence of water	Yes	Yes
Formation of channel bed and banks	Yes	Yes
Sediment sorting within the primary path of flow	Yes	Yes
Sediment shelving or a natural line impressed on the banks	Yes	Yes
Change in plant community (absence or destruction of terrestrial vegetation and/or transition to species adapted for flow or inundation for a long duration, including hydrophytes)	Yes	Yes
Development of channel pattern (meander bends and/or channel braiding) at natural topographic breaks, woody debris piles, or plant root systems	Yes	Yes
Exposure of woody plant roots within the primary path of flow	No	No
Other:		



Lamm Surface Gauge UT-3 Upstream Year 2 (2016 Data)



Lamm Surface Gauge UT-3 Downstream Year 2 (2016 Data)

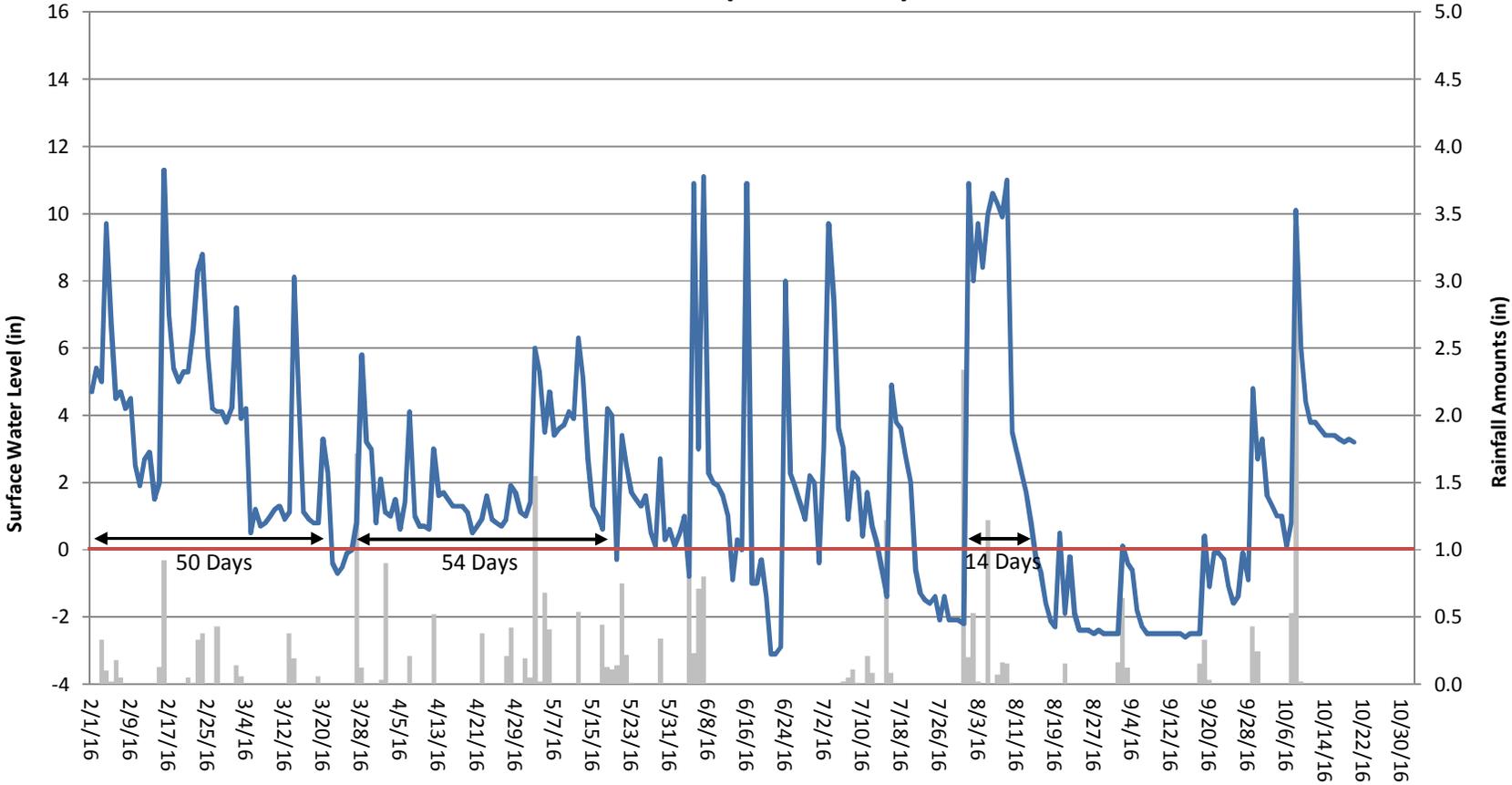
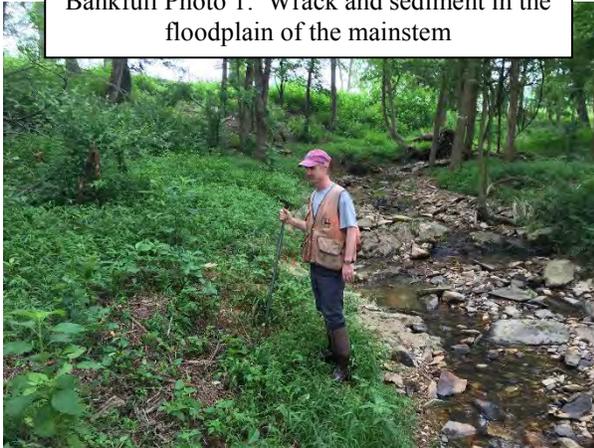


Table 14. Verification of Bankfull Events

Date of Data Collection	Date of Occurrence	Method	Photo (if available)
May 27, 2015	April 30, 2015	1.66 inches of rain documented in one day at an onsite rain gauge.	--
June 28, 2015	June 19, 2015	Wrack, sediment, and laid-back vegetation observed in the floodplain after 2.28 inches of rain was recorded in one day at an onsite rain gauge.	1-3
October 10, 2016	October 8, 2015	A trail camera installed on the right bank of UT3 documented a bankfull flow after 3.41 inches of rain was recorded in one day at an onsite rain gauge.	4

Bankfull Photo 1: Wrack and sediment in the floodplain of the mainstem



Bankfull Photo 2: Wrack in the floodplain of the mainstem



Bankfull Photo 3: Wrack and laid back vegetation in the floodplain of UT-3



Bankfull Photo 4: Trail Cam photo of UT-3 during rain event October 08, 2016



Table 15. Groundwater Hydrology Data

Gauge	Success Criteria Achieved/Max Consecutive Days During Growing Season (Percentage)						
	Year 1 (2015) February 1 Growing Season Start	Year 2 (2016) March 30 Growing Season Start	Year 3 (2017)	Year 4 (2018)	Year 5 (2019)	Year 6 (2020)	Year 7 (2021)
1	No*/10 days (3.8 percent)	Yes/75 days (36 percent)					
2	Yes/35 days (13.3 percent)	Yes/122 days (59 percent)					
3	No*/14 days (5.3 percent)	Yes/48 days (23 percent)					
4	No*/14 days (5.3 percent)	Yes/100 days (48 percent)					
5	Yes/32 days (12.1 percent)	Yes/75 days (36 percent)					
6	No*/9 days (3.4 percent)	No/7 days (3.4 percent)					
7**	--	Yes/116 days (56 percent)					
8**	--	Yes/206 days (100 percent)					
9**	--	Yes/54 days (26 percent)					

*Due to Site construction activities, groundwater gauges were not installed until April 8, 2015. It is expected that all gauges would meet success criteria at the beginning of the growing season.

**These gauges were installed on March 8, 2016 to show wetland establishment within the old pond bed.

APPENDIX F
BENTHIC DATA

Results

Habitat Assessment Data Sheets

SPECIES	T.V.	F.F.G	PA48765	PA48766	PA48767
			Main	UT-1	UT-2
PLATYHELMINTHES					
Turbellaria					
Tricladida					
Dugesiidae					
<i>Girardia (Dugesia) tigrina</i>	7.1	P	2		
MOLLUSCA					
Gastropoda					
Basommatophora					
Physidae					
<i>Physella sp.</i>	8.7	CG	5	2	
ANNELIDA					
Hirudinea					
Rhynchobdellida					
Glossiphoniidae					
<i>Batrachobdella phalera</i>		P			1
ARTHROPODA					
Crustacea					
Isopoda					
Asellidae					
<i>Caecidotea sp.</i>	8.4	CG		1	
Amphipoda					
Crangonyctidae					
<i>Crangonyx sp.</i>	7.2	CG	1	2	1
Decapoda					
Cambaridae					
<i>Procambarus sp.</i>	9.3	SH			1
Insecta					
Ephemeroptera					
Baetidae					
<i>Acerpenna pygmaeus</i>	3.7	CG	1		
<i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>	1.5	CG	1		
<i>Labiobaetis sp.</i>		CG	1		
<i>Neocloeon triangulifer</i>			16	7	9
Caenidae					
<i>Caenis sp.</i>	6.8	CG	110	19	37
Heptageniidae					
<i>Leucrocuta sp.</i>	2	SC	1		
<i>Maccaffertium sp.</i>		SC	1		
Odonata					
Aeshnidae					
<i>Aeshna sp.</i>		P		2	
Coenagrionidae					
<i>Ischnura sp.</i>	9.5		12	14	23
Libellulidae					
		P			

SPECIES	T.V.	F.F.G	PA48765	PA48766	PA48767
			Main	UT-1	UT-2
<i>Libellula sp.</i>	9.4	P		2	4
Plecoptera					
Perlidae		P			
<i>Perlesta sp.</i>	2.9	P			1
Hemiptera					
Hebridae					
<i>Hebrus sp.</i>			1		
Trichoptera					
Hydropsychidae		FC			
<i>Cheumatopsyche sp.</i>	6.6	FC		2	4
Uenoidae					
<i>Neophylax sp.</i>	1.6	SC			1
Coleoptera					
Curculionidae			1		
Dytiscidae		P			
<i>Neoporus sp.</i>	5			1	
<i>Laccophilus sp.</i>	9.8	P	1	1	
Halplidae					
<i>Peltodytes sp.</i>	8.4	SH	3		4
Hydrophilidae		P			
<i>Tropisternus sp.</i>	9.3	P	10	5	5
Diptera					
Chironomidae					
<i>Chironomus sp.</i>	9.3	CG	1		
<i>Conchapelopia sp.</i>	8.4	P		1	1
<i>Cricotopus bicinctus</i>	8.7	CG	1		
<i>Dicrotendipes neomodestus</i>	7.9	CG	2		
<i>Larsia sp.</i>	6.5	P		1	
<i>Microtendipes pedellus gp.</i>	3.9	CG		1	1
<i>Polypedilum flavum</i>	5.7	SH			1
<i>Polypedilum illinoense gp.</i>	8.7	SH			1
<i>Rheotanytarsus exiguus gp.</i>	6.5	FC			1
<i>Tanytarsus sp.</i>	6.6	FC	1		2
Simuliidae		FC			
<i>Simulium venustum complex</i>	7.3		1		
TOTAL NO. OF ORGANISMS			174	61	99
TOTAL NO. OF TAXA			22	15	19
EPT TAXA			7	3	6
NCBI-Assigned Values			8.05	8.02	7.74

Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet
Mountain/ Piedmont Streams

Lamm - Main

TOTAL SCORE

Biological Assessment Unit, DWQ

Directions for use: The observer is to survey a minimum of 100 meters with 200 meters preferred of stream, preferably in an upstream direction starting above the bridge pool and the road right-of-way. The segment which is assessed should represent average stream conditions. To perform a proper habitat evaluation the observer needs to get into the stream. To complete the form, select the description which best fits the observed habitats and then circle the score. If the observed habitat falls in between two descriptions, select an intermediate score. A final habitat score is determined by adding the results from the different metrics.

Stream Lamm Mainstem Location/road: Major Highway (Road Name _____) County Alamance

Date _____ CC# 03030002 Basin Cape Fear Subbasin 03-06-04

Observer(s) _____ Type of Study: Fish Benthos Basinwide Special Study (Describe) _____

Latitude 35.885475 Longitude 79.395705 Ecoregion: MT Slate Belt Triassic Basin

Water Quality: Temperature _____ °C DO _____ mg/l Conductivity (corr.) _____ µS/cm pH _____

Physical Characterization: Visible land use refers to immediate area that you can see from sampling location - include what you estimate driving thru the watershed in watershed land use.

Visible Land Use: 20 %Forest _____ %Residential 30 %Active Pasture _____ % Active Crops
_____ %Fallow Fields _____ % Commercial _____ %Industrial 50 %Other - Describe: Restoration Assessment

Watershed land use: Forest Agriculture Urban Animal operations upstream

Width: (meters) Stream 2 Channel (at top of bank) 3 Stream Depth: (m) Avg 1 Max 2.5
 Width variable Large river >25m wide

Bank Height (from deepest part of riffle to top of bank-first flat surface you stand on): (m) 2

Bank Angle: _____ ° or NA (Vertical is 90°, horizontal is 0°. Angles > 90° indicate slope is towards mid-channel, < 90° indicate slope is away from channel. NA if bank is too low for bank angle to matter.)

- Channelized Ditch
- Deeply incised-steep, straight banks Both banks undercut at bend Channel filled in with sediment
- Recent overbank deposits Bar development Buried structures Exposed bedrock
- Excessive periphyton growth Heavy filamentous algae growth Green tinge Sewage smell

Manmade Stabilization: N Y: Rip-rap, cement, gabions Sediment/grade-control structure Berm/levee

Flow conditions: High Normal Low

Turbidity: Clear Slightly Turbid Turbid Tannic Milky Colored (from dyes)

Good potential for Wetlands Restoration Project?? YES NO Details _____

- Channel Flow Status
- Useful especially under abnormal or low flow conditions.
- A. Water reaches base of both lower banks, minimal channel substrate exposed
 - B. Water fills >75% of available channel, or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.....
 - C. Water fills 25-75% of available channel, many logs/snags exposed.....
 - D. Root mats out of water.....
 - E. Very little water in channel, mostly present as standing pools.....

Weather Conditions: Sunny Warm Photos: N Y Digital 35mm

Remarks: retro-w channel

I. Channel Modification

- A. channel natural, frequent bends..... 5 Score
- B. channel natural, infrequent bends (channelization could be old)..... 4
- C. some channelization present..... 3
- D. more extensive channelization, >40% of stream disrupted..... 2
- E. no bends, completely channelized or rip rapped or gabioned, etc..... 0

Evidence of dredging Evidence of desnagging=no large woody debris in stream Banks of uniform shape/height
 Remarks _____ Subtotal 5

II. Instream Habitat: Consider the percentage of the reach that is favorable for benthos colonization or fish cover. If >70% of the reach is rocks, 1 type is present, circle the score of 17. Definition: leafpacks consist of older leaves that are packed together and have begun to decay (not piles of leaves in pool areas). Mark as Rare, Common, or Abundant.

Rocks Macrophytes Sticks and leafpacks Snags and logs Undercut banks or root mats

AMOUNT OF REACH FAVORABLE FOR COLONIZATION OR COVER

	>70%	40-70%	20-40%	<20%
	Score	Score	Score	Score
4 or 5 types present.....	20	16	12	8
3 types present.....	19	<u>15</u>	11	7
2 types present.....	18	14	10	6
1 type present.....	17	13	9	5
No types present.....	0			

No woody vegetation in riparian zone Subtotal 15
 Remarks _____

III. Bottom Substrate (silt, sand, detritus, gravel, cobble, boulder) Look at entire reach for substrate scoring, but only look at riffle for embeddedness, and use rocks from all parts of riffle-look for "mud line" or difficulty extracting rocks.

- A. substrate with good mix of gravel, cobble and boulders** Score
 - 1. embeddedness <20% (very little sand, usually only behind large boulders)..... 15
 - 2. embeddedness 20-40%..... 12
 - 3. embeddedness 40-80%..... 8
 - 4. embeddedness >80%..... 3
- B. substrate gravel and cobble** Score
 - 1. embeddedness <20%..... ~~14~~
 - 2. embeddedness 20-40%..... ~~11~~
 - 3. embeddedness 40-80%..... 6
 - 4. embeddedness >80%..... 2
- C. substrate mostly gravel** Score
 - 1. embeddedness <50%..... 8
 - 2. embeddedness >50%..... 4
- D. substrate homogeneous** Score
 - 1. substrate nearly all bedrock..... 3
 - 2. substrate nearly all sand..... 3
 - 3. substrate nearly all detritus..... 2
 - 4. substrate nearly all silt/ clay..... 1

Remarks restored channel Subtotal 12

IV. Pool Variety Pools are areas of deeper than average maximum depths with little or no surface turbulence. Water velocities associated with pools are always slow. Pools may take the form of "pocket water", small pools behind boulders or obstructions, in large high gradient streams, or side eddies.

- A. Pools present** Score
 - 1. Pools Frequent (>30% of 200m area surveyed) Score
 - a. variety of pool sizes..... 10
 - b. pools about the same size (indicates pools filling in)..... 8
 - 2. Pools Infrequent (<30% of the 200m area surveyed) Score
 - a. variety of pool sizes..... 6
 - b. pools about the same size..... 4
- B. Pools absent**..... 0

Subtotal 10

Pool bottom boulder-cobble=hard Bottom sandy-sink as you walk Silt bottom Some pools over wader depth

Remarks _____ Page Total 42

V. Riffle Habitats

Definition: Riffle is area of reaeration-can be debris dam, or narrow channel area.

	Riffles Frequent Score	Riffles Infrequent Score
A. well defined riffle and run, riffle as wide as stream and extends 2X width of stream....	16	12
B. riffle as wide as stream but riffle length is not 2X stream width	14	7
C. riffle not as wide as stream and riffle length is not 2X stream width	10	3
D. riffles absent.....	0	
Channel Slope: <input type="checkbox"/> Typical for area <input type="checkbox"/> Steep=fast flow <input type="checkbox"/> Low=like a coastal stream		Subtotal <u>16</u>

VI. Bank Stability and Vegetation

FACE UPSTREAM

A. Banks stable

1. little evidence of erosion or bank failure(except outside of bends), little potential for erosion.. 7 7

B. Erosion areas present

1. diverse **trees**, shrubs, grass; plants healthy with good root systems..... 6 6
 2. few trees or small trees and **shrubs**; vegetation appears generally healthy..... 5 5
 3. sparse **mixed** vegetation; plant types and conditions suggest poorer soil binding..... 3 3
 4. mostly **grasses**, few if any trees and shrubs, high erosion and failure potential at high flow.. 2 2
 5. little or no bank vegetation, mass erosion and bank failure evident..... 0 0

Total 10

Remarks _____

VII. Light Penetration Canopy is defined as tree or vegetative cover directly above the stream's surface. Canopy would block out sunlight when the sun is directly overhead. Note shading from mountains, but not use to score this metric.

	Score
A. Stream with good canopy with some breaks for light penetration	10
B. Stream with full canopy - breaks for light penetration absent.....	8
C. Stream with partial canopy - sunlight and shading are essentially equal.....	7
D. Stream with minimal canopy - full sun in all but a few areas.....	2
E. No canopy and no shading.....	0

Subtotal 2

Remarks _____

VIII. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width

Definition: Riparian zone for this form is area of natural vegetation adjacent to stream (can go beyond floodplain). Definition: A break in the riparian zone is any place on the stream banks which allows sediment or pollutants to directly enter the stream, such as paths down to stream, storm drains, uprooted trees, otter slides, etc.

FACE UPSTREAM

Dominant vegetation: Trees Shrubs Grasses Weeds/old field Exotics (kudzu, etc)

A. Riparian zone intact (no breaks)

	Lft. Bank Score	Rt. Bank Score
1. width > 18 meters.....	5	5
2. width 12-18 meters.....	4	4
3. width 6-12 meters.....	3	3
4. width < 6 meters.....	2	2

B. Riparian zone not intact (breaks)

1. breaks rare		
a. width > 18 meters.....	3	3
b. width 12-18 meters.....	2	2
c. width 6-12 meters.....	1	1
d. width < 6 meters.....	0	0
2. breaks common		
a. width > 18 meters.....	3	3
b. width 12-18 meters.....	2	2
c. width 6-12 meters.....	1	1
d. width < 6 meters.....	0	0

Total 6

Remarks _____

Page Total 36

TOTAL SCORE 78

Disclaimer-form filled out, but score doesn't match subjective opinion-atypical stream.

Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet
Mountain/ Piedmont Streams

Lamm UT-02 01

TOTAL SCORE

Biological Assessment Unit, DWQ

Directions for use: The observer is to survey a minimum of 100 meters with 200 meters preferred of stream, preferably in an upstream direction starting above the bridge pool and the road right-of-way. The segment which is assessed should represent average stream conditions. To perform a proper habitat evaluation the observer needs to get into the stream. To complete the form, select the description which best fits the observed habitats and then circle the score. If the observed habitat falls in between two descriptions, select an intermediate score. A final habitat score is determined by adding the results from the different metrics.

Stream Lamm UT-02 Location/road: Major Hill Rd (Road Name _____) County Alamance

Date 6-14-16 CC# 03030002 Basin Cape Fear Subbasin 03-06-04

Observer(s) _____ Type of Study: Fish Benthos Basinwide Special Study (Describe) _____

Latitude _____ Longitude _____ Ecoregion: MT Slate Belt Triassic Basin

Water Quality: Temperature _____ °C DO _____ mg/l Conductivity (corr.) _____ μS/cm pH _____

Physical Characterization: Visible land use refers to immediate area that you can see from sampling location - include what you estimate driving thru the watershed in watershed land use.

Visible Land Use: _____ %Forest _____ %Residential _____ %Active Pasture _____ % Active Crops
_____ %Fallow Fields _____ % Commercial _____ %Industrial _____ %Other - Describe: _____

Watershed land use : Forest Agriculture Urban Animal operations upstream

Width: (meters) Stream 1.5 Channel (at top of bank) 5 Stream Depth: (m) Avg + Max _____
 Width variable Large river >25m wide

Bank Height (from deepest part of riffle to top of bank-first flat surface you stand on): (m) _____

Bank Angle: _____ ° or NA (Vertical is 90°, horizontal is 0°. Angles > 90° indicate slope is towards mid-channel, < 90° indicate slope is away from channel. NA if bank is too low for bank angle to matter.)

- Channelized Ditch
 - Deeply incised-steep, straight banks Both banks undercut at bend Channel filled in with sediment
 - Recent overbank deposits Bar development Buried structures Exposed bedrock
 - Excessive periphyton growth Heavy filamentous algae growth Green tinge Sewage smell
- Manmade Stabilization: N Y: Rip-rap, cement, gabions Sediment/grade-control structure Berm/levee

Flow conditions : High Normal Low
Turbidity: Clear Slightly Turbid Turbid Tannic Milky Colored (from dyes)

Good potential for Wetlands Restoration Project?? YES NO Details _____

Channel Flow Status

- Useful especially under abnormal or low flow conditions.
- A. Water reaches base of both lower banks, minimal channel substrate exposed
 - B. Water fills >75% of available channel, or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.....
 - C. Water fills 25-75% of available channel, many logs/snags exposed.....
 - D. Root mats out of water.....
 - E. Very little water in channel, mostly present as standing pools.....

Weather Conditions: _____ Photos: N Y Digital 35mm

Remarks: _____

V. Riffle Habitats

Definition: Riffle is area of reaceration-can be debris dam, or narrow channel area.

	Riffles Frequent Score	Riffles Infrequent Score
A. well defined riffle and run, riffle as wide as stream and extends 2X width of stream....	16	12
B. riffle as wide as stream but riffle length is not 2X stream width	14	7
C. riffle not as wide as stream and riffle length is not 2X stream width	10	3
D. riffles absent.....	0	
Channel Slope: <input type="checkbox"/> Typical for area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Steep=fast flow <input type="checkbox"/> Low=like a coastal stream		Subtotal 16

VI. Bank Stability and Vegetation

	FACE UPSTREAM	Left Bank Score	Rt. Bank Score
A. Banks stable			
1. little evidence of erosion or bank failure(except outside of bends), little potential for erosion..		7	7
B. Erosion areas present			
1. diverse trees, shrubs, grass; plants healthy with good root systems.....		6	6
2. few trees or small trees and shrubs; vegetation appears generally healthy.....		5	5
3. sparse mixed vegetation; plant types and conditions suggest poorer soil binding.....		5	3
4. mostly grasses, few if any trees and shrubs, high erosion and failure potential at high flow..		2	2
5. little or no bank vegetation, mass erosion and bank failure evident.....		0	0
			Total 6

Remarks _____

VII. Light Penetration Canopy is defined as tree or vegetative cover directly above the stream's surface. Canopy would block out sunlight when the sun is directly overhead. Note shading from mountains, but not use to score this metric.

	Score
A. Stream with good canopy with some breaks for light penetration	10
B. Stream with full canopy - breaks for light penetration absent.....	8
C. Stream with partial canopy - sunlight and shading are essentially equal.....	7
D. Stream with minimal canopy - full sun in all but a few areas.....	2
E. No canopy and no shading.....	0

Remarks _____

Subtotal 2

VIII. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width

Definition: Riparian zone for this form is area of natural vegetation adjacent to stream (can go beyond floodplain). Definition: A break in the riparian zone is any place on the stream banks which allows sediment or pollutants to directly enter the stream, such as paths down to stream, storm drains, uprooted trees, otter slides, etc.

	FACE UPSTREAM	Lft. Bank Score	Rt. Bank Score
Dominant vegetation: <input type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input type="checkbox"/> Weeds/old field <input type="checkbox"/> Exotics (kudzu, etc)			
A. Riparian zone intact (no breaks)			
1. width > 18 meters.....		5	5
2. width 12-18 meters.....		4	4
3. width 6-12 meters.....		3	3
4. width < 6 meters.....		2	2
B. Riparian zone not intact (breaks)			
1. breaks rare			
a. width > 18 meters.....		4	4
b. width 12-18 meters.....		3	3
c. width 6-12 meters.....		2	2
d. width < 6 meters.....		1	1
2. breaks common			
a. width > 18 meters.....		3	3
b. width 12-18 meters.....		2	2
c. width 6-12 meters.....		1	1
d. width < 6 meters.....		0	0
			Total 10

Remarks low-value excrement established along LB-RB

Page Total 34

TOTAL SCORE 76

Disclaimer-form filled out, but score doesn't match subjective opinion-atypical stream.

I. Channel Modification

- A. channel natural, frequent bends..... 5
- B. channel natural, infrequent bends (channelization could be old)..... 4
- C. some channelization present..... 3
- D. more extensive channelization, >40% of stream disrupted..... 2
- E. no bends, completely channelized or rip rapped or gabioned, etc..... 0

Evidence of dredging Evidence of desnagging=no large woody debris in stream Banks of uniform shape/height

Remarks restoration reach Subtotal 4

II. Instream Habitat: Consider the percentage of the reach that is favorable for benthos colonization or fish cover. If >70% of the reach is rocks, 1 type is present, circle the score of 17. Definition: leafpacks consist of older leaves that are packed together and have begun to decay (not piles of leaves in pool areas). Mark as Rare, Common, or Abundant.

A Rocks C Macrophytes R Sticks and leafpacks R Snags and logs R Undercut banks or root mats

AMOUNT OF REACH FAVORABLE FOR COLONIZATION OR COVER

	>70%	40-70%	20-40%	<20%
	Score	Score	Score	Score
4 or 5 types present.....	20	16	12	8
3 types present.....	19	15	11	7
2 types present.....	18	14	10	6
1 type present.....	17	13	9	5
No types present.....	0			

No woody vegetation in riparian zone Remarks minimal woody stems Subtotal 15

III. Bottom Substrate (silt, sand, detritus, gravel, cobble, boulder) Look at entire reach for substrate scoring, but only look at riffle for embeddedness, and use rocks from all parts of riffle-look for "mud line" or difficulty extracting rocks.

- A. substrate with good mix of gravel, cobble and boulders**
 - 1. embeddedness <20% (very little sand, usually only behind large boulders)..... 13
 - 2. embeddedness 20-40%..... 12
 - 3. embeddedness 40-80%..... 8
 - 4. embeddedness >80%..... 3
- B. substrate gravel and cobble**
 - 1. embeddedness <20%..... 14
 - 2. embeddedness 20-40%..... 11
 - 3. embeddedness 40-80%..... 6
 - 4. embeddedness >80%..... 2
- C. substrate mostly gravel**
 - 1. embeddedness <50%..... 8
 - 2. embeddedness >50%..... 4
- D. substrate homogeneous**
 - 1. substrate nearly all bedrock..... 3
 - 2. substrate nearly all sand..... 3
 - 3. substrate nearly all detritus..... 2
 - 4. substrate nearly all silt/ clay..... 1

Remarks _____ Subtotal 15

IV. Pool Variety Pools are areas of deeper than average maximum depths with little or no surface turbulence. Water velocities associated with pools are always slow. Pools may take the form of "pocket water", small pools behind boulders or obstructions, in large high gradient streams, or side eddies.

- A. Pools present**
 - 1. Pools Frequent (>30% of 200m area surveyed)
 - a. variety of pool sizes..... 10
 - b. pools about the same size (indicates pools filling in)..... 8
 - 2. Pools Infrequent (<30% of the 200m area surveyed)
 - a. variety of pool sizes..... 6
 - b. pools about the same size..... 4
- B. Pools absent**..... 0

Subtotal 8

Pool bottom boulder-cobble=hard Bottom sandy-sink as you walk Silt bottom Some pools over wader depth

Remarks _____ Page Total 42

Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet
Mountain/ Piedmont Streams

Lamm UT-2

TOTAL SCORE

Biological Assessment Unit, DWQ

Directions for use: The observer is to survey a minimum of 100 meters with 200 meters preferred of stream, preferably in an upstream direction starting above the bridge pool and the road right-of-way. The segment which is assessed should represent average stream conditions. To perform a proper habitat evaluation the observer needs to get into the stream. To complete the form, select the description which best fits the observed habitats and then circle the score. If the observed habitat falls in between two descriptions, select an intermediate score. A final habitat score is determined by adding the results from the different metrics.

Stream Lamm, UT-2 Location/road: _____ (Road Name _____) County Alamance

Date 06-17-16 CC# 0303002 Basin Cane Run Subbasin 03-06-04

Observer(s) _____ Type of Study: Fish Benthos Basinwide Special Study (Describe) _____

Latitude 35.454663 Longitude -79.392336 Ecoregion: MT P Slate Belt Triassic Basin

Water Quality: Temperature _____ °C DO _____ mg/l Conductivity (corr.) _____ μS/cm pH _____

Physical Characterization: Visible land use refers to immediate area that you can see from sampling location - include what you estimate driving thru the watershed in watershed land use.

Visible Land Use: _____ %Forest _____ %Residential 50 %Active Pasture _____ %Active Crops
_____ %Fallow Fields _____ %Commercial _____ %Industrial 50 %Other - Describe: 1 yr of stream restoration

Watershed land use: Forest Agriculture Urban Animal operations upstream

Width: (meters) Stream 1.5 Channel (at top of bank) 2 Stream Depth: (m) Avg _____ Max _____
 Width variable Large river >25m wide

Bank Height (from deepest part of riffle to top of bank-first flat surface you stand on): (m) _____

Bank Angle: _____ ° or NA (Vertical is 90°, horizontal is 0°. Angles > 90° indicate slope is towards mid-channel, < 90° indicate slope is away from channel. NA if bank is too low for bank angle to matter.)

- Channelized Ditch
- Deeply incised-steep, straight banks Both banks undercut at bend Channel filled in with sediment
- Recent overbank deposits Bar development Buried structures Exposed bedrock
- Excessive periphyton growth Heavy filamentous algae growth Green tinge Sewage smell
- Manmade Stabilization: N Y: Rip-rap, cement, gabions Sediment/grade-control structure Berm/levee

Flow conditions: High Normal Low
Turbidity: Clear Slightly Turbid Turbid Tannic Milky Colored (from dyes)

Good potential for Wetlands Restoration Project?? YES NO Details _____

Channel Flow Status

- Useful especially under abnormal or low flow conditions.
- A. Water reaches base of both lower banks, minimal channel substrate exposed,
 - B. Water fills >75% of available channel, or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.....
 - C. Water fills 25-75% of available channel, many logs/snags exposed.....
 - D. Root mats out of water.....
 - E. Very little water in channel, mostly present as standing pools.....

Weather Conditions: Sunny dry hot Photos: N Y Digital 35mm

Remarks: _____

I. Channel Modification

- A. channel natural, frequent bends..... 5
 - B. channel natural, infrequent bends (channelization could be old)..... 4
 - C. some channelization present..... 3
 - D. more extensive channelization, >40% of stream disrupted..... 2
 - E. no bends, completely channelized or rip rapped or gabioned, etc..... 0
- Evidence of dredging Evidence of desnagging=no large woody debris in stream Banks of uniform shape/height
- Remarks no channel stream channel Subtotal 4

II. Instream Habitat: Consider the percentage of the reach that is favorable for benthos colonization or fish cover. If >70% of the reach is rocks, 1 type is present, circle the score of 17. Definition: leafpacks consist of older leaves that are packed together and have begun to decay (not piles of leaves in pool areas). Mark as Rare, Common, or Abundant.

- Rocks Macrophytes Sticks and leafpacks Snags and logs Undercut banks or root mats

AMOUNT OF REACH FAVORABLE FOR COLONIZATION OR COVER

	>70% Score	40-70% Score	20-40% Score	<20% Score
4 or 5 types present.....	20	16	12	8
3 types present.....	19	15	11	7
2 types present.....	18	14	10	6
1 type present.....	17	13	9	5
No types present.....	0			

- No woody vegetation in riparian zone
- Remarks woody debris; debris washed away Subtotal 18

III. Bottom Substrate (silt, sand, detritus, gravel, cobble, boulder) Look at entire reach for substrate scoring, but only look at riffle for embeddedness, and use rocks from all parts of riffle-look for "mud line" or difficulty extracting rocks.

- A. substrate with good mix of gravel, cobble and boulders**
- 1. embeddedness <20% (very little sand, usually only behind large boulders)..... 15
 - 2. embeddedness 20-40%..... 12
 - 3. embeddedness 40-80%..... 8
 - 4. embeddedness >80%..... 3
- B. substrate gravel and cobble**
- 1. embeddedness <20%..... 14
 - 2. embeddedness 20-40%..... 11
 - 3. embeddedness 40-80%..... 6
 - 4. embeddedness >80%..... 2
- C. substrate mostly gravel**
- 1. embeddedness <50%..... 8
 - 2. embeddedness >50%..... 4
- D. substrate homogeneous**
- 1. substrate nearly all bedrock..... 3
 - 2. substrate nearly all sand..... 3
 - 3. substrate nearly all detritus..... 2
 - 4. substrate nearly all silt/ clay..... 1

Remarks _____ Subtotal 15

IV. Pool Variety Pools are areas of deeper than average maximum depths with little or no surface turbulence. Water velocities associated with pools are always slow. Pools may take the form of "pocket water", small pools behind boulders or obstructions, in large high gradient streams, or side eddies.

- A. Pools present**
- 1. Pools Frequent (>30% of 200m area surveyed)
 - a. variety of pool sizes..... 10
 - b. pools about the same size (indicates pools filling in)..... 8
 - 2. Pools Infrequent (<30% of the 200m area surveyed)
 - a. variety of pool sizes..... 6
 - b. pools about the same size..... 4
- B. Pools absent**..... 0
- Subtotal 10

Pool bottom boulder-cobble=hard Bottom sandy-sink as you walk Silt bottom Some pools over wader depth

Remarks _____

V. Riffle Habitats

Definition: Riffle is area of reeration-can be debris dam, or narrow channel area. Riffles **Frequent** Riffles **Infrequent**

	Score	Score
A. well defined riffle and run, riffle as wide as stream and extends 2X width of stream....	16	12
B. riffle as wide as stream but riffle length is not 2X stream width	14	7
C. riffle not as wide as stream and riffle length is not 2X stream width	10	3
D. riffles absent.....	0	

Channel Slope: Typical for area Steep=fast flow Low=like a coastal stream Subtotal 16

VI. Bank Stability and Vegetation

FACE UPSTREAM

	Left Bank Score	Rt. Bank Score
A. Banks stable		
1. little evidence of erosion or bank failure(except outside of bends), little potential for erosion.	7	7
B. Erosion areas present		
1. diverse trees, shrubs, grass; plants healthy with good root systems.....	6	6
2. few trees or small trees and shrubs; vegetation appears generally healthy.....	3	3
3. sparse mixed vegetation; plant types and conditions suggest poorer soil binding.....	2	2
4. mostly grasses, few if any trees and shrubs, high erosion and failure potential at high flow..	0	0
5. little or no bank vegetation, mass erosion and bank failure evident.....	0	0
		14
		Total

Remarks _____

VII. Light Penetration Canopy is defined as tree or vegetative cover directly above the stream's surface. Canopy would block out sunlight when the sun is directly overhead. Note shading from mountains, but not use to score this metric.

	Score
A. Stream with good canopy with some breaks for light penetration	10
B. Stream with full canopy - breaks for light penetration absent.....	8
C. Stream with partial canopy - sunlight and shading are essentially equal.....	7
D. Stream with minimal canopy - full sun in all but a few areas.....	2
E. No canopy and no shading.....	0

Remarks _____ Subtotal 7

VIII. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width

Definition: Riparian zone for this form is area of natural vegetation adjacent to stream (can go beyond floodplain). Definition: A break in the riparian zone is any place on the stream banks which allows sediment or pollutants to directly enter the stream, such as paths down to stream, storm drains, uprooted trees, otter slides, etc.

FACE UPSTREAM

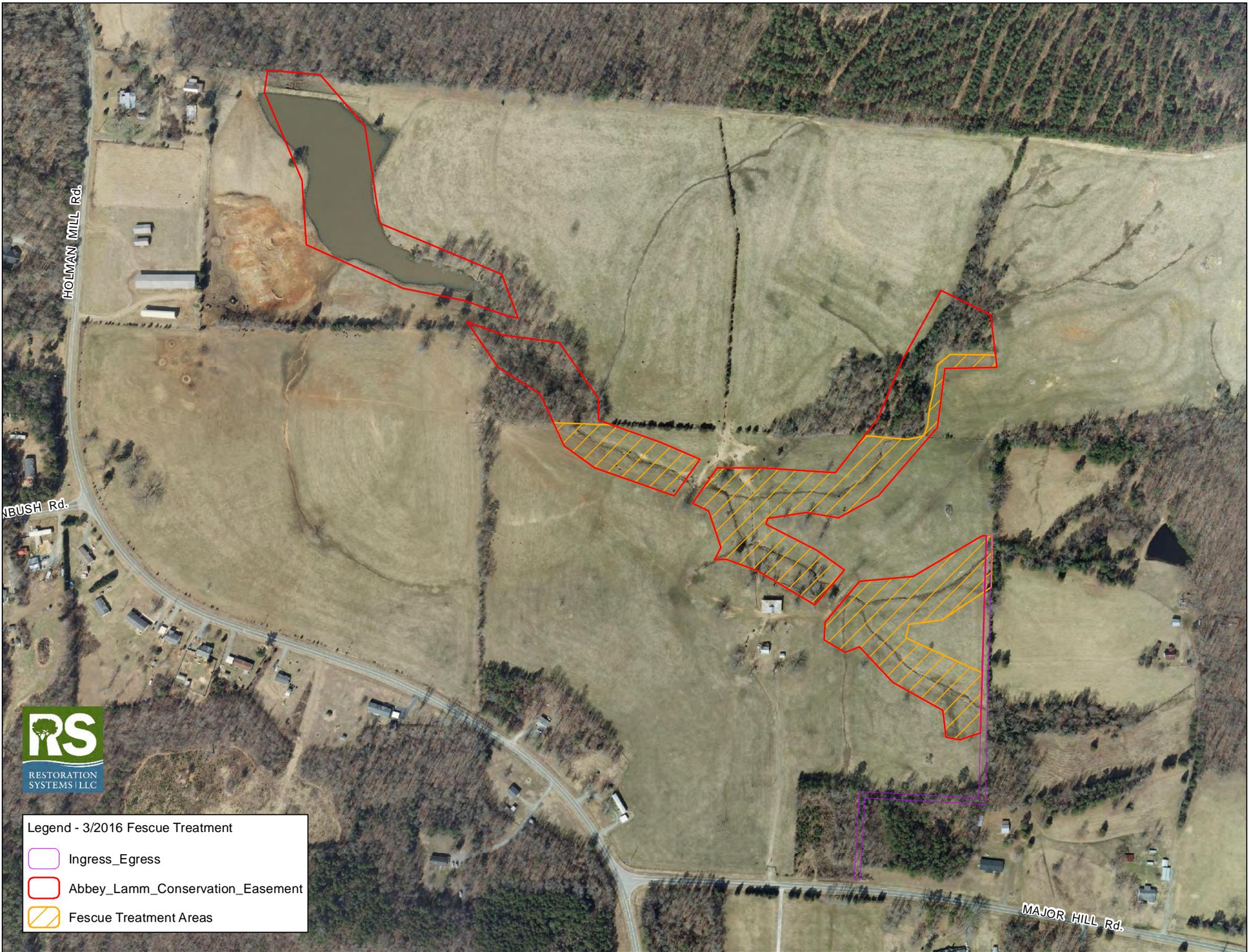
Dominant vegetation:	Lft. Bank Score	Rt. Bank Score
<input type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weeds/old field <input type="checkbox"/> Exotics (kudzu, etc)		
A. Riparian zone intact (no breaks)		
1. width > 18 meters.....	4	4
2. width 12-18 meters.....	3	3
3. width 6-12 meters.....	2	2
4. width < 6 meters.....		
B. Riparian zone not intact (breaks)		
1. breaks rare		
a. width > 18 meters.....	3	3
b. width 12-18 meters.....	2	2
c. width 6-12 meters.....	1	1
d. width < 6 meters.....		
2. breaks common		
a. width > 18 meters.....	3	3
b. width 12-18 meters.....	2	2
c. width 6-12 meters.....	1	1
d. width < 6 meters.....	0	0
		Total

Remarks _____ Total 10

Disclaimer-form filled out, but score doesn't match subjective opinion-atypical stream. Page Total _____
TOTAL SCORE _____

APPENDIX G
MISCELLANEOUS

3-2015 Fescue Treatment Figure
2016 Herbicide Application Forms
Supplemental Photographs



Legend - 3/2016 Fescue Treatment

- Ingress_Egress
- Abbey_Lamm_Conservation_Easement
- Fescue Treatment Areas

HOLMAN MILL Rd.

BUSH Rd.

MAJOR HILL Rd.



Carolina Silvics, Inc. Pesticide Application Log

CarSilv - 0163

Client	Restoration Systems		
Project Site	Abbey Lamm		
Date	03-11-2016		
Start Time	8:00	End Time	15:30
Only PAL for Site for This Day?	Yes	If NO, this is PAL # of ##	
Sky Cover	Partly Cloudy	Temp (F)	70
Wind Direction	E	Wind Speed	Calm
Applicators	William A Skinner (NC 026-32003/VA 129456)		
Application Method	Foliar Spray (ATV - Broadcast)		
Herbicide	Oust® XP (sulfometuron methyl)		
Herbicide Rate (%)		Total Concentrate	30oz
Surfactant or Adjuvant (1)			
Surfactant/Adjuvant 1 Rate (%)			
Other	Grounded (deposition agent)		
Other Rate/Amt	8oz/ac		
Diluent	Water		
Total Solution	125 gallon		
Species Controlled	fescue		
Area Description			
Additional Comments	Oust® application rate was 3oz/ac		

Abbey Lamm Stream & Wetland Mitigation Site: Year 2 (2016) Photos



Photo 1: Downstream end of the Main Stem looking upstream into the old pond bed

Photo Date: 10-19-2016

Abbey Lamm Stream & Wetland Mitigation Site: Year 2 (2016) Photos



Photo 2: Downstream end of the Main Stem looking upstream into the old pond bed

Photo Date: 10-19-2016

Abbey Lamm Stream & Wetland Mitigation Site: Year 2 (2016) Photos



Photo 3: Downstream end of the Main Stem looking upstream into the old pond bed

Photo Date: 10-19-2016

Abbey Lamm Stream & Wetland Mitigation Site: Year 2 (2016) Photos



Photo 4: Upstream end of the old pond looking downstream

Photo Date: 10-19-2016

Abbey Lamm Stream & Wetland Mitigation Site: Year 2 (2016) Photos



Photo 5: middle crossing looking upstream at the Main Stem and UT-3 on the left

Photo Date: 10-19-2016

Abbey Lamm Stream & Wetland Mitigation Site: Year 2 (2016) Photos



Photo 6: middle crossing looking upstream at the Main Stem and UT-3 on the left

Photo Date: 10-19-2016

Abbey Lamm Stream & Wetland Mitigation Site: Year 2 (2016) Photos

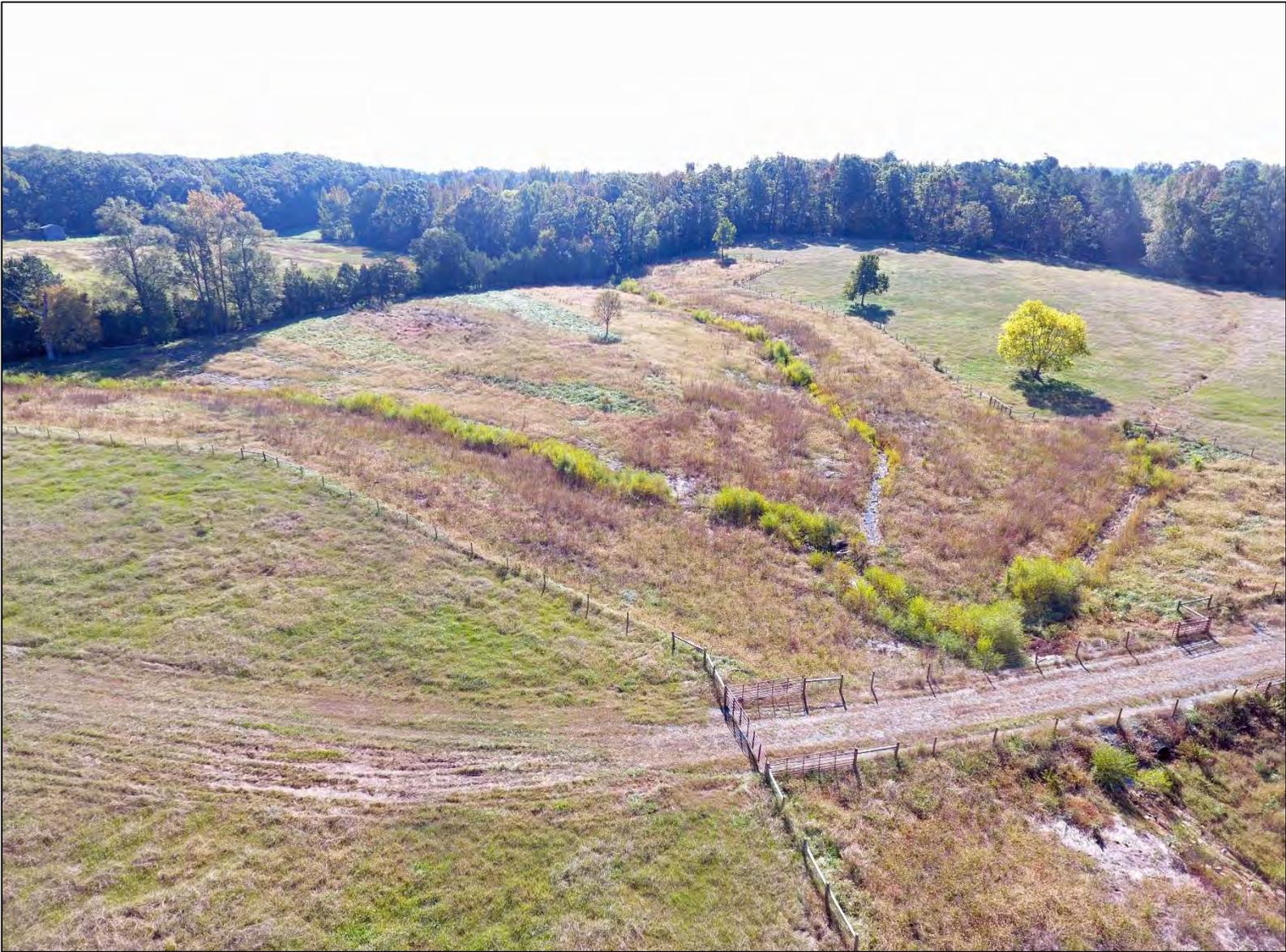


Photo 7: UT 1 & UT-2

Photo Date: 10-19-2016

Abbey Lamm Stream & Wetland Mitigation Site: Year 2 (2016) Photos



Photo 8: UT 3 (XC 5, 6, 7)

Photo Date: 10-19-2016

Abbey Lamm Stream & Wetland Mitigation Site: Year 2 (2016) Photos



Photo 9: UT 3 (XC 6, 7, 8)

Photo Date: 10-19-2016

Abbey Lamm Stream & Wetland Mitigation Site: Year 2 (2016) Photos



Photo 10: UT-1, 2, 3, & Main Stem

Photo Date: 10-19-2016

Abbey Lamm Remedial Planting Plan

RS has implemented the proposed remedial action plan for Abbey Lamm detailed in the Year 2 (2016) Monitoring Report submitted to DMS in December of 2016. Replanting occurred the week of December 20th, 2016 where, Carolina Silvics planted 1,250 one gallon pots. The following species were planted;

- Quercus phellos
- Quercus nigra
- Quercus rubra
- Quercus falcata
- Quercus palustris
- Betula nigra
- Platanus occidentalis
- Fraxinus pennsylvanica

Density of remedial planting was determined by insuring the replant met a density of total planted vegetation (bare root and 1 gallon remedial planting) that would exceed vegetation standards and insure the planted riparian corridor would once again track properly toward becoming a diverse hardwood forest. Year one and two vegetation monitoring data gave a general indication of how many remedial pots would need to be planted within an area to equal proper densities. This combined with infield determinations, allowed RS to implement the final Remedial Action Planting Plan. RS plans to perform three additional linear vegetation surveys to confirm planting density's this spring and again this fall to insure containerized species survival. This data will be made available in the Year 3 (2017) Monitoring Report. The series of photos show replanting efforts. Each 1 gal. tree planted was flagged for tracking purposes in subsequent monitoring years. Lastly, here is a link to drone footage of the Site. Planted trees are a little hard to see but you can see the soils from the holes dug to plant the trees in some locations : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E7aK_Fj17v0



RESTORATION SYSTEMS, LLC
 1101 HAYNES ST, SUITE 211
 RALEIGH, NC 27604
 PHONE : 919.755.9490
 FAX : 919.755.9492

This map and all data contained within are supplied as is with no warranty. Restoration Systems, LLC expressly disclaims responsibility for damages or liability from any claims that may arise out of the use or misuse of this map. It is the sole responsibility of the user to determine if the data on this map is compatible with the user's needs. This map was not created as survey data, nor should it be used as such. It is the user's responsibility to obtain proper survey data, prepared by a licensed surveyor, where required by law.

SCALE: 1 in = 229 ft
 DATE: 5 - 2016
 SITE: Abbey Lamm



Aerial Imagery: (c) ESRI

Abbey Lamm Mitigation Site 2016 Remedial Planting Plan

Coordinate System:
 NAD_1983_SP_NC_FIPS_3200_Ft.



Replant Area 1:
 Density: 210 trees in 1.12 ac ~ 188 Trees / Ac.
 3 new planted stems added to veg plots 12 & 14

Replant Area 2:
 Density: 320 trees in 0.71 ac ~ 450 Trees / Ac.
 9 new planted stems added to veg plot 14

Replant Area 3:
 Density: 30 trees in 0.21 ac ~ 140 Trees / Ac.
 3 new planted stems added to veg plot 13

Replant Area 5:
 Density: 190 trees in 0.62 ac ~ 300 Trees / Ac.
 7 new planted stems added to veg plot 7

Replant Area 6:
 Density: 60 trees in 0.56 ac ~ 107 Trees / Ac.
 6 new planted stems added to veg plot 9

Replant Area 4:
 Density: 25 trees in 0.15 ac ~ 160 Trees / Ac.

Replant Area 7:
 Density: 115 trees in 0.56 ac ~ 200 Trees / Ac.
 4 new planted stems added to veg plot 6

Replant Area 8:
 Density: 150 trees in 0.43 ac ~ 300 Trees / Ac.
 7 new planted stems added to veg plot 4

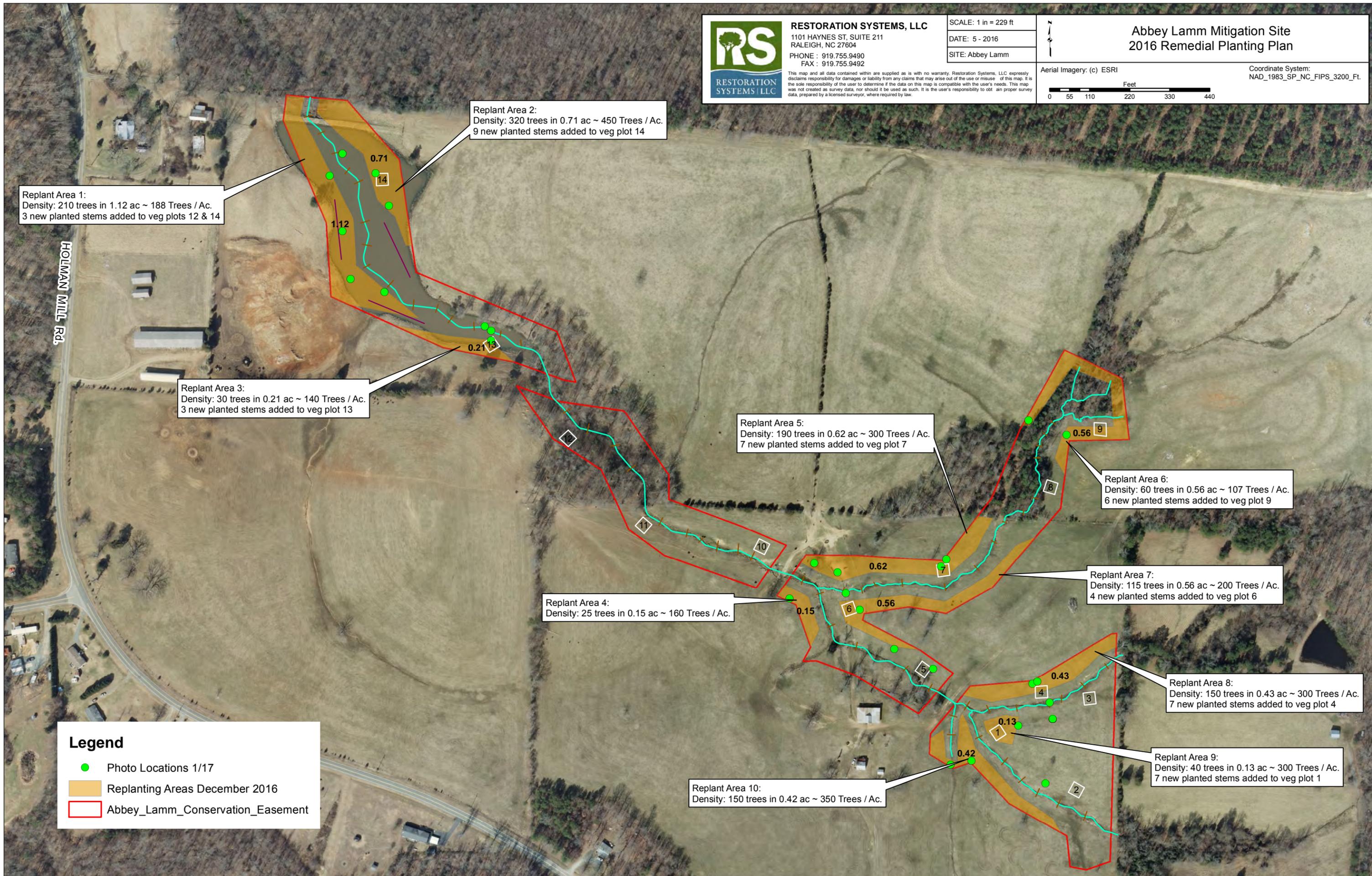
Replant Area 9:
 Density: 40 trees in 0.13 ac ~ 300 Trees / Ac.
 7 new planted stems added to veg plot 1

Replant Area 10:
 Density: 150 trees in 0.42 ac ~ 350 Trees / Ac.

Legend

- Photo Locations 1/17
- Replanting Areas December 2016
- Abbey_Lamm_Conservation_Easement

HOLMAN MILL Rd.



ABBNEY LAMM
STREAM AND WETLAND MITIGATION SITE
ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
FULL DELIVERY CONTRACT NO. 5790



Photographs taken January 13th, 2017

Abbey Lamm– Remedial Action Plan for Vegetation - Update



Photo 1: Looking S. along Replant Area -1

Photo Date: 1-13-2017

Abbey Lamm– Remedial Action Plan for Vegetation - Update



Photo 2: Looking N. in Replant Area 2, just N. of veg. plot 14

Photo Date: 1-13-2017

Abbey Lamm– Remedial Action Plan for Vegetation - Update



Photo 3: Looking W. in Replant Area 3, near veg. plot 13

Photo Date: 1-13-2017

Abbey Lamm– Remedial Action Plan for Vegetation - Update



Photo 4: Looking NE. in Replant Area 5, near veg. plot 7

Photo Date: 1-13-2017

Abbey Lamm– Remedial Action Plan for Vegetation - Update



Photo 5: Looking N. in Replant Area 6.

Photo Date: 1-13-2017

Abbey Lamm– Remedial Action Plan for Vegetation - Update



Photo 6: Looking N. in Replant Area 6, towards veg. plot 9.

Photo Date: 1-13-2017

Abbey Lamm– Remedial Action Plan for Vegetation - Update



Photo 7: Looking SW. in Replant Area 8.

Photo Date: 1-13-2017

Abbey Lamm– Remedial Action Plan for Vegetation - Update



Photo 8: Looking NW. in Replant Area 10.

Photo Date: 1-13-2017

Abbey Lamm– Remedial Action Plan for Vegetation - Update



Photo 9: Surviving bear roots outside of replant area

Photo Date: 1-13-2017

Abbey Lamm– Remedial Action Plan for Vegetation - Update



Photo 10: Surviving bear root outside of replant area

Photo Date: 1-13-2017