MUDDY RUN STREAM RESTORATION PROJECT MONITORING REPORT MONITORING YEAR 1

DUPLIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, PROJECT # 95018



Prepared for:



North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program

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> Cape Fear River Basin HUC 03030007060010

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Muddy Run Stream Restoration Project is located within an agricultural watershed in Duplin County, North Carolina, approximately six miles south of Beulaville. The stream channels were heavily impacted by channelization and agricultural practices. The project involved the restoration and protection of streams in the Muddy Creek watershed. The purpose of this restoration project was to restore and enhance a stream/wetland complex located within the Cape Fear River Basin.

The project lies within USGS Hydrologic Unit Code 03030007060010 (USGS, 1998) and within the North Carolina Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ) Cape Fear River Subbasin 03-06-22 (NCDENR, 2002). The project consists of three unnamed tributaries to Muddy Creek, but the project has been divided into five distinct reaches for design purposes. Reach 1A is the upstream-most portion of Reach 1; it begins approximately 50 feet below an agricultural road crossing, and extends to STA17+25. Reach 1B is the middle reach of the main stem; it begins at STA17+25, and runs through a clear-cut area to STA33+67. Reach 1C is the downstream section of Reach 1; it begins at a culvert crossing (STA33+67) and flows westward to STA47+08. Reach 2 starts on the south side of eight hog houses and flows northwest around two hog lagoons before entering Reach 1C. Reach 3 runs north to south, and flows directly into Reach 1C.

The Muddy Run II Mitigation Project is located upstream of Reach 3 and downstream of Reach 1C. Muddy Run II will also include riparian wetland restoration areas directly adjacent to the Muddy Run Easement on Reach 1B, Reach 1C, Reach 2, and Reach 3. Muddy Run II was constructed immediately following Muddy Run.

This Year 1 Annual Monitoring Report presents the data from 20 vegetation monitoring plots, four manual crest gauges, four auto crest gauges, an auto-logging rain gauge, 39 stream cross sections, 10 sets of bank pins, and photo reference locations, as required by the approved Mitigation Plan for the site.

The Year 1 vegetation monitoring observations for Muddy Run Site are summarized in this report. Planted-stem survival for Monitoring Year 1 for all 20 Vegetation Plots (VP) at Muddy Run was above the interim success criterion of 320 trees per acre at the end of Monitoring Year 3. The average stem density (excluding live stakes) across all vegetation plots was 740 stems per acre. Few volunteer tree species were noted during Monitoring Year 1. Three vegetation problem areas were noted during Monitoring Year 1. Three vegetation problem areas were noted during Monitoring Year 1. Invasive Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*) was observed along a small portion of Reach 1B and two areas within the easement along Reach 2 were sparsely vegetated. These problem areas will continue to be observed during Monitoring Year 2; however, these areas pose no threat to achieving the vegetation success criteria. The Muddy Run Site is on track to meet the Year 3 vegetation survival success criterion of 320 trees per acre as specified in the Mitigation Plan.

Throughout the Year 1 monitoring season, the restored stream channel remained stable and continued to provide the intended habitat and hydrologic functions. All monitored cross sections show little adjustment in stream dimension, and the site remains on track to achieve the stream stability success criteria specified in the Mitigation Plan. A few areas along the restoration stream channel are exhibiting minor erosion that presents no major concerns to the overall stream stability. Multiple crest gauge readings were recorded on each of the four crest gauges.

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1 PROJECT GOALS, BACKGROUND AND ATTRIBUTES

1.1 Location and Setting

The Muddy Run Stream Site is located in Duplin County approximately 1.4 miles east of Chinquapin, NC (**Figure 1**). The project is in the Cape Fear River Basin (8-digit USGS HUC 03030007, 14-digit USGS HUC 03030007060010) (USGS, 1998) and the NCDWQ Cape Fear 03-06-22 sub-basin (NCDWQ, 2002). To access the Site from the town of Chinquapin, travel east on Highway 50, take the first left onto Pickett Bay Road (SR 1819), go 1.1 miles, then turn left onto Kenney Crawley Road. This private road is gravel and will split just past the residential house on the right. Keeping to the left will take you to the downstream portion of Reach 1 and Reaches 2 and 3. Going to the right at the split will take you to the upstream limits of Reach 1 at the Headwater Valley restoration portion.

1.2 Project Goals and Objectives

The Muddy Run stream mitigation project will provide numerous ecological and water quality benefits within the Cape Fear River Basin. While many of these benefits are limited to the project area, others, such as pollutant removal and improved aquatic and terrestrial habitat, have more farreaching effects. Expected improvements to water quality, hydrology, and habitat are outlined below.

Benefits Related to Water Quality									
Nutrient removal	Benefit will be achieved through filtering of runoff from adjacent CAFOs through buffer areas, the conversion of active farm fields to forested buffers, improved denitrification and nutrient uptake through buffer zones, and installation of BMPs at the headwaters of selected reaches and ditch outlets.								
Sediment removal	Benefit will be achieved through the stabilization of eroding stream banks and reduction of sediment loss from field areas due to lack of vegetative cover. Channel velocities will also be decreased through a reduction in slope, therefore decreasing erosive forces.								
Increase dissolved oxygen concentration	Benefit will be achieved through the construction of instream structures to increase turbulence and dissolved oxygen concentrations and lower water temperature to increase dissolved oxygen capacity.								
Runoff filtration	Benefit will be achieved through the restoration of buffer areas that will receive and filter runoff, thereby reducing nutrients and sediment concentrations reaching water bodies downstream.								
	Benefits to Flood Attenuation								
Water storage	Benefit will be achieved through the restoration of buffer areas which will infiltrate more water during precipitation events than under current site conditions.								
Improved groundwater recharge	Benefit will be achieved through the increased storage of precipitation in buffer areas, ephemeral depressions, and reconnection of existing floodplain. Greater storage of water will lead to improved infiltration and groundwater recharge.								
Improved/restored hydrologic connections	Benefit will be achieved by restoring the stream to a natural meandering pattern with an appropriately sized channel, such that the channel's floodplain will be flooded more frequently at flows greater than the bankfull stage.								
	Benefits Related to Ecological Processes								
Restoration of habitats	Benefit will be achieved by restoring riparian buffer habitat to appropriate bottomland hardwood ecosystem.								
Improved substrate and instream cover	Benefit will be achieved through the construction of instream structures designed to improve bedform diversity and to trap detritus. Substrate will become more coarse as a result of the stabilization of stream banks and an overall decrease in the amount of fine materials deposited in the stream.								

Design Goals and Objectives

Addition of large woody debris	Benefit will be achieved through the addition of wood structures as part of the restoration design. Such structures may include log vanes, root wads, and log weirs.
Reduced temperature of water due to shading	Benefit will be achieved through the restoration of canopy tree species to the stream buffer areas.
Restoration of terrestrial habitat	Benefit will be achieved through the restoration of riparian buffer bottomland hardwood habitats.

1.3 Project Structure

Reach	Mitigation Type	Stationing	Existing Length	As-Built Length	Mitigation Ratio	SMUs
Reach 1A	Headwater Valley	0+66 to 17+87	1,659	1,691	1:1	1,691
Reach 1B	P1 Restoration	17+87 to 33+98	1,597	1,581	1:1	1,581
Reach 1C	P1 Restoration	33+98 to 47+73	1,317	1,345	1:1	1,330
Reach 2	P1 Restoration	2+00 to 17+10	1,448	1,510	1:1	1,493
Reach 3	P1 Restoration	0+94 to 7+01	464	607	1:1	607
		Total	6,485	6,734		6,702

*As-Built length does not include channel in easement breaks.

** SMUs does not include channel in irrigation access areas inside easement.

1.3.1 Restoration Type and Approach

Reach 1A

The principal drainage feature (Reach 1) generally flows northwest to west across the site. It was divided into three reaches (Reach 1A, Reach 1B, and Reach 1C) based on slope, drainage area, and surrounding landscape. Reach 1A flows in a northerly direction adjacent to several hog houses and two large lagoons. The planform of this G-type channel is generally straight and is deeply incised throughout. No large woody debris was observed in the channel. A maintained access path built upon spoil material runs along the channel bank. The channel scored 24 points on the NCDWQ Stream Identification Form (Version 4.11). The natural drainage of this channel was bypassed through a deep, excavated ditch through uplands that connects to Reach 2.

Headwater valley restoration was performed along Reach 1A and continued down to Reach 1B. The existing channel adjacent to the hog houses was backfilled to the extent possible such that cut and fill was balanced along the reach. The existing 18-inch corrugated plastic pipe located under the gravel road was removed and replaced with three 12-inch CMPs at a slightly higher elevation. A sediment trapping pool and level spreader BMP immediately downstream of the road crossing was constructed to provide diffuse flow into the valley and collect sediment from the farm access road. The BMP is located outside the conservation easement to allow for maintenance. The reach was not completely filled so as to prevent hydrologic trespass upstream of the road. Grade control structures were placed along portions of the reach that was filled to provide additional vertical stability. During construction, a drain tile was encountered near STA 7+10. The portion of the tile located within the easement was removed, and a subsurface flow structure was installed per Bulletin Drawing #1 (Appendix D).

A forested buffer approximately 115 feet wide was planted throughout this reach. Where the channel was redirected towards Reach 2 near STA 11+31, a channel plug was constructed, and flow has been redirected back in a northerly direction. A channel plug and grade control structure has also been installed where an existing ditch enters the buffer from the east. Flow was directed along the reach such that it follows along the natural valley from STA 11+31 down to Reach 1B. An existing 30-inch CMP culvert located at STA 11+12 has been removed and replaced with three 12-inch CMPs to allow the landowner access to all areas of his property, as the restoration will bisect his land. The terminus of the headwater valley at STA 17+25 includes a grade control structure at the transition to a stable channel for Reach 1B.

Reach 1B

The middle section (Reach 1B) of this reach was mostly excavated through a forested area. The surrounding riparian forest contains jurisdictional wetlands that are adjacent to Reach 1B. This channel had been dredged to nearly four feet in depth. A farm road that is elevated 0.85 feet above the flood plain was located along the right bank. The planform of this F-type channel was generally straight with occasional bends. The channel was entrenched throughout. The banks were nearly vertical in many locations and had almost no vegetation. No large woody debris was observed in the channel. The channel scored 29 points on the NCDWQ Stream Identification Form (Version 4.11).

Priority Level I restoration was constructed on Reach 1B. For the majority of the reach, the channel has been rerouted to the south of its current location. Relocating the channel did not impact any forested areas because most of the buffer was clear cut in the fall of 2011. However, there is a small, wooded area along the upstream portion of the reach. The restored channel from STA 17+25 to 20+78 meanders along the existing channel footprint in order to minimize impacts to the established buffer to the south. The elevated road bed along the north side of the existing channel has been removed in order to maintain a continuous connection between the proposed channel and its floodplain. A channel plug and grade control structure was installed where an existing ditch entered the buffer from the north near STA 18+08. An existing 42-inch CMP culvert crossing was removed and replaced with two 36-inch CMPs at STA 20+93 to maintain access to all portions of the landowner's property. The downstream section of Reach 1B has been relocated to avoid impacts to two existing wetland areas adjacent to the channel. There are two existing ditches within the proposed easement that cross the wetland to the south. These ditches have been plugged to provide diffuse flow through the wetland and into the restored channel. Structures installed along Reach 1B included log grade controls, root wads, and various woody debris structures to enrich habitat and ensure bank stability and channel integrity.

Reach 1C

The downstream section of Reach 1 (Reach 1C) is located within a cleared hay field. This reach appeared to have been straightened and had been dredged. A farm road that is elevated 0.5 to 1.1 feet above bankfull is located along the right bank. Reach 1C was an F-type channel with a planform that was generally straight with a few minor bends throughout. The entire reach was moderately to severely incised with steep banks due to repeated dredging by the landowner. The dominant bed materials were fine sand and silt. The banks were nearly vertical with sparse vegetation. The channel scored 33 points on the NCDWQ Stream Identification Form (Version 4.11).

Priority Level I restoration was performed on Reach 1C. The restoration approach on this reach included relocating the channel to the north of its current location within the adjacent agricultural field. The relocation also included moving the confluence with Reach 2 to STA 45+27. The existing channel was plugged and filled to prevent continued flow within the ditch. An existing 36-inch CMP culvert crossing located at the upstream end of the reach has been removed and relocated to STA

33+67. Twin 42-inch culverts were placed in-line with the restored stream to maintain access to all portions of the landowner's property.

By rerouting and raising the channel, the restoration will allow the channel frequent access to its floodplain and the opportunity for creating small depressional areas within the buffer to enhance habitat for wildlife and aquatic organisms. Structures along this reach will included log grade controls, root wads, leaf packs, and various woody debris structures that will improve in-stream habitat and bank stability.

The downstream end of Reach 1C terminates at a temporary grade drop structure. The restoration will be continued in a subsequent phase of the project, Muddy Run II.

Reach 2

Flowing into Reach 1C are two smaller tributary reaches (Reach 2 and Reach 3). Reach 2 begins south of Reach 1C at a wetland, and follows a shallow drainage feature to the confluence with Reach 1C. It receives flow through a ditch from Reach 1A. This F-type channel was actively maintained and had been dredged to nearly four feet in depth. The banks were nearly vertical in many locations and had almost no vegetation. No large woody debris was observed in the channel. The channel scored 26.5 points on the NCDWQ Stream Identification Form (Version 4.11).

Priority Level I restoration was performed on Reach 2. The bed elevation at the top of the reach is controlled by a 42-inch CMP culvert. This culvert and the associated farm road were moved approximately 100 feet upstream of its current location. The culvert has been replaced with a 36-inch CMP to maintain access to the adjacent hog houses and lagoons located just north of the upstream end of the reach. The channel now flows in a northwesterly direction to the confluence with Reach 1C.

The majority of the channel has been relocated north and east of the existing ditch towards the lagoons. The lower end meanders through a large spoil area constructed during installation of the lagoons. This area was graded down to match pre-disturbance elevations, and the cut material was used to fill abandoned ditches throughout the project. The restored stream channel can now access its floodplain regularly. Typical in-stream structures along this reach included log grade controls, root wads, leaf packs, and various woody debris structures that will improve habitat and bank stability. All areas within the easement have been planted with native shrub and tree species.

Reach 3

Reach 3, an F-type stream channel, began north of Reach 1C at a wetland ditch and followed a shallow drainage feature to Reach 1C. A hay field is located on the east side, and a scrub community lies to the west. This channel had been dredged and the dominant bed material is fine sand. The banks were nearly vertical in many locations and had almost no vegetation. No large woody debris was observed in the channel. The channel scored 24.5 points on the NCDWQ Stream Identification Form (Version 4.11).

Priority Level I restoration was performed on Reach 3. Its bed elevation was controlled at the top of the reach by a 24-inch CMP culvert. This culvert was removed and replaced with two 42-inch CMPs at a higher elevation to maintain access across the property. The culvert was raised a minimal amount to prevent hydrologic trespass upstream of the project. Restoration began just south of the culvert crossing, and involved relocating the channel to the east of the existing ditch into the adjacent spray field. The reach has been reconnected with the primary channel (Reach 1) approximately 146 feet downstream of the confluence with Reach 1C at STA 5+72. A temporary log ramp has been installed at the downstream end to tie the restored channel into the existing ditch. This structure will be removed when the Muddy Run II Mitigation Project is constructed.

By relocating the channel, the restoration will allow the channel regular access to its floodplain and the opportunity for enhanced wetland habitat throughout the buffer. In-stream structures along this reach included log grade controls, root wads, leaf packs, and various woody debris structures that will provide bed diversity and subsequently improve habitat and bank stability. All areas within the easement were planted with native shrub and tree species.

Reach 3 was designed to reflect a proposed drainage area of 391 acres as opposed to the existing area of 85 acres. This significant increase in watershed size incorporates a drainage area that borders Reach 3 to the north and east, which currently directs flows away from the project site. It appears that the drainage features within this additional area were historically diverted north across a natural divide to promote drainage for agricultural production. The proposed Muddy Run II Stream and Wetland Mitigation Project reconnects this drainage to the Muddy Run project site.

1.4 Project History, Contacts and Attribute Data

1.4.1 Project History

The Muddy Run Restoration Site was restored by Environmental Banc & Exchange, LLC (EBX) through a full-delivery contract awarded by NCEEP in 2011. Tables 2, 3, and 4 in **Appendix A** provide a time sequence and information pertaining to the project activities, history, contacts, and baseline information.

1.4.2 Project Watersheds

The easement totals 19.1 acres and is broken into five reaches. Reach 1A has a drainage area of 0.23 square miles (145 acres); it begins at the start of the restoration project (Sta. 0+62) and extends north and west to Sta.17+25. Reach 1B has a drainage area of 0.28 square miles (177 acres); it begins at Sta.17+25 and extends to Sta. 33+67. Reach 1C is the downstream section (Sta. 33+67 to 47+08) of Reach 1 and has a drainage area of 0.37 square miles (238 acres). Reach 2 has a drainage area of 0.1 square miles (60 acres) and flows northwest directly into Reach 1. Reach 3 has a drainage area of 0.13 square miles (85 acres) extending north to south (**Figure 2**). The land use in the project watershed is approximately 49 percent cultivated, 33 percent southern yellow pine, 9 percent bottomland forest/hardwood swamp, 7 percent wooded and shrubland, and 2 percent managed herbaceous cover.

2 SUCCESS CRITERIA

The success criteria for the Muddy Run Site stream restoration will follow accepted and approved success criteria presented in the USACE Stream Mitigation Guidelines and subsequent NCEEP and agency guidance. Specific success criteria components are presented below.

2.1 Stream Restoration

2.1.1 Bankfull Events

Two bankfull flow events must be documented within the five-year monitoring period. The two bankfull events must occur in separate years. Otherwise, the stream monitoring will continue until two bankfull events have been documented in separate years. Bankfull events will be documented using crest gauges, auto-logging crest gauges, photographs, and visual assessments for evidence of debris rack lines.

2.1.2 Cross Sections

There should be little change in as-built cross-sections. If changes do take place, they should be evaluated to determine if they represent a movement toward a less stable condition (for example down-cutting or erosion), or are minor changes that represent an increase in stability (for example settling, vegetative changes, deposition along the banks, or decrease in width/depth ratio). Cross-sections shall be classified using the Rosgen stream classification method, and all monitored cross-sections should fall within the quantitative parameters defined for channels of the design stream type.

2.1.3 Digital Image Stations

Digital images will be used to subjectively evaluate channel aggradation or degradation, bank erosion, success of riparian vegetation, and effectiveness of erosion control measures. Longitudinal images should not indicate the absence of developing bars within the channel or an excessive increase in channel depth. Lateral images should not indicate excessive erosion or continuing degradation of the banks over time. A series of images over time should indicate successional maturation of riparian vegetation.

2.2 Vegetation

Specific and measurable success criteria for plant density within the riparian buffers on the site will follow NCEEP Guidance. Vegetation monitoring plots are 0.02 acres in size, and cover greater than two percent of the planted area. Vegetation monitoring will occur annually in the fall of each year. The interim measures of vegetative success for the site will be the survival of at least 320 three-year-old trees per acre at the end of Year 3, and the final vegetative success criteria will be 260 trees per acre at the end of Year 5. Invasive species on the site will be monitored and controlled if necessary throughout the required vegetation monitoring period.

2.3 Scheduling/Reporting

The monitoring program will be implemented to document system development and progress toward achieving the success criteria. The restored stream morphology will be assessed to determine the success of the mitigation. The monitoring program will be undertaken for five years or until the final success criteria are achieved, whichever is longer.

Monitoring reports will be prepared in the fall of each year of monitoring and submitted to NCEEP. The monitoring reports will include all information, and will be in the format required by NCEEP in Version 2.0 of the NCEEP Monitoring Report Template.

3 MONITORING PLAN

Annual monitoring shall be conducted for stream and vegetation monitoring parameters as noted below for five years prior to completion of construction or until success criteria have been met.

3.1 Stream Restoration

3.1.1 As-Built Survey

An as-built survey was conducted following construction to document channel size, condition, and location. The survey includes a complete profile of thalweg, top of bank, and in stream channel structures to compare with future geomorphic data. Longitudinal profiles will not be required in annual monitoring reports unless requested by NCEEP or USACE.

3.1.2 Bankfull Events

Four sets of manual and auto-logging crest gauges were installed on the site, one along Reach 1A, one along Reach 1C, one along Reach 2, and one along Reach 3. The auto logging crest gauges were installed within the channel and will continuously record flow conditions at an hourly interval. Manual crest gauges were installed on the bank at bankfull elevation. Crest gauges will be checked during each site visit to determine if a bankfull event has occurred since the last site visit. Crest gauge readings and debris rack lines will be photographed to document evidence of bankfull events.

3.1.3 Cross Sections

A total of 39 permanent cross sections were installed to monitor channel dimensions and stability. Five cross sections were installed along Reach 1A of the headwater valley restoration section. Ten cross sections (five pools and five shallows) were installed along Reach 1B and four pool and four shallow cross sections were installed along Reach 1C. Reach 2 has a total of 14 cross sections installed throughout its length. Two permanent cross sections were installed along Reach 3. Cross sections were typically located at representative shallow and pool sections along each stream reach. Each cross section was permanently marked with 3/8 rebar pin to establish a monument location at each end. A marker pole was also installed at both ends of each cross section to allow ease locating during monitoring activities. Cross section surveys will be performed once a year during annual monitoring and will include all breaks in slope including top of bank, bottom of bank, streambed, edge of water, and thalweg.

3.1.4 Digital Image Stations

Digital photographs will be taken at least once a year to visually document stream and vegetation conditions. This monitoring practice will continue for five years following construction and planting. Permanent photo point locations at cross sections and vegetation plots have been established so that the same directional view and location may be repeated each monitoring year. Monitoring photographs will also be used to document any stream and vegetation problematic areas such as erosion, stream and bank instability, easement encroachment and vegetation damage.

3.1.5 Bank Pin Arrays

Ten bank pin arrays have been installed at cross sections located on meander pools. These bank pin arrays were installed along the upstream and downstream third of the meander. Bank pins are a minimum of three feet long, and have been installed just above the water surface and every two feet above the lowest pin. Bank pin exposure will be recorded at each monitoring event, and the exposed pin will be driven flush with the bank.

3.1.6 Visual Assessment Monitoring

Visual monitoring of all mitigation areas will be conducted a minimum of twice per monitoring year by qualified individuals. The visual assessments will include vegetation density, vigor, invasive species, and easement encroachments. Visual assessments of stream stability will include a complete stream walk and structure inspection. Digital images will be taken at fixed representative locations to record each monitoring event as well as any noted problem areas or areas of concern. Results of visual monitoring will be presented in a plan view exhibit with a brief description of problem areas and digital images. Photographs will be used to subjectively evaluate channel aggradation or degradation, bank erosion, success of riparian vegetation, and effectiveness of erosion control measures. Longitudinal photos should indicate the absence of developing bars within the channel or an excessive increase in channel depth. Lateral photos should not indicate excessive erosion or continuing degradation of the banks over time. A series of photos over time should indicate successional maturation of riparian vegetation.

3.1.7 Surface Flow

Headwater valley restoration areas will be monitored to document intermittent or seasonal surface flow. This will be accomplished through direct observation, photo documentation of dye tests, and stage recorders. An auto logging stage recorder and crest gauge has been installed within the headwater valley channel and will record stage conditions at hourly intervals. Stage data will be used to determine duration of valley flow. This gauge will be downloaded during each site visit to determine if intermittent or seasonal flow conditions are present.

3.2 Vegetation

A total of 20 vegetation plots were randomly established within the planted stream riparian buffer easement. Each vegetation plot measures 22 feet by 40 feet (0.02 acres) and has all four corners marked with PVC posts. Planted woody vegetation was assessed within each plot to establish a baseline dataset. Within each vegetation plot, each planted stem was identified for species, "X" and "Y" origin located, and measured for height. Reference digital photographs were also captured to document baseline conditions. Species composition, density, growth patterns, damaged stems, and survival ratios will be measured and reported on an annual basis. Vegetation plot data will be reported for each plot as well as an overall site average.

4 MAINTENANCE AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

All identified problematic areas or areas of concern such as stream bank erosion/instability, aggradation/degradation, lack of targeted vegetation, and invasive/exotic species which prevent the site from meeting performance success criteria will be evaluated on a case by case basis. These areas will be documented and remedial actions will be discussed amongst NCEEP staff to determine a plan of action. If it is determined remedial action is required, a plan will be provided.

4.1 Stream

No major stream areas of concern were noted during the Year 1 monitoring period. Five areas of minor erosion were observed and have been mapped on the Current Conditions Plan View (CCPV). At this time, no repairs or remedial actions are anticipated, but these issues will continue to be monitored in subsequent years. These issues are described in more detail in **Appendix B**.

4.2 Vegetation

No major vegetation problem areas were identified during the Year 1 monitoring period. Three minor problem areas were observed and have been mapped on the CCPV. Invasive Chinese privet was observed along a small portion of Reach 1B; continued clearing and stump treatment is recommended for this area. One area along the floodplain of Reach 3 is sparsely vegetated, likely due to low soil fertility; continued monitoring of the area is recommended. The upstream portion of Reach 2 is missing outside rows of trees, which was likely caused by improper planting due to damaged easement signage during construction. It is recommended to plant approximately 200 trees in two rows on the outer edge of the easement. These issues are described in **Appendix B**.

5 YEAR 1 MONITORING CONDITIONS (MY1)

The Muddy Run Year 1 Monitoring activities were completed in November 2014. All Year 1 monitoring data is present below and in the appendices. Data presented shows the site has remained stable and is on track to meeting stream and vegetation interim success criteria.

5.1 Year 1 Monitoring Data Collection

5.1.1 Morphological State of the Channel

All morphological stream data for the Year 1 survey and dimensions were collected during the annual monitoring survey performed during November 2014. Appendix D includes summary data tables, morphological parameters, and cross section plots.

Profile

The baseline (MY-0) profiles closely matches the proposed design profiles. The plotted longitudinal profiles can be found on the As-Built Drawings. Longitudinal profiles will not be performed in annual monitoring reports unless requested by NCEEP or USACE. Morphological summary data tables can be found in Appendix D.

Dimension

The Year 1 (MY-1) cross sectional dimensions closely matches the baseline cross section parameters. This represents that the stream channels are currently stable and functioning as designed. All cross section plots and data tables can be found in **Appendix D**.

Sediment Transport

The Year 1 conditions show that shear stress and velocities have been reduced for all three restoration reaches. Pre-construction conditions documented all three reaches as sand bed channels and remain classified as sand bed channels post-construction. Visual assessments (**Appendix B**) show the channels are transporting sediment as designed and will continue to be monitored for aggradation and degradation.

Bank Pin Arrays

Ten pool cross section locations with bank pin arrays were observed and measured for bank erosion located on the outside meander bends. If bank pin exposure was noticeable, it was measured, recorded, photographed, and then driven flush with the bank at each monitoring location. Bank pin array data tables can be found in **Appendix D**.

5.1.2 Vegetation

The Year 1 monitoring (MY-1) vegetation survey was completed in mid-November 2014. The Year 1 vegetation monitoring on the Muddy Run Stream Restoration Site resulted in an average of 740 planted stems per acre, which is greater than the required planting density of 680 stems per acre and above the interim survival density of 320 stems per acre at the end of Year 3 monitoring. The average stems per vegetation plot was 14.8 planted stems. The minimum planted stem per plot was 9 stems and the maximum was 18 stems per plot. There was one Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) volunteer in Plot 18. Vegetation summary data tables can be found in **Appendix C** and vegetation plot photos in **Appendix B**.

5.1.3 Photo Documentation

Permanent photo point locations have been established at cross sections, vegetation plots, stream crossings, and stream structures by WK Dickson staff. Any additional problem areas or areas of concern have been documented with a digital photograph during monitoring activities. All stream and vegetation digital photographs can be found in **Appendix B**.

5.1.4 Hydrology

Multiple bankfull events have been observed during Year 1 monitoring activities on three stream reaches. Four sets of manual and auto-logging crest gauges are installed on the site, one along Reach 1A, one along Reach 1C, one along Reach 2, and one along Reach 3 to document flow conditions. Reach 1A (Headwater Valley) exhibited several significant flows throughout the monitoring year. Crest gauge and rainfall data is presented in **Appendix E**.

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Appendix A

Project Background Data and Maps

Table 1. Project Components and Mitigation Credits

- Table 2. Project Activity and Reporting History
- Table 3. Project Contacts
- Table 4. Project Information and Attributes
- Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map
- Figure 2. Project USGS Map

Appendix A. **General Tables and Figures Table 1** Project Components and Mitigation Credits Monitoring Report Year 1

					Mitigation	Cree	lits					
											Vitrogen	Phosphorous
	Stream	DE		n Wetland	Non-ripa	rian W		B	uffer	Nut	rient Offset	Nutrient Offset
Туре	R	RE	R	RE	R		RE		T/A		27/4	27/4
Totals	6,702		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	1	N/A		N/A	N/A
					Project Cor	npon	ents					
Project Component	-or- Reach ID	Statio	As-Bui ning/Loca	lt ation (LF)	Existing Footage/Act			roach II etc.)	Restoration - Restoration Equivalent	n	Restoration Footage or Acreage	Mitigation Rati
Reach 1			+66 to 17		1,659	0		WV	Restoration		1,691	1:1
Reach 11	В	17	7+87 to 3.	3+98	1,597		I	21	Restoration	n	1,581	1:1
Reach 10	С	33	+98 to 4	7+73	1,317]	P1	Restoration	n	1,330	1:1
Reach 2	2	2	+00 to 17	+10	1,448]	P1	Restoration		1,493	1:1
Reach 3	3	()+94 to 7	+01	464		I	P1	Restoration		607	1:1
Restoration Level	Stream (linear fee			Riparian V (acre	es) (acres))	Upland (acres)
Restoration	5,011		Riv	erine	Non-Riverine							
Headwater Valley	1,691											
Enhancement	1,071											
Enhancement I												
Enhancement II												
Creation												
Preservation												
High Quality Preservation												
					BMP El	ements	5					
	Location		Purpo	ose/Functio	n				Notes	5		
Element												
element												

Project Activity and Reporting History Muddy Run Stream Restoration / EEP Project #95018								
Activity or Report	Data Collection Complete	Completion or Delivery						
Mitigation Plan	NA	November 2012						
Final Design – Construction Plans	NA	August 2013						
Construction Completed	NA	April 2014						
Site Planting Completed	NA	April 2014						
Baseline Monitoring Document (Year 0 Monitoring – baseline)	July 2014	September 2014						
Year 1 Monitoring	November 2014	December 2014						
Year 2 Monitoring								
Year 3 Monitoring								
Year 4 Monitoring								
Year 5 Monitoring								

Table 2. Project Activity and Reporting History

Table 3. Project Contacts

Project Contacts Table Muddy Run Stream Restoration /EEP Project # 95018							
Designer	WK Dickson and Co., Inc.						
	720 Corporate Center Drive						
	Raleigh, NC 27607						
	(919) 782-0495						
	Frasier Mullen, PE						
Construction Contractor	GP Jenkins						
	6566 HWY 55 W						
	Kinston, NC 28504 (252) 569-1222						
	(232) 309-1222 Gary Jenkins						
Planting Contractor	H&J Forestry						
Planting Contractor	Matt Hitch						
Seeding Contractor	Rain Services, Inc.						
Securing Contractor	Lupe Cruz						
Seed Mix Sources	Green Resource						
Nursery Stock Suppliers	Arbogen						
Full Delivery Provider	Environmental Banc & Exchange, LLC						
	909 Capability Drive, Suite 3100						
	Raleigh, NC 27606						
	(919) 829-9909						
Project Manager:	David Godley						
Monitoring Performers	WK Dickson and Co., Inc.						
	720 Corporate Center Drive						
	Raleigh, NC 27607						
Project Manager:	(919) 782-0495 Daniel Ingrom						
1 10j001 11111110501.	Daniel Ingram						

	Project Inf	ormatio	<u></u>								
Project Name	110,000 111			ly Run	Stream	Restora	tion				
Project Name			Muddy Run Stream Restoration								
•	County				Duplin						
Project Area (acres)			19.1				0				
Project Coordinates (latitude and longitude)					N, -77.	792838	⁰ W				
Pro	oject Watershed Su	mmary									
Physiographic Province				tal Plai	n						
River Basin			Cape	Fear			r				
USGS Hydrologic Unit 8-digit 030300	007		USGS	Hydrolc	ogic Unit 14	4-digit	0303	3007060010			
DWQ Sub-basin			03-06	5-22							
Project Drainage Area (acres)			391								
Project Drainage Area Percentage of Impervious An	rea		<1%								
CGIA Land Use Classification											
	Reach Summar	y Inforn	nation								
Parameters	Reach 1A	Read		Rea	ch 1C	Reac	h 2	Reach 3			
Length of Reach (linear feet)	1,691	1,5	81	1,3	330	1,51	0	607			
Valley Classification											
Drainage Area (acres)	145		17		38	60		391			
NCDWQ Stream Identification Score	24	2	9	3	33	26.	5	24.5			
NCDWQ Water Quality Classification	NA	N	A	N	JA	NA	1	NA			
Morphological Description (stream type)											
Evolutionary Trend											
Underlying Mapped Soils	Foreston /	Golds	boro /	Golds	sboro /	Raiı	15	Rains			
	Rains	Ra	ins	Ra	ains						
Drainage Class				-							
Soil Hydric Status	Hydric	Hye		2	dric	Hyd		Hydric			
Slope	0.0016	0.0			019	0.00		0.0010			
FEMA Classification	Zone X		e X		ne X	Zone		Zone X			
Native Vegetation Community	00 (Coastal Plain						<u>00 /</u>			
Percent Composition of Exotic Invasive Vegetation	0%	00	/0	0	%	0%	D	0%			
	Wetland Summa										
Parameters		V	etland 1		Wetla	and 2	_	Wetland 3			
Size of Wetland (acres)							-				
Wetland Type (non-riparian, riparian riverine or rip	arian non-riverine)										
Mapped Soil Series Drainage class											
Soil Hydric Status											
Source of Hydrology											
Hydrologic Impairment											
Native vegetation community											
Percent composition of exotic invasive vegetation											
	Regulatory Co	onsideratio	ons								
Regulation			olicable?	L	Resolved?	Supp	orting	Documentation			
Waters of the United States – Section 404			X		X	Subb		E NWP 27			
Waters of the United States – Section 401			X		X	40		Quality Cert.			
Endangered Species Act			X		X			(Corr. Letter)			
Historic Preservation Act			X		X			Corr. Letter)			
Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)/ Coastal Area Ma	magement Act (CAMA)	-	N/A		N/A			N/A			
FEMA Floodplain Compliance	`										
Essential Fisheries Habitat		-	N/A		N/A		1	N/A			

Table 4. Project Information and Attributes





Appendix B

Visual Assessment Data

Figure 3. Current Conditions Plan View Map (CCPV) Table 5. Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment Table 6. Vegetation Condition Assessment Table 7. Stream Problem Areas Table 8. Vegetation Problem Areas Stream Photos Vegetation Photos Stream and Vegetation Problem Area Photos



Figure 3a. Muddy Run Mitigation Site Current Conditions Map Duplin County, NC



Legend

- Restoration
- HWV Restoration
- Vegetation Plots
- Cross Sections
- Easement Boundary
- Stream Structures

Reach Breaks





Table 5a Reach ID Assessed Length Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment

Reach 1A

1691

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number ¹ Stable, Performing as Intended	Total ¹ Number in As-built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable ² , 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)	 <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	1		0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. <u>Texture/Substrate</u> - Riffle maintains coarser substrate	*NA	*NA			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	 <u>Depth</u> Sufficient (Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth ≥ 1.6) 	*NA	*NA			100%			
		 Length appropriate (>30% of centerline distance between tail of upstream riffle and head of downstrem riffle) 	*NA	*NA			100%			
	4.Thalweg Position	1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	*NA	*NA			100%			
		2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	*NA	*NA			100%			
			•							
2. Bank	1. Scoured/Eroding	Bank lacking vegetative cover resulting simply from poor growth and/or scour and erosion			0	0	100%	0	0	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%	0	0	100%
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%	0	0	100%
				Totals	0	0	100%	0	0	100%
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)	**NA	**NA			*NA			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth ratio <a> 1.6 Rootwads/logs providing some cover at base-flow.	2	2			100%			

* NA - Headwater Valley Restoration does not have a riffle/pool sequence.

** NA - No bank protection structures were used in this section.

¹ Bed - Coastal plain sand bed channels have a mobile bed along their entire length during geomorphically significant flows. Therefore, the number of shallows and pools,

bedform shape, and thalweg position will vary by monitoring event and are not suitable indicators of stability or function.

² Percentage based on visual assessment of channel bed condition.

Table 5b Reach ID Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment Reach 1B

Assessed Length

1581

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number ¹ Stable, Performing as Intended	Total ¹ Number in As-built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable ² , Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Stabilizing Woody	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Vegetation
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability (Riffle and Run units)	 <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	NA	NA			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	1. Depth Sufficient (Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth \geq 1.6)	NA	NA			100%			
		 Length appropriate (>30% of centerline distance between tail of upstream riffle and head of downstrem riffle) 	NA	NA			100%			
	4. Thalweg Position	1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	NA	NA			100%			
		2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	NA	NA			100%			
	•						•			
2. Bank	1. Scoured/Eroding	Bank lacking vegetative cover resulting simply from poor growth and/or scour and erosion			3	30	99%	1	10	99%
	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%	0	0	100%
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%	0	0	100%
				Totals	3	30	99%	1	10	99%
3. Engineered Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or logs.	16	16			100%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	7	7			100%			
	2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms.	16	16			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)	5	5			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%			

¹ Bed - Coastal plain sand bed channels have a mobile bed along their entire length during geomorphically significant flows. Therefore, the number of shallows and pools, bedform shape, and thalweg position will vary by monitoring event and are not suitable indicators of stability or function.
² Percentage based on visual assessment of channel bed condition.

Table 5c Reach ID Assessed Length Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment

Reach 1C 1330

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number ¹ Stable, Performing as Intended	Total ¹ Number in As-built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable ² , Performing as Intended	Stabilizing Woody	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Vegetation
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability (Riffle and Run units)	 <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			1	30	98%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. Texture/Substrate - Riffle maintains coarser substrate	NA	NA			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	1. Depth Sufficient (Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth \ge 1.6)	NA	NA			100%			
		 Length appropriate (>30% of centerline distance between tail of upstream riffle and head of downstrem riffle) 	NA	NA			100%			
	4.Thalweg Position	1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	NA	NA			100%			
		2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	NA	NA			100%			
		•	•				•			
2. Bank	1. Scoured/Eroding	Bank lacking vegetative cover resulting simply from poor growth and/or scour and erosion			0	0	100%	0	0	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%	0	0	100%
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%	0	0	100%
	-			Totals	0	0	100%	0	0	100%
3. Engineered Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or logs.	17	17			100%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	7	8			88%			
	2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms.	16	17			94%			
	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)	5	5			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%			

¹ Bed - Coastal plain sand bed channels have a mobile bed along their entire length during geomorphically significant flows. Therefore, the number of shallows and pools, bedform shape, and thalweg position will vary by monitoring event and are not suitable indicators of stability or function.
² Percentage based on visual assessment of channel bed condition.

Table 5d Reach ID Assessed Length Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment

Reach 2

1493

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number ¹ Stable, Performing as Intended	Total ¹ Number in As-built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable ² , Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Stabilizing Woody	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Vegetation
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability (Riffle and Run units)	 <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	NA	NA						
	3. Meander Pool Condition	1. Depth Sufficient (Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth \geq 1.6)	NA	NA						
		 Length appropriate (>30% of centerline distance between tail of upstream riffle and head of downstrem riffle) 	NA	NA			100%			
	4. Thalweg Position	1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	NA	NA	, The second sec		100%			
		2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	NA	NA			100%			
		•					•			
2. Bank	1. Scoured/Eroding	Bank lacking vegetative cover resulting simply from poor growth and/or scour and erosion			0	0	100%	0	0	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%	0	0	100%
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%	0	0	100%
				Totals	0	0	100%	0	0	100%
3. Engineered Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or logs.	17	17			100%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	5	5			100%			
	2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms.	17	17			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)	9	9			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.	3	3			100%			

¹ Bed - Coastal plain sand bed channels have a mobile bed along their entire length during geomorphically significant flows. Therefore, the number of shallows and pools, bedform shape, and thalweg position will vary by monitoring event and are not suitable indicators of stability or function.

² Percentage based on visual assessment of channel bed condition.

Table 5e Reach ID Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment Reach 3

Assessed Length

607

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number ¹ Stable, Performing as Intended	Total ¹ Number in As-built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable ² , Performing as Intended	Stabilizing Woody	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Vegetation	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Vegetation
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability (Riffle and Run units)	 <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	NA	NA						
	3. Meander Pool Condition	1. Depth Sufficient (Max Pool Depth : Mean Bankfull Depth \geq 1.6)	NA	NA			100%			
		 Length appropriate (>30% of centerline distance between tail of upstream riffle and head of downstrem riffle) 	NA	NA			100%			
	4. Thalweg Position	1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	NA	NA			100%			
		2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	NA	NA			100%			
2. Bank	1. Scoured/Eroding	Bank lacking vegetative cover resulting simply from poor growth and/or scour and erosion			1	10	99%	1	10	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%	0	0	100%
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%	0	0	100%
				Totals	1	10	99%	1	10	100%
3. Engineered Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or logs.	8	8			100%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	2	2			100%			
	2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms.	8	8			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)	3	3			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.	3	3			100%			

¹ Bed - Coastal plain sand bed channels have a mobile bed along their entire length during geomorphically significant flows. Therefore, the number of shallows and pools, bedform shape, and thalweg position will vary by monitoring event and are not suitable indicators of stability or function.
² Percentage based on visual assessment of channel bed condition.

Table 6 Vegetation Condition Assessment Planted Acreage¹ 17.5 CCPV Combined % of Planted Number of Mapping Vegetation Category Definitions Threshold Depiction Polygons Acreage Acreage Very limited cover of both woody and herbaceous material. 1. Bare Areas 0.1 acres 0 0.00 0.0% 2. Low Stem Density Areas Woody stem densities clearly below target levels based on MY3. 4. or 5 stem count criteria. 0.1 acres 1 0.42 2 4% Total 0.42 2.4% 1 0.25 acres 0 3. Areas of Poor Growth Rates or Vigor Areas with woody stems of a size class that are obviously small given the monitoring year. 0.00 0.0% **Cumulative Total** 0.42 1 2.4%

Easement Acreage ²	19.1					
Vegetation Category	Definitions	Mapping Threshold	CCPV Depiction	Number of Polygons	Combined Acreage	% of Easement Acreage
4. Invasive Areas of Concern ⁴	Areas or points (if too small to render as polygons at map scale).	1000 SF		1	0.45	2.4%
5. Easement Encroachment Areas ³	Areas or points (if too small to render as polygons at map scale).	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 spcies 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 EEP 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 likley 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 exterme risk/threat level for mapping as points where <u>isolated</u> 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 symbolzing invasives polygons, particularly for situations where the condito

Table 7. Stream Problem AreasMuddy Run Stream Restoration Project - Project # 95018								
Feature Issue	Station # / Range	Suspected Cause	Photo Number					
Pool Widening/ LB Erosion	20+90	Channel adjustment- does not appear to be worsening; recommend monitoring	SP1					
Minor RB Erosion	21+50	Channel adjustment and sparse bank vegetation; recommend monitoring	SP2					
Minor LB Erosion	25+70	Channel adjustment and sparse bank vegetation; recommend monitoring	SP3					
Minor Bed Erosion	47+15 - 47+45	Log weir is undercut, but bed is stable; recommend monitoring	SP4					
Minor RB Rill Erosion below matting	5+60	Sparse bank vegetation establishment after construction; recommend monitoring	SP5					

Table 8. Vegetation Problem AreasMuddy Run Stream Restoration Project - Project # 95018							
Feature Category	Station Numbers	Suspected Cause	Photo Number				
Invasive/Exotic Populations	Reach 1B- See Plan View	Ligustrum: encroachment from outside easement. Recommend continued clearing and stump treatment.	VP1				
Sparsely vegetated floodplain	Sta 16+50	Seeds sowed in low fertility soil areas. Recommend continued monitoring	VP2				
Misssing outside rows of trees	Sta 2+00 - 10+100	Improper planting due to damaged easement signage during construction. Recommend planting approximately 200 trees in two rows on outer edge of easement.	VP3				

Appendix B - Stream Photos



Reach 1A HWV – Looking Downstream - Sta. 2+80 Post- Construction (04/14/2014)



Reach 1A HWV – Looking Downstream -Sta. 2+80 MY 1 (11/10/2014)



Reach 1A Looking Downstream - Sta. 14+80 – Post-Construction (04/14/2014)



Reach 1A Looking Downstream- Sta. 14+80 – MY 1 (11/10/2014)



Reach 1B Looking Downstream Sta. 22+00 -Crossing (12/03/2013)



Reach 1B Looking Downstream Sta. 22+00 – Crossing- MY1 (11/12/2014)



Reach 1B/1C Looking Downstream Sta. 34+00 -Crossing (12/03/2013)



Reach 1B/1C Looking Downstream Sta. 34+00 – Crossing- MY1 (11/12/2014)



Reach 1B Looking Downstream Sta. 26+50 – Post -Construction (04/14/2014)



Reach 1B Looking Downstream Sta. 26+50 – MY1 (11/10/2014)



Reach 1C Looking Downstream Sta. 39+50 – Post-Construction (12/03/2013)



Reach 1C Looking Upstream Sta. 39+50 – MY1 -(11/10/2014)



Reach 2 Looking Downstream Sta. 11+50 – Post -Construction (04/14/2014)



Reach 2 Looking Downstream Sta 5+20- Post-Construction (04/15/2014)



Reach 2 Looking Downstream Sta. 11+50 -Construction (11/11/2014)



Reach 2 Looking Downstream Sta 5+20- MY 1 (11/11/2014)



Reach 3 Looking Upstream Sta. 2+50 - Post-Construction (04/14/2014)



Reach 3 Looking Upstream Sta. 2+50 – MY 1 (11/11/2014)


Crest Gauge 1 Reach 1A (04/15/2014)



Crest Gauge 2 Reach 1A (11/12/2014)



Crest Gauge 3 Reach 2 (04/15/2014)



Crest Gauge 3 Reach 2 (11/12/2014)

Appendix B - Vegetation Plot Photos



Vegetation Plot 1 (11/12/2014)



Vegetation Plot 2 (11/12/2014)



Vegetation Plot 3 (11/12/2014)

Vegetation Plot 4 (11/12/2014)



Vegetation Plot 5 (11/12/2014)



Vegetation Plot 6 (11/12/2014)



Vegetation Plot 7 (11/12/2014)

Vegetation Plot 8 (11/12/2014)



Vegetation Plot 9 (11/12/2014)





Vegetation Plot 11 (11/12/2014)

Vegetation Plot 12 (04/15/2014)



Vegetation Plot 13 (11/11/2014)



Vegetation Plot 14 (11/12/2014)



Vegetation Plot 15 (11/12/2014)



Vegetation Plot 16 (11/12/2014)



Vegetation Plot 17 (11/12/2014)

Vegetation Plot 18 (11/12/2014)







Vegetation Plot 20 (11/11/2014)

Appendix B - Stream and Vegetation Problem Area Photos



SP1 Pool widening at Sta 20+90



SP2 Minor RB Erosion at STA 21+50



SP3 Minor LB Erosion at STA 25+70



SP4 Minor Bed Erosion at Sta 47+15 - 47+45



SP5 Minor RB Erosion at Sta 5+60



VP1- Invasive population: *Ligustrum* along Reach 1B



VP2 Sparse LB Riparian Vegetation at Sta 16+50



VP3- Missing outside rows of trees at Sta 2+00 – 10+00 (11/11/2014)

Appendix C Vegetation Plot Data

Table 9a. Planted Stem Count SummaryTable 9b. Planted Species TotalsTable 9c. Planted and Total Stem Counts (Species by Plot)

		seline		Year 1
	Stems	Stems/Acre	Living	Stems/Acre
Vegetation Plot	Planted	Baseline	Stems	Year 1
1	16	800	15	750
2	15	750	9	450
3	17	850	16	800
4	14	700	14	700
5	14	700	13	650
6	15	750	15	750
7	17	850	16	800
8	16	800	15	750
9	13	650	12	600
10	16	800	14	700
11	17	850	17	850
12	14	700	14	700
13	16	800	15	750
14	17	850	17	850
15	18	900	17	850
16	16	800	14	700
17	18	900	18	900
18	16	800	16	800
19	14	700	14	700
20	15	750	15	750
Average	15.7	785	14.8	740
Min	13	650	9	450
Max	18	900	18	900

Table 9a. Monitoring Year 1 Stem Count Summary

* One Plantanus occidentalis volunteer in plot 18

Table 9b. Planted Species Totals

_		Total
Species	Common Name	Planted
Tree	s - Bare Root	
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress	2,000
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash	1,900
Quercus lyrata	Overcup Oak	1,600
Betula nigra	River birch	1,600
Quercus michauxii	Swamp Chestnut Oak	2,000
Nyssa biflora	Swamp Tupelo	1,800
Plantanus occidentalis	American Sycamore	2,000
Quercus laurifolia	Laurel Oak	1,600
	Total	14,500
L	ive Stakes	
Salix nigra	Black Willow	3,000
	Total	3,000

Table 9c. Planted and Total Stem Counts (Species by Plot)

			Ve	egetati	on Plot	t 1			V	egetati	on Plo	t 2			Ve	egetati	on Plot	t 3			V	egetati	on Plot	4			V	egetati	on Plot	5	
Species	Common Name	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress	5	5											6	6											2	2	2			
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash	3	3					1	1					3	3					1	1										
Quercus sp.	Unknown Oak sp.	1																								2					
Quercus lyrata	Overcup Oak																			1	1						2	2			
Betula nigra	River birch	5	5					2	1					1	2					1	1										
Quercus michauxii	Swamp Chestnut Oak	1	1											3	2					6	6					1	1				
Nyssa biflora	Swamp Tupelo							4	2					1						2	3					5	5	5			
Plantanus occidentalis	American Sycamore	1						8	5					2	2					3	2					2	1				
Quercus laurifolia	Laurel Oak		1											1	1											2	2	2			
	Species Count	6	5					4	4					7	6					6	6					6	6				
	Stem Count	16	15					15	9					17	16					14	14					14	13				
	Stems per Acre	800	750					750	450					850	800					700	700					700	650				

			Ve	egetati	on Plot	t 6			V	egetati	on Plo	t 7			Ve	egetati	on Plo	t 8			V	egetati	on Plo	t 9			V	egetation Plo	t 10	
Species	Common Name	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2 MY3	MY4	MY5
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress	1	1					1	1					1	1					1	1					5	5	5		
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash	1	1											5	5					2	2									
Quercus sp.	Unknown Oak sp.	2												1												1				
Quercus lyrata	Overcup Oak		1					З	3					1	1						1						1			
Betula nigra	River birch																									1	1			
Quercus michauxii	Swamp Chestnut Oak	2	2					7	7					1	2					1						1	1			
Nyssa biflora	Swamp Tupelo	1	1					4	3						1											1				
Plantanus occidentalis	American Sycamore	1	1											2	2					6	6					3	2	2		
Quercus laurifolia	Laurel Oak	7	8					2	2					5	3					3	2					4	4	ŀ		
	Species Count	7	7					5	5					7	7					5	5					7	6			
	Stem Count	15	15					17	16					16	15					13	12					16	14			
	Stems per Acre	750	750					850	800					800	750					650	600					800	700			

			Ve	getatio	n Plot	11			Ve	egetatio	on Plot	12			Ve	getatio	on Plot	13			Ve	getation	Plot 1	4			Ve	getatio	on Plot	15	
Species	Common Name	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2 N	Y3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress	4	4					5	5					5	5					5	5									,	
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash	2	2												1					1	1					3	3			1	
Quercus sp.	Unknown Oak sp.	1						3												1						3				1	
Quercus lyrata	Overcup Oak	1	1																	1						1	1			,	
Betula nigra	River birch							2	2																	1	1			1	
Quercus michauxii	Swamp Chestnut Oak	1	1					3	6					1	1											4	6			1	
Nyssa biflora	Swamp Tupelo	1	1					1	1					7	5					3	3					5	5			1	
Plantanus occidentalis	American Sycamore	5	5											3	3					3	3									1	
Quercus laurifolia	Laurel Oak	2	3																	3	5					1	1			l l	
	Species Count	8	7					5	4					4	5					7	5					7	6			1	
	Stem Count	17	17					14	14					16	15					17	17					18	17			1	
	Stems per Acre	850	850					700	700					800	750					850	850					900	850				

				getatio						egetatio						getatio						getatio						getatio			\neg
Species	Common Name	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY0	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress	5	5					3	3											6	6										
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash																									7	6				
Quercus sp.	Unknown Oak sp.	1						2	1																	2	2				
Quercus lyrata	Overcup Oak	1	3					1	2					1	1											1	1				
Betula nigra	River birch	3	3					1	1											1	2					1	1				
Quercus michauxii	Swamp Chestnut Oak													5	5																
Nyssa biflora	Swamp Tupelo	1	1					9	10					3	1					6	5					3	3				
Plantanus occidentalis	American Sycamore	2						1						2	4											1	1				
Quercus laurifolia	Laurel Oak	3	2					1	1					5	5					1	1						1				
	Species Count	7	5					7	6					5	5					4	4					6	7				
	Stem Count	16	14					18	18					16	16					14	14					15	15				
	Stems per Acre	800	700					900	900					800	800					700	700					750	750				

Appendix D

Stream Geomorphology Data

Table 10. Morphological Parameters Summary Data Table 11. Dimensional Morphology Summary – Cross Sections Data Table 12. Bank Pin Array Summary Data Cross Section Plots I, Brian S. Hockett, certify that this horizontal and vertical control survey was completed to the Class A standard under my direct and responsible charge from an actual survey performed on November 11th 2014. Cross sectional survey plots and morphological parameter tables located in Appendix D of the Muddy Run Stream Restoration Project Year 1 Monitoring Report were drawn and produced under my supervision.

rhet B L-5165

Brian S. Hockett, PLS



Appendix D. Table 10 - Morphological Parameters Summary Data Project Name/Number: Muddy Run Mitigation Project/95018

						Existing ¹						Des	sign						A	s-Built/	Baselin	e		
	Re	ference Re	each	MR1A	MR1B	MR1C	MR2	MR3	MR	R1B	MF	RIC	M	R2	MI	R3	M	R1B	MF	R1C	Μ	R2	MI	R3
Feature	Pool	Run	Shallow	Run	Run	Run	Run	Run	Shal	llow	Sha	llow	Sha	llow	Shal	low	Sha	llow	Sha	llow	Sha	llow	Shal	llow
Drainage Area (ac)	286	286	286	145	177	238	60	85	17	17	23	38	6	0	39	1	1'	77	23	38	6	0	39) 1
NC Regional Curve Discharge (cfs)			9.3	6	7	8	3	4	7	7	8	3		3	12	2	ŕ	7	1	8		3	12	2
Design/Calculated Discharge (cfs)			13						9)	1	3	4	4	19	9	12	2.1	13	3.8	5	.4	13	3.5
Dimension																								
BF Width (ft)	10.9	8.9	7.0	6.6	7.3	9.7	6.9	7.2	8.	.2	9	.5	5	.6	11	.4	11	1.6	11	1.5		.9	11	
Floodprone Width (ft)	100	100	100	9.9	10.3	15.3	10.3	10.7	> :	50	>	50	>	50	>5	50	>	50	>	50	>	50	>5	50
BF Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	11.4	8.4	5	5	4.4	5.6	3.6	3.3	6.	.6	8	.9	3	.1	13	.1	7	.4	8	.3	4	.8	9.	.3
BF Mean Depth (ft)	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.	.8	0	.9	0	.6	1.	1	0	.6	0	.7	0	.5	0.	.8
BF Max Depth (ft)	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.	.3	1	.5	0	.9	1.	7	1	.4		.5		1	1.	.6
Width/Depth Ratio	10.4	9.5	8.8	8.7	12.2	17.1	13.2	15.8	1	0	1	0	1	0	10	0	18	8.6	15	5.7	21	.2	15	i.1
Entrenchment Ratio	9.2	11.2	15.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	10.5	> 2	2.2	>2	2.2	> 2	2.2	>2	2.2	> 2	2.2	> 2	2.2	>	2.2	> 2	2.2
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	12.8	9.7	7.4	6.9	7.7	10.3	7.2	7.4	8.	.7	10).1	5	.9	12	.1	12	2.2	11	1.9	1().3	12	4
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.	.8	0	.9	0	.5	1.	1	0	.6	0	.7	0	.5	0.	.8
Substrate																								
		Fine Sand				Fine Sand			Fine	Sand	Fine	Sand	Fine	Sand	Fine S	Sand	Fine	Sand	Fine	Sand	Fine	Sand	Fine S	Sand
Pattern			_	-		-	-	-			-		-					_	-	-	-			
	Min	Max	Med						Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Channel Beltwidth (ft)	13.6	31.8	23.1						13.3	40.0	18.0	37.2	10.2	26.8	20.6	40.3	17.9	45.3	14.9	40.3	12.1	27.5	17.3	45.8
Radius of Curvature (ft)	11.0	27.6	17.6						11.4	40.4	14.8	40.8	8.9	21.7	22.8	46.5	14.5	48.7	16.8	54.9	11.1	29.4	33.8	74.9
Radius of Curvature Ratio	1.5	3.7	2.3						1.4	4.9	1.6	3.5	1.6	3.4	2.0	4.1	1.3	4.2	1.5	4.8	1.1	3.0	2.8	6.3
Meander Wavelength (ft)	34.9	68.3	54.5						23.2	89.9	33.2	71.2	16.2	48.6	56.5	144	44.9	99.2	37.3	94.9	20.6	44.0	41.88	88.7
Meander Width Ratio	1.8	4.2	3.1						1.6	4.9	1.9	3.9	1.8	4.8	1.8	3.5	1.5	3.9	1.3	3.5	1.2	2.8	1.5	3.8
Profile			1	I		I	I	1	-						r T			T	T	1				
Shallow Length (ft)	3.1	30.7	12.6						5	72	10	72	4	62	25.9	39.9	8	27	18	35	7.1	24.3	6.0	27.0
Run Length (ft)	2.2	33.2	11.3																					
Pool Length (ft)	4.2	9.5	5.8						17	36	20	34	9	20	18.2	49.0	12	28	14	30	11.6	20.2	9.0	28.0
Pool -to-Pool Spacing (ft)	17.5	59.8	36.3						23	95	25	97	16	78	37.0	90.0	20	82	25	69	22	75	16.0	90.0
Additional Reach Parameters				[ſ	I		1		~~		0.4		60						0.4				
Valley Length (ft)		274							14		11			60	55			185	11			60	55	
Channel Length (ft)		309		1638	1590	1324	1448	464	16		13			33	61			584	13			10	60	
Sinuosity		1.1		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.			.2		.0	1.			.1		.1		.0	1.	
Water Surface Slope (ft/ft)		0.004																						
Channel Slope (ft/ft)		0.003		0.0016	0.0033	0.0035	0.0032	0.0055	0.00		0.0		0.0		0.00		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.00	
Rosgen Classification		E5		G5c	F5	F5	F5	F5	E	5		5		5	E	5		25	E E	5	Ŀ	5	E	3
*Habitat Index																								

¹ Bankfull stage was estimated using NC Regional Curve equations and existing conditions data

				Арр	oendix	D. Ta	ble 11	- Mo	nitori	ng Da	ta - Di	mensi	onal N	Aorph	nology	y Sum	mary	(Dime	ension	al Pa	ramete	ers – C	Cross S	Section	ns)										
									Pre	oject l	Name/I	Numb	er: M	uddy	Run I	Mitiga	tion I	Projec	t/9501	18															
		(Cross S	ection 1	1 (HWV	7)				Cross S	ection 2	(HWV))				Cross S	Section 3	3 (HWV	V)				Cross S	ection 4	4 (HWV	/)				Cross S	ection 5	5 (HWV	7)	
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation ¹	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+
Record elevation (datum) used	l																																		
Bankfull Width (ft)																																			
Floodprone Width (ft)																																			
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)				-	Restorati	,					r Valley R		,					er Valley								Restorat					Ieadwater				
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)	No Mo	orphologi				mined fo	or HWV	No Mo	orphologi	cal Para	meters we Reaches.	re deterr	nined for	HWV	No Mo	orpholog	ical Para	meters w Reaches		rmined f	or HWV	No Mo	orphologi		neters w Reaches		rmined fo	or HWV	No Mo	orpholog		meters w Reaches		mined for	HWV
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft ²))			Reaches	5.						Reaches.							Reaches	5.						Reaches							Reaches	•		
Bankfull Width/Depth Ratio																																			
Bankfull Entrenchment Ratio																																			
Bankfull Bank Height Ratio			0 0	n		<u></u>						CI II	`				n n		(61 11	``				0						-		. 10	(61 11		
		1	Cross S	Section	6 (Pool))				ross Se	ction 7 (Shallov	7)				TOSS Se	ection 8	(Shallo) W)	-		-	Cross :	Section	9 (Pool)	1			ross Sec	ction 10	(Shallo	w)	
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation ¹	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+
Record elevation (datum) used		49.5						49.5	49.5						48.5	48.5						48.3	48.3						46.5	46.5					
Bankfull Width (ft)	9.0	8.4						10.7	10.7						9.6	8.9						8.8	8.1						14.3	14.4					
Floodprone Width (ft)		50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0					
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)		1.0						0.7	0.7						0.7	0.6						0.9	0.8						0.5	0.4					
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)		2.1						1.7	1.7						1.4	1.4						1.7	1.5						1.3	1.1					
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	9.4	8.5				<u> </u>		8.0	8.0						6.4	5.7						7.5	6.7						6.8	6.1					
Bankfull Width/Depth Ratio		8.3				<u> </u>		14.4	14.4						14.4	14.0						10.3	9.8						29.9	34.2					
Bankfull Entrenchment Ratio	>2.2	>2.2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L	>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2		—			_	>2.2	>2.2					<u> </u>	>2.2	>2.2					
Bankfull Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0					
		-	Cross S	ection 1	11 (Pool	l)	-		C	ross Se	ction 12	(Shallo	w)			-	Cross S	Section	13 (Poo	ol)			C	ross See	tion 14	(Shallo	ow)	-			Cross S	ection 1	l5 (Pool)	
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation ¹	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+
Record elevation (datum) used	46.4	46.4						45.6	45.6						45.5	45.5						45.0	45.0						44.4	44.4					
Bankfull Width (ft)	14.7	14.4						11.4	11.4						13.2	12.3						12.0	12.3						10.0	9.9					
Floodprone Width (ft)		50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0					
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)	0.6	0.6						0.6	0.6						0.6	0.6						0.7	0.7						0.9	0.9					
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)	1.8	1.5						1.2	1.2						1.4	1.3						1.4	1.5						1.9	1.8					
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	9.1	7.9			 	 		7.1	6.3						8.4	7.2	 				 	8.7	8.4			<u> </u>			9.1	8.8	 				
Bankfull Width/Depth Ratio				ļ	<u> </u>	 	ļ	18.2	20.7		\vdash				20.7	21.1	 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			16.4	17.8			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 	11.1	11.1	<u> </u>	ļ	ļ		
Bankfull Entrenchment Ratio		-	 	<u> </u>	 	─	<u> </u>		>2.2	<u> </u>	\vdash					>2.2	──		 				>2.2		 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	──		>2.2	<u> </u>	 	 		
Bankfull Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0				<u> </u>		1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0	~					1.0	1.0					
		C	ross Sec	ction 16	6 (Shallo	ow)				Cross S	ection 1	7 (Pool)					Cross S	Section	18 (Poo) I			<u> </u>	ross See	tion 19) (Shallo	ow)			<u> </u>	ross Sec	ction 20	(Shallo	ow)	
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation ¹	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+
Record elevation (datum) used								43.7	43.7							42.8						43.0	43.0							42.6					
Bankfull Width (ft)									12.3						8.9	8.7						11.9	11.6						10.8	10.8					
Floodprone Width (ft)						 			50.0							50.0	<u> </u>					50.0	50.0							50.0		ļ	ļ		
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)		0.7			 	 		0.9	0.8						1.1	1.1	 				 	0.7	0.7			<u> </u>			0.7	0.7	 				
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)		1.4			 	 		1.5	1.7		$ \square$				2.0		 				 	1.5	1.5			<u> </u>			1.6	1.5	 				
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)					 	 			10.4							9.4	 				 	8.1	7.8			<u> </u>			8.0	7.3	 				
Bankfull Width/Depth Ratio				ļ	<u> </u>	 	ļ	15.0	14.5		\mid				7.7	8.1	 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			17.4	17.1			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 	14.5	16.1	<u> </u>	ļ	ļ		
Bankfull Entrenchment Ratio					<u> </u>	<u> </u>		>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		 	>2.2	>2.2			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	>2.2	>2.2	<u> </u>	ļ	ļ		
Bankfull Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0					

1 = Widths and depths for annual measurements will be based on the baseline bankfull datum regardless of dimensional/depositional development. Input the elevation used as the datum, which should be consistent and based on the baseline datum established. If the performer has inherited the project and cannot acquire the datum used for prior years this must be discussed with EEP. If this cannot be resolved in time for a given years report submission a footnote in this should be included that states: "It is uncertain if the monitoring datum has been consistent over the monitoring history, which may influence calculated values. Additional data from a prior performer is being acquired to provide confirmation. Values will be recalculated in a future submission based on a consistent datum if determined to be necessary."

				Арр	endix	D. Ta	ble 11	- Mo	nitori	ng Da	ta - Di	mensi	onal I	Morpł	nology	y Sum	mary	(Dime	ension	al Par	amete	rs – C	Cross S	Section	ns)										
									Pro	oject I	Name/I	Numb	er: M	[uddy	Run I	Mitiga	tion F	roject	t/9501	8															
		(Cross S	ection 2	21 (Pool	l)			С	ross See	ction 22	(Shallo	w)	_			Cross S	ection 2	23 (Poo	l)			C	ross Sec	ction 24	(Shallo	ow)				Cross S	ection 2	5 (Pool	l)	
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation ¹	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+
Record elevation (datum) used	42.3	42.3						41.8	41.8						41.5	41.5						45.2	45.2						45.2	45.2					
Bankfull Width (ft)	10.6	10.5						9.8	11.4						10.6	11.7						9.1	9.9						8.6	8.2					1
Floodprone Width (ft)	50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0					1
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)	1.1	1.1						0.7	0.6						0.7	0.6						0.5	0.5						0.6	0.6					1
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)	2.2	2.2						1.4	1.5						1.2	1.3						1.0	0.9						1.3	1.2					l
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	11.5	11.5						7.2	7.1						7.0	7.3						4.6	4.5						5.3	4.9					i
Bankfull Width/Depth Ratio	9.8	9.6						13.3	18.2						16.3	18.7						18.2	21.5						13.9	13.8					i
Bankfull Entrenchment Ratio	>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2					J
Bankfull Bank Height Ratio	1.0	10.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0					1
		Cr	ross Sec	tion 26	(Shallo	w)				Cross S	ection 2	7 (Pool)				C	ross Se	ction 28	(Shallo	ow)	_			Cross S	ection 2	29 (Poo	I)	_			Cross S	ection 3	0 (Pool)	
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation ¹	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+
Record elevation (datum) used	44.6	44.6						44.5	44.5					1	44.0	44.0				1		43.6	43.6		1	t –		1	42.7	42.7					
Bankfull Width (ft)	7.3	9.1			İ	İ		7.0	7.6	1				l I	19.6	20.1	İ	İ	İ	1		9.7	10.1	l	İ	1	1	1	7.4	7.3					
Floodprone Width (ft)	50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0					
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)	0.6	0.5						0.7	0.6						0.4	0.4						0.7	0.6						0.5	0.5					
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)	1.1	1.1						1.4	1.4						1.2	1.3						1.5	1.3						1.1	0.9					
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	4.3	4.1						5.1	5.1						8.2	8.7						6.4	6.2						4.0	3.6					
Bankfull Width/Depth Ratio	12.2	20.1						9.5	11.2						47.1	46.3						14.7	16.5						13.6	15.0					
Bankfull Entrenchment Ratio	>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2					
Bankfull Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0					
		Cr	ross Sec	tion 31	(Shallo	w)	•		C	ross See	ction 32	(Shallo	w)				Cross S	ection 3	33 (Poo	l)			C	ross Sec	tion 34	(Shallo	ow)				Cross S	ection 3	5 (Pool)	
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation ¹	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+
Record elevation (datum) used	42.9	42.9						42.6	42.6						42.4	42.4						42.2	42.2						42.1	42.1					
Bankfull Width (ft)	11.3	12.3						6.8	7.2						7.1	7.4						8.4	7.8						7.7	7.8					
Floodprone Width (ft)	70.0	70.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0					
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)	0.4	0.4						0.5	0.5						0.6	0.6						0.5	0.5						0.7	0.7					
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)	0.9	0.9						1.0	1.0						1.1	1.0						0.9	0.9						1.4	1.4					i
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	4.6	4.5						3.7	3.8						4.3	4.3						3.9	3.6						5.6	5.3					
Bankfull Width/Depth Ratio	28.3	33.7						12.4	13.4						11.5	12.9						18.1	16.5					L	10.5	11.3					
Bankfull Entrenchment Ratio	>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2					
Bankfull Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0					
		Cr	ross Sec	tion 36	(Shallo	w)				Cross S	ection 3	7 (Pool)					Cross S	ection 3	38 (Poo	l)			C	ross Sec	ction 39	(Shallo	ow)								
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation ¹	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	MY+
Record elevation (datum) used								41.8	41.8						41.1	41.1						41.1	41.1												
Bankfull Width (ft)	7.4	7.8						9.6	10.0						15.6	15.5						11.9	11.6												
Floodprone Width (ft)	50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0						50.0	50.0												
Bankfull Mean Depth (ft)	0.6	0.6						0.5	0.4						1.2	1.1						0.8	0.7												
Bankfull Max Depth (ft)	1.0	1.0						1.3	1.1						2.5	2.2						1.6	1.5												
Bankfull Cross Sectional Area (ft ²)	4.4	4.3						5.1	4.4						18.6	17.3						9.3	8.1												
Bankfull Width/Depth Ratio	12.2	14.2						18.2	22.9						13.0	14.0						15.1	16.6												
Bankfull Entrenchment Ratio	>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2						>2.2	>2.2												
Bankfull Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0						1.0	1.0												

1 = Widths and depths for annual measurements will be based on the baseline bankfull datum regardless of dimensional/depositional development. Input the elevation used as the datum, which should be consistent and based on the baseline datum established. If the performer has inherited the project and cannot acquire the datum used for prior years this must be discussed with EEP. If this cannot be resolved in time for a given years report submission a footnote in this should be included that states: "It is uncertain if the monitoring datum has been consistent over the monitoring history, which may influence calculated values. Additional data from a prior performer is being acquired to provide confirmation. Values will be recalculated in a future submission based on a consistent datum if determined to be necessary."

Table 12.Muddy Run Bank Pin Array Summary

Cross Section	Location	Position	Year 1 Reading
		Тор	0.0
XS 6 @ Sta.	US	Bottom	0.0
19+70 Reach 1		Тор	0.0
	DS	Bottom	0.0
		Тор	0.0
XS 11 @ Sta.	US	Bottom	0.0
26+70 Reach 1		Тор	0.0
	DS	Bottom	0.0
	US	Тор	0.0
XS 15 @ Sta.	05	Bottom	0.0
32+75 Reach 1	DS	Тор	0.0
	03	Bottom	0.0
	US	Тор	0.0
XS 18 @ Sta.	03	Bottom	0.0
39+70 Reach 1	DS	Тор	0.0
	03	Bottom	0.0
	US	Тор	0.0
XS 23 @ Sta.	03	Bottom	0.0
46+30 Reach 1	DS	Тор	0.0
	03	Bottom	0.0
	US	Тор	0.0
XS 25 @ Sta.	00	Bottom	0.0
2+90 Reach 2	DS	Тор	0.0
	80	Bottom	0.0
	US	Тор	0.0
XS 29 @ Sta.		Bottom	0.0
7+60 Reach 2	DS	Тор	0.0
	80	Bottom	0.0
_	US	Тор	0.0
XS 33 @ Sta.		Bottom	0.0
11+45 Reach 2	DS	Тор	0.0
		Bottom	0.0
	US	Тор	0.0
XS 37 @ Sta.		Bottom	0.0
15+80 Reach 2	DS	Тор	0.0
		Bottom	0.0
	US	Тор	0.0
XS 38 @ Sta.		Bottom	0.0
2+55 Reach 3	DS	Тор	0.0
	-	Bottom	0.0

Notes:

US - Upstream from cross section

DS - Downstream from cross section





Upstream

Downstream







Upstream

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Appendix E Hydrology Data

Table 13. Documentation of Geomorphologically Significant Flow Events Table 14. Rainfall Summary Chart 1. 2014 Precipitation Data for Muddy Run Site

Crest Gauge	Headwater Valley Flow Events	Maximum Consecutive Flow Days	Cumulative Flow Days	
Crest Gauge 1 (HWV)	16	7.6	37.1	
Crest Gauge	Number of Bankfull Events	Maximum Bankfull Height (ft.)		
Crest Gauge 1 (HWV)	NA	1.1		
Crest Gauge 2	9	0.85		
Crest Gauge 3	10	0.90		
Crest Gauge 4	4	1.05		

 Table 13. Documentation of Geomorphologically Significant Flow Events

Table 14. Rainfall Summary

		Normal Limits		Wallace	
		30	70	Station	On-Site Auto
Month	Average	Percent	Percent	Precipitation	Rain Gauge
January	4.33	3.32	5.03	1.68	
February	3.23	2.14	3.87	1.89	
March	4.50	3.23	5.32	5.68	
April	3.16	1.70	3.85	5.23	4.11
May	3.68	2.69	4.34	2.10	2.85
June	4.49	3.11	5.34	6.96	3.73
July	6.06	4.16	7.22	4.31	10.50
August	5.40	3.12	6.56	6.69	9.35
September	5.00	2.04	6.07	7.27	7.24
October	3.21	1.62	3.92	1.49	1.64
November	2.89	1.83	3.49	3.45	4.85
December	3.24	2.14	3.88		
Total	49.19	31.10	58.89	46.75	44.27



Chart 1. 2014 Precipitation Data for Muddy Run Site