

Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project

Year 1 Monitoring Report

McDowell County, North Carolina

NCEEP Project Number – 92251



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Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project

Year 1 Monitoring Report

McDowell County, North Carolina

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Restoration Project (Project) was restored by Michael Baker Engineering, Inc. (Baker) through an on-call design and construction services contract with the North Carolina Ecosystem Enhancement Program (NCEEP). This report documents and presents Year 1 monitoring data as required during the five-year monitoring period.

The specific goals for the Project were as follows:

- Create geomorphically stable conditions on the Project site,
- Improve and restore hydrologic connections between the streams and their floodplains,
- Improve water quality in the South Fork Hoppers Creek watershed,
- Protect the South Fork Hoppers Creek watershed from nearby rapid development,
- Restore wetlands along South Fork Hoppers Creek in the Project area, and
- Improve aquatic and terrestrial habitat along the Project corridor.

To accomplish these goals the following objectives were implemented:

- Stabilize eroding channel banks by implementing a combination of Priority I Restoration and Enhancement II approaches,
- Increase floodplain connectivity to restore historic floodplain wetlands,
- Incorporate bedform diversity with varied in-stream structures to provide a variety of aquatic habitats,
- Reestablish a riparian buffer with native vegetation to improve terrestrial habitat and eliminate excessive sedimentation from erosion,
- Restore and enhance existing floodplain wetlands, where feasible, and
- Eliminate livestock access to the channel to improve water quality and reduce erosion from hoof shear.

The Project site is located approximately 10 miles southeast of Marion in McDowell County, North Carolina, as shown in Figure 1 in Appendix A. The Project is situated in the Catawba River Basin, within the North Carolina Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ) sub-basin 03-08-30 and United States Geologic Survey (USGS) hydrologic unit 03050101040-020. Directions to the Project site can be found in Figure 1 of Appendix A.

South Fork Hoppers Creek lies within the Piedmont physiographic province. Its watershed is predominately forested, supporting some isolated rural residential housing, chicken farms, agricultural lands, nurseries, and several small rural residential developments. The land surrounding the Project site has been used historically for agriculture but was recently used as pasture land for livestock grazing. Some forest land is located in the upstream extents of UT1, UT2, and UT3.

South Fork Hoppers Creek and its tributaries had been impacted by livestock and were incised and eroded. Channel incision along South Fork Hoppers Creek resulted in the lowering of the water table; thereby, dewatering floodplain wetlands. The Project involved the restoration or enhancement of 3,550 linear feet (LF) of stream along South Fork Hoppers Creek, and portions of UT1 and UT2 using Rosgen Priority 1 restoration and Level II enhancement approaches. An additional 1,071 LF of stream along portions of UT1 and UT3 was placed in preservation. The Project also included the restoration and enhancement of 1.56 acres of riparian wetland abutting South Fork Hoppers Creek and UT1 of which 1.23 acres comprised restoration

and 0.33 acres comprised enhancement. The Priority 1 channel design approach entailed raising the elevation of the channel to establish greater connectivity to the floodplain and to restore the hydrologic relationship between South Fork Hoppers Creek, its tributaries and riparian wetland areas in the Project area. Channel pattern was re-established to dissipate flow velocities in meander bends. In-stream habitat was created using riffle-pool sequences and the strategic placement of in-stream structures. Approximately 5.7 acres of associated riparian buffer were restored/enhanced throughout the Project area and a conservation easement consisting of 10.1 acres will protect and preserve all stream reaches, wetland areas, and riparian buffers in perpetuity.

Vegetation conditions for South Fork Hoppers Reaches 1 and 2, and UT1 Reach B were good and performing close to 100% for both, the planted acreage and invasive/encroachment area categories. Two bare areas or vegetation problem areas (VPAs), VPA1 and VPA2, were documented in the wetland area located on the right floodplain along South Fork Hoppers Reach 1. The combined total area for these VPAs was 0.12 acres, or 2.8% of the planted area acreage for this assessment tract. The UT2 vegetation assessment tract did not perform as well because of the widespread infestation of invasive species associated with VPA3 and VPA4. These two VPAs were solely confined to UT2 Reach B and made up a combined total of 0.27 acres, or 18% of the 1.5 acre easement area for the UT2 vegetation assessment tract. Invasive vegetation in these VPAs includes multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), and Japanese stilt grass (*Microstegium vimineum*). A more detailed summary of the results for the vegetation condition assessment can be found in Appendix B which includes a technical memorandum, current condition planview (CCPV) figures, supporting data tables, and photo logs; the contents of Appendix B was submitted to NCEEP in June 2012 and served as the interim visual site assessment report.

The success criteria or survival threshold for all 12 vegetation monitoring plots at the Project site were attained and are summarized in Tables 7 and 9 of Appendix C. The average density of total planted stems or tract mean (including volunteers), based on data collected from the 12 monitoring plots during Year 1 monitoring, is 1,184 stems per acre; this further indicates that the Project site is on track for meeting the minimum success interim criteria of 320 trees per acre by the end of Year 3 and the final success criteria of 260 trees per acre by the end of Year 5. It should be noted that most vegetation plots exhibiting a lower planted stem density count are offset by the presence of thriving volunteer species, thereby boosting or increasing the stem density for a given plot and the tract in general upon inclusion of volunteers for total stems per acre.

Tables 5a through 5d (Appendix B) indicate the Project site was geomorphically stable overall and performing at 100% for the majority of parameters evaluated within the lateral/vertical stability and in-stream structure performance categories. UT1 Reach B was performing at 100% for all sub-categories. South Fork Hoppers Creek Reaches 1 and 2, and UT2 (Reaches A and B) had sub-categories receiving scores of less than 100% namely due to small localized areas of bank scour and/or piping under structures. Stream problem areas (SPAs) correlating with these areas of instability for these three project reaches were documented and summarized in Table 5e of Appendix B. A more detailed summary of the results for the visual stream stability assessment can be found in Appendix B which includes a technical memorandum, CCPV figures, supporting data tables, and photo logs.

The six permanent cross-sections along the Project site show that there has been little adjustment to stream dimension overall within the Project reach since construction. The riffle and pool cross-sections located on UT1B, X9 and X10 respectively, exhibited small decreases in bankfull area, width, and maximum depth due to minor aggradation within the channel and floodplain; and bank height ratio slightly increased to between 1.2 to 1.3 respectively as a result of the floodplain deposition. However, grade control structures (constructed riffles and log sills) continue to help maintain the overall profile desired on UT1B with consistent pool spacing, riffle slopes and riffle lengths as compared to the baseline conditions profile. Aggraded areas are evident within the upstream limits of the UT1B profile, and may stem from a transition to a lower channel slope upon entering the upstream project limits, but should flush downstream during larger storm flows over

time. The profile for South Fork Hoppers Creek (Reaches 1 and 2) indicates that the bed features are generally stable as well; pools are well-maintained, having increased in depth in many areas, while pool spacing has decreased from the development of micro-pools nested within larger pools located in meander bends. Six cover log (invert) survey points were removed from the mainstem profile plot since they were mistakenly symbolized as log sills during the baseline survey and erroneously appeared in the maximum depth of pools on the profile overlay for Year 1. The pebble count data for South Fork Hoppers Creek and UT1B indicate that the stream is moving fines through the system and larger pebbles are making up a greater percentage of the bed material. The site was found to have had at least two bankfull events based on crest gauge readings. Information on these events is provided in Table 12 of Appendix E.

It should be noted that many pools located downstream of log sills have shown a significant increase in depth of a foot or more along Reaches 1 and 2 and UT1B since the baseline survey. The profile indicates that the maximum depth (d_{max}) of the majority of these pools along these reaches is at or within the stable design tolerance originally proposed for these constructed Rosgen C type channels—reaches 1 and 2 were designed with a d_{max} ranging between 2 and 2.7 feet and UT1B with a d_{max} ranging between 1 and 2 feet. There are three pools located on South Fork Hoppers Creek mainstem (Reaches 1 and 2) and three pools located on UT1B where d_{max} design values were exceeded, or reported to be greater than 2.7 and 2 feet respectively; one of the three pools along the mainstem is located downstream of the cross-vane. These pools are approximately located at stations 16+16, 19+40, and 20+21 along the mainstem, and at stations 19+19, 19+31, and 19+44 along UT1B. All these pools coincide with that portion of the longitudinal channel profile having the highest valley and channel slope of each reach except for the pool located at station 16+16 along the mainstem. The significant increase in pool depths in these areas may be correlated to areas of higher vertical energy dissipation due to higher valley/channel slopes as compared with shallower pools located in flatter areas of the profile. In-stream structures located upstream and downstream of these deep pools are stable and holding grade, and pool length adjustment has been minimal as a result. These deep pools are providing excellent in-stream habitat structure. Pool depths (of all pools) within the Project are expected to fluctuate and adjust in response to storm events and sediment input of various magnitudes as the channel maintains the average channel geometry over time. Baker will continue to monitor these pools during subsequent assessments.

Based on the first growing season following site construction (March 30, 2011-November 2, 2011), three of the four wetland areas met the success criteria for Monitoring Year 1. Groundwater conditions at Gauges 2, 3, and 4 each indicated saturated conditions existed for 86% to 100% of the time. Gauge 1 is located downstream of the easement crossing of South Fork Hoppers Creek in an area that was historically drier than the other wetland areas and failed to meet the wetland success criteria. Although there were several episodes where the wetland around Gauge 1 experienced saturated soil conditions, the longest period the site remained saturated was 10 consecutive days. A summary plot of wetland gauge data as it relates to monthly precipitation is provided in Figure 7 of Appendix E; wetland areas and corresponding gauges are illustrated in the CCPV sheets (Figure 2) in Appendix B.

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 the tables and figures in the report 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 Restoration Plan) documents available on EEP's website. *It should be noted that the Baseline Monitoring Report and Mitigation Plan for this Project site is included with the summary of constructed design approaches for the South Muddy Creek Restoration Project (EEP Project No. 737), a nearby project site that was designed and constructed in conjunction with the Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project as part of the same EEP on-call design and construction services contract.* All raw data supporting the tables and figures in the appendices is available from EEP upon request.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The five-year monitoring plan for the Project site includes criteria to evaluate the success of the vegetation, stream, and wetland components of the project. The methodology and report template used to evaluate these three components adheres to the EEP monitoring guidance document dated November 7, 2011, which will continue to serve as the template for subsequent monitoring years. The specific locations of monitoring features, such as vegetation plots, permanent cross-sections, reference photo stations and wetland/crest gauges, are shown on the CCPV sheets found in Figure 2 of Appendix B.

The majority of Year 1 monitoring data was collected in May 2012 and September 2012. All visual site assessment and vegetation monitoring plot data was collected on May 30th. All stream survey (channel dimension and profile) and sediment data were collected between September 10th and 12th. Stream survey data was collected using a Topcon GRS-1 network Rover GPS unit which collects point data with an accuracy of less than one tenth of a foot.

2.1 Stream Assessment

Geomorphic monitoring of restored stream reaches is being conducted for five years to evaluate the effectiveness of the restoration practices installed. Monitored stream parameters include channel dimension (cross-sections), profile (longitudinal survey), bed composition, bank and channel stability, bankfull flows, and reference sites documented by photographs. A crest gauge, as well as high flow marks, will be used to document the occurrence of bankfull events. The methods used and any related success criteria are described below for each parameter. For monitoring stream success criteria, 6 permanent cross-sections, 1 crest gauge, and 39 photo identification points were installed.

2.1.1 Morphologic Parameters and Channel Stability

2.1.1.1 Dimension

Six permanent cross-sections were installed throughout the entire project area. Cross-sections selected for monitoring were located in representative riffle and pool facets and each cross-section was marked on both banks with permanent pins to establish the exact transect used. Each of the three restored Project reaches, Reaches 1 and 2 of South Fork Hoppers Creek and UT1B, contains one riffle and one pool cross-section. A common benchmark will be used for cross-sections and consistently referenced to facilitate comparison of year-to-year data. The cross-sectional surveys will include points measured at major breaks in slope, including top of bank, bankfull, inner berm, edge of water, and thalweg, if the features are present. Riffle cross-sections were classified using the Rosgen Stream Classification System (Rosgen, 1994), and all monitored cross-sections should fall within the quantitative parameters defined for channels of the design stream type.

There should be little change in as-built cross-sections. If changes do take place, they will be evaluated to determine if they represent a movement toward a more unstable condition (e.g., down-cutting or erosion) or a movement toward increased stability (e.g., settling, vegetative changes, deposition along the banks, or decrease in width/depth ratio). Cross-sectional data is presented in Figure 3 of Appendix D.

2.1.1.2 Longitudinal Profile

Longitudinal profiles were surveyed for the entire restored lengths of Reaches 1 and 2 of South Fork Hoppers Creek and UT1B, and are provided in Figure 4 of Appendix D. Longitudinal profiles will be replicated annually during the five year monitoring period.

Measurements taken during longitudinal profiles include thalweg, water surface, and the top of low bank. All measurements were taken at the head of each feature (e.g., riffle, run, pool, glide) and the maximum pool depth. Elevations of grade control structures were also included in the longitudinal profiles surveyed. Surveys were tied to a permanent benchmark.

The pools should remain relatively deep with flat water surface slopes, and the riffles should remain steeper and shallower than the pools. Bed form observations should be consistent with those observed for channels of the design stream type as well as other design information.

2.1.1.3 Substrate and Sediment Transport

Bed load material analysis consists of a pebble count taken in the same constructed riffle during annual geomorphic surveys of the Project site. One sample was collected at the riffle cross-section corresponding with each of the three restored Project reaches for a total of three sediment samples (cross-sections X5, X7, X9). These samples, combined with evidence provided by changes in cross-section and profile data will reveal changes in sediment gradation that occur over time as the stream adjusts to upstream sediment loads. Significant changes in sediment gradation will be evaluated with respect to stream stability and watershed changes. Bed material distribution data are located in Figure 5 of Appendix D.

2.1.2 Hydrology

2.1.2.1 Streams

The occurrence of bankfull events within the monitoring period will be documented by the use of crest gauges and photographs. One crest gauge was installed on the floodplain at the bankfull elevation along the right top of bank at station 15+10. The bottom of the crest gauge coincides with the top of bank (bankfull) elevation. The crest gauges record the highest watermark between site visits, and are checked at each site visit to determine if a bankfull event has occurred. Photographs are used to document the occurrence of debris lines and sediment deposition on the floodplain during monitoring site visits.

Two bankfull flow events must be documented at the crest gauge within the 5-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 or until the monitoring period ends. If two bankfull events have not been documented at the end of 5 years the Interagency Review Team (IRT) will have to decide on an appropriate course of action.

2.1.3 Photographic Documentation of Site

Photographs will be used to document restoration success visually. Reference stations were photographed during the as-built survey; this will be repeated for at least five years following construction. Reference photos are taken once a year, from a height of approximately five to six feet. Permanent markers will ensure that the same locations (and view directions) are utilized during each monitoring period. Selected site photographs are shown in Appendix B.

2.1.3.1 Lateral Reference Photos

Reference photo transects were taken of the right and left banks at each permanent cross-section. A survey tape was captured in most photographs which represents the cross-section line located perpendicular to the channel flow. The water line was located in the lower edge of the frame in order to document bank and riparian conditions. Photographers will make an effort to consistently maintain the same area in each photo over time.

2.1.3.2 Structure Photos

Photographs of primary grade control structures (i.e. vanes and weirs), along the restored streams are included within the photographs taken at reference photo stations. Photographers will make every effort to consistently maintain the same area in each photo over time.

Lateral and structure photographs are used to evaluate channel aggradation or degradation, bank erosion, success of riparian vegetation, structure function, and stability, and effectiveness of erosion control measures subjectively. Lateral photos should not indicate excessive erosion or degradation of the banks. A series of photos over time should indicate successive maturation of riparian vegetation and consistent structure function.

2.1.4 Visual Stream Morphological Stability Assessment

The visual stream morphological stability assessment involves the qualitative evaluation of lateral and vertical channel stability, and the integrity and overall performance of in-stream structures throughout the Project reach as a whole. Habitat parameters, such as riffle embeddedness and pool depth maintenance, are also measured and scored. The entire project reach was walked, noting geomorphic conditions of the stream bed profile (riffle/pool facets), both stream banks, and engineered in-stream structures. Photos were taken at every stream photo reference station as discussed in the previous section, and in locations of potential SPAs which were documented in the field for subsequent mapping on the CCPV figures. A more detailed summary of the methodology and results for the visual stream stability assessment can be found in Appendix B which includes a technical memorandum, supporting data tables, and SPA photos.

2.2 Vegetation Assessment

Successful restoration of the vegetation on a mitigation site is dependent upon hydrologic restoration, active planting of preferred canopy species, and volunteer regeneration of the native plant community. In order to determine if the criteria are achieved, twelve vegetation monitoring quadrants were installed across the Project site, which included one wetland vegetation plot. The total number of quadrants was calculated using the CVS-NCEEP Entry Tool Database version 2.2.7 (CVS-NCEEP, 2007). The size of individual quadrants varies from 100-square meters for tree species to 1-square meter for herbaceous vegetation. Level 1 CVS vegetation monitoring will occur in spring, after leaf-out has occurred, or in the fall prior to leaf fall. At the end of the first growing season during baseline surveys, species composition, density, and survival were evaluated. Individual quadrant data provided during subsequent monitoring events will include diameter, height, density, and coverage quantities. Relative values will be calculated, and importance values will be determined. Individual seedlings will be marked to ensure that they can be found in succeeding monitoring years. Mortality will be determined from the difference between the previous year's living, planted seedlings and the current year's living, planted seedlings.

The interim measure of vegetative success for the site is the survival of at least 320, 3-year old, planted trees per acre at the end of Year 3 of the monitoring period. The final vegetative success criteria is the survival of 260, 5-year old, planted trees per acre at the end of Year 5 of the monitoring period.

Photographs are used to visually document vegetation success in sample plots. Reference photos of tree and herbaceous condition within plots are taken at least once per year. As part of the visual site assessment conducted on May 30th, 2012, the vegetation condition of planted vegetation along stream banks, floodplains (wetlands), and terraces were qualitatively evaluated for performance; this also included the documentation of invasive species and potential VPAs which were recorded in the field for subsequent mapping on the CCPV figures. A more detailed summary of the methodology and results for the vegetation condition assessment can be found in Appendix B which includes a technical memorandum, supporting data tables, and photo logs.

2.3 Wetland Assessment

Four groundwater monitoring stations were installed in restored/enhanced wetland areas to document hydrologic conditions at the Project site. These four wetland gauges are depicted on the CCPV figures found in Appendix B. Installation and monitoring of the groundwater stations have been conducted in accordance with the USACE standard methods outlined in WRP Technical Notes ERDC TN-WRAP-00-02 (July 2000). Precipitation data from a nearby meteorological station (NC-MD-2) will also be polled annually for the five years of groundwater monitoring conducted post-construction; this station is located in close proximity to Marion, NC. This data will be obtained from the State's Climate Office website (CRONOS 2012).

Baker used DRAINMOD (Version 5.1) to develop hydrologic simulation models that represented conditions at a variety of locations across the Project site. DRAINMOD indicated wetland hydrology would occur for approximately 6-12% of the growing season. Based on these findings, it was determined that success criteria for wetland hydrology will be met when each wetland site is saturated within 12 inches of the soil surface for at least 9% of the growing season, or 19 consecutive days.

3.0 REFERENCES

- Carolina Vegetation Survey (CVS) and NC Ecosystem Enhancement Program (NCEEP). 2007. CVS-NCEEP Data Entry Tool v. 2.2.7. University of North Carolina, Raleigh, NC.
- Lee, M., Peet R., Roberts, S., Wentworth, T. 2007. CVS-NCEEP Protocol for Recording Vegetation, Version 4.1.
- Rosgen, D. L. 1994. A Classification of Natural Rivers. *Catena* 22:169-199.
- US Army Corps of Engineers, WRP, July 2000. Technical Notes ERDC TN-WRAP-00-02.

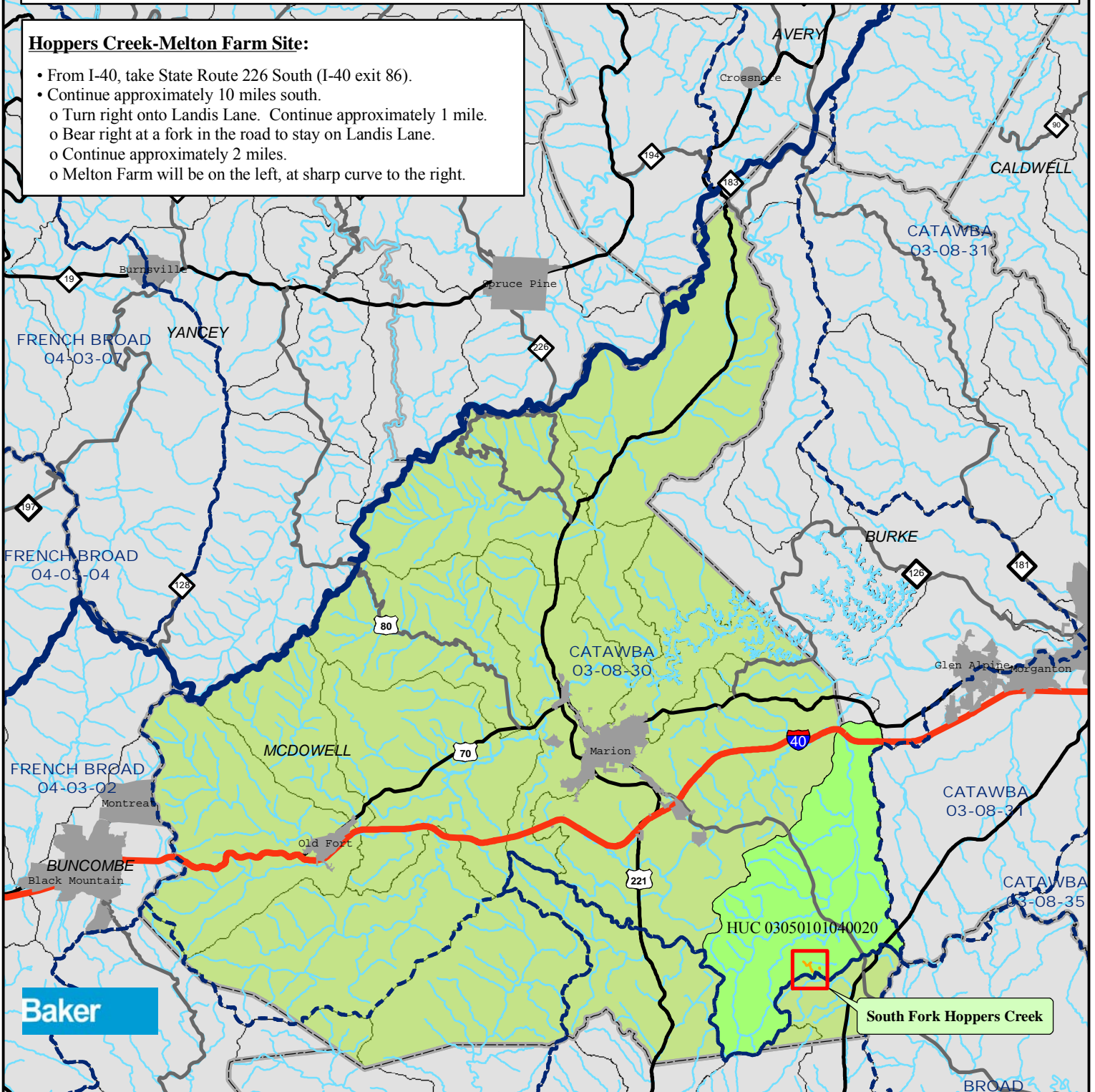
APPENDIX A

PROJECT VICINITY MAP AND BACKGROUND TABLES

The subject project site is an environmental restoration site of the NCDENR Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP) 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 authorized personnel of 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 EEP.

Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Site:

- From I-40, take State Route 226 South (I-40 exit 86).
- Continue approximately 10 miles south.
 - o Turn right onto Landis Lane. Continue approximately 1 mile.
 - o Bear right at a fork in the road to stay on Landis Lane.
 - o Continue approximately 2 miles.
 - o Melton Farm will be on the left, at sharp curve to the right.



Map Vicinity



McDowell County, NC

Figure 1. Vicinity Map
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project
 McDowell County, NC



NCEEP Project No.: 92251
 November 2012

LEGEND:

- Project Area
- NCDWQ Sub-basin
- Counties
- USGS Hydrologic Unit



0 2.5 5 Miles

Table 1. Project Components
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

Project Segment or Reach ID	Existing Feet/Acres*	Mitigation Type	Approach	Linear Footage or Acreage*	Stationing	Comment
South Fork Hoppers Creek - Reach 1	1,350	R	P1	783	10+00 - 17+83	Installed in-stream structures to control grade, reduce bank erosion, and provide habitat. Priority I was implemented to reestablish stream pattern and relocate the channel onto the historic floodplain.
South Fork Hoppers Creek - Reach 2		R	P1	445	17+83 - 22+48**	Installed in-stream structures to control grade, reduce bank erosion, and provide habitat. Priority I was implemented to reestablish stream pattern and relocate the channel onto the historic floodplain.
UT1 - Reach A	782	P	-	722	-	Preservation. A 30 - 100 foot conservation easement was implemented to on right and left stream banks.
		EII	P4	60	7+86 - 8+46***	Regraded right bank to create a bankfull bench and implemented riparian plantings to improve stability and reduce erosion.
UT1 - Reach B	970	P	-	51	9+49 - 10+00***	Preservation. A 30 - 100 foot conservation easement was implemented to on right and left stream banks.
		R	P1	1,065	10+00 - 20+85**	Installed in-stream structures to increase habitat diversity. Installed fencing to restrict cattle access. Priority I was implemented to restore dimension, pattern, and profile.
UT2 - Reach A	366	EII	P4	379	10+00 - 13+79	Regraded banks and implemented a step-pool channel where feasible. Implemented fencing to restrict hog access.
UT2 - Reach B	802	EII	P4	818	13+79 - 22+17**	Regraded banks and implemented riparian plantings to improve reach stability and reduce erosion.
UT3	298	P	-	298	-	Preservation. A 30 - 100 foot conservation easement was implemented to on right and left stream banks.
Wetland	0.33	E	-	0.33	-	Regraded the wetland boundary to improve hydrologic inputs and maximize surface storage.
		R	-	1.23	-	Restored wetland hydrology to the original stream alignment.

* Existing reach breaks and design reach breaks varied based on initial geomorphic differences and design requirements.

** Stationing includes 20 ft. stream crossing, but is not reflected in the reach length

***During construction enhancement slated to occur between 9+49 and 10+00 of UT1B was shifted upstream into UT1A per conversations with EEP and CEC. The section slated for enhancement at the top of UT1B (9+49 to 10+00) became preservation upon the field change.

Component Summations

Restoration Level	Stream (LF)	Riparian Wetland (Ac)		Non-Ripar (Ac)	Upland (Ac)
		Riverine	Non-Riverine		
Restoration	2,293	1.23	-	-	-
Enhancement		0.33	-	-	-
Enhancement I	-				
Enhancement II	1,257				
Creation		-	-	-	-
Preservation	1,071	-	-	-	-
HQ Preservation	-	-	-	-	-
		1.56	0.00		
Totals	4,621		1.56		

Table 2. Project Activity and Reporting History
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

Elapsed Time Since Grading/Planting Complete: 1 year 8 Months
Number of Reporting Years: 1

Activity or Report	Scheduled Completion	Data Collection Complete	Actual Completion or Delivery
Restoration Plan Prepared	N/A	N/A	Jul-07
Restoration Plan Amended	N/A	N/A	Jan-08
Restoration Plan Approved	N/A	N/A	Aug-08
Final Design – (at least 90% complete)	N/A	N/A	Jun-09
Construction Begins	Jun-10	N/A	Jun-10
Temporary S&E mix applied to entire project area	N/A	N/A	N/A
Permanent seed mix applied to entire project area	Nov-10	N/A	Jan-11
Planting of live stakes	Mar-11	N/A	Mar-11
Planting of bare root trees	Mar-11	N/A	Mar-11
End of Construction	Mar-11	N/A	Jun-11
Survey of As-built conditions (Year 0 Monitoring-baseline)	Nov-10	N/A	Jun-11
Year 1 Monitoring	Dec-12	Sep-12	Nov-12
Year 2 Monitoring	Dec-13	N/A	N/A
Year 3 Monitoring	Dec-14	N/A	N/A
Year 4 Monitoring	Dec-15	N/A	N/A
Year 5 Monitoring	Dec-16	N/A	N/A

Table 3. Project Contacts Table
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

Designer	
Michael Baker Engineering, Inc.	5550 Seventy-Seven Center Dr., Ste.320 Charlotte, NC 28217 <u>Contact:</u> Scott Hunt, Tel. 919-459-9003
Construction Contractor	
Carolina Environmental Contracting, Inc.	150 Pine Ridge Road Mount Airy, NC 27030 <u>Contact:</u> Stephen James, Tel. 919-921-1116
Planting Contractor	
Carolina Environmental Contracting, Inc.	150 Pine Ridge Road Mount Airy, NC 27030 <u>Contact:</u> Stephen James, Tel. 919-921-1116
Sedding Contractor	
Carolina Environmental Contracting, Inc.	150 Pine Ridge Road Mount Airy, NC 27030 <u>Contact:</u> Stephen James, Tel. 919-921-1116
Seed Mix Sources	Green Resources, Tel. 336-855-6363
Nursery Stock Suppliers	Foggy Mountain Nursery, Tel. 336-384-5323
Profession Land Surveyor	
Turner Land Survey, PLLC.	3201 Glenridge Drive Raleigh, NC 27604 <u>Contact:</u>
Profession Land Surveyor	David Turner, Tel. 919-875-1378
As-Built Plan Set Production	Lissa Turner, Tel. 919-875-1378
Monitoring Performers	
Michael Baker Engineering, Inc.	797 Haywood Rd., Suite 201 Asheville, NC 28806 <u>Contact:</u>
Stream Monitoring Point of Contact:	Carmen McIntyre, Tel. 828-350-1408
Vegetation Monitoring Point of Contact:	Carmen McIntyre, Tel. 828-350-1409
Wetland Monitoring Point of Contact:	Carmen McIntyre, Tel. 828-350-1410

Table 4. Project Attribute Table
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

Project County	McDowell County, NC								
Physiographic Region	Piedmont								
Ecoregion	Inner Piedmon Belt								
Project River Basin	Catawba								
USGS HUC for Project and Reference sites	Project: 03050101040020; References: 03040103050 -090 (Spencer Creek), -080 (Barnes Creek); 03030002060 -070 (Morgan Creek); 03020201080 -020 (Sal's Branch)								
NCDWQ Sub-basin for Project and Reference	Project: 03-08-30; References: 03-07-09 (Spencer Creek and Barnes Creek); 03-06-06 (Morgan Creek); 03-04-02 (Sal's Branch)								
Within extent of EEP Watershed Plan ?	Muddy Creek Local Watershed Plan (LWP), 2003								
WRC Class (Warm, Cool, Cold)	Warm								
% of project easement fenced or demarcated	100%								
Beaver activity observed during design phase ?	None								
Restoration Component Attribute Table									
	South Fork Hoppers - Reach 1	South Fork Hoppers - Reach 2	UT1 - Reach A (Preservation)	UT1 - Reach A (Enhancement 2)	UT1 - Reach B (Preservation)	UT1 - Reach B	UT2 - Reach A	UT2 - Reach B	UT3
Drainage area (sq. mi.)	0.48	0.52	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.02
Stream order	2nd	2nd	1st	1st	1st	1st	0	0	0
Restored length	783	445	722	60	51	1,065	379	818	298
Perennial or Intermittent	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Intermittent
Watershed type (Rural, Urban, Developing etc.)	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural
Watershed LULC Distribution (e.g.)									
Developed Low-Medium Intensity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ag-Cultivated Crops	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ag-Pasture/Hay	15.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forested	60.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (Open water, Grassland, Etc.)	22.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watershed impervious cover (%)	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
NCDWQ AU/Index number	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30
NCDWQ classification	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
303d listed ?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Upstream of a 303d listed segment?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Reasons for 303d listing or stressor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total acreage of easment	10.1								
Total planted arceage as part of the restoration	5.7								
Rosgen classification of pre-existing	G5c	C4/1	-	-	E5	E5	G5	G5c	-
Rosgen classification of As-built	C5	C5	B	B	C5	C5	G5/B5	G5c	B
Valley type	Alluvial	Alluvial	-	-	Alluvial	Alluvial	Alluvial	Alluvial	-
Valley slope	0.0115ft/ft	0.0115 ft/ft	-	-	0.023 ft/ft	0.023 ft/ft	0.034 ft/ft	0.023 ft/ft	-
Valley side slope range (e.g. 2-3%)	U	U	-	-	U	U	U	U	-
Valley toe slope range (e.g. 2-3%)	U	U	-	-	U	U	U	U	-
Cowardin classification									
Trout waters designation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Species of concern, endangered etc.? (Y?N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Dominant soil series and characteristics									
Series	IoA	IoA	EwE	EwE	IoA	IoA	HeD	HeD / IoA	EwE
Depth	10	10	5	6	10	10	5, 8	5,8 / 10	5
Clay %	18	18	25,20	25,20	18	18	25	25 / 18	25,20
K	0.15	0.15	0.17, 0.10	0.17, 0.10	0.15	0.15	0.24, 0.17	0.24, 0.17 / 0.15	0.17, 0.10
T	5	5	3 / 5	3 / 5	5	5	5	5 / 5	3 / 5

APPENDIX B

VISUAL ASSESSMENT DATA

Site Assessment Report – Monitoring Year 1

Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project
McDowell County, North Carolina
June 2012



Submitted To: NCDENR - Ecosystem Enhancement Program
1625 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699
NCDENR Contract ID No. 004518

Submitted By: Michael Baker Engineering, Inc.
797 Haywood Avenue, Suite 201
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License: F-1084, Baker Project No. 128244



1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This report summarizes overall stream and vegetation conditions as part of an interim site assessment conducted in conjunction with the Year 1 monitoring services for the Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project site located in McDowell County, NC. This site assessment will be included as part of a more comprehensive annual monitoring report to be completed and submitted later this year (fall 2012). The report describes project objectives, discusses the assessment methodology, summarizes assessment results, and documents potential stream and vegetation problem areas (SPAs and VPAs respectively).

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the site assessment were to:

- provide a general overview of stream morphological stability;
- provide a general overview of vegetation conditions;
- identify and document potential SPAs and VPAs.

1.3 Supporting Data

Supporting data and information are provided following the narrative portion of this report and include:

- current condition plan view (CCPV) figures (Figure 2, sheets 1 through 3);
- visual stream morphology stability assessment table (Tables 5a through 5d);
- SPA inventory table (Table 5e);
- vegetation condition assessment table (Tables 6a and 6b);
- VPA inventory table (Table 6c);
- stream station photos;
- SPA photos;
- vegetation monitoring plot photos;
- VPA photos.

2 Methodology

The methodology used for assessing overall stream and vegetation conditions at the Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project site adhered to the most recent NCEEP monitoring guidance documents (dated November 7, 2011). The site assessment was comprised of two components, a visual stream morphology stability assessment and a vegetation condition assessment, both of which are described in more detail in the following sections of this report. The assessment was strictly qualitative except for that of the vegetation monitoring plot counts, which were conducted in order to determine whether or

not the success criteria was met per plot for illustrative purposes on the CCPV figures. All other vegetation monitoring plot data (tables) will be included in Appendix C of the Year 1 annual monitoring report to be submitted later this year.

The Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project site was evaluated as four separate project reaches for the visual stream morphology stability assessment as they were for the Final Baseline Monitoring Document/As-Built Report: South Fork Hoppers Creek (SFHC) Reaches 1 and 2, UT1 Reach B, and UT2 (Reaches A and B). SFHC Reaches 1 and 2 are delineated by the confluence of UT1 Reach B where SFHC Reach 1 is located upstream of the confluence and SFHC Reach 2 is located downstream of the confluence. UT2 Reach A extends from the upstream limits located within the conservation easement boundary to the downstream limits of the constructed step-pool channel, and UT2 Reach B includes the remaining corridor located downstream of the step-pool channel until its confluence with SFHC Reach 1.

Due to expected performance issues related to the persistence of invasive species on UT2 (Reaches A and B), vegetation conditions for it were assessed independently from the remainder of the Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project site which exhibited uniform conditions, and thus resulted in two distinct vegetation assessment tracts. Vegetation conditions for both tracts are reported in Tables 6a and 6b. Baker performed the visual site assessment and collected vegetation monitoring plot data on May 30th, 2012.

2.1 Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment

The visual stream morphology stability assessment involved the evaluation of lateral and vertical channel stability, and the integrity and overall performance of in-stream structures throughout each of the four project stream reaches. Habitat parameters, such as riffle embeddedness and pool depth maintenance, were also measured and scored. Each stream reach was walked, noting geomorphic conditions of the stream bed profile (riffle/pool facets), both stream banks, and engineered in-stream structures. Photos were taken at every existing stream photo point (from the as-built) and in locations of potential SPAs which were recorded in the field for subsequent mapping on the CCPV figures.

2.2 Vegetation Condition Assessment

The vegetation condition assessment involved the evaluation of vegetation within the 10.1 acre conservation easement and included assessing the performance of planted vegetation along stream banks, floodplains, and terraces as well as the documentation of invasive species. The assessment of planted vegetation was confined to the 5.7 acres of riparian buffer planting zones located within the easement boundary as part of the restoration design; whereas, invasive vegetation and encroachment areas of invasive species were evaluated for the entire 10.1 acre easement boundary. Vegetation plot data was collected as part of this assessment to determine the success criteria for illustrative purposes on the CCPV figures. Photos were recorded at each vegetation monitoring plot and in locations of potential VPAs

throughout the easement, such as areas exhibiting sparse or slow growth/vigor, low stem density, and invasive areas of concern.

2.3 Post-processing of Field Data

The post-processing of field data consisted of the download and organization of photos into respective photo logs (stream and vegetation), creating the CCPV figures in GIS and AutoCAD using the field-mapped SPAs and VPAs, populating the SPA and VPA tables, and finally scoring the performance of the four stream reaches and two vegetation tracts in terms of stream morphological stability and vegetation condition using assessment forms provided by NCEEP.

3 Summary of Results

3.1 Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment

Tables 5a through 5d summarize the performance of each of the four project stream reaches mentioned above for the Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project in terms of lateral (stream bank) and vertical (channel bed) stability while evaluating the functionality and integrity of in-stream structures. Engineered in-stream structures evaluated for the assessment of this project reach consisted of constructed riffles, log sills (drops), cross vanes, log vanes, root wads, geolifts, and brush mattresses. Constructed riffles were justified for inclusion in the evaluation of structures since they are the predominant grade control structure used throughout the site; however, they were only assessed for the ‘overall integrity’ and ‘grade control’ parameter categories in Tables 5a through 5d.

As Tables 5a through 5d indicate, the Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project site was geomorphically stable overall and performing at 100% as the design intended for the majority of parameters evaluated within the lateral/vertical stability and in-stream structure performance categories. UT1 Reach B was performing 100% for all sub-categories. SFHC Reaches 1 and 2, and UT2 (Reaches A and B) had sub-categories receiving scores of less than 100% namely due to small localized areas of bank scour and/or to structural piping. SPAs correlating with these areas of instability for these three project reaches were documented and summarized in Table 5e.

SPA1 and SPA2 were characterized by small localized areas of bank scour and are located across the channel from one another on SFHC Reach 1; SPA1 is located along the left bank and SPA2 is located along the right bank a little further downstream. The invert along these two sills are sloped to one side (slanted) and oriented within the channel such that flow is being directed toward the bank immediately downstream of where the log sill ties into the bank, causing bank erosion. Banks of both SPAs are vertical and exposed, and warrant stabilizing to prevent the spread of lateral instability further downstream.

SPA3 and SPA4 involve the piping of flow and bank scour, respectively, observed at the cross vane located downstream of the easement crossing in SFHC Reach 2. Since construction, flow has continued to pipe (SPA3) under the downstream sill and through both cross vane arms as a possible result of poor soil compaction, inadequate silting, and/or failing filter fabric. The piping of flow through the vane arms may have become exacerbated by the bank scour and recent exposure of macropores reported along the back of the right vane arm for SPA4. Bankfull events appear to be diverting excess flow into the left and right floodplains, and scouring the back of the right (and end of the left) vane arm due to the transition of expanded flow from the (wide) upstream easement crossing area to a narrower cross-sectional area downstream. Scoured areas around both vane arms should be stabilized to prevent additional piping that could potentially lead to the compromising of structural integrity over time.

SPA5 consists of the piping of flow through a riffle cascade (log sill) structure in UT2 Reach A. The structure is vertically and laterally stable and should seal over time.

The heavily armored, ephemeral drainage located near the upstream extents of UT2 Reach A was inspected for overall structural integrity and stability even though the short reach is not being sought for mitigation credit. Upon inspection, the channel bed of the downstream riffle cascade had eroded (SPA6). Coarse riprap material had been deposited downstream atop the lowest elevation boulder sill, exposing the underlying filter fabric as a result.

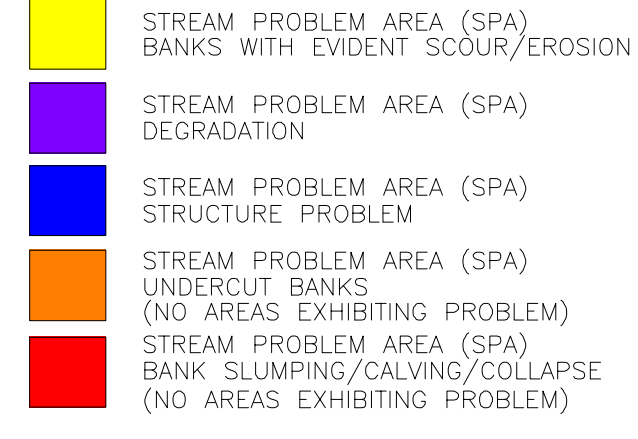
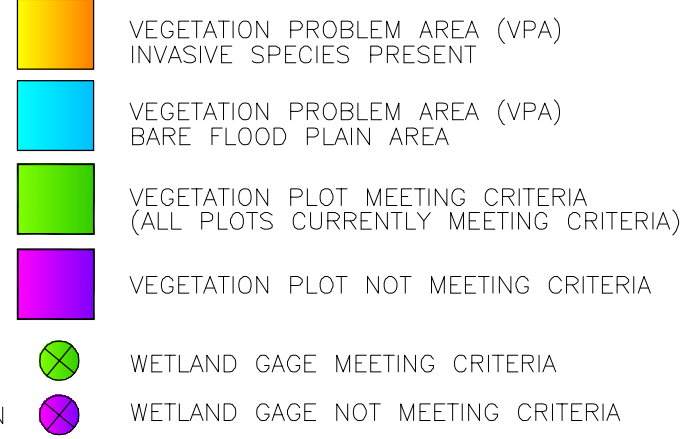
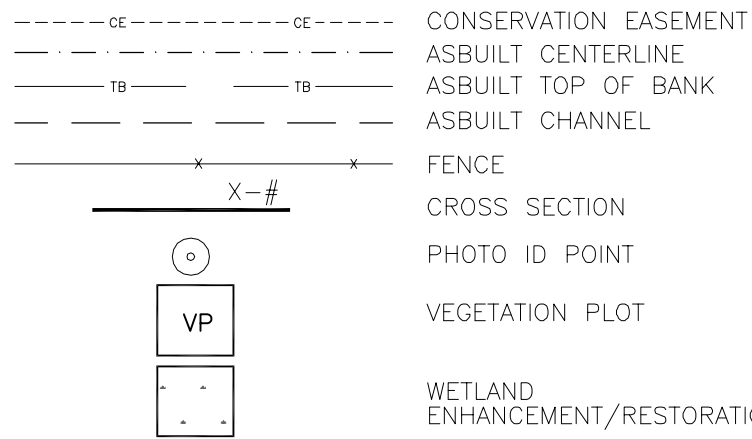
3.2 Vegetation Condition Assessment

Tables 6a and 6b summarize the vegetation conditions of the Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration site. Table 6a references the vegetation assessment tract associated with SFHC Reaches 1 and 2, and UT1 Reach B; Table 6b references the vegetation assessment tract associated with UT2 (Reaches A and B). The success criteria or survival threshold for all 12 vegetation monitoring plots located throughout both vegetation assessment tracts, were attained.

Vegetation conditions for SFHC Reaches 1 and 2, and UT1 Reach B were good and performing close to 100% for both, the planted acreage and invasive/encroachment area categories, as shown in Table 6a. Two bare areas, VPA1 and VPA2, were documented in the wetland area located in the right floodplain along SFHC Reach 1. The combined total area for these VPAs was 0.12 acres, or 2.8% of the planted area acreage for this assessment tract. The two VPAs have remained somewhat bare since construction was completed. This could possibly be due to standing water from frequent inundation and/or the washing away of dispersed seeds by frequent overbank flows.

The UT2 vegetation assessment tract did not perform as well because of the widespread infestation of invasive species associated with VPA3 and VPA4. These two invasive VPAs were solely confined to UT2 Reach B and made up a combined total of 0.27 acres, or 18% of the 1.5 acre easement area for the UT2 vegetation assessment tract. Invasive vegetation in

these VPAs includes multiflora rose, privet, and Japanese stilt grass. VPA3 and VPA4 border existing tree lines or stands throughout the UT2 Reach B riparian corridor and generally occupy the tops of both banks and portions of each terrace as well; VPA3 extends into a portion of vegetation monitoring plot 13 where privet was reported. Existing stands of trees (such as those in UT2 Reach B) precluded removal of invasives during construction and these can often be a source of invasive vegetation even after treatment since the soil matrix is undisturbed, leaving roots and seeds intact. These areas were previously treated but were exhibiting new growth and are still persisting.



VEG PLOT ATTAINMENT		
VEG PLOT ID	SURVIVAL THRESHOLD MET?	TOTAL/PLANTEDS TEM COUNT
14	Y	2023/850
15	Y	1174/567
16	Y	931/647
17	Y	769/890
18	Y	809/567
19	Y	405/486
20	Y	688/607
WLVP1	Y	1659/647

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HOPPERS CREEK - MELTON FARM
 STREAM RESTORATION PROJECT
 MCDOWELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



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EEP Project No.
92251
 Baker Project No.
128244
 Date:
11/27/2012
 DESIGNED:
DRAWN: MDR
APPROVED: MMC
 Monitoring Year:
1 of 5
 Sheet:
1 of 3

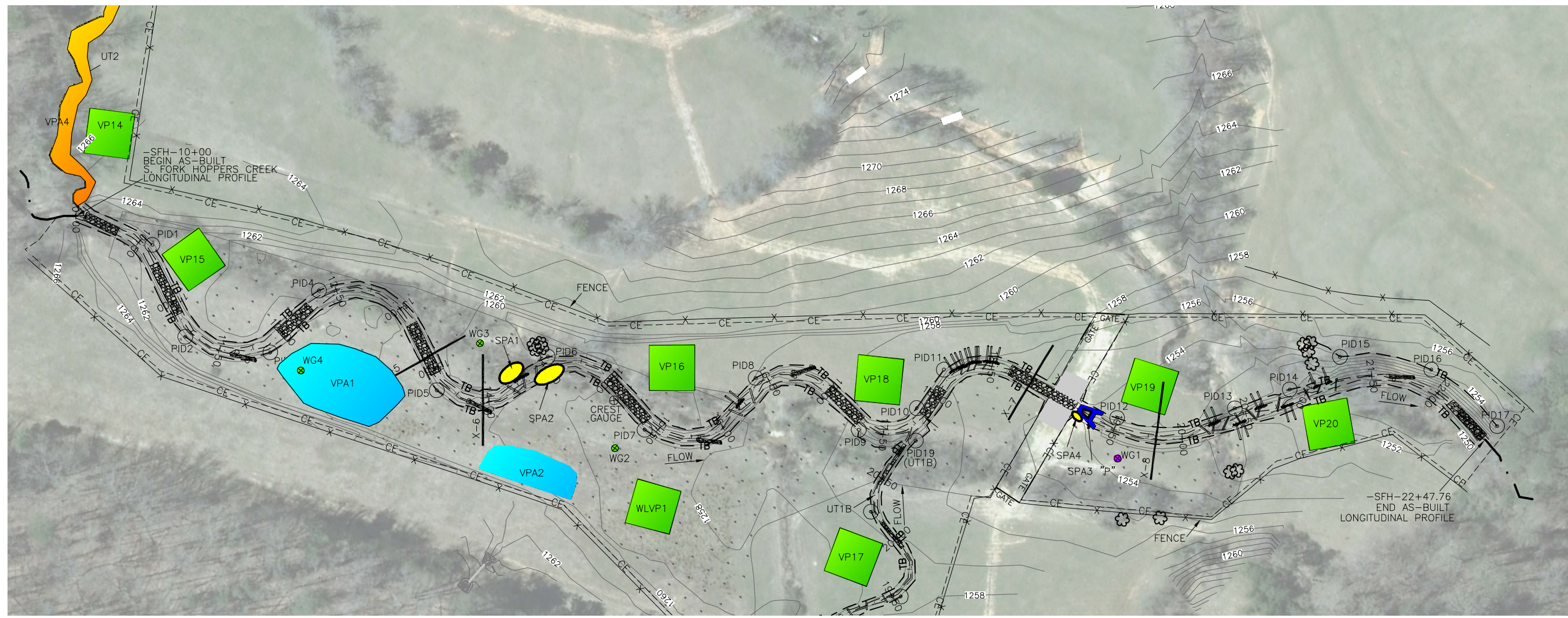
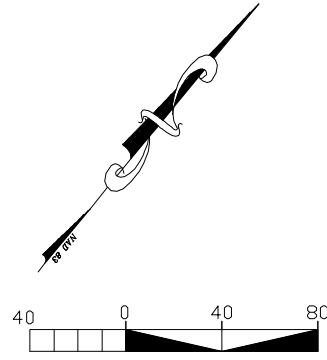
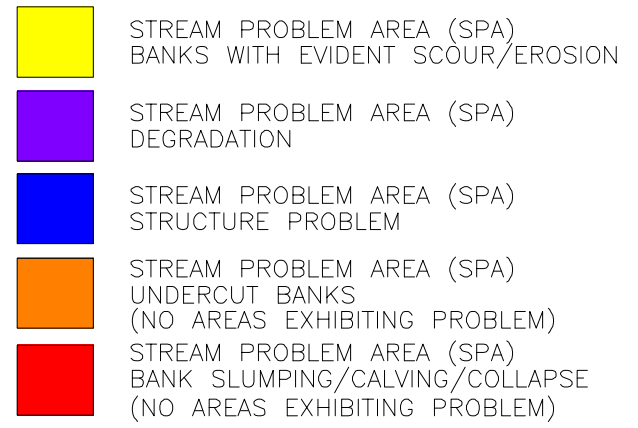
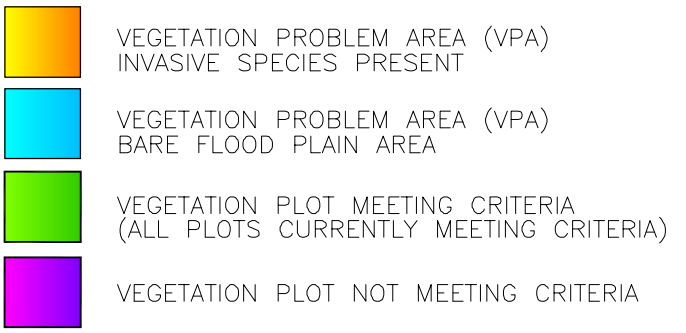
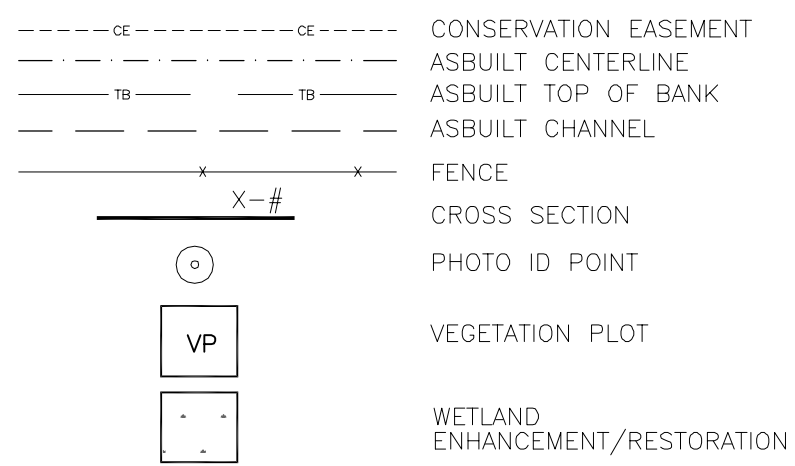


IMAGE SOURCE: NC STATEWIDE ORTHOIMAGERY, 2010

SOUTH FORK HOPPERS CREEK
 CURRENT CONDITION PLAN VIEW
 YEAR 1 MONITORING
 STA. 10+00-22+48



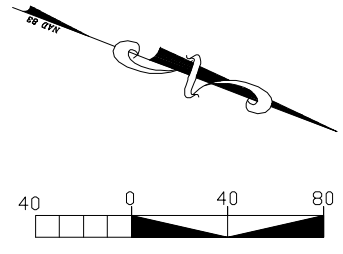


VEG PLOT ATTAINMENT		
VEG PLOT ID	SURVIVAL THRESHOLD MET?	TOTAL/PLANTEDS TEM COUNT
21	Y	1174/1335
22	Y	1821/931
23	Y	607/1012



IMAGE SOURCE: NC STATEWIDE ORTHOIMAGERY, 2010

UT1-B
CURRENT CONDITION PLAN VIEW
YEAR 1 MONITORING
STA. 10+00-22+85



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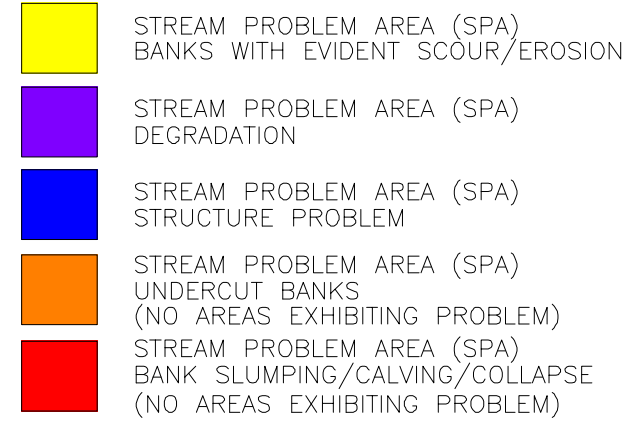
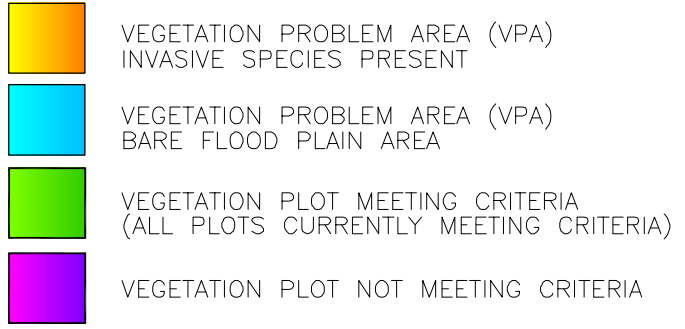
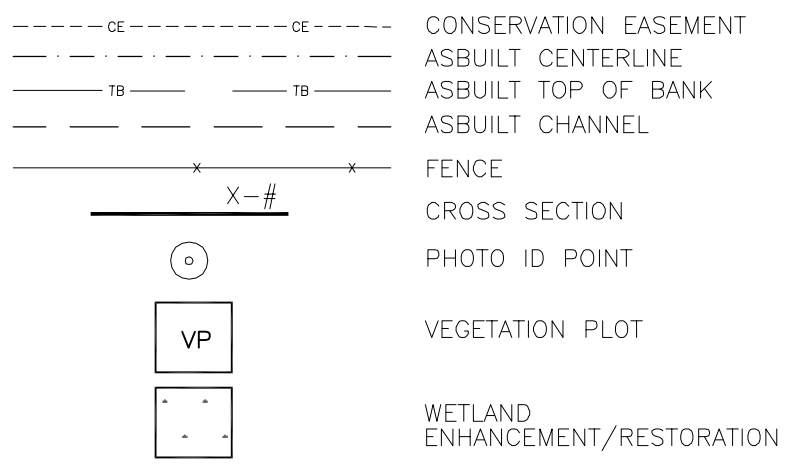
HOPPERS CREEK - MELTON FARM
STREAM RESTORATION PROJECT
MCDOWELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



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EEP Project No.	92251
Baker Project No.	128244
Date:	11/27/2012
DESIGNED:	---
DRAWN:	MDR
APPROVED:	MMC
Monitoring Year:	1 of 5
Sheet:	2 of 3

FIGURE 2



VEG PLOT ATTAINMENT		
VEG PLOT ID	SURVIVAL THRESHOLD MET?	TOTAL/PLANTEDS TEM COUNT
13	Y	2145/728

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HOPPERS CREEK - MELTON FARM
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FIGURE 2



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 Baker Project No. 128244
 Date: 11/27/2012
 DESIGNED: ---
 DRAWN: MDR
 APPROVED: MMC
 Monitoring Year: 1 of 5
 Sheet: 3 of 3

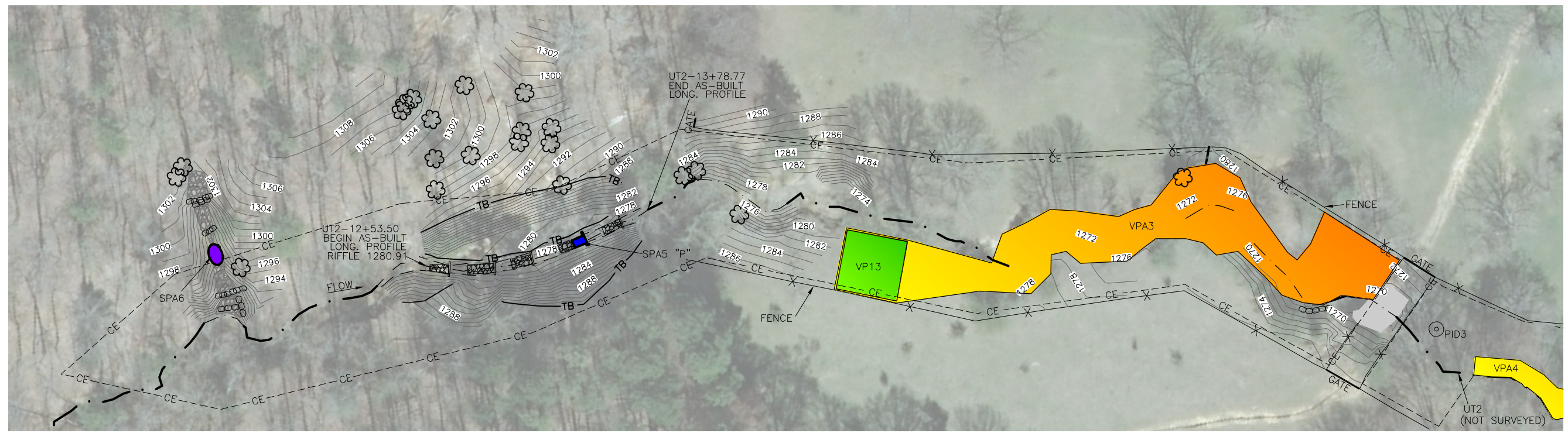


IMAGE SOURCE: NC STATEWIDE ORTHOIMAGERY, 2010

UT2
 CURRENT CONDITION PLAN VIEW
 YEAR 1 MONITORING
 STA. 12+54-13+79

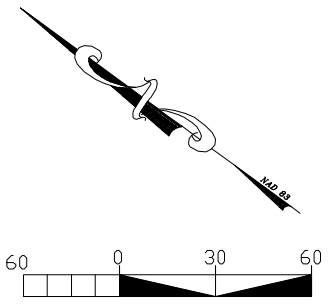


Table 5a. Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment
 Reach ID South Fork Hoppers Creek Reach 1
 Assessed Length (LF) 783

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number per As-Built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Veg.
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability	1. Aggradation			0	0	100%			
		2. Degradation			0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. Texture/Substrate	6	6			100%			
		1. Depth	13	13			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	2. Length	8	8			100%			
		1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	8	8			100%			
	4. Thalweg position	2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	7	7			100%			
2. Bank	1. Scoured/Eroding	Bank lacking vegetative cover resulting simply from poor growth and/or scour and erosion			2	16	99%	0	0	99%
	2. Undercut	Banks undercut/overhanging to the extent that mass wasting appears likely			0	0	100%	0	0	100%
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%	0	0	100%
			Totals			2	16	99%	0	0
3. Engineering Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or log:	24	24			100%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	11	11			100%			
	2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms	9	9			100%			
	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does not exceed 15%	13	13			100%			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth	11	11			100%			

Table 5b. Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment
 Reach ID South Fork Hoppers Creek Reach 2
 Assessed Length (LF) 445

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number per As-Built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Veg.
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability	1. Aggradation			0	0	100%			
		2. Degradation			0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. Texture/Substrate	3	3			100%			
		1. Depth	10	10			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	2. Length	3	3			100%			
		1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	3	3			100%			
	4. Thalweg position	2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	4	4			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			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
3. Engineering Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or logs	19	19			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	7	8			88%			
	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does not exceed 15%	9	10			90%			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth	14	14			100%			

Table 5c. **Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment**
 Reach ID UT1 Reach B
 Assessed Length (LF) 1065

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number per As-Built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Veg.
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability	1. Aggradation			0	0	100%			
		2. Degradation			0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. Texture/Substrate	12	12			100%			
		1. Depth	26	26			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	2. Length	16	16			100%			
		1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	16	16			100%			
	4. Thalweg position	2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	16	16			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			0	0	100%	0	0
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%	0	0	100%
		Totals					0	0	100%	0
3. Engineering Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or log:	38	38			100%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	22	22			100%			
		2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms	10	10					
	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does not exceed 15%	16	16			100%			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Dept	10	10			100%			

Table 5d. Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment
 Reach ID UT2 (Reaches A and B)
 Assessed Length (LF) 1197

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number per As-Built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Veg.	
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability	1. Aggradation			0	0	100%				
		2. Degradation			0	0	100%				
	2. Riffle Condition	1. Texture/Substrate	5	5			100%				
		1. Depth	5	5			100%				
	3. Meander Pool Condition	2. Length	N/A	N/A			N/A				
		4. Thalweg position	1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	5	5						100%
			2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	4	4						100%
					Totals	0	0	100%	0	0	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			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
3. Engineering Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or log:	10	10			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	4	5						80%
	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does not exceed 15%	5	5			100%				
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth	5	5			100%				

**Table 5e. Stream Problem Areas
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Restoration Project: Project No. 92251**

SFHC Reach 1			
Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number
Bank Scour	14+20 to 14+26	Scour eroding the left bank immediately downstream of log sill invert/left bank tie-in. Appears to be a localized area of high near bank stress caused by flow (velocity vector) directed at the left bank by log sill orientation.	SPA1
	14+40 to 14+50	Scour eroding the right bank immediately downstream of log sill invert/right bank tie-in. Appears to be a localized area of high near bank stress caused by flow (velocity vector) directed at the left bank by log sill orientation.	SPA2
SFHC Reach 2			
Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number
Engineering structures - Piping	19+23	Piping of flow through both vane arms around the downstream, lower elevation sill possibly a result of poor soil compaction, inadequate silting, and/or failing filter fabric installation.	SPA3
Engineering structures - Back and end of vane arm scour	19+23	Scour and piping along the back of the right vane arm and at the downstream end of the left vane arm. Appears to be caused from a combination of poor soil compaction around the vane arm and the diversion of flow around the vane arm into the right floodplain by the upstream expansion of flow at the stream crossing.	SPA4
UT2 Reach A			
Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number
Piping	13+40	Flow piping within riffle cascade and around downstream log sill due to possible tear in filter fabric or lack of sealing from re-sorting of alluvial material and silt.	SPA5
Ephemeral Drainage (near upstream extents of UT2)*			
Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number
Bed Scour/Degradation	Riffle cascade downstream of second boulder sill	Scour of riffle cascade from large storm events over time has eroded the channel bed, depositing the coarse riffle substrate downstream, and exposed the underlying filter fabric.	SPA6

*Not being sought for mitigation

Table 6a.

Vegetation Condition Assessment

Reach ID

SFHC Reaches 1 and 2; UT1 Reach B

Planted Acreage

4.3

Vegetation Category	Definitions	Mapping Threshold	CCPV Depiction	Number of Polygons	Combined Acreage	% of Planted Acreage
1. Bare Areas	Very limited cover of both woody and herbaceous material.	0.1 acres	see figure	2	0.12	2.8%
2. Low Stem Density Areas	Woody stem densities clearly below target levels based on MY3, 4, or 5 stem count criteria.	0.1 acres	NA	0	0.00	0.0%
Total				2	0.12	2.8%
3. Areas of Poor Growth Rates or Vigor	Areas with woody stems of a size class that are obviously small given the monitoring year.	0.25 acres	NA	0	0.00	0.0%
Cumulative Total				2	0.12	2.8%

Easement Acreage

8.6

Vegetation Category	Definitions	Mapping Threshold	CCPV Depiction	Number of Polygons	Combined Acreage	% of Easement Acreage
4. Invasive Areas of Concern	Areas or points (if too small to render as polygons at map scale).	1000 SF	NA	0	0.00	0.0%
5. Easement Encroachment Areas	Areas or points (if too small to render as polygons at map scale).	none	NA	0	0.00	0.0%

Table 6b. Vegetation Condition Assessment
Reach ID UT2 Reaches A and B
Planted Acreage 1.4

Vegetation Category	Definitions	Mapping Threshold	CCPV Depiction	Number of Polygons	Combined Acreage	% of Planted Acreage
1. Bare Areas	Very limited cover of both woody and herbaceous material.	0.1 acres	NA	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	NA	0	0.00	0.0%
Total				0	0	0.0%
3. Areas of Poor Growth Rates or Vigor	Areas with woody stems of a size class that are obviously small given the monitoring year.	0.25 acres	NA	0	0.00	0.0%
Cumulative Total				0	0	0.0%

Easement Acreage 1.5

Vegetation Category	Definitions	Mapping Threshold	CCPV Depiction	Number of Polygons	Combined Acreage	% of Easement Acreage
4. Invasive Areas of Concern	Areas or points (if too small to render as polygons at map scale).	1000 SF	see figure	2	0.27	18.0%
5. Easement Encroachment Areas	Areas or points (if too small to render as polygons at map scale).	none	NA	0	0.00	0.0%

**Table 6c. Vegetation Problem Areas
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Restoration Project: Project No. 92251**

SFHC Reach 1			
Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number
Bare Floodplain	See Plan View	Standing water from frequent inundation	VPA1
		Unknown	VPA2
UT2 Reach B			
Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number
Invasive/Exotic Populations	Portion of Veg. Plot 13 to downstream easement crossing (along portions of both banks/terraces)	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> , <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> , and <i>Microstegium vimineum</i> : persisting after treatment	VPA3
	Downstream of easement crossing to confluence with SFHC (left bank/terrace)	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> , <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> , and <i>Microstegium vimineum</i> : persisting after treatment	VPA4

South Fork Hoppers Creek (SFHC) Stream Station Photos



SFHC PID 1 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 2 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 3 – Log vane in constructed pool



SFHC PID 4 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 5 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 6 – Log Sills and Root Wad



SFHC PID 7 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 8 – Log Sills & Root Wad



SFHC PID 9 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 10 – Confluence of UT1



SFHC PID 11 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 12 – Double Drop Cross Vane below crossing



SFHC PID 13 – Log Sills &
Root Wad



SFHC PID 14 – Log Sills & Root Wad



SFHC PID 15 – Log Sills & Root Wads



SFHC PID 16 – Log Vane & Matted Bank



SFHC PID 17 – Constructed Riffle at downstream
terminus of project

UT1 to South Fork Hoppers Creek Stream Station Photos



UT1 PID 1 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 2 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 3 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 4 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 5 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 6 – Log Sills



UT1 PID 7 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 8 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 9 – Ephemeral Pool in Right Floodplain



UT1 PID 10 – Log Sills



UT1 PID 11 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 12 – Ephemeral Pool in Right Floodplain



UT1 PID 13 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 14 – Log Sill



UT1 PID 15 – Constructed Riffle below stream crossing



UT1 PID 16 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 17 – Log Sills



UT1 PID 18 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 19 – Constructed Riffle

UT2 to South Fork Hoppers Creek Stream Station Photos



UT2 PID 1 – Constructed Riffle & Log Sill



UT2 PID 2 – Constructed Riffles & Log Sills



UT2 PID 3 – Stream crossing

South Fork Hoppers Creek (SFHC) Stream Problem Area (SPA) Photos



SPA1 – SFHC Reach 1 Left bank scour



SPA2 – SFHC Reach 1 Right bank scour



SPA3 – SFHC Reach 2 Piping of cross vane



SPA4 – SFHC Reach 2 Scour around vane arm



SPA5 – UT2 Reach A Piping within riffle cascade around log sill



SPA 6 – Ephemeral drainage channel bed erosion

South Fork Hoppers Creek (SFHC) Vegetation Plot Photos

**Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project
Year 1 Monitoring - Vegetation Plot Photo Log**

Notes:

1. Herbaceous plot located in foreground of each photo.



5/30/2012 - Photo 1: Veg Plot 13



5/30/2012 - Photo 2: Veg Plot 13: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo 3: Veg Plot 14



5/30/2012 - Photo 4: Veg Plot 14: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo 5: Veg Plot 15



5/30/2012 - Photo 6: Veg Plot 15: Herbaceous Plot

**Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project
Year 1 Monitoring - Vegetation Plot Photo Log**



5/30/2012 - Photo 7: Veg Plot 16



5/30/2012 - Photo 8: Veg Plot 16: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo 9: Veg Plot 17



5/30/2012 - Photo 10: Veg Plot 17: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 11: Veg Plot 18



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 12: Veg Plot 18: Herbaceous Plot

**Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project
Year 1 Monitoring - Vegetation Plot Photo Log**



5/30/2012 - Photo 13: Veg Plot 19



5/30/2012 - Photo 14: Veg Plot 19: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo 15: Veg Plot 20



5/30/2012 - Photo 16: Veg Plot 20: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 17: Veg Plot 21



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 18: Veg Plot 21: Herbaceous Plot

**Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project
Year 1 Monitoring - Vegetation Plot Photo Log**



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 19: Veg Plot 22



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 20: Veg Plot 22: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 21: Veg Plot 23



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 22: Veg Plot 23: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 23: Veg Plot WLP1



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 24: Veg Plot WLP1: Herbaceous Plot

South Fork Hoppers Creek (SFHC) Vegetation Problem Area (VPA) Photos



VPA1 – SFHC Reach 1 Bare Floodplain Area



VPA2 – UT2 Reach 1 Bare Floodplain Area



VPA3 – UT2 Reach B Multiflora Rose, Chinese Privet,
Japanese Stilt Grass



VPA4 – UT2 Reach B Multiflora Rose, Chinese Privet,
Japanese Stilt Grass

APPENDIX C

VEGETATION PLOT DATA

**Table 7. Vegetation Plot Criteria Attainment
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251**

Vegetation Plot ID	Vegetation Survival Threshold Met?	Total/Planted Stem Count	Tract Mean
13	Y	2145/728	1184
14	Y	2023/850	
15	Y	1174/567	
16	Y	931/647	
17	Y	769/890	
18	Y	809/567	
19	Y	405/486	
20	Y	688/607	
21	Y	1174/1335	
22	Y	1821/931	
23	Y	607/1012	
WLP1	Y	1659/647	

Note: *Total/Planted Stem Count reflects the changes in stem density based on the density of stems at the time of the As-Built Survey (Planted) and the current total density of planted stems including volunteers (Total).

Table 8. CVS Vegetation Plot Metadata
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

Report Prepared By	Carmen Horne-McIntyre
Date Prepared	6/6/2012 12:18
Database name	cvs-eep-entrytool-v2.2.7_South Muddy_Hoppers.mdb
Database location	L:\Monitoring\Monitoring Guidance\Vegetation\CVS EEP Entrytool V2.2.7
Computer name	ASHEWCMCINTYR
File size	28475392
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.
PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Code	92251
Project Name	South Muddy Cr. Stream Restoration
Description	This mitigation project consists of 7,389 LF of stream restoration and preservation efforts on South Muddy Creek and South Fork Hoppers (including 1 unnamed tributary) at the Melton Farm.
River Basin	Catawba
Length(ft)	7389
Stream-to-edge width (ft)	120
Area (sq m)	164733.86
Required Plots (calculated)	24
Sampled Plots	12

APPENDIX D

STREAM SURVEY DATA

South Fork Hoppers Creek - Reach 1

Permanent Cross Section X5

(Year 1 Monitoring - September 2012)

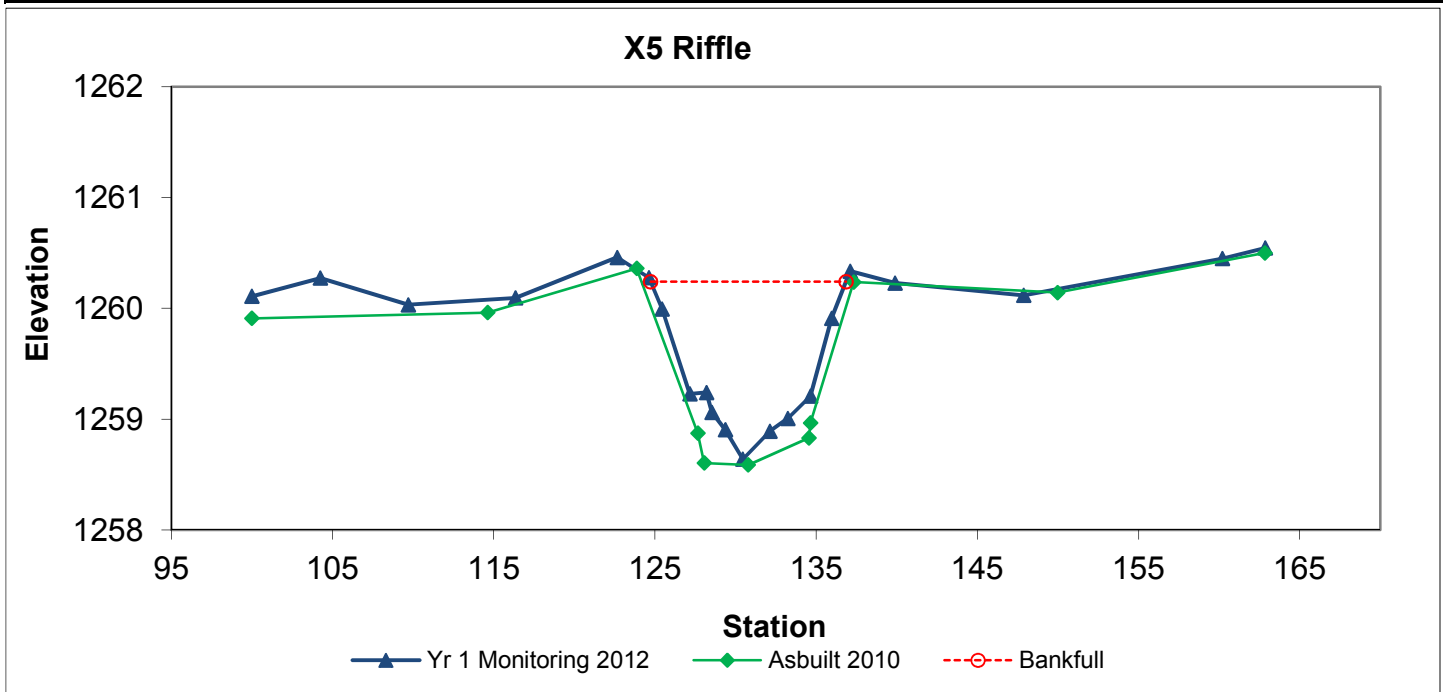


LEFT BANK



RIGHT BANK

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Riffle	C	11.8	12.11	0.97	1.6	12.48	1	5.2	1260.24	1260.28



South Fork Hoppers Creek - Reach 1

Permanent Cross Section X6

(Year 1 Monitoring - September 2012)

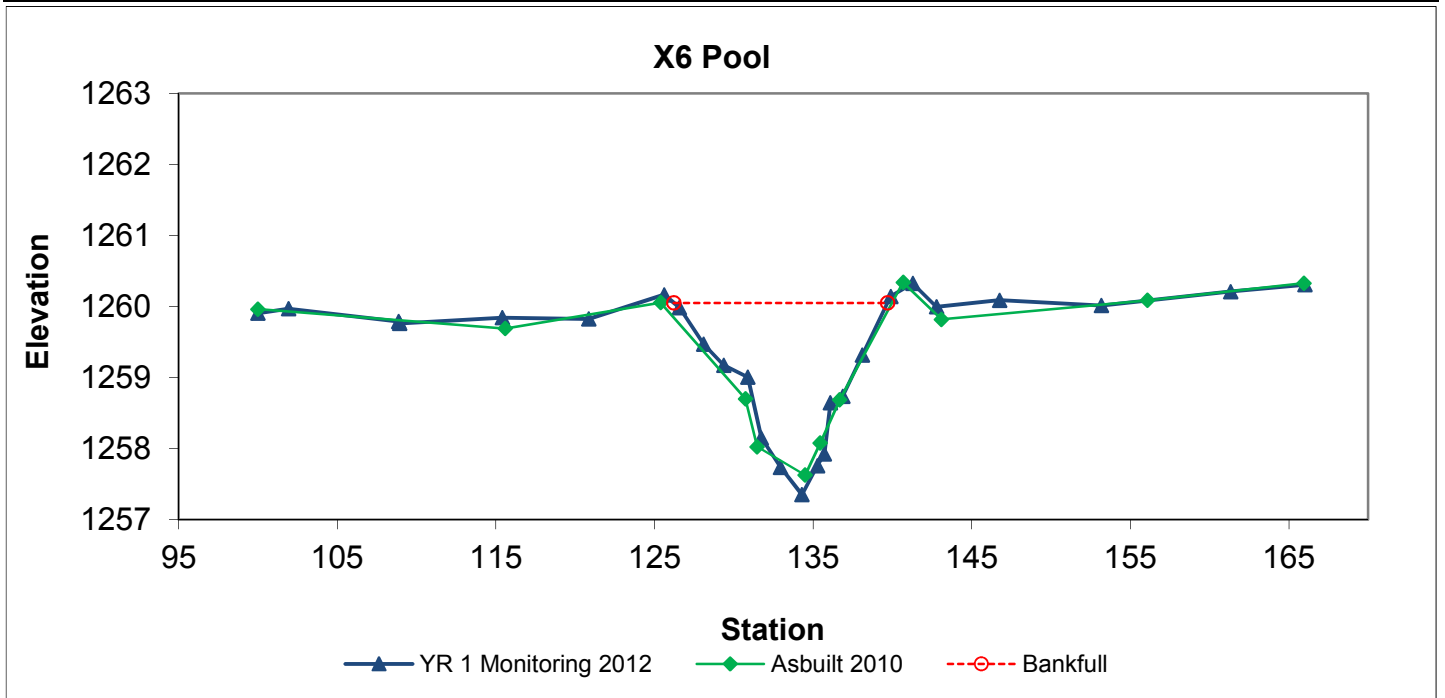


LEFT BANK



RIGHT BANK

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Pool		17.1	13.48	1.27	2.7	10.65	1	4.9	1260.05	1259.98



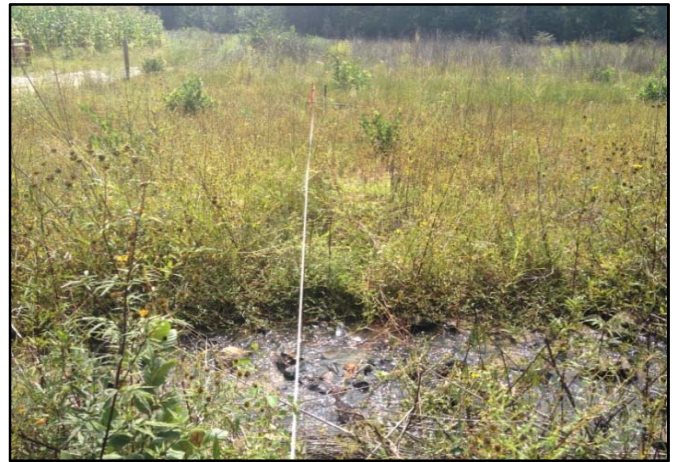
South Fork Hoppers Creek - Reach 2

Permanent Cross Section X7

(Year 1 Monitoring - September 2012)

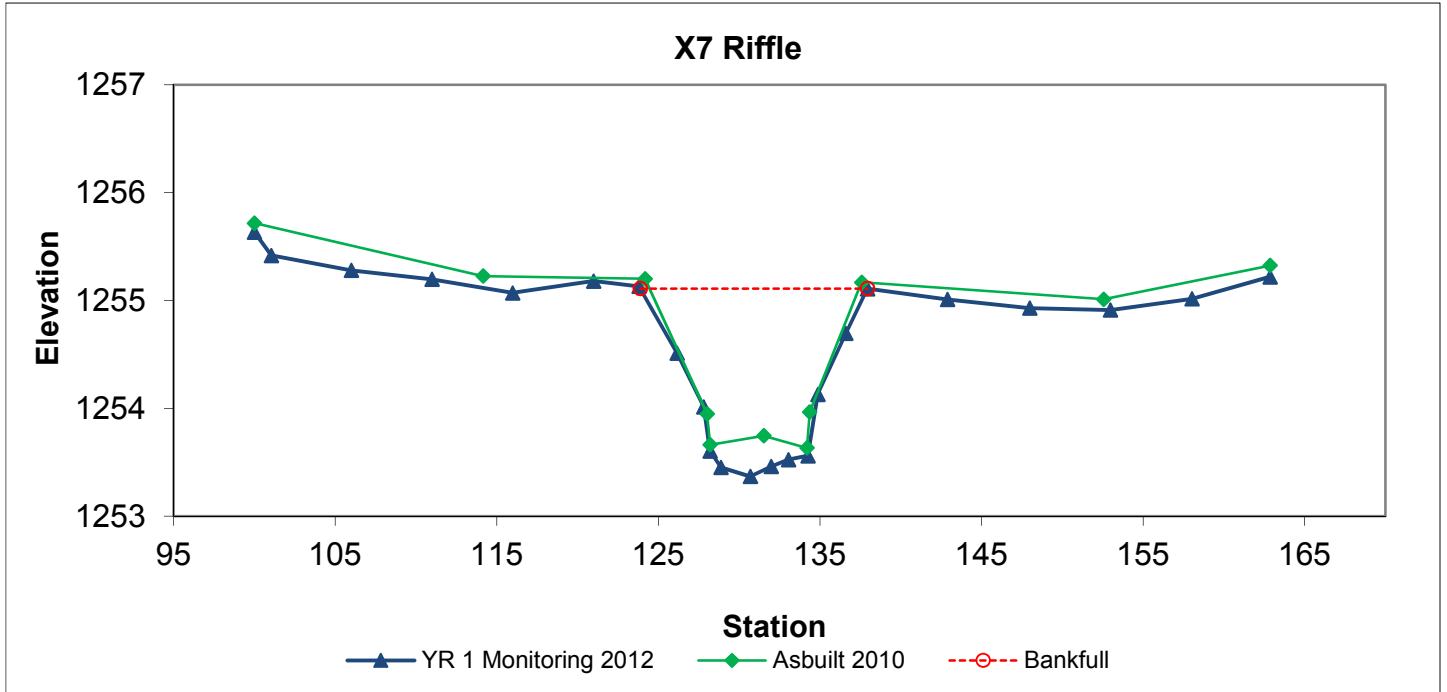


LEFT BANK



RIGHT BANK

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Riffle	C	14.79	14.05	1.05	1.74	13.3	1	4.5	1255.11	1255.11



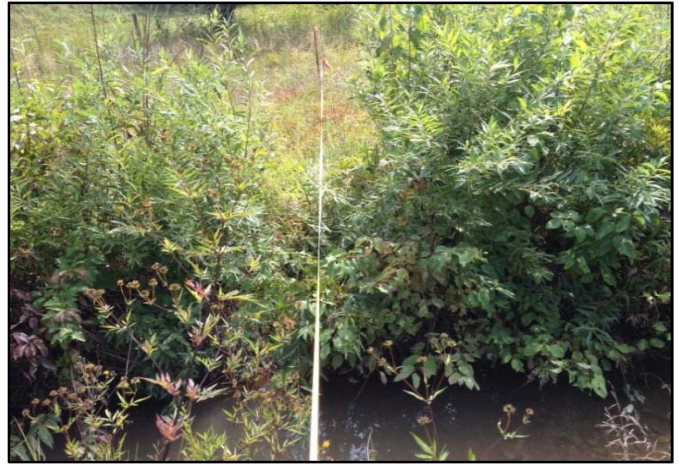
South Fork Hoppers Creek - Reach 2

Permanent Cross Section X8

(Year 1 Monitoring - September 2012)

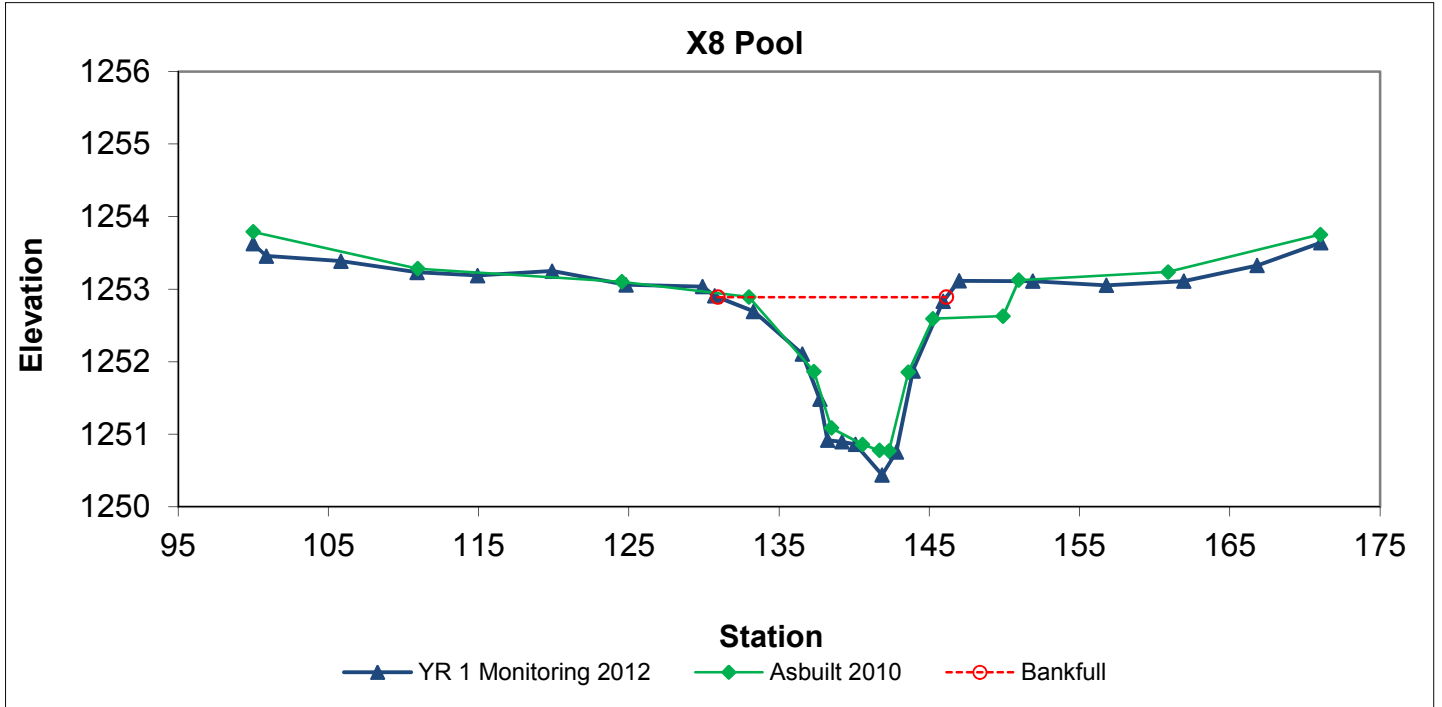


LEFT BANK



RIGHT BANK

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Pool		16.6	15.22	1.09	2.45	13.91	1	4.7	1252.89	1252.91



UT1B

Permanent Cross Section X9

(Year 1 Monitoring - September 2012)

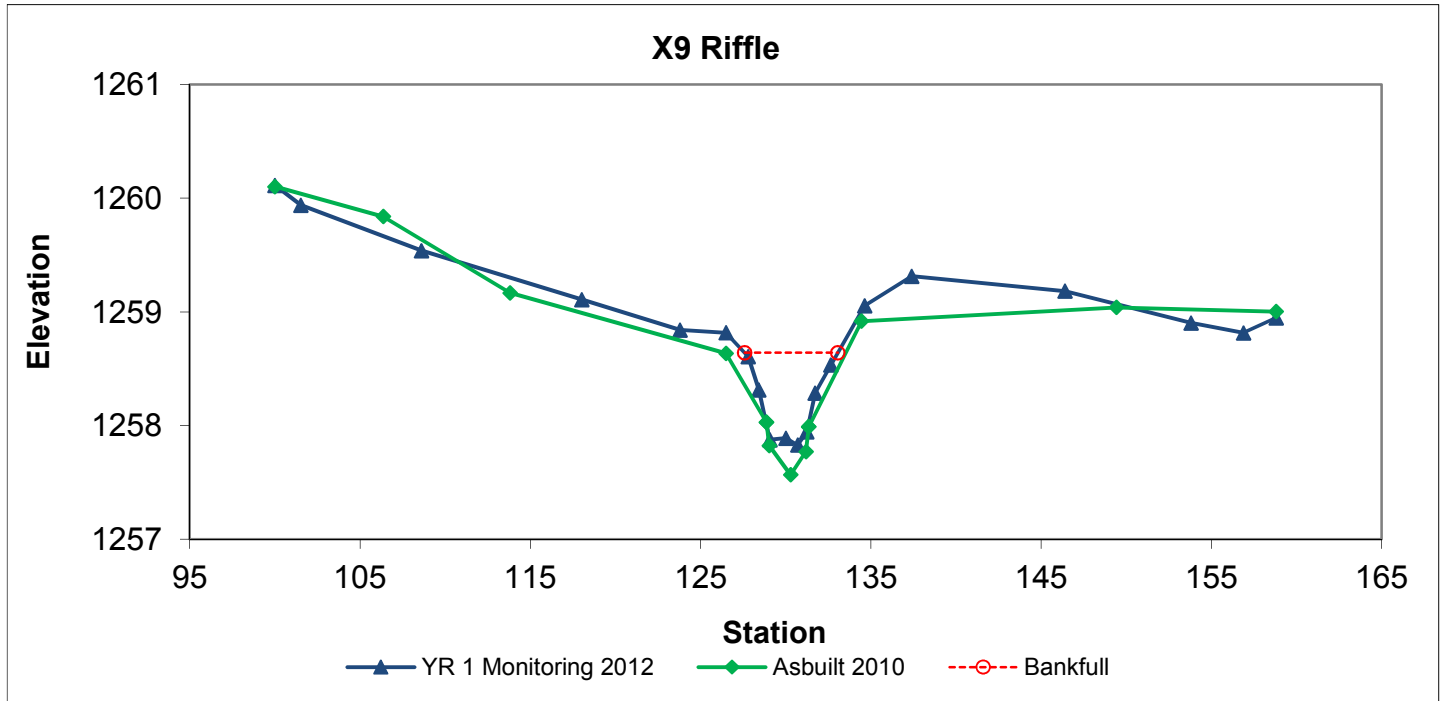


LEFT BANK



RIGHT BANK

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Riffle	C	2.6	5.48	0.48	0.81	11.43	1.2	8.8	1258.64	1258.82



UT1B

Permanent Cross Section X10

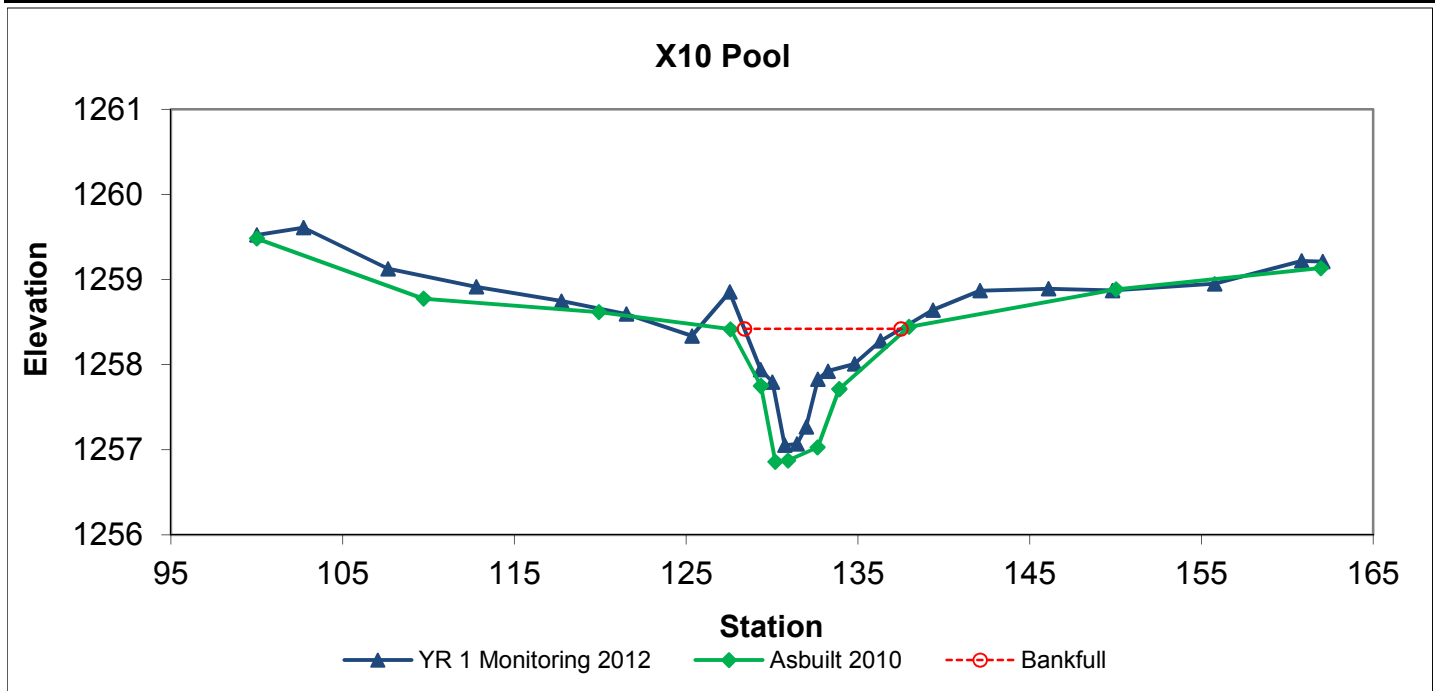
(Year 1 Monitoring - September 2012)



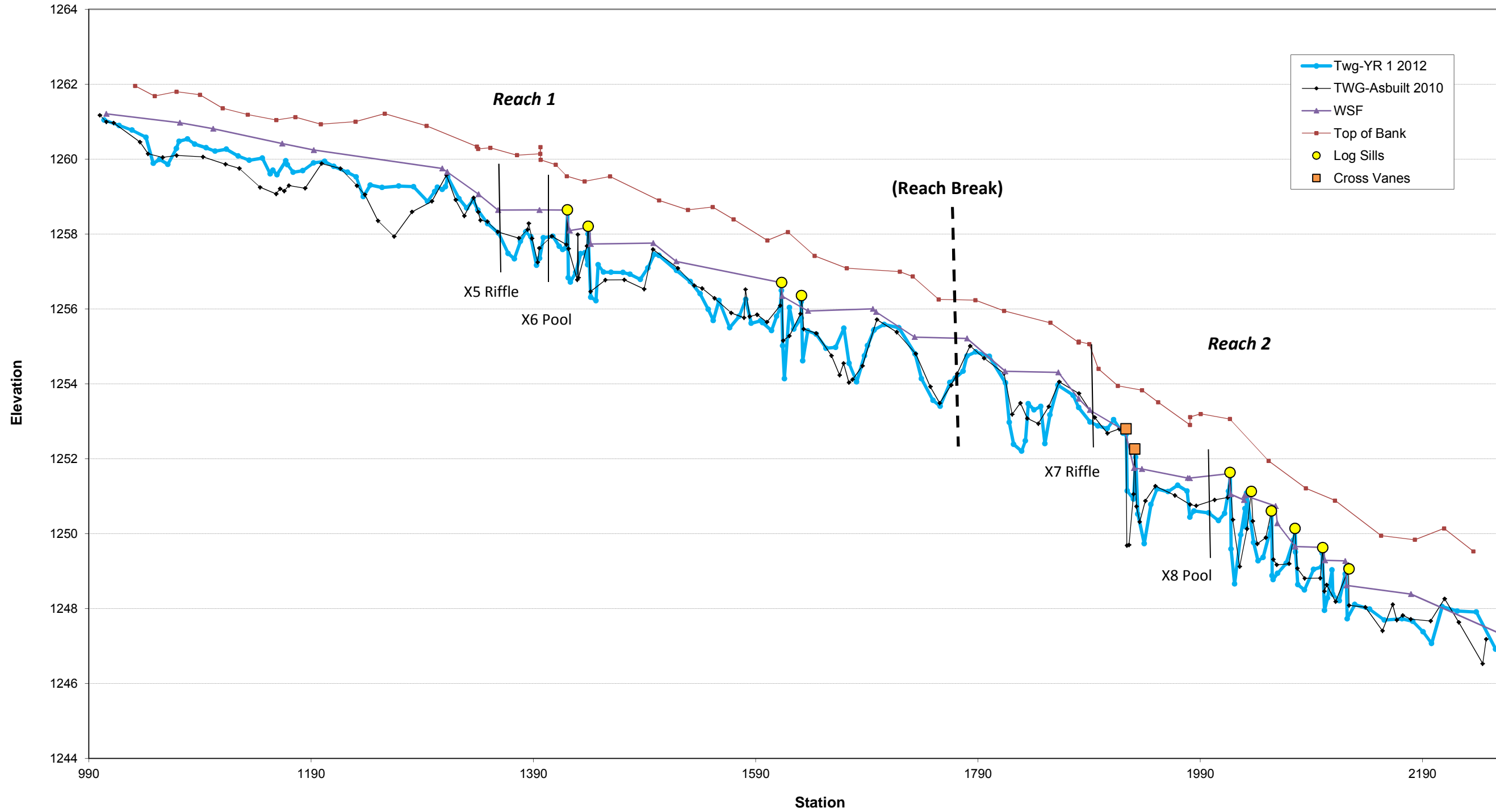
LEFT BANK

RIGHT BANK

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Pool		5.1	9.11	0.56	1.37	16.34	1.3	6.8	1258.42	1258.86



South Fork Hoppers Creek (Reaches 1 and 2)
Profile Chart
Year 1 Monitoring- September 2012



South Fork Hoppers Creek - UT1B
Profile Chart
Year 1 Monitoring- September 2012

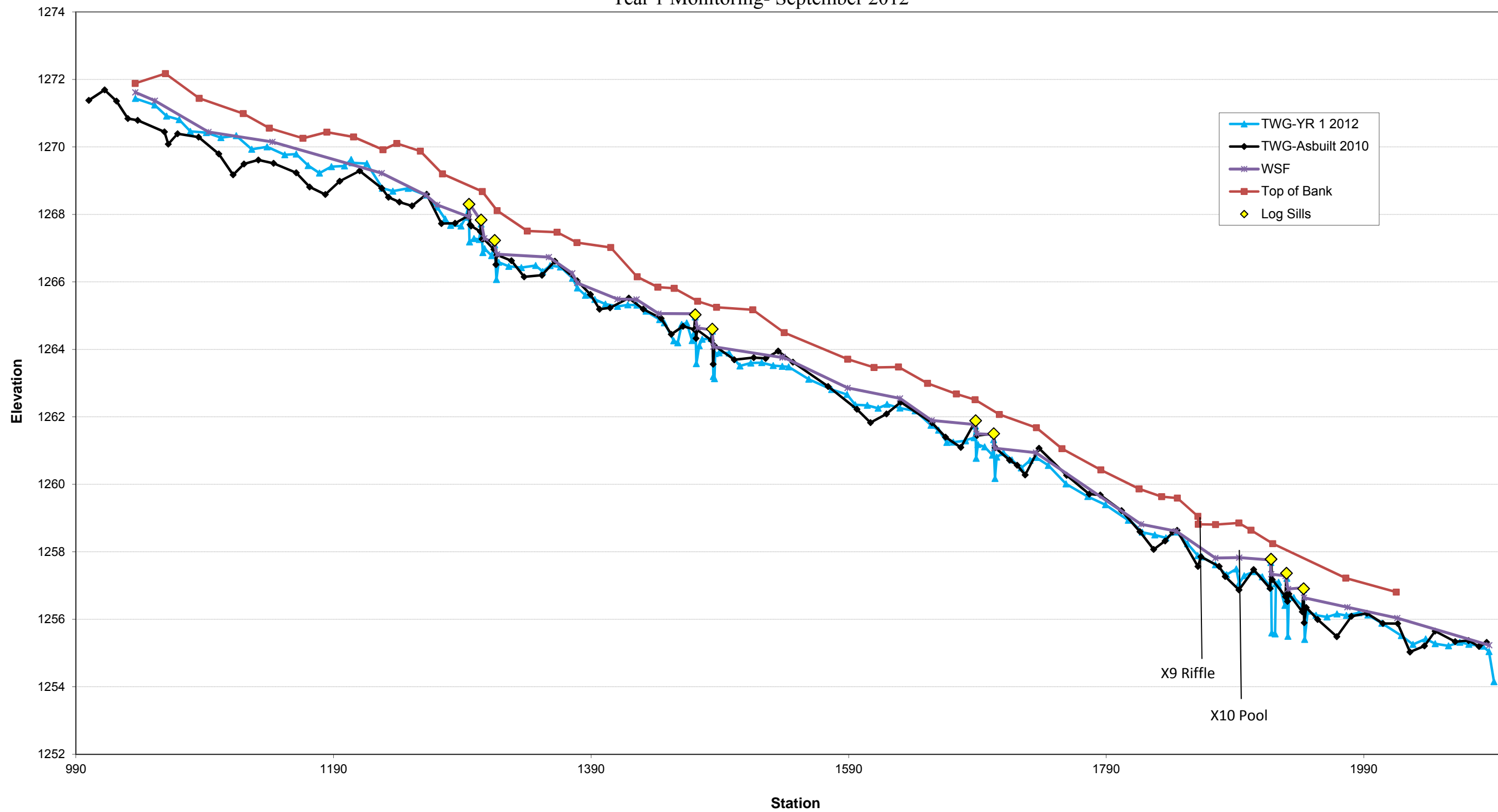


Figure 5a. Riffle Pebble Count Size Class Distribution with Annual Overlays

BAKER PROJECT NO. 128244	
SITE OR PROJECT: Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project	
REACH/LOCATION:	Reach 1 - Cross-section 5 (Riffle)
DATE COLLECTED:	9/12/2012
FIELD COLLECTION BY:	mw re
DATA ENTRY BY:	mw re

MATERIAL	PARTICLE	SIZE (mm)	PARTICLE CLASS COUNT		Summary	
			Riffle	Class %	% Cum	
SILT/CLAY	Silt / Clay	< .063	5	5%	5%	
SAND	Very Fine	.063 - .125			5%	
	Fine	.125 - .25	2	2%	7%	
	Medium	.25 - .50	8	8%	15%	
	Coarse	.50 - 1.0			15%	
	Very Coarse	1.0 - 2.0			15%	
GRAVEL	Very Fine	2.0 - 2.8			15%	
	Very Fine	2.8 - 4.0			15%	
	Fine	4.0 - 5.6			15%	
	Fine	5.6 - 8.0	1	1%	16%	
	Medium	8.0 - 11.0	1	1%	17%	
	Medium	11.0 - 16.0	2	2%	19%	
	Coarse	16.0 - 22.6			19%	
	Coarse	22.6 - 32			19%	
	Very Coarse	32 - 45	1	1%	20%	
	Very Coarse	45 - 64	5	5%	25%	
COBBLE	Small	64 - 90	25	25%	50%	
	Small	90 - 128	31	31%	81%	
	Large	128 - 180	13	13%	94%	
	Large	180 - 256	5	5%	99%	
BOULDER	Small	256 - 362	1	1%	100%	
	Small	362 - 512				
	Medium	512 - 1024				
	Large-Very Large	1024 - 2048				
BEDROCK	Bedrock	> 2048				
Total			100	100%	100%	

Cummulative	
Channel materials (mm)	
D ₁₆ =	8.4
D ₃₅ =	73.3
D ₅₀ =	89.4
D ₈₄ =	137.9
D ₉₅ =	192.5
D ₁₀₀ =	256 - 362

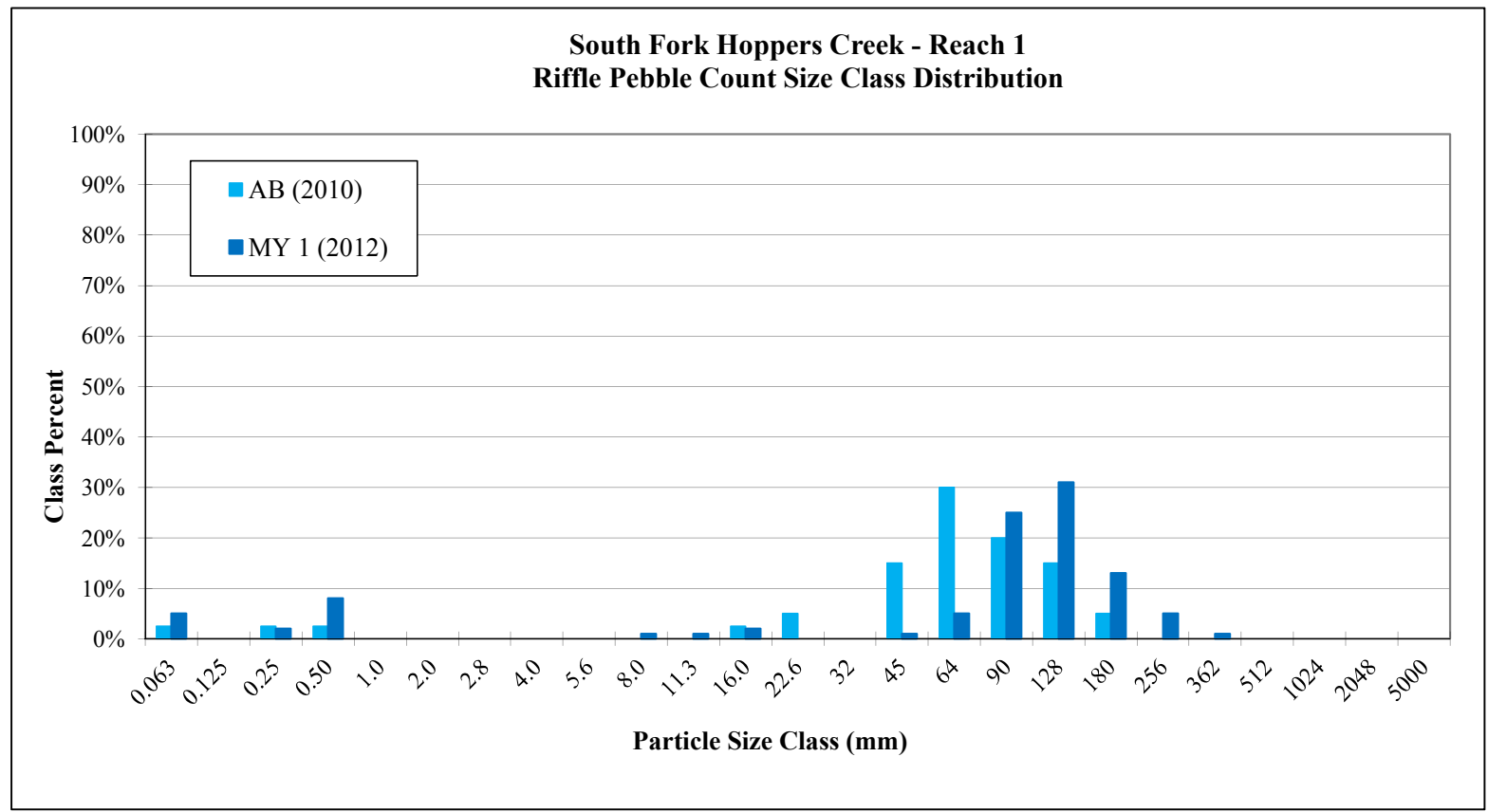
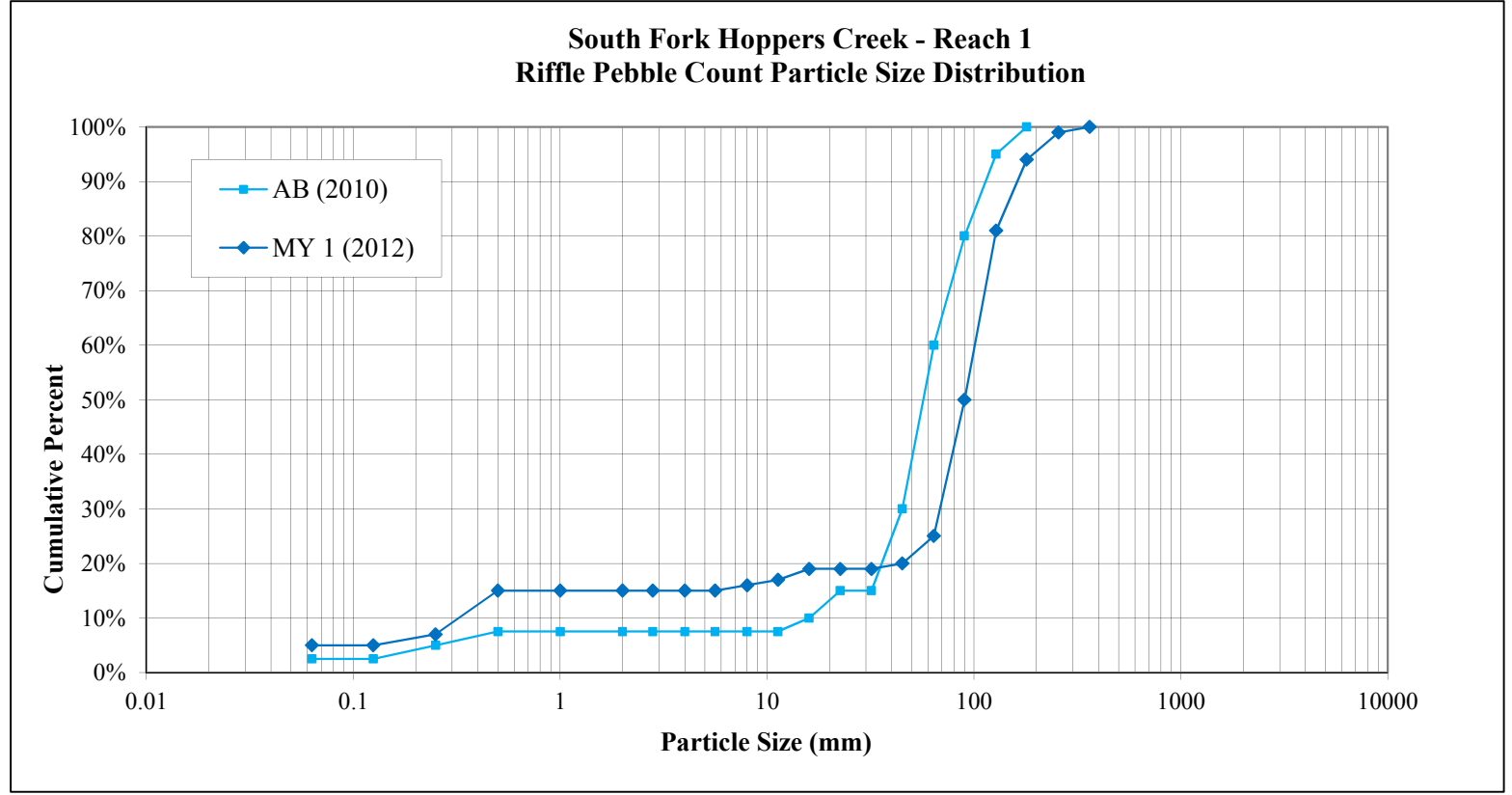


Figure 5b. Riffle Pebble Count Size Class Distribution with Annual Overlays

BAKER PROJECT NO. 128244	
SITE OR PROJECT: Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project	
REACH/LOCATION:	Reach 2 - Cross-section 7 (Riffle)
DATE COLLECTED:	9/12/2012
FIELD COLLECTION BY:	mw re
DATA ENTRY BY:	mw re

MATERIAL	PARTICLE	SIZE (mm)	PARTICLE CLASS COUNT		Summary	
			Riffle	Class %	% Cum	
SILT/CLAY	Silt / Clay	< .063			0%	
SAND	Very Fine	.063 - .125			0%	
	Fine	.125 - .25			0%	
	Medium	.25 - .50			0%	
	Coarse	.50 - 1.0	2	2%	2%	
	Very Coarse	1.0 - 2.0			2%	
GRAVEL	Very Fine	2.0 - 2.8			2%	
	Very Fine	2.8 - 4.0			2%	
	Fine	4.0 - 5.6			2%	
	Fine	5.6 - 8.0			2%	
	Medium	8.0 - 11.0	2	2%	4%	
	Medium	11.0 - 16.0	1	1%	5%	
	Coarse	16.0 - 22.6			5%	
	Coarse	22.6 - 32	5	5%	10%	
	Very Coarse	32 - 45	18	17%	27%	
	Very Coarse	45 - 64	22	21%	48%	
COBBLE	Small	64 - 90	39	37%	85%	
	Small	90 - 128	12	11%	96%	
	Large	128 - 180	3	3%	99%	
	Large	180 - 256	1	1%	100%	
BOULDER	Small	256 - 362				
	Small	362 - 512				
	Medium	512 - 1024				
	Large-Very Large	1024 - 2048				
BEDROCK	Bedrock	> 2048				
Total			105	100%	100%	

Cummulative	
Channel materials (mm)	
D ₁₆ =	36.4
D ₃₅ =	51.8
D ₅₀ =	65.4
D ₈₄ =	89.4
D ₉₅ =	123.4
D ₁₀₀ =	180 - 256

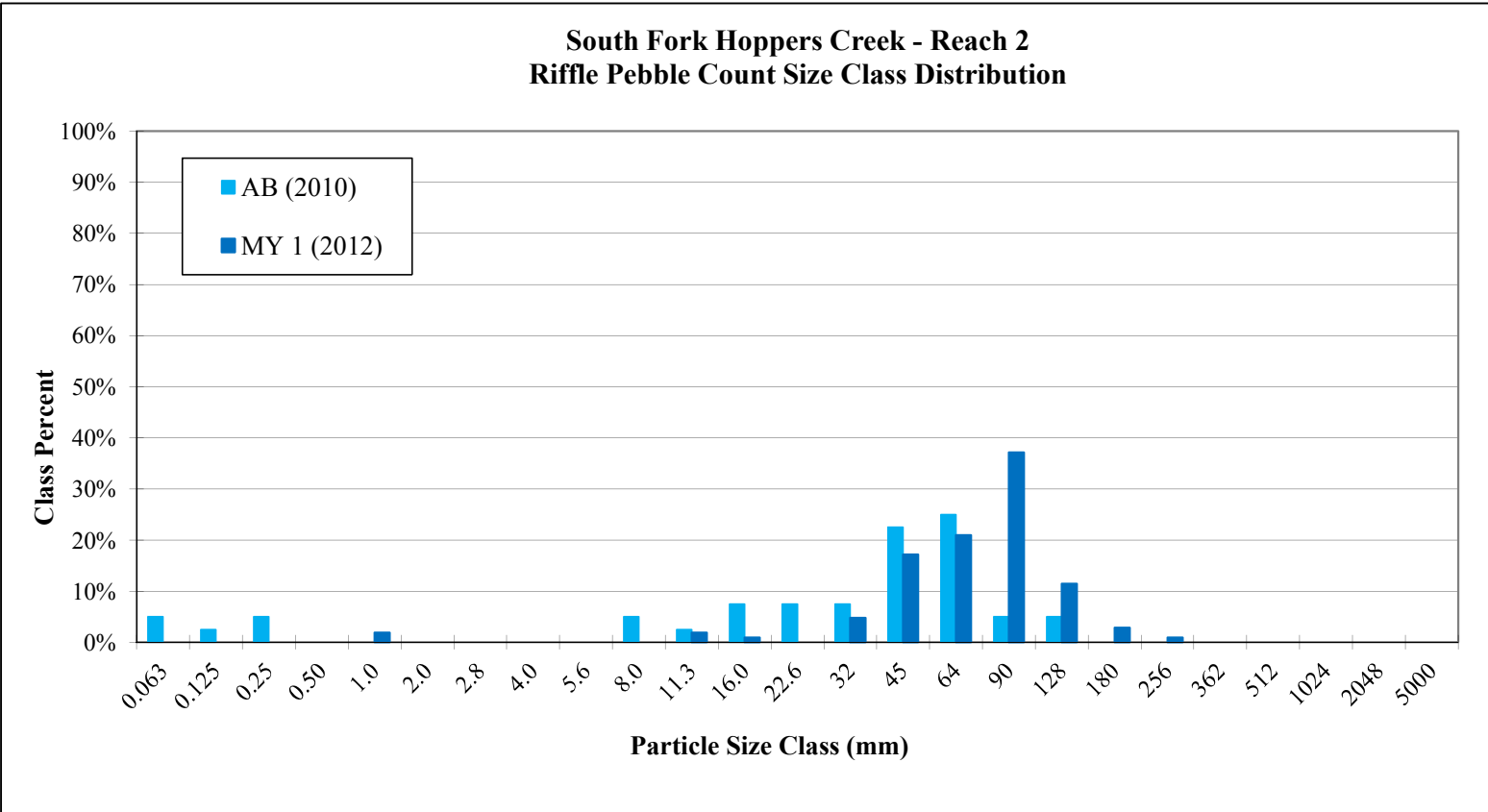
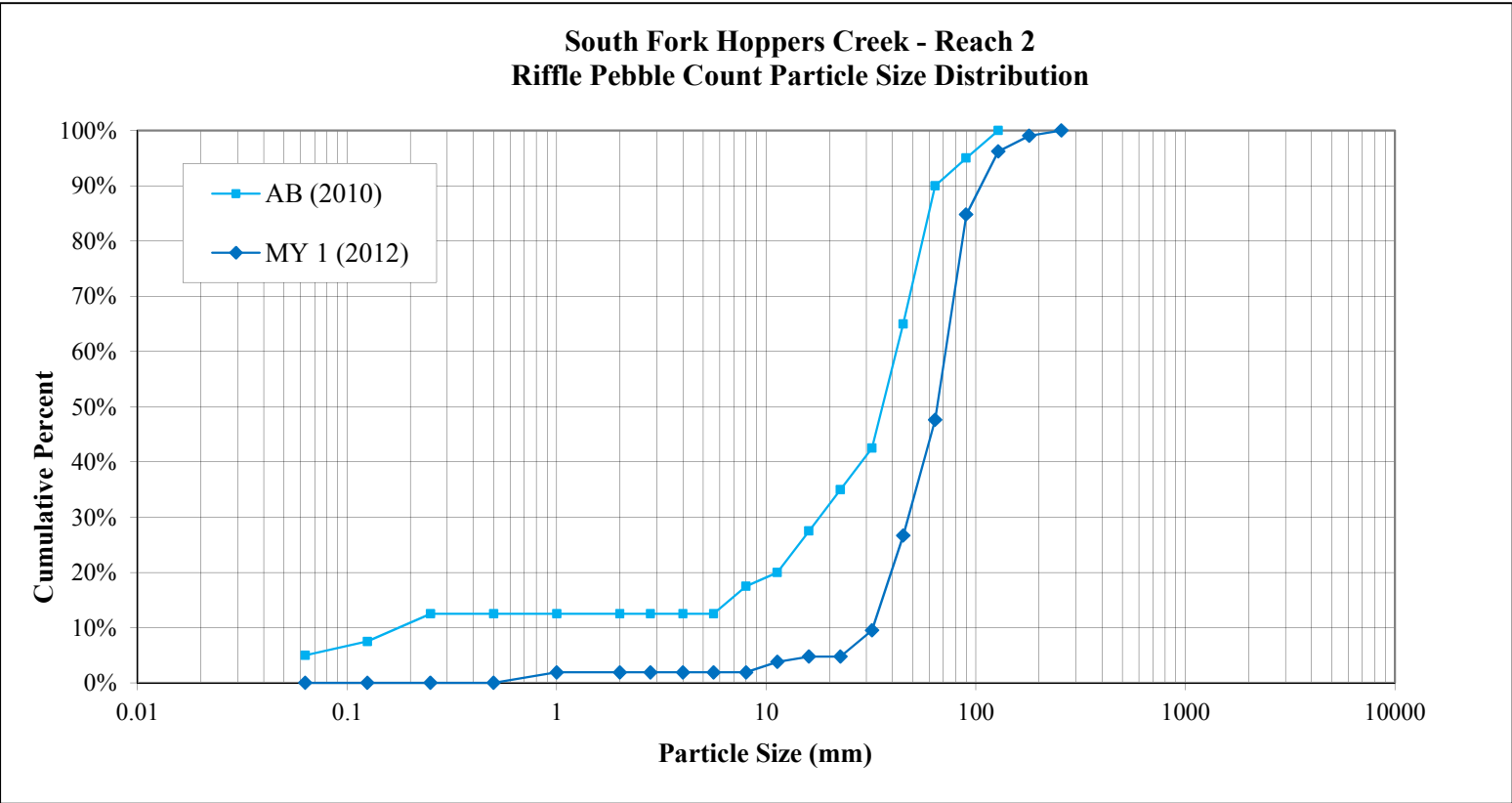


Figure 5c. Riffle Pebble Count Size Class Distribution with Annual Overlays

BAKER PROJECT NO. 128244	
SITE OR PROJECT: Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project	
REACH/LOCATION:	UT1B - Cross-section 9 (Riffle)
DATE COLLECTED:	9/12/2012
FIELD COLLECTION BY:	mw re
DATA ENTRY BY:	mw re

MATERIAL	PARTICLE	SIZE (mm)	PARTICLE CLASS COUNT		Summary	
			Riffle	Class %	% Cum	
SILT/CLAY	Silt / Clay	< .063	4	4%	4%	
SAND	Very Fine	.063 - .125	1	1%	5%	
	Fine	.125 - .25			5%	
	Medium	.25 - .50	1	1%	6%	
	Coarse	.50 - 1.0			6%	
	Very Coarse	1.0 - 2.0			6%	
GRAVEL	Very Fine	2.0 - 2.8			6%	
	Very Fine	2.8 - 4.0			6%	
	Fine	4.0 - 5.6	1	1%	7%	
	Fine	5.6 - 8.0	1	1%	8%	
	Medium	8.0 - 11.0	1	1%	9%	
	Medium	11.0 - 16.0	2	2%	11%	
	Coarse	16.0 - 22.6	1	1%	12%	
	Coarse	22.6 - 32	4	4%	16%	
	Very Coarse	32 - 45	16	16%	32%	
	Very Coarse	45 - 64	21	21%	53%	
COBBLE	Small	64 - 90	29	29%	82%	
	Small	90 - 128	11	11%	93%	
	Large	128 - 180	7	7%	100%	
	Large	180 - 256				
BOULDER	Small	256 - 362				
	Small	362 - 512				
	Medium	512 - 1024				
	Large-Very Large	1024 - 2048				
BEDROCK	Bedrock	> 2048				
Total			100	100%	100%	

Cummulative	
Channel materials (mm)	
D ₁₆ =	32.0
D ₃₅ =	47.3
D ₅₀ =	60.9
D ₈₄ =	96.0
D ₉₅ =	141.1
D ₁₀₀ =	128 - 180

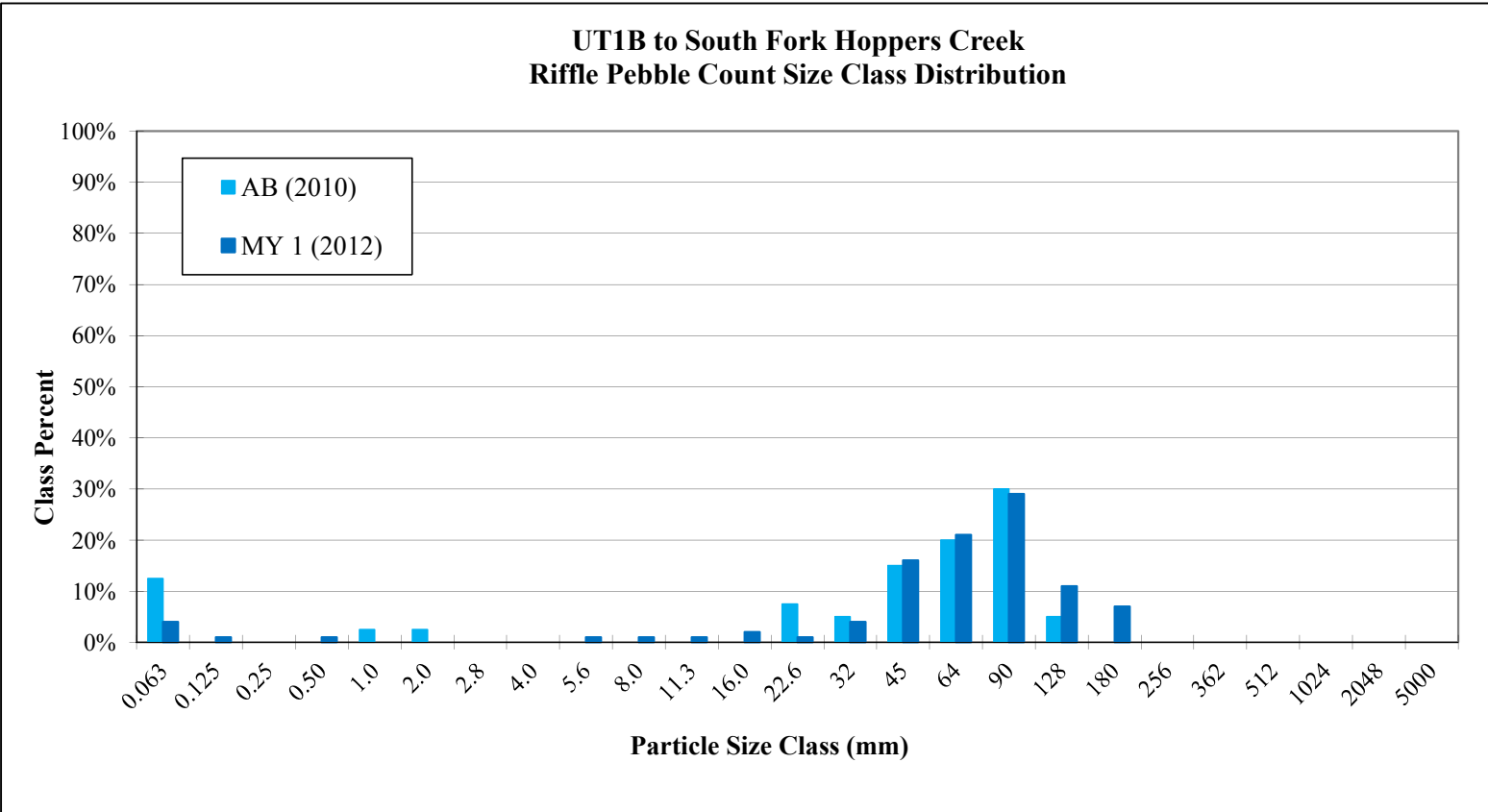
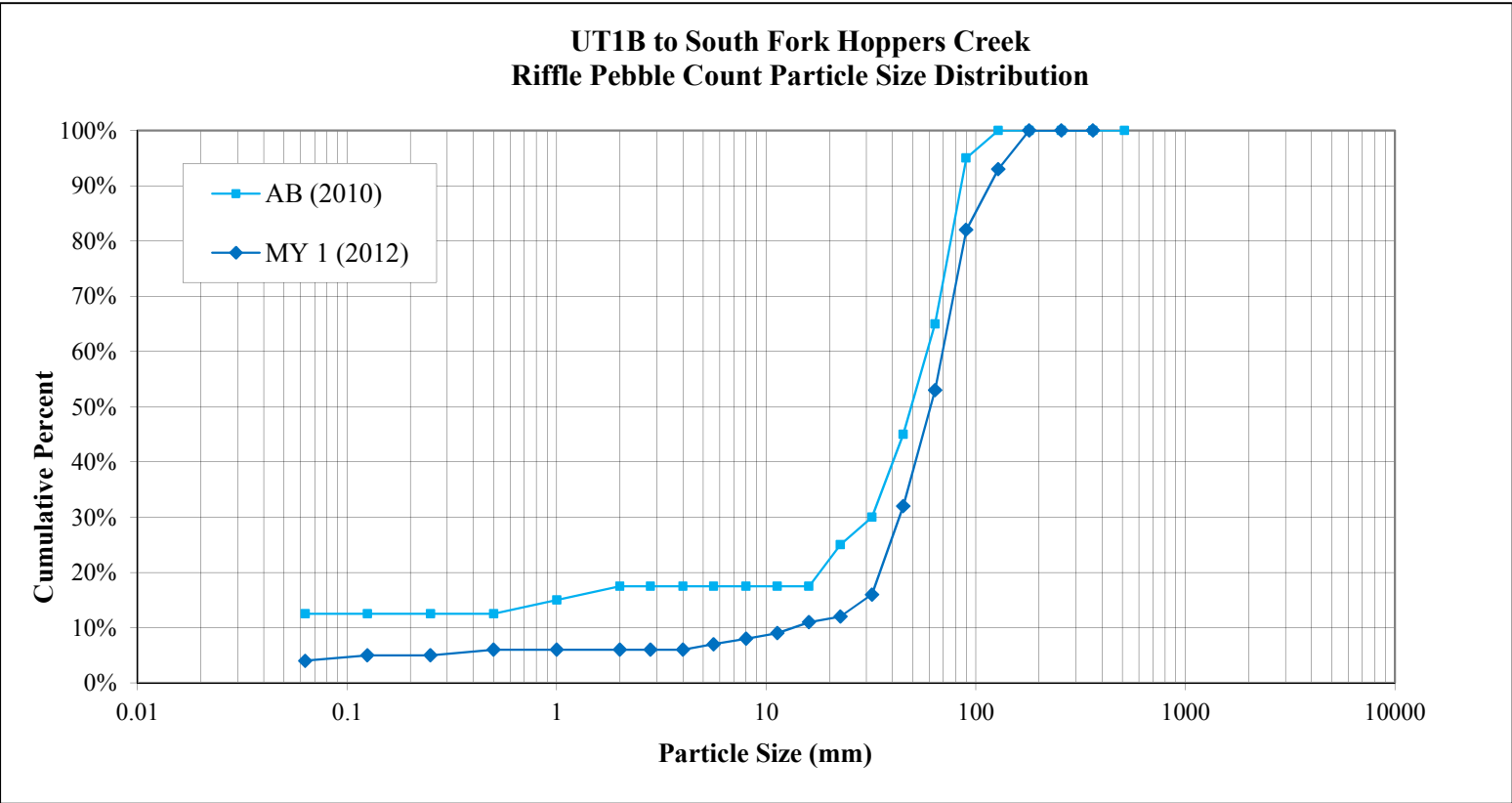


Table 11a. Cross-section Morphology Data Table												
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251												
South Fork Hoppers Creek Reach 1 (783 LF)												
Dimension and substrate	Cross-section 5 (Riffle)						Cross-section 6 (Pool)					
	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation												
Record Elevation (Datum) Used (ft)	1260.24	1260.24					1260.1	1260.1				
BF Width (ft)	13.1	12.1					14.6	13.5				
BF Mean Depth (ft)	1.1	1.0					1.2	1.3				
Width/Depth Ratio	11.5	12.5					11.8	10.7				
BF Cross-sectional Area (ft ²)	15.0	11.8					18.0	17.1				
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.7	1.6					2.4	2.7				
Width of Floodprone Area (ft)	62.9	62.9					65.9	66.0				
Entrenchment Ratio	4.8	5.2					N/A	N/A				
Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0					1.0	1.0				
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	15.4	14.1					17.1	16.0				
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	1.0	0.8					1.1	1.1				

South Fork Hoppers Creek Reach 2 (445 LF)												
Dimension and substrate	Cross-section 7 (Riffle)						Cross-section 8 (Pool)					
	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation												
Record Elevation (Datum) Used (ft)	1255.17	1255.11*					1252.9	1252.9				
BF Width (ft)	13.3	14.1					17.5	15.2				
BF Mean Depth (ft)	1.0	1.1					0.9	1.1				
Width/Depth Ratio	13.1	13.3					19.0	13.9				
BF Cross-sectional Area (ft ²)	13.5	14.8					16.0	16.6				
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.5	1.7					2.1	2.5				
Width of Floodprone Area (ft)	62.9	62.9					71.0	71.1				
Entrenchment Ratio	4.7	4.5					N/A	N/A				
Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0					1.0	1.0				
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	15.4	16.2					19.3	17.4				
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.9	0.9					0.8	1.0				

* A lower bankfull elevation datum was used in calculating bankfull dimension values for MY1 instead of using the baseline bankfull elevation datum which normalized the data between the two monitoring periods thereby reducing data anomalies and enabled a more accurate representation and comparison of dimension parameters.

UT1B (1,065 LF)												
Dimension and substrate	Cross-section 9 (Riffle)						Cross-section 10 (Pool)					
	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation												
Record Elevation (Datum) Used (ft)	1258.64	1258.64					1258.4	1258.4				
BF Width (ft)	7.0	5.5					10.2	9.11				
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.5	0.5					0.8	0.6				
Width/Depth Ratio	13.3	11.4					13.3	16.3				
BF Cross-sectional Area (ft ²)	3.7	2.6					7.9	5.1				
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.1	0.8					1.6	1.4				
Width of Floodprone Area (ft)	51.0	51.0					62.0	62.0				
Entrenchment Ratio	7.3	8.8					N/A	N/A				
Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.2					1.0	1.3				
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	8.1	6.4					11.8	10.2				
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.5	0.4					0.7	0.5				

APPENDIX E

HYDROLOGIC DATA

Table 12. Verification of Bankfull or Greater than Bankfull Events

Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

Date of Data Collection	Date of Event	Method of Data Collection	Gauge Watermark Height (feet above bankfull)
May 30, 2012	September 2010 (crest gauge installation for asbuilt) - May 30th, 2012*	Gauge measurement	0.55
August 1, 2012	May 30th - August 1st 2012*	Gauge measurement	0.10

* Date of event(s) occurred sometime between the date range specified.

Percentile Graph for Rainfall in Marion, NC (April 2011-April 2012)

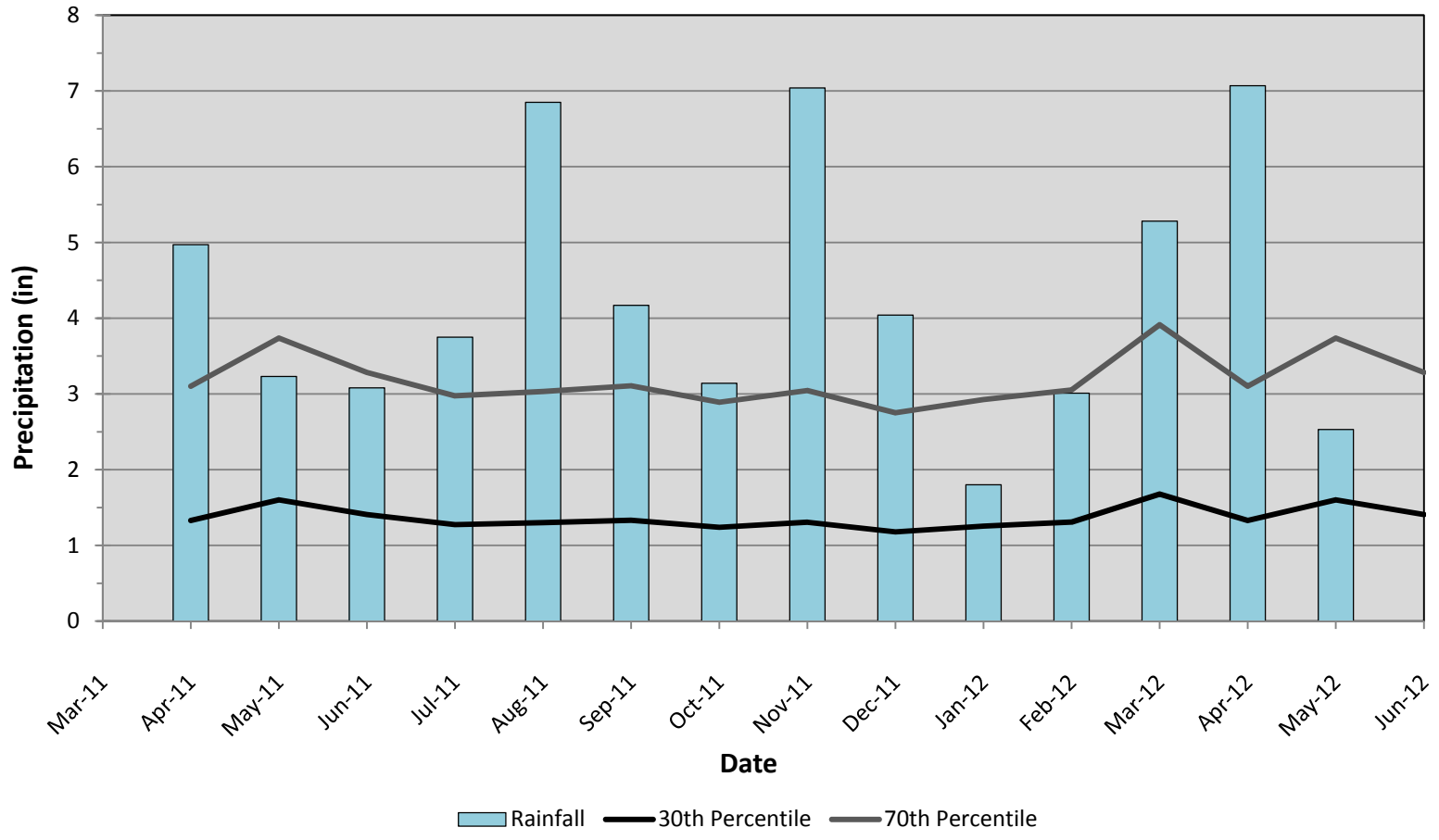


Figure 6. Monthly Rainfall Data

Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

Assessment of Wetland Gauge Data for 2011 Growing Season 3/30/11-11/2/11

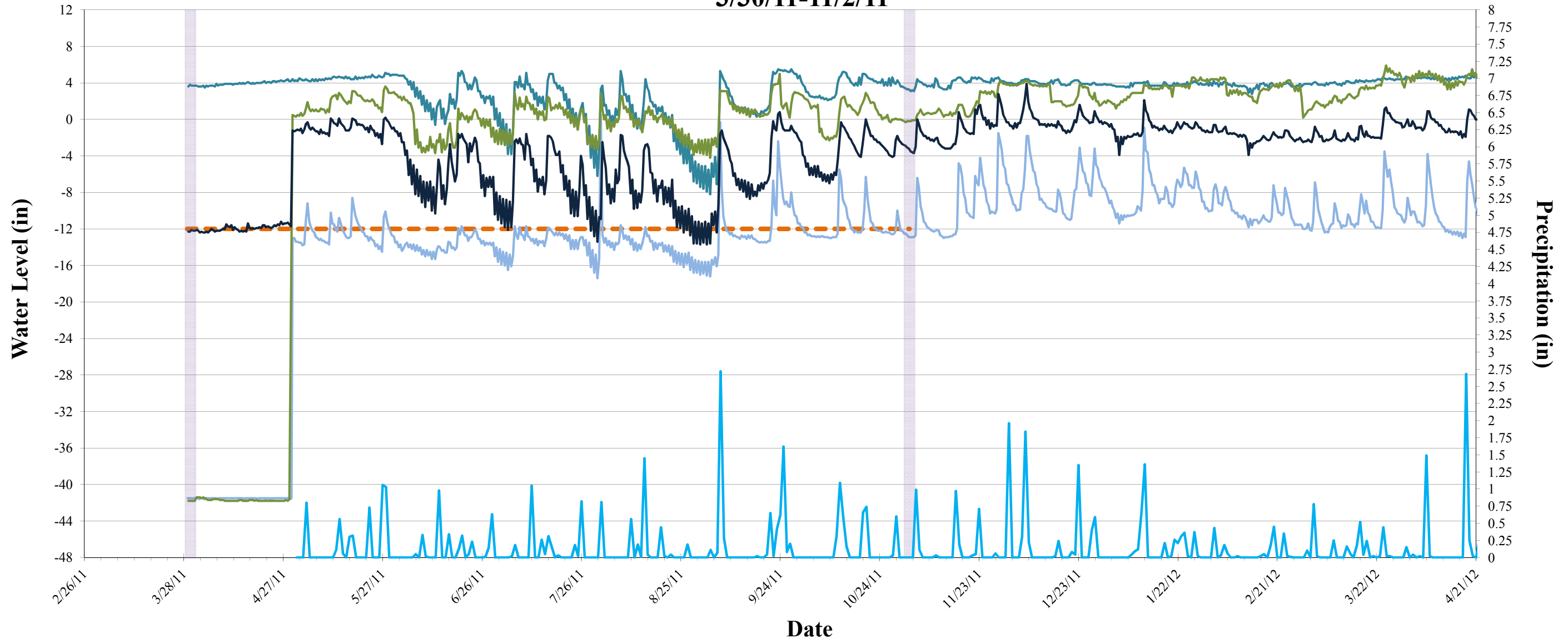


Table 13. Wetland Gauge Attainment Data					
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251					
Summary of Groundwater Gauge Results for MY1-MY5					
Gauge	Success Criteria Achieved/Max Consecutive Days During Growing Season (Percentage)				
	MY 1 (2011)	MY2 (2012)	MY3 (2013)	MY4 (2014)	MY5 (2015)
Gauge 1	No/10 days (5%)				
Gauge 2	Yes/218 days (100%)				
Gauge 3	Yes/188 days (86%)				
Gauge 4	Yes/200 days (92%)				

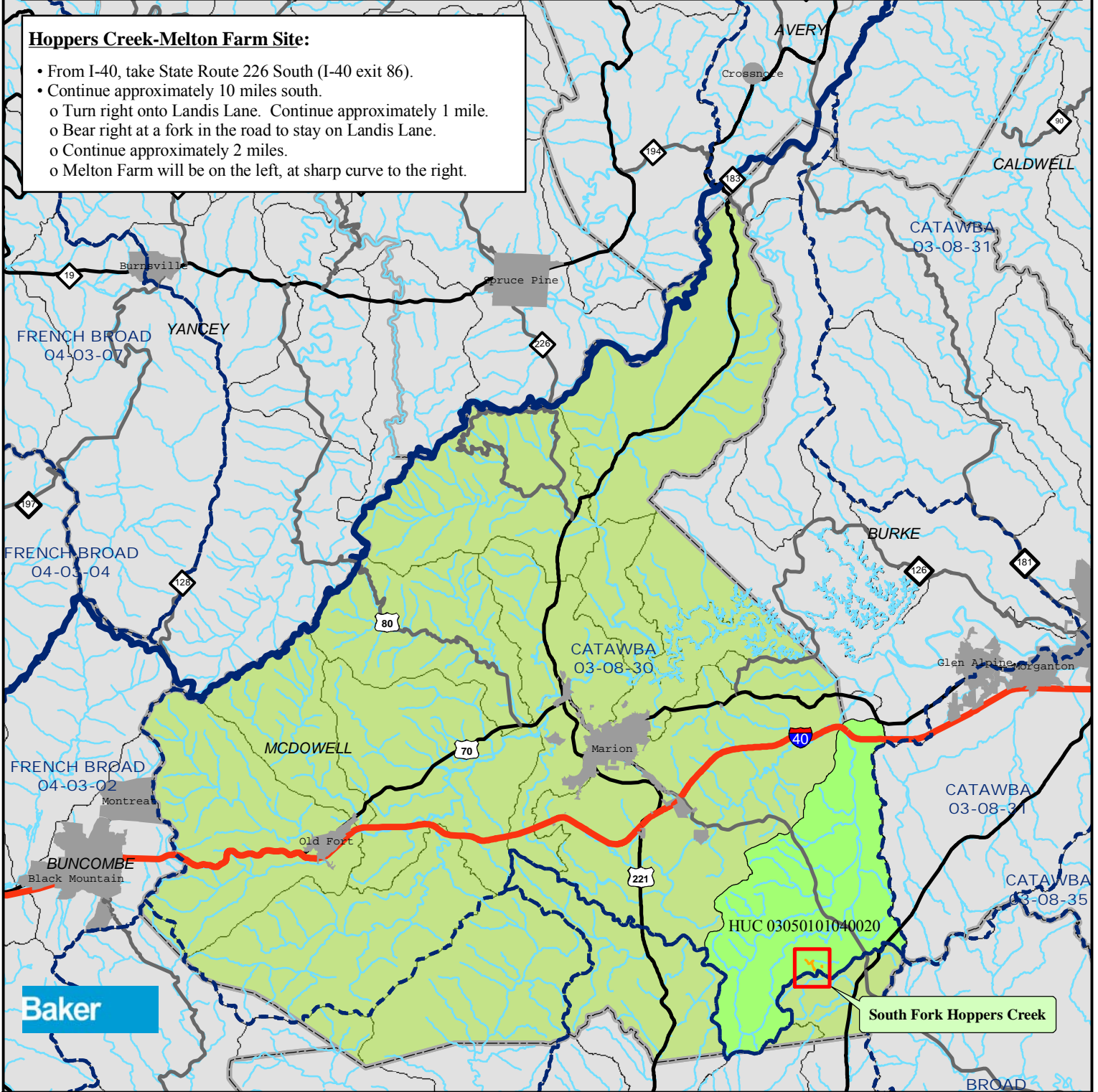
APPENDIX A

PROJECT VICINITY MAP AND BACKGROUND TABLES

The subject project site is an environmental restoration site of the NCDENR Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP) 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 authorized personnel of 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 EEP.

Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Site:

- From I-40, take State Route 226 South (I-40 exit 86).
- Continue approximately 10 miles south.
 - o Turn right onto Landis Lane. Continue approximately 1 mile.
 - o Bear right at a fork in the road to stay on Landis Lane.
 - o Continue approximately 2 miles.
 - o Melton Farm will be on the left, at sharp curve to the right.



Map Vicinity



McDowell County, NC

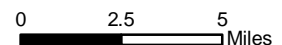
Figure 1. Vicinity Map
 Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project
 McDowell County, NC



NCEEP Project No.: 92251
 November 2012

LEGEND:

- Project Area
- NCDWQ Sub-basin
- Counties
- USGS Hydrologic Unit



**Table 1. Project Components
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251**

Project Segment or Reach ID	Existing Feet/Acres*	Mitigation Type	Approach	Linear Footage or Acreage*	Stationing	Comment
South Fork Hoppers Creek - Reach 1	1,350	R	P1	783	10+00 - 17+83	Installed in-stream structures to control grade, reduce bank erosion, and provide habitat. Priority I was implemented to reestablish stream pattern and relocate the channel onto the historic floodplain.
South Fork Hoppers Creek - Reach 2		R	P1	445	17+83 - 22+48**	Installed in-stream structures to control grade, reduce bank erosion, and provide habitat. Priority I was implemented to reestablish stream pattern and relocate the channel onto the historic floodplain.
UT1 - Reach A	782	P	-	722	-	Preservation. A 30 - 100 foot conservation easement was implemented to on right and left stream banks.
		EII	P4	60	7+86 - 8+46***	Regraded right bank to create a bankfull bench and implemented riparian plantings to improve stability and reduce erosion.
UT1 - Reach B	970	P	-	51	9+49 - 10+00***	Preservation. A 30 - 100 foot conservation easement was implemented to on right and left stream banks.
		R	P1	1,065	10+00 - 20+85**	Installed in-stream structures to increase habitat diversity. Installed fencing to restrict cattle access. Priority I was implemented to restore dimension, pattern, and profile.
UT2 - Reach A	366	EII	P4	379	10+00 - 13+79	Regraded banks and implemented a step-pool channel where feasible. Implemented fencing to restrict hog access.
UT2 - Reach B	802	EII	P4	818	13+79 - 22+17**	Regraded banks and implemented riparian plantings to improve reach stability and reduce erosion.
UT3	298	P	-	298	-	Preservation. A 30 - 100 foot conservation easement was implemented to on right and left stream banks.
Wetland	0.33	E	-	0.33	-	Regraded the wetland boundary to improve hydrologic inputs and maximize surface storage.
		R	-	1.23	-	Restored wetland hydrology to the original stream alignment.

* Existing reach breaks and design reach breaks varied based on initial geomorphic differences and design requirements.

** Stationing includes 20 ft. stream crossing, but is not reflected in the reach length

***During construction enhancement slated to occur between 9+49 and 10+00 of UT1B was shifted upstream into UT1A per conversations with EEP and CEC. The section slated for enhancement at the top of UT1B (9+49 to 10+00) became preservation upon the field change.

Component Summations

Restoration Level	Stream (LF)	Riparian Wetland (Ac)		Non-Ripar (Ac)	Upland (Ac)
		Riverine	Non-Riverine		
Restoration	2,293	1.23	-	-	-
Enhancement	-	0.33	-	-	-
Enhancement I	-	-	-	-	-
Enhancement II	1,257	-	-	-	-
Creation	-	-	-	-	-
Preservation	1,071	-	-	-	-
HQ Preservation	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4,621	1.56	0.00		

Table 2. Project Activity and Reporting History
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

Elapsed Time Since Grading/Planting Complete: 1 year 8 Months
Number of Reporting Years: 1

Activity or Report	Scheduled Completion	Data Collection Complete	Actual Completion or Delivery
Restoration Plan Prepared	N/A	N/A	Jul-07
Restoration Plan Amended	N/A	N/A	Jan-08
Restoration Plan Approved	N/A	N/A	Aug-08
Final Design – (at least 90% complete)	N/A	N/A	Jun-09
Construction Begins	Jun-10	N/A	Jun-10
Temporary S&E mix applied to entire project area	N/A	N/A	N/A
Permanent seed mix applied to entire project area	Nov-10	N/A	Jan-11
Planting of live stakes	Mar-11	N/A	Mar-11
Planting of bare root trees	Mar-11	N/A	Mar-11
End of Construction	Mar-11	N/A	Jun-11
Survey of As-built conditions (Year 0 Monitoring-baseline)	Nov-10	N/A	Jun-11
Year 1 Monitoring	Dec-12	Sep-12	Nov-12
Year 2 Monitoring	Dec-13	N/A	N/A
Year 3 Monitoring	Dec-14	N/A	N/A
Year 4 Monitoring	Dec-15	N/A	N/A
Year 5 Monitoring	Dec-16	N/A	N/A

Table 3. Project Contacts Table
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

Designer	
Michael Baker Engineering, Inc.	5550 Seventy-Seven Center Dr., Ste.320 Charlotte, NC 28217 <u>Contact:</u> Scott Hunt, Tel. 919-459-9003
Construction Contractor	
Carolina Environmental Contracting, Inc.	150 Pine Ridge Road Mount Airy, NC 27030 <u>Contact:</u> Stephen James, Tel. 919-921-1116
Planting Contractor	
Carolina Environmental Contracting, Inc.	150 Pine Ridge Road Mount Airy, NC 27030 <u>Contact:</u> Stephen James, Tel. 919-921-1116
Sedding Contractor	
Carolina Environmental Contracting, Inc.	150 Pine Ridge Road Mount Airy, NC 27030 <u>Contact:</u> Stephen James, Tel. 919-921-1116
Seed Mix Sources	Green Resources, Tel. 336-855-6363
Nursery Stock Suppliers	Foggy Mountain Nursery, Tel. 336-384-5323
Profession Land Surveyor	
Turner Land Survey, PLLC.	3201 Glenridge Drive Raleigh, NC 27604 <u>Contact:</u>
Profession Land Surveyor	David Turner, Tel. 919-875-1378
As-Built Plan Set Production	Lissa Turner, Tel. 919-875-1378
Monitoring Performers	
Michael Baker Engineering, Inc.	797 Haywood Rd., Suite 201 Asheville, NC 28806 <u>Contact:</u>
Stream Monitoring Point of Contact:	Carmen McIntyre, Tel. 828-350-1408
Vegetation Monitoring Point of Contact:	Carmen McIntyre, Tel. 828-350-1409
Wetland Monitoring Point of Contact:	Carmen McIntyre, Tel. 828-350-1410

Table 4. Project Attribute Table
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

Project County	McDowell County, NC								
Physiographic Region	Piedmont								
Ecoregion	Inner Piedmon Belt								
Project River Basin	Catawba								
USGS HUC for Project and Reference sites	Project: 03050101040020; References: 03040103050 -090 (Spencer Creek), -080 (Barnes Creek); 03030002060 -070 (Morgan Creek); 03020201080 -020 (Sal's Branch)								
NCDWQ Sub-basin for Project and Reference	Project: 03-08-30; References: 03-07-09 (Spencer Creek and Barnes Creek); 03-06-06 (Morgan Creek); 03-04-02 (Sal's Branch)								
Within extent of EEP Watershed Plan ?	Muddy Creek Local Watershed Plan (LWP), 2003								
WRC Class (Warm, Cool, Cold)	Warm								
% of project easement fenced or demarcated	100%								
Beaver activity observed during design phase ?	None								
Restoration Component Attribute Table									
	South Fork Hoppers - Reach 1	South Fork Hoppers - Reach 2	UT1 - Reach A (Preservation)	UT1 - Reach A (Enhancement 2)	UT1 - Reach B (Preservation)	UT1 - Reach B	UT2 - Reach A	UT2 - Reach B	UT3
Drainage area (sq. mi.)	0.48	0.52	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.02
Stream order	2nd	2nd	1st	1st	1st	1st	0	0	0
Restored length	783	445	722	60	51	1,065	379	818	298
Perennial or Intermittent	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Intermittent
Watershed type (Rural, Urban, Developing etc.)	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural	Rural
Watershed LULC Distribution (e.g.)									
Developed Low-Medium Intensity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ag-Cultivated Crops	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ag-Pasture/Hay	15.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forested	60.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (Open water, Grassland, Etc.)	22.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watershed impervious cover (%)	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
NCDWQ AU/Index number	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30	03-08-30
NCDWQ classification	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
303d listed ?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Upstream of a 303d listed segment?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Reasons for 303d listing or stressor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total acreage of easment	10.1								
Total planted arceage as part of the restoration	5.7								
Rosgen classification of pre-existing	G5c	C4/1	-	-	E5	E5	G5	G5c	-
Rosgen classification of As-built	C5	C5	B	B	C5	C5	G5/B5	G5c	B
Valley type	Alluvial	Alluvial	-	-	Alluvial	Alluvial	Alluvial	Alluvial	-
Valley slope	0.0115ft/ft	0.0115 ft/ft	-	-	0.023 ft/ft	0.023 ft/ft	0.034 ft/ft	0.023 ft/ft	-
Valley side slope range (e.g. 2-3%)	U	U	-	-	U	U	U	U	-
Valley toe slope range (e.g. 2-3%)	U	U	-	-	U	U	U	U	-
Cowardin classification									
Trout waters designation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Species of concern, endangered etc.? (Y?N)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Dominant soil series and characteristics									
Series	IoA	IoA	EwE	EwE	IoA	IoA	HeD	HeD / IoA	EwE
Depth	10	10	5	6	10	10	5, 8	5,8 / 10	5
Clay %	18	18	25,20	25,20	18	18	25	25 / 18	25,20
K	0.15	0.15	0.17, 0.10	0.17, 0.10	0.15	0.15	0.24, 0.17	0.24, 0.17 / 0.15	0.17, 0.10
T	5	5	3 / 5	3 / 5	5	5	5	5 / 5	3 / 5

APPENDIX B

VISUAL ASSESSMENT DATA

Site Assessment Report – Monitoring Year 1

Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project
McDowell County, North Carolina
June 2012



Submitted To: NCDENR - Ecosystem Enhancement Program
1625 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699
NCDENR Contract ID No. 004518

Submitted By: Michael Baker Engineering, Inc.
797 Haywood Avenue, Suite 201
Asheville, NC 28806
License: F-1084, Baker Project No. 128244



1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This report summarizes overall stream and vegetation conditions as part of an interim site assessment conducted in conjunction with the Year 1 monitoring services for the Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project site located in McDowell County, NC. This site assessment will be included as part of a more comprehensive annual monitoring report to be completed and submitted later this year (fall 2012). The report describes project objectives, discusses the assessment methodology, summarizes assessment results, and documents potential stream and vegetation problem areas (SPAs and VPAs respectively).

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the site assessment were to:

- provide a general overview of stream morphological stability;
- provide a general overview of vegetation conditions;
- identify and document potential SPAs and VPAs.

1.3 Supporting Data

Supporting data and information are provided following the narrative portion of this report and include:

- current condition plan view (CCPV) figures (Figure 2, sheets 1 through 3);
- visual stream morphology stability assessment table (Tables 5a through 5d);
- SPA inventory table (Table 5e);
- vegetation condition assessment table (Tables 6a and 6b);
- VPA inventory table (Table 6c);
- stream station photos;
- SPA photos;
- vegetation monitoring plot photos;
- VPA photos.

2 Methodology

The methodology used for assessing overall stream and vegetation conditions at the Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project site adhered to the most recent NCEEP monitoring guidance documents (dated November 7, 2011). The site assessment was comprised of two components, a visual stream morphology stability assessment and a vegetation condition assessment, both of which are described in more detail in the following sections of this report. The assessment was strictly qualitative except for that of the vegetation monitoring plot counts, which were conducted in order to determine whether or

not the success criteria was met per plot for illustrative purposes on the CCPV figures. All other vegetation monitoring plot data (tables) will be included in Appendix C of the Year 1 annual monitoring report to be submitted later this year.

The Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project site was evaluated as four separate project reaches for the visual stream morphology stability assessment as they were for the Final Baseline Monitoring Document/As-Built Report: South Fork Hoppers Creek (SFHC) Reaches 1 and 2, UT1 Reach B, and UT2 (Reaches A and B). SFHC Reaches 1 and 2 are delineated by the confluence of UT1 Reach B where SFHC Reach 1 is located upstream of the confluence and SFHC Reach 2 is located downstream of the confluence. UT2 Reach A extends from the upstream limits located within the conservation easement boundary to the downstream limits of the constructed step-pool channel, and UT2 Reach B includes the remaining corridor located downstream of the step-pool channel until its confluence with SFHC Reach 1.

Due to expected performance issues related to the persistence of invasive species on UT2 (Reaches A and B), vegetation conditions for it were assessed independently from the remainder of the Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project site which exhibited uniform conditions, and thus resulted in two distinct vegetation assessment tracts. Vegetation conditions for both tracts are reported in Tables 6a and 6b. Baker performed the visual site assessment and collected vegetation monitoring plot data on May 30th, 2012.

2.1 Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment

The visual stream morphology stability assessment involved the evaluation of lateral and vertical channel stability, and the integrity and overall performance of in-stream structures throughout each of the four project stream reaches. Habitat parameters, such as riffle embeddedness and pool depth maintenance, were also measured and scored. Each stream reach was walked, noting geomorphic conditions of the stream bed profile (riffle/pool facets), both stream banks, and engineered in-stream structures. Photos were taken at every existing stream photo point (from the as-built) and in locations of potential SPAs which were recorded in the field for subsequent mapping on the CCPV figures.

2.2 Vegetation Condition Assessment

The vegetation condition assessment involved the evaluation of vegetation within the 10.1 acre conservation easement and included assessing the performance of planted vegetation along stream banks, floodplains, and terraces as well as the documentation of invasive species. The assessment of planted vegetation was confined to the 5.7 acres of riparian buffer planting zones located within the easement boundary as part of the restoration design; whereas, invasive vegetation and encroachment areas of invasive species were evaluated for the entire 10.1 acre easement boundary. Vegetation plot data was collected as part of this assessment to determine the success criteria for illustrative purposes on the CCPV figures. Photos were recorded at each vegetation monitoring plot and in locations of potential VPAs

throughout the easement, such as areas exhibiting sparse or slow growth/vigor, low stem density, and invasive areas of concern.

2.3 Post-processing of Field Data

The post-processing of field data consisted of the download and organization of photos into respective photo logs (stream and vegetation), creating the CCPV figures in GIS and AutoCAD using the field-mapped SPAs and VPAs, populating the SPA and VPA tables, and finally scoring the performance of the four stream reaches and two vegetation tracts in terms of stream morphological stability and vegetation condition using assessment forms provided by NCEEP.

3 Summary of Results

3.1 Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment

Tables 5a through 5d summarize the performance of each of the four project stream reaches mentioned above for the Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project in terms of lateral (stream bank) and vertical (channel bed) stability while evaluating the functionality and integrity of in-stream structures. Engineered in-stream structures evaluated for the assessment of this project reach consisted of constructed riffles, log sills (drops), cross vanes, log vanes, root wads, geolifts, and brush mattresses. Constructed riffles were justified for inclusion in the evaluation of structures since they are the predominant grade control structure used throughout the site; however, they were only assessed for the ‘overall integrity’ and ‘grade control’ parameter categories in Tables 5a through 5d.

As Tables 5a through 5d indicate, the Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project site was geomorphically stable overall and performing at 100% as the design intended for the majority of parameters evaluated within the lateral/vertical stability and in-stream structure performance categories. UT1 Reach B was performing 100% for all sub-categories. SFHC Reaches 1 and 2, and UT2 (Reaches A and B) had sub-categories receiving scores of less than 100% namely due to small localized areas of bank scour and/or to structural piping. SPAs correlating with these areas of instability for these three project reaches were documented and summarized in Table 5e.

SPA1 and SPA2 were characterized by small localized areas of bank scour and are located across the channel from one another on SFHC Reach 1; SPA1 is located along the left bank and SPA2 is located along the right bank a little further downstream. The invert along these two sills are sloped to one side (slanted) and oriented within the channel such that flow is being directed toward the bank immediately downstream of where the log sill ties into the bank, causing bank erosion. Banks of both SPAs are vertical and exposed, and warrant stabilizing to prevent the spread of lateral instability further downstream.

SPA3 and SPA4 involve the piping of flow and bank scour, respectively, observed at the cross vane located downstream of the easement crossing in SFHC Reach 2. Since construction, flow has continued to pipe (SPA3) under the downstream sill and through both cross vane arms as a possible result of poor soil compaction, inadequate silting, and/or failing filter fabric. The piping of flow through the vane arms may have become exacerbated by the bank scour and recent exposure of macropores reported along the back of the right vane arm for SPA4. Bankfull events appear to be diverting excess flow into the left and right floodplains, and scouring the back of the right (and end of the left) vane arm due to the transition of expanded flow from the (wide) upstream easement crossing area to a narrower cross-sectional area downstream. Scoured areas around both vane arms should be stabilized to prevent additional piping that could potentially lead to the compromising of structural integrity over time.

SPA5 consists of the piping of flow through a riffle cascade (log sill) structure in UT2 Reach A. The structure is vertically and laterally stable and should seal over time.

The heavily armored, ephemeral drainage located near the upstream extents of UT2 Reach A was inspected for overall structural integrity and stability even though the short reach is not being sought for mitigation credit. Upon inspection, the channel bed of the downstream riffle cascade had eroded (SPA6). Coarse riprap material had been deposited downstream atop the lowest elevation boulder sill, exposing the underlying filter fabric as a result.

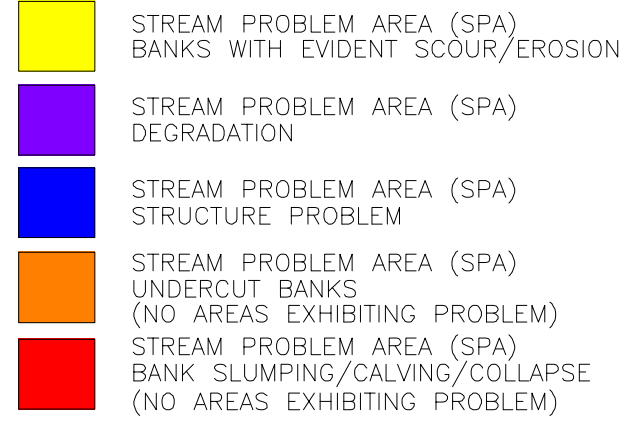
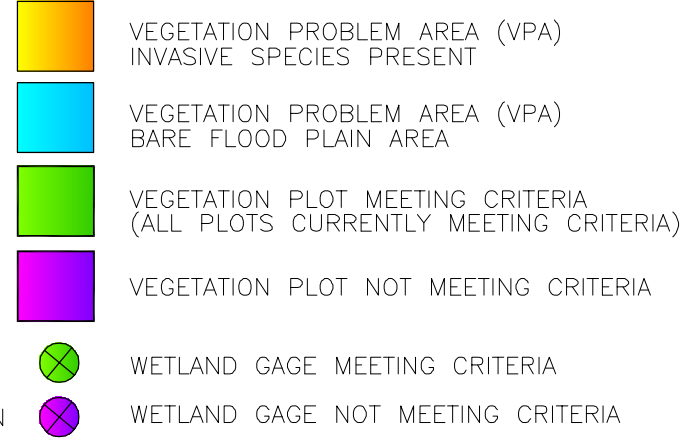
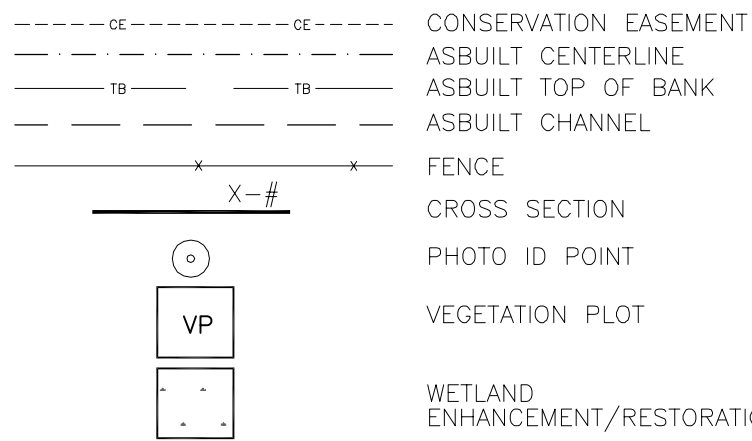
3.2 Vegetation Condition Assessment

Tables 6a and 6b summarize the vegetation conditions of the Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration site. Table 6a references the vegetation assessment tract associated with SFHC Reaches 1 and 2, and UT1 Reach B; Table 6b references the vegetation assessment tract associated with UT2 (Reaches A and B). The success criteria or survival threshold for all 12 vegetation monitoring plots located throughout both vegetation assessment tracts, were attained.

Vegetation conditions for SFHC Reaches 1 and 2, and UT1 Reach B were good and performing close to 100% for both, the planted acreage and invasive/encroachment area categories, as shown in Table 6a. Two bare areas, VPA1 and VPA2, were documented in the wetland area located in the right floodplain along SFHC Reach 1. The combined total area for these VPAs was 0.12 acres, or 2.8% of the planted area acreage for this assessment tract. The two VPAs have remained somewhat bare since construction was completed. This could possibly be due to standing water from frequent inundation and/or the washing away of dispersed seeds by frequent overbank flows.

The UT2 vegetation assessment tract did not perform as well because of the widespread infestation of invasive species associated with VPA3 and VPA4. These two invasive VPAs were solely confined to UT2 Reach B and made up a combined total of 0.27 acres, or 18% of the 1.5 acre easement area for the UT2 vegetation assessment tract. Invasive vegetation in

these VPAs includes multiflora rose, privet, and Japanese stilt grass. VPA3 and VPA4 border existing tree lines or stands throughout the UT2 Reach B riparian corridor and generally occupy the tops of both banks and portions of each terrace as well; VPA3 extends into a portion of vegetation monitoring plot 13 where privet was reported. Existing stands of trees (such as those in UT2 Reach B) precluded removal of invasives during construction and these can often be a source of invasive vegetation even after treatment since the soil matrix is undisturbed, leaving roots and seeds intact. These areas were previously treated but were exhibiting new growth and are still persisting.



VEG PLOT ATTAINMENT		
VEG PLOT ID	SURVIVAL THRESHOLD MET?	TOTAL/PLANTEDS TEM COUNT
14	Y	2023/850
15	Y	1174/567
16	Y	931/647
17	Y	769/890
18	Y	809/567
19	Y	405/486
20	Y	688/607
WLVP1	Y	1659/647

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HOPPERS CREEK - MELTON FARM
 STREAM RESTORATION PROJECT
 MCDOWELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



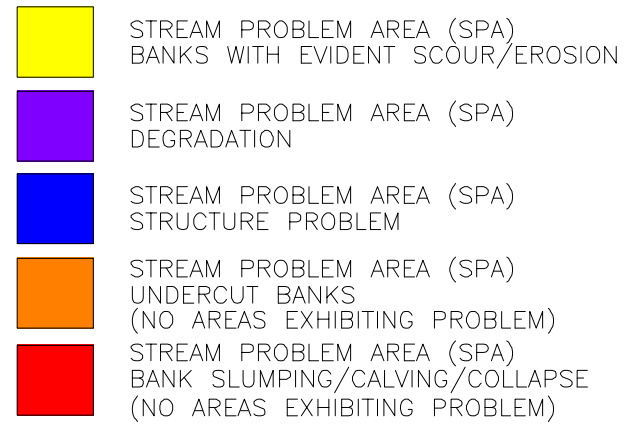
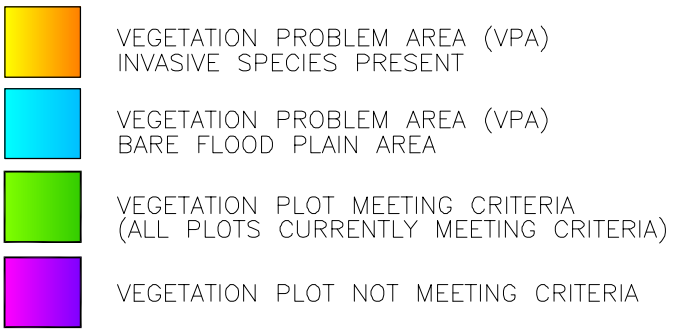
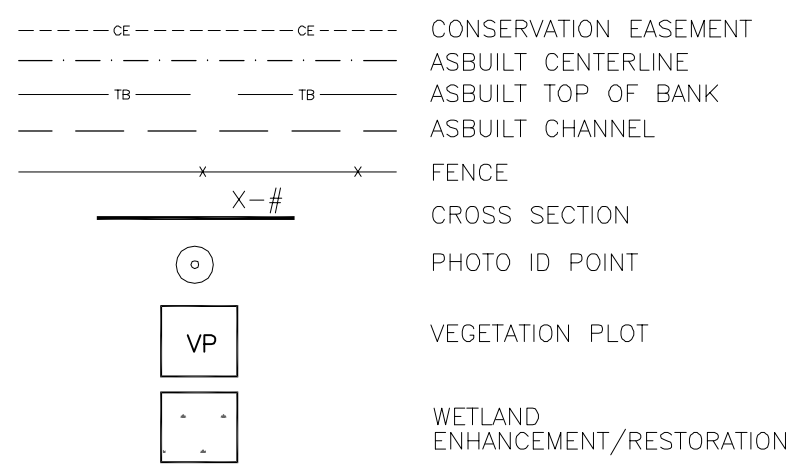
Prepared for:
 Ecosystem Enhancement Program
 2728 Capital Blvd., Suite 1103
 Raleigh, NC 27604
 Phone: 919-715-0476
 Fax: 919-715-2219

EEP Project No.
92251
 Baker Project No.
128244
 Date:
11/27/2012
 DESIGNED:
DRAWN: MDR
APPROVED: MMC
 Monitoring Year:
1 of 5
 Sheet:
1 of 3



IMAGE SOURCE: NC STATEWIDE ORTHOIMAGERY, 2010

SOUTH FORK HOPPERS CREEK
 CURRENT CONDITION PLAN VIEW
 YEAR 1 MONITORING
 STA. 10+00-22+48

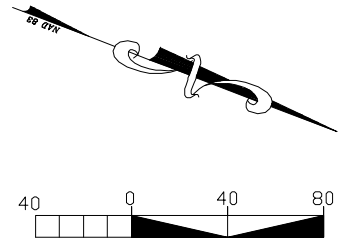


VEG PLOT ATTAINMENT		
VEG PLOT ID	SURVIVAL THRESHOLD MET?	TOTAL/PLANTEDS TEM COUNT
21	Y	1174/1335
22	Y	1821/931
23	Y	607/1012



IMAGE SOURCE: NC STATEWIDE ORTHOIMAGERY, 2010

UT1-B
CURRENT CONDITION PLAN VIEW
YEAR 1 MONITORING
STA. 10+00-22+85



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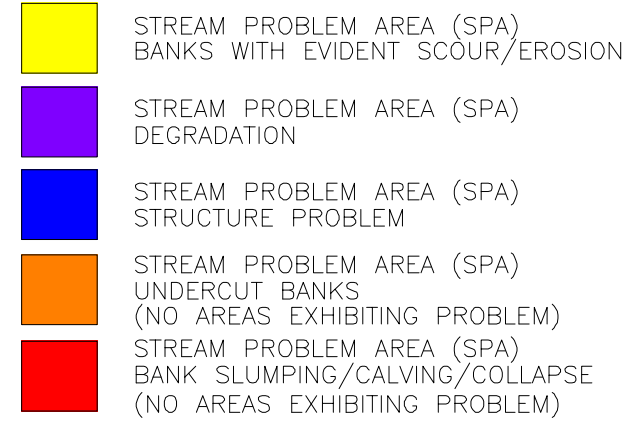
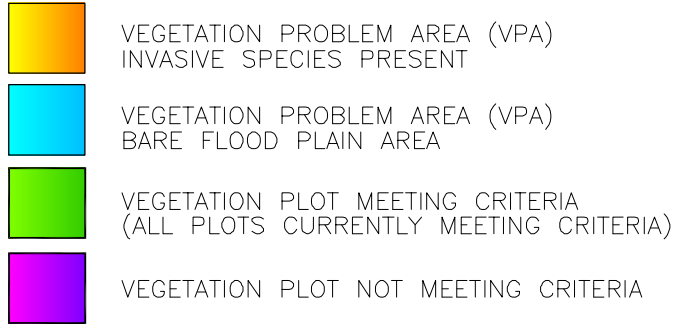
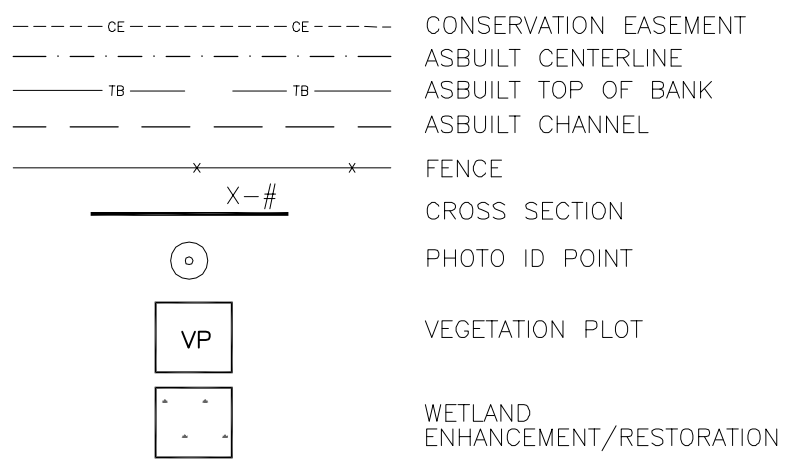
HOPPERS CREEK - MELTON FARM
STREAM RESTORATION PROJECT
MCDOWELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



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EEP Project No.	92251
Baker Project No.	128244
Date:	11/27/2012
DESIGNED:	---
DRAWN:	MDR
APPROVED:	MMC
Monitoring Year:	1 of 5
Sheet:	2 of 3

FIGURE 2



VEG PLOT ATTAINMENT		
VEG PLOT ID	SURVIVAL THRESHOLD MET?	TOTAL/PLANTEDS TEM COUNT
13	Y	2145/728

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HOPPERS CREEK - MELTON FARM
 STREAM RESTORATION PROJECT
 MCDOWELL COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



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Date:	11/27/2012
DESIGNED:	---
DRAWN:	MDR
APPROVED:	MMC
Monitoring Year:	1 of 5
Sheet:	3 of 3

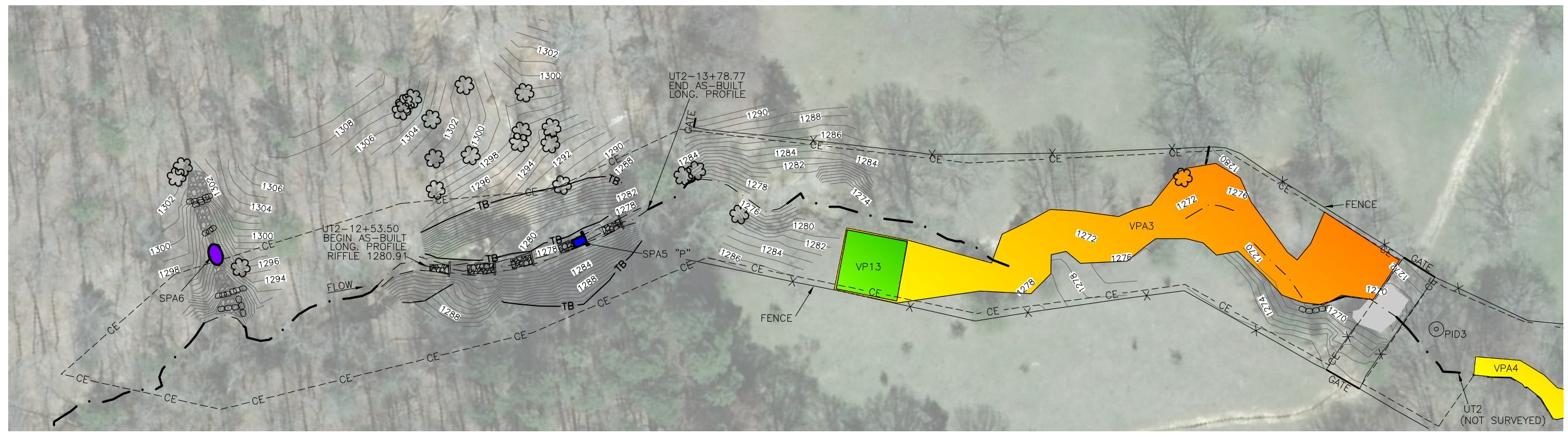


IMAGE SOURCE: NC STATEWIDE ORTHOIMAGERY, 2010

UT2
 CURRENT CONDITION PLAN VIEW
 YEAR 1 MONITORING
 STA. 12+54-13+79

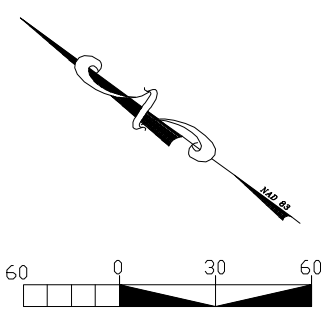


FIGURE 2

Table 5a. Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment
 Reach ID South Fork Hoppers Creek Reach 1
 Assessed Length (LF) 783

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number per As-Built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Veg.
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability	1. Aggradation			0	0	100%			
		2. Degradation			0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. Texture/Substrate	6	6			100%			
		1. Depth	13	13			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	2. Length	8	8			100%			
		1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	8	8			100%			
	4. Thalweg position	2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	7	7			100%			
2. Bank	1. Scoured/Eroding	Bank lacking vegetative cover resulting simply from poor growth and/or scour and erosion					2	16	99%	0
	2. Undercut	Banks undercut/overhanging to the extent that mass wasting appears likely			0	0	100%	0	0	100%
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%	0	0	100%
	Totals					2	16	99%	0	0
3. Engineering Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or log:	24	24			100%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	11	11			100%			
	2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms	9	9			100%			
	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does not exceed 15%	13	13			100%			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth	11	11			100%			

Table 5b. Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment
 Reach ID South Fork Hoppers Creek Reach 2
 Assessed Length (LF) 445

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number per As-Built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Veg.
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability	1. Aggradation			0	0	100%			
		2. Degradation			0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. Texture/Substrate	3	3			100%			
		1. Depth	10	10			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	2. Length	3	3			100%			
		1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	3	3			100%			
	4. Thalweg position	2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	4	4			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			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
3. Engineering Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or log:	19	19			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	7	8			88%			
	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does not exceed 15%	9	10			90%			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth	14	14			100%			

Table 5c. **Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment**
 Reach ID UT1 Reach B
 Assessed Length (LF) 1065

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number per As-Built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Veg.
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability	1. Aggradation			0	0	100%			
		2. Degradation			0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. Texture/Substrate	12	12			100%			
		3. Meander Pool Condition	1. Depth	26	26		100%			
	4. Thalweg position	2. Length	16	16			100%			
		1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	16	16			100%			
	2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	16	16			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			0	0	100%	0	0
	3. Mass Wasting	Bank slumping, calving, or collapse			0	0	100%	0	0	100%
		Totals			0	0	100%	0	0	100%
3. Engineering Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or log:	38	38			100%			
	2. Grade Control	Grade control structures exhibiting maintenance of grade across the sill.	22	22			100%			
		2a. Piping	Structures lacking any substantial flow underneath sills or arms	10	10					
	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does not exceed 15%	16	16			100%			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth	10	10			100%			

Table 5d. **Visual Stream Morphology Stability Assessment**
 Reach ID UT2 (Reaches A and B)
 Assessed Length (LF) 1197

Major Channel Category	Channel Sub-Category	Metric	Number Stable, Performing as Intended	Total Number per As-Built	Number of Unstable Segments	Amount of Unstable Footage	% Stable, Performing as Intended	Number with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Footage with Stabilizing Woody Veg.	Adjusted % for Stabilizing Woody Veg.
1. Bed	1. Vertical Stability	1. Aggradation			0	0	100%			
		2. Degradation			0	0	100%			
	2. Riffle Condition	1. Texture/Substrate	5	5			100%			
		1. Depth	5	5			100%			
	3. Meander Pool Condition	2. Length	N/A	N/A			N/A			
		4. Thalweg position	1. Thalweg centering at upstream of meander bend (Run)	5	5					
			2. Thalweg centering at downstream of meander (Glide)	4	4					
Totals					0	0	100%	0	0	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			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
3. Engineering Structures	1. Overall Integrity	Structures physically intact with no dislodged boulders or log:	10	10			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	4	5					
	3. Bank Protection	Bank erosion within the structures extent of influence does not exceed 15%	5	5			100%			
	4. Habitat	Pool forming structures maintaining ~ Max Pool Depth	5	5			100%			

**Table 5e. Stream Problem Areas
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Restoration Project: Project No. 92251**

SFHC Reach 1			
Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number
Bank Scour	14+20 to 14+26	Scour eroding the left bank immediately downstream of log sill invert/left bank tie-in. Appears to be a localized area of high near bank stress caused by flow (velocity vector) directed at the left bank by log sill orientation.	SPA1
	14+40 to 14+50	Scour eroding the right bank immediately downstream of log sill invert/right bank tie-in. Appears to be a localized area of high near bank stress caused by flow (velocity vector) directed at the left bank by log sill orientation.	SPA2
SFHC Reach 2			
Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number
Engineering structures - Piping	19+23	Piping of flow through both vane arms around the downstream, lower elevation sill possibly a result of poor soil compaction, inadequate silting, and/or failing filter fabric installation.	SPA3
Engineering structures - Back and end of vane arm scour	19+23	Scour and piping along the back of the right vane arm and at the downstream end of the left vane arm. Appears to be caused from a combination of poor soil compaction around the vane arm and the diversion of flow around the vane arm into the right floodplain by the upstream expansion of flow at the stream crossing.	SPA4
UT2 Reach A			
Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number
Piping	13+40	Flow piping within riffle cascade and around downstream log sill due to possible tear in filter fabric or lack of sealing from re-sorting of alluvial material and silt.	SPA5
Ephemeral Drainage (near upstream extents of UT2)*			
Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number
Bed Scour/Degradation	Riffle cascade downstream of second boulder sill	Scour of riffle cascade from large storm events over time has eroded the channel bed, depositing the coarse riffle substrate downstream, and exposed the underlying filter fabric.	SPA6

*Not being sought for mitigation

Table 6a.

Vegetation Condition Assessment

Reach ID

SFHC Reaches 1 and 2; UT1 Reach B

Planted Acreage

4.3

Vegetation Category	Definitions	Mapping Threshold	CCPV Depiction	Number of Polygons	Combined Acreage	% of Planted Acreage
1. Bare Areas	Very limited cover of both woody and herbaceous material.	0.1 acres	see figure	2	0.12	2.8%
2. Low Stem Density Areas	Woody stem densities clearly below target levels based on MY3, 4, or 5 stem count criteria.	0.1 acres	NA	0	0.00	0.0%
Total				2	0.12	2.8%
3. Areas of Poor Growth Rates or Vigor	Areas with woody stems of a size class that are obviously small given the monitoring year.	0.25 acres	NA	0	0.00	0.0%
Cumulative Total				2	0.12	2.8%

Easement Acreage

8.6

Vegetation Category	Definitions	Mapping Threshold	CCPV Depiction	Number of Polygons	Combined Acreage	% of Easement Acreage
4. Invasive Areas of Concern	Areas or points (if too small to render as polygons at map scale).	1000 SF	NA	0	0.00	0.0%
5. Easement Encroachment Areas	Areas or points (if too small to render as polygons at map scale).	none	NA	0	0.00	0.0%

Table 6b. Vegetation Condition Assessment
Reach ID UT2 Reaches A and B
Planted Acreage 1.4

Vegetation Category	Definitions	Mapping Threshold	CCPV Depiction	Number of Polygons	Combined Acreage	% of Planted Acreage
1. Bare Areas	Very limited cover of both woody and herbaceous material.	0.1 acres	NA	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	NA	0	0.00	0.0%
Total				0	0	0.0%
3. Areas of Poor Growth Rates or Vigor	Areas with woody stems of a size class that are obviously small given the monitoring year.	0.25 acres	NA	0	0.00	0.0%
Cumulative Total				0	0	0.0%

Easement Acreage 1.5

Vegetation Category	Definitions	Mapping Threshold	CCPV Depiction	Number of Polygons	Combined Acreage	% of Easement Acreage
4. Invasive Areas of Concern	Areas or points (if too small to render as polygons at map scale).	1000 SF	see figure	2	0.27	18.0%
5. Easement Encroachment Areas	Areas or points (if too small to render as polygons at map scale).	none	NA	0	0.00	0.0%

**Table 6c. Vegetation Problem Areas
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Restoration Project: Project No. 92251**

SFHC Reach 1			
Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number
Bare Floodplain	See Plan View	Standing water from frequent inundation	VPA1
		Unknown	VPA2
UT2 Reach B			
Feature Issue	Station No.	Suspected Cause	Photo Number
Invasive/Exotic Populations	Portion of Veg. Plot 13 to downstream easement crossing (along portions of both banks/terraces)	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> , <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> , and <i>Microstegium vimineum</i> : persisting after treatment	VPA3
	Downstream of easement crossing to confluence with SFHC (left bank/terrace)	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> , <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> , and <i>Microstegium vimineum</i> : persisting after treatment	VPA4

South Fork Hoppers Creek (SFHC) Stream Station Photos



SFHC PID 1 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 2 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 3 – Log vane in constructed pool



SFHC PID 4 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 5 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 6 – Log Sills and Root Wad



SFHC PID 7 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 8 – Log Sills & Root Wad



SFHC PID 9 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 10 – Confluence of UT1



SFHC PID 11 – Constructed Riffle



SFHC PID 12 – Double Drop Cross Vane below crossing



SFHC PID 13 – Log Sills &
Root Wad



SFHC PID 14 – Log Sills & Root Wad



SFHC PID 15 – Log Sills & Root Wads



SFHC PID 16 – Log Vane & Matted Bank



SFHC PID 17 – Constructed Riffle at downstream
terminus of project

UT1 to South Fork Hoppers Creek Stream Station Photos



UT1 PID 1 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 2 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 3 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 4 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 5 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 6 – Log Sills



UT1 PID 7 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 8 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 9 – Ephemeral Pool in Right Floodplain



UT1 PID 10 – Log Sills



UT1 PID 11 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 12 – Ephemeral Pool in Right Floodplain



UT1 PID 13 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 14 – Log Sill



UT1 PID 15 – Constructed Riffle below stream crossing



UT1 PID 16 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 17 – Log Sills



UT1 PID 18 – Constructed Riffle



UT1 PID 19 – Constructed Riffle

UT2 to South Fork Hoppers Creek Stream Station Photos



UT2 PID 1 – Constructed Riffle & Log Sill



UT2 PID 2 – Constructed Riffles & Log Sills



UT2 PID 3 – Stream crossing

South Fork Hoppers Creek (SFHC) Stream Problem Area (SPA) Photos



SPA1 – SFHC Reach 1 Left bank scour



SPA2 – SFHC Reach 1 Right bank scour



SPA3 – SFHC Reach 2 Piping of cross vane



SPA4 – SFHC Reach 2 Scour around vane arm



SPA5 – UT2 Reach A Piping within riffle cascade around log sill



SPA 6 – Ephemeral drainage channel bed erosion

South Fork Hoppers Creek (SFHC) Vegetation Plot Photos

**Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project
Year 1 Monitoring - Vegetation Plot Photo Log**

Notes:

1. Herbaceous plot located in foreground of each photo.



5/30/2012 - Photo 1: Veg Plot 13



5/30/2012 - Photo 2: Veg Plot 13: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo 3: Veg Plot 14



5/30/2012 - Photo 4: Veg Plot 14: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo 5: Veg Plot 15



5/30/2012 - Photo 6: Veg Plot 15: Herbaceous Plot

**Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project
Year 1 Monitoring - Vegetation Plot Photo Log**



5/30/2012 - Photo 7: Veg Plot 16



5/30/2012 - Photo 8: Veg Plot 16: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo 9: Veg Plot 17



5/30/2012 - Photo 10: Veg Plot 17: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 11: Veg Plot 18



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 12: Veg Plot 18: Herbaceous Plot

**Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project
Year 1 Monitoring - Vegetation Plot Photo Log**



5/30/2012 - Photo 13: Veg Plot 19



5/30/2012 - Photo 14: Veg Plot 19: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo 15: Veg Plot 20



5/30/2012 - Photo 16: Veg Plot 20: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 17: Veg Plot 21



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 18: Veg Plot 21: Herbaceous Plot

**Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project
Year 1 Monitoring - Vegetation Plot Photo Log**



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 19: Veg Plot 22



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 20: Veg Plot 22: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 21: Veg Plot 23



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 22: Veg Plot 23: Herbaceous Plot



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 23: Veg Plot WLP1



5/30/2012 - Photo Point 24: Veg Plot WLP1: Herbaceous Plot

South Fork Hoppers Creek (SFHC) Vegetation Problem Area (VPA) Photos



VPA1 – SFHC Reach 1 Bare Floodplain Area



VPA2 – UT2 Reach 1 Bare Floodplain Area



VPA3 – UT2 Reach B Multiflora Rose, Chinese Privet,
Japanese Stilt Grass



VPA4 – UT2 Reach B Multiflora Rose, Chinese Privet,
Japanese Stilt Grass

APPENDIX C

VEGETATION PLOT DATA

**Table 7. Vegetation Plot Criteria Attainment
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251**

Vegetation Plot ID	Vegetation Survival Threshold Met?	Total/Planted Stem Count	Tract Mean
13	Y	2145/728	1184
14	Y	2023/850	
15	Y	1174/567	
16	Y	931/647	
17	Y	769/890	
18	Y	809/567	
19	Y	405/486	
20	Y	688/607	
21	Y	1174/1335	
22	Y	1821/931	
23	Y	607/1012	
WLP1	Y	1659/647	

Note: *Total/Planted Stem Count reflects the changes in stem density based on the density of stems at the time of the As-Built Survey (Planted) and the current total density of planted stems including volunteers (Total).

Table 8. CVS Vegetation Plot Metadata
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

Report Prepared By	Carmen Horne-McIntyre
Date Prepared	6/6/2012 12:18
Database name	cvs-eep-entrytool-v2.2.7_South Muddy_Hoppers.mdb
Database location	L:\Monitoring\Monitoring Guidance\Vegetation\CVS EEP Entrytool V2.2.7
Computer name	ASHEWCMCINTYR
File size	28475392
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.
PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Code	92251
Project Name	South Muddy Cr. Stream Restoration
Description	This mitigation project consists of 7,389 LF of stream restoration and preservation efforts on South Muddy Creek and South Fork Hoppers (including 1 unnamed tributary) at the Melton Farm.
River Basin	Catawba
Length(ft)	7389
Stream-to-edge width (ft)	120
Area (sq m)	164733.86
Required Plots (calculated)	24
Sampled Plots	12

APPENDIX D

STREAM SURVEY DATA

South Fork Hoppers Creek - Reach 1

Permanent Cross Section X5

(Year 1 Monitoring - September 2012)

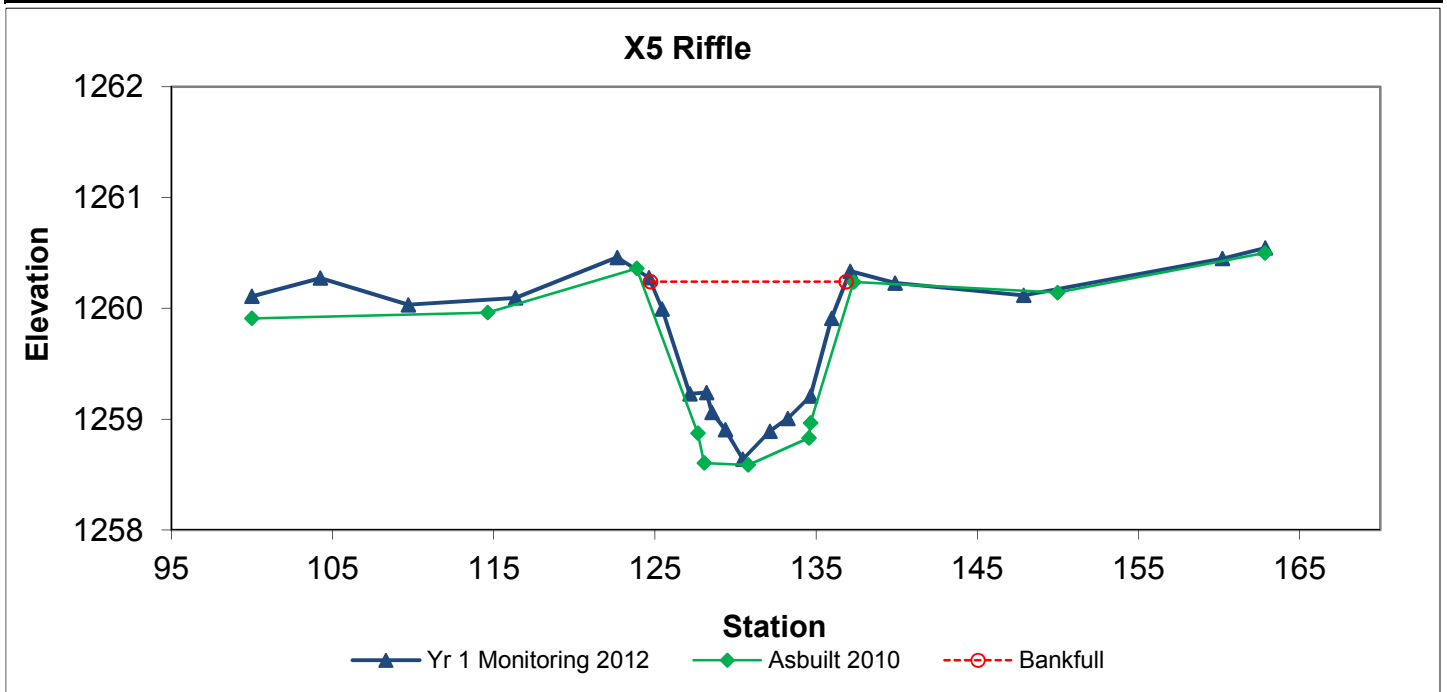


LEFT BANK



RIGHT BANK

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Riffle	C	11.8	12.11	0.97	1.6	12.48	1	5.2	1260.24	1260.28



South Fork Hoppers Creek - Reach 1

Permanent Cross Section X6

(Year 1 Monitoring - September 2012)

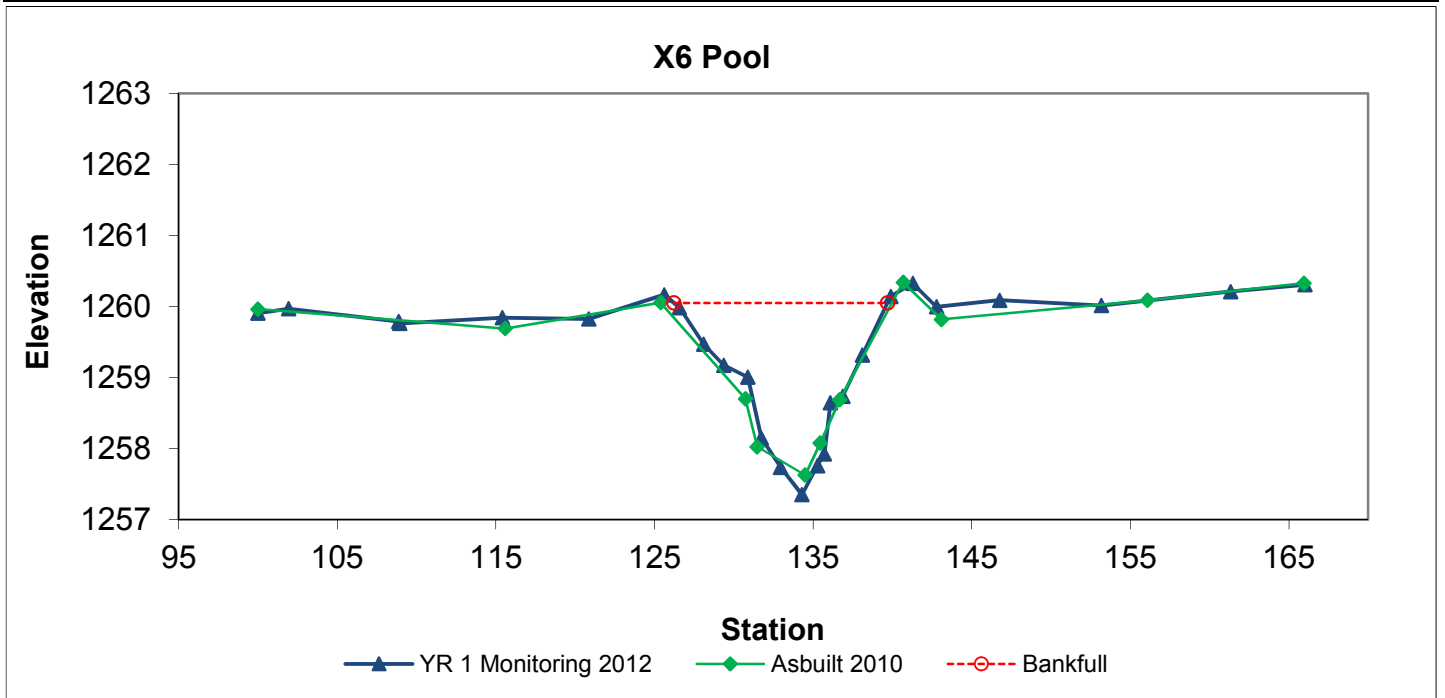


LEFT BANK



RIGHT BANK

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Pool		17.1	13.48	1.27	2.7	10.65	1	4.9	1260.05	1259.98



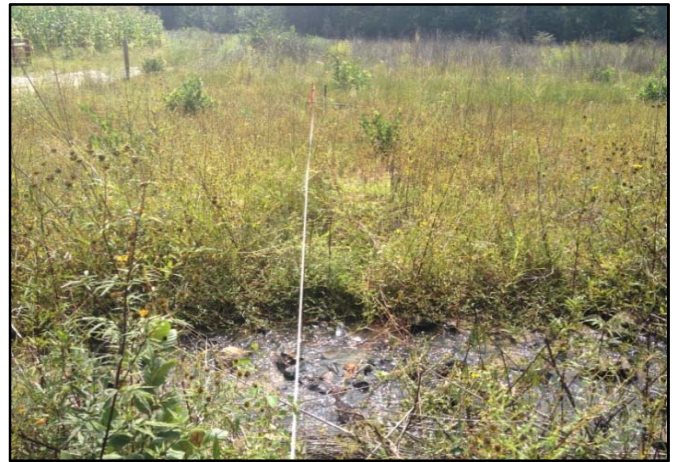
South Fork Hoppers Creek - Reach 2

Permanent Cross Section X7

(Year 1 Monitoring - September 2012)

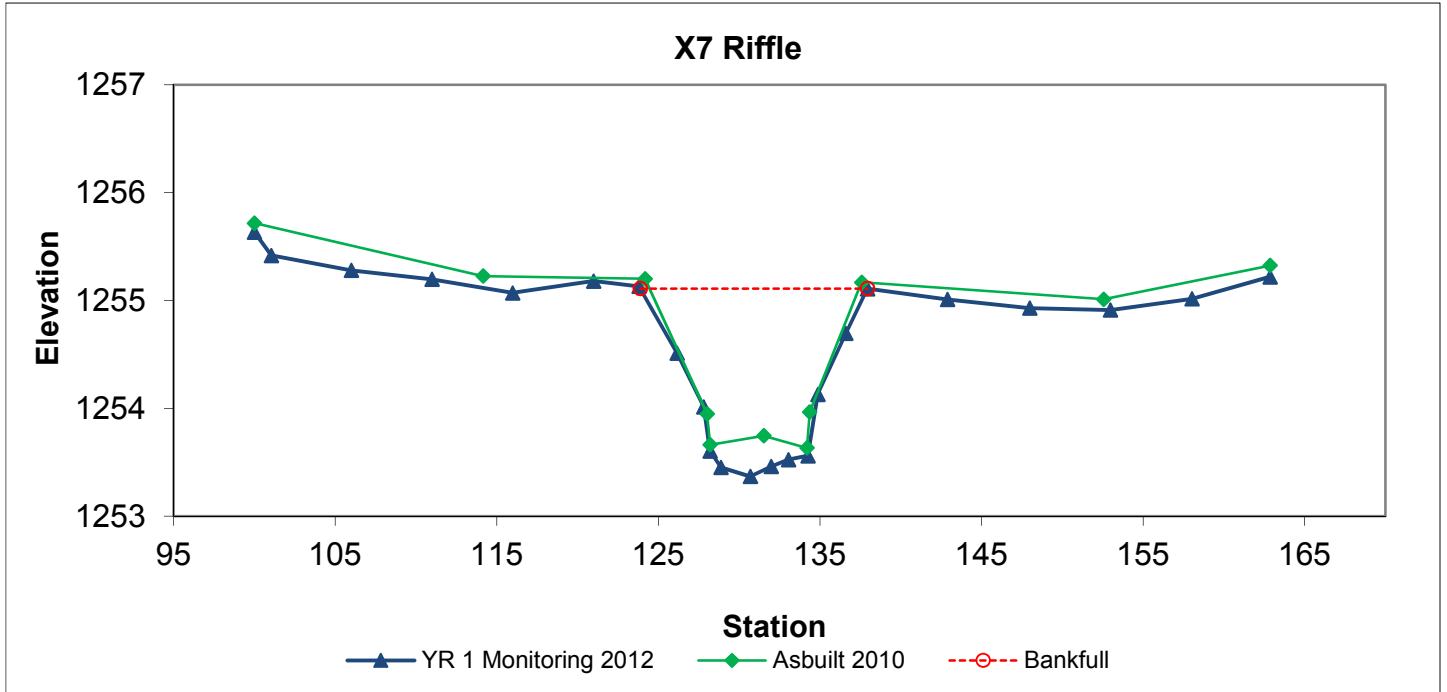


LEFT BANK



RIGHT BANK

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Riffle	C	14.79	14.05	1.05	1.74	13.3	1	4.5	1255.11	1255.11



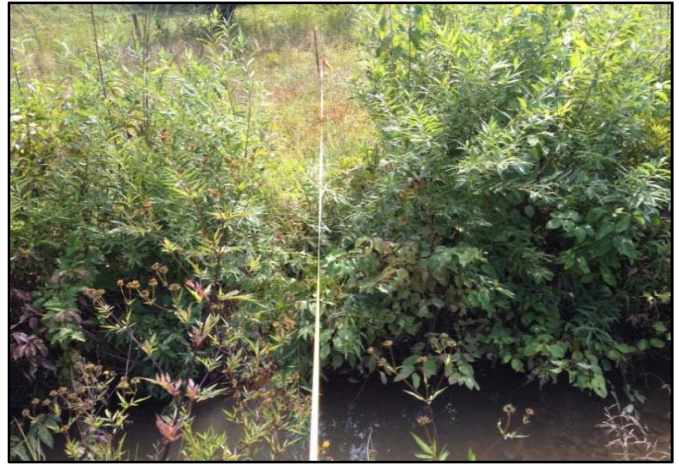
South Fork Hoppers Creek - Reach 2

Permanent Cross Section X8

(Year 1 Monitoring - September 2012)

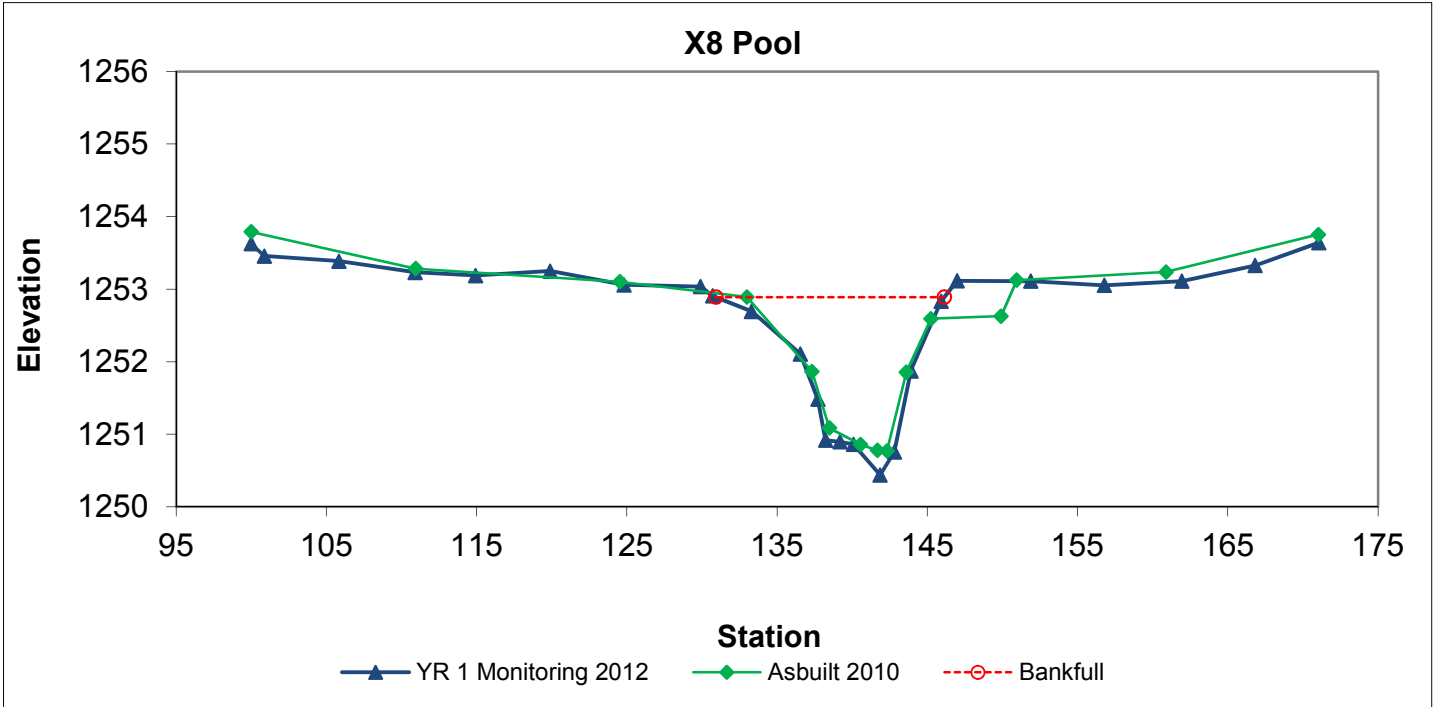


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RIGHT BANK

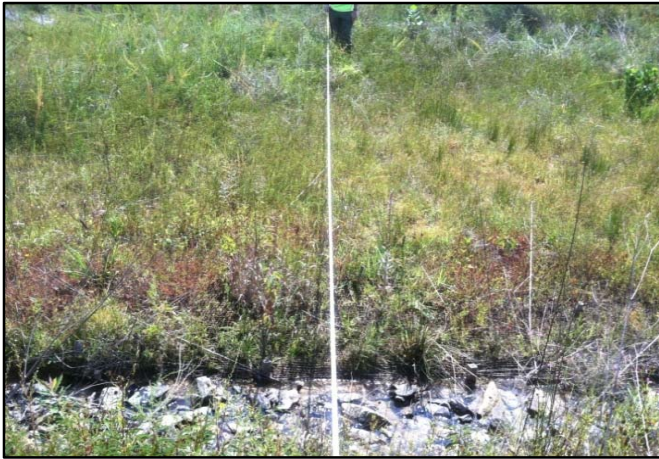
Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Pool		16.6	15.22	1.09	2.45	13.91	1	4.7	1252.89	1252.91



UT1B

Permanent Cross Section X9

(Year 1 Monitoring - September 2012)

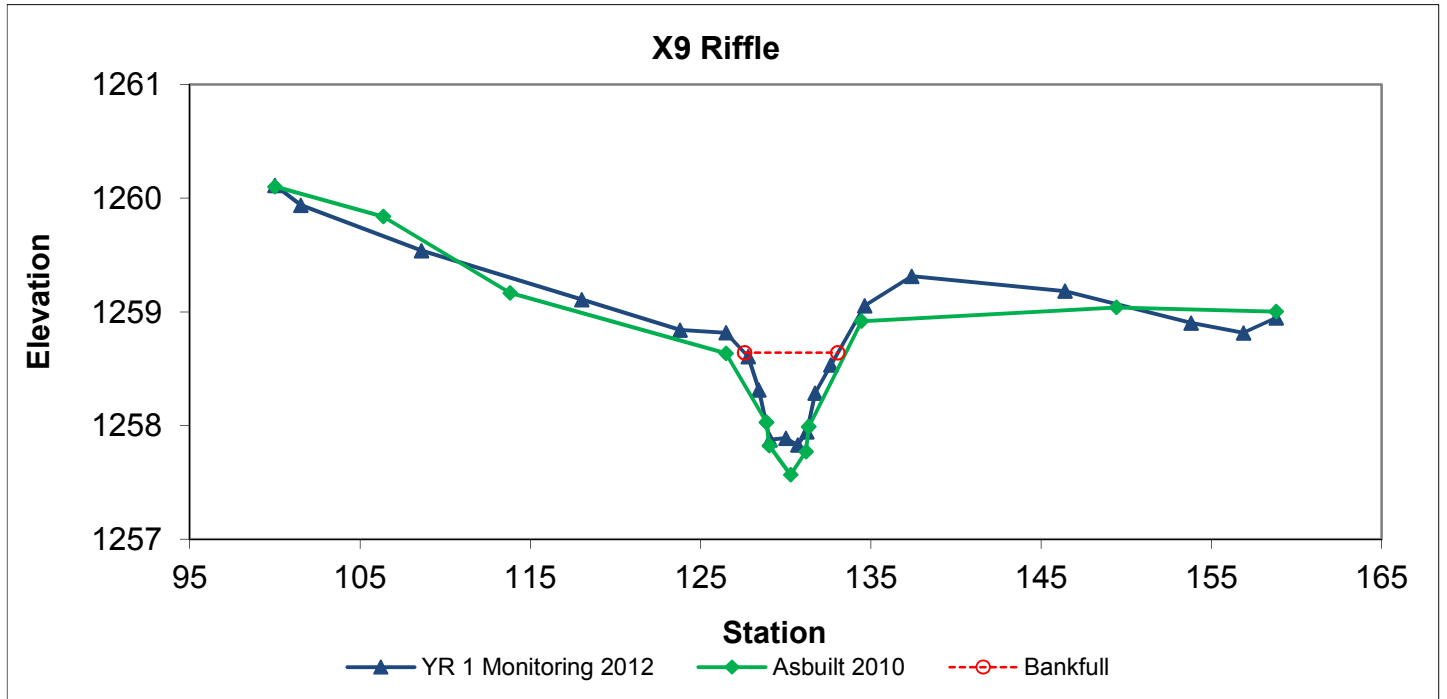


LEFT BANK



RIGHT BANK

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Riffle	C	2.6	5.48	0.48	0.81	11.43	1.2	8.8	1258.64	1258.82



UT1B

Permanent Cross Section X10

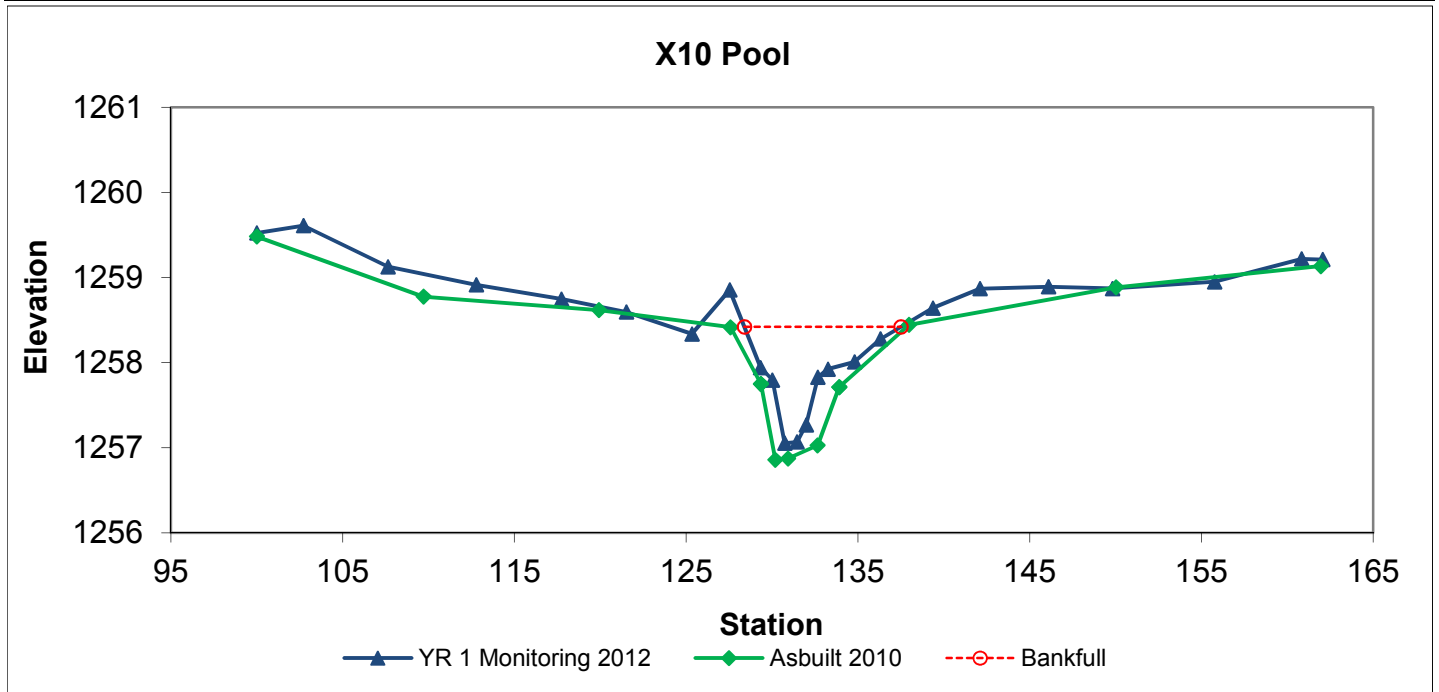
(Year 1 Monitoring - September 2012)



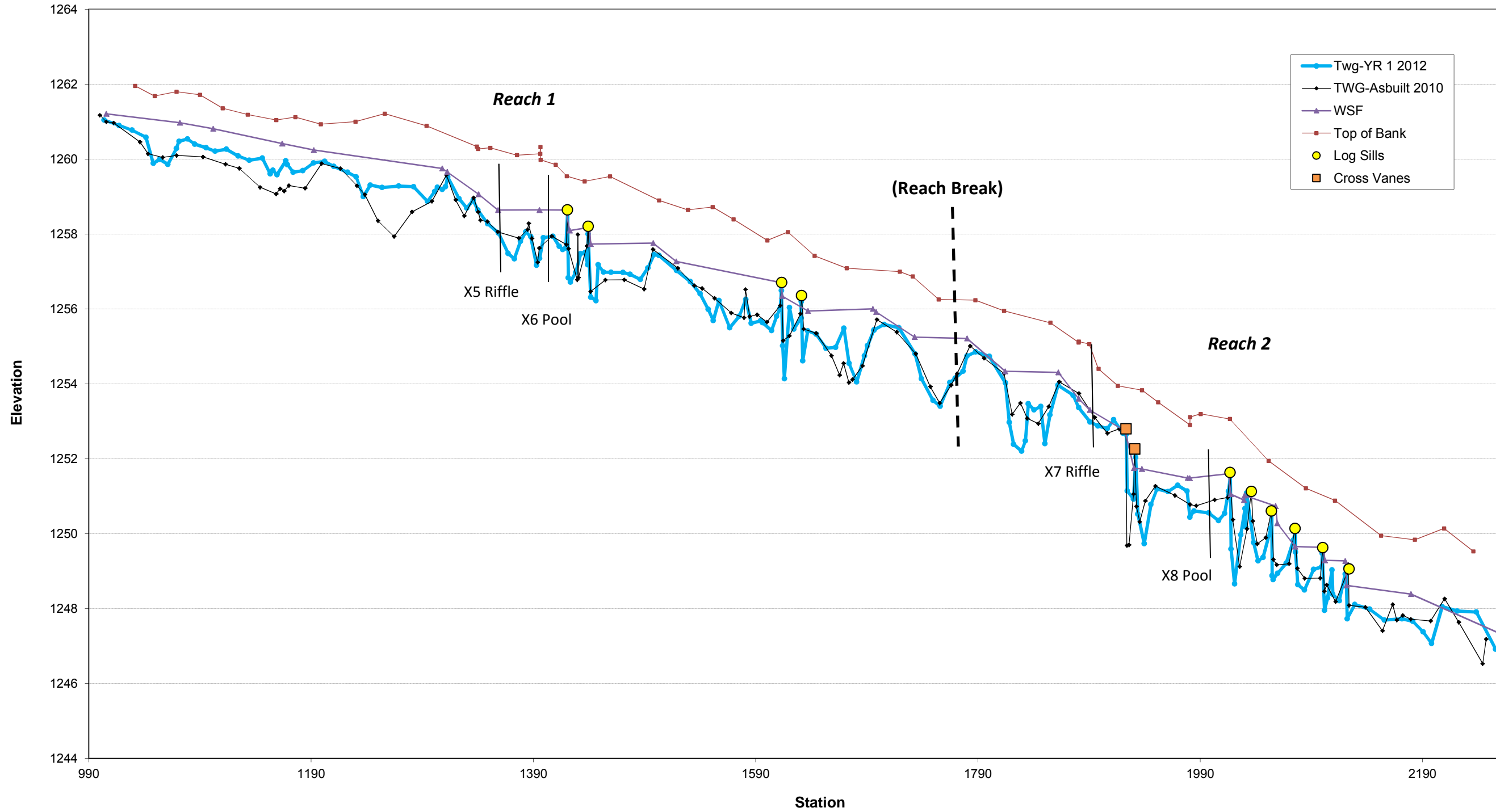
LEFT BANK

RIGHT BANK

Feature	Stream Type	BKF Area	BKF Width	BKF Depth	Max BKF Depth	W/D	BH Ratio	ER	BKF Elev	TOB Elev
Pool		5.1	9.11	0.56	1.37	16.34	1.3	6.8	1258.42	1258.86



South Fork Hoppers Creek (Reaches 1 and 2)
Profile Chart
Year 1 Monitoring- September 2012



South Fork Hoppers Creek - UT1B
Profile Chart
Year 1 Monitoring- September 2012

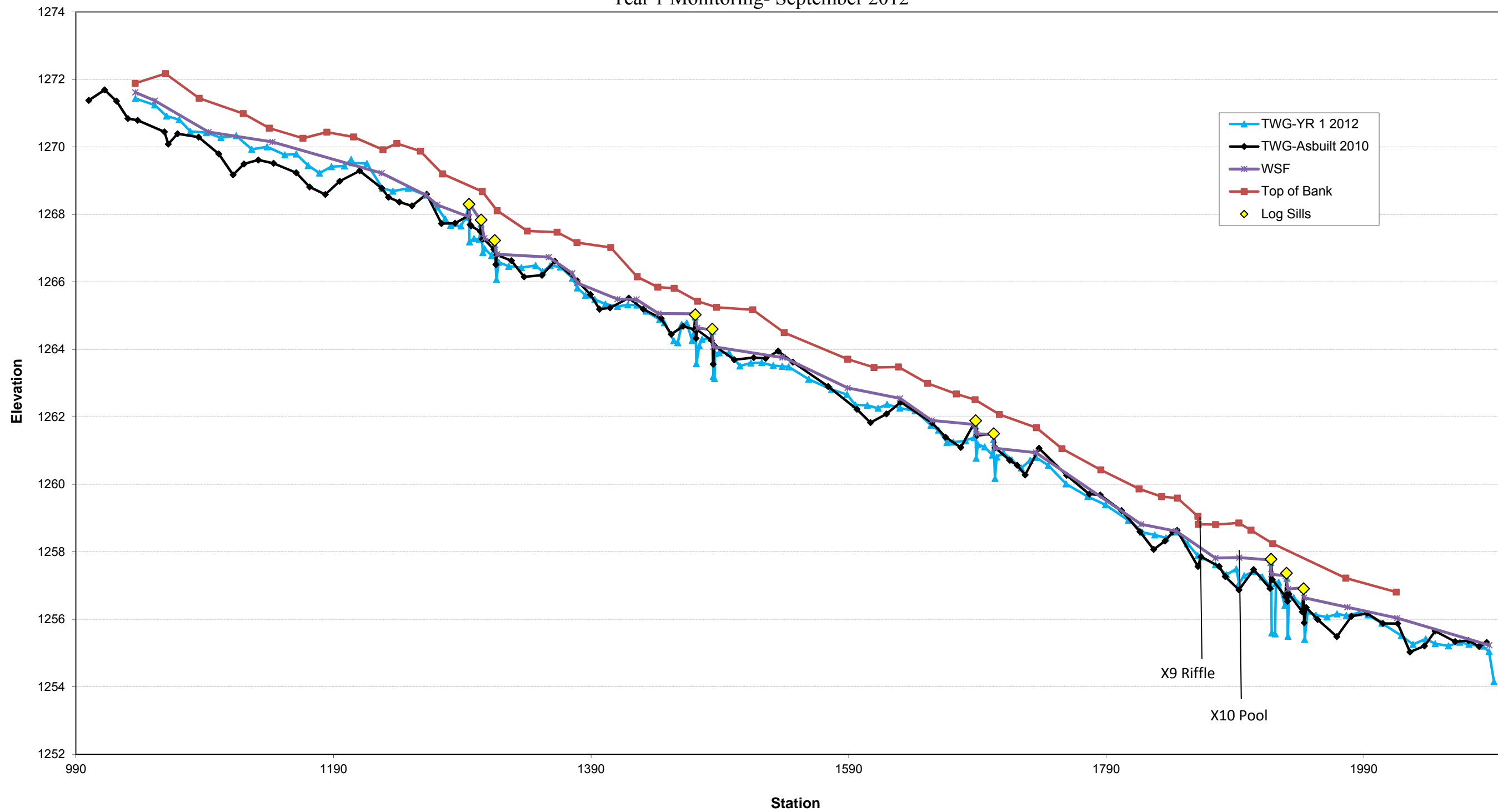


Figure 5a. Riffle Pebble Count Size Class Distribution with Annual Overlays

BAKER PROJECT NO. 128244	
SITE OR PROJECT: Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project	
REACH/LOCATION:	Reach 1 - Cross-section 5 (Riffle)
DATE COLLECTED:	9/12/2012
FIELD COLLECTION BY:	mw re
DATA ENTRY BY:	mw re

MATERIAL	PARTICLE	SIZE (mm)	PARTICLE CLASS COUNT		Summary	
			Riffle	Class %	% Cum	
SILT/CLAY	Silt / Clay	< .063	5	5%	5%	
SAND	Very Fine	.063 - .125			5%	
	Fine	.125 - .25	2	2%	7%	
	Medium	.25 - .50	8	8%	15%	
	Coarse	.50 - 1.0			15%	
	Very Coarse	1.0 - 2.0			15%	
GRAVEL	Very Fine	2.0 - 2.8			15%	
	Very Fine	2.8 - 4.0			15%	
	Fine	4.0 - 5.6			15%	
	Fine	5.6 - 8.0	1	1%	16%	
	Medium	8.0 - 11.0	1	1%	17%	
	Medium	11.0 - 16.0	2	2%	19%	
	Coarse	16.0 - 22.6			19%	
	Coarse	22.6 - 32			19%	
	Very Coarse	32 - 45	1	1%	20%	
	Very Coarse	45 - 64	5	5%	25%	
COBBLE	Small	64 - 90	25	25%	50%	
	Small	90 - 128	31	31%	81%	
	Large	128 - 180	13	13%	94%	
	Large	180 - 256	5	5%	99%	
BOULDER	Small	256 - 362	1	1%	100%	
	Small	362 - 512				
	Medium	512 - 1024				
	Large-Very Large	1024 - 2048				
BEDROCK	Bedrock	> 2048				
Total			100	100%	100%	

Cummulative	
Channel materials (mm)	
D ₁₆ =	8.4
D ₃₅ =	73.3
D ₅₀ =	89.4
D ₈₄ =	137.9
D ₉₅ =	192.5
D ₁₀₀ =	256 - 362

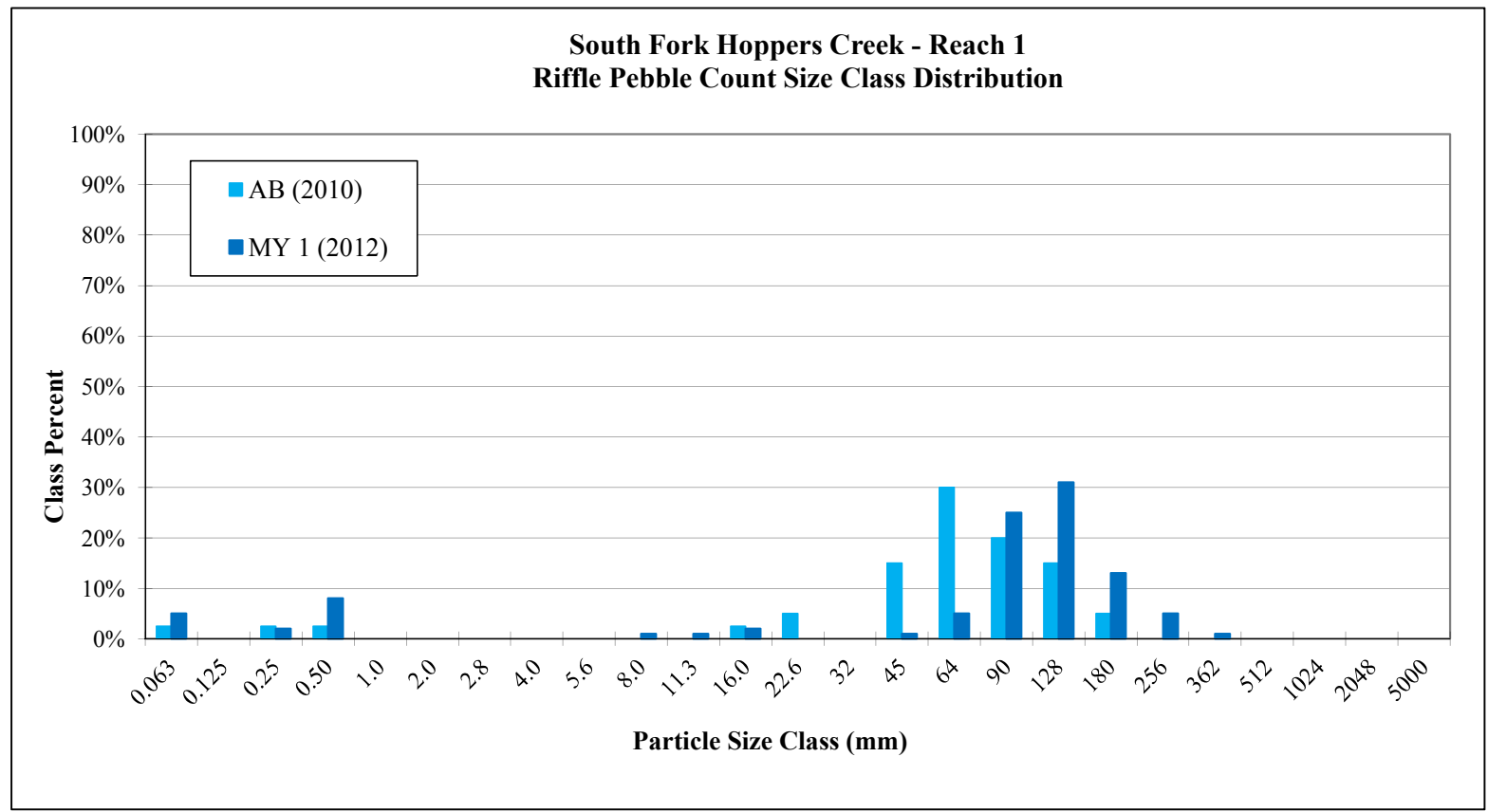
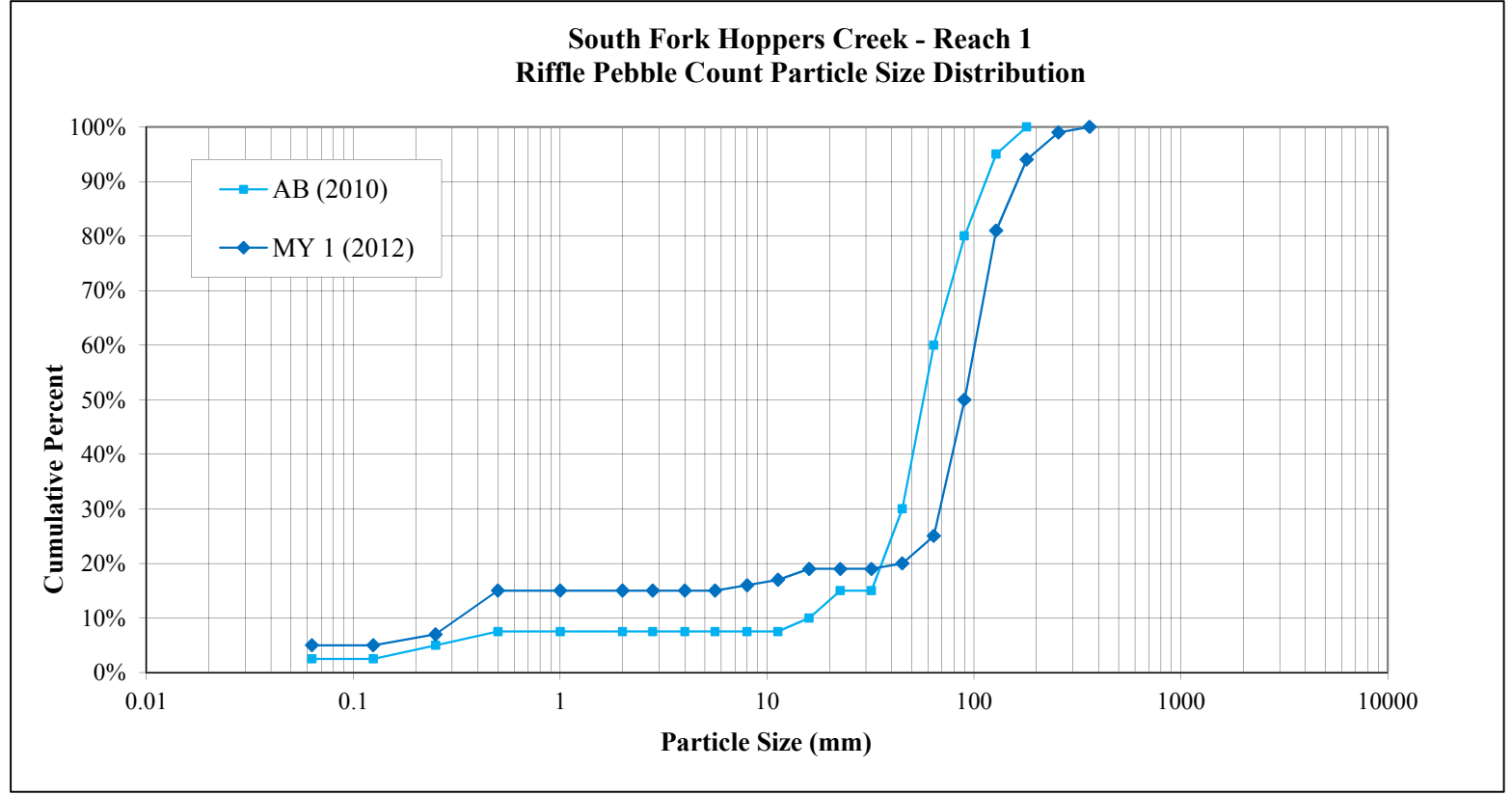


Figure 5b. Riffle Pebble Count Size Class Distribution with Annual Overlays

BAKER PROJECT NO. 128244	
SITE OR PROJECT: Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project	
REACH/LOCATION:	Reach 2 - Cross-section 7 (Riffle)
DATE COLLECTED:	9/12/2012
FIELD COLLECTION BY:	mw re
DATA ENTRY BY:	mw re

MATERIAL	PARTICLE	SIZE (mm)	PARTICLE CLASS COUNT		Summary	
			Riffle	Class %	% Cum	
SILT/CLAY	Silt / Clay	< .063				0%
SAND	Very Fine	.063 - .125				0%
	Fine	.125 - .25				0%
	Medium	.25 - .50				0%
	Coarse	.50 - 1.0	2	2%	2%	
	Very Coarse	1.0 - 2.0				2%
GRAVEL	Very Fine	2.0 - 2.8				2%
	Very Fine	2.8 - 4.0				2%
	Fine	4.0 - 5.6				2%
	Fine	5.6 - 8.0				2%
	Medium	8.0 - 11.0	2	2%	4%	
	Medium	11.0 - 16.0	1	1%	5%	
	Coarse	16.0 - 22.6				5%
	Coarse	22.6 - 32	5	5%	10%	
	Very Coarse	32 - 45	18	17%	27%	
	Very Coarse	45 - 64	22	21%	48%	
COBBLE	Small	64 - 90	39	37%	85%	
	Small	90 - 128	12	11%	96%	
	Large	128 - 180	3	3%	99%	
	Large	180 - 256	1	1%	100%	
BOULDER	Small	256 - 362				
	Small	362 - 512				
	Medium	512 - 1024				
	Large-Very Large	1024 - 2048				
BEDROCK	Bedrock	> 2048				
Total			105	100%	100%	

Cummulative	
Channel materials (mm)	
D ₁₆ =	36.4
D ₃₅ =	51.8
D ₅₀ =	65.4
D ₈₄ =	89.4
D ₉₅ =	123.4
D ₁₀₀ =	180 - 256

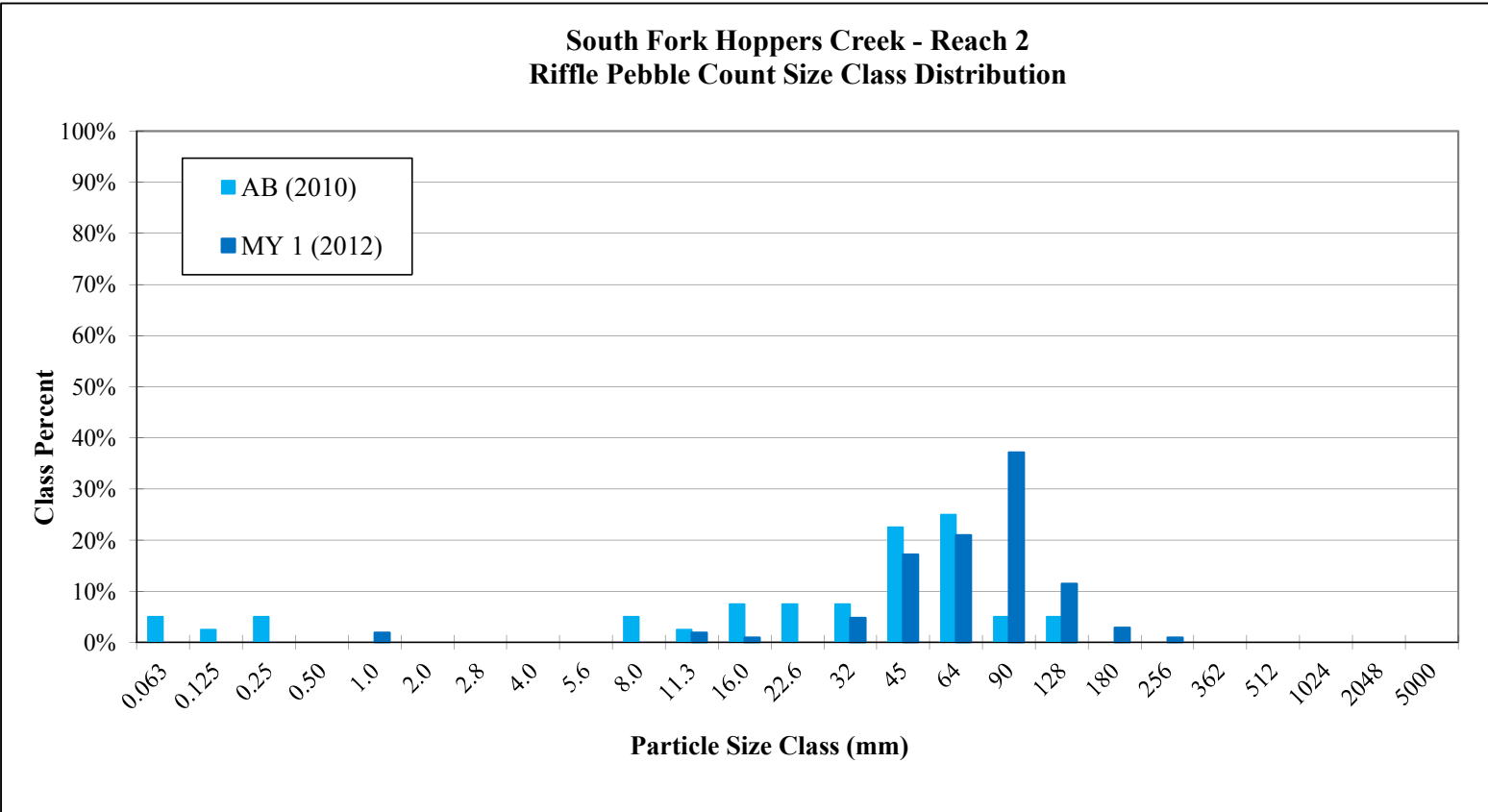
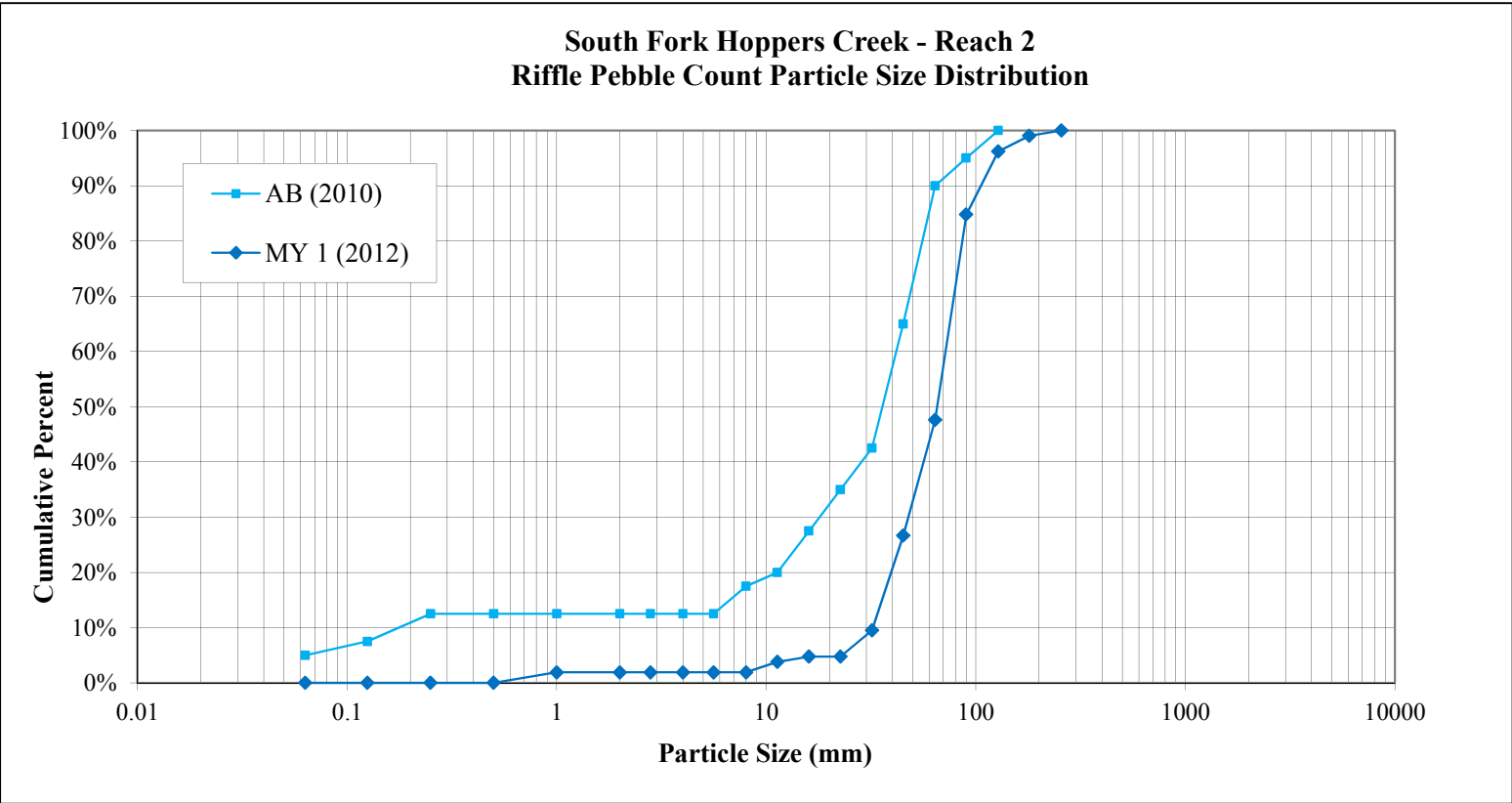


Figure 5c. Riffle Pebble Count Size Class Distribution with Annual Overlays

BAKER PROJECT NO. 128244	
SITE OR PROJECT: Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Stream Restoration Project	
REACH/LOCATION:	UT1B - Cross-section 9 (Riffle)
DATE COLLECTED:	9/12/2012
FIELD COLLECTION BY:	mw re
DATA ENTRY BY:	mw re

MATERIAL	PARTICLE	SIZE (mm)	PARTICLE CLASS COUNT		Summary	
			Riffle	Class %	% Cum	
SILT/CLAY	Silt / Clay	< .063	4	4%	4%	
SAND	Very Fine	.063 - .125	1	1%	5%	
	Fine	.125 - .25			5%	
	Medium	.25 - .50	1	1%	6%	
	Coarse	.50 - 1.0			6%	
	Very Coarse	1.0 - 2.0			6%	
GRAVEL	Very Fine	2.0 - 2.8			6%	
	Very Fine	2.8 - 4.0			6%	
	Fine	4.0 - 5.6	1	1%	7%	
	Fine	5.6 - 8.0	1	1%	8%	
	Medium	8.0 - 11.0	1	1%	9%	
	Medium	11.0 - 16.0	2	2%	11%	
	Coarse	16.0 - 22.6	1	1%	12%	
	Coarse	22.6 - 32	4	4%	16%	
	Very Coarse	32 - 45	16	16%	32%	
	Very Coarse	45 - 64	21	21%	53%	
COBBLE	Small	64 - 90	29	29%	82%	
	Small	90 - 128	11	11%	93%	
	Large	128 - 180	7	7%	100%	
	Large	180 - 256				
BOULDER	Small	256 - 362				
	Small	362 - 512				
	Medium	512 - 1024				
	Large-Very Large	1024 - 2048				
BEDROCK	Bedrock	> 2048				
Total			100	100%	100%	

Cummulative	
Channel materials (mm)	
D ₁₆ =	32.0
D ₃₅ =	47.3
D ₅₀ =	60.9
D ₈₄ =	96.0
D ₉₅ =	141.1
D ₁₀₀ =	128 - 180

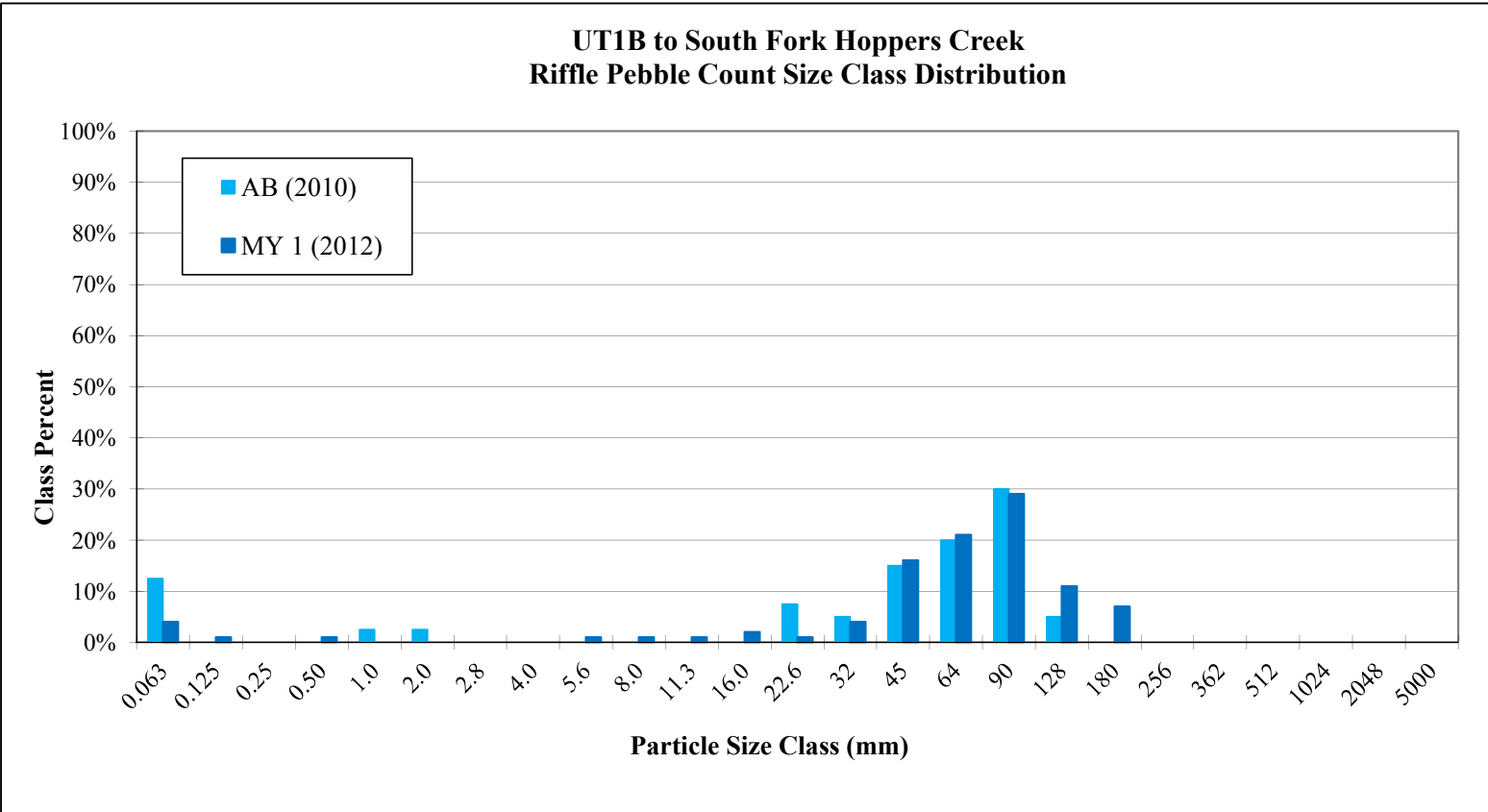
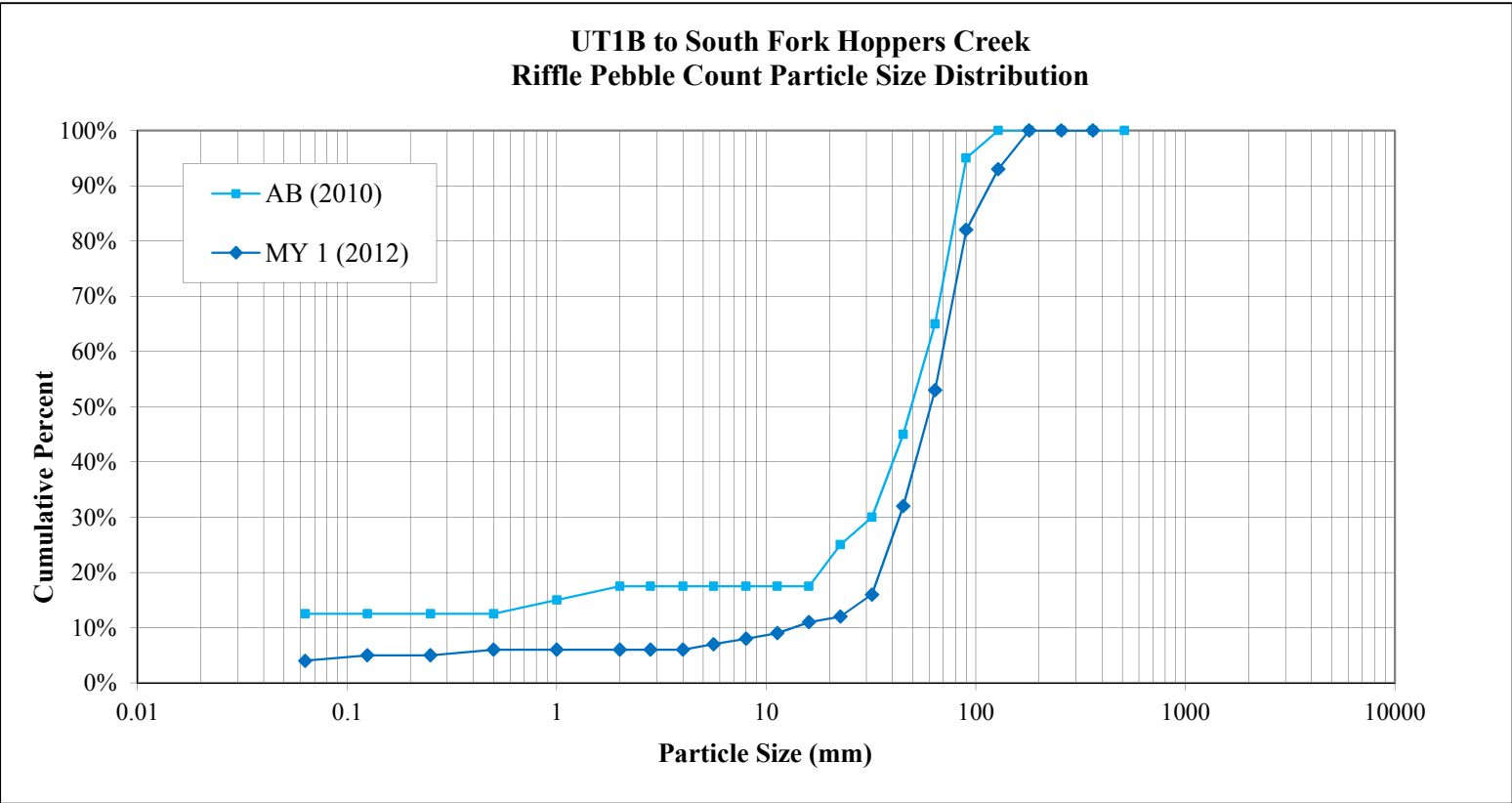


Table 10. Baseline Stream Summary
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

South Fork Hoppers Creek Reach 1 (783 LF)																																			
Parameter	USGS Gauge		Regional Curve Interval (Harman et al. 1999) ¹			Pre-Existing Condition					Reference Reach(es) Data Sal's Branch					Reference Reach(es) Data Spencer Creek Downstream					Design					As-built									
	Jacob	Norwood	LL	UL	Eq	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n						
Dimension and Substrate - Riffle	BF Width (ft)	61.3	32	5.0	20.0	8.7	7.4	10.5	14.4	3	3	8.7	10.7	14.4	3	3	10.7	10.7	14.4	3	3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
	Floodprone Width (ft)	96.3					16.8	26.2	33.0	3	3	16.8	60.0	163.0	3	3	60.0	60.0	163.0	3	3	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+
	BF Mean Depth (ft)	4.7	3.1	0.7	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	3	3	1.2	1.6	1.6	3	3	1.6	1.6	1.6	3	3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	BF Max Depth (ft)	5.8					1.7	1.9	2.0	3	3	1.7	2.1	2.4	3	3	2.1	2.1	2.4	3	3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
	BF Cross-sectional Area (ft ²)	290.3	99	6.0	26.0	13.0	7.4	12.5	15.6	3	3	10.4	17.8	17.8	3	3	17.8	17.8	17.8	3	3	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
	Width/Depth Ratio	13	10.3				6.1	9.3	14.4	3	3	7.3	5.7	7.3	3	3	5.7	5.7	7.3	3	3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
	Entrenchment Ratio	1.6					2.0	2.6	3.4	3	3	18.7	5.5	5.5	3	3	5.5	5.5	5.5	3	3	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+
	Bank Height Ratio	1.3					1.3	2.2	2.6	5+	5+	1.2	1.0	1.2	1	1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	d50 (mm)						0.7			1	1	9.5	8.8				8.8																		
	Pattern	Channel Beltwidth (ft)										10			16	4	38.3			40.8	2	2	54.0			78.0	8	40.0	62.1	62.0	87.0	14.0	7		
Radius of Curvature (ft)											13.1			29.6	4	10.9			14.6	5	5	37.0			53.0	8	34.0	39.9	39.0	47.0	5.4	7			
Rc-Bankfull width (ft/ft)											4.4			5.2	3	1.3			1.4	5	5	2.8			4.0	8	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.6	0.4	7			
Meander Wavelength (ft)											38			45	3	46			48	2	2	130.0			177.0	6	146.0	162.0	158.0	184.0	15.7	6			
Meander Width Ratio											1.2			1.8	4	3.4			3.6	2	2	4.1			5.9	8	3.1	4.7	4.7	6.6	1.1	7			
Profile	Riffle Length (ft)																																		
	Riffle Slope (ft/ft)						0.015	0.025	0.035	15	15	0.03		0.04	4	4	0.013			0.04	2	2	0.013			0.0305	6	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	6		
	Pool Length (ft)																																		
	Pool Spacing (ft)						27.0	66.0	161.0	14	14	35.5		47	3	3	71			47	5	5	82.0			118.0	7	74.0	103.0	100.0	129.0	18.0	7		
	Pool Max Depth (ft)						2.1	2.2	2.4	3	3	3.1		2.1	1	1	3.3			2.1	1	1	2.0			2.0	9	2.4					1		
Substrate and Transport Parameters	Pool Volume (ft ³)																																		
	Ri% / Ru% / P% / G% / S%																																		
	SC% / Sa% / G% / B% / Be%																																		
	d16 / d35 / d50 / d84 / d95																																		
	Reach Shear Stress (competency) lb/ft ²						0.5		0.76	3	3																								
Additional Reach Parameters	Max part size (mm) mobilized at bankfull (Rosgen Curve)							200.0																											
	Stream Power (transport capacity) W/m ²						27.9		48.8	3	3																								
	Drainage Area (SM)	25.7	7.2																																
	Impervious cover estimate (%)																																		
	Rosgen Classification	C4	E						G5c																										

1. The rural region curve by Harman, et al. 1999 was used for these parameters.

2. An insufficient amount of water surface data was collected along this reach which resulted in not being able to accurately calculate water surface and bankfull velocity.

South Fork Hoppers Creek Reach 2 (445 LF)

South Fork Hoppers Creek Reach 2 (445 LF)																																				
Parameter	USGS Gauge		Regional Curve Interval (Harman et al. 1999) ¹			Pre-Existing Condition					Reference Reach(es) Data Sal's Branch					Reference Reach(es) Data Spencer Creek Downstream					Design					As-built										
	Jacob	Norwood	LL	UL	Eq	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n	Min	Mean	Med	Max	SD	n							
Dimension - Riffle	BF Width (ft)	61.3	32	5.3	21.0	9.0	7.4	10.5	14.4	3	3	8.7	10.7	14.4	3	3	10.7	10.7	14.4	3	3	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2		
	Floodprone Width (ft)	96.3					16.8	26.2	33.0	3	3	16.8	60.0	163.0	3	3	60.0	60.0	163.0	3	3	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	50+	
	BF Mean Depth (ft)	4.7	3.1	0.75	2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	3	3	1.2	1.6	1.6	3	3	1.6	1.6	1.6	3	3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	
	BF Max Depth (ft)	5.8					1.7	1.9	2.0	3	3	1.7	2.1	2.4	3	3	2.1	2.1	2.4	3	3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	
	BF Cross-sectional Area (ft ²)	290.3	99	6.0	27.0	13.7	7.4	12.5	15.6	3	3	10.4	17.8	17.8	3	3	17.8	17.8	17.8	3	3	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	
	Width/Depth Ratio	13	10.3				6.1	9.3	14.4	3	3	7.3	5.7	7.3	3	3	5.7	5.7	7.3	3	3	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
	Entrenchment Ratio	1.6					2.0	2.6	3.4	3	3	18.7	5.5	5.5	3	3	5.5	5.5	5.5	3	3	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+	3.8+
	Bank Height Ratio	1.3					1.3	2.2	2.6	5+	5+	1.2	1.0	1.2	1	1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
	d50 (mm)						0.7			1	1	9.5	8.8				8.8																			
	Pattern	Channel Beltwidth (ft)										10			16	4	38.3			40.8	2	2	62.0			62.0	3	62.0	62.5	62.5	63.0		2			
Radius of Curvature (ft)											13.1			29.6	4	10.9			14.6	5	5	45.0			87.0	3	36.0	55.7	62.0	69.0	17.39	3				
Rc-Bankfull Width (ft/ft)											4.4			5.2	3	1.3			1.4	5	5	3.2			6.1	3	2.5	3.9	4.4	4.9	1.2	3				
Meander Wavelength (ft)											38			45	3	46			48	2	2	179.0			313.0	2	178.0	246.5	246.5	315.0		2				
Meander Width Ratio											1.2			1.8	4	3.4			3.6	2	2	4.4			4.4	3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4		2				
Profile	Riffle Length (ft)																																			
	Riffle Slope (ft/ft)						0.015	0.025	0.035	15	15	0.03		0.04	4	4	0.013			0.04	2	2	0.0275													

Table 11a. Cross-section Morphology Data Table												
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251												
South Fork Hoppers Creek Reach 1 (783 LF)												
Dimension and substrate	Cross-section 5 (Riffle)						Cross-section 6 (Pool)					
	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation												
Record Elevation (Datum) Used (ft)	1260.24	1260.24					1260.1	1260.1				
BF Width (ft)	13.1	12.1					14.6	13.5				
BF Mean Depth (ft)	1.1	1.0					1.2	1.3				
Width/Depth Ratio	11.5	12.5					11.8	10.7				
BF Cross-sectional Area (ft ²)	15.0	11.8					18.0	17.1				
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.7	1.6					2.4	2.7				
Width of Floodprone Area (ft)	62.9	62.9					65.9	66.0				
Entrenchment Ratio	4.8	5.2					N/A	N/A				
Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0					1.0	1.0				
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	15.4	14.1					17.1	16.0				
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	1.0	0.8					1.1	1.1				

South Fork Hoppers Creek Reach 2 (445 LF)												
Dimension and substrate	Cross-section 7 (Riffle)						Cross-section 8 (Pool)					
	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation												
Record Elevation (Datum) Used (ft)	1255.17	1255.11*					1252.9	1252.9				
BF Width (ft)	13.3	14.1					17.5	15.2				
BF Mean Depth (ft)	1.0	1.1					0.9	1.1				
Width/Depth Ratio	13.1	13.3					19.0	13.9				
BF Cross-sectional Area (ft ²)	13.5	14.8					16.0	16.6				
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.5	1.7					2.1	2.5				
Width of Floodprone Area (ft)	62.9	62.9					71.0	71.1				
Entrenchment Ratio	4.7	4.5					N/A	N/A				
Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.0					1.0	1.0				
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	15.4	16.2					19.3	17.4				
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.9	0.9					0.8	1.0				

* A lower bankfull elevation datum was used in calculating bankfull dimension values for MY1 instead of using the baseline bankfull elevation datum which normalized the data between the two monitoring periods thereby reducing data anomalies and enabled a more accurate representation and comparison of dimension parameters.

UT1B (1,065 LF)												
Dimension and substrate	Cross-section 9 (Riffle)						Cross-section 10 (Pool)					
	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5	Base	MY1	MY2	MY3	MY4	MY5
Based on fixed baseline bankfull elevation												
Record Elevation (Datum) Used (ft)	1258.64	1258.64					1258.4	1258.4				
BF Width (ft)	7.0	5.5					10.2	9.11				
BF Mean Depth (ft)	0.5	0.5					0.8	0.6				
Width/Depth Ratio	13.3	11.4					13.3	16.3				
BF Cross-sectional Area (ft ²)	3.7	2.6					7.9	5.1				
BF Max Depth (ft)	1.1	0.8					1.6	1.4				
Width of Floodprone Area (ft)	51.0	51.0					62.0	62.0				
Entrenchment Ratio	7.3	8.8					N/A	N/A				
Bank Height Ratio	1.0	1.2					1.0	1.3				
Wetted Perimeter (ft)	8.1	6.4					11.8	10.2				
Hydraulic Radius (ft)	0.5	0.4					0.7	0.5				

APPENDIX E

HYDROLOGIC DATA

Table 12. Verification of Bankfull or Greater than Bankfull Events

Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

Date of Data Collection	Date of Event	Method of Data Collection	Gauge Watermark Height (feet above bankfull)
May 30, 2012	September 2010 (crest gauge installation for asbuilt) - May 30th, 2012*	Gauge measurement	0.55
August 1, 2012	May 30th - August 1st 2012*	Gauge measurement	0.10

* Date of event(s) occurred sometime between the date range specified.

Percentile Graph for Rainfall in Marion, NC (April 2011-April 2012)

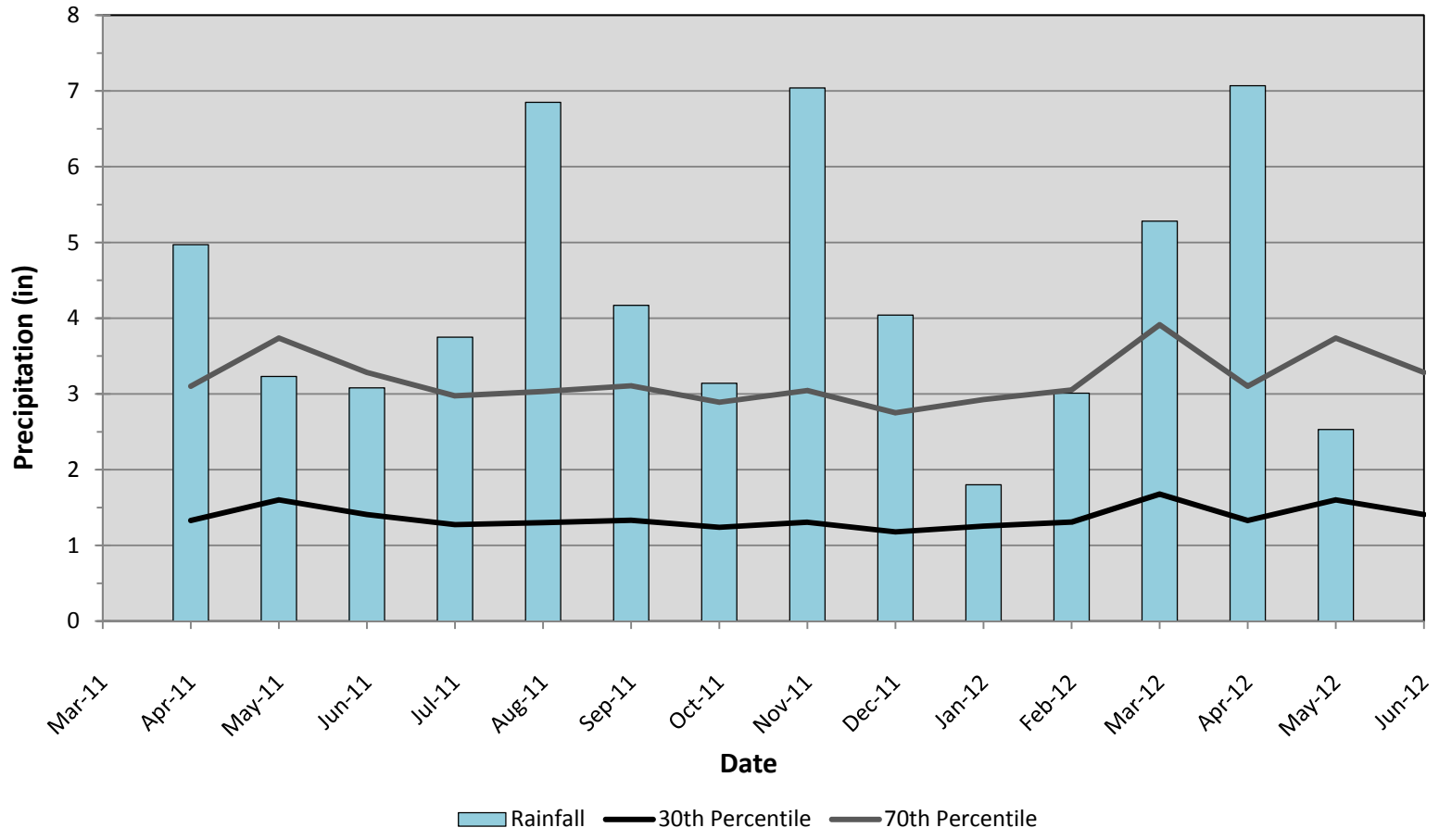


Figure 6. Monthly Rainfall Data

Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251

Assessment of Wetland Gauge Data for 2011 Growing Season 3/30/11-11/2/11

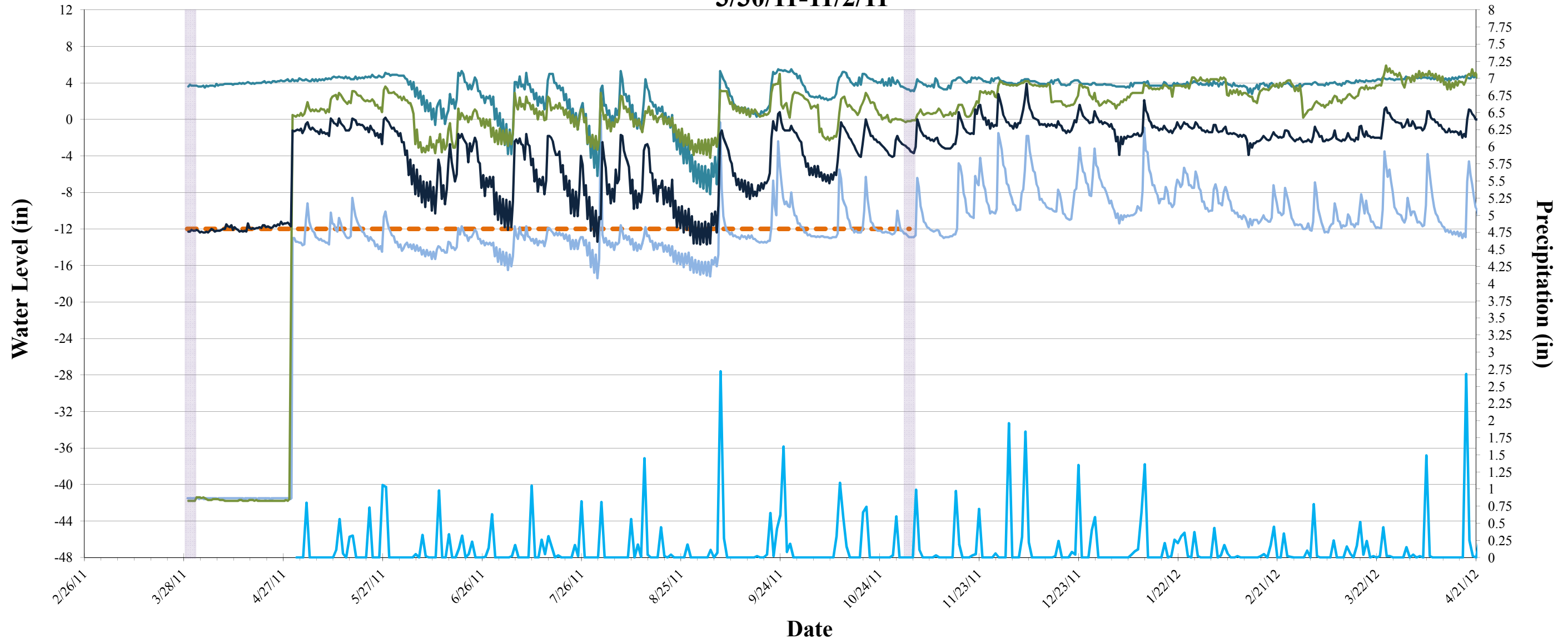


Table 13. Wetland Gauge Attainment Data					
Hoppers Creek-Melton Farm Mitigation Plan: EEP Project No. 92251					
Summary of Groundwater Gauge Results for MY1-MY5					
Gauge	Success Criteria Achieved/Max Consecutive Days During Growing Season (Percentage)				
	MY 1 (2011)	MY2 (2012)	MY3 (2013)	MY4 (2014)	MY5 (2015)
Gauge 1	No/10 days (5%)				
Gauge 2	Yes/218 days (100%)				
Gauge 3	Yes/188 days (86%)				
Gauge 4	Yes/200 days (92%)				