

**RESTORATION PLAN**

**FULL DELIVERY PROJECT TO PROVIDE STREAM RESTORATION  
NEUSE RIVER BASIN CATALOGING UNIT- 03020201**

**LOWELL MILL DAM-LITTLE RIVER WATERSHED  
RESTORATION SITE**

**PREPARED FOR:**



**ECOSYSTEM ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.2	Goals and Objectives .....	2
2.0	EXISTING CONDITIONS .....	3
2.1	Physical Resources .....	3
2.1.1	Physiography and Land Use .....	3
2.1.2	Dam and Impoundment .....	4
2.1.3	Little River Above and Below Impoundment.....	5
2.1.4	Geology and Soils.....	6
2.1.5	Water Resources .....	7
2.1.5.1	Waters of the United States .....	7
2.1.5.2	Best Usage Classifications.....	8
2.1.5.3	Point Discharge .....	9
2.1.5.4	Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Streams.....	9
2.1.5.5	Summary of Potential Impacts to Water Quality .....	10
2.2	Biotic Resources.....	11
2.2.1	Plant Communities.....	11
2.2.2	Wildlife.....	12
2.2.2.1	Terrestrial .....	13
2.2.2.2	Aquatic.....	14
2.2.3	Anadromous Fish.....	15
2.2.3.1	Background .....	15
2.2.3.2	Anadromous Fish Passage .....	16
2.2.4	Unique Natural Areas .....	18
2.2.5	Protected Species.....	19
2.2.5.1	Federally Listed .....	19
2.2.5.2	Federal Species of Concern.....	20
2.2.5.3	State Listed.....	20
2.3	Human Resources.....	21
2.3.1	Historic and Cultural Resources.....	21
2.3.2	Public Recreational Usage.....	22
3.0	REFERENCE STUDIES.....	23
3.1	Preliminary Findings Report .....	23
3.2	Channel Morphology and Sedimentation .....	23
3.2.1	Overflow Dam Hydraulics and Geomorphic Effects on a River Channel ...	23
3.2.2	Channel Geomorphology .....	24
3.2.3	Sediment Retention and Particle Size Analysis.....	24
3.3	Sediment Collection and Analyses .....	25
3.4	Pre-Project Comprehensive Aquatic Surveys .....	26
3.4.1	Survey Locations .....	27
3.4.2	Fish Surveys.....	28
3.5	Benthic MacroInvertebrates .....	29
3.6	Adjacent Wetlands Study.....	30
3.7	Academic Study of Dam Removal Impacts.....	31



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4.0	DAM REMOVAL PROTOCOL.....	32
4.1	Species Surveys (Dam Site).....	32
4.2	Dewatering and Phased Sediment Management.....	32
4.3	Dam Removal and Restoration Methods .....	33
4.4	Dam Site Stabilization .....	34
5.0	RESTORATION MONITORING AND SUCCESS CRITERIA .....	35
5.1	Baseline (Pre-project) Monitoring .....	35
5.2	Post Project Monitoring.....	36
5.3	Reserve Criteria.....	36
5.3.1	Rare and Endangered Species Habitat.....	36
5.3.2	Stream Stability Analysis and Substrate Composition.....	37
5.3.3	Benthic Monitoring.....	38
5.3.4	Habitat Assessment.....	38
5.3.5	Photography and Videography.....	38
6.0	PROJECT DETAILS .....	38
6.1	Total Potential Credit.....	38
6.2	Current, Interim, and Ultimate Ownership of Property.....	39
7.0	REFERENCES .....	41

APPENDIX A: Figures

APPENDIX B: Priority Dams for Removal as Listed by DRTF

APPENDIX C: Projected Functional Benefit Area

APPENDIX D: Lowell Mill Dam Structure Survey

APPENDIX E: Lowell Mill Dam Wetland Study, EcoScience Corporation.

APPENDIX F: Water Resources Data

APPENDIX G: Letter from the Neuse River Foundation

APPENDIX H: SHPO Correspondence

APPENDIX I: Conservation Easement Survey Plat

APPENDIX J: Preliminary Findings Report, Eddy Engineering P.C.

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## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Site Location .....	Appendix A
Figure 2. Stream Restoration Corridor .....	Appendix A
Figure 3. USGS Sub-basin and 8-Digit Hydrologic Unit.....	Appendix A
Figure 4. Functional Benefit Area .....	Appendix A
Figure 5. 2005 Aerial Photograph.....	Appendix A
Figure 6. Physiography, Topography, and Land Use (Sheet Index) .....	Appendix A
Figure 7. Johnston County Park Concept Plan.....	Appendix A
Figure 8. Reserve Criteria: On-Site Monitoring Locations.....	Appendix A
Figure 9. Reserve Criteria: Reference Monitoring Location .....	Appendix A
Figure 10. Construction Access .....	Appendix A
Figure 11. Channel Reconfiguration.....	Appendix A

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Federal Species of Concern .....	20
Table 2. North Carolina Listed Aquatic Species .....	21
Table 3. Designated Aquatic Species Survey Locations.....	27
Table 4. Proposed Scenarios for Mitigation Credit .....	40



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## RESTORATION PLAN

### FULL DELIVERY PROJECT TO PROVIDE STREAM RESTORATION NEUSE RIVER BASIN CATALOGING UNIT-03020201

### LOWELL MILL DAM-LITTLE RIVER WATERSHED RESTORATION SITE

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Restoration Systems, LLC (RS) proposes to restore sections of the Little River, Little Buffalo Creek, and associated tributaries upstream of the Lowell Mill Dam located in Johnston County, North Carolina (Figure 1, Appendix A). In order to successfully accomplish the goals of the project, RS has enlisted the services of several firms, which provide scientific and engineering expertise. While the restoration plan is substantially the product of EcoScience Corporation (ESC), portions of the document describe efforts undertaken by staff from Backwater Environmental (BE), The Catena Group (TCG), and Milone & MacBroom, Inc. (MMI) of Connecticut. In a few instances, sections of the restoration plan were written by TCG or MMI, or their text was adapted for use in this plan. These contributions will be cited in the appropriate sections of text.

The Lowell Mill Dam-Little River watershed has been identified as a critical restoration resource for stream and aquatic ecosystem restoration within the Upper Coastal Plain Physiographic Province region of the Neuse River Basin (DRTF 2001). This project will result in the removal of the Lowell Mill Dam on the Little River in Johnston County for compensatory stream mitigation use in the Neuse River Basin. The restoration project has been planned and designed according to constructs outlined in Determining Appropriate Compensatory Mitigation Credit for Dam Removal Projects, March 22, 2004 (USACE Public Notice 3/23/04). This guidance was developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), N.C. Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ), and the N.C. Wildlife Resource Commission (NCWRC).

The North Carolina Dam Removal Task Force (DRTF), a coalition of federal and state government agencies, recommends large-scale dam removal as an appropriate and desirable form of compensatory stream mitigation. DRTF participants have prioritized dams in North Carolina to identify those dam removal projects that would result in the largest ecological benefit (Appendix B). The Lowell Mill Dam was designated as the highest priority dam for removal in North Carolina (DRTF 2001). The Lowell Mill Dam has been targeted for removal by natural resource coalitions primarily due to migratory fish blockage, limits on the distribution of endangered species, water quality degradation, and its location within the Neuse River watershed. In portions, the Neuse River watershed has been identified as an impaired system by various regulatory agencies and has received numerous water quality initiatives.

#### 1.1 Project Description

The project site includes the Lowell Mill Dam and associated structures situated within the Little River, approximately 0.3 miles south (downstream) of Interstate 95 (Exit 105), between the

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towns of Micro and Kenly (Figure 2, Appendix A). For the purposes of this document the dam site, the impoundment, and immediately adjacent areas will be hereafter referred to as the “Site”. All proposed construction activities mentioned in this report will occur on-Site, unless specifically mentioned otherwise. The on-Site construction activities will free approximately 36,875 linear feet of the Little River, Little Buffalo Creek and associated tributaries from the impounding impact of the dam. These stream reaches collectively comprise the “Site Impoundment.” Once the dam is removed these stream reaches will revert functionally from artificially impounded lentic systems to free-flowing lotic systems. The functional benefit area (FBA) for this dam removal project comprises the upstream watershed, situated in Hydrologic Unit 03020201, which includes approximately 204,920 linear feet (38.8 miles) of main stem channel along the Little River, Buffalo Creek, Little Buffalo Creek, and Long Branch in Johnston County (Figure 3, Appendix A). The FBA begins at Lowell Mill Dam and extends upstream from the dam to include relatively free-flowing (unimpeded) tributaries in the watershed. These river and stream reaches are currently critical restoration opportunities that would benefit migratory fish (anadromous and potamodromous), endangered species, other important aquatic species, and water quality within the region.

The upper boundary of the FBA is located at the first upstream impediment to critical species migration on each of the FBA’s tributaries. For the Little River and Buffalo Creek, upstream dams represent the FBA boundary (Atkins Mill Dam and Wendell Lake Dam, respectively, Figure 4, Appendix A). For Little Buffalo Creek and Long Branch, the upstream FBA is designated by the limits of relatively free-flowing, second order or higher flows that represent suitable anadromous fish habitat. The 204,920 linear feet of main stem channels currently impacted by the dam are also augmented by an additional 452,110 linear feet of first and second order perennial tributaries in the watershed (Figure 4, Appendix A and Appendix C).

## 1.2 Goals and Objectives

The goals of this project are the restoration of impounded reaches of the Little River and affected tributaries to their natural lotic conditions. To demonstrate the achievement of this goal, the affected water bodies will be evaluated for successful reestablishment of several functional attributes, which include a natural flow regime and habitat improvements for aquatic communities that are typical of a coastal plain lotic environment. Specifically, efforts will be made to confirm that anadromous fish species have been restored to their historical spawning grounds and that species favoring lotic habitats, including rare species, are able to re-colonize these restored habitats. In addition, scientific research conducted by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will publish the results of its investigations on how dam removal operations affect ecosystem processes. The specific goals of this project are to:

- **Restore approximately 36,875 linear feet of free-flowing river** and stream channels that are currently inundated under the spillway crest pool elevation of Lowell Mill Dam.
- **Restore the natural flow regime** and corresponding sediment transport relationships.
- **Restore anadromous fish passage**, foraging, and spawning opportunities within an 82-square mile watershed, including 204,920 linear feet of main stem stream and river channels and an additional 452,110 linear feet of first and second order perennial

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tributaries in the watershed for a total of 657,030 linear feet of potential expansion of anadromous fish migratory range.

- **Restore rare and endangered species habitat** within rivers and streams currently lost within the crest pool and within the upstream sediment wedge. Fifteen documented, rare and endangered aquatic species will directly benefit from restoration of a connected, free-flowing river, including dwarf-wedge mussel and the only documented population of Tar spiny mussel in the Neuse River Basin.
- **Improve water quality and aquatic communities within impaired (303(d)) rivers** and streams degraded by low dissolved oxygen (DO) and accelerated sedimentation. Both causes of water quality impairment can be directly attributed to the dam and stagnant crest pool within the Little River corridor. A minimum of 36,875 feet of river and stream channel will be converted from fine-grained, crest pool substrate into restored, free-flowing streams and rivers supporting more diverse channel substrate habitat including coarse sand, gravel, cobble, and bedrock substrates.
- **Produce significant new academic data** regarding the effects of dam removal on aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.
- Generate a minimum of **36,875 linear feet of Stream Mitigation Units (SMUs) for use by the Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP) to offset impacts to stream in the specific Neuse River hydrologic unit**. Additional SMUs may also be generated for use by EEP, dependent upon results of post-project monitoring programs.

The removal of the Lowell Mill Dam as a large-scale compensatory mitigation project is consistent with state and national regulatory support for environmentally beneficial dam removal. Furthermore, the removal of Lowell Mill Dam is of particular interest because it stands as the most downstream dam on the Little River and will dramatically extend unimpeded flows to the Neuse River estuary. Preceding the efforts to remove the Lowell Mill Dam, several downstream dams have already been removed. The Quaker Neck and Cherry Hospital Dams were removed in 1998, and the Rains Mill Dam was removed in 1999. The Quaker Neck dam removal project received the 2001 Governors Conservationist of the Year award and was widely publicized nationwide for its environmental benefits. Existing support by resource agencies strongly recommends removal of the Lowell Mill Dam as an attractive, flexible alternative to more traditional stream restoration methodologies.

## 2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

### 2.1 Physical Resources

#### 2.1.1 Physiography and Land Use

Lowell Mill Dam and its associated river and stream reaches are located in the Upper Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of North Carolina within the Neuse River Basin in Hydrologic Unit 03020201. The Lowell Mill Dam site, located in Johnston County, NC, is approximately

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2.5 miles southwest of Kenly and approximately 0.3 mile south of the Interstate 95 crossing over the Little River (Figure 4, Appendix A). Annual precipitation within the project vicinity is approximately 48 inches per year with 55 percent occurring between April and September (USDA 1994).

Physiography within the region is characterized by flat topography, broad interstream divides, and low-gradient, highly sinuous stream channels within gently sloping, terraced valleys. Elevations in the project vicinity range from 200 feet MSL along high ridges to 140 feet MSL along major floodplains.

The FBA contains approximately 38.8 miles of streams and river channels along the Little River, Buffalo Creek, Little Buffalo Creek, and Long Branch. Land use within the watershed is highly variable. Major land use categories include agriculture (52 percent), bottomland hardwood forest (28 percent), pine forest (10 percent), and early successional forest (6 percent). The remaining areas consist of pasture, water bodies, and residential areas of varying density, including portions of the towns of Wendell and Zebulon. Agricultural land uses include several chicken farm operations, row crops including corn, tobacco, and soybeans, and cow pasture. As a result of the Raleigh metropolitan area's eastward expansion, higher-density residential areas have steadily encroached into the Little River basin along the Interstate 64 corridor.

The headwaters of the Little River extend to the north to just east of Youngsville in Franklin County, NC, approximately 36 miles north of Lowell Mill Dam. Little Buffalo Creek's headwaters are in Johnston County in the vicinity of Stancils Chapel, approximately 7.5 miles north of the stream's confluence with the Little River. Buffalo Creek's headwaters are in Wake County, just south of Rolesville, approximately 29 miles northwest of its confluence with the Little River. The headwaters of Long Branch are approximately 7 miles northwest of its confluence with the Little River.

### **2.1.2 Dam and Impoundment**

Lowell Mill Dam is a mass concrete gravity dam and spillway located within the Little River channel and across the adjacent river floodplain (Appendix D). The current dam was constructed around 1914. There has been a dam at the current location since at least 1810. Investigations at the State Archives produced a petition demanding that the North Carolina General Assembly move to demolish or modify the dam to allow fish passage due to impacts on the abundant fishery. The dam abutments and spillway measure approximately 210 feet in length and 10 feet in height. At the north bank abutment, the concrete foundation of the powerhouse remains between the end of the spillway and the bedrock contact.

The impoundment has been actively managed and drained periodically over the last several years to temporarily repair (patch) cracks, damage, and degradation to the concrete spillway structure. More recently the impoundment has been managed in a partially drained conditioned by way of the sluice gate along the right impoundment. The impoundment is managed by the landowners due, in part, to high hazard conditions associated with the structure. Two drownings have occurred in the last decade; the most recent in August 2000. Drownings have occurred within the truculent hydraulic jump at the base of the dam and with the sluice gate structure. Due primarily to potential for additional deaths and the inability to obtain proper

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liability insurance, river flow will be allowed to pass through the sluice gate at an elevation prescribed by the owner. In addition, the structure has passed the functional life-span (approximately 50 years) for a mass concrete gravity dam by 50-plus years. Without major repairs or replacement, the dam will fail due to the degraded conditions of the outdated spillway structure.

The contributing drainage areas flowing over the Lowell Mill Dam encompasses approximately 215 square miles. The mean annual discharge is estimated at 400 cubic feet per second (cfs) with the 10-year flood exceeding 5,700 cfs. The spillway crest elevation of the dam resides at 130.75 feet above mean sea level (MSL). Prior to the recent drawdown period, the depth of water flowing over the spillway measured greater than 0.4 feet with the crest pool surface elevation behind the dam estimated at between 130.8 feet and 131.2 feet above MSL.

The upstream limit of the impoundment was located in the field based upon interpolation of remote sensing data generated specifically for this project by GeoData Corporation (Figure 5, Appendix A). The GeoData mapping products (hi-resolution mapping) consist of hi-resolution color-infrared, stereoscopic photography (dated January 2005) and 1-foot interval hypsographic contours that were generated from the aerial photography (Figure 6, Appendix A). The hi-resolution mapping was generated and verified using multiple ground control stations, which were further used to calculate water surface elevations throughout the Site Impoundment. Through interpretation of the channel depth from cross-section data collected by ESC, channel bed elevations were tied into the hi-resolution mapping using sub-meter Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates, and the upstream limits of waters affected by the dam were determined. The upper limits of selected waters were visited, field verified, and photographed to verify these methods of determining the limits of the impoundment. The findings are corroborated by the initial findings of Eddy Engineering (2001) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) studies.

Based on these studies, the dam crest pool (taken as 131 feet MSL) extends approximately 27,680 feet up the Little River valley to a bed elevation point approximately 500 linear feet below SR 1934 (Old Beulah Road) and up Little Buffalo Creek along an estimated 8,260 feet of perennial stream channel to a point approximately 500 feet below NC 42. An additional, 935 linear feet of an unnamed tributary to the Little River has also been identified for impacts due to the dam (Figure 2, Appendix A). As a result, the natural flow regime of approximately 36,875 linear feet (7.0 miles) of river and tributary stream channel are impacted by the impounding effects of the Lowell Mill Dam. Given the dynamics of such a river system like the Little River, the crest pool backwater effect may shift further upstream from this elevation at a distance, dependent upon rainfall, temperature, runoff, flow, and sediment loading conditions.

### **2.1.3 Little River Above and Below Impoundment**

Extensive waterborne reconnaissance of the Little River was performed both upstream and downstream of the Site Impoundment to ascertain the reference condition of the Little River in its un-impounded condition. Upstream, the reconnaissance started at the bridge crossing at SR 2130 and terminated at the bridge crossing at SR 1934 (Old Beulah Road) a travel distance of approximately 4.2 river miles. Throughout this reach, a meandering channel with a substrate of primarily sand and small gravel characterizes the Little River. However, the channel bed is

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frequently situated on erosion-resistant bedrock. Through this reach, the channel slope averages approximately 0.033 percent, with bank heights that vary from about 5 to 7 feet from base flow stage. An active floodplain is evident on one or both sides of the river. The bank materials consist mostly of cohesive silt and clay that are relatively resistant to erosion. The banks typically have partial to complete mature tree cover that enhances bank stability. Backwater and few ponded areas were observed adjacent to the channel and floodplain in some locations. While the watershed hydrology is influenced by certain aspects of Coastal Plain geology, the stream morphology is more characteristic of that found in the Piedmont (i.e., generally coarser substrate and higher bankfull channel slope).

Downstream, the reconnaissance started at Lowell Mill Dam and terminated at the site of the former Rains Mill dam at SR 2320, a travel distance of approximately 11 river miles. Throughout this reach, a meandering channel with a substrate of primarily sand and small gravel similarly characterizes the Little River. However, exposed bedrock along the banks and river bottom appear more frequently. Additionally, several reaches are characterized as rapids with cobble bed material with scattered small boulders. The channel slope through this reach averages approximately 0.038 percent, with bank heights that vary from about 5 to 6 feet from base flow conditions. Through much of this reach the channel meanders along bluffs that rise to greater than 40 feet above the valley floor. An active floodplain is evident on one or both sides of the river. The river banks typically have partial to complete mature tree cover that enhances bank stability. Very little backwater and ponding were observed adjacent to the channel and floodplain.

#### **2.1.4 Geology and Soils**

The Site is located in a geologically complex area near the convergence of the Upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont physiographic provinces of North Carolina. The area is underlain by the Eastern Slate Belt, which is composed of slightly metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Horton Jr. and Zullo [eds.] 1991). Marine sediment of varying depths overlies these rocks. Rocks characteristic of this geologic region include gneiss, schist, phyllite, metagraywacke, siltstone, and mudstone.

Area soils reflect the region's geologic complexity, and include series typically associated with the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont. Major soils associations within the project vicinity include the following (USDA 1994).

**Norfolk-Goldsboro-Rains:** This soils association occurs along broad interstream divides or on broad ridges. Norfolk, Goldsboro, and Rains series formed in marine sediments. Norfolk soils are well drained, Goldsboro soils are moderately well drained, and Rains soils are poorly drained. Minor soils within this association include the Marlboro, Lynchburg, Faceville, Varina, Cowarts, Wagram, and Gilead series.

**Wagram-Blanton-Bonneau:** This association is found on wide ridges in uplands and interstream divides. Wagram, Blanton, and Bonneau soils also formed in marine sediments. Each of these series is moderately well drained to well drained. Minor soils within this association include the Uchee, Norfolk, Fuquary, and Autryville series.



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**Rains-Goldsboro-Lynchburg:** This soils association occurs on relatively broad interstream areas that are relatively undissected by streams. Each of these soils formed in marine sediments. Minor soils within this association include the Grantham, Toisnot, and Nahunta series.

**Gilead-Uchee-Bibb:** This soils association consists of nearly level to moderately steep, moderately well drained, well drained, and poorly drained soils that have loamy and sandy surface horizon and clayey and loamy subsoil. They are mainly found on uplands within the Coastal Plain, and formed in marine sediments. Minor soils within this association include the Goldsboro, Nankin, and Norfolk series.

**Cecil-Pacolet-Nason:** These gently sloping to steep, well drained soils have loamy surface horizons with predominately clay subsoil. They are most commonly encountered along uplands in the Piedmont, and have formed from weathered acid crystalline rocks. Minor soils within this association include Wehadkee, Marlboro, Norfolk, and Appling soils.

**Wedowee:** This gently sloping to moderately steep, well drained soil has a loamy surface horizon and clayey subsoil. It is typically mapped on uplands in the Piedmont, and formed in weathered acid crystalline rock. Included within this association are Rion, Vance, Wehadkee, Cowarts, and Cecil soils.

**Wehadkee-Bibb-Chewacla:** These gently sloping, poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained soils occur along floodplains and depressional areas. They typically have loamy surface layers underlain by sandy material, and formed in fluvial sediments. Minor soils included within this association include the poorly drained Chastain, Tomotley, and Roanoke soils.

**Altavista-State-Augusta:** This soil association includes well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in fluvial sediments. They are encountered on stream terrace landforms. Included within this association are Wahee, Tarboro, and Roanoke soils.

**Leaf-Dogue:** These soils are nearly level, moderately well drained to poorly drained, and have loamy surface horizons underlain by clayey subsoil. They formed in clayey fluvial sediments and occur on stream terraces. Included within this association are Rains and Lynchburg soils.

**Lakeland:** This nearly level to gently sloping, excessively well drained soil formed in marine sediments. It has a sandy surface and subsurface, and is most commonly encountered along high stream terraces and uplands. Minor soils within this association include Autryville and Bibb soils.

## **2.1.5 Water Resources**

### **2.1.5.1 Waters of the United States**

The Lowell Mill Dam impoundment and associated tributaries are all subject to jurisdictional consideration under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act as waters of the United States (33 CFR Section 328.3). The run-of-the-river impoundment may be classified as a lacustrine, limnetic system with an unconsolidated bottom dominated by gravel and sand (L1UB1/2) (Cowardin *et*

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*al.* 1979). Wetlands within the shoreward boundary may be classified as lacustrine, littoral with an unconsolidated bottom dominated by various substrates from cobble-gravel to vegetated (L2US1-5). Both upstream and downstream of the impoundment, the Little River may be classified as riverine, lower perennial with an unconsolidated bottom dominated by gravel and coarse sand (R2UB1/2). It is anticipated that the Site Impoundment will share the R2UB1/2 classification once restored. Little Buffalo Creek, the only major tributary to the Site Impoundment, may be classified as riverine, upper perennial systems with unconsolidated bottoms dominated by sand (R2UB2) upstream of the effects of the dam.

Vegetated wetlands are defined by the presence of three primary criteria: hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and evidence of hydrology at or near the surface for a portion (5 to 12.5 percent) of the growing season (USACE 1987). Numerous palustrine wetland types occur within the Little River (National Wetland Inventory (NWI)-mapping). Palustrine wetlands include those dominated by trees, shrubs and emergents. These wetlands also include small, shallow, permanent and intermittent water bodies as well as the zone of emergent vegetation created by the impoundment. Palustrine wetland classifications include

- PFO1C:** Palustrine, forested, broad-leaved deciduous, seasonally flooded
- PFO1F:** Palustrine, forested, broad-leaved deciduous, semipermanently flooded
- PSS1C:** Palustrine, scrub-shrub, broad-leaved deciduous, seasonally flooded
- PFO4/1A:** Palustrine, forested, needle-leaved evergreen/broad-leaved deciduous, temporarily flooded.

A wetland analysis describing the palustrine wetlands within the Little River floodplain, adjacent to the impoundment is summarized in Section 3.6 and provided in full in Appendix E.

### 2.1.5.2 Best Usage Classifications

The project watershed is situated in Hydrologic Unit 03020201 of the Neuse River Basin. The watershed encompasses a majority of Neuse River Sub-basin 03-04-06 as designated by the NCDWQ (NCDWQ 2005). The Little River is classified as **WS-V NSW** denoting fresh waters used as a source for water supply (Stream Index Number 27-57). **NSW** denotes nutrient sensitive waters that require additional nutrient management due to excessive growth of microscopic and macroscopic vegetation. Buffalo Creek, Little Buffalo Creek, and Long Branch are classified as **C NSW**, denoting tributaries utilized for secondary recreation that also require nutrient management programs (Stream Index Numbers 27-57-16, 27-57-17, 27-57-15) (NCDWQ 2002).

Two Benthic Macroinvertebrate Sampling Stations, one Fish Community Sampling Station, and two Ambient Monitoring Stations are maintained within the watershed by NCDWQ (NCDWQ 2002). The location of these sampling stations and associated water quality classifications are included in Appendix F. The Lowell Mill Dam impoundment exhibits low dissolved oxygen concentrations (< 4mg/L) below the confluence of Little Buffalo Creek and the Little River. In addition, declining fish communities have been documented within the watershed. As a result, the Little River from the confluence with Little Buffalo Creek to a point 4.2 miles upstream of NC 581 is listed as Impaired Waters by NCDWQ. Due to the water quality problems and development pressures on the upper watershed, parts of the Little River

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are designated as a Targeted Local Watershed for stream restoration as designated by the N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources', EEP, formerly the North Carolina Wetlands Restoration Program (NCWRP).

### **2.1.5.3 Point Discharge**

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program was established by the federal government to regulate point-source discharges to surface waters. The NPDES Permitting and Compliance Programs of North Carolina's Division of Water Quality is responsible for administering the program for the state. There is one listed point source discharger located within the impoundment (NCDWQ 2002). The Town of Kenly Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) maintains a pipe discharge point directly downstream of the CSX railroad bridge (Figure 6-2, Appendix A). Two other permitted NPDES discharge sources are listed for the Little River in Johnston County, a public school near Zebulon and the Town of Princeton WWTP (NCDWQ 2002).

Based on discussion with NPDES staff, dam removal should not impact the discharge point currently located within the impoundment (Eddy Engineering, 2001). In most cases, dam removal would only be an issue if a minimum release were required from a dam upstream of discharge location. The current discharge line may require some modification. Currently, the discharge line has a vertical riser set just above the crest pool elevation and may need to be extended to the new water level (base flow elevation).

### **2.1.5.4 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Streams**

NCDWQ has assembled a list of impaired water bodies according to the Clean Water Act (Section 303(d)) and 40 CFR 130.7, hereafter referred to as the NC 2004 Section 303(d) list. The list is a comprehensive public accounting of all impaired water bodies. An impaired water body is one that does not meet water quality standards including designated uses, numeric and narrative criteria and anti-degradation requirements defined in 40 CFR 130.7. The standards violation may be due to an individual pollutant, multiple pollutants, or an unknown cause of impairment. The source of impairment could be from point sources, nonpoint sources, and/or atmospheric deposition. Some sources of impairment exist across state lines. North Carolina's methodology is strongly based on aquatic life use support guidelines available in the Section 305(b) guidelines (EPA-841-B-97-002A and -002B). Those streams attaining only Partially Supporting (PS) or Not Supporting (NS) status are listed on the NC 2004 Section 303(d) list. Streams are further categorized into one of six parts within the NC 2004 Section 303(d) list, according to source of impairment and degree of rehabilitation required for the stream to adequately support aquatic life.

The Little River exhibits development pressures, declining fish communities, and associated problems due to primarily low dissolved oxygen, in great part, from Lowell Mill Dam backwater effects and the minor municipal point source located directly below US 301. As a result the Little River is listed as a water body on the State's 303(d) list because of low dissolved oxygen (NCDWQ 2004) (Appendix F). The impaired reach includes approximately 20 miles, extending from the confluence with Little Buffalo Creek to 4.2 miles upstream of NC 581. Within the Site Impoundment approximately 7,800 linear feet (1.5 miles) of the Little River has been listed. This impaired reach has been placed into Category 5 assessment category, according to guidance

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from the EPA (EPA 2001). A Category 5 assessment consists of waters that are impaired for one of more designated uses by a pollutant(s) and requires a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). The term pollutant as defined by EPA means, “dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into the water” (NCDWQ 2004).

In addition, Buffalo Creek, located directly above the Site Impoundment, exhibits impaired biological integrity likely due to sedimentation and nutrient inputs associated with agriculture, construction, and potential Lowell Mill Dam backwater effects. As a result, Buffalo Creek has also been listed as a water body on the State’s 303(d) list for impaired biological integrity (Category 6) (NCDWQ 2004) (Appendix F). Buffalo Creek is also a Targeted Local Watershed for stream restoration as designated by EEP (Subbasin 6, Watershed 80050).

#### **2.1.5.5 Summary of Potential Impacts to Water Quality**

Removal of Lowell Mill Dam will provide benefits to water quality and aquatic communities within the former impoundment. Gravel, cobble, and bedrock substrates have been buried by sand, silt, and clay sediments within portions of the lake bed and above the crest pool. In addition, altered water chemistry within the deep, stagnant water of the impoundment is not advantageous to some macroinvertebrates and other aquatic species whose presence is typically associated with free-flowing river systems. The reducing environment within lake sediments has also depleted oxygen levels and altered water temperatures within the impoundment relative to reference (free-flowing) conditions. Changes in the distribution of sediment supply and increases in overbank flood frequency have influenced river channel morphology and floodplain wetlands within the impoundment. Slight changes in the hydrology of fringe wetlands (i.e., those wetlands hydrologically influenced by the crest pool) can be expected as a result of dam removal. However, the change in wetland type from open water to a vegetated condition, expected within areas at elevations below the crest pool elevation, should more than offset any potential impacts to wetlands as a result of dam removal (see Section 3.5).

Impacts to water resources within the Site Impoundment may result from activities associated with dam removal. Activities that could occur as a result of dam removal are: fill (concrete) entering the Little River during final removal of the dam; compaction of soils at the dam removal site; uncontrolled release of sediments; and increased potential for release of fuel, oil and hydraulic fluid from construction equipment.

In order to minimize these potential impacts to water resources, Best Management Practices (BMPs) intended to protect surface waters will be strictly enforced during the dam removal phase of the project. BMP’s will include: eliminating uncontrolled release of sediment by a phased approach to dewatering (currently underway); minimizing incidental fill as a result of dam demolition to the greatest extent possible and removing fill material from waters; ripping and scarifying construction staging site soils following construction; briefing and monitoring equipment operators to ensure fuel and hydraulic lines are properly maintained (on high ground) to preclude leakage, and ensuring that problems will be addressed immediately.

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## 2.2 Biotic Resources

This discussion of biotic resources located within the Site Impoundment focuses on aquatic fauna. However, terrestrial organisms such as birds, reptiles, and mammals use the section of the river and will directly benefit from dam removal. The primary monitoring efforts associated with dam removal will focus on migrating fish and benthic macroinvertebrates, but may include other species depending upon interest by academics and resource agencies. This section describes the communities encountered and the potential changes in these communities induced by removal of the Lowell Mill Dam. The composition and distribution of terrestrial flora is mostly influenced by soil, hydrology, and disturbance. The composition and distribution of aquatic fauna throughout the Site Impoundment is reflective of the bathymetry, flow, light penetration, nutrients, and substrate within the impoundment. Terrestrial fauna composition and distribution depend upon both systems.

### 2.2.1 Plant Communities

Plant communities adjacent to the Site reflect the agriculturally centered economy of the area. Most of the non-wetlands have been converted to cultivated land. The remaining plant communities adjacent to the Site include Coastal Plain Bottomland Hardwood Forest, pine forest, Coastal Plain Levee Forest (brownwater subtype), and Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forest (Coastal Plain subtype). These occur in various successional stages due to periodic timber harvests. Plant community assemblages were described using Classification of the Natural Communities of North Carolina (Schafale and Weakley 1990) as a reference.

**Cultivated land** - The majority of land use within the project vicinity is farming by cultivation. Cultivated land consists of a changing mosaic of planted and volunteer plant species depending upon the farming techniques employed. For most techniques, bare soil is present for much of the year, one or several crops are present per growing season, and a plant community that represents the first stage of old field succession is usually present at some point in the year. Common crops planted in the area include cotton (*Gossypium* sp.), soybeans (*Glycine max*), and corn (*Zea mays*). Pioneer plant species that can be found growing in fallow fields include sheep sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), curly dock (*R. crispus*), dog fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), nut sedge (*Cyperus esculentus*), and broom sedge (*Andropogon virginicus*).

**Coastal Plain Bottomland Hardwood Forest** - The second most abundant plant community, Coastal Plain Bottomland Hardwood Forest, are wetland forests that occur within the floodplain, sloughs, and low terraces of the Little River and its tributaries. Some areas have been logged and resemble a freshwater marsh community that contains many of the shrub and herbaceous species found within the Coastal Plain Bottomland Hardwood Forest. Canopy trees consist of varying abundances of red maple (*Acer rubrum*), river birch (*Betula nigra*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), black gum (*Nyssa biflora*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), slippery elm (*U. rubra*), willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), swamp chestnut oak (*Q. michauxii*), and overcup oak (*Q. lyrata*). Subcanopy trees include ironwood (*Carpinus caroliniana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.), and young canopy species. Shrubs and vines within this community include winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*), titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), giant cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*), muscadine grape (*Vitis rotundifolia*), greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*), and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). Herbaceous species present are lizard

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tail (*Saururus cernuus*), *Carex* spp., Asian dayflower (*Murdania kiesak*), and marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*).

**Pine forest** – Pine forests are usually planted and managed and are therefore less diverse than natural forest communities. The canopy exclusively consists of loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*). Depending upon the age, stocking levels, and understory management, subcanopy and shrub vegetation can be nonexistent or form an impassible thicket. Because pine forests can be planted in a wide variety of soil and hydrological conditions, understory vegetation often resembles, or contains elements of, the natural community that would develop if succession were allowed to proceed naturally. Species that may make up the understory include red maple, sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), various oaks (*Quercus* spp.) and hickories (*Carya* spp.). Herbaceous species are typically very low in abundance, but include spotted wintergreen (*Chimaphila maculata*), Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrosticoides*), and partridge pea (*Mitchella repens*).

**Coastal Plain Levee Forest (Brownwater Subtype)** - This community occupies the levees of the Little River and its tributaries. Few, if any, of these forests have been logged. Coastal Plain Levee Forest occurs along a narrow strip of high ground between the banks of the streams and the associated floodplain. Canopy species present include sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), river birch, red maple, white oak, green ash, and American elm. Tree species growing beneath the canopy include American holly (*Ilex opaca*), hawthorn, and regenerating canopy species. Shrubs and vines present include Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), winterberry, blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), downy arrow wood (*Viburnum dentatum*), muscadine grape, greenbrier, trumpet creeper (*Campsis radicans*), Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), and poison ivy. Herbaceous species are not very abundant, possibly due to competition with vines, but include jewel-weed (*Impatiens capensis*) and false stinging nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*).

**Mesic Mixed Hardwoods (Coastal Plain Subtype)** - Mesic Mixed Hardwood Forests are mainly upland forests that occur within the floodplain and high terraces of the Little River and its tributaries. Like the Coastal Plain Bottomland Hardwood Forest, some areas have been logged and resemble an early succession, scrub-shrub habitat. The mesic mixed hardwoods canopy includes red maple, sweetgum, white oak (*Quercus alba*), water oak (*Q. nigra*), willow oak, American elm, and loblolly pine. Subcanopy species present include American holly, hawthorn, and various canopy species. Shrubs and vines present include giant cane, highbush blueberry, spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), sweetleaf (*Symplocos tinctoria*), muscadine grape, greenbrier, and poison ivy. Herbaceous species are low in abundance, but include netted chain fern (*Woodwardia areolata*), spotted wintergreen, Christmas fern, and violets (*Viola* spp.).

## 2.2.2 Wildlife

This discussion of wildlife resources considers the existing fauna possibly associated with the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems within and near the Site. Each plant community, as well as the entire mosaic of communities, is assessed for likely wildlife utilization based upon simplified assessment of food and cover resources.

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### 2.2.2.1 Terrestrial

The adjacent terrestrial plant communities form a mosaic of forest corridors that follow the Little River and its tributaries. The corridors along the Little River range from 2,500 feet wide near US 301 to as little as 150 feet wide near Old Beulah Road (SR 1934). This configuration of mature and early succession forest provides habitat for a variety of terrestrial fauna.

Cultivated land typically provides little habitat for diverse groups of animals, but it does provide some resources to certain wildlife species such as insects, birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Plant eating insects obviously find abundant food resources in cultivated areas but their abundance is often controlled by the farmer through various pest management strategies. Nonetheless, insects provide food for birds such as the killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), purple martin (*Progne subis*), eastern bluebird (*Sialis sialis*), eastern meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*), and savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) in cultivated areas. Mammals that may forage in cultivated fields include white-tail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), grey fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), and eastern mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*). Bat species such as big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*) and red bat (*Lasiurus borealis*) may forage over cultivated land and roost in nearby forests. Few amphibians, other than toads, can endure the heat and dry conditions of cultivated land. American toad (*Bufo americanus*) and Fowler's toad (*B. fowleri*) may find habitat resources among cultivated fields. Reptile species are likely to utilize cultivated land for sunning and food resources. The six lined racerunner (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*), rat snake (*Elaphe obsoleta*), and eastern hognose snake (*Heterodon platirhinos*) can be found foraging and sunning on cultivated land.

Coastal Plain Bottomland Hardwood Forests provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Bird species such as yellow billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), Kentucky warbler (*Opornis formosus*), hooded warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*), prothonotary warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*), Acadian flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*), white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), white-throated sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*), American woodcock (*Scolopax minor*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and barred owl (*Strix varia*) exploit food and cover within this community. Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*), white-tail deer, grey fox, eastern pipitrel (*Pipistrellus subflavus*) and red bat utilize trees and/or shrubs for cover within this community but forage generally among open and forested uplands, wetlands, and stream habitats. Beaver (*Castor canadensis*) are regularly found in these communities when watercourses are present. These ecosystem engineers can have large impacts on the structure and composition of plant and animal communities over time. Reptiles and amphibians that utilize this habitat include broadhead skink (*Eumeces laticeps*), northern black racer (*Coluber constrictor*), upland chorus frog (*Pseudacris triseriata*), and gray treefrog (*Hyla chrysoscelis*).

Pine forests typically contain a low diversity of faunal species but may be important for some pine specialists such as brown-headed nuthatch (*Sitta pusilla*) and pine warbler (*Dendroica pinus*). Other bird species that may utilize pine forests for food or cover include downy woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*), great-crested flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), blue-gray gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*), Carolina chickadee (*Poecile carolinensis*), tufted titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*), and Carolina wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*). Mammal species such as white-tail deer, raccoon, opossum, and gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) can often find marginal food and cover resources in pine forests depending on management techniques.

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Reptile and amphibians, which may be present, include eastern fence lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*), Carolina anole (*Anolis carolinensis*), rat snake, gray treefrog, Fowler's toad, and American toad.

Coastal Plain Levee Forest and Mesic Mixed Hardwoods Forests often contain many of the same floristic and hydrologic characteristics that provide similar habitat for much of the same fauna. However, the proximity of Coastal Plain Levee Forests to watercourses increases wildlife use of this community. Bird species found in these forests include summer tanager (*Piranga olivacea*), great-crested flycatcher, Kentucky warbler, northern parula (*Parula americana*), yellow-throated warbler (*Dendroica dominica*), American redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*, only along larger watercourses), Carolina chickadee, tufted titmouse, and yellow-billed cuckoo. Mammal species such as gray squirrel, raccoon, opossum, mink (*Mustela vison*), shorttail shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*), nutria (*Myocastor coypus*), and muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*) may utilize portions of these forests for food and shelter. Again, beaver can greatly affect this plant community if present. Reptiles and amphibians that may exploit these forests include box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*), green anole, rat snake, copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*), slimy salamander (*Plethodon cylindraceus*), gray treefrog, and southern chorus frog (*Pseudacris nigrita*).

#### **2.2.2.2 Aquatic**

Aquatic insects found in a lentic community provide an indication of the aquatic habitats available within the current system. Low flow conditions and seasonally low dissolved oxygen affect the resident community structure of the Site Impoundment. In addition, nutrient rich water that stagnates behind the dam facilitates algal blooms that can further deplete dissolved oxygen levels at night and contribute to environmental stress to aquatic communities.

The most intolerant orders of aquatic insects are the mayflies (Order Ephemeroptera), caddisflies (Order Trichoptera), and stoneflies (Order Plecoptera) (known collectively as "EPT"). Individual genera within each of these orders vary with respect to specific habitat requirements, but organisms can be grouped by feeding guilds. Feeding guilds are functional feeding groups that include grazers, shredders, gatherers, filter-feeders, and predators, all of which appear to live in the same habitat. The filter-feeder, grazer, and shredder guilds are anticipated to be less dominant or absent in the Site Impoundment than in natural reaches of the Little River due to low dissolved oxygen and decomposing vegetative debris. Seasonal stratification of temperature within the Site Impoundment can result in reduced dissolved oxygen levels below the area of light penetration thereby inhibiting decomposition of organic material. Once the dam is removed and lotic habitats are restored, EPT diversity should increase.

Aquatic birds that may be found in and around the Site Impoundment include belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), and green heron (*Butorides virescens*). Some aquatic or semi-aquatic mammals such as mink, muskrat, and beaver may be common in the channel of the Little River and its tributaries. Aquatic reptiles and amphibians that may be present include redbelly watersnake (*Nerodia erythrogaster*), cottonmouth (*Agkistrodon piscivorous*), eastern painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta*), yellow bellied slider (*Trachemys scripta*), eastern mud turtle (*Kinosternon subrubrum*), and common musk turtle (*Sternotherus odoratus*). Fishes that may be present in the Little River and associated tributaries include redbfin pickerel



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(*Esox americanus*), bluehead chub (*Nocomis leptocephalus*), swallowtail shiner (*Notropis procne*), white shiner (*N. albeolus*), yellow bullhead (*Ictalurus natalis*), margined madtom (*Noturus insignis*), eastern mosquitofish (*Gambusia holbrooki*), bluespotted sunfish (*Enneacanthus gloriosus*), redbreast sunfish (*Lepomis auritis*), and largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*). A host of diadromous fish species (including anadromous species) either currently inhabit portions of or have inhabited the Little River in the past, prior to dam construction. A discussion of fish life histories and anadromous fish species is provided in the next section (Section 2.3.3).

## 2.2.3 Anadromous Fish

### 2.2.3.1 Background

Numerous fish species inhabit the Neuse River Basin that may, at various stages in their life history, come into contact with Lowell Mill Dam. These species may range in size from a few centimeters to several feet and display a wide array of behaviors and life histories. Some species complete their life cycles within relatively tight boundaries of freshwater rivers and streams, while others move long distance within a river systems, and still others move between marine and freshwater systems.

Fish that spend their entire lives in freshwaters are referred to as **riverine**. This group includes most of the fish found in our rivers and streams including sunfish, catfish, minnows, suckers, perch, gar and numerous others. The term resident and non-migratory are often applied to this group, however this can be misinterpreted to imply that these fish do not engage in biologically significant movement.

Some of the riverine fish may exhibit spawning migrations from lakes to rivers or from one river to another. This riverine migratory pattern is referred to as **potamodromy**. Some relevant species of fish that engage in potamodromy migration include shorthead redhorse (*Moxostoma macrolepidotum*), V-lip redhorse (*M. pappillosum*), black jumprock (*Scartomyzon cervinus*), and gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).

Certain fish species exhibit specialized migratory patterns that involve seasonal movements between fresh and marine waters. This migratory pattern is called **diadromy**, and comes in three different forms.

The first form includes fish that makes seasonal movements between estuaries and freshwater rivers and streams. This migratory pattern is called **amphidromy**. This form of migration does not occur in fish that would inhabit the Little River.

The second form includes species where sexually mature adults migrate from freshwater rivers and streams to the ocean to spawn. This migratory pattern is called **catadromy**. The only notable species that makes catadromous migration within the Little River is the American eel.

The third form includes fish that hatch in freshwater, migrate to the ocean, from which sexually mature adults migrate back to freshwater rivers to spawn. This migratory pattern is called **anadromy**. Examples of fish that follow anadromous migratory patterns include numerous

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relevant species including American shad, hickory shad, Atlantic sturgeon, alewife, sea lamprey, least brook lamprey, striped bass, and bluejack herring.

### **2.2.3.2 Anadromous Fish Passage**

Removal of this dam will provide functional benefit to an 82-square mile watershed. Within the watershed, 204,920 feet (38.8 miles) of main stem channel and 452,110 linear feet of first and second order perennial tributaries will become available as spawning habitat for 6 species of migratory fish. In addition, fifteen (15) rare and endangered species will also benefit from restoration of a connected, free-flowing river within the region. These species have been documented below the Lowell Mill Dam but have been extirpated upstream of the structure and within the Site Impoundment. This project will complement and expand upon three other dam removal projects in the Neuse and Little Rivers (Quaker Neck Dam Removal, Cherry Hospital Dam Removal, and Rains Dam Removal) that restored access to 1000 miles, 54 miles, and 49 miles of anadromous fish spawning and endangered species habitat, respectively.

The following section describes eight anadromous fish species that will directly benefit from the removal of the Lowell Mill dam and restoration of a free-flowing river within the Neuse River Basin.

#### **American Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*)**

The American shad is the largest herring in North America, commonly reaching a size of 4 to 6 pounds. It is both recreationally, commercially, and historically important. A mature female may produce between 100 and 600 thousand eggs per spawn and most spawning occurs in larger tributaries. However, shad populations have sustained dramatic declines due to obstruction by dams (Rulifson 1994). American shad catches have plummeted from more than 8 million pounds in 1896 to 205 thousand pounds in 1995, exhibiting a 98 percent decrease in catch population between 1896 and 1960 (Walburg and Nichols 1967). At one time, North Carolina produced more American shad than any other state on the east coast (Smith 1907). Historically, the Neuse River watershed, including the 44 miles of tributary above Lowell Mill Dam, produced more American shad than any other river system in North Carolina. Radio-telemetry studies and observations of spawning activity have shown that American shad primarily spawn in relatively shallow waters, containing larger substrate such as gravel, cobble, and bedrock. This type of habitat with relatively high gradient, with rocky riffle sections are largely found upstream of the Interstate 95 corridor and not very common in reaches below the Lowell Mill Dam. American shad spawning migrations currently stop at the foot of the Lowell Mill Dam; large migrations are expected to occur through the restored river reach the first spring after dam removal.

Recent studies suggest that each shad, at some point during its lifetime, visits the extent of its migratory range (McPhee 2002). This migratory route extends to the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia, Canada. Immeasurable functional benefit to the shad's migratory ecosystem will extend within this range as a result of this project.

#### **Hickory Shad (*Alosa mediocris*)**

Hickory shad are a popular recreational species and are the first anadromous species to migrate into the Little River in February and early March (at the lowest water temperatures).

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Historically, hickory shad spawned in flooded swamps and the sloughs of small streams throughout the 82-square mile FBA. However, the species and its effects on the ecosystem have been extirpated above Lowell Mill Dam (personal communication Mike Wicker, USFWS 2005). Upon arrival in the small tributaries, the female may produce between 100 and 400 thousand eggs per spawn. Subsequently, the egg and/or larval stages drift downstream until they gain mobility and develop into juvenile shad. The juvenile shad remain in these small tributaries and migrate to the ocean as adults. After returning from Nova Scotia, adult shad will return to spawn above the former dam site at between 2 and 5 years of age (Batsavage 1997).

### **Alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*)**

Alewife is a commercially important species that spawns in slow-flowing, shallow streams as well as in the main stem river reaches. Alewife and American shad were among the first fish to be exploited commercially in North Carolina because their oily flesh allowed them to be salt preserved without ice or refrigeration. Due to dams such as Lowell Mill, the species is forced to spawn in the same reach as blueback herring creating competition detrimental to alewife populations (Burdick and Hightower 2005). Lowell Mill Dam likely extirpated 82-square miles of habitat for the species and also caused population declines due to disruption in migratory behavior (e.g. competition at the foot of the dam).

### **Blueback Herring (*Alosa aestivalis*)**

Similar to the alewife, the blueback herring support important commercial and recreational fisheries throughout its range. The blueback herring and alewife are of similar shape and general appearance, and distinguishing between them is difficult, and commercial catches refer to a combination of both species. The fisheries for both these species have declined dramatically from historic highs. The blueback herring spends the greater part of its life in saltwater and returns to fresh water to spawn. It usually spawns later in the spring than the alewife, when water temperatures are a bit warmer. Typical spawning habitat for blueback herring includes dense vegetation or high concentrations of woody debris (Christie 1978). Spawning was observed in both small swift moving creeks and slower, shallow moving waters (Loesch 1987, Christie 1978). During spawning, many eggs are deposited over the stream bottom where they stick to gravel, stones, logs, or other objects (Christie 1978, Loesch and Lund 1977). A few surviving spent fish move back to the sea after spawning. Young fish usually move to sea when about one month old and 1.5 to 2 inches.

### **Atlantic Sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*)**

The Atlantic sturgeon historically occurred in the Neuse and Little River, and formed the basis of an important commercial fishery. The Atlantic sturgeon is classified as threatened by the State of North Carolina. Sturgeon can live up to 60 years, reach a length of 14 feet, and weigh up to 800 pounds. The sturgeon is a primitive looking fish; modern relicts of an ancient group. The eggs of the sturgeon are called caviar, sold as a delicacy, and the average female can carry between 1 million to 2.5 million eggs. Historically, sturgeon is expected to have inhabited sections of the Little River channel. Dams built for navigational control, flood control, and for hydropower on larger coastal rivers have prevented sturgeon from reaching their traditional spawning grounds. The sturgeon spends most of the year in brackish or salt water and moves into area tributaries in January-February to spawn. The Atlantic sturgeon feeds on invertebrates (shrimp, worms, etc.) and stems and leaves of macrophytes.

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### **Striped Bass (*Morone saxatilis*)**

The striped bass is a very important fish, both recreationally and commercially. A mature four pound female may produce around 500 thousand eggs per spawn while a 50 pound female will produce up to 5 million eggs per spawn. Striped bass spawn in coastal rivers and tributaries and require adequate distance of river because the developing eggs travel downstream suspended by currents as they develop. Eggs reaching non-flowing water prior to hatching will sink to the bottom and die. Adults return to spawn in their natal river at three to six years of age. Once an abundant and commercially important and sport fish, it has been in serious decline in recent years. Dam removal and re-opening of spawning habitat represents one component of a management plan designed to re-establish viable populations of this species.

### **Sea Lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)**

The sea lamprey has received an undeserving bad reputation because of its inadvertent introduction into the Great Lakes and the resultant massive depredation of local species. A native of the Atlantic Ocean the sea lamprey inhabits the coastlines from Labrador to the Gulf of Mexico and Florida, as well as, the Atlantic coast of Europe and Mediterranean Sea. The sea lamprey is an eel-like aquatic vertebrate that grows to an average length of eighteen inches. These jawless creatures have suction mouths with sharp teeth enabling them to feed on large fish. The sea lamprey is generally marine but ascends freshwater rivers to spawn. Once common along the Atlantic Coast, the sea lamprey has declined, due in part because of efforts to eradicate it and because the depletion of its major host species. The sea lamprey has been placed on the freshwater list prioritized for conservation by the North Carolina Wildlife Resource Commission.

### **Least Brook Lamprey (*Lamptetra aepuptera*)**

The least brook lamprey occurs widely along the eastern United States. Within North Carolina, the least brook lamprey is only known in the Neuse River basin. The least brook lamprey is a non-parasitic fish less than five inches in length, which occurs in warm, slow, sandy, and slightly acid small streams (Rohde 1994). The blind larvae (ammocoete) occur in spring-fed wetlands and quiet pools and backwaters of small, sandy or muddy bottom streams. The species is listed as State threatened and has a North Carolina Natural Heritage Program (NHP) State rank of S2 indicating that it is imperiled in North Carolina because of rarity of because of some factor(s) making it vulnerable to extirpation.

## **2.2.4 Unique Natural Areas**

The NHP has designated the entire Little River from Moore's Pond in Franklin County to the confluence with the Neuse River in Wayne County as a Significant Natural Heritage Area (SNHA) (NHP 2005). The Little River Aquatic Habitat area has been given a significance rating of "A". This rating means the area is nationally significant and contains examples of natural communities, rare plant or animal populations, or geologic features that are among the highest quality or best of their kind in the nation, or clusters of such elements that are among the best in the nation. This designation does not confer protection or regulatory status.

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## 2.2.5 Protected Species

### 2.2.5.1 Federally Listed

Species with federal classification of Endangered (E) or Threatened (T) or officially Proposed for such listing are protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). The status of “Endangered” refers to “any species, which is in danger of extinction throughout all of a significant portion of its range”; the status of “Threatened” refers to “any species, which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range” (16 U.S.C. 1532).

This project will also restore habitat for federally listed endangered species in Johnston County, including the dwarf-wedge mussel (*Alasmidonta heterodon*) and the Tar spiny mussel (*Elliptio steinstansana*) (USFWS 2005b). Populations of both species have been documented upstream of the dam impoundment. Recent sampling efforts sponsored by RS have documented the fourth element occurrence of the Tar spiny mussel in the vicinity of the SR 2127 crossing upstream of the impoundment (Tim Savidge, TCG; personal communication). These species require flowing water that has been lost within the 36,875 feet (7.0 miles) of the impoundment of Lowell Mill Dam. Removal of the dam will also allow repopulation and genetic exchange as well as migration by endangered species along 38.8 miles of the Little River, Buffalo Creek, Little Buffalo Creek, and Long Branch.

#### **Dwarf-Wedge Mussel (*Alasmidonta heterodon*)**

The dwarf-wedge mussel is relatively small, usually brown or yellowish brown in color, with faint green rays that are most noticeable in young specimens. The mussel reproduces by releasing glochidia that attach to the gills or fins of specific host fish. It appears that release of glochidia occurs primarily in April in North Carolina (Michaelson and Neves 1995).

The presence of the correct host fish is also crucial to the dwarf-wedge mussel. Studies suggest that a host may be an anadromous fish, as listed above, which must migrate from the ocean into freshwater to spawn. Damming has not only altered the streambed above Lowell Mill Dam, but may also prevent the host fish from reaching the mussel larvae. Without the host fish, the dwarf-wedge mussel cannot complete its life cycle, and extirpation over the influence of the dam is inevitable. In addition, dwarf-wedge mussel has very specific habitat requirements. It needs a stable, silt-free stream bed and well-oxygenated water. These habitat requirements have been eliminated from 7.0 miles of the Little River and Little Buffalo Creek due to Site Impoundment.

#### **Tar Spiny mussel (*Elliptio steinstansana*)**

The Tar spiny mussel, one of only three freshwater mussels in the world with spines, is a medium-sized mussel, reaching about 2.5 inches in length. In the Neuse River Basin, the only documented population of this species occurs in the Little River Sub-basin in Johnston County. In young specimens, the shell's outer surface (periostracum) is an orange-brown color with greenish rays; adults are darker with inconspicuous rays. Juveniles may have as many as 12 spines; however, adult specimens tend to lose their spines as they mature. Females become gravid in late May to early June, and glochidia are released by the end of June.

The Tar spiny mussel lives in relatively silt-free uncompacted gravel and/or coarse sand in fast-flowing, well oxygenated stream reaches. Stream banks are stable with extensive root systems holding soils in place. The associated landscape is largely wooded, especially near streams. Trees near the stream are relatively mature and tend to form a closed canopy over smaller streams, creeks, and headwater river habitats. The Site Impoundment has eliminated 4.4 miles of this habitat. Dam removal is expected to directly benefit the only documented existence of this species in the Neuse River basin.

**2.2.5.2 Federal Species of Concern**

Six Federal Species of Concern (FSC) are listed by the USFWS for Johnston County that may benefit from the removal of Lowell Mill Dam (USFWS 2005). FSC are not afforded federal protection under the ESA of 1973, as amended, and are not subject to any of its provisions, including Section 7, until they are formally proposed or listed as Threatened or Endangered. An FSC is defined as a species that is under consideration for listing for which there is insufficient information to support listing. Table 1 below summarizes FSCs listed for Johnston County likely to benefit by this dam removal project. A review of NHP records indicates that several FSC species have been identified in locations directly upstream and downstream of the impoundment including the yellow lampmussel (*Lampsilis cariosa*), pinewoods shiner (*Lythrurus matutinus.*), Atlantic pigtoe (*Fusconaia masoni*), Yellow lance (*Elliptio lanceolata*), and “Neuse” madtom (*Noturus furiosus*) (NHP 2005). Information on distribution, seasonal cycles, and habitat requirements has been collected from the NHP.

**Table 1. Federal Species of Concern.**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Major Group
“Neuse “ Madtom	<i>Noturus furiosus</i> pop 1	Fish
Pinewoods Shiner	<i>Lythrurus matutinus.</i>	Fish
Atlantic Pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia masoni</i>	Mollusk
Green Floater	<i>Lasmigona subviridis</i>	Mollusk
Yellow Lampmussel	<i>Lampsilis cariosa</i>	Mollusk
Yellow Lance	<i>Elliptio lanceolata</i>	Mollusk

**2.2.5.3 State Listed**

Species with the North Carolina status of Endangered, Threatened are afforded protection under the North Carolina Endangered Species Act (G.S. 113-331 *et seq.*) and the North Carolina Plant Protection Act of 1979 (G.S. 106-202.12 *et seq.*), as amended. A review of NHP records indicates that numerous state listed species that have been identified within or in locations directly upstream and downstream of the impoundment (NCNHP 2005) (Table 2). Information on distribution, seasonal cycles, and habitat requirements has been collected from the NHP. This information will be used for dam removal planning and scheduling purposes, to ensure that temporary impacts to rare species are minimized during construction phases of this project.

Removal of the dam will increase and improve available habitat and will result in enhanced and increased genetic exchange throughout the range of all the above-listed species. In addition,

the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission's Non-Game Program considered dam removal projects along the Little River as essential for the long-term survival and health of rare and endangered mussel species (USFWS 2005). The National Park Service (NPS) is also considering designating the Little River in Johnston and Wayne Counties a Partnership Wild and Scenic River. A letter from the Neuse River Foundations to the Johnston County Commissioners in support of the Project is provided in Appendix G.

**Table 2. North Carolina Listed Aquatic Species.**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Major Group	State Status
Least Brook Lamprey	<i>Lampetra aepyptera</i>	Fish	T
Carolina Madtom	<i>Noturus furiosus</i>	Fish	SC (PT)
Neuse River Waterdog	<i>Necturus lewisi</i>	Amphibian	SC
Dwarf-Wedge Mussel	<i>Alasmidonta heterodon</i>	Mollusk	E
Triangle Floater	<i>Alasmidonta undulata</i>	Mollusk	T
Yellow Lance	<i>Elliptio lanceolata</i>	Mollusk	E
Cape Fear Spike	<i>Elliptio marsupiobesa</i>	Mollusk	SC
Roanoke Slabshell	<i>Elliptio roanokensis</i>	Mollusk	T
Tar Spiny mussel	<i>Elliptio steinstansana</i>	Mollusk	E
Atlantic Pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia masoni</i>	Mollusk	E
Yellow Lampmussel	<i>Lampsilis cariosa</i>	Mollusk	E
Eastern Lampmussel	<i>Lampsilis radiata radiata</i>	Mollusk	T
Green Floater	<i>Lasmigona subviridis</i>	Mollusk	E
Creeper	<i>Strophitus undulatus</i>	Mollusk	T
Notched Rainbow	<i>Villosa constricta</i>	Mollusk	SC

E—Endangered

T—Threatened

SC—Special Concern

P—Proposed

## 2.3 Human Resources

### 2.3.1 Historic and Cultural Resources

Based upon a review of United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle sheets at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO, February 20, 2004), the removal of the Lowell Mill Dam is not expected to impact any known historic or archaeological resource (see Appendix H for SHPO correspondence). There has been a dam at the current location since at least 1810. The current dam was constructed around 1914 and supported a grist mill, a common facility within the Fall Line region of North Carolina. There are no remaining structures associated with the former mill except the foundation of the power house, the degrading spillway and sluice gates (see Appendix D). Human habitation and archaeological resources may exist on convex upland ridges near the dam site and river corridor. However, no land disturbing activities are currently proposed within these areas that may affect cultural resources.

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### 2.3.2 Public Recreational Usage

RS has entered into an agreement with Johnston County in the form of an endowment and the commitment to provide certain site improvements to transform the land parcel adjacent to the Lowell Mill Dam into the first county park (Figure 7, Appendix A; also see newspaper accounts, Appendix I). Discussions with the county are underway. RS has engaged the services of a landscape architect to develop a basic park concept and these plans will be discussed with county officials in the near future. Such a public use facility will provide a source of permanent public access to the Little River for fishing, canoeing, kayaking, and general river recreation (Figure 6-4, Appendix A). Encouraging fishing for the newly restored migratory fish route in the Little River, such as shad and herring is a high priority and goal of the site. The proposed park boundary includes approximately 16.5 acres of riparian buffer and river floodplain and approximately 3,000 linear feet of river frontage (Appendix I). RS proposes to provide basic site preparations before permanent ownership and management of the parcel would be assumed by the county. MMI has been contracted by RS to provide a comprehensive park plan for the parcel surrounding the Lowell Mill Dam site. The following text description was provided by Ken Kloeber, P.E. (Senior Project Manager, MMI):

Figure 7 (Appendix A) shows schematically the amenities proposed for the new park. Post and rope fencing will announce and demarcate the entrance to the park from Lowell Mill Road. It will also be used to demarcate the western limit of the public land.

A proposed parking area will accommodate approximately 22 vehicles, and a canoe, kayak, and small boat launch site will be located directly downstream of the current dam location. The pathway to the launch will be stabilized and demarcated by a post and rope fence to limit foot traffic to areas improved for that purpose. The launch at waters edge will be constructed for the best and easiest access for canoes and small boats. No road will be provided for trailers to back to the waters edge—all access will be for car-top and other small boats that can be carried to the launch.

The southern park boundary will be demarcated by a landscaped berm, constructed from the fill removed from the river as part of the dam removal. The berm will be landscaped using native landscape materials, and designed to be relatively maintenance-free.

Interpretive signage is planned to focus on the Lowell Mill Dam, its history and removal, and the importance of the structure in Johnston County history. Approximately 90 feet of the Lowell Mill Dam will remain intact on the north side of the Little River. It is envisioned that the interpretive signage will depict the dam as it existed and was historically operated, and will reference and provide a location key to the remaining segment of the dam. The remains would be keyed into a rendering or photograph of the entire structure. The interpretive kiosk will also discuss the removal plan, the demolition methods and techniques used and, most importantly, the ecological benefits that the removal will bring to the Little River.

The park will, for the most part, remain in its natural state as far as topography and improvements—meaning that the physical intrusion on the land will be minimized in so far as practical. Passive walking and wildlife viewing trails will wind along the south bank of the Little River, with occasional walking access to the waters edge for fishing.



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Site improvement activities will include clearing and grading access to the river, installing rope-and-post fencing, interpretive signs, picnic tables, and possibly a gravel access and parking lot. In turn, Johnston County will be obligated to make the site a permanent public access point to the Little River and manage the site in keeping with other public access properties.

### **3.0 REFERENCE STUDIES**

#### **3.1 Preliminary Findings Report**

Eddy Engineering, P.C was contracted by RS to conduct a preliminary findings report to evaluate numerous project feasibility and permitting issues including:

1. **Discussion of relevant regulatory agency review:** Agencies potentially involved with project implementation and permitting were catalogued and preliminary permitting and other requirements for each were discussed.
2. **General site observations:** The apparent maximum upstream extent of the dam crest pool was estimated at 4.5 miles upstream of the dam location, which accorded with available FEMA FIS stream invert data for the Little River.
3. **Preliminary sediment characterization:** Preliminary engineering surveys indicated that there did not appear to be a large volume of sediment within the impounded reaches of the Little River, indicating that channel velocities were sufficient to maintain adequate sediment transport throughout the impounded system.
4. **Preliminary hydraulic analyses:** Preliminary analyses indicated no change in the base flood elevations upon dam removal relative to existing conditions. However, additional cross-sectional survey information would be required to refine flood elevation estimates after the dam is removed.

The Preliminary Findings Report, Lowell Dam Removal (Eddy Engineering, P.C., 2001) can be found in Appendix J.

#### **3.2 Channel Morphology and Sedimentation**

##### **3.2.1 Overflow Dam Hydraulics and Geomorphic Effects on a River Channel**

Overflow dams result in upstream and downstream changes in a river channel. Upstream from the dams a backwater pool is created, the depth and extent of which depends on the height of the individual dam and the slope of the channel. Within this backwater reach of the river, the decrease in flow velocity may result in some deposition of material on the channel bed. Conversely, as water flows over the dam its velocity and erosive power increases. The potential consequences of these effects include increased channel bed and bank erosion immediately downstream from the dam as the river expends the extra energy. Most of the erosion occurs during high flows when the river's erosive power is greatest. Bed erosion may create a plunge pool at the base of the dam, with the formation of companion depositional bars just downstream as the river loses its ability to transport the scoured bed load. The depositional bars may divert the flow toward or away from the banks. Bank erosion results in channel widening and also may contribute to the formation of the depositional bars. The form and downstream extent of

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these effects vary from site to site as affected by human-caused and natural conditions that may either promote or inhibit the river's response to the overflow dams.

### **3.2.2 Channel Geomorphology**

Permanent channel cross-sections have been established at 23 locations through the Site Impoundment, on tributaries where functional restoration is expected to occur, and on reference reaches to facilitate an evaluation of the project's channel stability following dam removal. Figure 8 (Appendix A) depicts the locations of each permanent monitoring location. All cross-sections were measured from rebar monuments placed outside of the channel and located with Trimble® GPS technology that has reported sub-meter accuracy. From the rebar monument, a cross-section of the channel is measured by stretching a graduated tape across the channel and measuring elevations with a laser level (vertical measurement).

### **3.2.3 Sediment Retention and Particle Size Analysis**

Sediment transport and deposition is a natural stream process. The construction of dams alters the sediment transport dynamics within the system. Dams trap sediment that enters the crest pool because the stream power that transports particles is halted temporarily. Sedimentation in storage reservoirs follows a typical pattern. Coarse sediments such as gravel and coarse sands drop out from stream flow that enters the reservoir backwater or headwaters, creating a delta accumulation. Smaller particles, such as silts, are transported further into the pool area before they drop out. The resulting deposits therefore consist of silt layers on the pool floor in the middle portion of the impoundment. The finest clay sediments are suspended in the water and slowly settle out throughout the impoundment, including areas at the upstream face of the dam.

Unlike reservoir impoundments, run-of-river impoundments (e.g. Lowell Mill Dam impoundment) appear to provide velocities high enough to cause scour and self-armoring (i.e., fluvial processes in which fine materials are eroded away leaving an erosion-resistant substrate that resists both surface and internal erosion), particularly in the reach closest to the dam. Run-of-river impoundments have a level pool only during low flow periods. Water surface profiles analysis confirmed "relatively" high velocities in the reach upstream of the dam (Eddy Engineering, P.C., 2001). More recently, flow modeling done by MMI have provided stage and velocity data for existing and future, no dam conditions. The preliminary results indicate only very modest increases in velocities from the removal of the dam (Ken Kloeber, personal communication).

From preliminary sediment evaluations (Eddy Engineering, P.C., 2001), channel cross-section surveys (Section 3.2.2), and waterborne reconnaissance there generally does not appear to be large volumes of sediment retained within the main channel, below crest pool elevation. These studies have confirmed that the bed elevations at the dam and for several hundred feet upstream are at approximately the same elevation as bed elevations directly below the dam. However, while large volumes of sediment are not retained within the impoundment, uncharacteristic depositional areas including large transverse bars and aggradation of the bed were observed within the impoundment, particularly within the upper reaches of the Little River. While the volumes of sediments appear to be relatively small, the shallow layer of fine sediment that is present throughout much of the Site Impoundment may have a dramatic effect on aquatic habitat.

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These depositional areas and the potential changes in substrate classification are being monitored through temporal cross-sectional data, particle size analyses, and by photo documentation from permanently established vantage points.

### **3.3 Sediment Collection and Analyses**

The USFWS agreed to provide expertise in developing protocols for sampling and analyzing the sediments from the impoundment and from areas upstream and downstream. Tom Augspurger, a noted environmental toxicologist on the staff of the USFWS has managed sediment sample collections from the river bed in the Little River. These sediment sampling protocols have been designed by Augspurger and were approved by resource agencies to screen for toxic materials that may be hazardous to the river ecosystem if mobilized through removal of the dam. The sediments are being analyzed, and if toxic compounds are identified, then a plan for removal or remediation will be implemented prior to Site Impoundment dewatering. The following Tier 2 sediment collection and analyses methodology was adapted from text provided by Tom Augspurger:

#### **Sample locations**

Based on the small size of the impoundment and the sand and gravel sediment characteristics, five sites within the impounded reach were sampled (Figure 8, Appendix A). Sampling targeted the few depositional areas where any contamination would be highest (e.g. adjacent to northeast bank behind the dam, and the quiescent area on the north bank near the confluence with Little Buffalo Creek) as a worst case scenario. These quiescent areas are where fine-grained sediments (which have the greatest potential to accumulate contaminants) are most likely to settle. Also sampled were areas downstream of the few potential pollutant source areas including the “battery site”, a location of discarded batteries immediately downstream of the CSX railroad crossing; the Kenly wastewater treatment plant pipe discharge point; and downstream of the Interstate-95 crossing.

#### **Sediment Sample Collection**

Samples were collected April 14, 2005 between 1100 and 1700. At Sites 1, 2, 3 and 4, a stainless-steel petite Ponar dredge was used to collect the top 5 to 10 cm of sediment; multiple grabs were collected and composited to form one sample at each site. At Site 5, a stainless-steel mud auger was used to take the samples for that site. The composite of the grab samples was homogenized by stirring with a stainless-steel spoon in a stainless-steel bucket. Debris (e.g., sticks, leaves, rocks bigger than  $\sim 0.1 \text{ cm}^3$ ) were removed during homogenization. Collection equipment was thoroughly cleaned (ambient water rinse, detergent and water scrub, distilled / demineralized water rinse, 10 percent nitric acid rinse, distilled / demineralized water rinse, hexanes rinse, and a final rinse with distilled / demineralized water) before sampling each site. Aliquots of the homogenate were put into jars provided by the analytical lab. An aliquot was also put into a 4-L container in the event that additional testing (tier 3) is conducted. Samples were stored in a cooler on ice ( $\sim 4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) in the field and upon reaching the Service Lab in Raleigh until they were delivered to the analytical lab on April 15, 2005 at 1205.

All samples were collected, transported and stored under chain of custody. Sediment chemistry results were obtained within 2 to 4 weeks of sampling so that a decision on any additional

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testing (e.g., tier 3 toxicity testing) could be made within the holding times for the archived sample.

### **Sediment Chemical Analyses**

The sediment samples are being analyzed for elemental contaminants by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) and cold vapor atomic absorption (CVAA) and for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons by gas chromatography and high performance liquid chromatography. These analyses will address the components of highway run-off as well as the batteries. Sediment particle sizes will be determined by sieve series, and percent organic carbon (volatile organic solids) determined by loss on ignition. Particle size and organic carbon help with interpretation of the other chemistry data. Analyses will be accompanied by batch-specific quality control / quality assurance samples (blanks, duplicates, standard reference material). Tritest, Inc. of Raleigh, NC is performing the analyses. Tritest, Inc. has the North Carolina Laboratory Certification for all of the analyses.

### **3.4 Pre-Project Comprehensive Aquatic Surveys**

TCG was contracted by RS to provide a comprehensive aquatic survey for pre-dam removal conditions within the impoundment and in reference areas above and below the impoundment. The following sampling procedures for mussels and fish surveys are adapted from text provided by Tim Savidge (Principal Investigator, TCG). Several rare mussels, fish and other lotic aquatic species documented from the Little River (Tables 1 and 2, Section 2.2.5) could benefit from restoration of these reaches to pre-impoundment conditions. These include the federally Endangered dwarf-wedge mussel, which has been recorded at several locations in the Little River upstream of the crest pool, and the Tar spiny mussel, which has been found approximately 7.5 miles upstream and 6 miles downstream of Lowell Mill Dam, respectively.

The success criteria established by the USFWS and the goals of RS for restoration of lotic habitats recommends that the composition of the aquatic fauna currently present within the project area be established and then monitored for change in composition after the dam is removed. Therefore, documenting such a change involves two phases:

1. Pre-dam removal surveys in order to establish a qualitative baseline of aquatic species (mussel, macro-snail, Neuse River waterdog and fish) present in the impounded reaches and nearby free-flowing reaches of the Little River and Little Buffalo Creek.
2. Monitoring the restored reaches for anticipated change in mussel, macro-snail, Neuse River waterdog and fish composition as a result of restoration for a five-year period.

Survey protocols developed for this effort will follow methods accepted by the scientific community for each of the target species. Voucher specimens of non-listed species may be collected at each survey location. Specimens will be deposited in the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences (NCMNS).

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### 3.4.1 Survey Locations

Prior to removal of the dam, surveys for aquatic species (mussels, snails, Neuse River waterdog and fish) will be completed at 8 sites within the Site Impoundment on the Little River, as well as 2 sites upstream and 3 sites downstream of the Site Impoundment on the Little River. The sites selected outside of the crest pool will serve as target community reference reaches, and may also help in determining direction (upstream vs. downstream) of recruitment into the restored reaches after dam removal. The planned survey locations by water body and general survey site location relative to the Site Impoundment are listed in Table 3 and shown on Figures 8 and 9 (Appendix A).

**Table 3. Designated Aquatic Species Survey Locations.**

<b>Waterbody</b>	<b>Survey Locations</b>	<b>Approximate Reach Length (m)</b>
Little River (upstream of crest pool)	SR 2130, SR 2127	200 (each)
Little River (within crest pool)	16, 15, 12, 10, 7, 4, 3, 1 (Corresponding RS Survey Locations)	200 (each)
Little River (downstream of crest pool)	SR 1001, SR 2320, SR 1002	200 (each)

The exact locations of the survey reaches will be determined in the field and based on the best potential habitat observed for the target aquatic species at each survey location. Survey sites within the crest pool are spaced fairly evenly throughout the impounded reach in order to get a representation of habitat conditions within the impacted area. These sites will be selected to correspond with physical habitat and benthic macroinvertebrate stations previously established by ESC investigators.

Survey stations outside (upstream and downstream) of the Site Impoundment will be selected to achieve an accurate representation of in-stream habitat outside of the impact area (crest pool). The general locations of these sites will be selected based on accessibility (road crossings), and proximity to the impacted reach. The specific survey locations will be sited such that they avoid any apparent impacts from road crossing structures or adjacent land-use. All of the pre-removal survey stations will then be established as permanent monitoring stations for future monitoring.

### **Mussel Surveys**

Comprehensive survey efforts at each of the locations listed in Tables 1 and 2 are needed to accurately evaluate the presence, species composition, and relative abundance of freshwater mussel species occurring at each of the survey reaches. The purpose of these surveys is to qualitatively document the freshwater mussel community in the impounded reaches of the Little River, and compare the community to areas within the watershed that are not influenced by the effects of the dam. Surveys of the impounded reaches will utilize SCUBA. A four-person survey team will be used (2 divers, 1 surface support, and 1 in shallow habitats using Mask/snorkle). In each survey reach, mussel surveys will begin at the downstream limit of the survey reach and proceed upstream. Timed searches will be employed in various sections of

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the survey reach in order to provide catch per unit effort (CPUE) data. The locations of the timed surveys will be determined in the field and will be based on existing habitat conditions.

All appropriate habitat types will be searched thoroughly via visual surveys using glass bottom buckets (bathyscopes) and/or mask/snorkel in the shallow water habitats and SCUBA in the deep water sites. All species of freshwater bivalves will be recorded, photographed and returned to the substrate. Those monitored by the NCNHP will be measured and checked for evidence of reproduction. Any federally listed species found during the survey efforts, will be located using GPS and each individual returned to where it was found. RS, USFWS, and NCWRC will be contacted of the findings.

### **Snail Surveys**

Snail surveys will be conducted in conjunction with the mussel surveys using similar methodology. Snails will be hand picked from rocks and woody debris, and dip nets will be used to sift through leaf packs. At the end of each timed search, the snails will be identified to species and each species assigned a relative abundance rating to correspond to the section of the identified survey reach.

### **Neuse River Waterdog Surveys**

The Neuse River water dog is an aquatic salamander endemic to the Neuse and Tar-Pamlico River Basins of North Carolina that has become increasingly rare in recent years. Surveys for this secretive species will be conducted concurrently with the mussel surveys, by turning over rocks and other cover objects in the water.

### **3.4.2 Fish Surveys**

Qualitative fish surveys targeting the shallow water lotic species will be conducted in the defined unimpounded survey reaches. Following the mussel survey, fish surveys will be conducted in the defined survey reach. Fish surveys will employ a combination of electrofishing and seine netting methods. Electrofishing will not occur at a particular site if federally listed freshwater mussel species are found during the mussel surveys.

### **Electrofishing Method**

Surveys for the identified target fish species will be conducted at the 13 survey locations listed in Table 3 and shown on Figures 8 and 9. As with mussel surveys, all of the habitat types present in the survey reach will be sampled at least once. Fish surveys will be conducted by a 4-person survey team, with two persons operating backpack electroshocker units, and dipnets and two people positioned with a seine net approximately 3 meters downstream of the shocking unit to catch any displaced fish missed by the dip net. Riffle and run habitats will be sampled in this manner moving upstream at 3-4 meter intervals until the entire length of riffle/run is sampled. This process will be performed in the middle of the channel and close to each bank, in order to traverse the entire habitat. Pools will be sampled using backpack shockers and dipnets.

All captured fish will be placed into a water bucket until they are identified, counted, and released. The time at which the fish was identified, counted and released, will depend on the

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number of fish in the bucket and the condition of the fish. Fish that do not recover from the electroshocking will be preserved in 95 percent ethanol.

### **Seine Netting Method**

Seine netting is an effective method in shallow riffles and runs, as well as shallow pools. This method is not as effective in deeper pools or riffles with a very strong current. Timed searches will be employed in various sections of the survey reach in order to provide CPUE data. The locations of the timed surveys within the survey reach will be determined in the field and based on existing habitat conditions.

Each habitat type in a given survey reach will be sampled at least once by a 3-person team. Seine hauls will be performed by dragging the net upstream through the riffle/run. Pools will be sampled by the team making fast pulls in a downstream direction and herding fish towards the banks, and/or sand/gravel bars. All captured fish will be placed into a water bucket until they can be identified and counted.

If the any federally-listed species are found during the survey efforts, the exact location will be recorded using GPS and individuals returned to the collection site.

### **Other methods**

Hand-held dipnets and visual surveys (mask/snorkel, SCUBA) will also be used to document the fish community present at each survey location. One of the target fish species, the Carolina madtom is very elusive, hiding under rocks, logs and other objects, during the daytime, coming out to forage at night. In addition to the fish capturing methods described above, searches for the Carolina madtom will be conducted by carefully turning over cover objects while conducting mussel surveys.

### **3.5 Benthic Macroinvertebrates**

Pre-project benthic macroinvertebrate sampling was performed in June 2004 by ESC biologists. Monitoring locations were established within, up-, and down-stream portions of the Site Impoundment (see Figures 8 and 9, Appendix A). It is anticipated that post-removal collections may move slightly from the pre-removal conditions in order to take advantage of developing habitat niches (i.e., riffles) that cannot be predicted pre-removal. Collection techniques will depend upon the depth of water in the river since the impounded conditions are very different from reference conditions. Benthic macroinvertebrate samples have been collected from individual reaches using the Qual-4 collection method (NCDWQ 2003). Sampling techniques of the Qual-4 collection method consist of kick nets, sweep nets, leaf packs, and visual searches. For deepwater habitats, dredge samples were collected as a surrogate to the kick net method. Fine mesh samplers and sand samples were also performed based on habitat specifics of individual sites. Collection procedures will be available for review by NCDWQ biologists. Pre-project biological sampling occurred during the month of June 2004, with post-project monitoring planned for the spring of each subsequent monitoring year.

Identification of collected organisms was performed by Pennington & Associates, Inc. which is a NCDWQ certified laboratory. A reference organism collection will be maintained by ESC and

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will be available for taxonomic review. Additional data collected will include D50 sediment values and appropriate NCDWQ habitat assessment forms.

### **3.6 Adjacent Wetlands Study**

Due to anticipated base level changes along the Little River and Little Buffalo Creek as a result of the dam removal, it is reasonable to ask whether the anticipated changes in water surface elevations in the Little River and Little Buffalo Creek might affect adjacent wetlands. In order to assess the potential effects of a base level drawdown, the Little Buffalo Creek riparian wetland system was studied and compared with a geomorphologically similar reference riparian wetland system at the confluence of Buffalo Creek and the Little River. Within each system, valley transect surveys, plant community descriptions, landform descriptions, photographic documentation, and detailed soil profile descriptions were completed. The entire wetland study, Lowell Mill Dam Wetland Study (ESC 2005) is provided in Appendix E.

The objectives of the study were to 1) compare and contrast the physical and biological attributes of the study wetland system (Little Buffalo Creek) and reference wetland system (Buffalo Creek); 2) catalogue anticipated changes in the study wetland system as a result of local river base level drawdown; and 3) compare the acreage of open water areas outside the Little River channel directly influenced by the dam crest pool (i.e., those areas at or below 131 feet MSL) to the acreage of upland areas potentially given jurisdictional wetland hydrology as a result of the impoundment to determine whether or not a net loss of wetland areas can be expected as a result of the dam removal.

Similar landforms were observed at both the Little Buffalo Creek and Buffalo Creek wetland areas, including a natural levee immediately adjacent to the Little River, a backwater slough area, the Little River floodplain, which doubled as a terrace for the major tributary at each wetland site, each tributary floodplain, and a low terrace observed adjacent to the tributary terrace at the Little Buffalo Creek study wetland. The relative elevations associated with each of these features were generally consistent at each site.

Hand auger borings indicated similar soil properties between each wetland area. The areas evaluated within each wetland are mapped Wehadkee loam (USDA 1994). Soil borings performed in the backwater slough areas adjacent to Little Buffalo Creek confirmed the Wehadkee series, while borings performed in the levee and Little River floodplain/tributary terrace landforms better resembled the Altavista series. Soil borings taken within the Buffalo Creek floodplain also confirmed the Wehadkee series. Although soil borings were not taken within the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain due to inundated conditions, soils within this landform are expected to resemble the Wehadkee series with a veneer of sediment overlaying the typical soil profile.

Plant communities contrasted considerably between the two wetland areas. Although the Little River levee communities at both sites were similar, sparse vegetation characterized the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain, while diverse hardwoods and shrubs were observed within the Buffalo Creek floodplain. The major factor accounting for this dissimilarity is the hydrologic conditions present at each wetland. Due to near permanent flooded conditions within portions of the Little Buffalo Creek study wetland, vegetative strata are undeveloped, while the frequent



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flooding/drying out of the Buffalo Creek reference wetland has enabled a variety of species with a range of tolerances for various hydrologic regimes to thrive.

Although inundated areas within the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain indicate potential influence from the dam crest pool, field observation and data collected for the purposes of this study suggest that rather than a loss of wetland area, changes in hydrologic regime, plant community structure, and wetland function are anticipated for the Little Buffalo Creek wetland area. These changes are expected to shift the edaphic and biotic conditions present at the Little Buffalo Creek wetland towards conditions characteristic of the Buffalo Creek reference wetland. Benefits not realized with the sparsely vegetated, open water areas present at the Little Buffalo Creek wetland relative to the bottomland hardwood forest wetlands characteristic of the Buffalo Creek include enhanced primary productivity, greater biodiversity, and a wider variety of beneficial biogeochemical processes.

### **3.7 Academic Study of Dam Removal Impacts**

With the assistance of the USFWS, RS has sponsored ongoing academic monitoring and investigation of the environmental and ecological effects of removing the Lowell Mill Dam. Mr. Adam Riggsbee, a Ph.D. Candidate (Department of Environmental Science, UNC-Chapel Hill) is studying the environmental impacts of removing the Lowell Mill Dam. His study is entitled Floodplain Wetland and Channel Biogeochemical Relationships Following Dam Removal on the Little River in North Carolina and will experimentally investigate hydrologic, geomorphic and ecological links in streams. In particular, the study will investigate the influence of floodplain wetland plant succession on channel biogeochemistry and floodplain nutrient retentive capacity (FNRC). The following abstract provided by Mr. Riggsbee summarizes his research effort.

FNRC is defined as the ability of the floodplain to attenuate surface water inorganic nutrient concentrations during spates. Following dam removal, altered hydraulics drive upstream channel adjustment exposing nutrient-rich sediments for floodplain succession. Particular emphasis will be focused on the fate of interstitial nutrients within the developing floodplain wetland and floodplain community succession. Initial data show interstitial water N, P and C concentrations 50-400X greater than channel and wetland surface waters. N leaching to the channel from the floodplain has been observed supporting the hypothesis that the floodplain is a nutrient source during the early stages of secondary succession. Secondary succession is measured using macrophyte biomass (AFDM) and within the rooting-zone using fungal biomass (ergosterol method) and bacterial productivity (<sup>14</sup>C-leucine method). Nutrient data from the floodplain and along the impounded reach are being collected throughout the dam removal/successional process (surface water, interstitial and sediment surface). In addition to the field studies, development of FNRC is being investigated using greenhouse mesocosms under variable hydrologic conditions in the presence and absence of wetland floodplain vegetation along a biomass gradient.

RS may enlist other academic partners in the project with the consent of the EEP. The research will provide the EEP, RS, academic workers elsewhere in the country, and regulatory agencies

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nationwide with significant new data to assess the effects of dam removal on ecosystems and watersheds.

#### **4.0 DAM REMOVAL PROTOCOL**

Dam removal protocols have been developed pursuant to State and Federal regulatory requirements and in keeping with multi-agency dam removal guidance. The removal of the Lowell Mill Dam consists of four primary components. These include 1) critical species surveys (around the dam Site only), 2) phased sediment management through impoundment dewatering, 3) dam removal, and 4) dam site stabilization. MMI has been contracted by RS to provide comprehensive engineering services and expertise for the removal Lowell Mill Dam. The following procedures for impoundment dewatering, dam removal methods, and dam site stabilization procedures have been adapted from text provided by Ken Kloeber, P.E. (Senior Project Manager, MMI).

##### **4.1 Species Surveys (Dam Site)**

Aquatic mussel surveys will be performed within the river bed for a distance of 800 feet below the dam site prior to demolition activities. Surveys will focus on the potential for presence of dwarf-wedge mussel, Tar spiny mussel, Atlantic pigtoe, yellow lance, yellow lamp mussel, green floater, triangle floater, notched rainbow, and creeper (all rare and endangered mussels). Populations will be identified and habitat areas delineated in the field using GPS.

##### **4.2 Dewatering and Phased Sediment Management**

The impoundment above the Lowell Mill Dam currently exists in a partially dewatered state. On March 30 and May 25, 2004, and May 10, 2005, RS augmented capacity through the power house. This was done in order to begin normalized sediment transport from the upper reaches of the Site Impoundment through the system, to mitigate high-hazard conditions at the Dam site, and to allow riparian recruitment to the channel banks within the upper reaches river.

The 2004 action was accomplished by removing two of four gates from the water room structure, removing a steel plate obstructing passage through the downstream side of the water room, and cutting concrete from the water room exit walls in order to increase cross-sectional area to increase flow capacity.

In the spring of 2005, in a final effort to increase flow through the obstruction prior to permitted dam removal activities, RS removed the remaining head gates and dislodged an obstruction blocking the draft tube for the former left-hand turbine. During normal summer flow, the discharge of the Little River can now drain through the Mill's water room, down through the draft tube and mill structure, and exits the mill tailrace to the river channel below the dam. No water currently passes over the spillway, but rather passes entirely through the powerhouse.

Sediment retention studies and channel surveys suggest relatively little sediment has been retained behind Lowell Mill Dam. Throughout a majority of the reach, exposed rock is visible on one or both banks, including the area surrounding the dam. Within 300 feet of the dam, the impoundment bottom (through the historic channel section) is rocky and at the same elevation upstream and downstream of the dam. This indicates that flow velocities are high enough to

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cause scour and self-armoring of the stream near the dam. Water profile analyses and comparison to FEMA studies of the river also confirm relatively high velocities within the local reach upstream of the dam. Passive channel reformation is well underway with limited observed turbidity (Adam Riggsbee, personal communication).

Dewatering of dams in advance of demolition is often necessary by “notching” the dam, which involves removing a small section of dam (the notch). This results in a breach in the upper portion of the dam structure, which released water from the upper portions of the impounded water column. Once the impoundment water level has fallen to the new invert elevation established by the notch, the notch can be enlarged and elevation lowered to bleed off more of the impounded water.

Where gates and other water control devices are present, phased dewatering can be effectively accomplished without the need to notch the dam. That is the approach taken at the Lowell Mill Dam.

### **4.3 Dam Removal and Restoration Methods**

The Lowell Mill Dam is a concrete mass structure that may be supported directly on bedrock. There are bedrock outcrops at the dam location, and this suggests that the dam may have been constructed on a rock ledge, which was historically commonplace. The structures at the site consist of the 190-foot-long dam proper, a headwall abutment at its north end, and the foundation of the old mill structure at the south end of the dam. The mill structure acts as the dam headwall at that end.

The mill foundation consists of the head structure that housed the trash racks and head gates, two water rooms, and turbine draft holes leading to the exit race to the Little River. No internal mechanical works currently exist in the structure. Walls at the former mill are exposed and show remains of reinforcing bar, and MMI expects that the dam and north headwall/abutment is also reinforced concrete. The mill structure currently holds back the earthen/bedrock embankment at the south side of the dam.

The first task in demolishing the dam is to lower the remaining impoundment level as far as possible. This will be accomplished by removing selected sections of the mill structure to allow a higher capacity flow. The downstream wall and sections of the floor of the water rooms will be removed, which will allow substantially greater flow through the structure (currently the only flow path is through the turbine draft tube at the floor of the north water room, and is limited to the hydraulics of orifice flow through the opening).

Once the impoundment has been lowered to the extent possible, the dam will be removed from the south side, working toward the north side. While working in that sequence it may be necessary to divert the river flow through the mill structure using one or more temporary water dams, which is ecologically preferable to using temporary fill to construct a diversion or cofferdam.

Figure 10 shows where construction access will be established for the dam demolition. Primary access will be from the south via Bagley Road and Lowell Mill Road. Construction staging will

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be directly adjacent to the dam site, with primary access to the river being immediately below the dam. There, the river bank grade is shallower than at, or above the dam, and less manipulation of the topography will be necessary — which will lessen the potential for impact due to erosion and siltation. A stabilized construction entrance will be constructed as part of the erosion and sediment controls to minimize silt discharge to the Little River.

A secondary access from the north is available, and would be used in circumstances where the dam must be approached that side. It is anticipated that all work can be done from the primary access due to the expected low flow in the river. Nevertheless, the secondary access is provided if, for instance, flow is elevated due to rain and equipment or materials must be removed from the river. In such an event, equipment could be moved and temporarily staged on the north bank and accessed via the route shown on Figure 10.

After the initial segment of dam is removed, river flow will be diverted to that area while the floor and most of the mill structure is demolished. The concrete walls at the southern limit of the structure will be retained to act as a temporary revetment to hold back the earthen embankment (its current function). Once the majority of the mill structure is removed, river flow will be directed back to that location and away from the dam demolition area. The reason for sequentially removing a portion of the dam and then the mill structure is to avoid having flow in the immediate area of dam demolition. This reduces the opportunity for demolition debris to be swept downstream by the river flow and it partially diverts the hydraulics away from the dam.

It is anticipated that the concrete mass dam is steel-reinforced, and demolition will be by a combination of means, including diamond-wire cutting, backhoe-mounted hydraulic hammers, and possibly very low-level blasting. The blasting option would be selected based on a survey of the dam by a licensed blasting firm prior to finalization of demolition plans. The purpose would be not to demolish the dam into fragments, but to provide internal cracking through controlled drilling, charge size, and placement and timing so that the dam can be demolished in appropriate sized segments. This is preferable to creating a rubble pile and a high amount of smaller-sized pieces that could be transported downstream if a rain event occurs during demolition.

#### **4.4 Dam Site Stabilization**

The north-side channel bank above the dam consists of alluvial material that MMI believes was deposited over the dam's long history. Experience in dam removal projects indicates that approximately half the alluvial area would eventually be eroded by the Little River after natural velocities are restored through the river corridor at the dam site. RS chose a proactive approach to this, and will remove the alluvial sediment to avoid impacts that might occur over time as material is carried downstream during flood events. Figure 11 shows the area proposed to be removed by excavating to the existing Little River channel bottom elevation, and subsequently reestablishing the south bank profile.

Approximately two-thirds of the dam will be completely removed, leaving one-third permanently in place (Figure 11). The in-place portion will serve as a revetment to prevent potential erosion of the alluvial deposits. Concrete waste and rubble from the southern two-thirds will be placed by excavator in the cavity behind the remaining on-third on the northern bank. Soil excavated

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from the alluvial bank immediately upstream of the dam wall will be used to fill voids in and around the newly placed concrete rubble within the cavity. When the grade of the filled cavity reaches approximately one-foot below the crest of the dam, the area will be compacted to a final elevation. The downstream side of the dam will remain mostly visible as a reminder of the dam's history, in keeping with the interpretive signs of various historic and ecological explanation planned at the new county park.

In addition to using concrete waste material as fill within the north bank cavity, material will be placed to armor the north bank immediately below the dam where there has been bank erosion and undermining of mature tree roots. Soil from excavation of the alluvium above the dam would also be used here to fill and grade this area, as well as used in the planned county park to create vegetated berms along its southern property line.

Finally, those portions of the mill structure remaining will be removed and the river bank re-graded for safety and aesthetics. The bank will be graded back from the river edge to meet approximately the existing grade at the future parking lot. There are rock outcrops on the south bank, and it is anticipated that some may be encountered in the re-graded area behind the mill structure. These outcrops will be incorporated into the landscape design of the future county park.

## **5.0 RESTORATION MONITORING AND SUCCESS CRITERIA**

The monitoring plan and success criteria will document the projected benefits of the dam removal after river restoration is completed. Monitoring will be performed for a 5-year period or until success criteria are fulfilled. RS will prepare an annual report that describes monitoring procedures, presents data, compares data to success criteria, and proposes contingency measures if needed. The primary component of the monitoring plan would include anadromous fish and endangered species surveys within and upstream of the impounded areas. The auxiliary ecological benefits from dam removal will generate additional improvements to stream and river functions in the Neuse River Basin. However, these functional benefits are to be used only in the event that migration into the upstream reaches by anadromous fish is not occurring. Other biological, physical, and chemical improvements to the streams and river will be monitored, but are considered auxiliary benefits of this project that may be realized if the primary objective is achieved. These additional criteria will be monitored post project as needed to achieve success criteria as stated in Section 6.3 (Reserve Criteria).

### **5.1 Baseline (Pre-project) Monitoring**

Baseline monitoring in support of reserve criteria have been completed or are underway. Biological collections (fish, mussels, and benthic macroinvertebrates), sediment grain size distribution, river geomorphology, photographic and video plots, and water quality measurements are all part of the monitoring regime. These activities are underway and will be completed prior to dewatering the impoundment. The methodology for the baseline monitoring is described in Section 4.0. The baseline data will be reported in the Mitigation Plan and shall serve as the benchmark for post project monitoring.

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## **5.2 Post Project Monitoring**

The primary monitoring component of the plan includes anadromous fish surveys for rivers and streams within and upstream of the former impounded areas. The monitoring plan and success criteria will document the projected benefits of the project after dam removal is completed. Monitoring will be performed for a 5-year period or until success criteria are fulfilled.

### **Migratory Fish Passage**

After dam removal, the distribution of spawning activity of anadromous fish will be monitored within the watershed. Survey stations will be spread out throughout the four mainstem rivers (Little river, Buffalo Creek, Little Buffalo Creek, and Long Branch) and tributaries in the study watershed, up to the first impediment. Monitoring sites will likely include four survey locations (lower, mid, and upper) within the mainstem streams and three in their respective tributaries. Methodology will involve electro shocking, hook and line, and possibly gill netting. Sampling will be done at least weekly during anticipated spawning period, lasting approximately for four to five weeks (See Fish Survey Methods in Section 4.2.2).

Sample stations within the Site Impoundment will be established in proximity to the locations depicted in Figure 8 (Appendix A). Sample stations within the FBA will be established at the time of sampling with the input of NCWRC. Target species include: American shad, alewife, hickory shad, striped bass, sturgeon, and blueback herring.

### **Success Criteria**

The monitoring program will continue to track annual migration within each of the four tributaries in the study watershed (Little River, Buffalo Creek, Little Buffalo Creek, and Long Branch). Success Criteria will require that migration of at least one migratory fish species is progressing towards upper reaches of the project watershed during the five-year monitoring period. If fish passage is arrested during the period, impediments to migration will be identified and methods for correcting the problem established.

## **5.3 Reserve Criteria**

In the event that all or portions of the migratory channel habitat above the impoundment fails to support anadromous fish after 5 years based on sampling data, additional reserve success criteria shall be applied as follows.

### **5.3.1 Rare and Endangered Species Habitat**

The lentic flow regime that currently exists within the impoundment provides habitat characterized by slack, deep water that is likely to exhibit chemical and thermal stratification and does not contain a defined riffle/pool sequence. These conditions are different from the reference upstream/downstream conditions on the Little River that are characterized by higher velocity lotic environments with typically shallow water that allows light penetration to the channel substrate. Additionally, the lotic water mixes the water chemistry and balances the temperature profile while providing a consistent riffle/pool morphology that facilitates opportunistic habitat niches for a variety of macrobenthos and fishes. There are numerous rare aquatic species adapted to lotic habitats that are known to occur in the Little River, immediately up- and down-stream of the Site Impoundment. A principle goal of the project is to restore

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approximately 6 river miles of rare aquatic species habitat and re-connect populations of the species that have been disjunct since dam construction in the early 1900s.

The success criteria established by USFWS and the goals of restoring lotic habitats recommends that the composition of the aquatic fauna currently present within the impoundment be established and then monitored for change in composition after the dam is removed. Therefore, documenting such a change involves two phases:

1. Pre-dam removal surveys in order to establish a qualitative baseline of aquatic species (mussel, macro-snail, Neuse River waterdog and fish) present in the impounded reaches and nearby free-flowing reaches of the Little River and Little Buffalo Creek.
2. Monitoring the restored reaches for anticipated change in mussel, macro-snail, Neuse River waterdog and fish composition as a result of restoration for a five-year period.

Pre-project monitoring is described in Section 4.2. Post-project will follow the same sampling methodology.

### **5.3.2 Stream Stability Analysis and Substrate Composition**

Channel stability variables will be measured to monitor the impaired status of this stream restoration reach (within the crest pool) relative to a reference (relatively undisturbed) reach. Sampled variables include channel geometry (bank and bed stability assessment) and sediment (particle size) distribution. These physical variables will be measured after dam removal annually for a five year period.

#### **Channel Geomorphology**

Permanent channel cross-sections have been established at 23 locations through the Site Impoundment, on tributaries where functional restoration is expected to occur, and on reference reaches above and below the Site Impoundment to facilitate success evaluation of the project. Each cross-section station has been measured prior to dam removal (pre-removal) and then will be revisited once each successive year of monitoring after the dam has been removed (post-removal). The pre-removal data will be compared to the post-removal data to measure the change of the river channel as the water level recedes into the relict channel and the hydrology returns to a lotic flow regime.

#### **Sediment (Particle Size) Distribution**

Sediment size analysis will be conducted at the established cross-sections location above and below the dam (Figures 8 and 9, Appendix A). Sediment samples within the impoundment and within in the reference reaches both above and below the impoundment have been collected and analyzed prior to dam removal.

Sediment cores will be collected annually at each of the 19 permanent cross-section locations within the former impoundment, as well as four in the reference locations to determine the change in particle size distribution. It is anticipated that the sediment particle size distributed

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within the impoundment will shift towards increased diameter values after dam removal. Pre-removal data shows a particle size distribution, which is characteristic of an impoundment. Larger particle sizes are found at the uppermost portion of the impoundment, while a particle size reduction is seen within transects closer to the dam.

### **5.3.3 Benthic Monitoring**

Changes in the biotic community are anticipated from a shift in habitat opportunities as the Little River is restored to a lotic flow regime. In-stream, biological monitoring is proposed to track the changes during the monitoring period. The benthic macroinvertebrate community will be sampled using NCDWQ protocols found in the Standard Operating Procedures for Biological Monitoring (NCDWQ 2003). The samples from the sample stations will be compared by their biotic index assigned values (BIAV) for a quantitative change. Additionally, the data will be evaluated for a quantitative difference in abundance and diversity between lotic and lentic stations. As lentic stations transition to lotic, success will be evaluated based upon values of the community and BIAV data more closely representing the values of the lotic, reference stations than the pre-removal data for that station.

### **5.3.4 Habitat Assessment**

Habitat assessment data will be used to support success evaluation for the Aquatic Community and Threatened and Rare and Endangered Aquatic Species criteria. Data will be used to support improvement in aquatic community populations as well as to demonstrate the presence of habitat for rare species. As the physical parameters of the Site Impoundment become more indicative of a lotic flow regime, the habitat assessment score will quantitatively increase. As lentic stations transition to lotic, success will be evaluated based upon the quantitative habitat values more closely representing the values of the lotic reference stations than the pre-removal data for that station.

### **5.3.5 Photography and Videography**

Digital photography and videography data will be used to support success evaluation for stream and river physical properties and Endangered Aquatic Species, Stream Stability, and Habitat Assessment criterion. Additionally, they will likely be important for station relocation during the post-removal sampling efforts. The data will provide a qualitative evaluation of developing habitat niches, and may be useful post-removal to monitor channel adjustments in reaches that were previously controlled by the Site Impoundment.

## **6.0 PROJECT DETAILS**

### **6.1 Total Potential Credit**

According to the interagency guidance, Determining Appropriate Compensatory Mitigation Credit for Dam Removal Projects, March 22, 2004 (USACE Public Notice 3/23/04), the linear length of impoundment (36,875 linear feet) has been evaluated against the four general criteria (water quality, protected species habitat, improved aquatic community, or anadromous fish passage) and two bonus factors (human recreational or scientific value) for credit determination to assess the possible available credit. It is likely the proposed project should restore, at



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minimum, three of four general criteria, and may provide both bonus factors. The available credit has been capped at the linear footage of primary river and tributaries that will be restored within the existing impoundment.

Through re-establishment of anadromous fish habitat within the Site Impoundment (35,940 linear feet), the monitored project will satisfy requirements to be eligible for 2:1 credit. The project is also expected to open 204,920 linear feet of main stem channel to migratory fish passage and access to spawning habitat. The re-introduction of these keystone fish species, communities, and biomass will induce significant improvements to other native (historic) aquatic and terrestrial wildlife guilds within the 82-square mile FBA. These riverine ecosystem benefits will also extend into an additional 452,110 linear feet of major first and second order perennial tributaries in the watershed. Documented re-establishment of anadromous fish use within these streams shall satisfy requirements to be eligible for 5:1 credit.

In the event that all or portions of the migratory channel habitat above the impoundment fails to support anadromous fish after 5 years based on sample data, additional reserve criteria shall be applied. Through re-establishment of rare and endangered species habitat, water quality improvements, and improved aquatic habitat, the monitored project will satisfy requirements to be eligible up to 1.4:1 credit, dependent on the combination of criteria satisfied.

Additionally, RS has entered into an agreement with Johnston County to make the Lowell Mill Dam site the first county park and provide a source of permanent public access to the Little River for fishing, boating, and general river recreation. The impoundment is also being used for research by UNC Ph.D. candidate Adam Riggsbee and others, with the scope of their research above and beyond the monitoring protocols associated with monitoring success. These two bonus factors can produce an additional 20-percent of potential credit associated with this project.

Table 4 provides a summary of proposed scenarios of mitigation credit based upon interagency guidelines. Based on these guidelines, this project will provide a minimum of **36,875 Stream Mitigation Units (SMUs)** within Cataloging Unit 03020201 of the Neuse River Basin.

## **6.2 Current, Interim, and Ultimate Ownership of Property**

RS is the fee-simple owner of the Lowell Mill Dam and associated property. RS has placed a conservation easement over the dam site which is held by the North Carolina Wildlife Habitat Foundation. The conservation easement allows for dam removal, but prevents any dam from being constructed on the site in the future. RS intends to improve the dam site by providing public education and recreation opportunities. RS will remain responsible for project implementation and achievement of success criteria and will ultimately transfer the land deed and conservation easement to Johnston County. The county will be obligated to make the site a permanent public access point to the Little River and manage the site in keeping with other public access properties.

**Table 4. Proposed Scenarios of Mitigation Credit.**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Channel Restored (feet)</b>	<b>Mitigation Ratio</b>	<b>SMU</b>
Anadromous Fish Passage (above crest pool)	204,920 feet of second order or higher, free-flowing tributaries <b>above the crest pool</b>	5:1	40,984
	452,110 feet of first order or intermittent tributaries above the crest pool	Undetermined	Undetermined
Anadromous Fish Passage (under crest pool)	35,940 feet of second order or higher, free-flowing tributaries <b>under the crest pool</b>	2:1	17,970
<b>Reserve Criteria</b>			
<b>Reserve Criteria</b>	<b>Channel Restored (feet)</b>	<b>Mitigation Ratio</b>	<b>SMU</b>
1) Rare and Endangered Aquatic Species 2) Water Quality, 3) Improved Aquatic Community	36,875 feet of free-flowing river and tributaries <b>under the crest pool</b>	Up to 1.4:1	25,671
Downstream Benefits Below the Dam	~ 1000 feet below dam	Undetermined	Undetermined
Human Values 1) Scientific value 2) Human recreation	-----	Up to 20 percent bonus	Undetermined
Total Potential SMUs			Undetermined
Total SMUs Provided In This Proposal			36,875

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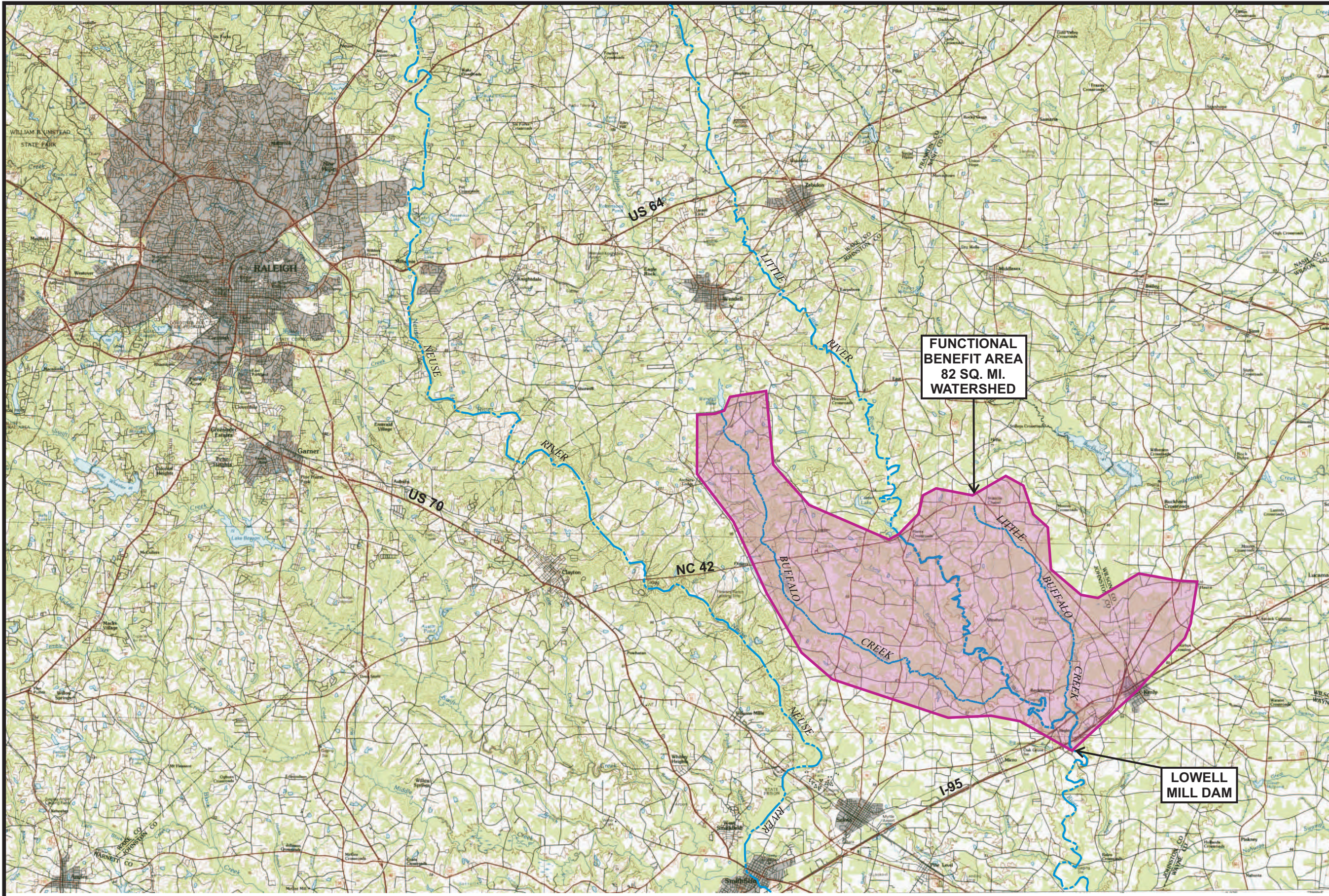
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## **APPENDIX A**

### **FIGURES**





**EcoScience Corporation**

Raleigh, North Carolina

Client:



Natural Resources  
Restoration & Conservation



Project:

**LITTLE RIVER-  
LOWELL  
MILL DAM  
RESTORATION  
SITE**

Johnston County  
North Carolina

Title:

**SITE  
LOCATION**

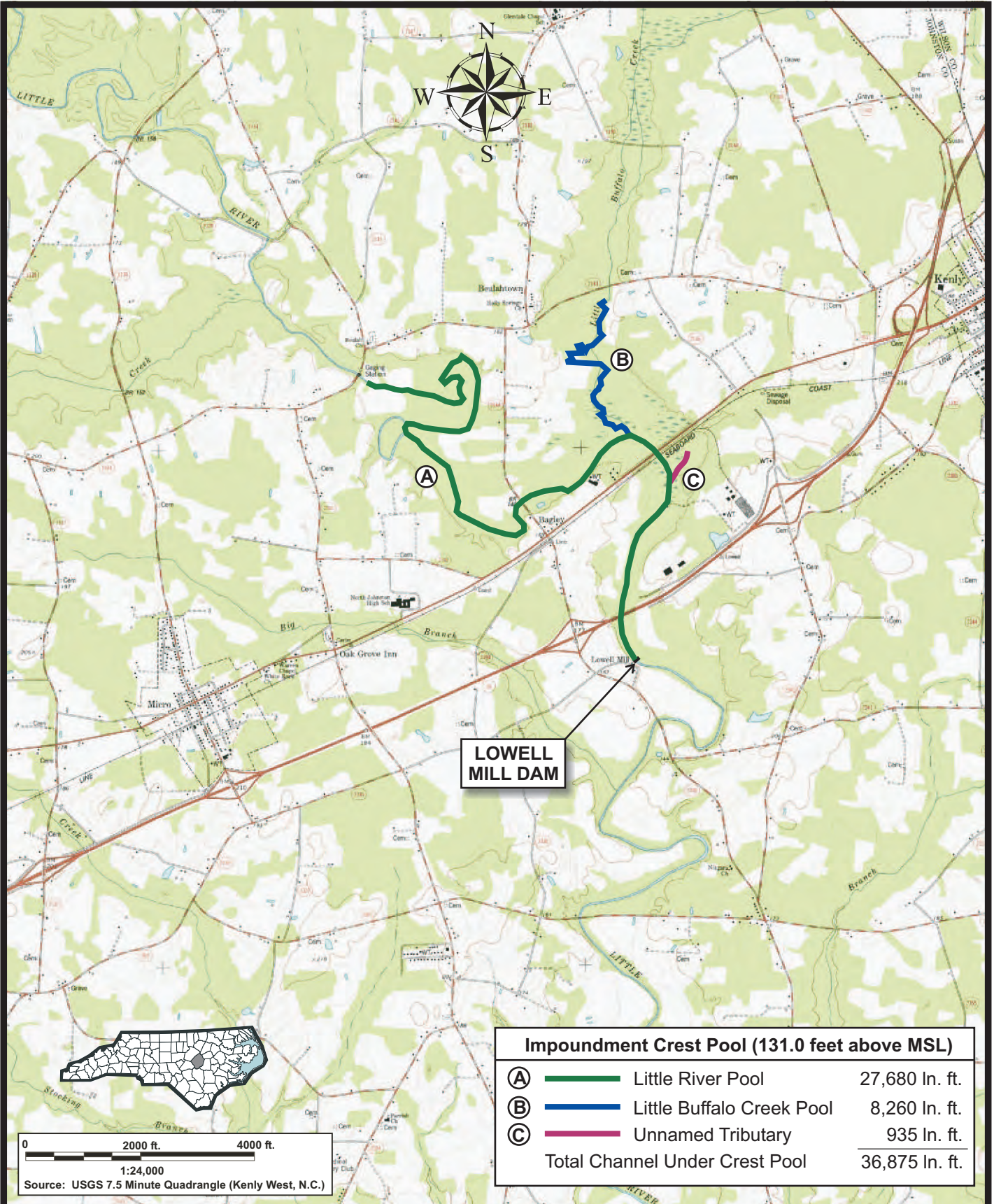
Dwn By:	Date:
MAF	JUL 2005
Ckd By:	Scale:
JWG	As Shown

ESC Project No.: 05-242.03

FIGURE

**1**





Impoundment Crest Pool (131.0 feet above MSL)		
(A)	Little River Pool	27,680 In. ft.
(B)	Little Buffalo Creek Pool	8,260 In. ft.
(C)	Unnamed Tributary	935 In. ft.
Total Channel Under Crest Pool		36,875 In. ft.

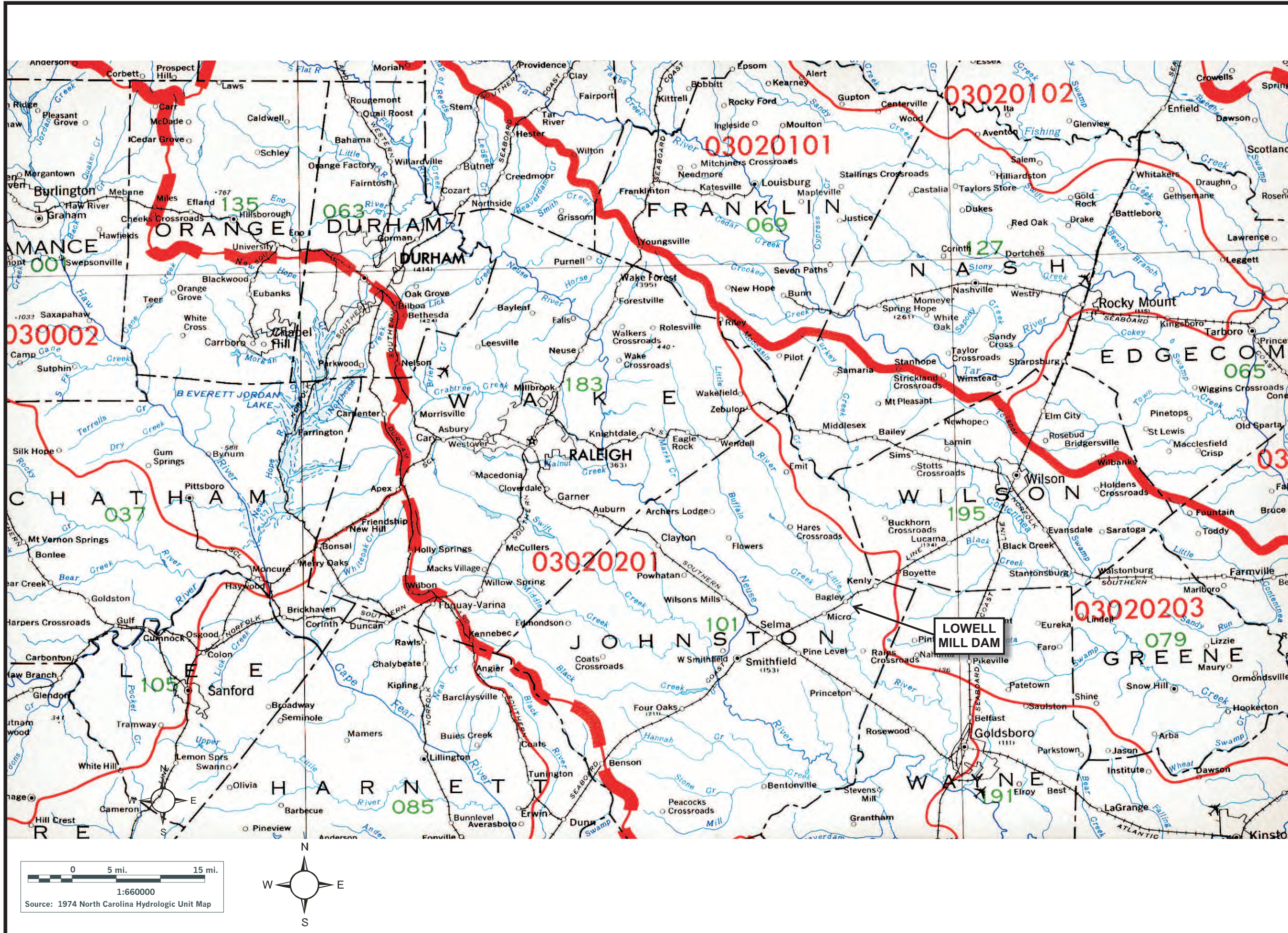


**STREAM RESTORATION CORRIDOR**  
 Little River-Lowell Mill Dam Restoration Site  
 Johnston County, North Carolina

Dwn. by: MAF  
 Ckd by: JWG  
 Date: JUL 2005  
 Project: 05-242.03

FIGURE  
**2**





**EcoScience Corporation**

Raleigh, North Carolina

Client:



Natural Resources  
Restoration & Conservation



Project:

**LITTLE RIVER-  
LOWELL  
MILL DAM  
RESTORATION  
SITE**

Johnston County  
North Carolina

Title:

**USGS  
SUB-BASIN  
AND  
8-DIGIT  
HYDROLOGIC  
UNIT**

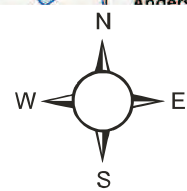
Drawn By:	Date:
MAF	JUL 2005
Checked By:	Scale:
JWG	As Shown

ESC Project No.: 05-242.03

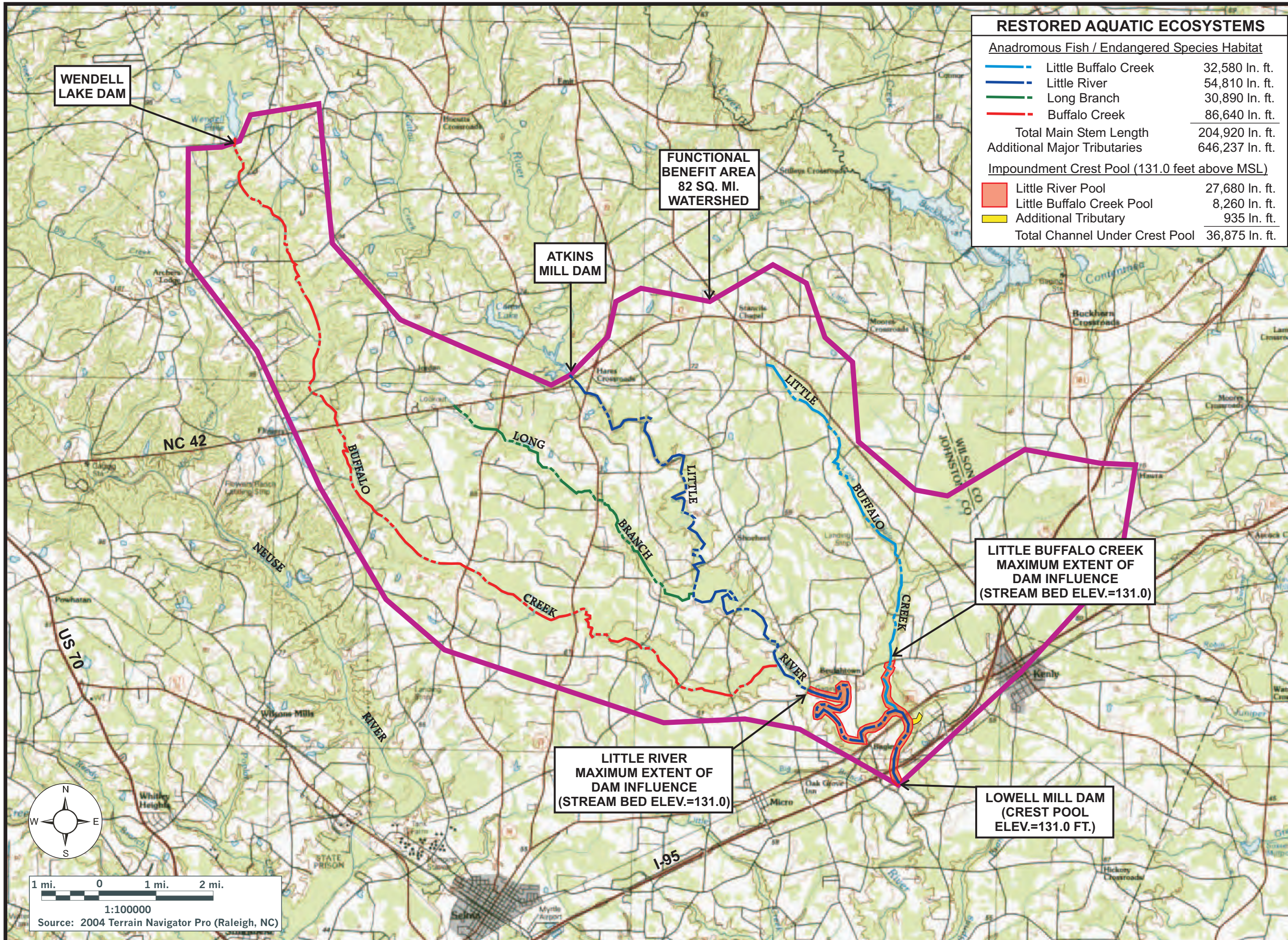
FIGURE

**3**

0 5 mi. 15 mi.  
1:660000  
Source: 1974 North Carolina Hydrologic Unit Map







Project:

**LITTLE RIVER-LOWELL MILL DAM RESTORATION SITE**

Johnston County  
North Carolina

Title:

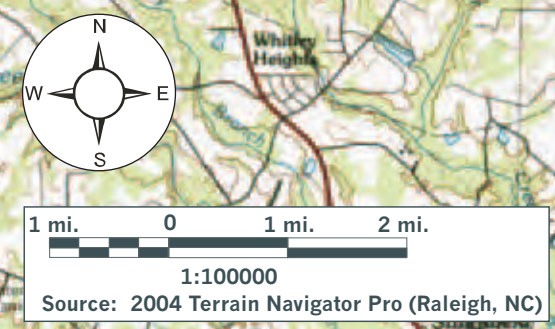
**FUNCTIONAL BENEFIT AREA**

Dwn By:	Date:
MAF	JUL 2005
Ckd By:	Scale:
JWG	As Shown

ESC Project No.: 05-242.03

FIGURE

**4**







**EcoScience Corporation**  
Raleigh, North Carolina

Client:



Restoration Systems, LLC  
Natural Resources  
Restoration & Conservation



Project:

**LITTLE RIVER-  
LOWELL  
MILL DAM  
RESTORATION  
SITE**

JOHNSTON COUNTY,  
NORTH CAROLINA

Title:

**2005  
AERIAL  
PHOTOGRAPH**

Dwn By: MAF

Date: JUL 2005

Ckd By: JWG

Scale: 1" = 1200'

ESC Project No.: 05-242.03

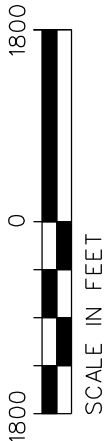
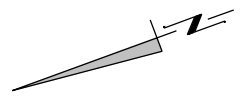
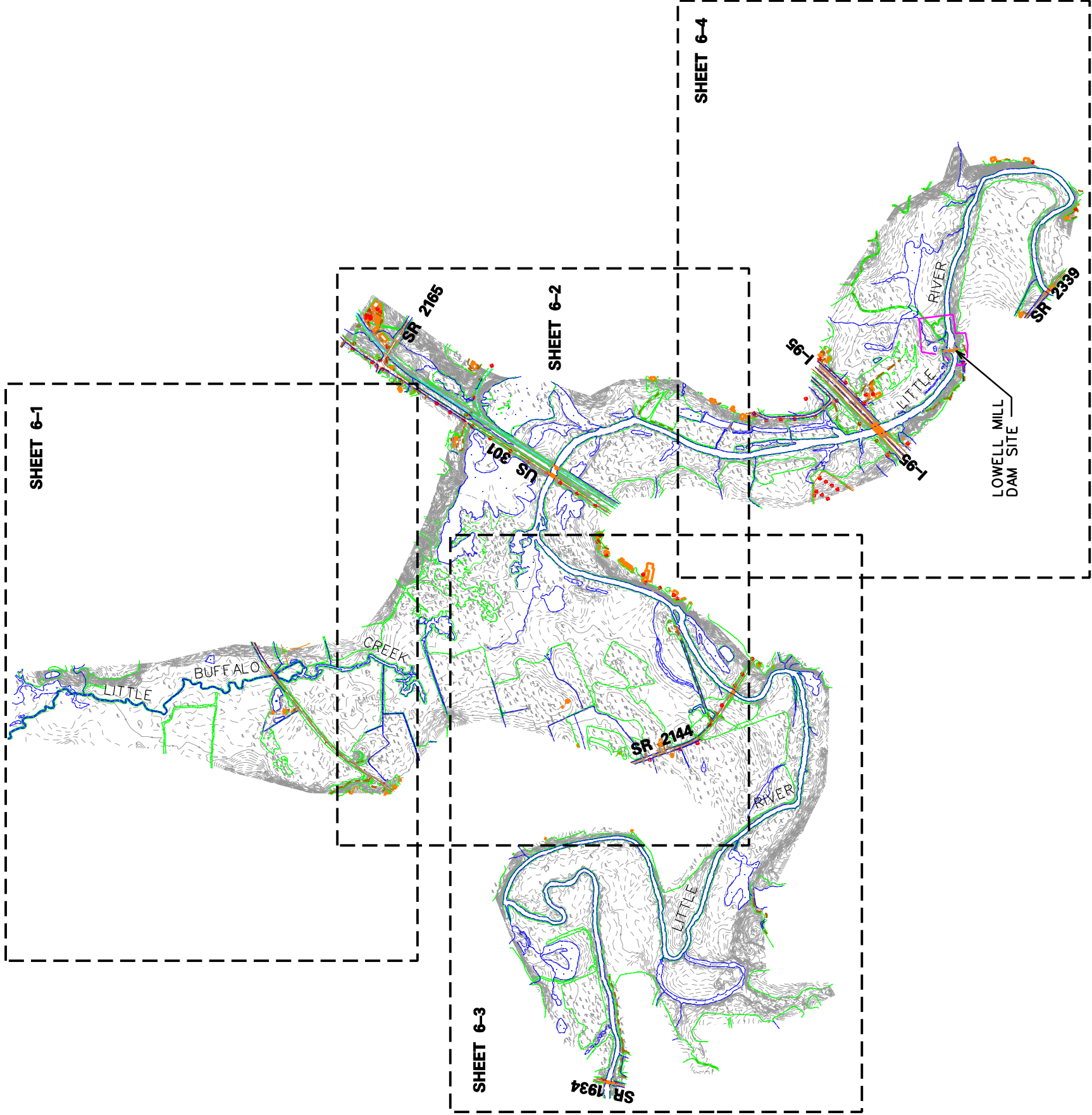
FIGURE

**5**



Source: Geodata Corporation CIR Aerial and Hypsography, March 2005.







Project: **LITTLE RIVER-LOWELL MILL DAM RESTORATION SITE**  
 JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

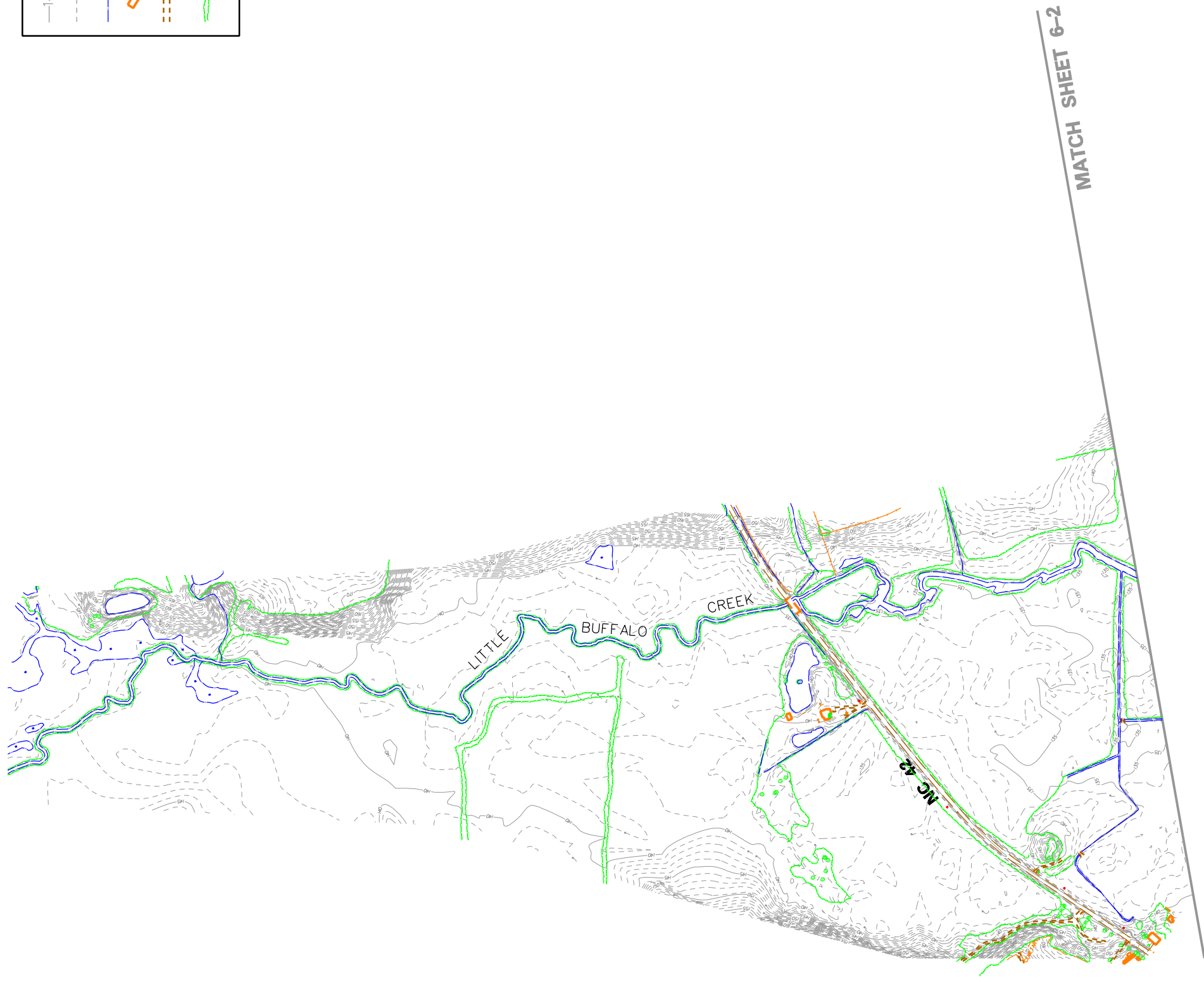
Title: **PHYSIOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND USE**

Dwn By: MAF Date: JUL 2005  
 Ckd By: JWG Scale: 1"=600'  
 ESC Project No.: 05-242.03

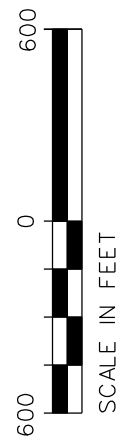
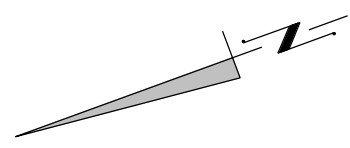
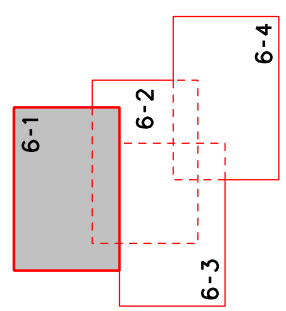
FIGURE  
**6-1**

**LEGEND**

—140—	MAJOR CONTOURS
- - -	MINOR CONTOURS
—	EXISTING STREAM
	EXISTING BUILDING
- · - · -	EXISTING ROAD
	EXISTING TREE LINE



MATCH SHEET 6-2







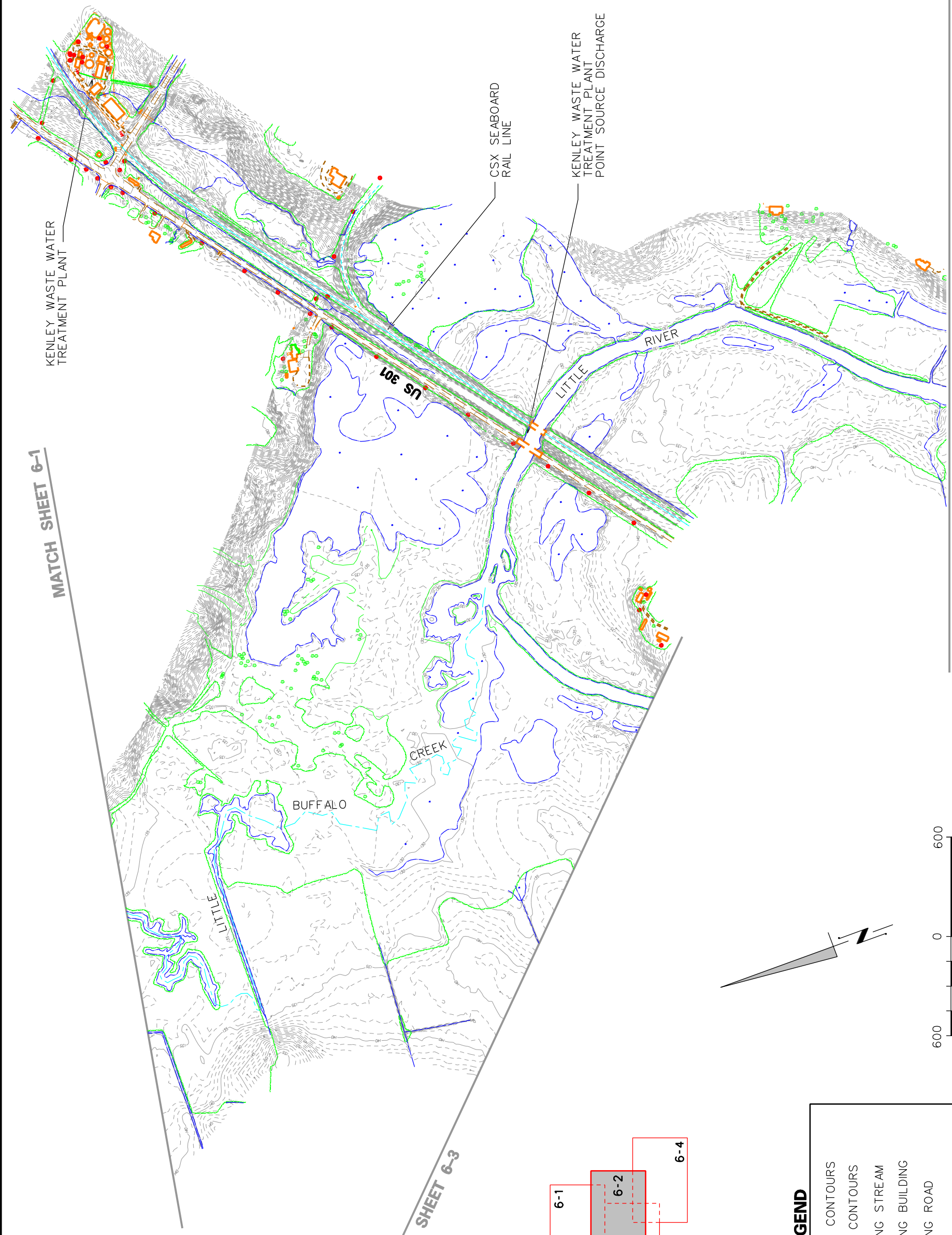
Project:  
**LITTLE RIVER-  
LOWELL  
MILL DAM  
RESTORATION  
SITE**

JOHNSTON COUNTY,  
NORTH CAROLINA

Title:  
**PHYSIOGRAPHY,  
TOPOGRAPHY,  
AND  
LAND USE**

Dwn By: MAF Date: JUL 2005  
Ckd By: JWG Scale: 1" = 600'  
ESC Project No.: 05-242.03

FIGURE  
**6-2**



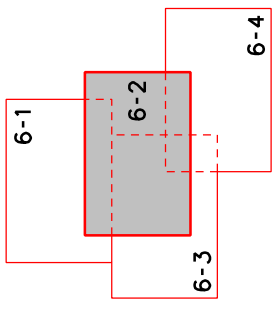
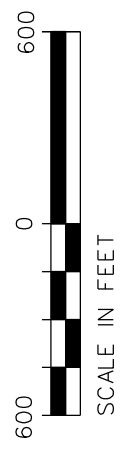
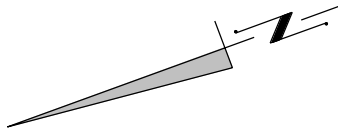
MATCH SHEET 6-1

MATCH SHEET 6-3

MATCH SHEET 6-4

**LEGEND**

- 140— MAJOR CONTOURS
- - - - - MINOR CONTOURS
- EXISTING STREAM
- EXISTING BUILDING
- EXISTING ROAD
- EXISTING TREE LINE







Client:



Natural Resources  
Restoration & Conservation



Project:

**LITTLE RIVER-  
LOWELL  
MILL DAM  
RESTORATION  
SITE**

JOHNSTON COUNTY,  
NORTH CAROLINA

Title:

**PHYSIOGRAPHY,  
TOPOGRAPHY  
AND  
LAND USE**

Dwn By: MAF Date: JUL 2005

Ckd By: JWG Scale: 1" = 600'

ESC Project No.: 05-242.03

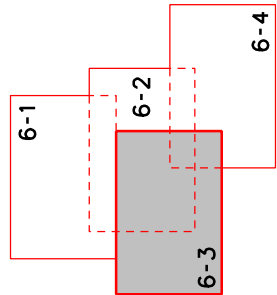
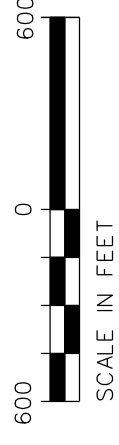
FIGURE

**6-3**

**LEGEND**

- 140— MAJOR CONTOURS
- - - MINOR CONTOURS
- EXISTING STREAM
- EXISTING BUILDING
- EXISTING ROAD
- EXISTING TREE LINE

MATCH SHEET 6-2



OLD BEULAH ROAD - SR 1934

WILDLIFE  
RESOURCE  
COMMISSION  
BOAT RAMP

LITTLE  
RIVER

WEAVER STREET  
SR 2144



**EcoScience Corporation**  
Raleigh, North Carolina

Client:



Natural Resources  
Restoration & Conservation



Project:

**LITTLE RIVER-  
LOWELL  
MILL DAM  
RESTORATION  
SITE**

JOHNSTON COUNTY,  
NORTH CAROLINA

Title:

**PHYSIOGRAPHY,  
TOPOGRAPHY,  
AND  
LAND USE**

Dwn By: MAF

Date: JUL 2005

Ckd By: JWG

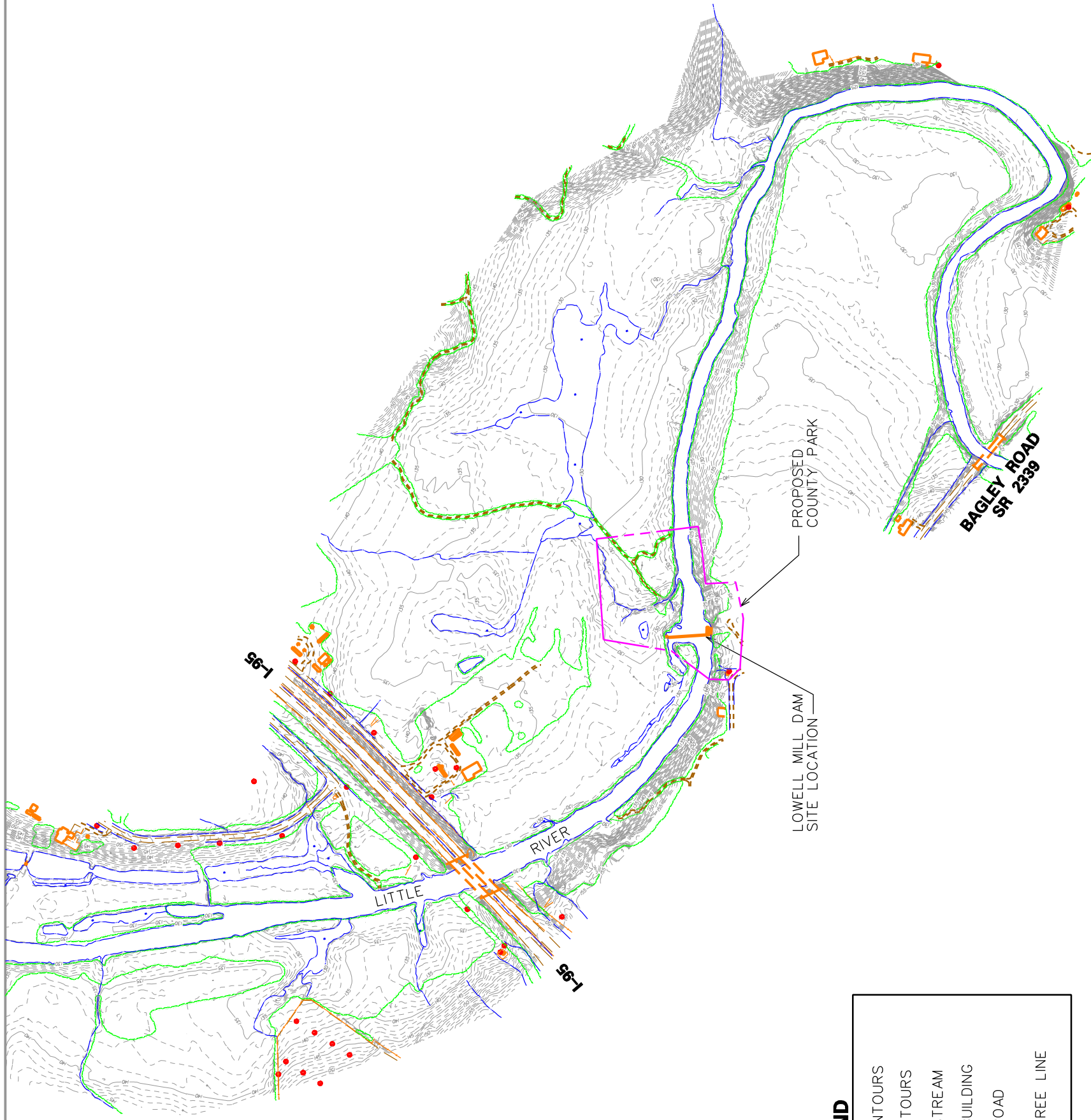
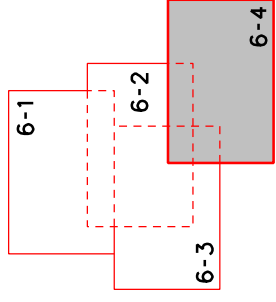
Scale: 1"=600'

ESC Project No.: 05-242.03

FIGURE

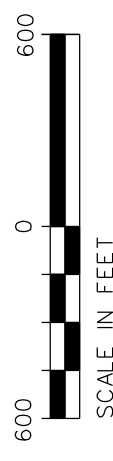
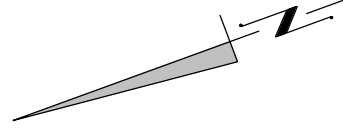
**6-4**

MATCH SHEET 6-2

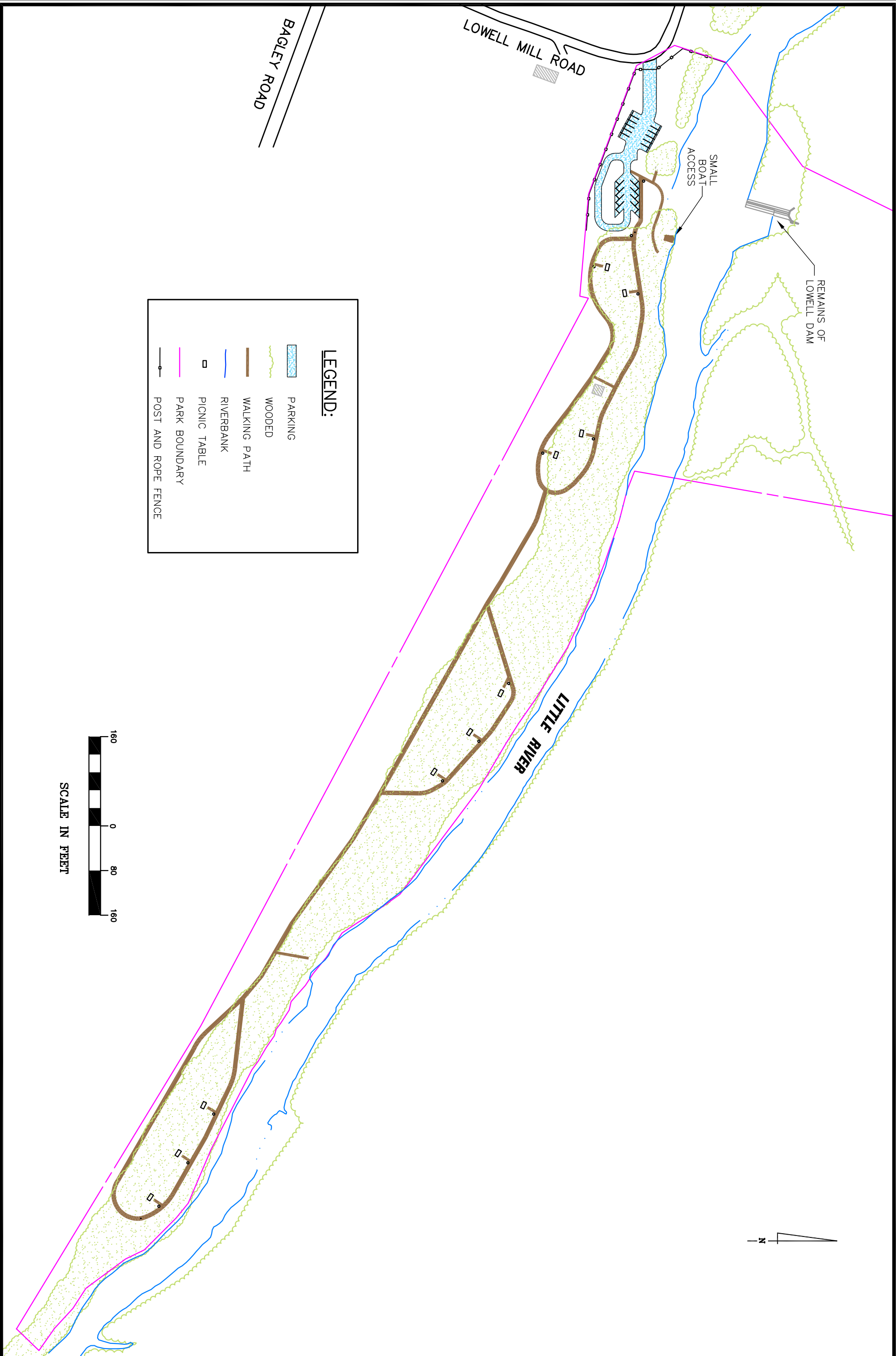


**LEGEND**

- 140— MAJOR CONTOURS
- - - - MINOR CONTOURS
- EXISTING STREAM
- EXISTING BUILDING
- EXISTING ROAD
- EXISTING TREE LINE

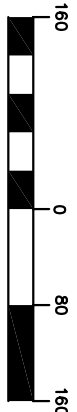






**LEGEND:**

- PARKING
- WOODED
- WALKING PATH
- RIVERBANK
- PICNIC TABLE
- PARK BOUNDARY
- POST AND ROPE FENCE



SCALE IN FEET

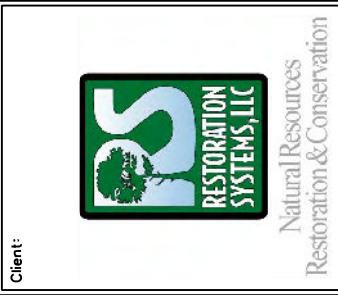
JOHNSTON COUNTY PARK CONCEPT PLAN  
 LOWELL MILL DAM  
 LITTLE RIVER WATERSHED RESTORATION SITE  
 KENLY, NORTH CAROLINA

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PBS	JD	KWK
DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED
SCALE	1"=160'	
DATE	--	
PROJECT No.	2691-02	
DWG NAME	CONCEPT	

FIGURE  
7



Project: **LOWELL MILL DAM-LITTLE RIVER WATERSHED RESTORATION SITE**  
 JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

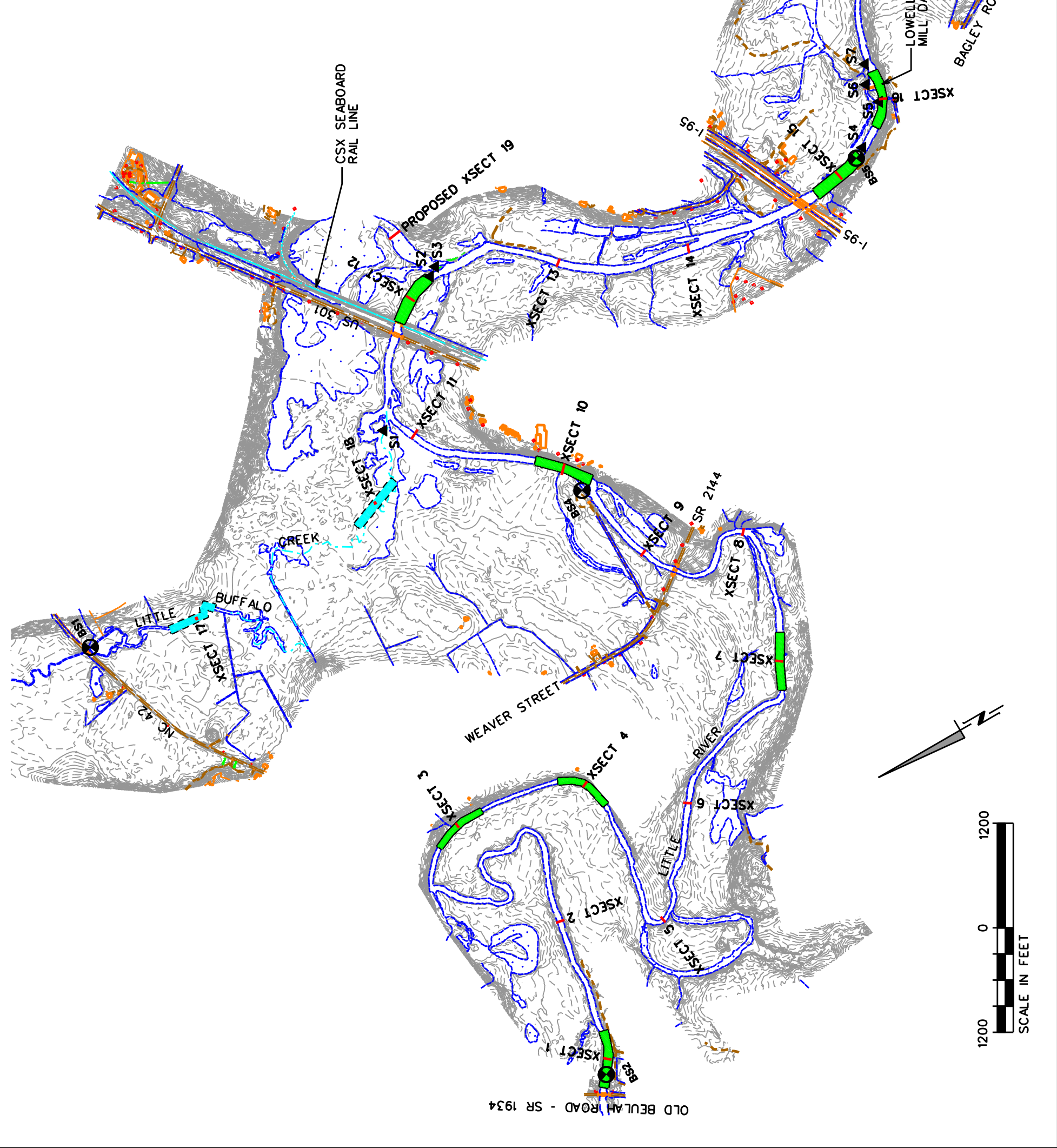
Title: **RESERVE CRITERIA ON-SITE MONITORING LOCATIONS**

Dwn By: MAF Date: JUL 2005  
 Crd By: JWG Scale: 1"=1200'  
 ESC Project No.: 05-242.03

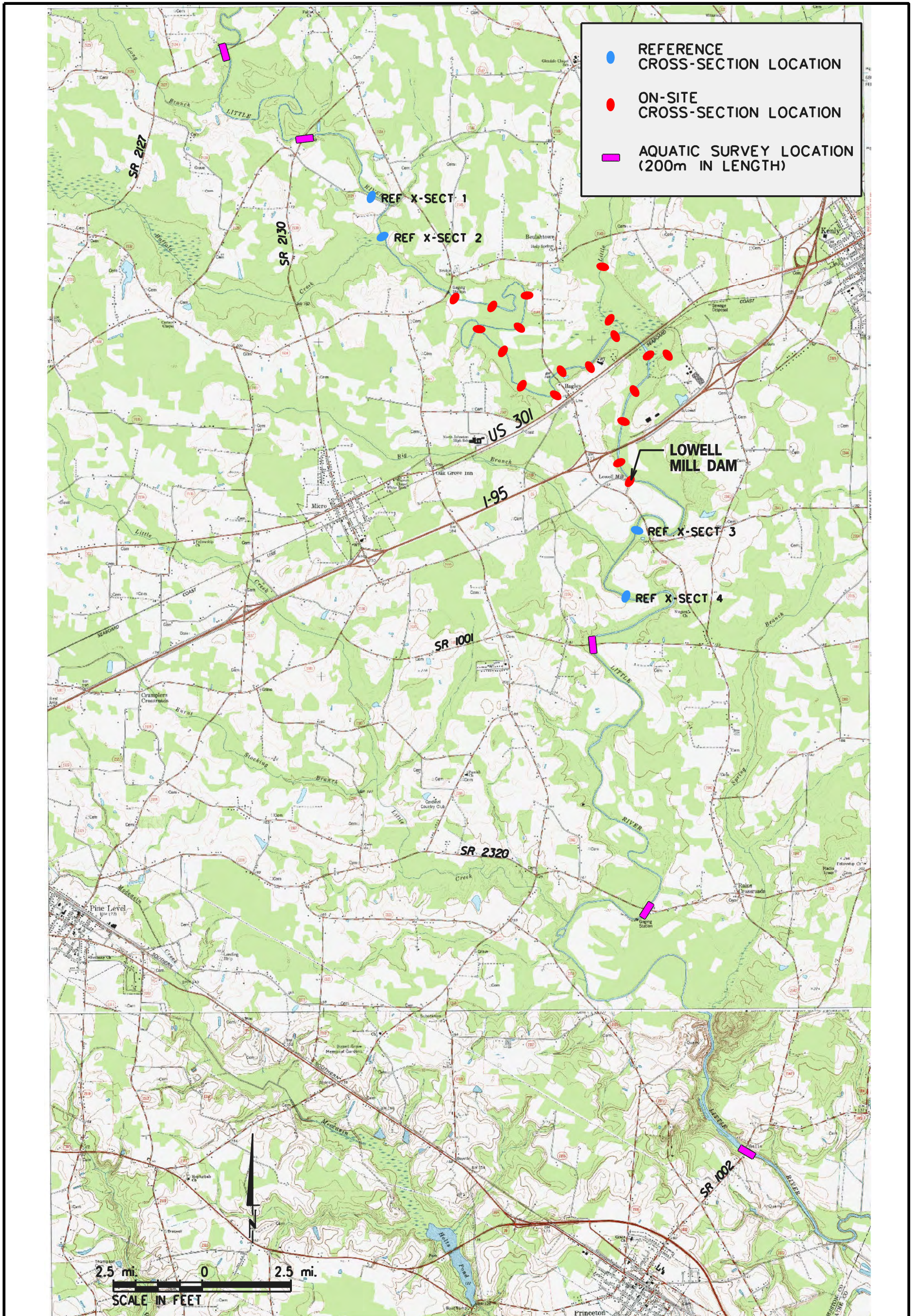
FIGURE **8**




**LEGEND**

—140—	MAJOR CONTOURS
- - -	MINOR CONTOURS
—	EXISTING STREAM
—	EXISTING BUILDING
—	EXISTING ROAD
—	CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
●	MACROINVERTEBRATE BIOLOGICAL SAMPLING LOCATION
■	POTENTIAL FUTURE AQUATIC SURVEY LOCATION (200m IN LENGTH)
■	AQUATIC SURVEY LOCATION (200m IN LENGTH)
▲	SEDIMENT SAMPLING LOCATION

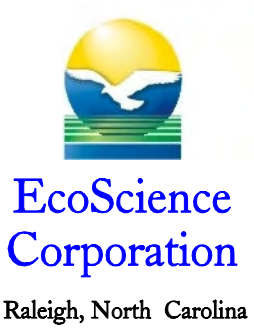






	REFERENCE CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
	ON-SITE CROSS-SECTION LOCATION
	AQUATIC SURVEY LOCATION (200m IN LENGTH)

2.5 mi. 0 2.5 mi.  
SCALE IN FEET

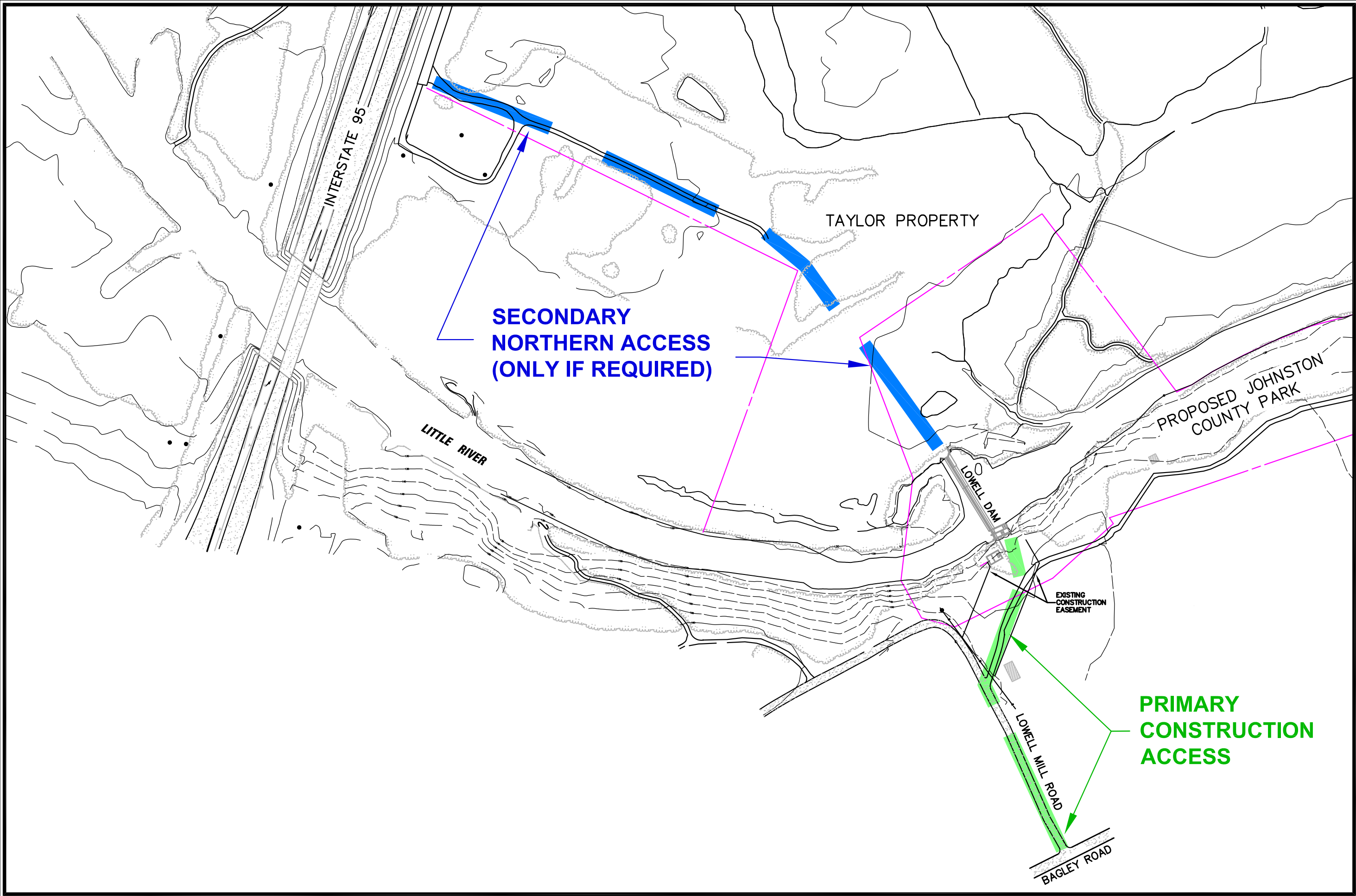


Project:  
**RESERVE CRITERIA:  
REFERENCE MONITORING LOCATIONS**  
LOWELL MILL DAM - LITTLE RIVER WATERSHED RESTORATION SITE  
Johnston County, North Carolina

Dwn By:	Ckd By:
MAF	JWG
Date:	JUL 2005
Scale:	1" = 14000'
ESC Project No.:	05-242.03

FIGURE  
**9**



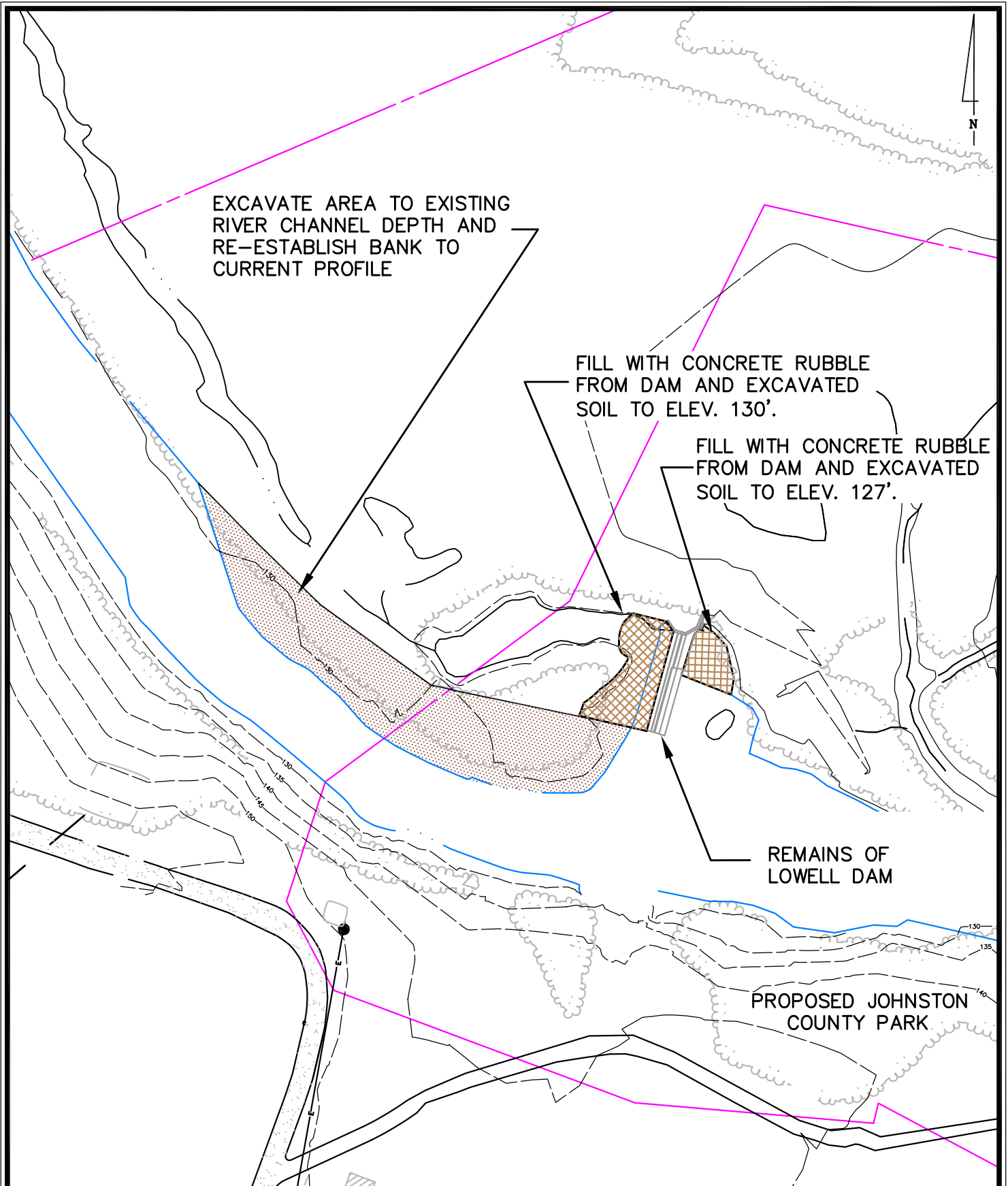


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CONSTRUCTION ACCESS  
 LOWELL MILL DAM  
 LITTLE RIVER WATERSHED RESTORATION SITE  
 KENLY, NORTH CAROLINA

KWK	JD	-
DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED
SCALE 1"=200'		
DATE --		
PROJECT NO. 2691-02		
DWG NAME CONSTRUCTION		

FIGURE  
10



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LOWELL MILL DAM  
 LITTLE RIVER WATERSHED RESTORATION SITE  
 CHANNEL RECONFIGURATION

DATE:  
 SCALE: N.T.S.

FIGURE:  
 11



**APPENDIX B**

**PRIORITY DAMS FOR REMOVAL AS LISTED BY DRTF**

Preliminary Dam Prioritization through Rankings of Environmental Advantages of Dam Removal. These ratings have been performed by agency representatives involved in the Dam Removal Task Force of North Carolina.

Dam	Threatened & Endangered Species Value			Water Quality Value			Anadromous Fish Value						
	NCWRC	NHP	USFWS	Mean	DWQ-Pen	EPA	Mean	NCMFS	NCWRC	NMFS	USFWS	Mean	Mean of Means
Lowell	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.75
Lock & Dam #2	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.3	1.0	4.0	2.5	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.44
Lock & Dam #3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	2.5	4.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	4.3	3.25
Carbonton Dam	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	3.17
Atkinson's Millpond	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.17
Fishing Creek Millpond	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.3	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	3.11
Buckhorn	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.3	2.0	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.03
Rocky Mount Millpond	3.0	3.0	1.0	2.3	4.0	4.5	4.3	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.78
Milburnie	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.3	0.0	4.6	2.3	2.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.3	2.63
Wiggins Millpond	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	4.5	3.8	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.33
Hoggards Mill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.5	3.3	4.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	3.3	2.17

DRTF agencies include U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), N.C. Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ), N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC), N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries (NCDMF), N.C. Division of Coastal Management (NCDGM), and the N.C. Natural Heritage Program (NCHNP)

Source: Meeting minutes from February 21, 2002 meeting; Taken from memo written by David Schiller, NCDOT

**APPENDIX C**






**PROJECTED FUNCTIONAL BENEFIT AREA**

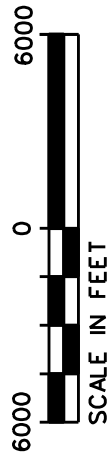
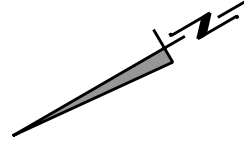
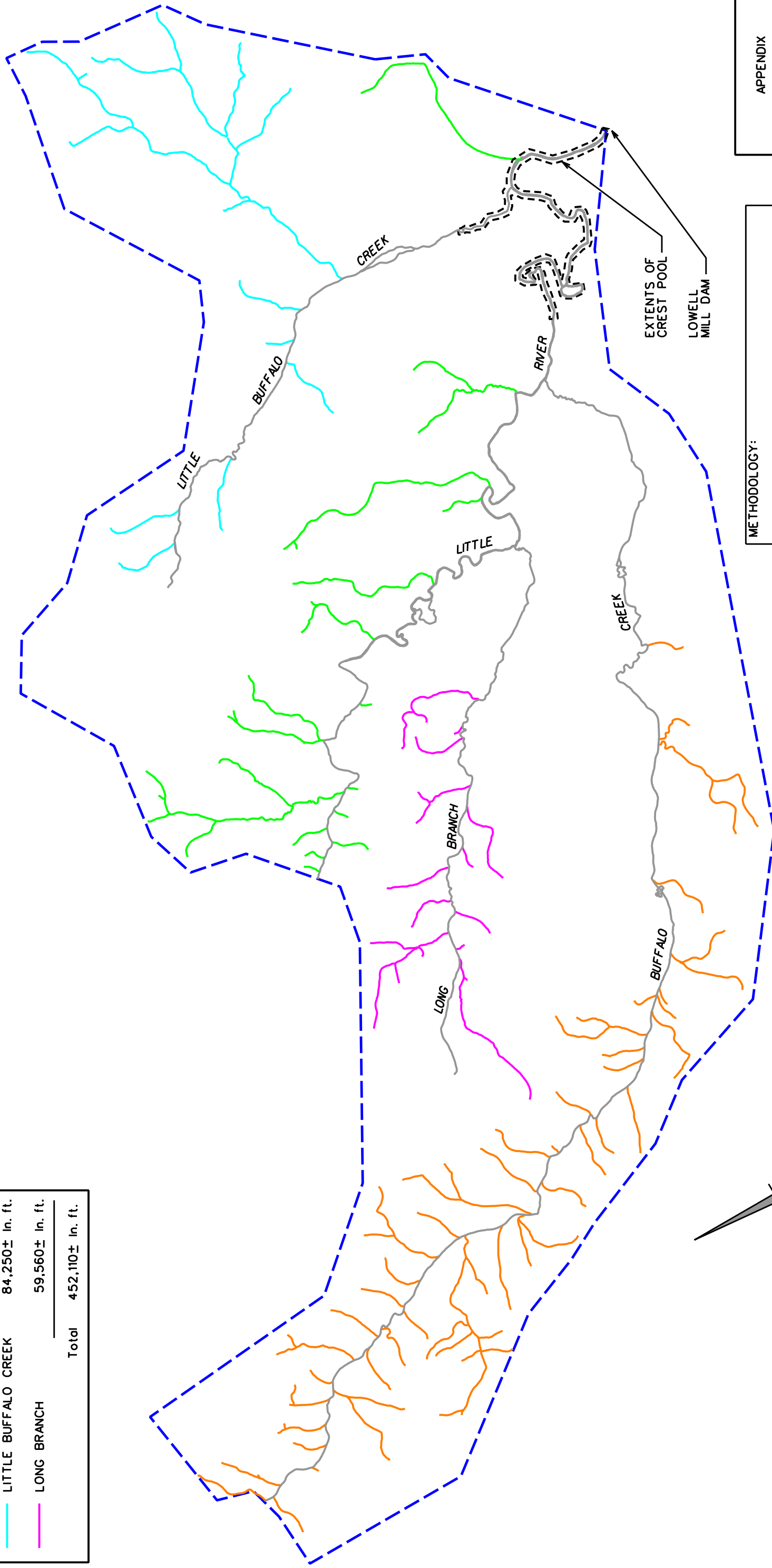


# PROJECTED FUNCTIONAL BENEFIT AREA

## LOWELL MILL DAM - LITTLE RIVER WATERSHED RESTORATION SITE

JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

LEGEND	
	FUNCTIONAL BENEFIT AREA
TRIBUTARY LENGTHS	
	BUFFALO CREEK 199,490± in. ft.
	LITTLE RIVER 108,810± in. ft.
	LITTLE BUFFALO CREEK 84,250± in. ft.
	LONG BRANCH 59,560± in. ft.
Total 452,110± in. ft.	



METHODOLOGY:  
 STREAM TRIBUTARY LENGTHS WERE OBTAINED BY SELECTING TRIBUTARIES FROM NCCGIA 24K NEUSE RIVER BASIN HYDROLOGY LAYER THAT INTERSECTED WITH THE MAIN STEM OF THE TARGET CHANNEL, UP TO AND INCLUDING FIRST ORDER TRIBUTARIES. TRIBUTARY LENGTHS DO NOT PROGRESS BEYOND POND OUTFLOWS.

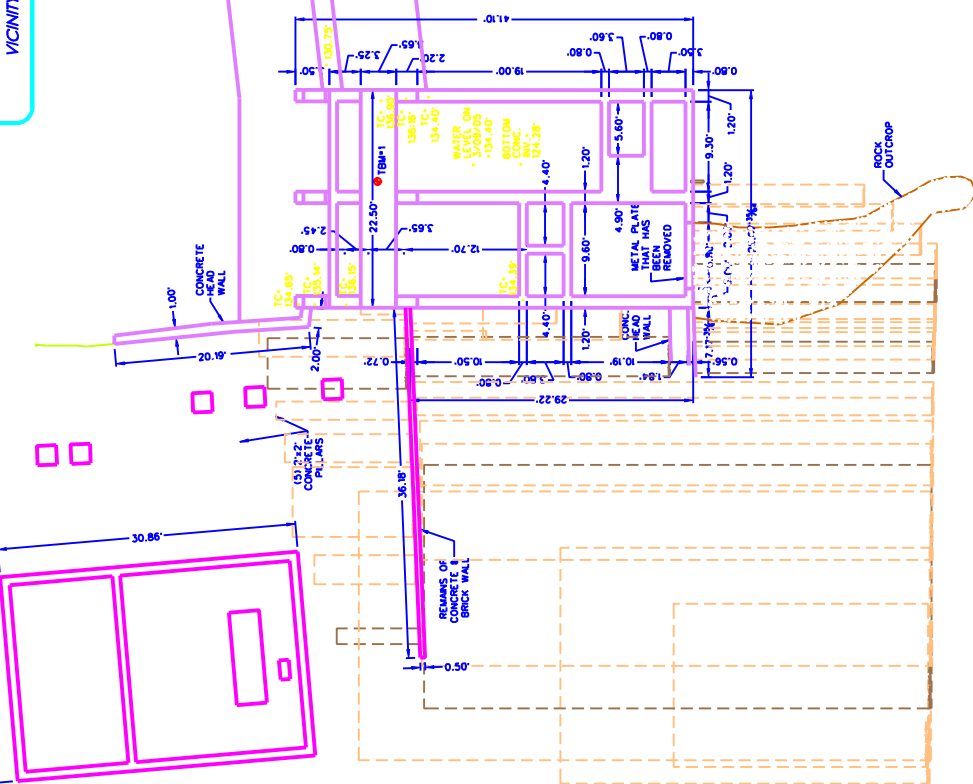
**APPENDIX D**

**LOWELL MILL DAM STRUCTURE SURVEY**

THE AREA REPRESENTED BY THIS PLAT IS LOCATED IN A FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY ACCORDING TO FEMA MAP NUMBER 170000000 D ZONES, AS DATED OCTOBER 20, 2000.



VICINITY MAP (N.T.S.)



**NOTE:**  
DUE TO HIGH WATER & SEDIMENT BEHIND DAM, IT IS UNKNOWN THE EXACT ELEVATION OF DAM. AN ASSUMED 1% SLOPE IS USED TO DETERMINE THE BOTTOM OF DAM.

**PLAN VIEW**  
1" = 20'

TOP OF WATER POWER - 135.67  
ELEVATION OF ELEVATION - 134.00

TOP OF DAM - 130.75  
BOTTOM OF DAM ESTIMATED AT 120.7

TOP OF HEADWALL - 133.13  
TOP OF L.P. - 125.26

**CERTIFICATE OF ACCURACY AND WARNING:**

Surveyor's disclaimer: no attempt was made to locate any easements, wetlands, hazardous materials, or underground utilities or any other features, above, or below ground other than those shown.

I certify that the survey is of an existing building or other structure.

I, JOHN ASBOLD, this plat was drawn under my supervision from an actual topographic survey in the State of North Carolina.

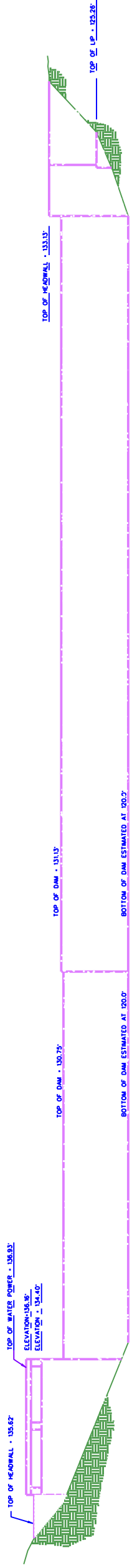
Survey made under my supervision (see description recorded in Book 333, Page 334 etc.) (other) that the ratio of precision as calculated by latitudes and departures is 1:1000. This plat was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Surveying Act of 1971, Chapter 117, Section 117-10. This plat was prepared in accordance with G.S. 17-20 as amended. Witness my original signature, registration number, and seal this 15th day of September, 2011.

SEAL OR STAMP

Surveyor

L-4194

**FRONT ELEVATION VIEW**  
1" = 20'



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1-800-632-4949

AS-BUILT FOR  
**RESTORATION SYSTEMS, LLC**  
FLOWELL MILL DAM SITE

**RESTORATION SYSTEMS, LLC**  
101 HANES STREET  
SUITE 107  
RALEIGH, NC 27604  
(919) 755-9490

**BEULAH TOWNSHIP**  
JOHNSTON COUNTY  
NORTH CAROLINA

GRAPHIC SCALE 1" = 20'

APPENDIX

**D**

**APPENDIX E**

**LOWELL MILL DAM WETLAND STUDY  
ECOSCIENCE CORPORATION**

**LOWELL MILL DAM WETLAND STUDY**

**LOWELL MILL DAM-LITTLE RIVER WATERSHED  
RESTORATION SITE**

**PREPARED FOR:**



Natural Resources  
Restoration & Conservation

**RESTORATION SYSTEMS, LLC  
1101 HAYNES STREET SUITE 107  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27604**

**PREPARED BY:**



**ECOSCIENCE CORPORATION  
1101 HAYNES STREET, SUITE 101  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27604**

**JULY 2005**

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	Project Description .....	1
1.2	Wetland Concerns .....	1
2.0	METHODS .....	2
3.0	STUDY AND REFERENCE WETLAND DESCRIPTIONS .....	2
3.1	Study Area Locations and Watershed Descriptions .....	2
3.2	NWI Mapping.....	3
3.3	Physiography and Geomorphology.....	4
3.3.1	Landscape Features and Valley Transects .....	4
3.3.2	Stream Channel Descriptions .....	5
3.4	Hydrology .....	5
3.5	Geology and Soils .....	5
3.5.1	Geology .....	5
3.5.2	Soil Mapping Units and Series Descriptions.....	5
3.5.2	Soil Profile Descriptions .....	6
3.6	Plant Community Assemblages .....	7
4.0	DISCUSSION.....	9
4.1	Wetland System Comparison .....	9
4.2	Anticipated Changes in the Little Buffalo Creek Wetland System .....	10
4.3	Conversion of Open Water Areas to Wetlands.....	11
5.0	REFERENCES.....	13

## APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	Figures
APPENDIX B	Soil Profile Descriptions
APPENDIX C	Plant Community Species Lists
APPENDIX D	Photos

## FIGURES

Figure 1-USGS Site Vicinity Map .....	APPENDIX A
Figure 2-NWI Mapping .....	APPENDIX A
Figure 3-Little Buffalo Creek Valley Transect .....	APPENDIX A
Figure 4-Buffalo Creek Valley Transect.....	APPENDIX A
Figure 5-Riparian Wetland System Conceptual Water Budget .....	APPENDIX A
Figure 6-Johnston County Soil Survey .....	APPENDIX A
Figure 7-Potential Hydrologic Influence of Dam Crest Pool.....	APPENDIX A

---

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Description**

In response to an Ecosystem Enhancement Program (EEP) Full-Delivery Request for Proposals (RFP) issued in May 2003, Restoration Systems, LLC has proposed the restoration of approximately 36,875 linear feet of stream channel as the result of the removal of Lowell Mill Dam on the Little River in Johnston County, North Carolina (Figure 1, Appendix A). Implementation of the dam removal project will adhere to North Carolina's Guidance: Compensatory Mitigation Ratios for Dam Removal Projects (Version 3.1). This guidance was developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), N.C. Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ), and the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC). The North Carolina Dam Removal Task Force, comprised of federal and state agencies, designated the Lowell Mill Dam as the highest priority dam for removal in North Carolina (NCDRTF 2001). The dam has been targeted for removal primarily because of water quality degradation, anadromous and migratory fish blockage, and the disjunctive distribution of endangered species above and below waters impounded by the dam.

The project site includes the Lowell Mill Dam and associated structures situated on the Little River, approximately 0.3 mile south (downstream) of Interstate 95 between the towns of Micro and Kenly. The projected functional benefit area (FBA) for the dam removal includes the upstream Little River watershed, situated in Hydrologic Unit 03020201. This area includes approximately 204,920 linear feet (38.8 miles) of stream and river channel along the Little River, Buffalo Creek, Little Buffalo Creek, and Long Branch in Johnston County, NC and an additional 452,110 linear feet of first and second order perennial tributaries in the watershed. The watershed begins at Lowell Mill Dam within the Little River and extends upstream to include relatively free-flowing (unimpeded) tributaries in the watershed. These streams and rivers represent critical restoration opportunities for anadromous and migratory fish, endangered species, water quality, and other important aquatic species and guilds within the region.

### **1.2 Wetland Concerns**

Little Buffalo Creek is the only major, higher order tributary within the project's projected FBA with portions of its channel below the dam crest pool elevation of 131 feet above mean sea level (MSL). A large, contiguous riparian wetland area extends along the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain. This wetland system broadens at the stream's confluence with the Little River approximately 1,800 feet upstream of Highway 301 (Figure 1). Portions of the wetland are below the dam crest pool elevation.

Due to anticipated base level changes along the Little River and Little Buffalo Creek as a result of the dam removal, it is reasonable to ask whether dam removal will have an effect on these wetlands. In order to assess the potential effects of a base level drawdown, the Little Buffalo Creek riparian wetland system was studied and compared with a geomorphologically similar reference riparian wetland system at the confluence of Buffalo Creek and the Little River. Within each system, valley transect surveys, plant community descriptions, landform descriptions, photographic documentation, and detailed soil profile descriptions were completed.

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The objectives of the study were to: 1) compare and contrast the physical and biological attributes of the study wetland system (Little Buffalo Creek) and reference wetland system (Buffalo Creek) and 2) catalogue anticipated changes in the study wetland system as a result of local river base level drawdown.

## **2.0 METHODS**

Baseline natural resource information for the study was obtained through various sources, including U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic mapping (USGS Kenly West 7.5 minute quadrangle), USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) mapping, and Soil Conservation Service (SCS) soil survey (USDA 1994). Detailed topographic mapping to 1-foot contour intervals and aerial photography were provided by K2 Design. These resources were used for base mapping and evaluation of existing landscape and soil features prior to on-site evaluation.

Field investigations were performed in May 2005. Valley transect surveys were performed using a laser level and receiver, as well as 300-foot measuring tapes and a handheld GPS unit to determine stationing and geographic locations of each transect. Stream channel cross-sectional surveys were performed in accordance with Stream Channel Reference Sites: An Illustrated Guide to Field Technique (Harrelson, Rawlins, and Potyondy 1994).

Hand auger borings were performed by a North Carolina licensed soil scientist to provide detailed soil profile descriptions. Profile descriptions were compared with the Johnston County Soil Survey (USDA 1994) profile descriptions to confirm mapped soil series and inclusions.

When needed, plant species were determined using the Manual of the Vascular Flora of Carolinas (Radford, Ahles, and Bell 1968). Plant community assemblages were described using Classification of the Natural Communities of North Carolina (Schafale and Weakley 1990) as a reference. Landforms within each wetland area were described based on landscape position, plant community assemblages, relative elevations established from valley transect surveys, and soil profiles.

## **3.0 STUDY AND REFERENCE WETLAND DESCRIPTIONS**

### **3.1 Study Area Locations and Watershed Descriptions**

The approximate extents of the evaluated areas at both the study and reference riparian wetlands, as well as the surveyed valley transects and channel cross-sections, are shown on Figure 1 (Appendix A). Of specific interest to the study were the riparian wetland areas located at the mouths of Little Buffalo Creek and Buffalo Creek at the Little River. Riparian areas along each waterway upstream of their extents within the Little River floodplain (i.e., those areas generally unaffected by Little River flood events) were not evaluated.

Both study areas are located within the Upper Coastal Plain Physiographic Province of North Carolina. Buffalo Creek and Little Buffalo Creek, both tributaries of the Little River, are in the Neuse River Basin, within Hydrologic Unit #03020201. Little Buffalo Creek's headwaters are in



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Johnston County in the vicinity of Stancils Chapel, approximately 7.5 miles north of the creek's confluence with the Little River. Buffalo Creek's headwaters are in Wake County, just south of Rolesville, approximately 29 miles northwest of its confluence with the Little River.

Although the Buffalo Creek watershed is considerably larger than Little Buffalo Creek's, land use within each watershed is similar. Forested and agricultural areas represent the largest land use categories within each watershed, with low density residential areas present to a lesser extent. There is minimal urbanization within each stream's watershed; however, Buffalo Creek drains the western portion of Wendell, NC.

### 3.2 NWI Mapping

NWI-mapped wetland areas within the study and reference wetland areas are shown on Figure 2 (Appendix A). Four NWI units are mapped within the Little Buffalo Creek wetland study area: **PFO1C**, **PFO1F**, **PSS1C**, and **PFO4/1A**. One NWI unit is mapped within the Buffalo Creek reference wetland area, **PFO1C**. The NWI uses Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States (USFWS 1979) to describe mapped wetland areas. NWI map units within the wetland areas are described below:

**PFO1C:** Palustrine, forested, broad-leaved deciduous, seasonally flooded

**PFO1F:** Palustrine, forested, broad-leaved deciduous, semipermanently flooded

**PSS1C:** Palustrine, scrub-shrub, broad-leaved deciduous, seasonally flooded

**PFO4/1A:** Palustrine, forested, needle-leaved evergreen/broad-leaved deciduous, temporarily flooded.

The main difference between the NWI-mapped wetland areas within the study and reference wetland sites is hydrologic regime. At the reference wetland site, wetland areas are described as "seasonally flooded," which means surface water is present for extended periods especially early in the growing season, but is absent by the end of the season in most years. When surface water is absent, the water table is often near the land surface.

In contrast, the hydrologic regime characteristic of the main NWI-mapped polygon within the study wetland area (PFO1F) along Little Buffalo Creek indicates flooding of longer duration. "Semipermanently flooded" areas are defined by the presence of surface water throughout the growing season in most years. When surface water is absent, the water table is usually at or very near the land surface. Adjacent "temporarily flooded" areas within the study wetland have surface water present for brief periods during the growing season, but the water table usually lies well below the soil surface for most of the season. Plants that grow in both uplands and wetlands are characteristic of this regime. Please see Section 3.4 ("Hydrology") for additional discussion of hydrologic conditions at each wetland area.

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### **3.3 Physiography and Geomorphology**

#### **3.3.1 Landscape Features and Valley Transects**

Both the study and reference wetland areas occupy similar landscape positions. Each is located at the confluence of a major tributary, Little Buffalo Creek and Buffalo Creek, respectively, with the Little River. The valleys of each of these waterways are characterized by Valley Type VIII, as described by Rosgen (Rosgen 1996). Valley Type VIII is characterized by the presence of multiple river terraces situated along broad, gently sloping valley walls. Alluvial terraces and well-defined floodplains are the predominate landforms in Valley Type VIII.

Incorporating monitoring cross-sections established along the Little River, valley transects were surveyed at both the study and reference wetland areas. Transects were oriented perpendicular to the flow directions of both the Little River and major tributary (Little Buffalo Creek and Buffalo Creek) at each site. Thus, each transect has a straight, perpendicular traverse across the Little River before changing direction to perpendicularly intersect each tributary's valley at both wetland sites.

Transect surveys indicate similar landscape features, and their accompanying relative elevations, at each site (Figures 3 and 4, Appendix A). Four general landscape features were observed at both wetland areas: Little River levee, backwater slough, Little River floodplain/tributary terrace, and tributary floodplain. In addition to these four landforms, a low terrace was observed at the Little Buffalo Creek study wetland. Also, an area of fill material was observed between the backwater slough and Little River floodplain landforms at the Buffalo Creek reference wetland.

A natural levee is adjacent to the Little River banks at both wetland sites. The levee is approximately 1.5—3.5 feet higher than the Little River's bankfull elevation at each site. The levee slopes downward to a backwater slough area, which is better defined at the Buffalo Creek reference wetland. From the backwater slough, the landscape slopes slightly upwards towards the Little River floodplain, which doubles as a terrace for the major tributary at each wetland site. The elevation of the Little River/tributary terrace feature is consistent with the Little River bankfull elevation at both sites. The Little River floodplain/tributary terrace slopes downwards towards the major tributary floodplain at each site. Buffalo Creek's floodplain is approximately 2 feet below the elevation of the Little River floodplain/tributary terrace at the reference wetland, and Little Buffalo Creek's floodplain is 4 feet below the Little River floodplain/tributary terrace at the study wetland. An additional landform, a low terrace approximately 1 foot lower in elevation than the Little River floodplain/tributary terrace, was also observed across Little Buffalo Creek's floodplain.

Portions of the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain are inundated within the study wetland area. The cause of inundation appears to be primarily attributable to two factors: 1) hydrologic influence from the dam crest pool, and 2) an oxbow feature formed by a meander cutoff of the Little River that perpendicularly intercepts the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain.

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### 3.3.2 Stream Channel Descriptions

The Little River is best described as an E5 stream channel per Rosgen classification (Rosgen 1996). E-type channels are characterized by relatively low bankfull width to depth ratios, relatively high sinuosity, and sandy substrate. Within and upstream of the reference wetland area, Buffalo Creek is also an E5 channel. Due to inundation within the study wetland area, there was no observable, defined reach of Little Buffalo Creek to classify. However, upstream of the study wetland area, Little Buffalo Creek also exhibits E5 channel characteristics.

### 3.4 Hydrology

A conceptual water budget (modeled after water budgets developed for similar wetland types in Mitsch and Gosselink 1993) for both the study and reference riparian wetlands is shown in Figure 5 (Appendix A). Arrows pointing towards the wetland system indicate hydrologic inputs; arrows pointing away from the system indicate outflows. At the Buffalo Creek reference wetland, major hydrologic inputs include precipitation, which averages 48 inches annually in Johnston County (USDA 1994), surface water inflow as a result of flooding from both the Little River and Buffalo Creek, and groundwater inflow. Major outflows include surface outflow, evapotranspiration, canopy interception, and groundwater outflow.

The Little Buffalo Creek study wetland has a similar conceptual water budget. However, since portions of the wetland remain semipermanently flooded due to influence from the dam crest pool and the Little River oxbow that intercepts the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain, surface water is retained to a much greater degree at the study wetland than at the reference wetland.

### 3.5 Geology and Soils

#### 3.5.1 Geology

The site is located in a geologically complex area near the convergence of the Upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont physiographic provinces of North Carolina. The area is underlain by the Eastern Slate Belt, which is composed of slightly metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks (Horton Jr. and Zullo [eds.] 1991). Marine sediments of varying depths overlie these rocks. Rocks characteristic of this geologic region include gneiss, schist, phyllite, metagraywacke, siltstone, and mudstone. Area soils reflect the region's geologic complexity, and include series typically associated with the Coastal Plain (Norfolk, Goldsboro, Lynchburg, Rains series) and the Piedmont (Cecil, Wedowee, Pacolet, Nason series).

#### 3.5.2 Soil Mapping Units and Series Descriptions

Mapped soil units within the study and reference wetland areas are shown on Figure 6 (Appendix A). Mapping units and soil series are described below:

**AaA—Altavista fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded:** This moderately well drained soil, formed in fluvial sediments, is found on stream terraces and low ridges. A typical profile consists of an approximate 7 to 11 inch thick fine sandy loam surface horizon underlain by clay loam subsoil that gives way to sandy loam parent material at an approximate 47 inch depth. The thickness of the solum ranges from 30 to more than 60 inches. Altavista soils are moderately to extremely acid throughout the profile.

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Included within this mapping unit are small areas of the Augusta and State series. Augusta soils, found in depressions, are somewhat poorly drained. State soils are found along higher terraces and are well drained.

**NnD—Nason silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes:** The Nason series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in weathered slate and phyllite. Nason soils are found along south-facing side slopes of stream valleys in uplands. A typical profile consists of an approximate 4 inch thick silt loam surface horizon underlain by silty clay subsoil that gives way to weathered parent material at an approximate 45 inch depth.

Included within the Nason silt loam mapping unit are small areas of soils that are less than 40 inches deep over bedrock, soils that have a surface layer of sandy loam or gravelly sandy loam, and soils that have less clay in the subsoil than is typical for the Nason series.

**To—Tomotley sandy loam, rarely flooded:** This poorly drained soil is found on low stream terraces in the Coastal Plain. Tomotley soils formed in loamy fluvial sediments. A typical profile consists of an approximate 8 inch thick sandy loam surface horizon underlain by approximately 22 inches of sandy clay loam subsoil that gives way to sandy parent material at an approximate 40 inch depth.

Mapped inclusions in this unit include Augusta, Roanoke, Wedhadkee, and Pantego series. Augusta soils are mapped in slightly higher areas and are somewhat poorly drained. Roanoke soils, though found in similar landscape positions as Tomotley soils, have a higher proportion of clay in the subsoil. Wedhadkee soils are found on floodplains and are typically frequently flooded. Pantego soils are very poorly drained and have an umbric (black) surface.

**Wt—Wehadkee loam, frequently flooded:** This nearly level, poorly drained soil is found on floodplains. Wedhadkee soils formed in recently deposited alluvial sediments. A typical Wedhadkee profile consists of an approximate 7-inch thick loamy surface horizon underlain by approximately 42 inches of clay loam subsoil that gives way to clay loam parent material at 49 inches.

Included within the Wehadkee loam mapping unit are small areas of the somewhat poorly drained Chewacla series, which is found in similar landscape positions as Wedhadkee. Also included are small areas of very poorly drained soils with umbric surfaces that occur in depressions within the floodplain.

### 3.5.2 Soil Profile Descriptions

Hand auger borings were performed in each wetland area to verify mapped soil series and qualitatively assess soil moisture conditions based on morphologic properties. Borings were performed on each landscape position described above in Section 3.3.1 (“Landscape Features and Valley Transects”). Detailed profile descriptions are in Appendix A.

Soil boring locations within the Little Buffalo Creek study wetland site are all located within the **Wt** mapping unit (Wehadkee) per the Johnston County Soil Survey. Soil profiles in the

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backwater slough and low terrace landforms were consistent with the Wehadkee series. However, soil profiles described in the levee and Little River floodplain/tributary terrace landforms better resembled the Altavista series, which is mapped nearby. Due to flooded conditions, a soil boring was not performed in the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain. Soils within the floodplain are expected to resemble the Wedhadkee series with a veneer of sediment overlaying the typical soil profile.

Soil borings are also all located within the **Wt** mapping unit at the Buffalo Creek reference wetland site. Soil profiles described in the backwater slough and Buffalo Creek floodplain resembled the Wedhadkee series. However, borings taken in the Little River levee and Little Buffalo Creek/tributary terrace landforms also resembled the Altavista series, as was the case at the study wetland site.

### 3.6 Plant Community Assemblages

Plant communities on each landform described in Section 3.3.1 (“Landscape Features and Valley Transects”) at each wetland were observed and species lists were recorded for each vegetative stratum (tree/canopy, shrub/understory, herbaceous, and vine). An additional community assemblage was described along the banks of the Little River at each wetland (streamside assemblage). Species lists by stratum for each plant community assemblage at both wetlands are listed in Appendix B.

In general, similar species were observed in the streamside assemblage and levee plant communities at both wetlands. At both sites, sedge (*Carex* spp.) and knotweed (*Polygonum* spp.) shared dominance in the streamside assemblage herbaceous stratum. The tree stratum was not well developed at either site in the streamside assemblage, with only sparse green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) individuals observed at the study wetland. Greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*) and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) were dense at both sites in the streamside assemblage.

Various hardwoods occupied the tree stratum in the levee community at both sites, including American elm (*Ulmus americana*), river birch (*Betula nigra*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*). Loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) was also observed in the tree stratum in the levee community at the study wetland, as well as water oak (*Quercus nigra*), and white oak (*Quercus alba*). Hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.) and sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) were observed in the tree stratum in the levee community at the reference wetland. Muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*) was present in the vine stratum at each wetland. With the exception of sparse jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) observed at the reference wetland, the herbaceous stratum was undeveloped at both sites in the levee community.

Sparse, mature hardwoods characterize the tree stratum in the backwater slough community at the reference wetland, including green ash, red maple, river birch, American elm, and musclewood (*Carpinus caroliniana*). Due to what appeared to be frequently saturated and/or flooded conditions (with accompanying hydric soil conditions—see backwater slough profile description in Appendix A), both the shrub and herbaceous strata were underdeveloped.

In contrast, dense tree and shrub strata characterized the backwater slough community in the study wetland. Red maple, green ash, river birch, willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), American elm,

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overcup oak, and musclewood were present in the diverse tree stratum, while titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), giant cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*), and water tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*) occupied the shrub stratum. Greenbrier was the only vine observed in the vine stratum at both wetlands.

The Little River floodplain/tributary terrace communities contrasted strongly between the study and reference wetlands. A highly diverse tree stratum, including red maple, musclewood, laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), water oak, swamp chestnut oak (*Quercus michauxii*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), loblolly pine, willow oak, American holly (*Ilex opaca*), and winged elm (*Ulmus alata*) comprised the tree stratum at the reference wetland. Giant cane, highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), horse sugar (*Symplocos tinctoria*), and spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*) occupied the shrub stratum, while poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), muscadine, and greenbrier formed the vine stratum. The herbaceous stratum was undeveloped in the reference wetland Little River floodplain/tributary terrace community.

In contrast, only three species (red maple, willow oak, and river birch) comprised the tree stratum in the study wetland Little River floodplain/tributary terrace community. Species in the shrub stratum were identical to those observed in the backwater slough community (titi, water tupelo, and giant cane). Both the herbaceous and vine strata were undeveloped.

The tributary floodplain communities also contrasted sharply between the two wetlands, primarily due to inundation within the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain. In the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain, small (less than 20 feet in diameter) islands have formed around old bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) stumps, supporting midsize (less than 15 feet tall) green ash saplings, as well as sparse *Carex* spp. clumps.

In comparison, diverse hardwoods were observed in the tree stratum on the Buffalo Creek floodplain, including swamp chestnut oak, red maple, green ash, water tupelo, overcup oak, laurel oak, willow oak, and sweetgum. Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*) and American holly comprised the shrub stratum, while netted chainfern (*Woodwardia areolata*), lizard's tail (*Saururus cernuus*), and violet (*Viola* spp.) occupied the herbaceous stratum. No vines were observed within the Buffalo Creek floodplain.

Adjacent to the far end of the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain opposite the Little River floodplain/tributary terrace (which rises from the near end of the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain) is a low terrace that was saturated at the time of fieldwork. The terrace is approximately 2 feet lower in elevation than the Little River floodplain/tributary terrace landform. This area is best described as a gum swamp, with water tupelo, red maple, and green ash occupying the tree stratum. Shrubs and vines were absent, but marsh dewflower (*Murdania keisak*) blanketed the swamp floor, with pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*), *Carex* spp., and knotweed (*Polygonum* spp.) present to a lesser extent.

Abutting the low terrace at the same elevation is a large, recently logged area. Soil saturation and occasional inundated areas persist all the way to the valley escarpment (observable from Highway 301) to the north of the Little River. Numerous beaver dams, which appear to be



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controlling local hydrology, and evidence of beaver activity were observed within this area. Due to flooded conditions, tall trees are rare, but sweetgum and red maple saplings are abundant.

## **4.0 DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Wetland System Comparison**

Both the study and reference wetlands occupy similar landscape positions, and have both been affected by the same historic, formative geomorphological processes. Each is at the confluence of the Little River with a major tributary, although Buffalo Creek's watershed size is substantially larger than Little Buffalo Creek's.

As observed in the field and measured in valley transect surveys, both wetland systems have similar landforms and relative elevations accompanying each landform. Immediately adjacent to the Little River banks at each site is a natural levee that is approximately 1.5 feet higher in elevation than the river bankfull stage. The levee slopes down approximately 4 feet to a backwater slough that rises to the Little River floodplain/tributary terrace feature. The landscape then slopes 2 to 5 feet downward to each tributary's floodplain. An additional landscape feature, a low terrace, was observed at the Little Buffalo Creek study wetland site.

The predominate soil mapping unit at both wetlands is **Wt**, Wehadkee loam (USDA 1994). Hand auger borings taken within the backwater slough areas at both wetland sites were consistent with the USDA Wehadkee profile description. Auger borings taken within the Little River Floodplain/tributary terrace landform at both sites, although mapped Wehadkee, were more consistent with the Altavista series, a moderately well drained terrace soil. The discrepancy between the mapped soil (Wehadkee) and profile descriptions is probably attributable to microtopographical variation within the Little River floodplain/tributary terrace landform, as Wehadkee is expected to be the predominate Little River floodplain soil series in both areas. A hand auger boring taken within the Buffalo Creek floodplain was consistent with the Wehadkee series. Although a soil boring was not taken in the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain due to flooded conditions, soils are likely to be consistent with the Wehadkee series (with a veneer of sediment overlaying the soil profile) due to persistent anaerobic conditions.

Vegetative communities described at each landform at both wetland sites varied considerably. At both wetlands, various hardwood species occupied the tree stratum within the levee community, while the herbaceous stratum was sparse. Due to what appeared to be frequently saturated and/or ponded conditions, the backwater slough community, with the exception of a few larger hardwoods, was sparse at the Buffalo Creek reference wetland when compared to the dense tree and shrub strata observed at the Little Buffalo Creek study wetland.

Diverse hardwood characterized the tree stratum at the reference wetland Little River floodplain/tributary terrace community. Species diversity within the tree stratum was much lower in the same community at the study wetland. Due primarily to the inundated conditions characteristic of the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain within the study wetland, vegetative composition within the tributary floodplain community contrasted sharply between the two wetlands. Diverse hardwoods characterized the Buffalo Creek floodplain, while sparse green

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ash saplings and clumps of *Carex* spp. sprouting from old bald cypress stumps represented the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain community. Water tupelo, red maple, and green ash comprised the tree stratum at the low terrace community at the Little Buffalo Creek wetland, a landform not observed within the Buffalo Creek reference wetland.

#### **4.2 Anticipated Changes in the Little Buffalo Creek Wetland System**

Since elevations in some areas within the Little Buffalo Creek wetland are at or below the 131 feet MSL elevation of the Lowell Mill Dam crest pool, there is some justification for postulating some effect or impact to the wetlands when the dam is removed. Although inundated areas within the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain indicate potential influence from the crest pool, field observation and data collected for the purposes of this study suggest that rather than a loss of wetland area, changes in hydrologic regime, plant community structure, and wetland function are anticipated for the Little Buffalo Creek wetland area. These changes are expected to shift the edaphic and biotic conditions present at the Little Buffalo Creek wetland towards conditions characteristic of the Buffalo Creek reference wetland once the dam is removed and the historic, natural hydroperiod is restored to the wetlands adjacent to Little Buffalo Creek.

In its current state, the main portions of Little Buffalo Creek wetland, particularly the creek's floodplain, resemble a Coastal Plain Semipermanent Impoundment (Schafale and Weakley 1990). These communities are characterized by nearly constant flooded conditions and generally sparse woody vegetation, which may include bald cypress and water tupelo. Hydrologic modification by beaver is commonplace, and beaver activity was observed in the area during the field investigation.

In contrast, the Buffalo Creek reference wetland is best described as a Coastal Plain Bottomland Hardwood (Brownwater Subtype) (Schafale and Weakley 1990). Diverse hardwoods comprise the canopy and understory in these areas, while the herbaceous stratum is typically sparse. These areas are occasionally flooded, and consequently have much flashier hydroperiods than Coastal Plain Semipermanent Impoundments.

Although often esthetically pleasing, Coastal Plain Semipermanent Impoundments, due to their characteristically long hydroperiods, lack the flooding/"drying out" hydrologic signature associated with bottomland hardwood forests similar to the Buffalo Creek reference wetland. Variable flooding creates cyclical aerobic/anaerobic soil conditions that give bottomland hardwood forests unique, beneficial biogeochemical dynamics.

Anaerobiosis influences soil pH, which causes mobilization of several nutrients, including phosphorous, nitrogen, magnesium, sulfur, manganese, iron, boron, copper, and zinc (Mitsch and Gosselink 1993), potentially leading to greater plant availability of these nutrients. Denitrification, in which nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) is converted to nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) and/or nitrogen gas ( $\text{N}_2$ ), subsequently volatilizing each gas into the atmosphere, is another benefit of anaerobic soil conditions. Aerobic soil conditions catalyze equally beneficial chemical processes. Nitrification is one such process, in which ammonium ( $\text{NH}_4^+$ ) is converted to nitrite ( $\text{NO}_2^-$ ) and then plant-available nitrate by *Nitrosomonas* and *Nitrobacter* bacteria, respectively. While aerobic and anaerobic soil conditions each produce uniquely beneficial biogeochemical processes, it is the periodic wetting and drying of bottomland hardwood forest wetlands that enable these systems

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to benefit from both. Thus is the case in the Buffalo Creek reference wetland, while the Little Buffalo Creek study wetland is influenced primarily by continuous anaerobic soil conditions as a result of semipermanent inundation.

Alternating wet and dry periods also have ramifications for ecosystem structure, biodiversity, productivity, and wildlife habitat. Bottomland hardwood forest wetlands, similar to the Buffalo Creek reference wetland, are characterized by highly diverse trees adapted to a wide variety of environmental conditions induced by periodic flooding (Mitsch and Gosselink 1993). Semipermanently flooded conditions characteristic of the Little Buffalo Creek wetland support lower vegetative species diversity, since fewer species are tolerant of near constant anaerobic soil conditions. Alternating wet/dry soil conditions also affect primary productivity. Net biomass production (litterfall + stem growth) is typically greater in wetland areas with an alternating aerobic/anaerobic cycle than in semipermanently flooded wetland systems (Mitsch and Gosselink 1993). Since riparian wetlands constitute the interface between aquatic and terrestrial systems, the ecological principle of edge effect is manifested in the inherent high diversity of animal species in riparian areas. Species diversity and abundance tend to be highest at the confluence of two distinct ecological systems, such as aquatic and upland systems (Mitsch and Gosselink 1993). Although both the Buffalo Creek and Little Buffalo Creek wetland systems both likely benefit from edge effect, the latter system, in its current hydrologic condition, is more closely associated with an aquatic ecosystem. This precludes terrestrial species utilization to the same degree that is likely the case at the Buffalo Creek reference wetland.

Although hydrologic conditions within the Little Buffalo Creek wetland are expected to shift towards those characteristic of the Buffalo Creek reference wetland as a result of the Lowell Mill dam removal project, two factors will continue to influence local hydrology: beaver activity and what appears to be a Little River oxbow feature perpendicularly intersecting the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain within the study area. Numerous beaver dams, two large lodges, and beaver-chewed sticks were observed during the field investigation. A large, recently logged area adjacent to the study wetland remains saturated and partially ponded as a result of beaver activity. As observed from Highway 301, this area persists north to the first major topographic incline associated with the Little River valley escarpment. The Little River provides a corridor by which beaver can continuously access Little Buffalo Creek. Beaver are expected to continue to dam up portions of the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain following dam removal, resulting in localized flooded areas. What appears to be an old Little River meander cutoff/oxbow cuts perpendicularly across the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain. Although no water depth measurements were taken within this area, ground elevations are probably lower in this feature than the adjacent, inundated natural grade, indicating it will likely remain ponded, or at least perennially saturated, after dam removal.

#### **4.3 Conversion of Open Water Areas to Wetlands**

Although portions of the Little Buffalo Creek floodplain constitute the largest, contiguous open water area potentially influenced by the crest pool elevation of 131 feet MSL, there are several other projected open water areas (based on elevation) at or below 131 feet MSL adjacent to the Little River. These areas are displayed on Figure 7 (Appendix A). In addition, areas that are

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potentially hydrologically influenced by the crest pool, between 131 and 132 feet MSL, are displayed.

As discussed in Section 4.2 (“Anticipated Changes in the Little Buffalo Creek Wetland System”), open water areas are expected to functionally shift towards bottomland hardwood forest wetlands upon the dam’s removal and subsequent drop in the Little River stage, effectively resulting in wetland creation. Concerns have been raised that despite this wetland creation, the potential draining of previously upland areas that may have been converted into jurisdictional wetlands as a result of the impoundment (i.e., those areas between 131 and 132 feet MSL) upon the dam’s removal will result in a net loss of wetlands. As displayed in Figure 7 (Appendix A), projected open water areas at or below 131 feet MSL occupy substantially more area than fringe areas between 131 and 132 feet MSL potentially hydrologically influenced by the impoundment. Thus, the Lowell Mill Dam removal may result in a net increase in wetland area.

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## 5.0 REFERENCES

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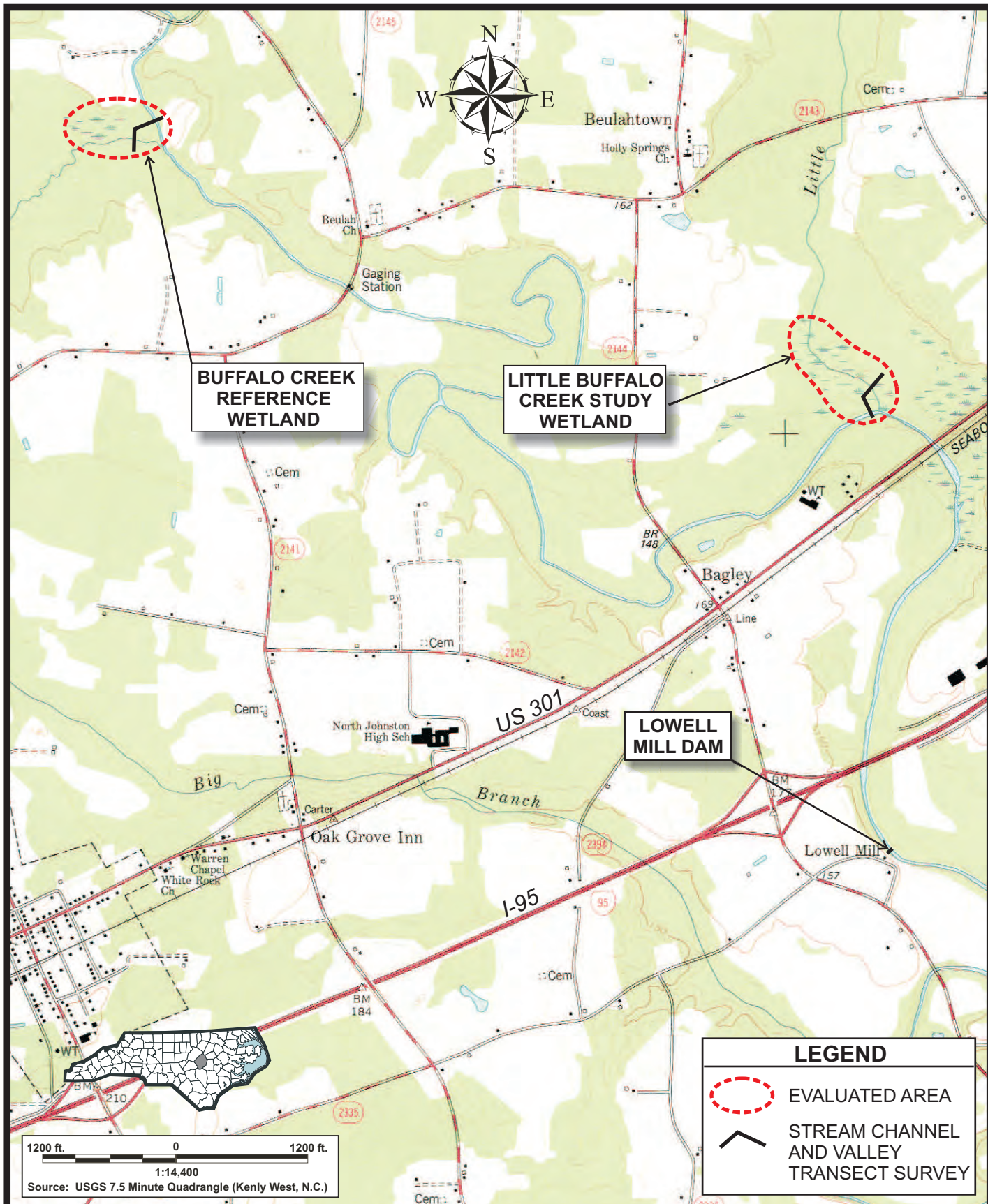
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## **APPENDIX A**

### **FIGURES**







**USGS SITE VICINITY MAP**  
 Lowell Mill Wetland Study  
 Johnston County, North Carolina

Dwn. by:	MAF	<b>FIGURE</b>  <b>1</b>
Ckd by:	JDC	
Date:	JUN 2005	
Project:	05-242.02	



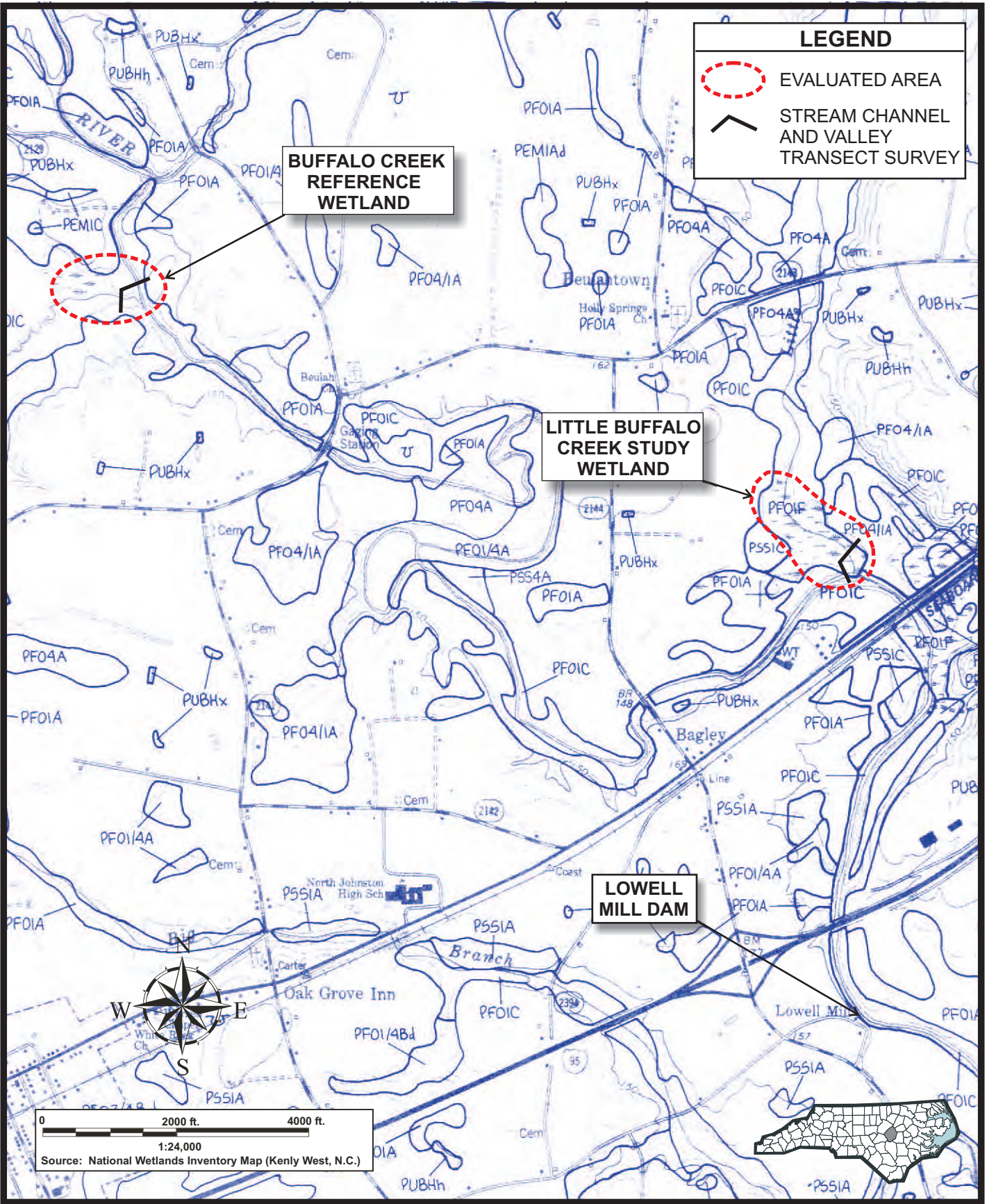
**LEGEND**

-  EVALUATED AREA
-  STREAM CHANNEL AND VALLEY TRANSECT SURVEY

**BUFFALO CREEK REFERENCE WETLAND**

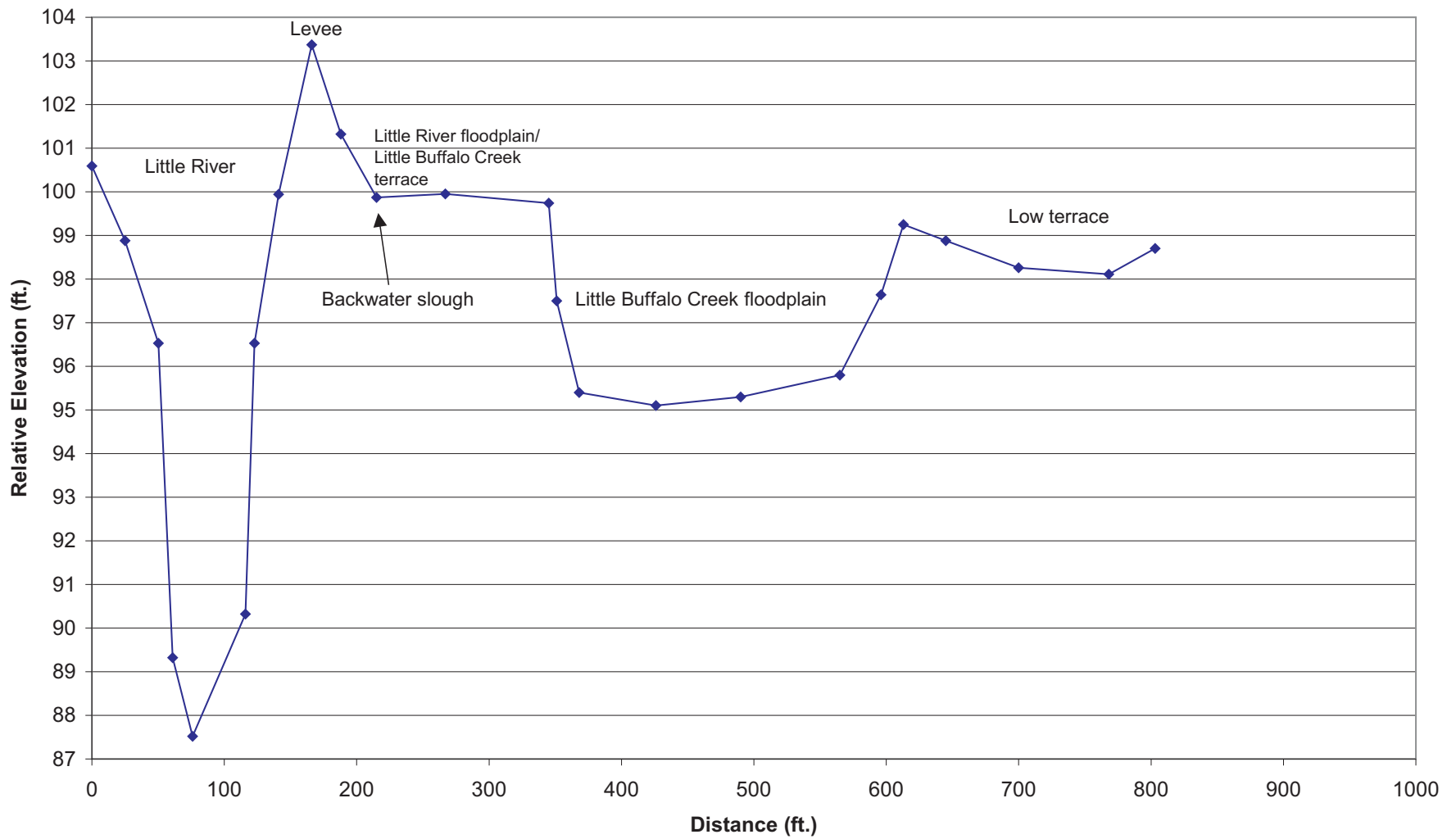
**LITTLE BUFFALO CREEK STUDY WETLAND**

**LOWELL MILL DAM**



**NWI MAPPING**  
 Lowell Mill Wetland Study  
 Johnston County, North Carolina

Dwn. by:	MAF	<b>FIGURE</b>  <b>2</b>
Ckd by:	JDC	
Date:	JUN 2005	
Project:	05-242.02	

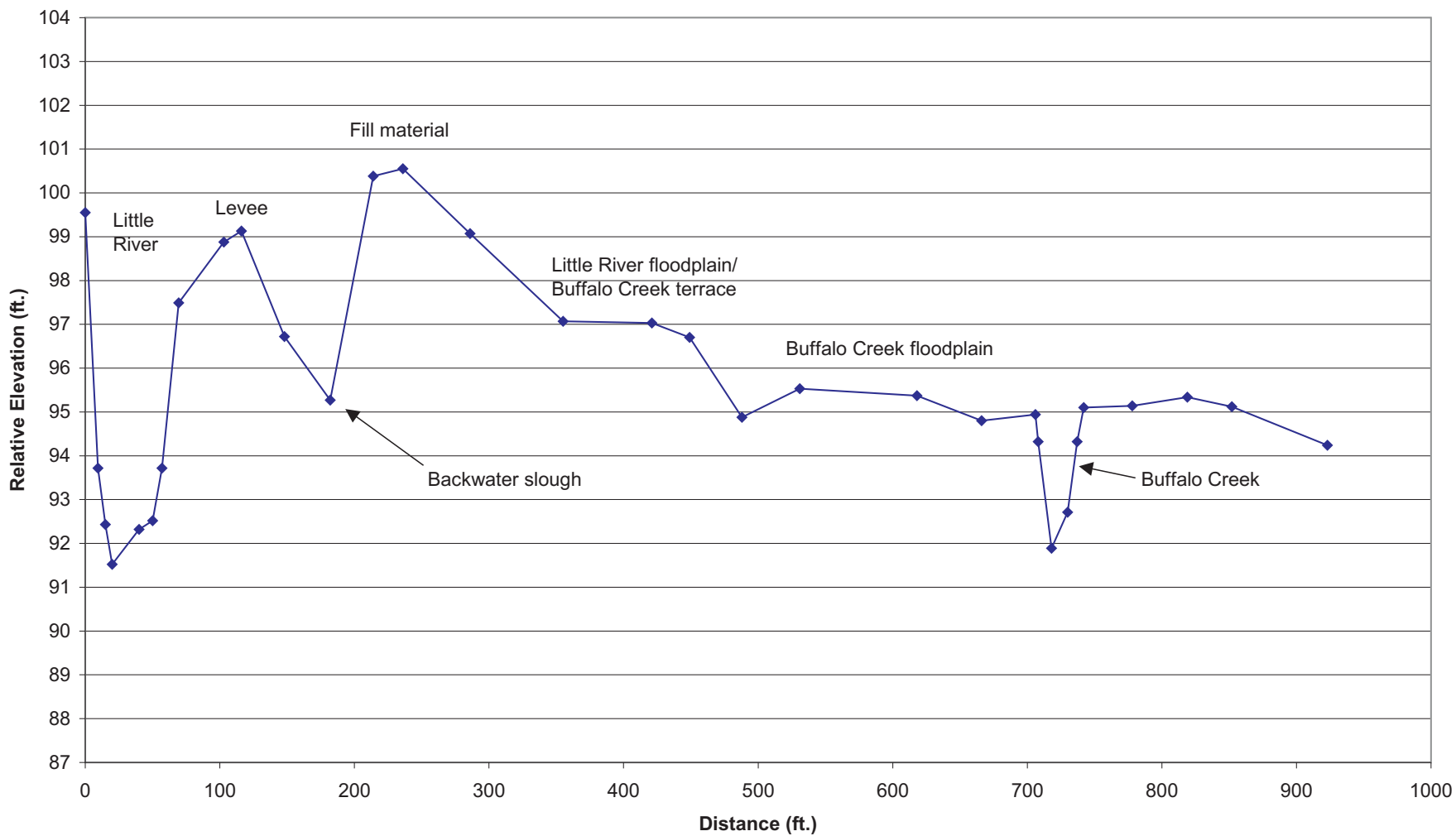


**LITTLE BUFFALO CREEK VALLEY TRANSECT**  
 Lowell Mill Wetland Study  
 Johnston County, North Carolina

Dwn. by:	MAF
Ckd by:	JDC
Date:	JUN 2005
Project:	05-242

FIGURE

**3**

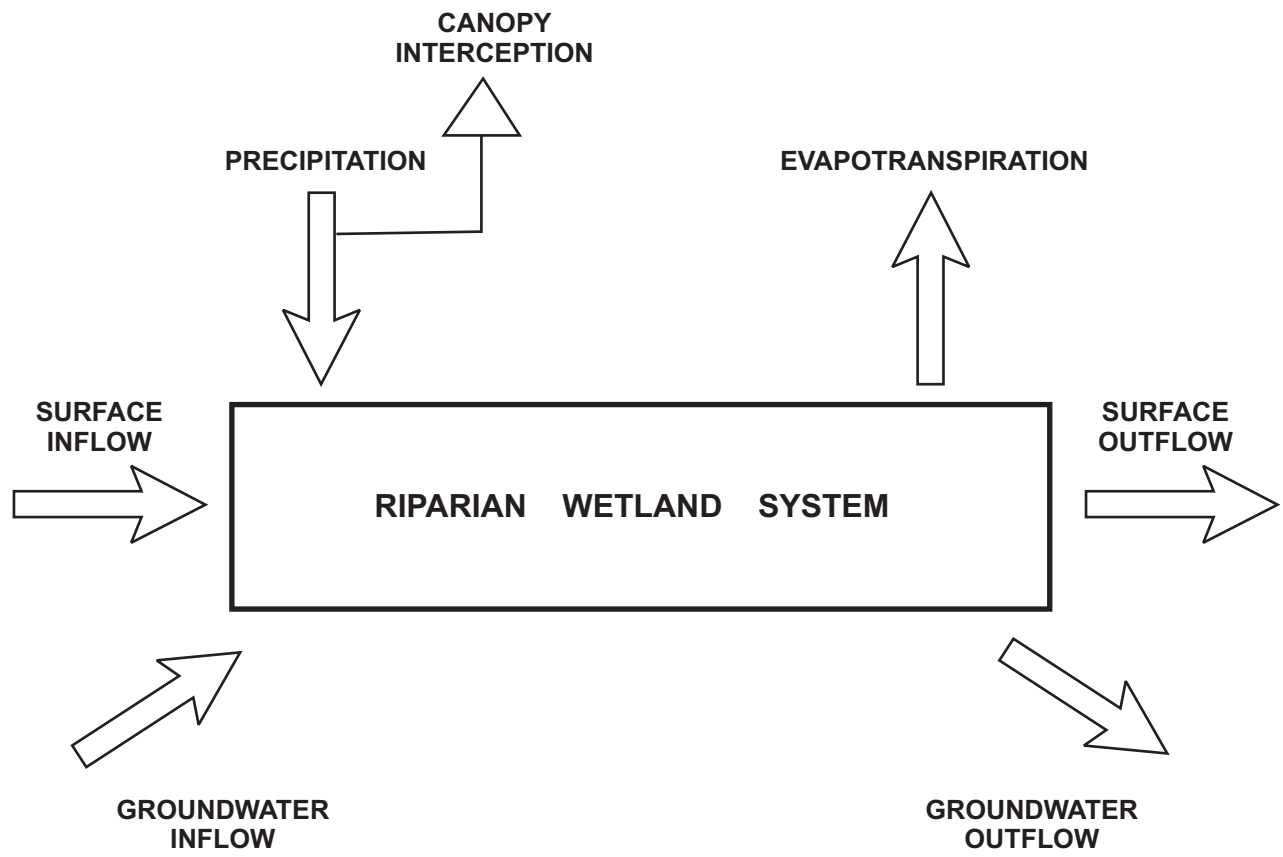


**BUFFALO CREEK VALLEY TRANSECT**  
 Lowell Mill Wetland Study  
 Johnston County, North Carolina

Dwn. by:	MAF
Ckd by:	JDC
Date:	JUN 2005
Project:	05-242

FIGURE

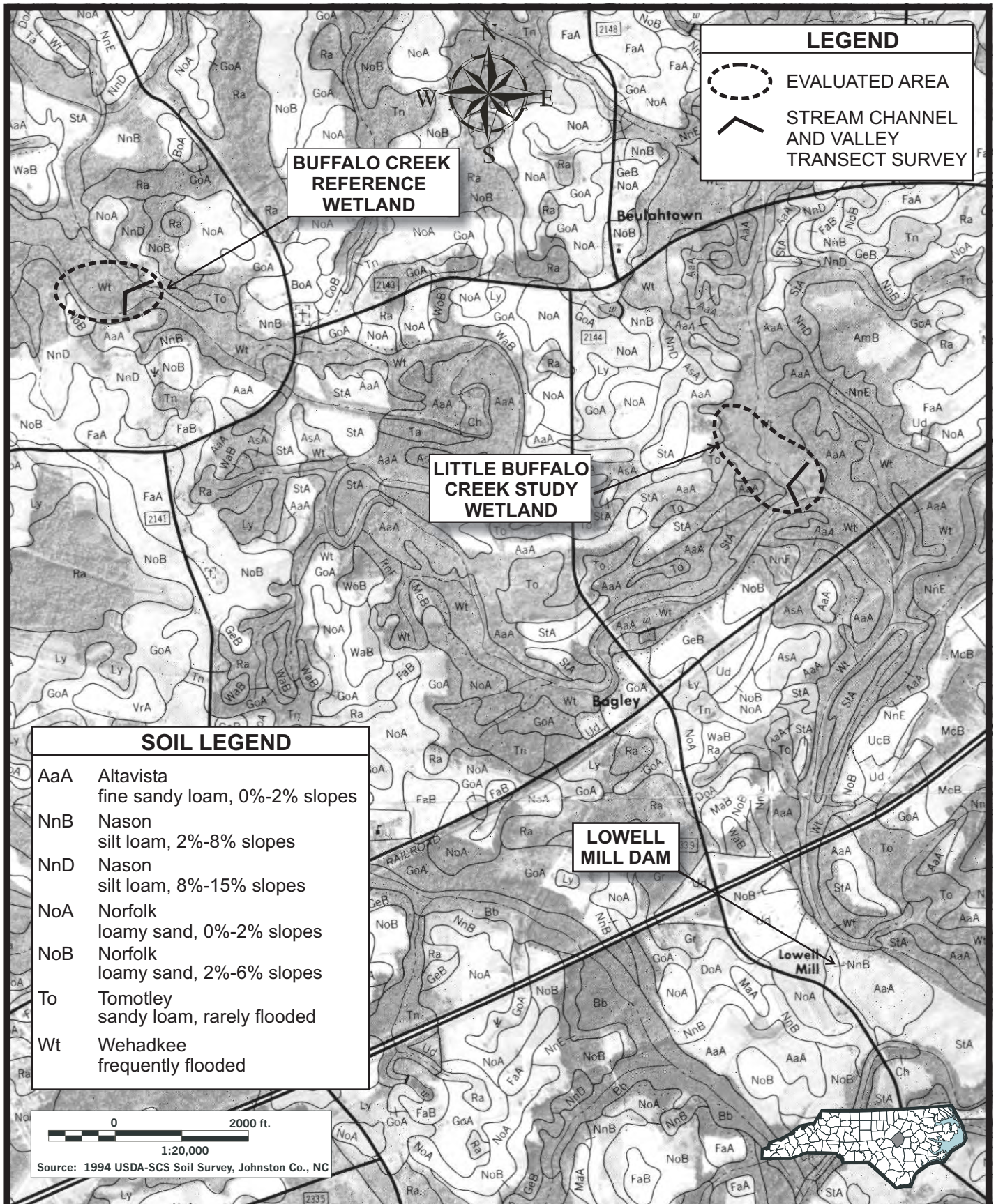
4





**RIPARIAN WETLAND SYSTEM  
CONCEPTUAL WATER BUDGET**  
Lowell Mill Wetland Study  
Johnston County, North Carolina

Dwn. by:	MAF	<b>FIGURE 5</b>
Ckd by:	JDC	
Date:	JUN 2005	
Project:	05-242.02	





**LEGEND**

-  EVALUATED AREA
-  STREAM CHANNEL AND VALLEY TRANSECT SURVEY

**BUFFALO CREEK  
REFERENCE  
WETLAND**

**LITTLE BUFFALO  
CREEK STUDY  
WETLAND**

**LOWELL  
MILL DAM**

**SOIL LEGEND**

- AaA Altavista  
fine sandy loam, 0%-2% slopes
- NnB Nason  
silt loam, 2%-8% slopes
- NnD Nason  
silt loam, 8%-15% slopes
- NoA Norfolk  
loamy sand, 0%-2% slopes
- NoB Norfolk  
loamy sand, 2%-6% slopes
- To Tomotley  
sandy loam, rarely flooded
- Wt Wehadkee  
frequently flooded

0 2000 ft.  
1:20,000

Source: 1994 USDA-SCS Soil Survey, Johnston Co., NC



**JOHNSTON COUNTY SOIL SURVEY MAP**  
Lowell Mill Wetland Study  
Johnston County, North Carolina

Dwn. by:	MAF	<b>FIGURE</b>  <b>6</b>
Ckd by:	JDC	
Date:	JUN 2005	
Project:	05-242.02	





**APPENDIX B**  
**SOIL PROFILE DESCRIPTIONS**

Little Buffalo Creek Study Wetland Soil Profile Descriptions						
Boring 1 - levee						
Altavista series						
depth (in)	horizon	texture	matrix color	mottle color	mottle desc.	note
0--4	A	loam	10YR 4/3			
4--24	Bt1	clay loam	10YR 5/6			
24--48+	Bt2	clay loam	10YR 5/6	10YR 5/2	few, distinct	
Boring 2 - backwater slough						
Wehadkee series						
depth (in)	horizon	texture	matrix color	mottle color	mottle desc.	note
0--6	A	loam	10YR 3/2	5YR 4/6	common, distinct	
6--20	Bt1	sandy clay	10YR 6/1	5YR 4/6	abundant, prominent	
20--36	Bg	sandy clay	5/5GY			
36--48+	Cg	sandy clay loam	5/5GY			
Boring 3 - Little River floodplain/tributary terrace						
Altavista series						
depth (in)	horizon	texture	matrix color	mottle color	mottle desc.	note
0--4	A1	loam	10YR 4/2			
4--11	E	loam	10YR 5/3	10YR 5/8	few, prominent	mixed matrix
11--32	Bt1	clay loam	10YR 5/6 +			
			10YR 5/2			
32--37	Bt2	clay loam	10YR 5/6	5/5GY	abundant, prominent	
37--45	Bt3	clay loam	10YR 4/3	5/5GY	abundant, prominent	
45--48+	Cg	sandy clay	5/5GY			water @ 48"
Boring 4 - low terrace						
Wehadkee series						
depth (in)	horizon	texture	matrix color	mottle color	mottle desc.	note
0--6	A	silty loam	10YR 3/2			
6--14	Bt1	silty clay	10YR 4/1	10YR 3/6	common, distinct	water @ 12"
14--24	Bt2	silty clay	10YR 5/1			
24--48+	Bt3	clay	6/N	10YR 5/8	abundant, prominent	

Buffalo Creek Reference Wetland Soil Profile Descriptions						
Boring 1 - levee						
Altavista series						
depth (in)	horizon	texture	matrix color	mottle color	mottle desc.	note
0--2	A	loam	10YR 4/2			
2--32	A/E	loam	10YR 5/4	10YR 5/2	few, faint	
32--37	Bt	clay loam	10YR 5/1	10YR 5/3	many, faint	
37--47	C1	sandy loam	10YR 6/2	10 YR 6/4	many, faint	
47--48+	C2	sandy clay loam	10YR 6/2	7.5YR 5/8	few, prominent	
Boring 2 - backwater slough						
Wehadkee series						
depth (in)	horizon	texture	matrix color	mottle color	mottle desc.	note
1--0	Oi					
0--2	A	loam	10YR 4/2			
2--4	Bt1	clay loam	10YR 5/3	10YR 5/6	few, prominent	
4--13	Bt2	clay loam	10YR 5/1	10YR 5/6	few, prominent	
13--26	Bt3	silty clay	10YR 5/1	10YR 5/8	few, prominent	
26--48+	Bt4	silty clay	10YR 5/1			
Boring 3 - Little River floodplain/tributary terrace						
Altavista series						
depth (in)	horizon	texture	matrix color	mottle color	mottle desc.	note
0--6	A	loam	10YR 3/2			
6--19	Bt1	clay loam	10YR 5/4			mixed matrix
19--31	Bt2	clay loam	10YR 5/6 +			
			10YR 5/3			
31--48+	C	sandy loam	10YR 5/4			abundant, rounded siliceous gravel
Boring 4 - tributary floodplain						
Wehadkee series						
depth (in)	horizon	texture	matrix color	mottle color	mottle desc.	note
1--0	Oi					
0--6	A	loam	10YR 5/3			
6--11	Bt1	clay loam	10YR 5/2	7.5YR 5/8	common, distinct	
11--40	Bt2	clay	10YR 6/1	7.5YR 5/8	common, distinct	
40--48+	C	loamy sand	10YR 7/1			water @ 36"

**APPENDIX C**  
**PLANT COMMUNITY SPECIES LISTS**

Landform/ Community Assemblage:	Little Buffalo Creek	Buffalo Creek
Little River Floodplain/ Tribuary Terrace	<p><b>trees:</b> <i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Quercus phellos</i> <i>Betula nigra</i></p> <p><b>shrubs:</b> <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> <i>Nyssa biflora</i> <i>Arundinaria gigantea</i></p> <p><b>herbs:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>vines:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>trees:</b> <i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> <i>Quercus nigra</i> <i>Quercus michauxii</i> <i>Crataegus spp.</i> <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> <i>Quercus rubra</i> <i>Pinus taeda</i> <i>Quercus phellos</i> <i>Ilex opaca</i> <i>Ulmus alata</i></p> <p><b>shrubs:</b> <i>Arundinaria gigantea</i> <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> <i>Symplocos tinctoria</i> <i>Lindera benzoin</i></p> <p><b>herbs:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>vines:</b> <i>Smilax rotundifolia</i> <i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> <i>Vitis rotundifolia</i></p>
Tributary Floodplain	<p><b>trees:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>shrubs:</b> <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i></p> <p><b>herbs:</b> <i>Carex spp.</i></p> <p><b>vines:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>trees:</b> <i>Quercus michauxii</i> <i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> <i>Betula nigra</i> <i>Nyssa biflora</i> <i>Quercus lyrata</i> <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> <i>Quercus phellos</i> <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i></p> <p><b>shrubs:</b> <i>Ilex opaca</i> <i>Ilex verticillata</i></p> <p><b>herbs:</b> <i>Woodwardia areolata</i> <i>Saururus cernuus</i> <i>Viola spp.</i></p> <p><b>vines:</b> N/A</p>
Low Terrace	<p><b>trees:</b> <i>Nyssa biflora</i> <i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i></p> <p><b>shrubs:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>herbs:</b> <i>Carex spp.</i> <i>Murdania keisak</i> <i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i> <i>Polygonum spp.</i></p> <p><b>vines:</b> N/A</p>	N/A (Low Terrace not observed at reference wetland site)



Landform/ Community Assemblage:	Little Buffalo Creek	Buffalo Creek
Little River Floodplain/ Tribuary Terrace	<p><b>trees:</b> <i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Quercus phellos</i> <i>Betula nigra</i></p> <p><b>shrubs:</b> <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> <i>Nyssa biflora</i> <i>Arundinaria gigantea</i></p> <p><b>herbs:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>vines:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>trees:</b> <i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> <i>Quercus nigra</i> <i>Quercus michauxii</i> <i>Crataegus spp.</i> <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> <i>Quercus rubra</i> <i>Pinus taeda</i> <i>Quercus phellos</i> <i>Ilex opaca</i> <i>Ulmus alata</i></p> <p><b>shrubs:</b> <i>Arundinaria gigantea</i> <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> <i>Symplocos tinctoria</i> <i>Lindera benzoin</i></p> <p><b>herbs:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>vines:</b> <i>Smilax rotundifolia</i> <i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> <i>Vitis rotundifolia</i></p>
Tributary Floodplain	<p><b>trees:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>shrubs:</b> <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i></p> <p><b>herbs:</b> <i>Carex spp.</i></p> <p><b>vines:</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>trees:</b> <i>Quercus michauxii</i> <i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> <i>Betula nigra</i> <i>Nyssa biflora</i> <i>Quercus lyrata</i> <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> <i>Quercus phellos</i> <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i></p> <p><b>shrubs:</b> <i>Ilex opaca</i> <i>Ilex verticillata</i></p> <p><b>herbs:</b> <i>Woodwardia areolata</i> <i>Saururus cernuus</i> <i>Viola spp.</i></p> <p><b>vines:</b> N/A</p>
Low Terrace	<p><b>trees:</b> <i>Nyssa biflora</i> <i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i></p> <p><b>shrubs:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>herbs:</b> <i>Carex spp.</i> <i>Murdania keisak</i> <i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i> <i>Polygonum spp.</i></p> <p><b>vines:</b> N/A</p>	N/A (Low Terrace not observed at reference wetland site)

**APPENDIX D**

**PHOTOS**



Streamside assemblage community along the Little River banks in the Buffalo Creek reference wetland. The mouth of Buffalo Creek is visible just to the left of the vine-covered debris pile.



Backwater slough area at the Buffalo Creek reference wetland





Little River floodplain/Buffalo Creek terrace at the Buffalo Creek reference wetland



Buffalo Creek floodplain off the left bank of Buffalo Creek (channel is out of view in this frame)

**APPENDIX F**  
**WATER RESOURCES DATA**



**Section B - Chapter 6**  
**Neuse River Subbasin 03-04-06**  
 Little River and Buffalo Creek



**6.1 Subbasin Overview**

<i>Subbasin 03-04-06 at a Glance</i>	
<b>Land and Water Area</b>	
Total area:	317 mi <sup>2</sup>
Land area:	317 mi <sup>2</sup>
Water area:	0 mi <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population Statistics</b>	
2000 Est. Pop.:	54,160 people
Pop. Density:	172 persons/mi <sup>2</sup>
<b>Land Cover (percent)</b>	
Forest/Wetland:	59.4
Surface Water:	0.8
Urban:	3.2
Cultivated Crop:	33.0
Pasture/ Managed Herbaceous:	3.7
<b>Municipalities</b>	
Rolesville, Zebulon, Wendell and Goldsboro	
<b>Counties</b>	
Franklin, Johnston, Wake, Wayne and Wilson	

Population growth in the subbasin is increasing near Wendell and Zebulon in eastern Wake County and near Goldsboro in Wayne County. Population density is highest (320-1,600 persons/mi<sup>2</sup>) in the lower portion of the subbasin, near Goldsboro.

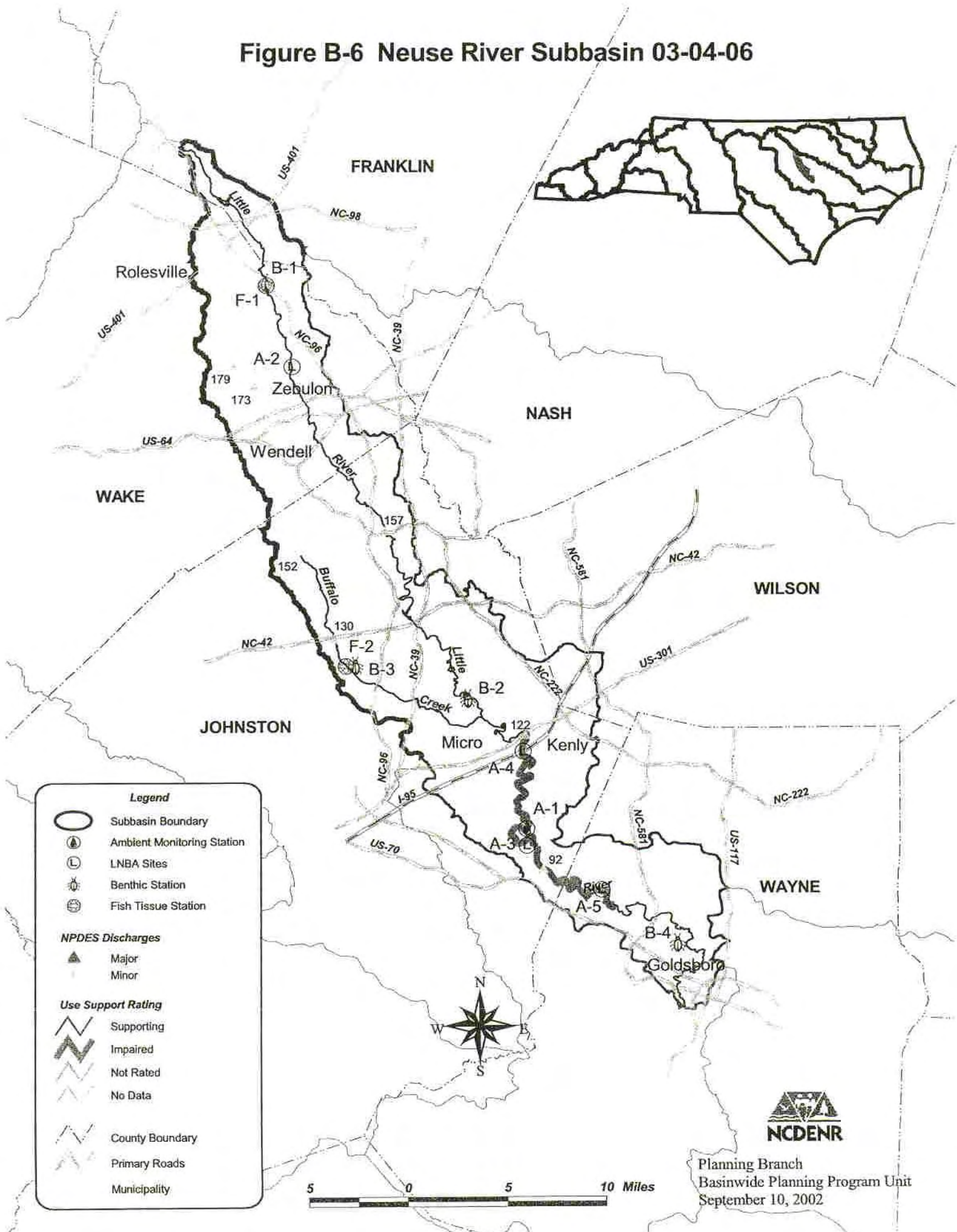
There are 2,047 acres of managed public lands in this subbasin including land around the Little River Reservoir in the upper portion of the subbasin and the Claridge Forest Center near Goldsboro.

There are six NPDES wastewater discharge permits in this subbasin with a total permitted flow of 0.9 MGD (Figure B-6). There is also one individual NPDES stormwater permit in the subbasin. Wayne and Wake counties will be required to develop a stormwater program under Phase II (page 76). Johnston County and the above counties have submitted model stormwater ordinances as required by the Neuse NSW strategy stormwater rules (page 64). There are also 11 registered animal operations in this subbasin.

There were four benthic macroinvertebrate community samples and two fish community samples (Figure B-6 and Table B-16) collected in 2000 as part of basinwide monitoring. Two sites remained the same; two sites increased in bioclassification, and two sites had a lower bioclassification. Lower bioclassifications at the fish community sites may have been related to recent hurricanes. Refer to *2001 Neuse River Basinwide Assessment Report* at <http://www.esb.enr.state.nc.us/bar.html> and Section A, Chapter 3 for more information on monitoring.



Figure B-6 Neuse River Subbasin 03-04-06



**Legend**

- Subbasin Boundary
- Ambient Monitoring Station
- LNBA Sites
- Benthic Station
- Fish Tissue Station
- NPDES Discharges**
  - Major
  - Minor
- Use Support Rating**
  - Supporting
  - Impaired
  - Not Rated
  - No Data
- County Boundary
- Primary Roads
- Municipality

Table B-16 DWQ Monitoring Locations in Subbasin 03-04-06

Benthic Macroinvertebrate Community Monitoring Sites					
Map # <sup>1</sup>	Waterbody	County	Location	1995	2000
B-1	Little River <sup>2</sup>	Wake	NC 96	Good-Fair	Good-Fair
B-2	Little River <sup>2</sup>	Johnston	SR 2130	Good-Fair	Good
B-3	Buffalo Cr	Johnston	SR 1941	Fair (1991)	Good-Fair
B-4	Little R <sup>2</sup>	Wayne	NC 581	Good-Fair	Good-Fair
Fish Community Monitoring Sites					
Map # <sup>1</sup>	Waterbody	County	Location	1995	2000
F-1	Little R	Wake	NC 96	Good	Good-Fair
F-2	Buffalo Cr	Johnston	SR 1941	Excellent	Good-Fair
Ambient Monitoring Sites					
Map # <sup>1</sup>	Waterbody	County	Location	Station #	Noted Parameters <sup>3</sup>
A-1	Little River	Johnston	Near Princeton	J5850000	none
A-2 <sup>4</sup>	Little River	Wake	SR 2333	J5620000	none
A-3 <sup>4</sup>	Little River	Johnston	US 301	J5690000	DO
A-4 <sup>4</sup>	Little River	Johnston	I 95	J5730000	DO
A-5 <sup>4</sup>	Little River	Wayne	SR 1234	J5900000	DO
A-6 <sup>4</sup>	Little River	Wayne	Nr Asylum	J5950000	none

<sup>1</sup> B = benthic macroinvertebrates; F = fish community; A = ambient monitoring station; SB = benthic macroinvertebrates special study site; and SF = fish community special study site.

<sup>2</sup> Historical data available at this site. Refer to Appendix II.

<sup>3</sup> Parameters are noted if in excess of state standards in greater than 10 percent of all samples.

<sup>4</sup> LNBA Sites (page 220). Only dissolved oxygen, chlorophyll *a* and fecal coliform were analyzed.

Use support ratings are summarized in Part 6.2 below. Recommendations, current status and future recommendations for waters that were impaired in 1998 are discussed in Part 6.3 below. Current status and future recommendations for newly impaired waters are discussed in Part 6.4 below. Water quality issues related to the entire subbasin are discussed in Part 6.5. Unless otherwise noted, all discussions are for the aquatic life and secondary recreation use support category. Refer to Appendix III for a complete list of monitored waters by use support category and more information on supporting monitored waters.

## 6.2 Use Support Summary

Use support ratings (page 54) in subbasin 03-04-06 were assigned for aquatic life and secondary recreation, fish consumption and water supply. All waters in the subbasin are considered impaired on an evaluated basis because of fish consumption advisories (page 93). All water



supply waters are supporting on an evaluated basis based on reports from DEH regional water treatment consultants.

There were 103 stream miles (47 percent) monitored during this assessment period. Approximately 20 (19 percent) of the monitored stream miles are impaired. Refer to Table B-17 for a summary of use support ratings by use support category for waters in the subbasin. Use support ratings for waters that were monitored and impaired in at least one use support category or were impaired in 1998 are presented in Table B-18.

Table B-17 Summary of Use Support Ratings by Use Support Category in Subbasin 03-04-06

Use Support Rating	Basis	Aquatic Life and Secondary Recreation	Fish Consumption	Primary Recreation	Water Supply
Supporting	Monitored	82.9 mi	0	0	0
	All Waters	82.9 mi	0	0	120.4 mi
Impaired	Monitored	20.0	0	0	0
	All Waters	20.0	217.4 mi	0	0
Not Rated	Monitored	0	0	0	0
No Data	N/A	114.5 mi	0	7.4 mi	0
Total	Monitored	102.9 mi	0	0	0
	All Waters	217.4 mi	217.4 mi	7.4 mi	120.4 mi
	Percent Monitored	47% mi	0%	0%	0%

Note: All waters include monitored, evaluated and waters that were not assessed.

Table B-18 Previously or Currently Impaired Waters in Subbasin 03-04-06

Name	1998 Status	2002 Status	Use Support Category	Miles
Little River	Supporting	Impaired	Aquatic Life/Secondary Recreation	20.0
Buffalo Creek	Impaired	Supporting/Not Rated	Aquatic Life/Secondary Recreation	N/A
			<b>Total 2002 Impaired Miles</b>	<b>20.0</b>

## **6.3 Status and Recommendations of Previously Impaired Waters**

### **6.3.1 Buffalo Creek**

#### 1998 Recommendations

Buffalo Creek was partially supporting from the source to the Little River. It was recommended that a more detailed study of the watershed be undertaken to determine possible causes of impairment and that the creek be resampled.

#### Current Status

Buffalo Creek (15 miles) from the Wendell Lake to the Little River is currently supporting with Good-Fair bioclassifications at sites B-3 and F-2. There was a drop in bioclassification for the fish community because of a decrease in diversity. Good instream habitat was noted although some hurricane impacts were also noted. The upper watershed is in the rapidly developing area of eastern Wake County.

#### 2002 Recommendations

DWQ will continue to monitor Buffalo Creek to assess future impacts related to development in the upper watershed. Communities in eastern Wake County should consider water quality impacts to Buffalo Creek during development and utilize BMPs to minimize these impacts during and after development activities. Refer to (page 81) for a description of urban stream problems and recommendations for reducing impacts and restoring water quality. Because of the water quality impacts noted above and the rapid development, Buffalo Creek is a NCWRP targeted local watershed (page 203).

## **6.4 Status and Recommendations of Waters Newly Impaired Waters**

### **6.4.1 Little River**

#### Current Status 2002 Recommendations

The Little River (20 miles from Buffalo Creek to NC581) is currently impaired because dissolved oxygen was below 4 mg/l in 16.3 percent (site A-3), 17.5 percent (site A-4) and 10.0 percent (site A-5) of samples at these sites.

The Little River is currently supporting based on Good-Fair bioclassifications in the upper and lower watershed and a Good bioclassification in the middle segment. Several rare invertebrate species were collected at the upper site with good instream habitat noted. The fish community here may have been impacted by recent hurricanes. The middle site had infrequent pools and riffles. This segment also contains large numbers of rare mussels and aquatic insects. There is noted long-term decline in water quality at the lower site. No mussels were collected although dead shells were observed. Rare aquatic insects were not collected at this site. Recent silt deposition was noted at this site as well.

The upper watershed drains the rapidly developing area of eastern Wake County. The lower watershed is near Goldsboro.



### 2002 Recommendations

DWQ and LNBA (page 220) will continue to monitor the Little River to assess impacts related to land use changes and to determine the source of the low dissolved oxygen. Because of the rare species in the Little River, this watershed should be targeted for land acquisition to protect the riparian area beyond the 50-foot required buffer (page 64). Refer to page 81 for a description of urban stream problems and recommendations for reducing impacts and restoring water quality. Wake County Parks and Recreation has received a CWMTF grant to establish greenways on portions of the Little River. Because of the water quality impacts noted above and the increasing development pressure, parts of the Little River are NCWRP targeted local watersheds (page 203).

## **6.5 Additional Water Quality Issues Within Subbasin 03-04-06**

This section discusses issues that may threaten water quality in the subbasin that are not specific to particular streams, lakes or reservoirs. The issues discussed may be related to waters near certain land use activities or within proximity to different pollution sources.

### **6.5.1 Impacts of Post-Hurricane De-Snagging on Instream Habitats**

Many streams in the subbasin have noted impacts from the recent hurricanes. The biological community in the streams can recover rapidly if instream habitat is maintained. De-snagging operations should carefully remove debris from stream channels to restore natural flow and leave enough instream habitats so the biological community can recover. For more information on this issue, refer to page 86.

*NPDES Permit Map Labels for Subbasin Maps in Section B*

Permit	Facility	Subbasin	Id number
NC0063746	IRA D. LEE-DEERCHASE	03-04-02	197
NC0073318	IRA D. LEE-WHIPPOORWILL VALLEY	03-04-02	198
NC0056278	RIVER MILL HOMEOWNER ASSN; INC	03-04-02	200
NC0007528	WAKE FOREST; TOWN - WTP	03-04-02	201
NC0083747	DUTCHMAN CREEK; INC./TWIN LAKE	03-04-03	73
NC0073679	HEATER UTIL-OAK HOLLOW WTP	03-04-03	124
NC0066516	FUQUAY-VARINA (TOWN) - WWTP	03-04-03	126
NC0035181	N.C. CENTER FOR MATURE ADULTS	03-04-03	127
NC0066150	BROOKFIELD PROP-BRIGHTON FOR	03-04-03	128
NC0062715	HEATER UTIL/CROOKED CREEK	03-04-03	131
NC0061638	NERO UTILITY - AMHERST WWTP	03-04-03	132
NC0065102	CARY (TOWN) - SOUTH WWTP	03-04-03	133
NC0082996	HEATER UTIL-HOLLYBROOK	03-04-03	144
NC0062740	HEATER UTIL/BRIARWOOD FARMS	03-04-03	145
NC0022217	STAR ENTERPRISE SALES TERMINAL	03-04-03	150
NC0064050	APEX (TOWN)-MIDDLE CREEK WWTP	03-04-03	151
NC0084654	MOTIVA ENTERPRISES-APEX TERM.	03-04-03	153
NC0020389	BENSON (TOWN) - WWTP	03-04-04	87
NC0065196	DUPREE'S MOBILE HOME COURT	03-04-04	104
NC0078255	JAG INC.-W. JOHNSON MOBILE ***	03-04-04	115
NC0032573	LENOIR CO SCH-MOSS HILL ELEM.	03-04-05	61
NC0020541	KINSTON (CITY)-PEACHTREE WWTP	03-04-05	64
NC0084999	KENNEDY BAPTIST HOME ***	03-04-05	65
NC0076724	COASTAL LUMBER CO./KINSTON	03-04-05	66
NC0024236	KINSTON (CITY)-NORTHSIDE WWTP	03-04-05	67
NC0039233	WALNUT CREEK (VILLAGE)-WWTP	03-04-05	69
NC0021644	LA GRANGE (TOWN) - WWTP	03-04-05	71
NC0003760	DUPONT FIBERS - KINSTON PLANT	03-04-05	74
NC0003760	DUPONT FIBERS - KINSTON PLANT	03-04-05	75
NC0003760	DUPONT FIBERS - KINSTON PLANT	03-04-05	76
NC0063177	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE B***	03-04-05	79
NC0063177	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE B***	03-04-05	80
NC0064891	KENLY; TOWN - REGIONAL WWTP	03-04-06	122
NC0064556	RIVER DELL UTIL-BUFFALO CREEK	03-04-06	130
NC0064246	PACE MOBILE HOME PARK	03-04-06	152
NC0038938	JOHNSTON CO BOE-CORINTH HOLDER	03-04-06	157
NC0086266	CWS - WOODTRACE WELL #1 WTP	03-04-06	173
NC0049042	RILEY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH INC.	03-04-06	179
NC0032557	LENOIR CO SCH-S. LENOIR HIGH	03-04-07	56



# Neuse River Basin

**Subbasin: 30405**

Waters for which TMDLs are required.

Waterbody and Description	Assessment Unit (AU)	Class	Subbasin	Impaired Use	Year Listed	Category and Reason for Listing	Potential Source(s)	Miles	Acres
Walnut Creek (Lake Wackena, Spring Lake)	27-68	C NSW	30405		1998	5		6.9	
From source to Neuse River									
				Aquatic Life	1, 2004	5	Standard violation: Low Dissolved Oxygen		1 Minor Municipal Point Source
				Overall	1, 1998	5	Aquatic Weeds		

# Neuse River Basin

**Subbasin: 30406**

Waters for which TMDLs are required.

Waterbody and Description	Assessment Unit (AU)	Class	Subbasin	Impaired Use	Year Listed	Category and Reason for Listing	Potential Source(s)	Miles	Acres
Little River From Spring Branch to 4.2 miles upstream of NC 581	27-57-(20.2)a	WS-IV NSW	30406		2004	5		8.5	
				Aquatic Life	1, 2004	5	Standard violation: Low Dissolved Oxygen		1 Minor Municipal Point Source
Little River (Tarpleys Pond) From Little Buffalo Creek to Spring Branch	27-57-(8.5)b	WS-V NSW	30406		2004	5		11.5	
				Aquatic Life	1, 2004	5	Standard violation: Low Dissolved Oxygen		1 Minor Municipal Point Source
Buffalo Creek From dam at Robertsons Pond to a point 200 feet upstream from West Haywood Street near Wendell	27-57-16-(2)	B NSW	30406		1998	6		5.8	
				Overall	1, 1998	6	Impaired biological integrity: stressors not identified		1 Agriculture
Buffalo Creek (Wendell Lake) From a point 200 feet upstream from West Haywood Street near Wendell to Little River	27-57-16-(3)a	C NSW	30406		1998	6		5.0	
				Overall	1, 1998	6	Impaired biological integrity: stressors not identified		1 Agriculture 2 Construction





Table A-3 Hydrologic Subdivisions in the Neuse River Basin

Watershed Name and Major Tributaries	DWQ Subbasin 6-digit Codes	USGS 8-digit Hydrologic Units	USGS 14-digit Hydrologic Units Local Watersheds*
<i>Upper Neuse</i> Falls Lake and Little, Eno and Flat Rivers	03-04-01	03020201	010010, 060010, 020020, 050040, 010030, 030030, 065030, 010040, 040020, 020040, 065010, 020010, 030020, 0650040, 010020, 060020, 065050, 010030, 030040, 050010, 010010, 020030, 050030, 050020, 030010, 030050, 060030
Crabtree Creek and Swift Creek	03-04-02		070060, 070110, 0110040, 080020, 0110010, 0100040, 070070, 100020, 100050, 070090, 100030, 110070, 080010, 090010, 110050, 070100, 110020, 140020, 070080, 100010, 110060, 070120, 110030, 140010
Middle Creek and Bass Lake	03-04-03		100010, 120020, 120030
Black Creek and Hannah Creek	03-04-04		130010, 130020, 130030, 150010, 150020, 150050, 150030, 150040
Little River and Buffalo Creek	03-04-06		180010, 180070, 180040, 180050, 180060, 200010, 180020, 190010, 200020, 180030, 180080
Neuse River	03-04-12		160010, 170020, 170030, 200030, 170040, 200040, 170010, 170060, 170050
<i>Middle Neuse</i> Bear Creek and Stone Creek	03-04-05	03020202	010010, 030030, 020030, 040010, 040020, 020030, 060040, 030020, 070010, 020020, 010021, 060030, 050020, 060020, 030010, 020010, 050030, 010040, 040030, 060010, 030040, 010020, 010030, 050040, 010022, 050010, 070020, 010050
Core Creek	03-04-08		090020, 080020, 080010, 100020, 090080, 100010
Swift Creek and Clayroot Swamp	03-04-09		090010, 090030, 090040, 090050, 090055, 090060, 090070
<i>Contentnea</i> Contentnea Creek and Little Contentnea Creek	03-04-07	03020203	010010, 010020, 020010, 020020, 020030, 020040, 020050, 030010, 030020, 030030, 030040, 030050, 040010, 040020, 040030, 040040, 050010, 050020, 050030, 050040, 050050, 050060, 060010, 060020, 060030, 060040, 060050, 070010, 070020, 070030, 070040, 070050
<i>Lower Neuse</i> Slocum Creek	03-04-10	03020204	020010, 020020, 020030, 020040, 020050, 020060, 030010, 030020, 030030, 030040, 030050, 040010, 050010, 050020, 050030, 050040, 050050, 060010, 060020, 070010
Trent River	03-04-11		010010, 010020, 010021, 010030, 010031, 010040, 010050, 01051, 010060, 010070, 010071, 010080, 010100
<i>Pamlico Sound</i> Pamlico Sound Bay River	03-04-13	03020105	010010, 010020, 010030, 010040, 020010, 020020, 020030, 090012
<i>Bogue-Core Sounds</i> Core Sound West Bay	03-04-14	03020106	050010, 050050, 050060, 050070

\* Numbers from the 8-digit and 14-digit columns make the full 14-digit HU.

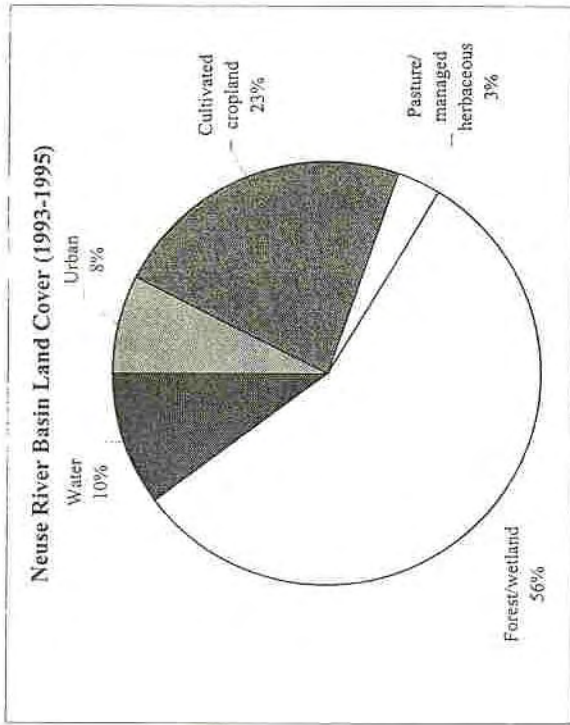


Figure A-6 Percentages within Major CGIA Land Cover Categories in the Neuse River Basin

### 2.5.2 NRI Land Cover Trends

Land cover information in this section is from the most current National Resources Inventory (NRI), as developed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA, updated June 2001). The National Resources Inventory (NRI) is a statistically based longitudinal survey that has been designed and implemented to assess conditions and trends of soil, water and related resources on the Nation's nonfederal rural lands. The NRI provides results that are nationally and temporally consistent for four points in time -- 1982, 1987, 1992 and 1997.

In general, NRI protocols and definitions remain fixed for each inventory year. However, part of the inventory process is that the previously recorded data are carefully reviewed as determinations are made for the new inventory year. For those cases where a protocol or definition needs to be modified, all historical data must be edited and reviewed on a point-by-point basis to make sure that data for all years are consistent and properly calibrated. The following excerpt from the *Summary Report: 1997 National Resources Inventory* provides guidance for use and interpretation of current NRI data:

*"The 1997 NRI database has been designed for use in detecting significant changes in resource conditions relative to the years 1982, 1987, 1992 and 1997. All comparisons for two points in time should be made using the new 1997 NRI database. Comparisons made using data previously published for the 1982, 1987 or 1992 NRI may provide erroneous results because of changes in statistical estimation protocols, and because all data collected prior to 1997 were simultaneously reviewed (edited) as 1997 NRI data were collected."*

### Flat River

Ten rare animal species - one fish, one amphibian and eight mussels - make their home in this river in Person and Durham counties. While the lower portions of the river are protected by NC State University's Hill Forest, protection is lacking for the lands along the upper portions of the river.

### Swift Creek

This stream in southern Wake and Johnston counties contains 11 rare animals: one fish and ten mussels, including the federally endangered dwarf wedgemussel. Although there are several protected areas along the stream above Lake Wheeler, all of the rare animals live in the creek below Lake Benson, where there are no lands protected along the banks of the stream. Thus, protection efforts are greatly needed downstream of Lake Benson.

### Turkey Creek

This stream in Nash and northwestern Wilson counties contains one rare amphibian and six rare mussel species, including the federally endangered dwarf wedgemussel. Though there is a protected site in its floodplain, there are no protected areas along the banks of the creek; thus, protection efforts are greatly needed.

### Little River

The Neuse River basin contains two Little Rivers that contain rare species or communities. Beginning in Franklin County, the Little River that flows through Wake, Johnston and Wayne counties contains 12 rare animals: three fishes, one amphibian and eight mussels, including several populations of the federally endangered dwarf wedgemussel. The only protected site along the river is Mitchells Mill State Natural Area in Wake County. A reservoir, which will impact some of these rare species, will be constructed on the river downstream from Mitchells Mill State Natural Area. Aquatic species would benefit from protection efforts along the Little River.

### Middle Creek

This tributary in southern Wake and Johnston counties contains 11 rare animals: two fishes, one amphibian and eight mussels, including the federally endangered dwarf wedgemussel. Most of the creek flows through private, unprotected lands.

### Moccasin Creek

This stream runs along the boundaries of Wake, Franklin, Nash and Johnston counties and contains one rare amphibian and four rare mussel species, one of which is the federally endangered dwarf wedgemussel. Except for a very small nature preserve in Johnston County, there are no protected lands along this creek; thus, protection efforts are greatly needed.



fall and early spring generally in the lower river and its tributaries. Yellow and white perch provide good fishing from late winter through the spring in the lower Neuse, in particular the Trent River. Channel, blue and flathead catfish provide additional angling opportunities throughout the year. Although large catfish (>20 lbs.) are common throughout the river and its major tributaries, much of the effort is concentrated from Goldsboro downstream to New Bern.

Anadromous species found within the Neuse River basin include striped bass, American shad, hickory shad, blueback herring and alewife. Although striped bass are caught year-round in the Neuse and Trent rivers near New Bern, these species mainly support seasonal fisheries as they migrate into freshwater reaches of the Neuse River to spawn each spring. From 1952 to 1998, spawning migrations of anadromous fish were impeded by Quaker Neck Dam, a low-head dam located near Goldsboro, and in most years spawning areas were limited to areas downstream of the dam. However, with the removal of Quaker Neck Dam in 1998, 74 miles of historical spawning habitat were restored. Anadromous species, in particular striped bass and American shad, now migrate upstream as far as Milburnie Dam near Raleigh, but the extent of upstream migration in a given year is highly dependent on river flows. Hickory shad, blueback herring and alewife are generally found from Goldsboro downstream to New Bern. In 2000, the Neuse River from Pitchkettle Creek upstream to Milburnie Dam in Craven, Pitt, Lenoir, Wayne, Johnston and Wake counties was designated by the NCWRC as Inland Primary Nursery Areas (15A NCAC 10C .0503).

Falls of the Neuse Reservoir is a 20,000-acre impoundment of the Neuse River located just north of Raleigh. This reservoir supports a highly valued largemouth bass fishery. During 2001, there were over 250 tournaments held for largemouth bass on this reservoir. Crappies are also a highly prized species for anglers on Falls of the Neuse Reservoir, along with channel catfish. Other species of interest include white bass, white perch and a variety of sunfish species.

## 2.9.6 Public Lands

As has been noted above, the Neuse River basin contains ecologically significant public lands in Eno River State Park, Cedar Island and other areas. In addition to Eno River State Park, Division of Parks and Recreation managed areas in the Neuse River basin include: William B. Umstead State Park, Waynesborough State Park, Cliffs of the Neuse State Park, Mitchell Mill State Natural Area and Oconeechee Mountain State Natural Area. The Wildlife Resources Commission manages Butler-Falls of Neuse Game Land, Caswell Farm Game Land, Cherry Farm Game Land, Goose Creek Game Land and Neuse River Game Land. State educational institution-owned land includes North Carolina State University's 1,700-acre Hill Demonstration Forest and Johnston Community College's 2,900-acre Howell Woods Environmental Learning Center. Camp Butler Training Site, owned by North Carolina National Guard, is a 4,000-acre training facility composed primarily of pine plantations and some quality natural areas, including Knap of Reeds Creek. The training facility is a large contiguous block of habitat relatively free of fragmentation – something increasingly rare in the North Carolina Piedmont; therefore, the Camp Butler (CBTS) is considered a significant natural resource.

Federally-owned land in the Neuse River basin includes both military and natural resource reservations. National Park Service owns Cape Lookout National Seashore, which includes Core Banks and Portsmouth Island. The US Fish and Wildlife Service manages Cedar Island National





Subbasin/ Waterbody	Location	County	Index No.	Date	ST	EPT	NCBI	EPT NCBI	BioClass
Terrible Cr	SR 1507	Johnston	27-43-15-8-(2)	6/3/86	73	13	6.58	5.26	Fair
<i>03-04-04</i>									
Black Cr	SR 1330	Johnston	27-45-(2)	8/9/95	47	7	6.56	5.47	Fair
				7/24/91	62	10	7.11	5.86	Fair
Mill Cr	SR 1662	Johnston	27-52	7/11/83	50	19	6.30	4.93	Good-Fair
Mill Cr	SR 1009	Johnston	27-52	8/24/00	---	12	---	5.29	Good-Fair
				8/8/95	---	12	---	4.82	Good-Fair
				8/19/91	---	13	---	5.07	Good-Fair
Hannah Cr	SR 1200	Johnston	27-52-6	7/11/83	58	11	7.55	5.72	Fair
Hannah Cr	SR 1009	Johnston	27-52-6	8/15/00	---	11	---	5.68	Fair
				8/8/95	---	13	---	5.33	Good-Fair
				8/19/91	---	8	---	5.27	Fair
Stone Cr	SR 1138	Johnston	27-52-5	8/9/95	---	8	---	5.46	Good-Fair
<i>03-04-05</i>									
Neuse R	NC 58	Lenoir	27-(56)	10/17/00	62	22	5.42	4.17	Good
				8/7/95	58	20	5.08	4.18	Good
				7/19/91	60	21	5.21	4.75	Good
				7/10/90	70	24	5.38	4.51	Good
				7/11/88	71	24	5.66	4.97	Good
				7/7/87	76	23	5.85	4.84	Good-Fair
				6/26/86	74	23	6.28	5.17	Good-Fair
				9/3/85	74	22	5.83	4.73	Good-Fair
				9/4/84	63	20	5.57	4.46	Good
				7/25/83	60	18	5.65	4.90	Good
Stoney Cr	Ashe St park	Wayne	27-62	6/15/00	52	5	7.19	6	Fair
Stoney Cr	SR 1920	Wayne	27-62	8/22/00	---	8	---	5.60	Fair
				6/15/00	50	5	6.98	5.73	Fair
				8/8/95	---	4	---	5.96	Poor
Bear Cr	SR 1731	Wayne	27-572	10/13/00	63	21	5.25	4.24	Good
Bear Cr	SR 1311	Lenoir	27-72	8/22/00	---	13	---	5.24	Good-Fair
				8/7/95	---	7	---	5.40	Fair
				7/10/91	---	14	---	4.92	Good-Fair
Falling Cr	SR 1546	Lenoir	27-77	1/7/97	---	8	---	5.31	Poor
Falling Cr	SR 1519	Lenoir	27-77	10/5/00	---	11	---	5.44	Fair
Falling Cr	SR 1001	Lenoir	27-77	11/18/99	---	13	---	5.61	Good-Fair
Falling Cr	SR 1340	Lenoir	27-77	7/10/91	---	14	---	4.55	Good-Fair
				8/7/95	---	12	---	5.45	Good-Fair
Southwest Cr	SR 1804	Lenoir	27-80	8/7/95	---	6	---	6.03	Not Rated
Briery Run	SR 1732	Lenoir	27-81-8	7/10/91	---	6	---	6.03	Not Rated
				11/2/93	23	1	8.82	6.37	Not Rated
Stonyton Cr	SR 1742	Lenoir	27-81-8	11/2/93	25	1	7.52	5.50	Not Rated
<i>03-04-06</i>									
Little R	NC 96	Wake	27-57-(1)	08/15/00	---	20	---	5.09	Good-Fair
				08/24/95	94	21	6.48	4.94	Good-Fair
				01/27/95	70	20	6.45	4.84	Good-Fair
				08/14/91	81	21	6.35	5.13	Good-Fair
				11/06/84	98	25	6.12	4.64	Good-Fair
				09/21/84	92	21	5.98	4.94	Good-Fair
				08/02/84	96	18	5.87	4.62	Good-Fair
				06/22/84	101	23	6.00	4.77	Good-Fair
				05/15/84	107	26	5.91	4.49	Good
				04/13/84	104	32	5.62	4.31	Good
				03/14/84	102	30	5.74	4.42	Good
				02/10/84	89	24	5.65	4.67	Good
				01/23/84	80	28	5.74	5.03	Good



Subbasin/ Waterbody	Location	County	Index No.	Date	ST	EPT	NCBI	EPT NCBI	BioClass
				12/16/83	107	28	6.19	5.40	Good-Fair
				11/22/83	100	25	6.33	5.15	Good-Fair
				10/14/83	96	21	6.10	4.89	Good-Fair
				09/07/83	89	19	6.43	4.94	Good-Fair
Little R	SR 2224	Wake	27-57-(1)	01/27/95	75	15	6.19	5.01	Good-Fair
Little R	SR 1722	Johnston	27-57-(8.5)	07/23/91	77	19	6.14	4.72	Good-Fair
Little R	SR 2130	Johnston	27-57-(8.5)	08/15/00	66	19	5.51	4.68	Good
				08/24/95	75	16	5.98	4.85	Good-Fair
				07/23/91	75	24	5.39	4.73	Good
				03/24/88	---	37	---	3.55	Excellent
Little R	SR 2335	Johnston	27-57-(8.5)	03/23/88	---	16	---	5.17	Good-Fair
Little R	SR 2320	Johnston	27-57-(8.5)	07/11/89	64	17	5.73	5.13	Good-Fair
				07/08/87	83	23	5.77	5.01	Good-Fair
				09/03/85	78	13	6.51	5.35	Fair
				07/11/83	63	22	5.31	4.09	Good
Buffalo Cr	SR 1007	Wake	27-57-16-(2)	08/06/91	---	2	---	7.63	Poor
Buffalo Cr	SR 1941	Johnston	27-57-16-(3)	08/15/00	73	15	6.27	5.47	Good-Fair
				07/25/91	---	9	---	4.62	Fair
Mill Cr	above Kenly WWTP	Johnston	27-57-18	03/23/88	41	8	6.89	4.67	Not Rated
Mill Cr	below Kenly WWTP	Johnston	27-57-18	03/23/88	23	1	8.60	5.81	Not Rated
				07/23/91	56	5	7.30	6.90	Not Rated
Little R	NC 581	Wayne	27-57-(20.2)	08/24/00	60	17	5.56	4.48	Good-Fair
				08/24/95	69	17	6.11	4.33	Good-Fair
				07/24/91	78	25	5.51	4.58	Good
Little R	off SR 1326	Wayne	27-57-(21.1)	07/06/94	84	20	6.49	4.93	Good-Fair
Little R	above US 70	Wayne	27-57-(21.2)	07/xx/94	69	21	---	---	Good
Little R	US 70	Wayne	27-57-(21.2)	07/06/94	---	14	---	4.81	Good-Fair
<b>03-04-07</b>									
Moccasin Cr	NC 231	Nash	27-86-2	09/22/00	---	17	---	5.37	Good-Fair
				08/15/00	---	14	---	6.04	Good-Fair
				09/20/96	---	13	---	5.21	Fair
				08/23/95	---	16	---	5.38	Good-Fair
				07/25/91	---	17	---	4.97	Good-Fair
Moccasin Cr	SR 1131	Nash	27-86-2	05/29/91	64	16	6.01	5.32	Good-Fair
				05/10/88	79	25	5.81	5.15	Good
Little Cr	NC 39	Wake	27-86-2-4	07/23/91	46	2	7.92	7.64	Poor
Bull Br	above SR 2110	Johnston	27-86-2-6.5	10/03/00	43	17	4.96	4.21	Not Rated
Turkey Cr	SR 1109	Nash	27-86-3-(1)	08/15/00	---	11	---	6.26	Fair
Turkey Cr	SR 1101	Nash	27-86-3-(1)	05/29/91	74	14	6.67	6.10	Fair
				05/10/88	81	15	6.38	5.65	Good-Fair
Turkey Cr	SR 1128	Wilson	27-86-3-(1)	08/23/95	---	18	---	4.84	Good-Fair
				07/25/91	13	13	5.13	5.13	Good-Fair
Beaverdam Cr	SR 1111	Nash	27-86-3-8	10/03/00	56	8	6.52	6.60	Fair
				07/22/91	84	18	6.00	5.00	Good-Fair
Beaverdam Cr	SR 1112	Nash	27-86-3-8	05/29/91	75	11	6.54	5.66	Fair
				05/10/88	76	17	6.27	5.14	Good-Fair
Bloomery Swp	NC 42	Wilson	27-86-6-(3)	09/20/96	---	4	---	5.95	Poor
		Wilson		08/28/96	60	8	6.40	5.87	Good-Fair
Contentnea Cr	NC 42	Wilson	27-86-(1)	08/29/96	67	15	6	5.65	Good-Fair
Contentnea Cr	SR 1606	Wilson	27-86-(7)	08/28/96	62	9	6.96	6.07	Fair
Contentnea Cr	NC 222	Wilson	27-86-(7)	08/29/00	78	20	6.39	5.65	Good-Fair
Contentnea Cr	NC 58	Wilson	27-86-(7)	08/23/95	64	11	7.07	6.36	Fair
				07/22/91	78	19	6.28	5.38	Good-Fair
				07/09/90	54	13	6.95	5.43	Fair
				07/11/88	60	7	7.09	6.14	Fair

*NPDES Permit Map Labels for Subbasin Maps in Section B*

<b>Permit</b>	<b>Facility</b>	<b>Subbasin</b>	<b>Id number</b>
NC0063746	IRA D. LEE-DEERCHASE	03-04-02	197
NC0073318	IRA D. LEE-WHIPPOORWILL VALLEY	03-04-02	198
NC0056278	RIVER MILL HOMEOWNER ASSN; INC	03-04-02	200
NC0007528	WAKE FOREST; TOWN - WTP	03-04-02	201
NC0083747	DUTCHMAN CREEK; INC./TWIN LAKE	03-04-03	73
NC0073679	HEATER UTIL-OAK HOLLOW WTP	03-04-03	124
NC0066516	FUQUAY-VARINA (TOWN) - WWTP	03-04-03	126
NC0035181	N.C. CENTER FOR MATURE ADULTS	03-04-03	127
NC0066150	BROOKFIELD PROP-BRIGHTON FOR	03-04-03	128
NC0062715	HEATER UTIL/CROOKED CREEK	03-04-03	131
NC0061638	NERO UTILITY - AMHERST WWTP	03-04-03	132
NC0065102	CARY (TOWN) - SOUTH WWTP	03-04-03	133
NC0082996	HEATER UTIL-HOLLYBROOK	03-04-03	144
NC0062740	HEATER UTIL/BRIARWOOD FARMS	03-04-03	145
NC0022217	STAR ENTERPRISE SALES TERMINAL	03-04-03	150
NC0064050	APEX (TOWN)-MIDDLE CREEK WWTP	03-04-03	151
NC0084654	MOTIVA ENTERPRISES-APEX TERM.	03-04-03	153
NC0020389	BENSON (TOWN) - WWTP	03-04-04	87
NC0065196	DUPREE'S MOBILE HOME COURT	03-04-04	104
NC0078255	JAG INC.-W. JOHNSON MOBILE ***	03-04-04	115
NC0032573	LENOIR CO SCH-MOSS HILL ELEM.	03-04-05	61
NC0020541	KINSTON (CITY)-PEACHTREE WWTP	03-04-05	64
NC0084999	KENNEDY BAPTIST HOME ***	03-04-05	65
NC0076724	COASTAL LUMBER CO./KINSTON	03-04-05	66
NC0024236	KINSTON (CITY)-NORTHSIDE WWTP	03-04-05	67
NC0039233	WALNUT CREEK (VILLAGE)-WWTP	03-04-05	69
NC0021644	LA GRANGE (TOWN) - WWTP	03-04-05	71
NC0003760	DUPONT FIBERS - KINSTON PLANT	03-04-05	74
NC0003760	DUPONT FIBERS - KINSTON PLANT	03-04-05	75
NC0003760	DUPONT FIBERS - KINSTON PLANT	03-04-05	76
NC0063177	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE B***	03-04-05	79
NC0063177	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AIR FORCE B***	03-04-05	80
NC0064891	KENLY; TOWN - REGIONAL WWTP	03-04-06	122
NC0064556	RIVER DELL UTIL-BUFFALO CREEK	03-04-06	130
NC0064246	PACE MOBILE HOME PARK	03-04-06	152
NC0038938	JOHNSTON CO BOE-CORINTH HOLDER	03-04-06	157
NC0086266	CWS - WOODTRACE WELL #1 WTP	03-04-06	173
NC0049042	RILEY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH INC.	03-04-06	179
NC0032557	LENOIR CO SCH-S. LENOIR HIGH	03-04-07	56



**APPENDIX G**

**LETTER FROM NEUSE RIVER FOUNDATION**



# Neuse River Foundation, Inc.

112 South Blount Street • Raleigh, NC 27601  
www.neuseriver.org

## DOWNSTREAM

220 South Front Street  
New Bern, NC 28560  
252-637-7972  
252-514-0051 Fax

## UPSTREAM

112 South Blount Street  
Raleigh, NC 27601  
919-856-1180  
919-839-0767 Fax  
jackie.nrf@art.net

## RIVERKEEPERS

Lower Neuse,  
Larry Baldwin  
252-637-1970  
Riverkeeper@neuseriver.org

Upper Neuse  
Dean Naujoks  
919-856-1180  
Dean.nrf@art.net

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Natalie Baggett  
Phil Bowie  
Richard Dove  
Mary Ann Harrison  
Richard Goodwin  
William Olah  
Robert Overman  
Joseph Seigler  
Sandra Parker  
David McCracken



Earth Share  
OF NORTH CAROLINA

Johnston County Government  
P.O. Box 1049  
Smithfield, NC 27577

Dear Johnston County Commissioners,

The National Park Service (NPS) is considering designating Little River in Johnston and Wayne Counties a Partnership Wild and Scenic River. The 2001 National Heritage Survey in Little River revealed 15 rare and endangered species of plants and animals.

While the Interior bill is on the Senate floor, Senator Burr needs to receive endorsement of this project from stakeholders like you before introducing legislation. Please contact

Senator Richard Burr  
217 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510  
Phone: (202) 224-3154  
Fax: (202) 228-2981

Then in support of this Congressman Etheridge will introduce a companion bill in the House.

Congressman Etheridge also needs to receive endorsement of this project from stakeholders like you before introducing legislation. Please contact

Congressman Bob Etheridge  
1533 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
Phone: (202) 225-4531  
Fax: (202) 225-5662

This project will help enhance the NC Civil War Trails Program and the Mountains-To-The-Sea Trail, in addition to protecting one of the last pristine water resources in Johnston County.

Sincerely,

Dean Naujoks, Upper Neuse Riverkeeper  
Neuse River Foundation

*We Speak For The River!*

**APPENDIX H**  
**SHPO CORRESPONDENCE**



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor  
Lasbeth C. Evans, Secretary  
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History  
Division of Historical Resources  
David Brook, Director

November 17, 2004

David H. Schiller  
Contracts and Regulatory Affairs  
1101 Haynes Street, Suite 107  
Raleigh, NC 27604

Re: Lowell Mill Dam Removal, Stream Restoration Site, Little River, Johnston County, NC, ER 00-9862

Dear Mr. Schiller:

Thank you for your letter of November 4, 2004, concerning the above project.

We have conducted a review of the proposed undertaking and are aware of no historic resources which would be affected by the project. Therefore, we have no comment on the undertaking as proposed.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,

*Renee Gledhill-Earley*

Peter B. Sandbeck

ADMINISTRATION  
RESTORATION  
SURVEY & PLANNING

Location  
507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC  
515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC  
515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC

Mailing Address  
4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617  
4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617  
4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617

Telephone/Fax  
(919)733-4763/733-8653  
(919)733-6547/715-4801  
(919)733-6545/715-4801



**APPENDIX I**  
**CONSERVATION EASEMENT SURVEY PLAT**



# Johnston lays ground for park

## County accepts offer of land

BY MARTI MAGUIRE  
STAFF WRITER

**SMITHFIELD** - County commissioners accepted a company's proposal Monday to create Johnston's first county-owned park at the site of the Lowell Mill Dam outside Kenly.

The 17-acre park will provide public access along a stretch of the Little River near Interstate 95 for fishing and other activities.

Restoration Systems LLC has a federal permit to remove the dam, which a state task force has said will replenish populations of migratory fish, such as sturgeon and striped bass, in the river.

In November, the company offered the three-fourths of an acre of land it owns to the county for use as a park, along with an endow-

SEE PARK, PAGE 4B

## PARK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1B

ment of \$140,000.

Partner and founder George Howard said the company also would throw in a parking lot, rope-and-post fencing and interpretive signs on the history of the dam and the ecology of the river.

Since then, the company has agreed to buy more land, enlarging the park offer to 17 acres.

Commissioners were skeptical of the plan, voicing concerns about the cost of upkeep and being held responsible for accidents at the park.

The dam is already a popular, if perilous, fishing spot. At least three people have drowned there, caught underneath currents created by the dam.

Under the new agreement, the county will sidestep the liability caused by the dam by taking over the park only after the dam is removed in the fall.

Interest from the endowment will be used to pay for maintenance and insurance for the park, officials said.

Chairwoman Cookie Pope said the park will provide much-needed recreation for county residents. She also acknowledged that owning the park is an oddity for a county that has shunned the idea of creating a county recreation department.

"It's one of those things that just falls in your lap," Pope said. "It was an excellent offer and one we just couldn't turn down."

Restoration Systems specializes in environmental mitigation. It buys sites and improves their environmental status, then sells what are called "mitigation credits" to companies that need them to compensate for the environmental problems that come with development.

Howard said the company has donated more than 600 acres for conservation and recreation after other projects it has completed.

"This is something we are doing for the long-term benefit of our company and to leave a good project behind," Howard said.

Staff writer Marti Maguire can be reached at 829-4841 or [mmaguire@newsobserver.com](mailto:mmaguire@newsobserver.com).



Arts Council names new director

INSIDE, PAGE 2A

## The Coats House

Legacy behind the homestead

FEATURES, 1D

Clayton boys down South,  
win holiday tournament.

SPORTS, 1B

# Dam project moves forward

By **SUZETTE RODRIGUEZ**  
STAFF REPORTER

**JOHNSTON COUNTY** — Fetch your rod and reel. Dust off the canoe.

Within the next several months, a Raleigh company will tear down the Lowell Mill dam on the Little River and turn a half-mile section of the waterway into a county park. The true flow of water will bring back migratory fish — shad, herring, sturgeon and striped bass — and open up 88 square miles of new fishing territory.

On Monday, County Commissioners accepted an offer of 17 acres of land along the river and an endowment of \$140,000 to maintain the property as a park.

The park will be developed by Restoration Systems, a

company that restores natural areas as mitigation credits, then sells them to agencies that disrupt wetlands, streams or forest buffers.

George Howard, a partner at Restoration Systems, said work on the land would likely start in April.

A rope-and-post fence would be erected across the length of the park to create a boundary with the adjoining private property. A gravel parking lot, interpretive signs and picnic tables would be added. The work would also include some general cleaning up.

Howard said the dam would come down in the fall when temperatures cool off. "We don't want hot, still water running down the river,"

he added.

Howard said that Restoration Systems has a contract to buy 17 acres from the J.E. Scott family. And he said that the land on the north side of the river, which doesn't have a road access, joins a large tract of land already under a conservation easement.

Commissioner Ray Woodall said the county needed to move forward with the deal. The company first pitched its proposal in November.

Howard said the company would transfer ownership once the park was complete. And it would also give the county the endowment in one payment, rather than in two as earlier proposed.

The dam, built in 1810 to power a gristmill, has been a

popular fishing and swimming hole. But during the past 15 years, three people have drowned — one as recently as 2000.

### Clean opinion

If Johnston County were a corporation, one particular figure in an audit report released Monday might not sit well with stockholders: Liabilities exceeded assets by \$104 million.

Alan W. Thompson, a certified public accountant, pointed out the number to County Commissioners during his report on the audit for the fiscal year ending on June 30.

There's an explanation behind the number: While the

See DAM, page 2A



The Lowell Mill Dam will come down early next fall.

HERALD PHOTO BY MICHAEL McLOONE

## DAM

CONTINUED FROM 1-A

county pays for school construction, the Board of Education holds the deeds to all the schools.

"We take all the liability; they take the assets," Commissioner Jeff Carver said. "That skews the bottom line."

Thompson said his biggest concern was the county's rising debt over the last three years as it has built schools. "I don't think there's an easy answer," he said.

In his letter to the board, Thompson pointed out that the county is borrowing significant amounts of money to meet the needs of citizens.

The borrowing for schools will have a two-prong, long-

term effect, he wrote. "Obviously the debt will have to be paid back but the county's current year expenditures for operations will likely continue to increase at a rapid pace."

In his report, Thompson said the county was in good financial condition.

"Your credit rating is extremely good. I was satisfied with your records. Everybody's doing a good job," he added.

Some of the highlights from the report were as follows.

— General fund revenue exceeded expenses by \$4.2 million.

— Property tax revenue increased by \$12.36 million over the previous year, while the sales tax brought in an

extra \$6.5 million.

— Bayer is the largest taxpayer, followed by Progress Energy, Winn-Dixie, Novo Nordisk and North Carolina Natural Gas.

— Current expense funding and capital outlay for the public schools and Johnston Community College increased \$5.7 million while debt service rose \$2 million.

— Undesignated reserves or the amount of funds available for spending increased slightly to \$23,497,000, or 18.7 percent of the total budget (\$125.68 million). Reserves made up 18.4 percent in the previous year's budget.

*Herald Staff Reporter  
Suzette Rodriguez can be  
reached at 934-2176, ext. 128,  
or by e-mail at*





**VICINITY MAP (NTS)**

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF JOHNSTON

Filed for registration at \_\_\_\_\_ M., \_\_\_\_\_ 2005, in the Register of Deeds  
Office, Recorded in Book \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Register of Deeds \_\_\_\_\_ By \_\_\_\_\_

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF JOHNSTON

I, \_\_\_\_\_ Registrar, Officer of Johnston County, certify that the map or  
plot to which this certification is affixed meets statutory requirements for recording.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Review Officer \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP, DEDICATION AND MAINTENANCE**

The undersigned owner hereby freely dedicates all rights-of-way, easements, streets,  
recreation area, open space, common area, utilities, and other improvements to public or  
private common use as noted on this plot, and further assumes full responsibility for  
maintenance and control of said improvements until they are accepted for maintenance and  
control by an appropriate public body or, an incorporated neighborhood or homeowners  
association or similar legitimacy.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Owner \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Owner \_\_\_\_\_

**BUILDING CERTIFICATE**

This lot has not been approved as a buildable lot by Johnston County Environmental  
Health Department or the Johnston Planning Department.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Planning Director \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION**

Exempt from subdivision regulation within the Johnston County Planning Jurisdiction

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Subdivision Administrator \_\_\_\_\_

**SURVEYORS CERTIFICATIONS**

Surveyor's disclaimer: No attempt was made to locate any cemeteries, wetlands, hazardous  
land, utilities, underground utilities or any other features above, or below ground other  
than those shown.

I certify that the survey is of another category (Conservation Easement), such as the  
recreation of existing parcels, a court-ordered survey, or other exception to the  
definition of a subdivision.

I, JOHN A. BISHOP, this plot was drawn under my supervision from (an actual  
survey made under my supervision) (a deed description recorded in Book \_\_\_\_\_, Page \_\_\_\_\_,  
etc.) (other); that the ratio of precision as calculated by latitudes and departures is  
1/30,000; that the boundaries not surveyed are shown as broken lines; plotted from  
information found in Book \_\_\_\_\_, Page \_\_\_\_\_; that this plot was prepared in accordance  
with the provisions of the North Carolina General Statutes, registration number, and seal  
this 20th day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2005.

SEAL OR STAMP

\_\_\_\_\_  
Surveyor

L-4194

**DEED REFERENCES:**  
BEING A PORTION OF PLOT NUMBER ONE &  
RECORDING BOOK P.B. 62, PC. 625 OF THE  
JOHNSTON COUNTY REGISTER.

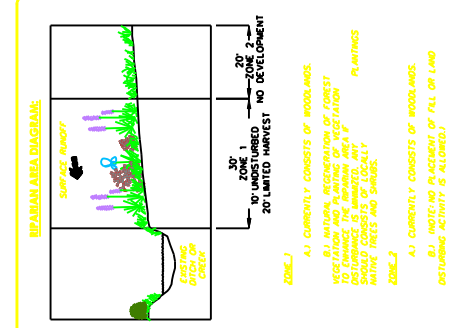
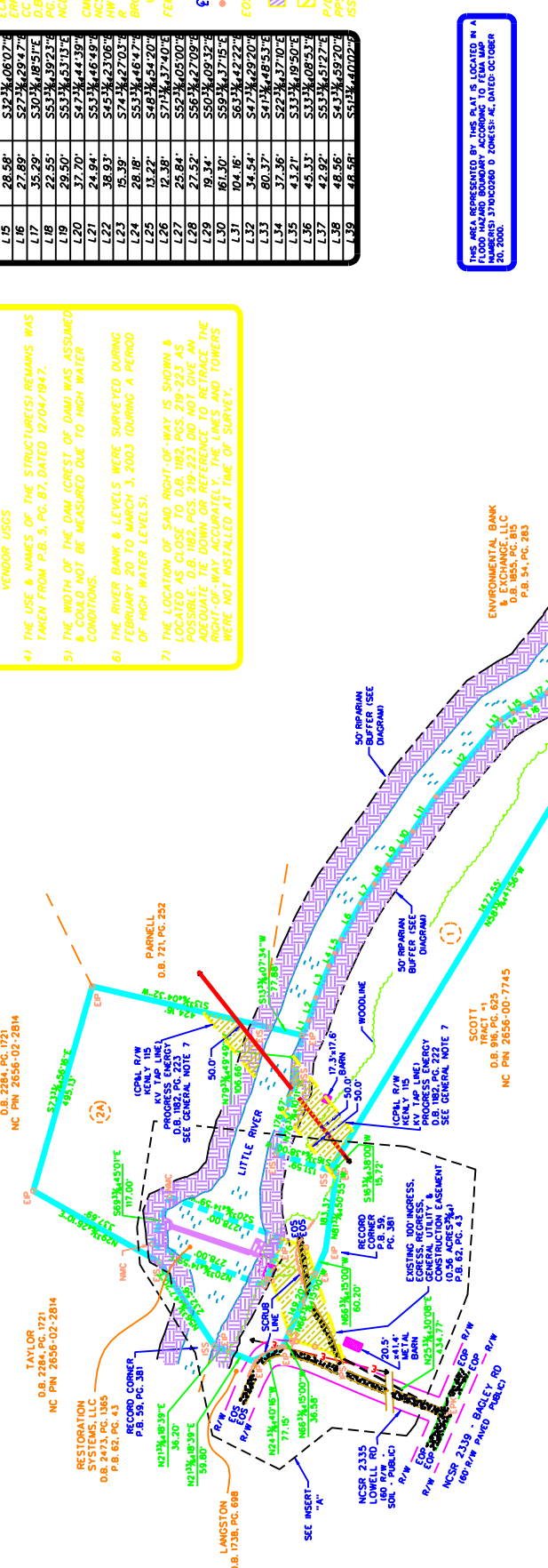
**MAP REFERENCES:**  
P.B. 5, PC. 87  
P.B. 59, PC. 381

**CALL REFERENCES:**  
D.B. 182, PC. 119

**GENERAL NOTES:**

- NOTE: NO ABSTRACT TITLE, NOR TITLE COMMITMENT, NOR RESULTS OF TITLE SEARCH WERE OBTAINED TO THE LOCATION OF THIS PROPERTY. THEREFORE, THE NOTED HEREON (SEE REFERENCES) THERE MAY EXIST OTHER DOCUMENTS OF RECORD THAT MAY AFFECT THIS SURVEYED PARCEL.
- NO HORIZONTAL CONTROL WITHIN 2000 FT.
- APPRIAN INFORMATION TAKEN FROM:  
KENLY WEST, NC  
TOPO QUAD  
ORIG. DATE 1998  
QUAD SERIES: 7.5  
PAPER SOURCE: TOPOGRAPHIC 1:24,000  
QUAD ORDER ID: 35078-E2  
VENDOR USGS
- THE USE & NAMES OF THE STRUCTURE(S) REMAINS WAS TAKEN FROM P.B. 5, PC. 87, DATED 12/04/1947.
- THE WIDTH OF THE DAM (CREST OF DAM) WAS ASSUMED NOT TO BE MEASURED DUE TO HIGH WATER CONDITIONS.
- THE RIVER BANK & LEVELS WERE SURVEYED DURING FEBRUARY 20 TO MARCH 3, 2003 (DURING A PERIOD OF HIGH WATER LEVELS).
- THE LOCATION OF SAID RIGHT-OF-WAY IS SHOWN & LOCATED AS CLOSE TO D.B. 182, PGS. 219-223 AS POSSIBLE. D.B. 182, PGS. 219-223 DID NOT GIVE AN ADEQUATE TIE DOWN OR REFERENCE TO RETRACE THE RIGHT-OF-WAY ACCURATELY. THE LINES AND TOWERS WERE NOT INSTALLED AT TIME OF SURVEY.

**CONVEYORS:**  
J. F. SCOTT & BARBARA O. SCOTT



**LINE DATA ALONG LITTLE RIVER**

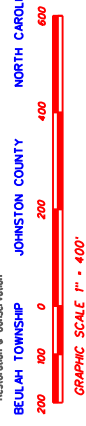
LINE	LENGTH	BEARING
L1	37.42'	S65.34°E 22.15'
L2	55.61'	S72.34°E 25.72'
L3	79.97'	S67.34°E 39.10'
L4	31.89'	S64.34°E 43.46'
L5	36.10'	S65.34°E 30.24'
L6	96.21'	S61.34°E 39.07'
L7	54.30'	S54.34°E 55.22'
L8	54.17'	S55.34°E 115.72'
L9	54.47'	S55.34°E 45.93'
L10	42.06'	S54.34°E 37.75'
L11	97.23'	S56.34°E 60.174'
L12	207.46'	S49.34°E 53.13'
L13	27.19'	S48.34°E 50.10'
L14	32.88'	S37.34°E 55.09.1'
L15	28.58'	S32.34°E 60.07.5'
L16	22.89'	S27.34°E 64.97.5'
L17	35.28'	S23.34°E 69.87.5'
L18	26.50'	S19.34°E 74.77.5'
L19	27.70'	S15.34°E 79.67.5'
L20	37.70'	S11.34°E 84.57.5'
L21	24.94'	S7.34°E 89.47.5'
L22	38.91'	S4.34°E 94.37.06'
L23	15.39'	S74.34°E 23.06'
L24	28.18'	S48.34°E 46.17'
L25	13.27'	S48.34°E 54.70'
L26	12.38'	S71.34°E 37.40'
L27	25.84'	S52.34°E 40.00'
L28	27.52'	S56.34°E 42.09'
L29	19.34'	S50.34°E 49.32'
L30	81.30'	S59.34°E 51.15'
L31	104.16'	S63.34°E 42.22'
L32	34.54'	S47.34°E 29.20'
L33	80.37'	S41.34°E 18.53'
L34	37.36'	S27.34°E 37.10'
L35	43.21'	S33.34°E 19.50'
L36	45.33'	S33.34°E 69.53'
L37	42.92'	S33.34°E 51.72'
L38	48.56'	S41.34°E 59.20'
L39	48.58'	S51.34°E 40.07.5'

THIS AREA REPRESENTED BY THIS PLAT IS LOCATED IN A  
HAMBURG 374020000 0 ZONE (E) AS DATED OCTOBER  
20, 2000.

- LEGEND:**
- Existing Iron Stake
  - Existing Iron Pipe Corner
  - Existing Concrete Monument
  - Right-Of-Way
  - Back-Of-Curb
  - Utility Pole
  - Minimum Building Line
  - Edge Of Pavement
  - Edge Of Road
  - Easement
  - Existing Concrete R/W Monument
  - Chord
  - Existing PK Nail
  - PK Nail Set (1" O.D.)
  - Existing Concrete Monument
  - Existing Railroad Spike
  - Control Corner
  - Deer Book
  - North Carolina Department of Transportation
  - Concrete Masonry Unit
  - North Carolina Secondary Road
  - Highway
  - Utility Pole
  - Bearing
  - Edge of Soil
  - 50' Riparian Buffer Zone
  - Easement
  - Property Line
  - Pump Pipe Set (3" O.D.)
  - Iron Stake Set (No. 5 Rebar)

**SURVEY EDR**  
**RESTORATION SYSTEMS, LLC**  
(LOWELL MILL DAM SITE)

Natural Resources  
Restoration & Conservation  
BEULAH TOWNSHIP  
JOHNSTON COUNTY  
NORTH CAROLINA



**ACREAGE DATA (BY COMPUTER):**

PARCEL	DESCRIPTION	GRASSLAND	SCRUB	WOODLAND	RIVERINE AREA	TOTAL ACREAGE
TRACT 1	INCLUDING A PORTION OF THE 100' WIDE CPL. EASEMENT (D.B. 182, PC. 189)	3.01 ACRES ±	N/A	5.65 ACRES ±	N/A	8.66 ACRES ±
TRACT 2A	EXCLUDING THE RECTANGULAR PROPERTY PORTION OF 100' EASEMENT	0.33 ACRES ±	0.02 ACRES ±	5.18 ACRES ±	1.30 ACRES ±	7.83 ACRES

FILED  
JOHNSTON COUNTY  
CRAIG OLIVE  
REGISTER OF DEEDS

Johnston County, North Carolina  
CRAIG OLIVE Register of Deeds  
The following certificate(s) of

DICKIE G BATTEN

Johnston County 06-11-2003  
NORTH CAROLINA  
Real Estate  
Excise Tax

FILED Jun 11, 2003  
AT 11:50:00 am  
BOOK 02473  
START PAGE 0365  
END PAGE 0367  
INSTRUMENT # 31864

notary/notaries public  
is/are certified to be correct.

*Doris H. Creek*  
Deputy - Assistant - Register of Deeds

**NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL WARRANTY DEED**

Excise Tax: [REDACTED]

Parcel Identifier No. \_\_\_\_\_ Verified by \_\_\_\_\_ County on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_  
By: \_\_\_\_\_

Mail/Box to:

*Return to*  
This instrument was prepared by: William P. Aycock II, Attorney, P.O. Box 21847, Greensboro NC 27420

Brief description for the Index: \_\_\_\_\_

THIS DEED made this 11th day of June, 2003, by and between

GRANTOR

JOSEPH FRANKLIN SCOTT, SR.  
and wife,  
BARBARA OWENS SCOTT

GRANTEE

RESTORATION SYSTEMS, LLC,  
a North Carolina limited  
liability company

1101 Haynes Street, Suite 203  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27604

Enter in appropriate block for each party: name, address, and, if appropriate, character of entity, e.g. corporation or partnership.

The designation Grantor and Grantee as used herein shall include said parties, their heirs, successors, and assigns, and shall include singular, plural, masculine, feminine or neuter as required by context.

WITNESSETH, that the Grantor, for a valuable consideration paid by the Grantee, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, has and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the Grantee in fee simple, all that certain lot or parcel of land situated in the City of Beulah Township, Johnston County, North Carolina and more particularly described as follows:

SEE EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED HERETO AND INCORPORATED HEREIN BY REFERENCE.

*This conveyance does not include the right to any crop allotments, which allotments are retained by the Grantors.*

The property hereinabove described was acquired by Grantor by instrument recorded in Book 916 page 625

A map showing the above described property is recorded in Plat Book \_\_\_\_\_ page \_\_\_\_\_



TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforesaid lot or parcel of land and all privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging to the Grantee in fee simple. And the Grantor covenants with the Grantee, that Grantor is seized of the premises in fee simple, has the right to convey the same in fee simple, that title is marketable and free and clear of all encumbrances, and that Grantor will warrant and defend the title against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, other than the following exceptions: Restrictions, rights-of-way and easements of record, and to ad valorem taxes for the current year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantor has duly executed the foregoing as of the day and year first above written.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Entity Name)

By: \_\_\_\_\_ (SEAL)  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
*Joseph Franklin Scott, Sr.*  
Joseph Franklin Scott, Sr.

By: \_\_\_\_\_ (SEAL)  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
*Barbara Owens Scott*  
Barbara Owens Scott

By: \_\_\_\_\_ (SEAL)  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_

USE BLACK INK ONLY



USE BLACK INK ONLY State of North Carolina - County of Greensboro

I, the undersigned Notary Public of the County and State aforesaid, certify that Joseph Franklin Scott, Sr. & wife, Barbara Owens Scott personally appeared before me this day and acknowledged the due execution of the foregoing instrument for the purposes therein expressed. Witness my hand and Notarial stamp or seal this 11 day of June, 2003.

My Commission Expires: 10-11-03 *Dickie G. Batten*  
Notary Public

USE BLACK INK ONLY State of North Carolina - County of \_\_\_\_\_

I, the undersigned Notary Public of the County and State aforesaid, certify that \_\_\_\_\_ personally came before me this day and acknowledged that he is the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ a North Carolina or \_\_\_\_\_ corporation/limited liability company/general partnership/limited partnership (strike through the inapplicable), and that by authority duly given and as the act of each entity, he signed the forgoing instrument in its name on its behalf as its act and deed. Witness my hand and Notarial stamp or seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_.

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

USE BLACK INK ONLY State of North Carolina - County of \_\_\_\_\_

I, the undersigned Notary Public of the County and State aforesaid, certify that \_\_\_\_\_

Witness my hand and Notarial stamp or seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_.

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

The foregoing Certificate(s) of \_\_\_\_\_ is/are certified to be correct. This instrument and this certificate are duly registered at the date and time and in the Book and Page shown on the first page hereof. \_\_\_\_\_ Register of Deeds for \_\_\_\_\_ County. By: \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy/Assistant - Register of Deeds

**EXHIBIT "A"**

**BEGINNING** at an iron pipe set near the southern bank of the Little River, which iron pipe is located the following courses and distances from an existing iron pipe within the right-of-way of Lowell Road (N.C. State Road #2335), the southwesternmost corner of the property shown on Plat Book 59, Page 381, Johnston County Registry: South  $66^{\circ} 15' 00''$  East 36.58 feet to an iron pin set; North  $71^{\circ} 39' 53''$  East 127.69 feet to an iron pin set; North  $20^{\circ} 14' 59''$  East to an iron pin set; North  $69^{\circ} 45' 01''$  West 17.0 feet to the point and place of **BEGINNING**; thence from said beginning point, crossing the Little River, North  $20^{\circ} 14' 59''$  East 278.00 feet to a non-monumented corner; thence South  $69^{\circ} 45' 01''$  East 117 feet to a non-monumented corner; thence crossing the Little River, South  $20^{\circ} 14' 59''$  West 278 feet to an iron pin set near the southern bank of the Little River; thence North  $69^{\circ} 45' 01''$  West 100 feet to an iron pin set; thence North  $69^{\circ} 45' 01''$  West 17.0 feet to the point and place of **BEGINNING** and containing .75 acres, more or less, and as shown on a survey for Restoration Systems, LLC, prepared by K2M Design Group, P.A., dated March 5, 2003 (DWG. NO:RRS364MR03).

**TOGETHER WITH** a 100-foot permanent non-exclusive easement for ingress, egress, regress, general utility and construction purposes more particularly described as follows: **BEGINNING** at an iron pin set in the eastern right-of-way of Lowell Road (N.C. State Road #2335), which iron pin is located North  $25^{\circ} 30' 08''$  East 434.77 feet from an existing P.K. nail located at the intersection of the center line of Lowell Road (N.C. State Road #2335) and Bagley Road (N.C. State Road #2339); thence from said beginning point, North  $71^{\circ} 39' 53''$  East 207.56 feet to an iron pin set; thence North  $71^{\circ} 39' 53''$  West 65.11 feet to an iron pin set; thence North  $20^{\circ} 14' 59''$  East 60.63 feet to an iron pin set, the southeastern corner of the property described above; thence with the southern line of the above-described property, North  $69^{\circ} 45' 01''$  West 100.0 feet to an iron pin set; thence South  $20^{\circ} 14' 59''$  West 12.48 feet to an iron pin set; thence South  $71^{\circ} 39' 53''$  West 127.69 feet to an iron pin set; thence South  $71^{\circ} 39' 53''$  East 20.40 feet to an iron pin set in the eastern margin of Lowell Road (N.C. State Road #2335); thence with the eastern margin of Lowell Road, the following courses and distances: South  $04^{\circ} 01' 02''$  West 10.77 feet to an iron pin set; South  $16^{\circ} 23' 04''$  West 44.61 feet to an iron pin set; South  $22^{\circ} 59' 04''$  West 71.08 feet to the point and place of **BEGINNING** and containing .56 acres, more or less, and as shown on the same survey described above.



**APPENDIX J**

**PRELIMINARY FINDINGS REPORT  
EDDY ENGINEERING, P.C.**

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS REPORT  
LOWELL DAM REMOVAL  
JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

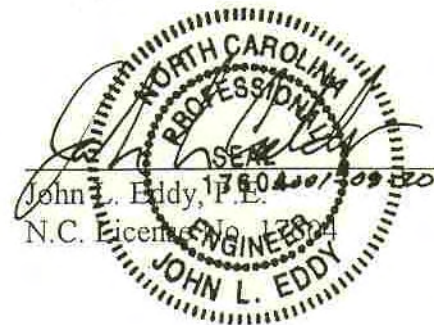
Prepared for:

Mr. George A. Howard  
Restoration Systems, LLC  
1101 Haynes Street, Suite 203  
Raleigh, NC 27604

August 20, 2001  
Project 2001-015

**EDDY ENGINEERING, P.C.**

302 North Plantation Lane  
Swansboro, North Carolina 28584  
(910) 325-1888  
Fax (910) 325-1503



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE  
TABLE OF CONTENTS  
LIST OF FIGURES  
LIST OF APPENDICES

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION . . . . .	- 1 -
1.1 Purpose . . . . .	- 1 -
1.2 Project Location and Description . . . . .	- 1 -
1.3 Authorization . . . . .	- 1 -
1.4 Scope of Services . . . . .	- 2 -
1.5 Site Data Collection . . . . .	- 2 -
2.0 AGENCY CONTACT AND REGULATION REVIEW . . . . .	- 3 -
2.1 Dam Safety . . . . .	- 3 -
2.2 Sediment and Erosion Control . . . . .	- 3 -
2.3 NPDES Unit of DWQ . . . . .	- 4 -
2.4 FEMA . . . . .	- 4 -
3.0 SITE OBSERVATIONS AND EVALUATION . . . . .	- 6 -
3.1 Near Dam Observations . . . . .	- 6 -
3.2 Upstream Observations . . . . .	- 6 -
3.3 Preliminary Retained Sediment Evaluation . . . . .	- 7 -
4.0 HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC REVIEW AND ANALYSES . . . . .	- 9 -
4.1 Watershed Description . . . . .	- 9 -
4.2 Current Flood Insurance Study . . . . .	- 9 -
4.3 Hydrologic Analyses . . . . .	- 10 -
4.4 Hydraulic Analyses . . . . .	- 10 -
5.0 DAM REMOVAL . . . . .	- 13 -
5.1 Extent of Removal . . . . .	- 13 -
5.2 Means of Removal . . . . .	- 13 -
6.0 LIMITATIONS . . . . .	- 14 -
PHOTOGRAPHS	
FIGURES	
APPENDICES	



## **LIST OF FIGURES**

1. VICINITY MAP
2. EXISTING SITE PLAN

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

- A. Excerpts from the Flood Insurance Study, Johnston County, North Carolina and Incorporated Areas, FEMA, October 20, 2000
- B. HEC-2 Output From Modified FIS Model

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents our preliminary findings of permitting issues and evaluation of project feasibility from an engineering perspective.

### **1.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this study is to assist Restoration Systems, LLC, in evaluating the feasibility of river restoration plans along the Little River by removal of Lowell Dam. Our preliminary findings address the North Carolina Dam Safety Act of 1967 and Title 15A, Subchapter 2K of the North Carolina Administrative Code (NCAC 15A, 2K), the North Carolina Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) as administered by the NPDES Unit of the North Carolina Division of Water Quality, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) as described herein. Other evaluations may be needed, but are beyond our current scope of services. Eddy Engineering, P.C., was contracted to provide preliminary evaluations of permitting issues for the above referenced agencies, and of project feasibility from an engineering perspective.

### **1.2 Project Location and Description**

Lowell Dam is located on the Little River in Johnston County, North Carolina. The dam is located approximately 1,200 feet east of the intersection of SR 2144 and SR 2335, immediately south of Interstate 95. See Figure 1. The dam appears on the USGS topographic map "Kenly West" (7.5 Min. Series).

The dam consists of a mass concrete gravity spillway structure approximately 210 feet in length with an abandoned concrete mill structure near the right abutment (in this report left and right are referenced while facing downstream). We estimate the structural height of the dam at approximately 9 feet, not including the foundation thickness which is currently unknown. The spillway structure itself appears in generally good condition. (See photograph 1) With the water surface at normal pool elevation, water can be seen flowing through sections of the remaining mill foundation, and at the right abutment contact, draining to the pool at the toe of the spillway. (See Photographs 2 through 4) An existing site plan is presented on Figure 2.

### **1.3 Authorization**

These services were authorized by acceptance of Eddy Engineering, P.C., Proposal 2001-015, by Mr. George A. Howard.



## 1.4 Scope of Services

Our scope of services for this report consisted of preliminary evaluations of project feasibility and of permitting issues. Eddy Engineering, P.C., provided the following professional services:

1. Performed a characterization and orientation site visit.
2. Obtained public information regarding the dam and lake. Readily available records of NCDENR, FEMA, and USGS were reviewed.
3. Performed a limited, preliminary evaluation of flood flows and stages for the dam and for the river without the dam.
4. Performed preliminary sediment characterization by a limited engineering survey.
5. Prepared a preliminary, order-of-magnitude estimate of retained sediment below normal pool.
6. Contacted representatives of NCDENR to explore permit requirements and sediment issues.
7. Evaluated dam configuration and construction for possible removal or modification alternatives and methods.
8. Prepared an engineering report documenting our findings and evaluations.

Additional services will be needed to fully evaluate required permits, project requirements, sediment character and quantity, and to design the proposed modifications to or removal of the dams.

## 1.5 Site Data Collection

Site elevation and structure data was collected by Eddy Engineering, P.C., during a limited engineering transit-stadia survey on May 31, 2001. Supplemental elevations used during our evaluation of the site were developed based on available topographic maps.

While on site, we also performed a waterborne reconnaissance of the upstream reach, terminating downstream of the bridge crossing at SR 1934. We estimate a total river distance of approximately 5 miles was traveled during our reconnaissance.

Collection of additional, specific, topographic site survey data will be required prior to completion of the final design efforts.



## **2.0 AGENCY CONTACT AND REGULATION REVIEW**

Regulatory agency contact and regulation review were limited to the following agencies; NCDENR Land Quality Section (Dam Safety, and Erosion and Sediment Control), NCDENR Water Quality Section (NPDES Unit, Division of Water Quality), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Wilmington District, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Coordination with agency representative is recommended early on in the planning and design process to reduce the potential for delays in the approval process.

### **2.1 Dam Safety**

A review of the State Dam Safety database, maintained by the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), indicates that the dam is not listed as a regulated dam. Based on our assessment of the structural height and hazard potential, it is our opinion that the dam is exempt from the design and construction requirements of NCAC 15A 2K, as amended. Final determination of the regulatory status is at the discretion of the Director of the Division of Land Resources.

While the dam may be exempt, notification of the State Dam Safety office prior to any modification is still required. Based on discussions with NCDENR, a dam breach plan will be required to be submitted. Only upon approval of the plan can the removal of some or all of the dam be performed.

Application fees for construction or removal of a dam currently consist of a \$200.00, non-refundable, application processing fee submitted with the plan. Additional processing fees, currently not to exceed \$50,000 are due upon completion of dam removal. The fees beyond the initial application fee are a graduated percentage of the actual costs of labor and materials associated with the removal of the dam.

### **2.2 Sediment and Erosion Control**

The submission of a Sediment and Erosion Control plan is required if the surface area disturbed during construction is greater than one acre. The exposed lake bed area will exceed one acre; however, based on discussions with a representative of the NCDENR, Land Quality Section, the plan itself would only be required to address the immediate vicinity of the dam that is disturbed during dam removal activities.

It is unlikely that the disturbed surface area would exceed the one acre threshold for dam removal alone; however, if any other areas are disturbed as part of construction, the one acre threshold could be exceeded. The use of sediment and erosion control devices to keep sediment out of streams, rivers, and lakes is required by law, whether or not a plan is required.



Processing fees associated with the review of a sediment and erosion control plan include a non-refundable application processing fee submitted at the time of the sediment and erosion control plan. Processing fees consist of a \$30.00 fee for the first acre of disturbed land, and an additional \$20.00 fee for each additional acre, or any part thereof, to be disturbed during construction. This acreage normally includes acreage of any borrow or waste areas associated with the construction.

The property Owner or financially responsible party is required to submit and receive approval of a sediment and erosion control plan prior to initiating land disturbing activities. The plan is required to be followed until land disturbing activities are completed and a permanent groundcover is established.

### **2.3 NPDES Unit of DWQ**

The NPDES Unit of the Division of Water Quality regulates point source discharges to surface waters. There is one listed point source discharge into the lake retained by the dam, the Town of Kenly Waste Water treatment Plant (WWTP). Two other sources are listed as discharging into the Little River in Johnston County, a public school near Zebulon and the Town of Princeton WWTP.

Based on discussions with NPDES Unit staff, dam removal should not be affected by the presense of a discharge point within the lake. Generally, dam removal would only be an issue if there were required minimum streamflow releases from a dam upstream of a discharge point. In this case, some modification may be required to the outlet of the discharge line. Currently the discharge line has a vertical riser set just above normal pool. This may need to be extended to the new water line. Without extension, treated discharge may have to flow overland to reach the river.

### **2.4 FEMA**

The National Flood Insurance Act was passed in 1968 to created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The purposes were to reduce future flood losses through local flood plain management and to provide protection for property owners against potential losses through flood insurance. The NFIP requires the participating community to adopt flood plain management ordinances. The community also must submit data to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reflecting revised flood hazard information, so that NFIP maps can be revised as appropriate.

Based on discussions with representatives of both the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Wilmington District, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Atlanta Office, engineering analysis will be required to determine what, if any, effect the removal of all or a portion of the dam will have on water surface profiles and the currently mapped flood hazard areas. According to both offices, any changes of water surface profiles and associated flood



hazard areas as a result of the dam's modification or removal are required to be documented and submitted through Johnston County, NC, to FEMA so that they may issue a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR). Through this process, the existing flood maps can be revised to accurately reflect the changes. Typically, an application for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) is submitted based on design data. Approval of the CLOMR must be received, prior to construction. Then, once construction is complete, and "as-built" data confirming its consistency with design data is collected, a LOMR application is submitted showing the new site conditions. From this new set of conditions, water surface profiles, and flood hazard areas, published FEMA maps are revised.

We obtained a copy of the current flood study models, water surface profiles, and flood hazard mapping associated with the project area from the USACE, Wilmington District office. A review of this information was performed, and a preliminary analysis of water surface profiles with the dam removed was made. Additional information regarding our review and preliminary analysis is included in Section 4 of this report. While our preliminary analyses described in Section 4 of this report do not indicate a change in base flood elevations as a result of dam removal, the effective model needs to be updated to reflect the changes, so that any future modeling or revisions will be accurate. Also, our preliminary model needs to be revised with actual cross-sections for the site after dam removal and also reflecting any other changes that may be made.

Review fees for the CLOMR/LOMR process depend on whether the project falls under "Channel modification, new bridge or culvert, or combination" or "Levees, berms, or other structural modifications." The review fee range appears to be \$4,000 to \$4,700.



### 3.0 SITE OBSERVATIONS AND EVALUATION

The following evaluations are based on site observations, limited site data collection, and experience with similar projects.

#### 3.1 Near Dam Observations

Lowell Dam consists of a mass concrete gravity spillway structure approximately 210 feet in length. At the right abutment (in this report left and right are referenced while facing downstream), the foundation of an abandoned concrete mill structure remains between the near end of the spillway and the rock contact. The structural height of the dam is estimated at approximately 9 feet. This height does not include the spillway foundation thickness. Without further investigation, the size and condition of the spillway foundation and abutment contacts remain unknown. The spillway structure itself appears in generally good condition.

In the immediate vicinity of the spillway (upstream and downstream) the right bank of the river is rock bound with no apparent active flood plain. The left bank however appears to be largely comprised of deposited sediment, and appears to have an active flood plain. Both the left and right banks, both upstream and downstream of the dam structure, are heavily vegetated and appear relatively stable. There is, however, evidence of historic scour of the flood plain on the left side visible downstream of the dam.

#### 3.2 Upstream Observations

During our site visit, a waterborne reconnaissance of the upstream reach was performed. The reconnaissance started at the dam and terminated downstream of the bridge crossing at SR 1934, a travel distance of approximately 5 miles. Over this length significant variations in the river occur. At some locations the river appears incised, with rock bound banks on one or both sides, and no apparent flood plain. In other locations, active flood plains are evident on one or both sides of the river.

While the watershed hydrology is influenced by the watershed being partly in the Coastal Plain, the river morphology is generally that of a Piedmont river. Throughout the majority of the reach, exposed rock is visible on one or both banks or is present in the river bottom.

Local topography varies significantly over the reach we visited. Significant backwater and ponding appear along the reach, which is likely an effect of the dam. With the removal of the dam structure, it is possible that many of the areas currently inundated by the backwater effects of the dam will see significantly lower, surface water levels.



During our site visit, we attempted to discern the approximate location at which the dam ceased to impact flow along the river channel. Although it is difficult to pinpoint an exact location, we did observe a location where channel flow first went from sub-critical to super-critical flow. This transition from sub-critical to super-critical flow velocity is the upstream limit of backwater effects. It is at this location where the depth and velocity of flow is a result of the natural channel dimension, slope, and roughness alone, rather than the combined effect of a downstream control mechanism such as a dam and the foregoing factors. The first super-critical flow we encountered was approximately 4.5 miles upstream of the dam. This compares favorably with the point at which such conditions would be expected, based on the available FEMA FIS stream invert data, which is about 5 miles. Distances from our visual reconnaissance were estimated by observing existing land features and comparing them to mapped features. It is expected that in a dynamic river system such as the Little River, this point would shift upstream and downstream in time based on flow and sediment load conditions.

The location of the first super-critical flow will also vary considerably depending on the stage of the river, the associated discharge frequency, and local topography. If the dam were to be removed, determination of the extent of the upstream effect, and the associated length of restored channel, would depend on the flood recurrence interval accepted for this determination.

During our reconnaissance, we observed a sewer effluent discharge pipe entering the river at the US 301 bridge. The pipe is discharge from the Kenly WWTP, discussed in Section 2 of this report.

### **3.3 Preliminary Retained Sediment Evaluation**

There does not appear to be a large volume of sediment retained within the main channel, below normal pool. Our limited engineering survey did not include soil test borings to determine sediment volumes in areas above normal pool. In the areas we probed below normal pool, little or no sediment accumulation was observed.

Probing at the dam and continuing several hundred feet upstream indicated that the lake bottom was rocky and at approximately the same elevation upstream of the dam as downstream of the dam. This indicates that flow velocities are high enough to cause scour and self-armoring of the stream, even with the dam in place. Our water surface profile analyses confirm relatively high velocities within the reach upstream of the dam.

This type of morphology is common with "run of the river" dams. "Run of the river" dams have a level pool only during very low flow periods. During larger flows, the velocities are high enough to cause scour of the main channel and the lake area has no still pool.



Sediment deposition upstream of the dam appears to be primarily in the overbank flood plain areas above normal pool. Significant sediment deposition is present in the flood plain upstream of the spillway structure along the left channel bank. Here the flood plain is present at higher elevations than downstream of the dam. The effect of this sediment is that the channel near the dam will be somewhat incised after removal of a part of the dam. Therefore, it would be reasonable to keep that portion of the dam that is retaining sediment as a flood plain grade control structure. With a grade control structure at its terminus, mobilization of this sediment appears unlikely. This sediment is well stabilized with woody vegetation. Many of the trees in these areas appear to be decades old.

Immediately downstream of the dam, there appears to be a scoured area of the former flood plain along the left side of the dam. This probably resulted from impinging flows over the dam, plus the loss of normal sediment load that was deposited in the flood plain area immediately upstream of the dam. With the channel portion of the dam removed, we would expect this area to become an aggradation area, as flows here would be slightly less frequent and would be directed along the channel. At a distance of approximately 200 feet downstream, the channel appears to be in a more natural condition with well vegetated banks and little indication of sediment deposition or starvation. This further confirms that the majority of the sediment load has been historically passed over or through the dam.



## **4.0 HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC REVIEW AND ANALYSES**

As described previously, a review of available flood study data, models, water surface profiles, and flood hazard mapping was necessary to understand existing site conditions. Additionally, a preliminary analysis of future conditions was needed to approximate post-restoration conditions, including the removal of a portion of the dam. We also performed a general hydrologic review of the contributing watershed. A summary of our findings is presented in this section.

### **4.1 Watershed Description**

The contributing drainage area to Lowell Dam is approximately 215 square miles, as delineated by us on the USGS topographic maps (7.5 Min. Series, Quadrangles). For comparison purposes, we looked at the drainage area associated with two USGS Stream Gauges on the Little River. The two gauges were USGS 02088470 (Little River near Kenly, NC) upstream of Lowell Dam, and USGS02088500 (Little River near Princeton, NC), downstream of the dam. The contributing drainage areas to the Kenly and Princeton gauges were 191 square miles and 232 square miles respectively.

### **4.2 Current Flood Insurance Study**

A Flood Insurance Study (FIS) was originally completed for the subject river reach in Johnston County, North Carolina and Incorporated Areas, on October 20, 2000. As part of our contracted scope of services, we reviewed the current flood study data as provided by USACE, Wilmington Regional Office to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The following information was provided by USACE and reviewed by us for this preliminary evaluation:

- HEC-2 Input and Output Data Files
- Portions of the October 2000 Johnston County, North Carolina and Incorporated Areas Flood Insurance Study report, including a hydrology and hydraulics write-up, discharges, floodway data table, and flood profiles
- Photocopies of Panels 255, 260, and 270 of the October 2000 Flood Insurance Rate Map
- Photocopies of the pertinent Combined Work Maps, as sent to FEMA

This study identifies five confluence points along the Little River, a tributary of the Neuse River. Those confluences are, from downstream to upstream; Above Spring Branch, Above Little Creek, Above Little Buffalo Creek, Above Buffalo Creek, and Above Long Branch. These confluence points have contributing drainage areas of 249.0, 229.0, 191.0, 129.0, and 112.0 square miles respectively.



### 4.3 Hydrologic Analyses

According to the FIS, the USACE HEC-1 (incorrectly noted as HEC-2 in the report) Flood Hydrograph Package was used for the development of peak watershed discharges. The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) dimensionless unit hydrograph method was used as the means of calculating the hydrograph for each sub-basin. Additionally, the report noted that the normal depth channel routing was used as the routing methodology, and that raw data for drainage areas, curve numbers, lag time, and routing time were obtained from USGS Quadrangle maps. It also was noted that hypothetical storm information was obtained from the National Weather Service (NWS) Technical Paper No. 40 (TP-40).

Peak discharge and key confluences along the Little River as reported in the FIS are as follows:

<b>FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION</b>	<b>Drainage Area (sq. mi.)</b>	<b>10-Year Peak (cfs)</b>	<b>50-Year Peak (cfs)</b>	<b>100-Year Peak (cfs)</b>	<b>500-Year Peak (cfs)</b>
<b>Above Spring Branch</b>	249.0	6,150	11,200	14,100	23,800
<b>Above Little Creek</b>	229.0	5,900	10,900	13,800	23,000
<b>Above Little Buffalo Creek</b>	191.0	5,400	10,100	12,900	22,000
<b>Above Buffalo Creek</b>	129.0	4,400	8,600	11,000	19,500
<b>Above Long Branch</b>	112.0	4,050	8,100	10,500	18,900

Lowell Dam is situated between the confluence of Little Buffalo Creek in the north, and Little Creek in the south. Based on our original delineation of the contributing watershed at the dam of approximately 215 square miles, we would then estimate the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-Year peak discharges to be between those listed in the table above for Little Creek and Little Buffalo Creek for the listed recurrence intervals.

### 4.4 Hydraulic Analyses

In order to understand the effect that Lowell Dam has on the water surface profiles for the study reach, we reviewed FIS data to include the Floodway Data Table (see attached Table 3), the Flood Profile (see attached Figure 26P), and both the HEC-2 input and output models.



Lowell Dam is depicted at Cross-section U (Station 1835+30) as shown on the Floodway Data Table and Flood Profile. Using the HEC-2 input data model provided by USACE, we created a modified version with two cross-sections (Station 1835+30 and 1835+32) removed. These cross-sections depict Lowell Dam with a crest length of 189.00 feet at an elevation between 130.30 feet and 130.50 feet. We also modified the cross-section data to reflect the correct channel length and roughness coefficients without the dam cross-sections. Predicted water surface elevations (W.S.E.) for the design floods of interest for the cross-section immediately upstream of the dam spillway (Station 1835+33) for both the current FIS and our preliminary revisions did not change. The computed W.S.E.'s are depicted in the following table:

<b>Flood Recurr. Interval</b>	<b>Current FIS Data W.S.E. (ft.)</b>	<b>Preliminary Revisions W.S.E. (ft.)</b>
<b>10-Year</b>	138.10	138.10
<b>50-Year</b>	141.74	141.74
<b>100-Year</b>	143.30	143.30
<b>500-Year</b>	146.71	146.71

At first glance this situation might seem unusual. However, the majority of the cross-sectional flow area is above the spillway elevation for the indicated recurrence intervals. More frequent events could be expected to vary between the Current FIS and our model with preliminary revisions.

Under our current scope of services, we do not have the data to estimate the extent of backwater effects of the dam for more frequent events. With the appropriate data, it would be possible to estimate the backwater effects of the dam during key events, such as the 2-year recurrence interval flood. In this case, the FIS relied upon synthetic hydrology and we did not have the data (HEC-1 input files) for more frequent events. It was not possible to reliably extrapolate flow data to obtain the needed values. Also, we observed that the cross-sections used in the study, while valid for the purposes of the FIS, may lack sufficient detail to reliably predict WSE's in more frequent events.

As such, additional study would be needed to determine the potential backwater effects of the dam during flood events. The extent of backwater effects under higher frequency events would extend further upstream than observed under low-flow conditions. We have previously reported the potential backwater effects as observed during our visual reconnaissance and based on the invert of the cross-sections used in the FIS.



Our preliminary analyses indicate that there is no change in the base flood elevation as a result of dam removal; however, these analyses are preliminary and our model needs to be revised with actual cross-sections for the site after dam removal. Revisions to the effective model should be made so that future modeling and mapping accurately reflect actual stream conditions.

## 5.0 DAM REMOVAL

This section presents our evaluation of the engineering means by which the dam could be removed, how much of it should be removed, and other design and construction issues.

### 5.1 Extent of Removal

The dam should be removed to the approximate cross-section of the stream channel immediately upstream of the dam. This will help to retain the sediment already stabilized in the flood plain area immediately upstream of the dam. Because of the exposed rock in the channel bed, it should not be necessary to remove the structures below the proposed channel invert, if present. All exposed reinforcing steel should be cut flush and removed.

Normally, dams of this type are designed as two-dimensional structures. This means that any section of the dam, taken from upstream to downstream, should be stable on its own. It is not dependant on three-dimensional effects for stability. The design basis for Lowell Dam is not known. It is likely that three-dimensional effects would be small, based on the dam cross-section and length; however, stability of the remaining sections of the dam should be confirmed by engineering analysis.

### 5.2 Means of Removal

The relatively large mass of the dam section should be removed by controlled demolition. We do not recommend use of explosives. Explosives might damage the portion of the structure to remain.

Controlled demolition can likely be achieved with a combination of diamond wire sawing and hydraulic breaking. Construction should begin by dewatering the retained lake as much as possible by removing flash boards and other water control structures within the old mill house foundation. Once water is diverted through the old mill house, and the lake surface has dropped, a cut should be made along the proposed edge of the structure to remain. This cut should be made at an angle or stepped to conform approximately to the upstream channel bank. The remainder of the structure, to include the mill house foundation could then be removed by hydraulic breakers down to the proposed channel invert. Construction must be performed during a period of relatively low flow to reduce the need for water control and diversion during demolition. Specific design plans for the demolition should be prepared for regulatory review and to serve as contract documents for the work.

## 6.0 LIMITATIONS

This report was prepared subject to acceptance of our proposal, which includes our "Standard Terms for Engagement." Our evaluations, conclusions, and recommendations are based on project and site information available to us at the time of this report and may require modification, if there are any changes in the project or site conditions, or if additional data about the project or site becomes available in the future. Additional data will become available during final design and during construction as site and project conditions are further investigated or exposed by construction. This report is intended for use by our client on this project as identified on the cover. These findings are not intended or recommended to be suitable for reuse on extensions of the project or on any other project. Reuse on extensions of the project or on any other project shall be done only after written verification or adaptation by EDDY ENGINEERING, P.C., for the specific purpose intended. Our professional services for this project have been performed in accordance with generally accepted engineering practices; no warranty, expressed or implied, is made.



**EDDY ENGINEERING, P.C.**

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**PHOTOGRAPHS**

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Photo 3: Mill Foundation



Photo 4: Downstream Leakage of Mill Foundation



Photo 1: Spillway Structure

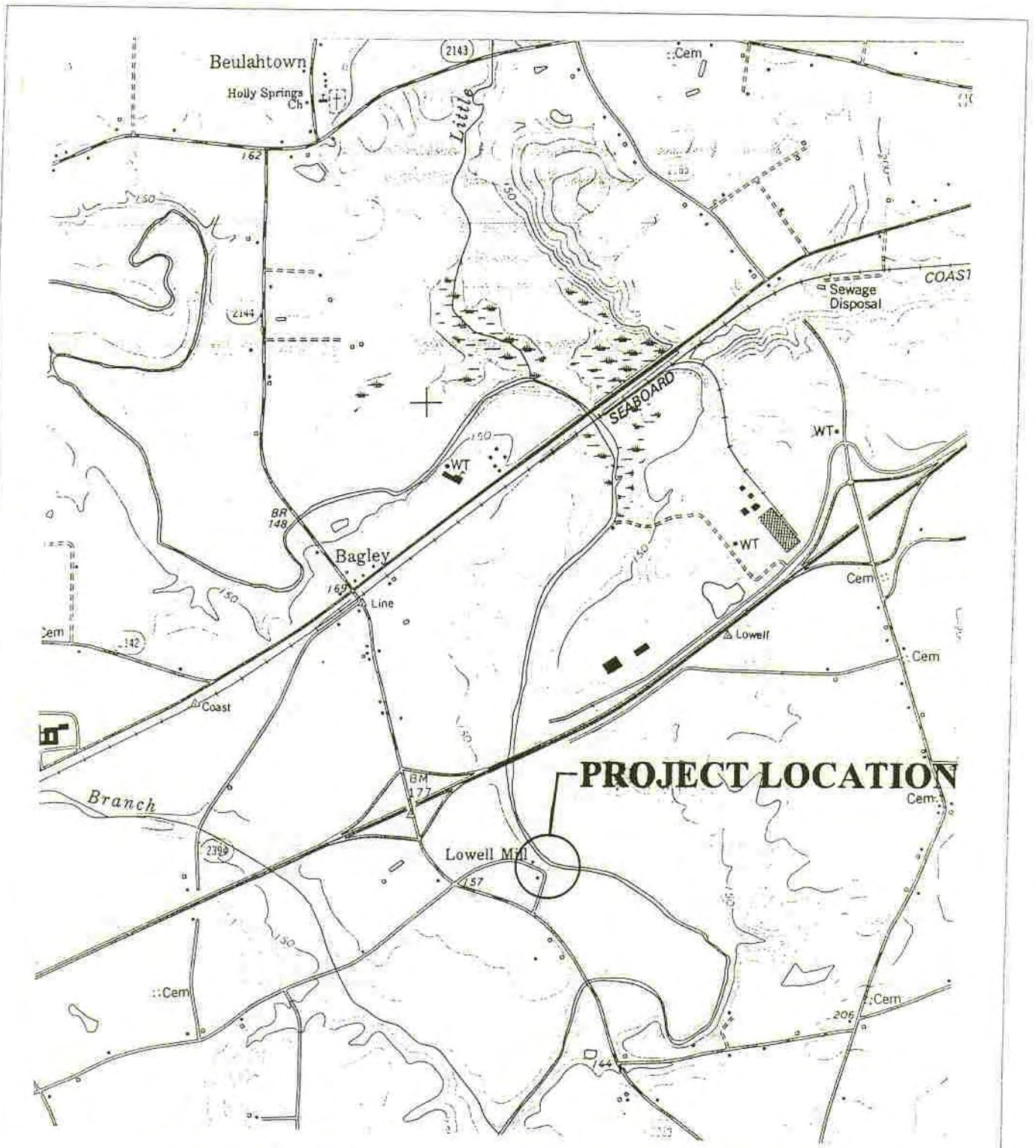


Photo 2: Mill Structure



**FIGURES**





Map taken from USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle map  
 "Kenly West, NC"

Not to Scale

Restoration Systems, LLC  
 Raleigh, North Carolina

LOWELL DAM REMOVAL  
 Johnston County, NC

VICINITY MAP

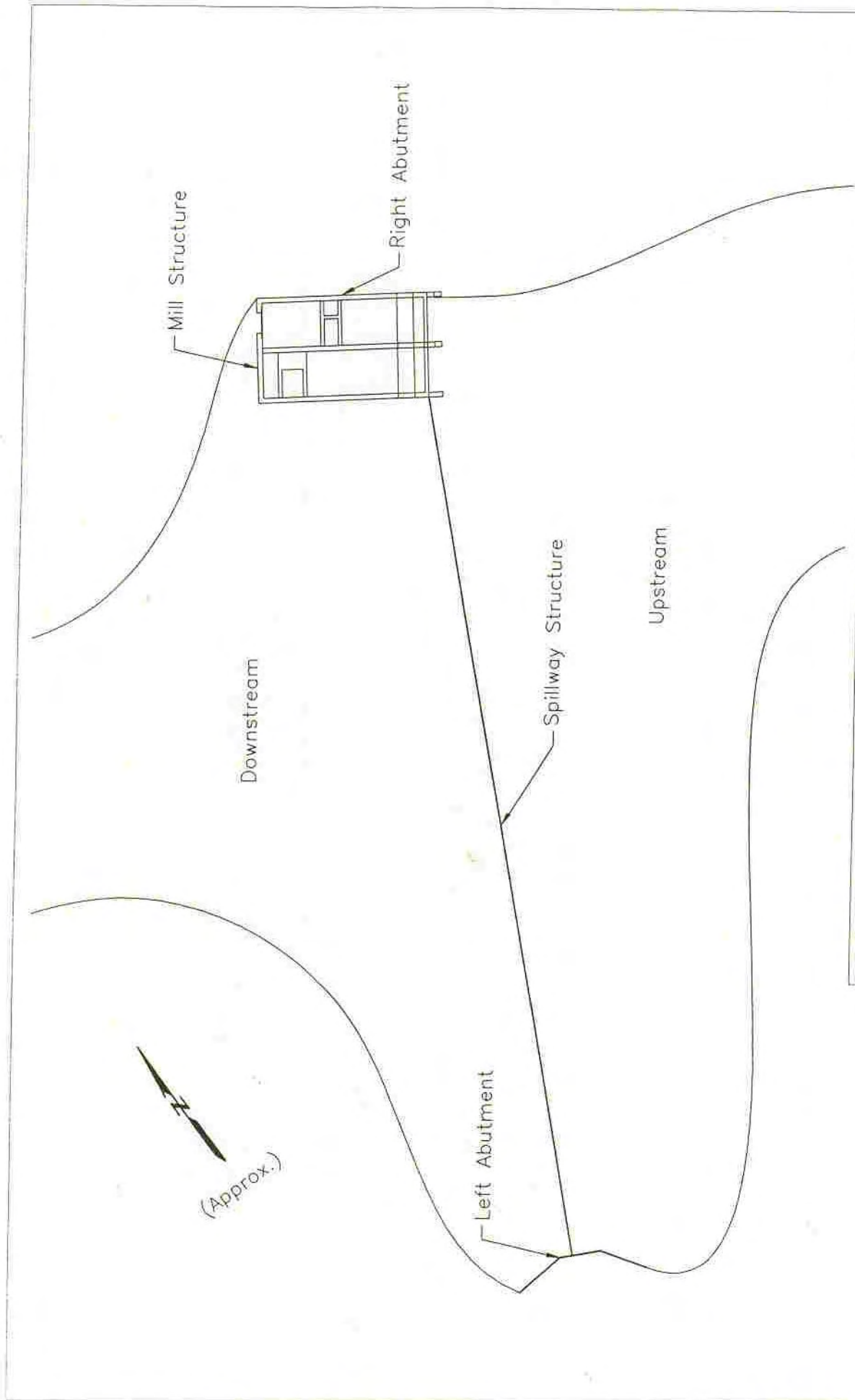
EDDY ENGINEERING, P.C.

Project No. 2001-015

August 2001 Figure 1

1:000' SCALE TO BE USED FOR ALL DISTANCES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

1302 NORTH PLANTATION LANE, DRAWERSVILLE, NC 27564 (919) 325-1100 FAX (919) 325-1503



Restoration Systems, LLC  
 Raleigh, North Carolina  
**EDDY ENGINEERING, P.C.**  
187 NORTH HUNTER DRIVE, FAYETTEVILLE, NC 28531 (919) 482-1122 FAX (919) 482-1121

LOWELL DAM REMOVAL  
 Johnston County, NC

SITE PLAN

Project No. 2001-015

August 2001 Figure 2



3/25/2001 10:00 AM



**APPENDIX A**

# FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY



## JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

Johnston County



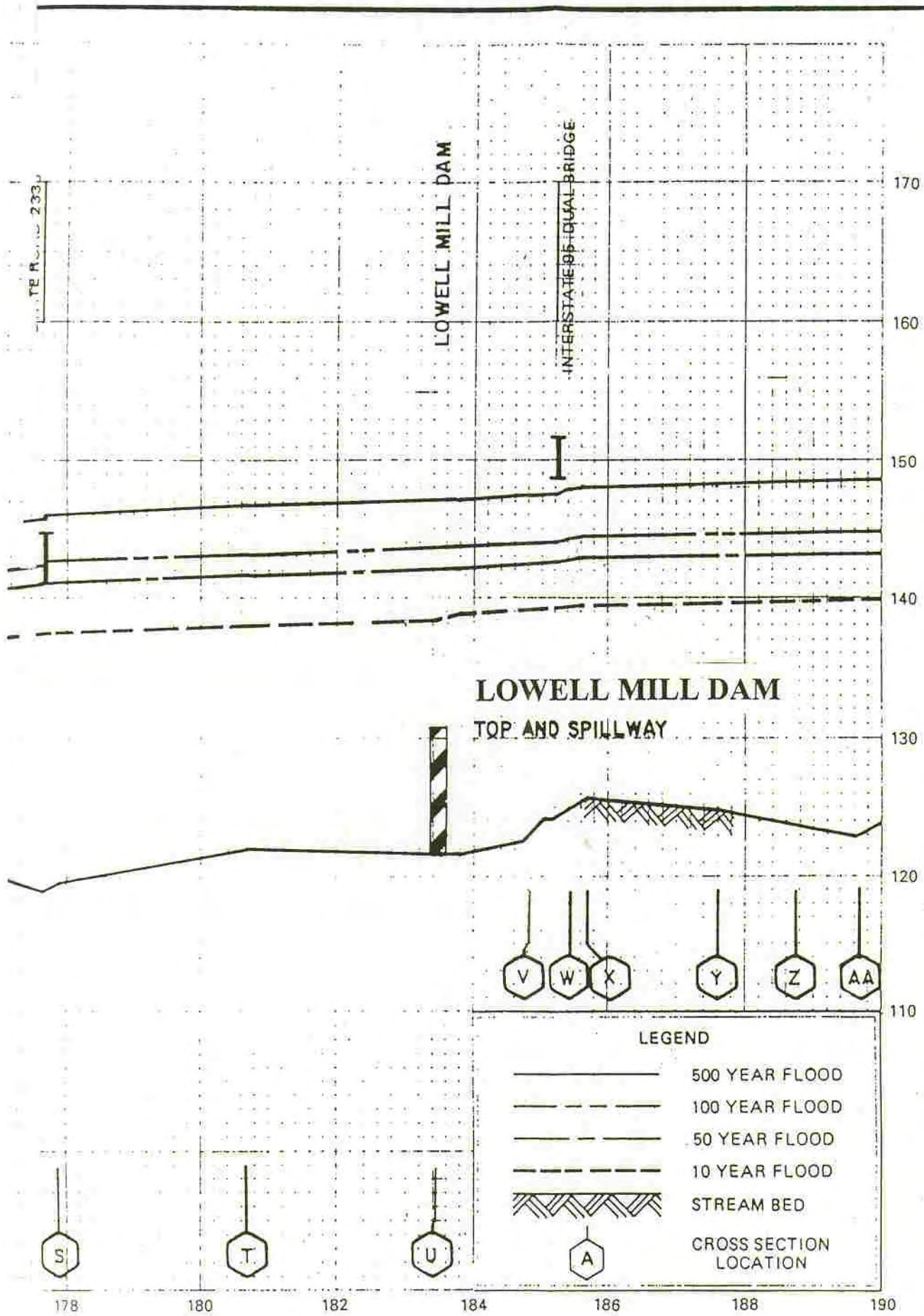
COMMUNITY NAME	COMMUNITY NUMBER
BENSON, TOWN OF	370504
CLAYTON, TOWN OF	370139
FOUR OAKS, TOWN OF	370502
JOHNSTON COUNTY (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	370138
KENLY, TOWN OF	370501
PRINCETON, TOWN OF	370485
SELMA, TOWN OF	370499
SMITHFIELD, TOWN OF	370140
WILSON'S MILLS, TOWN OF	370262

OCTOBER 20, 2000



Federal Emergency Management Agency





**FLOOD PROFILES**  
**LITTLE RIVER**

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
**JOHNSTON COUNTY, NC**  
**AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

ANDS OF FEET ABOVE MOUTH















**APPENDIX B**









LINE	UNIT	QTY	PRICE	AMOUNT	TAX	TOTAL	DISC	NET	DATE	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	REMARKS
01	01	1000	1.00	1000.00		1000.00		1000.00	01-11			
02	01	2000	2.00	4000.00		4000.00		4000.00	01-11			
03	01	3000	3.00	9000.00		9000.00		9000.00	01-11			
04	01	4000	4.00	16000.00		16000.00		16000.00	01-11			
05	01	5000	5.00	25000.00		25000.00		25000.00	01-11			
06	01	6000	6.00	36000.00		36000.00		36000.00	01-11			
07	01	7000	7.00	49000.00		49000.00		49000.00	01-11			
08	01	8000	8.00	64000.00		64000.00		64000.00	01-11			
09	01	9000	9.00	81000.00		81000.00		81000.00	01-11			
10	01	10000	10.00	100000.00		100000.00		100000.00	01-11			
11	01	11000	11.00	121000.00		121000.00		121000.00	01-11			
12	01	12000	12.00	144000.00		144000.00		144000.00	01-11			
13	01	13000	13.00	169000.00		169000.00		169000.00	01-11			
14	01	14000	14.00	196000.00		196000.00		196000.00	01-11			
15	01	15000	15.00	225000.00		225000.00		225000.00	01-11			
16	01	16000	16.00	256000.00		256000.00		256000.00	01-11			
17	01	17000	17.00	289000.00		289000.00		289000.00	01-11			
18	01	18000	18.00	324000.00		324000.00		324000.00	01-11			
19	01	19000	19.00	361000.00		361000.00		361000.00	01-11			
20	01	20000	20.00	400000.00		400000.00		400000.00	01-11			
21	01	21000	21.00	441000.00		441000.00		441000.00	01-11			
22	01	22000	22.00	484000.00		484000.00		484000.00	01-11			
23	01	23000	23.00	529000.00		529000.00		529000.00	01-11			
24	01	24000	24.00	576000.00		576000.00		576000.00	01-11			
25	01	25000	25.00	625000.00		625000.00		625000.00	01-11			
26	01	26000	26.00	676000.00		676000.00		676000.00	01-11			
27	01	27000	27.00	729000.00		729000.00		729000.00	01-11			
28	01	28000	28.00	784000.00		784000.00		784000.00	01-11			
29	01	29000	29.00	841000.00		841000.00		841000.00	01-11			
30	01	30000	30.00	900000.00		900000.00		900000.00	01-11			
31	01	31000	31.00	961000.00		961000.00		961000.00	01-11			
32	01	32000	32.00	1024000.00		1024000.00		1024000.00	01-11			
33	01	33000	33.00	1089000.00		1089000.00		1089000.00	01-11			
34	01	34000	34.00	1156000.00		1156000.00		1156000.00	01-11			
35	01	35000	35.00	1225000.00		1225000.00		1225000.00	01-11			
36	01	36000	36.00	1296000.00		1296000.00		1296000.00	01-11			
37	01	37000	37.00	1369000.00		1369000.00		1369000.00	01-11			
38	01	38000	38.00	1444000.00		1444000.00		1444000.00	01-11			
39	01	39000	39.00	1521000.00		1521000.00		1521000.00	01-11			
40	01	40000	40.00	1600000.00		1600000.00		1600000.00	01-11			
41	01	41000	41.00	1681000.00		1681000.00		1681000.00	01-11			
42	01	42000	42.00	1764000.00		1764000.00		1764000.00	01-11			
43	01	43000	43.00	1849000.00		1849000.00		1849000.00	01-11			
44	01	44000	44.00	1936000.00		1936000.00		1936000.00	01-11			
45	01	45000	45.00	2025000.00		2025000.00		2025000.00	01-11			
46	01	46000	46.00	2116000.00		2116000.00		2116000.00	01-11			
47	01	47000	47.00	2209000.00		2209000.00		2209000.00	01-11			
48	01	48000	48.00	2304000.00		2304000.00		2304000.00	01-11			
49	01	49000	49.00	2401000.00		2401000.00		2401000.00	01-11			
50	01	50000	50.00	2500000.00		2500000.00		2500000.00	01-11			

PAGE 18

08-10-18

PAGE 11

08-10-18









BT	177.2	2401	174.8	2510	124.8	2315	118.7	2603	113.2	2610	117.0	280	181.5	316	184.1	555	128.0	685	126.2	715
BT	178.1	2413	115.7	2613	116.2	2613	118.9	2643	117.2	2713	125.7	720	122.7	710	121.8	140	140	123.3	150	146
BT	179.1	2425	116.7	2625	117.2	2625	120.9	2673	116.5	2723	126.7	730	123.7	720	122.8	150	150	124.3	160	156
BT	180.1	2437	117.7	2637	118.2	2637	121.9	2703	117.5	2733	127.7	740	124.7	730	123.8	160	160	125.3	170	166
BT	181.1	2449	118.7	2649	119.2	2649	122.9	2733	118.5	2743	128.7	750	125.7	740	124.8	170	170	126.3	180	176
BT	182.1	2461	119.7	2661	120.2	2661	123.9	2763	119.5	2753	129.7	760	126.7	750	125.8	180	180	127.3	190	186
BT	183.1	2473	120.7	2673	121.2	2673	124.9	2793	120.5	2763	130.7	770	127.7	760	126.8	190	190	128.3	200	196
BT	184.1	2485	121.7	2685	122.2	2685	125.9	2823	121.5	2773	131.7	780	128.7	770	127.8	200	200	129.3	210	206
BT	185.1	2497	122.7	2697	123.2	2697	126.9	2853	122.5	2783	132.7	790	129.7	780	128.8	210	210	130.3	220	216
BT	186.1	2509	123.7	2709	124.2	2709	127.9	2883	123.5	2793	133.7	800	130.7	790	129.8	220	220	131.3	230	226
BT	187.1	2521	124.7	2721	125.2	2721	128.9	2913	124.5	2803	134.7	810	131.7	800	130.8	230	230	132.3	240	236
BT	188.1	2533	125.7	2733	126.2	2733	129.9	2943	125.5	2813	135.7	820	132.7	810	131.8	240	240	133.3	250	246
BT	189.1	2545	126.7	2745	127.2	2745	130.9	2973	126.5	2823	136.7	830	133.7	820	132.8	250	250	134.3	260	256
BT	190.1	2557	127.7	2757	128.2	2757	131.9	3003	127.5	2833	137.7	840	134.7	830	133.8	260	260	135.3	270	266
BT	191.1	2569	128.7	2769	129.2	2769	132.9	3033	128.5	2843	138.7	850	135.7	840	134.8	270	270	136.3	280	276
BT	192.1	2581	129.7	2781	130.2	2781	133.9	3063	129.5	2853	139.7	860	136.7	850	135.8	280	280	137.3	290	286
BT	193.1	2593	130.7	2793	131.2	2793	134.9	3093	130.5	2863	140.7	870	137.7	860	136.8	290	290	138.3	300	296
BT	194.1	2605	131.7	2805	132.2	2805	135.9	3123	131.5	2873	141.7	880	138.7	870	137.8	300	300	139.3	310	306
BT	195.1	2617	132.7	2817	133.2	2817	136.9	3153	132.5	2883	142.7	890	139.7	880	138.8	310	310	140.3	320	316
BT	196.1	2629	133.7	2829	134.2	2829	137.9	3183	133.5	2893	143.7	900	140.7	890	139.8	320	320	141.3	330	326
BT	197.1	2641	134.7	2841	135.2	2841	138.9	3213	134.5	2903	144.7	910	141.7	900	140.8	330	330	142.3	340	336
BT	198.1	2653	135.7	2853	136.2	2853	139.9	3243	135.5	2913	145.7	920	142.7	910	141.8	340	340	143.3	350	346
BT	199.1	2665	136.7	2865	137.2	2865	140.9	3273	136.5	2923	146.7	930	143.7	920	142.8	350	350	144.3	360	356
BT	200.1	2677	137.7	2877	138.2	2877	141.9	3303	137.5	2933	147.7	940	144.7	930	143.8	360	360	145.3	370	366
BT	201.1	2689	138.7	2889	139.2	2889	142.9	3333	138.5	2943	148.7	950	145.7	940	144.8	370	370	146.3	380	376
BT	202.1	2701	139.7	2901	140.2	2901	143.9	3363	139.5	2953	149.7	960	146.7	950	145.8	380	380	147.3	390	386
BT	203.1	2713	140.7	2913	141.2	2913	144.9	3393	140.5	2963	150.7	970	147.7	960	146.8	390	390	148.3	400	396
BT	204.1	2725	141.7	2925	142.2	2925	145.9	3423	141.5	2973	151.7	980	148.7	970	147.8	400	400	149.3	410	406
BT	205.1	2737	142.7	2937	143.2	2937	146.9	3453	142.5	2983	152.7	990	149.7	980	148.8	410	410	150.3	420	416
BT	206.1	2749	143.7	2949	144.2	2949	147.9	3483	143.5	2993	153.7	1000	150.7	990	149.8	420	420	151.3	430	426
BT	207.1	2761	144.7	2961	145.2	2961	148.9	3513	144.5	3003	154.7	1010	151.7	1000	150.8	430	430	152.3	440	436
BT	208.1	2773	145.7	2973	146.2	2973	149.9	3543	145.5	3013	155.7	1020	152.7	1010	151.8	440	440	153.3	450	446
BT	209.1	2785	146.7	2985	147.2	2985	150.9	3573	146.5	3023	156.7	1030	153.7	1020	152.8	450	450	154.3	460	456
BT	210.1	2797	147.7	2997	148.2	2997	151.9	3603	147.5	3033	157.7	1040	154.7	1030	153.8	460	460	155.3	470	466
BT	211.1	2809	148.7	3009	149.2	3009	152.9	3633	148.5	3043	158.7	1050	155.7	1040	154.8	470	470	156.3	480	476
BT	212.1	2821	149.7	3021	150.2	3021	153.9	3663	149.5	3053	159.7	1060	156.7	1050	155.8	480	480	157.3	490	486
BT	213.1	2833	150.7	3033	151.2	3033	154.9	3693	150.5	3063	160.7	1070	157.7	1060	156.8	490	490	158.3	500	496
BT	214.1	2845	151.7	3045	152.2	3045	155.9	3723	151.5	3073	161.7	1080	158.7	1070	157.8	500	500	159.3	510	506
BT	215.1	2857	152.7	3057	153.2	3057	156.9	3753	152.5	3083	162.7	1090	159.7	1080	158.8	510	510	160.3	520	516
BT	216.1	2869	153.7	3069	154.2	3069	157.9	3783	153.5	3093	163.7	1100	160.7	1090	159.8	520	520	161.3	530	526
BT	217.1	2881	154.7	3081	155.2	3081	158.9	3813	154.5	3103	164.7	1110	161.7	1100	160.8	530	530	162.3	540	536
BT	218.1	2893	155.7	3093	156.2	3093	159.9	3843	155.5	3113	165.7	1120	162.7	1110	161.8	540	540	163.3	550	546
BT	219.1	2905	156.7	3105	157.2	3105	160.9	3873	156.5	3123	166.7	1130	163.7	1120	162.8	550	550	164.3	560	556
BT	220.1	2917	157.7	3117	158.2	3117	161.9	3903	157.5	3133	167.7	1140	164.7	1130	163.8	560	560	165.3	570	566
BT	221.1	2929	158.7	3129	159.2	3129	162.9	3933	158.5	3143	168.7	1150	165.7	1140	164.8	570	570	166.3	580	576
BT	222.1	2941	159.7	3141	160.2	3141	163.9	3963	159.5	3153	169.7	1160	166.7	1150	165.8	580	580	167.3	590	586
BT	223.1	2953	160.7	3153	161.2	3153	164.9	3993	160.5	3163	170.7	1170	167.7	1160	166.8	590	590	168.3	600	596
BT	224.1	2965	161.7	3165	162.2	3165	165.9	4023	161.5	3173	171.7	1180	168.7	1170	167.8	600	600	169.3	610	606
BT	225.1	2977	162.7	3177	163.2	3177	166.9	4053	162.5	3183	172.7	1190	169.7	1180	168.8	610	610	170.3	620	616
BT	226.1	2989	163.7	3189	164.2	3189	167.9	4083	163.5	3193	173.7	1200	170.7	1190	169.8	620	620	171.3	630	626
BT	227.1	3001	164.7	3201	165.2	3201	168.9	4113	164.5	3203	174.7	1210	171.7	1200	170.8	630	630	172.3	640	636
BT	228.1	3013	165.7	3213	166.2	3213	169.9	4143	165.5	3213	175.7	1220	172.7	1210	171.8	640	640	173.3	650	646
BT	229.1	3025	166.7	3225	167.2	3225	170.9	4173	166.5	3223	176.7	1230	173.7	1220	172.8	650	650	174.3	660	656
BT	230.1	3037	167.7	3237	168.2	3237	171.9	4203	167.5	3233	177.7	1240	174.7	1230	173.8	660	660	175.3	670	666
BT	231.1	3049	168.7	3249	169.2	3249	172.9	4233	168.5	3243	178.7	1250	175.7	1240	174.8	670	670	176.3	680	676
BT	232.1	3061	169.7	3261	170.2	3261	173.9	4263	169.5	3253	179.7	1260	176.7	1250	175.8	680	680	177.3	690	686
BT	233.1	3073	170.7	3273	171.2	3273	174.9	4293	170.5	3263	180.7	1270	177.7	1260	176.8	690	690	178.3	700	696
BT	234.1	3085	171.7	3285	172.2	3285	175.9	4323	171.5	3273	181.7	1280	178.7	1270	177.8	700	700	179.3	710	706
BT	235.1	3097	172.7	3297	173.2	3297	176.9	4353	172.5	3283	182.7	1290	179.7	1280	178.8	710	710	180.3	720	716
BT	236.1	3109	173.7	3309	174.2	3309	177.9	4383	173.5	3293	183.7	1300	180.7	1290	179.8	720	720	181.3	730	726
BT	237.1	3121	174.7	3321	175.2	3321	178.9	4413	174.5	3303	184.7	1310	181.7	1300	180.8	730	730	182.3	740	736
BT	238.1	3133	175.7	3333	176.2	3333	179.9	4443	175.5	3313	185.7	1320	182.7	1310	181.8	740	740	183.3	750	746
BT	239.1	3145	176.7	3345	177.2	3345	180.9	4473	176.5	3323	186.7	1330	183.7	1320						











DR	131.7	1530	147.6	1585	151.2	2500	152.4	2815	149.3	357.2	151.7	3312	154.1	2225	3238	158	3470
DR	141.0	2948	151.2	2500	151.2	2510	131.4	2815	151.2	357.2	151.7	3312	154.1	4528	4672	172	4112
DR	148.0	3230	152.1	2510	151.2	4355	167.1	4850	158	3520	180	3600	164				
DR	162.2	3549	165.2	5031	176.4	5100	171.5	6020									
DR	170.0	3840	171.5	5401	191.2	5700	191.5	6720									
DR	180.0	4200	181.5	6000	207.0	6300	207.0	7560									
DR	190.0	4620	191.5	6600	223.8	6900	223.8	8316									
DR	200.0	5100	201.5	7200	241.8	7500	241.8	9240									
DR	210.0	5640	211.5	7920	261.0	8100	261.0	10344									
DR	220.0	6240	221.5	8640	281.4	8700	281.4	11640									
DR	230.0	6900	231.5	9480	303.0	9300	303.0	13140									
DR	240.0	7620	241.5	10440	325.8	9900	325.8	14856									
DR	250.0	8400	251.5	11520	350.0	10500	350.0	16780									
DR	260.0	9240	261.5	12720	375.6	11100	375.6	18924									
DR	270.0	10140	271.5	14040	402.6	11700	402.6	21288									
DR	280.0	11100	281.5	15480	431.0	12300	431.0	23880									
DR	290.0	12120	291.5	17040	460.8	12900	460.8	26616									
DR	300.0	13200	301.5	18720	492.0	13500	492.0	29500									
DR	310.0	14340	311.5	20520	524.4	14100	524.4	32640									
DR	320.0	15540	321.5	22440	558.4	14700	558.4	36048									
DR	330.0	16800	331.5	24480	594.0	15300	594.0	39720									
DR	340.0	18120	341.5	26640	631.2	15900	631.2	43664									
DR	350.0	19500	351.5	28920	670.0	16500	670.0	47880									
DR	360.0	20940	361.5	31320	710.4	17100	710.4	52376									
DR	370.0	22440	371.5	33840	752.4	17700	752.4	57144									
DR	380.0	24000	381.5	36480	796.0	18300	796.0	62184									
DR	390.0	25620	391.5	39240	841.2	18900	841.2	67500									
DR	400.0	27300	401.5	42120	888.0	19500	888.0	73104									
DR	410.0	29040	411.5	45120	936.4	20100	936.4	78996									
DR	420.0	30840	421.5	48240	986.4	20700	986.4	85176									
DR	430.0	32700	431.5	51480	1038.0	21300	1038.0	91644									
DR	440.0	34620	441.5	54960	1090.8	21900	1090.8	98400									
DR	450.0	36600	451.5	58680	1144.8	22500	1144.8	105440									
DR	460.0	38700	461.5	62640	1200.0	23100	1200.0	112760									
DR	470.0	40820	471.5	66840	1256.4	23700	1256.4	120372									
DR	480.0	43040	481.5	71280	1314.4	24300	1314.4	128280									
DR	490.0	45360	491.5	75960	1373.8	24900	1373.8	136488									
DR	500.0	47780	501.5	80880	1434.8	25500	1434.8	145000									
DR	510.0	50300	511.5	86040	1497.4	26100	1497.4	153824									
DR	520.0	52920	521.5	91440	1561.6	26700	1561.6	162960									
DR	530.0	55640	531.5	97080	1627.4	27300	1627.4	172404									
DR	540.0	58460	541.5	102960	1694.8	27900	1694.8	182160									
DR	550.0	61380	551.5	109080	1763.8	28500	1763.8	192232									
DR	560.0	64400	561.5	115440	1834.4	29100	1834.4	202624									
DR	570.0	67520	571.5	122040	1906.6	29700	1906.6	213336									
DR	580.0	70740	581.5	128880	1980.4	30300	1980.4	224368									
DR	590.0	74060	591.5	135960	2055.8	30900	2055.8	235720									
DR	600.0	77480	601.5	143280	2132.8	31500	2132.8	247392									
DR	610.0	81000	611.5	150840	2211.4	32100	2211.4	259392									
DR	620.0	84620	621.5	158640	2291.6	32700	2291.6	271716									
DR	630.0	88340	631.5	166680	2373.4	33300	2373.4	284364									
DR	640.0	92160	641.5	174960	2456.8	33900	2456.8	297336									
DR	650.0	96080	651.5	183480	2542.8	34500	2542.8	310632									
DR	660.0	100100	661.5	192240	2630.4	35100	2630.4	324252									
DR	670.0	104220	671.5	201240	2719.6	35700	2719.6	338196									
DR	680.0	108440	681.5	210480	2810.4	36300	2810.4	352464									
DR	690.0	112760	691.5	220000	2902.8	36900	2902.8	367056									
DR	700.0	117180	701.5	229780	2996.8	37500	2996.8	381972									
DR	710.0	121700	711.5	239820	3092.4	38100	3092.4	397212									
DR	720.0	126320	721.5	249920	3189.6	38700	3189.6	412784									
DR	730.0	131040	731.5	260180	3288.4	39300	3288.4	428688									
DR	740.0	135860	741.5	270600	3388.8	39900	3388.8	444924									
DR	750.0	140780	751.5	281180	3490.8	40500	3490.8	461496									
DR	760.0	145800	761.5	291920	3594.4	41100	3594.4	478404									
DR	770.0	150920	771.5	302820	3699.6	41700	3699.6	495648									
DR	780.0	156140	781.5	313880	3806.4	42300	3806.4	513228									
DR	790.0	161460	791.5	325100	3914.8	42900	3914.8	531144									
DR	800.0	166880	801.5	336480	4024.8	43500	4024.8	549396									
DR	810.0	172400	811.5	348020	4136.4	44100	4136.4	567984									
DR	820.0	177920	821.5	359720	4249.6	44700	4249.6	586904									
DR	830.0	183540	831.5	371580	4364.4	45300	4364.4	606144									
DR	840.0	189260	841.5	383600	4480.8	45900	4480.8	625716									
DR	850.0	195080	851.5	395780	4598.8	46500	4598.8	645624									
DR	860.0	200900	861.5	408120	4718.4	47100	4718.4	665868									
DR	870.0	206820	871.5	420620	4839.6	47700	4839.6	686448									
DR	880.0	212840	881.5	433280	4962.4	48300	4962.4	707364									
DR	890.0	218960	891.5	446100	5086.8	48900	5086.8	728616									
DR	900.0	225180	901.5	459080	5212.8	49500	5212.8	750204									
DR	910.0	231500	911.5	472220	5340.4	50100	5340.4	772128									
DR	920.0	237920	921.5	485520	5469.6	50700	5469.6	794380									
DR	930.0	244440	931.5	499080	5600.4	51300	5600.4	816960									
DR	940.0	251060	941.5	512900	5732.8	51900	5732.8	840876									
DR	950.0	257780	951.5	526980	5866.8	52500	5866.8	865124									
DR	960.0	264600	961.5	541320	6002.4	53100	6002.4	889704									
DR	970.0	271520	971.5	555920	6139.6	53700	6139.6	914616									
DR	980.0	278540	981.5	570780	6278.4	54300	6278.4	939864									
DR	990.0	285660	991.5	585900	6418.8	54900	6418.8	965448									
DR	1000.0	292880	1001.5	601280	6560.8	55500	6560.8	991368									

DR	131.7	1530	147.6	1585	151.2	2500	152.4	2815	149.3	357.2	151.7	3312	154.1	2225	3238	158	3470
DR	141.0	2948	151.2	2500	151.2	2510	131.4	2815	151.2	357.2	151.7	3312	154.1	4528	4672	172	4112
DR	148.0	3230	152.1	2510	151.2	4355	167.1	4850	158	3520	180	3600	164				
DR	162.2	3549	165.2	5031	176.4	5100	171.5	6020									











SECHNO	Q	CMRLL	DIFRFX	DIFRFX	TOPRSD	MLCH	
54230.000	6480.00	97.87	.00	3.86	.00	2331.71	8500.00
54230.000	11940.00	98.34	1.51	3.31	1.41	2467.50	8500.00
54230.000	15024.00	97.82	2.52	2.77	0.00	2777.00	8500.00
54230.000	20356.00	97.54	1.58	4.14	3.00	3602.18	8500.00
57730.000	6480.00	98.45	.00	1.97	.00	473.14	3480.00
57730.000	11940.00	99.28	1.76	1.76	640.42	3480.00	
57730.000	15024.00	97.48	1.48	2.54	97.59	3480.00	
57730.000	20356.00	97.49	2.00	2.22	4.34	605.80	3480.00
60430.000	6480.00	97.90	.00	.91	.00	370.74	730.00
60430.000	11940.00	97.20	2.42	1.40	2.42	1023.87	730.00
60430.000	15024.00	97.37	1.06	1.48	3.49	1167.69	730.00
60430.000	20356.00	95.45	2.49	2.37	5.47	1294.63	730.00
63645.000	6480.00	97.64	.00	.38	.00	260.04	255.00
63645.000	11940.00	97.37	2.70	.66	2.90	256.00	255.00
63645.000	15024.00	94.05	1.08	.69	3.78	236.85	255.00
63645.000	20356.00	97.32	3.27	1.47	1.56	1579.77	255.00
68715.000	6480.00	98.20	.00	.04	.00	160.17	30.00
68715.000	11940.00	93.01	2.73	.07	2.73	218.00	30.00
68715.000	15024.00	97.44	1.06	1.06	3.14	218.00	30.00
68715.000	20356.00	94.54	4.39	1.29	4.22	1631.51	30.00
68864.000	6480.00	96.45	.00	.16	.00	420.76	249.00
68864.000	11940.00	93.29	2.73	.25	2.83	1104.88	249.00
68864.000	15024.00	94.64	1.25	.51	4.39	1210.83	249.00
68864.000	20356.00	98.47	3.83	-.05	8.02	1465.92	249.00
83564.000	6480.00	96.99	.00	.14	.00	988.27	480.00
83564.000	11940.00	94.13	3.14	.74	2.14	1407.61	480.00
83564.000	15024.00	93.42	1.79	.71	4.43	1578.26	480.00
83564.000	20356.00	99.14	3.72	.87	8.15	1871.57	480.00

1 17/06/21 08:40:18

PAGE 12A

SECHNO	Q	CMRLL	DIFRFX	DIFRFX	TOPRSD	MLCH	
87230.000	6480.00	94.49	.00	2.24	.00	5645.29	14310.00
87230.000	11940.00	97.37	1.08	1.05	2.08	2316.70	14310.00
87230.000	15024.00	97.44	1.06	1.06	2.14	2316.70	14310.00
87230.000	20356.00	102.47	3.14	1.26	6.88	3796.51	14310.00
92880.000	6480.00	97.27	.00	1.78	.00	3307.98	10080.00
92880.000	11940.00	99.14	1.87	1.87	6473.84	10080.00	
92880.000	15024.00	100.12	.59	.79	2.95	6514.60	10080.00
92880.000	20356.00	103.01	2.89	.54	5.74	6774.80	10080.00
93680.000	6480.00	97.48	.00	.22	.00	2340.73	800.00
93680.000	11940.00	99.29	1.40	.15	1.88	4234.79	800.00
93680.000	15024.00	100.28	.37	1.54	2.37	3020.52	800.00
93680.000	20356.00	103.10	2.84	.09	5.41	247.98	800.00
93735.000	6480.00	97.36	.00	.37	.00	178.00	155.00
93735.000	11940.00	99.44	1.61	.15	1.87	4822.48	155.00
93735.000	15024.00	100.33	.89	.07	2.56	3559.78	155.00
93735.000	20356.00	103.17	3.78	.02	5.36	5571.89	155.00
97385.000	6480.00	97.81	.00	.64	.00	178.00	30.00
97385.000	11940.00	97.37	1.08	1.06	2.08	2316.70	30.00
97385.000	15024.00	100.37	1.06	1.06	2.02	2316.70	30.00
97385.000	20356.00	103.12	2.78	.00	5.31	3571.94	30.00
97955.000	6480.00	97.81	.00	.02	.00	2485.21	145.00
97955.000	11940.00	97.32	1.71	1.71	4471.73	145.00	
97955.000	15024.00	100.40	.66	.07	2.37	3031.65	145.00
97955.000	20356.00	103.17	2.77	.05	5.14	3221.80	145.00
94410.000	6480.00	98.28	.00	.45	.00	3322.38	480.00
94410.000	11940.00	99.88	1.63	.16	1.61	4456.11	480.00
94410.000	15024.00	100.87	.78	.27	2.39	3052.32	480.00
94410.000	20356.00	103.23	2.62	.12	5.01	3745.19	480.00
110700.000	6480.00	103.89	.00	3.81	.00	5426.24	1820.00
110700.000	11940.00	100.00	1.52	5.11	1.12	3458.59	1820.00
110700.000	15024.00	105.40	.40	4.74	1.52	6052.63	1820.00
110700.000	20356.00	106.55	1.15	3.28	2.87	7600.00	1820.00
118350.000	6480.00	104.65	.00	.76	.00	1776.78	1150.00
118350.000	11940.00	100.54	1.30	1.34	1.30	2784.71	1150.00
118350.000	15024.00	100.54	1.30	1.34	1.30	2784.71	1150.00
118350.000	20356.00	107.82	1.38	1.27	3.28	3435.37	1150.00

1 17/06/21 08:40:18

PAGE 12B

SECHNO	Q	CMRLL	DIFRFX	DIFRFX	TOPRSD	MLCH	
12520.000	6480.00	101.43	.00	1.84	.00	928.93	4800.00
12520.000	11940.00	107.88	2.31	1.78	2.11	1115.09	4800.00
12520.000	15024.00	107.88	2.30	2.14	2.11	1115.09	4800.00
12520.000	20356.00	110.88	2.30	2.14	3.28	2411.64	4800.00
121300.000	6480.00	104.23	.00	.83	.00	370.78	1970.00

1 17/06/21 08:40:19

PAGE 12C

SECHNO	Q	CMRLL	DIFRFX	DIFRFX	TOPRSD	MLCH	
121300.000	11940.00	104.23	1.41	1.41	367.95	10.00	
121300.000	15024.00	104.23	1.41	1.41	367.95	10.00	
121300.000	20356.00	104.23	1.41	1.41	367.95	10.00	
121400.000	6480.00	104.23	.00	.83	.00	370.78	1970.00
121400.000	11940.00	104.23	1.41	1.41	367.95	10.00	
121400.000	15024.00	104.23	1.41	1.41	367.95	10.00	
121400.000	20356.00	104.23	1.41	1.41	367.95	10.00	

PAGE 12D











RECNO	Q	CESEL	DIFFRF	DIFFRX	DIFFRS	TOPRFD	XLCH
223445-000	5395.20	130.57	.00	.13	.00	157.17	132.00
223445-000	10320.00	153.65	2.72	.06	2.70	156.98	132.00
223445-000	12870.00	155.40	1.01	.14	4.29	239.22	132.00
223445-000	21837.00	157.04	2.13	.28	6.72	470.97	132.00
223475-000	5395.20	150.94	.00	.01	.00	132.21	30.00
223475-000	10320.00	153.67	2.14	.03	2.74	156.63	30.00
223475-000	12870.00	156.51	2.84	1.20	5.37	161.21	30.00
223475-000	21837.00	158.76	3.19	1.00	7.75	274.86	30.00
223520-000	5395.20	151.03	.00	.13	.00	161.39	145.00
223520-000	10320.00	153.86	2.82	.13	2.92	166.19	145.00
223520-000	12870.00	156.65	2.86	.34	5.78	370.72	145.00
223520-000	21837.00	158.72	1.87	.01	7.63	274.71	145.00
224000-000	5395.20	151.25	.00	.29	.00	102.44	300.00
224000-000	10320.00	154.21	2.80	.26	3.05	121.48	300.00
224000-000	12870.00	157.31	2.80	.36	5.68	104.39	300.00
224000-000	21837.00	158.76	1.55	.04	7.40	274.07	300.00
224000-000	5395.20	152.75	.00	1.40	.00	2180.09	5000.00
224000-000	10320.00	155.57	2.82	1.17	2.82	318.48	5000.00
224000-000	12870.00	158.76	2.82	1.17	2.82	318.48	5000.00
224000-000	21837.00	159.26	1.43	.00	6.60	274.14	5000.00
224970-000	5395.20	155.03	.00	2.27	.00	1304.51	5400.00
224970-000	10320.00	157.33	2.32	1.37	2.32	142.28	5400.00
224970-000	12870.00	159.08	1.68	1.06	1.98	1400.78	5400.00
224970-000	21837.00	161.30	2.02	1.01	5.19	195.49	5400.00
225026-000	5395.20	155.08	.00	.05	.00	1281.97	100.00
225026-000	10320.00	157.33	2.32	.05	2.32	176.37	100.00
225026-000	12870.00	159.04	1.63	1.04	3.87	1450.31	100.00
225026-000	21837.00	161.08	2.03	1.03	6.00	1583.04	100.00
225054-000	5395.20	156.57	.00	.07	.00	1238.41	30.00
225054-000	10320.00	159.18	2.11	.79	2.11	1332.51	30.00
225054-000	12870.00	161.23	1.07	.24	3.18	1334.72	30.00
225054-000	21837.00	161.16	1.51	.08	5.09	1587.16	30.00
225156-000	5395.20	156.09	.00	.02	.00	1353.47	307.00
225156-000	10320.00	158.23	2.13	.04	2.13	1433.03	307.00
225156-000	12870.00	160.40	1.47	.04	2.82	1433.03	307.00
225156-000	21837.00	162.21	1.45	.05	5.12	1589.12	307.00
227160-000	5395.20	156.98	.00	.00	.00	1388.48	2404.00
227160-000	10320.00	159.31	2.34	1.09	2.34	1629.08	2404.00
227160-000	12870.00	160.41	1.09	1.11	3.43	1666.38	2404.00
227160-000	21837.00	162.68	2.28	1.41	5.70	1590.27	2404.00
228250-000	5395.20	160.15	.00	.24	.00	1241.12	1412.00
228250-000	10320.00	163.24	2.81	.12	3.14	1428.47	1412.00
228250-000	12870.00	165.75	2.51	.18	5.45	1357.07	1412.00

1 17/01/01 08:40:19

NAME: 343

1 17/01/01 08:40:19

RECNO	Q	CESEL	DIFFRF	DIFFRX	DIFFRS	TOPRFD	XLCH
231260-000	5395.20	164.09	.00	.10	.00	187.48	107.00
231260-000	10320.00	167.27	1.25	.01	1.25	1970.28	200.00
231260-000	12870.00	169.08	.93	.08	2.25	2017.78	200.00
231260-000	21837.00	170.40	2.22	.09	4.06	2194.23	200.00
231350-000	5395.20	166.12	.00	.04	.00	1879.22	200.00
231350-000	10320.00	169.47	1.33	.01	1.33	1970.28	200.00
231350-000	12870.00	171.00	.93	.08	2.25	2017.78	200.00
231350-000	21837.00	170.31	2.22	.09	4.06	2194.23	200.00
231350-000	5395.20	166.12	.00	.41	.00	1561.87	1995.00
231350-000	10320.00	169.45	1.72	.58	1.72	2171.02	1995.00
231350-000	12870.00	170.69	.44	.61	2.56	2286.71	1995.00
231350-000	21837.00	171.01	2.32	.81	4.88	2485.53	1995.00
235020-000	5395.20	169.71	.00	3.38	.00	130.33	2980.00
235020-000	10320.00	172.16	2.45	4.33	2.45	673.28	2980.00
235020-000	12870.00	173.90	1.70	4.40	3.39	1730.33	2980.00
235020-000	21837.00	175.22	2.22	4.31	3.43	829.78	2980.00
241070-000	5395.20	171.74	.00	2.58	.00	1874.22	2100.00
241070-000	10320.00	173.54	2.00	3.50	3.50	2231.88	2100.00
241070-000	12870.00	174.60	1.25	2.60	3.83	2231.88	2100.00
241070-000	21837.00	176.49	2.80	2.18	6.74	2674.70	2100.00
249320-000	5395.20	172.68	.00	.91	.00	321.45	3130.00
249320-000	10320.00	175.20	2.48	.78	2.84	822.37	3130.00
249320-000	12870.00	176.70	1.15	1.01	4.82	974.13	3130.00
249320-000	21837.00	177.42	2.72	1.13	6.79	1076.16	3130.00
265760-000	5395.20	173.25	.00	.58	.00	314.98	930.00
265760-000	10320.00	176.31	3.05	.81	3.06	484.64	930.00
265760-000	12870.00	177.43	1.20	.72	4.27	447.59	930.00
265760-000	21837.00	180.84	2.22	1.22	1.29	753.26	930.00
265940-000	5395.20	173.26	.00	.32	.00	130.00	128.00
265940-000	10320.00	176.26	3.00	.06	3.00	110.00	128.00
265940-000	12870.00	177.59	1.23	-.02	4.22	110.00	128.00
265940-000	21837.00	181.17	3.28	.74	1.80	765.45	128.00
265970-000	5395.20	172.28	.00	.01	.00	110.00	24.00
265970-000	10320.00	175.00	1.60	.48	1.60	110.00	24.00
265970-000	12870.00	176.29	1.50	.48	4.42	110.00	24.00
265970-000	21837.00	180.26	3.37	2.18	9.86	828.15	24.00
266050-000	5395.20	173.23	.00	.13	.00	321.47	318.00
266050-000	10320.00	175.12	3.19	.44	3.19	421.26	318.00
266050-000	12870.00	176.18	1.20	.80	3.18	350.58	318.00
266050-000	21837.00	180.45	4.25	.01	7.74	829.25	318.00

1 17/01/01 08:40:19

NAME: 348

1 17/01/01 08:40:19

RECNO	Q	CESEL	DIFFRF	DIFFRX	DIFFRS	TOPRFD	XLCH
266430-000	5395.20	173.93	.00	.18	.00	323.89	350.00
266430-000	10320.00	177.55	3.46	.47	3.46	436.89	350.00
266430-000	12870.00	178.35	1.40	.47	3.48	587.89	350.00
266430-000	21837.00	181.81	4.48	.47	9.35	848.63	350.00
287638-000	5395.20	175.35	.00	1.21	.00	840.26	1208.00

1 17/01/01 08:40:19

NAME: 350

1 17/01/01 08:40:19













































1600001 15-11-28

SECTNO	Q	CESEL	DIFREP	DIFRES	TOPRES	KLCH	
8176.000	6816.00	61.76	.00	.31	4.45	682.82	31.02
8176.000	15312.00	123.52	4.45	-5.0	6.60	1531.00	35.00
8176.000	30624.00	247.04	12.61	4.8	8.12	3062.00	35.00
8176.000	61248.00	494.08	24.84	-2.0	9.23	6124.00	35.00
8176.000	122496.00	988.16	49.68	1.0	10.34	12249.00	35.00
8176.000	244992.00	1976.32	99.36	0.5	11.45	24499.00	35.00
8176.000	489984.00	3952.64	198.72	0.2	12.56	48998.00	35.00
8176.000	979968.00	7905.28	397.44	0.1	13.67	97997.00	35.00
8176.000	1959936.00	15810.56	794.88	0.0	14.78	195993.00	35.00
8176.000	3919872.00	31621.12	1589.76	0.0	15.89	391987.00	35.00
8176.000	7839744.00	63242.24	3179.52	0.0	17.00	783974.00	35.00
8176.000	15679488.00	126484.48	6359.04	0.0	18.11	1567948.00	35.00
8176.000	31358976.00	252968.96	12718.08	0.0	19.22	3135897.00	35.00
8176.000	62717952.00	505937.92	25436.16	0.0	20.33	6271795.00	35.00
8176.000	125435904.00	1011875.84	50872.32	0.0	21.44	12543590.00	35.00
8176.000	250871808.00	2023751.68	101744.64	0.0	22.55	25087180.00	35.00
8176.000	501743616.00	4047503.36	203489.28	0.0	23.66	50174361.00	35.00
8176.000	1003487232.00	8095006.72	407078.56	0.0	24.77	100348723.00	35.00
8176.000	2006974464.00	16190013.44	812157.12	0.0	25.88	200697446.00	35.00
8176.000	4013948928.00	32380026.88	1624314.24	0.0	26.99	401394892.00	35.00
8176.000	8027897856.00	64760053.76	3248628.48	0.0	28.10	802789785.00	35.00
8176.000	16055795712.00	129520107.52	6497256.96	0.0	29.21	1605579571.00	35.00
8176.000	32111591424.00	259040215.04	12994513.92	0.0	30.32	3211159142.00	35.00
8176.000	64223182848.00	518080430.08	25989027.84	0.0	31.43	6422318284.00	35.00
8176.000	128446365696.00	1036160860.16	51978055.68	0.0	32.54	12844636569.00	35.00
8176.000	256892731392.00	2072321720.32	103964111.36	0.0	33.65	25689273139.00	35.00
8176.000	513785462784.00	4144643440.64	207928222.72	0.0	34.76	51378546278.00	35.00
8176.000	1027570925568.00	8289286881.28	415856445.44	0.0	35.87	102757092556.00	35.00
8176.000	2055141851136.00	16578573762.56	831712890.88	0.0	36.98	205514185113.00	35.00
8176.000	4110283702272.00	33157147525.12	1663425781.76	0.0	38.09	411028370227.00	35.00
8176.000	8220567404544.00	66314295050.24	3326851563.52	0.0	39.20	822056740454.00	35.00
8176.000	16441134809088.00	132628590100.48	6653703127.04	0.0	40.31	1644113480908.00	35.00
8176.000	32882269618176.00	265257180200.96	13306406254.08	0.0	41.42	3288226961817.00	35.00
8176.000	65764539236352.00	530514360401.92	26642812508.16	0.0	42.53	6576453923635.00	35.00
8176.000	131529078472704.00	1061028720803.84	53169625016.32	0.0	43.64	13152907847270.00	35.00
8176.000	263058156945408.00	2122057441607.68	106539250032.64	0.0	44.75	26305815694540.00	35.00
8176.000	526116313890816.00	4244114883215.36	213078500065.28	0.0	45.86	52611631389081.00	35.00
8176.000	1052232627781632.00	8488229766430.72	426357000130.56	0.0	46.97	105223262778163.00	35.00
8176.000	2104465255563264.00	16976459532861.44	852714000261.12	0.0	48.08	210446525556326.00	35.00
8176.000	4208930511126528.00	33952919065722.88	1705428000522.24	0.0	49.19	420893051112652.00	35.00
8176.000	8417861022253056.00	67905838131445.76	3410856001044.48	0.0	50.30	841786102225305.00	35.00
8176.000	16835722044506112.00	135811672262891.52	6821712002088.96	0.0	51.41	1683572204450611.00	35.00
8176.000	33671444089012224.00	271623344525783.04	13643424004177.92	0.0	52.52	3367144408901222.00	35.00
8176.000	67342888178024448.00	543246689051566.08	27286848008355.84	0.0	53.63	6734288817802444.00	35.00
8176.000	134685776356048896.00	1086493378103132.16	54573696016711.68	0.0	54.74	1346857763560488.00	35.00
8176.000	269371552712097792.00	2172986756206264.32	109577392033423.36	0.0	55.85	2693715527120977.00	35.00
8176.000	538743105424195584.00	4345973512412528.64	219154784066846.72	0.0	56.96	5387431054241955.00	35.00
8176.000	1077486210848391168.00	8691947024825057.28	438309568133693.44	0.0	58.07	10774862108483911.00	35.00
8176.000	2154972421696782336.00	17383894049650114.56	876619136267386.88	0.0	59.18	21549724216967823.00	35.00
8176.000	4309944843393564672.00	34767788099300229.12	1753238725344773.76	0.0	60.29	43099448433935646.00	35.00
8176.000	8619889686787129344.00	69535576198600458.24	3506477450689547.52	0.0	61.40	86198896867871293.00	35.00
8176.000	17239779373574258688.00	139071152397200916.48	7012954901379095.04	0.0	62.51	17239779373574258.00	35.00
8176.000	34479558747148517376.00	278142304794401832.96	14025909802758190.08	0.0	63.62	34479558747148517.00	35.00
8176.000	68959117494297034752.00	556284609588803665.92	28051819605516380.16	0.0	64.73	68959117494297034.00	35.00
8176.000	137918234988594069504.00	1112569219177607331.84	56103639211072760.32	0.0	65.84	13791823498859406.00	35.00
8176.000	275836469977188139008.00	2225138438355214663.68	112207278422145520.64	0.0	66.95	27583646997718813.00	35.00
8176.000	551672939954376278016.00	4450276876710429327.36	224414556844291041.28	0.0	68.06	55167293995437627.00	35.00
8176.000	1103345879888752556032.00	8900553753420858655.72	448829113688582082.56	0.0	69.17	11033458798887525.00	35.00
8176.000	2206691759777505112064.00	17801107506841717311.44	897658227377164165.12	0.0	70.28	22066917597775051.00	35.00
8176.000	4413383519555010224128.00	35602215013683434622.88	179531654475432831.24	0.0	71.39	44133835195550102.00	35.00
8176.000	8826767039110020448256.00	71204430027366869245.76	359063308950865662.48	0.0	72.50	88267670391100204.00	35.00
8176.000	17653534078220040895104.00	142408860046733738491.52	718126617917731325.96	0.0	73.61	17653534078220040.00	35.00
8176.000	35307068156440081790208.00	284817720093467476983.04	143625323583506651.92	0.0	74.72	35307068156440081.00	35.00
8176.000	70614136312880163580416.00	56963544018693495396.68	287250647167013303.84	0.0	75.83	70614136312880163.00	35.00
8176.000	141228272625760327160832.00	113927088037386990793.36	574501294334026607.68	0.0	76.94	14122827262576032.00	35.00
8176.000	282456545251520654321664.00	227854176074773981586.72	1149005888668053215.36	0.0	78.05	28245654525152065.00	35.00
8176.000	564913090503041308643328.00	455708352149547963173.44	2308011777336106430.72	0.0	79.16	56491309050304130.00	35.00
8176.000	1129826181006082617266656.00	911416704299095926346.88	4616023554672212861.44	0.0	80.27	11298261810060826.00	35.00
8176.000	2259652362012165234533312.00	1822833408598191852693.76	9232047109344425722.88	0.0	81.38	22596523620121652.00	35.00
8176.000	4519304724024330469066624.00	3645666817196383705387.52	18464094218688851445.76	0.0	82.49	45193047240243304.00	35.00
8176.000	9038609448048660938133248.00	7291333634392767410775.04	3692818843737770291.52	0.0	83.60	90386094480486609.00	35.00
8176.000	18077218896097321876266496.00	1458266766878534822155.08	7385637687475540583.04	0.0	84.71	18077218896097321.00	35.00
8176.000	36154437792194643752532992.00	2916533533757069644311.16	14771275374951081166.08	0.0	85.82	36154437792194643.00	35.00
8176.000	7230887558438928750506584.00	5833067067514139288622.32	2954255074990216333.16	0.0	86.93	72308875584389287.00	35.00
8176.000	14461775116877857001013168.00	11666134135028278577244.64	5908510149980432666.32	0.0	88.04	14461775116877857.00	35.00
8176.000	28923550233755714002026336.00	23332268270056557154488.88	11817020299960865333.64	0.0	89.15	28923550233755714.00	35.00
8176.000	57847100467511428040052672.00	46664536540113114288977.76	23634040599921730667.28	0.0	90.26	57847100467511428.00	35.00
8176.000	115694200935022856080105344.00	9332907308022622857795.52	47268081199843461334.56	0.0	91.37	11569420093502285.00	35.00
8176.000	2313884018700457121602106688.00	18665814616045245715591.04	94536162399686922668.11	0.0	92.48	23138840187004571.00	35.00
8176.000	4627768037400914243204213376.00	37331629232090491431822.08	189072324799373845336.22	0.0	93.59	46277680374009142.00	35.00
8176.000	9255536074801828486408426752.00	74663258464180982863644.46	378144649598747690672.44	0.0	94.70	92555360748018284.00	35.00
8176.000	18511072149603656972816853500.00	149326516928361965727288.92	75628929919749538134.88	0.0	95.81	18511072149603656.00	35.00
8176.000	3702214429920731394563370700.00	298653033856723931455777.84	151257859839499076269.76	0.0	96.92	37022144299207313.00	35.00
8176.000	7404428859841462789126741400.00	5973060677134478829115555.68	302515719678991524539.52	0.0	98.03	74044288598414627.00	35.00
8176.000	14808857119683925778253482800.00	11946121354268957658223111.36	605031439377983049079.04	0.0	99.14	14808857119683925.00	35.00
8176.000	2961771423936785155650695600.00	23892242708537915316442222.72	121006287875596609815.08	0.0	100.25	29617714239367851.00	35.00
8176.000	59235428478735703113011391200.00	47784485417075830632884445.44	242012575751193219631.16	0.0	101.36	59235428478735703.00	35.00
8176.000	11847085695747140622602278400.00	9556897083415166125776889.88	484025151502386439262.32	0.0	102.47	11847085695747140.00	35.00
8176.000	23694171391494281245204556800.00	19113794166830332251557777.76	968050303004772878524.64	0.0			



SECTNO	Q	CRREL	DIFFRF	DIFFRX	DIFFRZ	TOWRSD	XLOC
60480.000	6480.00	89.29	.00	.18	.00	156.89	255.00
60665.000	11760.00	92.51	2.70	.66	2.70	216.00	255.00
60850.000	17640.00	94.85	1.08	.69	3.78	216.00	255.00
60935.000	23520.00	97.22	3.27	1.47	5.26	179.71	255.00
61120.000	29500.00	99.58	.00	.04	.00	160.11	30.00
61305.000	35480.00	92.11	2.13	.07	2.73	234.00	30.00
61490.000	41460.00	94.14	1.10	.08	1.84	218.00	30.00
61675.000	47440.00	96.32	4.28	1.20	8.22	163.11	30.00
61860.000	53420.00	98.45	.00	.16	.00	629.76	249.00
62045.000	59400.00	100.58	2.19	.21	2.19	194.88	249.00
62230.000	65380.00	102.71	1.26	.23	1.26	171.83	249.00
62415.000	71360.00	104.84	3.42	.25	8.02	146.92	249.00
62600.000	77340.00	106.97	.00	.00	.00	889.21	600.00
62785.000	83320.00	109.10	3.14	.24	3.14	1401.61	600.00
62970.000	89300.00	111.23	1.29	.24	6.43	158.26	600.00
63155.000	95280.00	113.36	3.42	.27	9.73	159.11	600.00
63340.000	101260.00	115.49	.00	.00	.00	1591.31	600.00
63525.000	107240.00	117.62	2.26	.28	2.26	1591.31	600.00
63710.000	113220.00	119.75	4.41	.29	5.67	1591.31	600.00
63895.000	119200.00	121.88	.00	.00	.00	1591.31	600.00
64080.000	125180.00	124.01	2.40	.29	3.60	1591.31	600.00
64265.000	131160.00	126.14	4.55	.30	6.84	1591.31	600.00
64450.000	137140.00	128.27	6.70	.31	10.13	1591.31	600.00
64635.000	143120.00	130.40	8.85	.31	13.42	1591.31	600.00
64820.000	149100.00	132.53	11.00	.32	16.71	1591.31	600.00
65005.000	155080.00	134.66	13.15	.32	20.00	1591.31	600.00
65190.000	161060.00	136.79	15.30	.33	23.29	1591.31	600.00
65375.000	167040.00	138.92	17.45	.33	26.58	1591.31	600.00
65560.000	173020.00	141.05	19.60	.34	29.87	1591.31	600.00
65745.000	179000.00	143.18	21.75	.34	33.16	1591.31	600.00
65930.000	184980.00	145.31	23.90	.35	36.45	1591.31	600.00
66115.000	190960.00	147.44	26.05	.35	39.74	1591.31	600.00
66300.000	196940.00	149.57	28.20	.36	43.03	1591.31	600.00
66485.000	202920.00	151.70	30.35	.36	46.32	1591.31	600.00
66670.000	208900.00	153.83	32.50	.37	49.61	1591.31	600.00
66855.000	214880.00	155.96	34.65	.37	52.90	1591.31	600.00
67040.000	220860.00	158.09	36.80	.38	56.19	1591.31	600.00
67225.000	226840.00	160.22	38.95	.38	59.48	1591.31	600.00
67410.000	232820.00	162.35	41.10	.39	62.77	1591.31	600.00
67595.000	238800.00	164.48	43.25	.39	66.06	1591.31	600.00
67780.000	244780.00	166.61	45.40	.40	69.35	1591.31	600.00
67965.000	250760.00	168.74	47.55	.40	72.64	1591.31	600.00
68150.000	256740.00	170.87	49.70	.41	75.93	1591.31	600.00
68335.000	262720.00	173.00	51.85	.41	79.22	1591.31	600.00
68520.000	268700.00	175.13	54.00	.42	82.51	1591.31	600.00
68705.000	274680.00	177.26	56.15	.42	85.80	1591.31	600.00
68890.000	280660.00	179.39	58.30	.43	89.09	1591.31	600.00
69075.000	286640.00	181.52	60.45	.43	92.38	1591.31	600.00
69260.000	292620.00	183.65	62.60	.44	95.67	1591.31	600.00
69445.000	298600.00	185.78	64.75	.44	98.96	1591.31	600.00
69630.000	304580.00	187.91	66.90	.45	102.25	1591.31	600.00
69815.000	310560.00	190.04	69.05	.45	105.54	1591.31	600.00
70000.000	316540.00	192.17	71.20	.46	108.83	1591.31	600.00
70185.000	322520.00	194.30	73.35	.46	112.12	1591.31	600.00
70370.000	328500.00	196.43	75.50	.47	115.41	1591.31	600.00
70555.000	334480.00	198.56	77.65	.47	118.70	1591.31	600.00
70740.000	340460.00	200.69	79.80	.48	122.00	1591.31	600.00
70925.000	346440.00	202.82	81.95	.48	125.29	1591.31	600.00
71110.000	352420.00	204.95	84.10	.49	128.58	1591.31	600.00
71295.000	358400.00	207.08	86.25	.49	131.87	1591.31	600.00
71480.000	364380.00	209.21	88.40	.50	135.16	1591.31	600.00
71665.000	370360.00	211.34	90.55	.50	138.45	1591.31	600.00
71850.000	376340.00	213.47	92.70	.51	141.74	1591.31	600.00
72035.000	382320.00	215.60	94.85	.51	145.03	1591.31	600.00
72220.000	388300.00	217.73	97.00	.52	148.32	1591.31	600.00
72405.000	394280.00	219.86	99.15	.52	151.61	1591.31	600.00
72590.000	400260.00	222.00	101.30	.53	154.90	1591.31	600.00
72775.000	406240.00	224.13	103.45	.53	158.19	1591.31	600.00
72960.000	412220.00	226.26	105.60	.54	161.48	1591.31	600.00
73145.000	418200.00	228.39	107.75	.54	164.77	1591.31	600.00
73330.000	424180.00	230.52	109.90	.55	168.06	1591.31	600.00
73515.000	430160.00	232.65	112.05	.55	171.35	1591.31	600.00
73700.000	436140.00	234.78	114.20	.56	174.64	1591.31	600.00
73885.000	442120.00	236.91	116.35	.56	177.93	1591.31	600.00
74070.000	448100.00	239.04	118.50	.57	181.22	1591.31	600.00
74255.000	454080.00	241.17	120.65	.57	184.51	1591.31	600.00
74440.000	460060.00	243.30	122.80	.58	187.80	1591.31	600.00
74625.000	466040.00	245.43	124.95	.58	191.09	1591.31	600.00
74810.000	472020.00	247.56	127.10	.59	194.38	1591.31	600.00
74995.000	478000.00	249.69	129.25	.59	197.67	1591.31	600.00
75180.000	483980.00	251.82	131.40	.60	200.96	1591.31	600.00
75365.000	489960.00	253.95	133.55	.60	204.25	1591.31	600.00
75550.000	495940.00	256.08	135.70	.61	207.54	1591.31	600.00
75735.000	501920.00	258.21	137.85	.61	210.83	1591.31	600.00
75920.000	507900.00	260.34	140.00	.62	214.12	1591.31	600.00
76105.000	513880.00	262.47	142.15	.62	217.41	1591.31	600.00
76290.000	519860.00	264.60	144.30	.63	220.70	1591.31	600.00
76475.000	525840.00	266.73	146.45	.63	224.00	1591.31	600.00
76660.000	531820.00	268.86	148.60	.64	227.29	1591.31	600.00
76845.000	537800.00	271.00	150.75	.64	230.58	1591.31	600.00
77030.000	543780.00	273.13	152.90	.65	233.87	1591.31	600.00
77215.000	549760.00	275.26	155.05	.65	237.16	1591.31	600.00
77400.000	555740.00	277.39	157.20	.66	240.45	1591.31	600.00
77585.000	561720.00	279.52	159.35	.66	243.74	1591.31	600.00
77770.000	567700.00	281.65	161.50	.67	247.03	1591.31	600.00
77955.000	573680.00	283.78	163.65	.67	250.32	1591.31	600.00
78140.000	579660.00	285.91	165.80	.68	253.61	1591.31	600.00
78325.000	585640.00	288.04	167.95	.68	256.90	1591.31	600.00
78510.000	591620.00	290.17	170.10	.69	260.19	1591.31	600.00
78695.000	597600.00	292.30	172.25	.69	263.48	1591.31	600.00
78880.000	603580.00	294.43	174.40	.70	266.77	1591.31	600.00
79065.000	609560.00	296.56	176.55	.70	270.06	1591.31	600.00
79250.000	615540.00	298.69	178.70	.71	273.35	1591.31	600.00
79435.000	621520.00	300.82	180.85	.71	276.64	1591.31	600.00
79620.000	627500.00	302.95	183.00	.72	279.93	1591.31	600.00
79805.000	633480.00	305.08	185.15	.72	283.22	1591.31	600.00
80000.000	639460.00	307.21	187.30	.73	286.51	1591.31	600.00
80185.000	645440.00	309.34	189.45	.73	289.80	1591.31	600.00
80370.000	651420.00	311.47	191.60	.74	293.09	1591.31	600.00
80555.000	657400.00	313.60	193.75	.74	296.38	1591.31	600.00
80740.000	663380.00	315.73	195.90	.75	299.67	1591.31	600.00
80925.000	669360.00	317.86	198.05	.75	302.96	1591.31	600.00
81110.000	675340.00	320.00	200.20	.76	306.25	1591.31	600.00
81295.000	681320.00	322.13	202.35	.76	309.54	1591.31	600.00
81480.000	687300.00	324.26	204.50	.77	312.83	1591.31	600.00
81665.000	693280.00	326.39	206.65	.77	316.12	1591.31	600.00
81850.000	699260.00	328.52	208.80	.78	319.41	1591.31	600.00
82035.000	705240.00	330.65	210.95	.78	322.70	1591.31	600.00
82220.000	711220.00	332.78	213.10	.79	326.00	1591.31	600.00
82405.000	717200.00	334.91	215.25	.79	329.29	1591.31	600.00
82590.000	723180.00	337.04	217.40	.80	332.58	1591.31	600.00
82775.000	729160.00	339.17	219.55	.80	335.87	1591.31	600.00
82960.000	735140.00	341.30	221.70	.81	339.16	1591.31	600.00
83145.000	741120.00	343.43	223.85	.81	342.45	1591.31	600.00
83330.000	747100.00	345.56	226.00	.82	345.74	1591.31	600.00
83515.000	753080.00	347.69	228.15	.82	349.03	1591.31	600.00
83700.000	759060.00	349.82	230.30	.83	352.32	1591.31	600.00
83885.000	765040.00	351.95	232.45	.83	355.61	1591.31	600.00
84070.000	771020.00	354.08	234.60	.84	358.90	1591.31	600.

131160.000	6134.42	111.06	.00	.00	.00	1840.35	900.00
131160.000	2216.28	121.21	4.21	.18	4.71	1864.99	900.00
131160.000	1828.00	132.24	1.08	.19	6.11	1875.43	900.00
131160.000	2183.02	127.81	6.13	.21	10.41	1889.97	900.00
132600.000	6134.40	111.11	.20	.05	.08	1184.32	800.00
132600.000	11311.00	121.42	4.20	.04	4.28	1271.45	800.00
132600.000	19270.00	122.28	3.86	.04	6.18	1327.74	800.00
132600.000	21918.58	121.71	4.03	.21	12.10	1387.76	800.00







RECNO	Q	CBREL	DIFRFX	DIFRFX	DIFRFX	TOPWTD	KLCH
185345.000	5084.00	134.78	.00	.01	.59	236.00	92.00
185346.000	5084.00	141.27	3.39	.01	3.28	236.00	92.00
185347.000	5084.00	147.76	6.78	.02	6.47	236.00	92.00
185348.000	5084.00	154.25	10.17	.03	9.86	236.00	92.00
185349.000	5084.00	160.74	13.56	.04	13.25	236.00	92.00
185350.000	5084.00	167.23	16.95	.05	16.64	236.00	92.00
185351.000	5084.00	173.72	20.34	.06	20.03	236.00	92.00
185352.000	5084.00	180.21	23.73	.07	23.42	236.00	92.00
185353.000	5084.00	186.70	27.12	.08	26.81	236.00	92.00
185354.000	5084.00	193.19	30.51	.09	30.20	236.00	92.00
185355.000	5084.00	199.68	33.90	.10	33.59	236.00	92.00
185356.000	5084.00	206.17	37.29	.11	36.98	236.00	92.00
185357.000	5084.00	212.66	40.68	.12	40.37	236.00	92.00
185358.000	5084.00	219.15	44.07	.13	43.76	236.00	92.00
185359.000	5084.00	225.64	47.46	.14	47.15	236.00	92.00
185360.000	5084.00	232.13	50.85	.15	50.54	236.00	92.00
185361.000	5084.00	238.62	54.24	.16	53.93	236.00	92.00
185362.000	5084.00	245.11	57.63	.17	57.32	236.00	92.00
185363.000	5084.00	251.60	61.02	.18	60.71	236.00	92.00
185364.000	5084.00	258.09	64.41	.19	64.10	236.00	92.00
185365.000	5084.00	264.58	67.80	.20	67.49	236.00	92.00
185366.000	5084.00	271.07	71.19	.21	70.88	236.00	92.00
185367.000	5084.00	277.56	74.58	.22	74.27	236.00	92.00
185368.000	5084.00	284.05	77.97	.23	77.66	236.00	92.00
185369.000	5084.00	290.54	81.36	.24	81.05	236.00	92.00
185370.000	5084.00	297.03	84.75	.25	84.44	236.00	92.00
185371.000	5084.00	303.52	88.14	.26	87.83	236.00	92.00
185372.000	5084.00	310.01	91.53	.27	91.22	236.00	92.00
185373.000	5084.00	316.50	94.92	.28	94.61	236.00	92.00
185374.000	5084.00	322.99	98.31	.29	98.00	236.00	92.00
185375.000	5084.00	329.48	101.70	.30	101.39	236.00	92.00
185376.000	5084.00	335.97	105.09	.31	104.78	236.00	92.00
185377.000	5084.00	342.46	108.48	.32	108.17	236.00	92.00
185378.000	5084.00	348.95	111.87	.33	111.56	236.00	92.00
185379.000	5084.00	355.44	115.26	.34	114.95	236.00	92.00
185380.000	5084.00	361.93	118.65	.35	118.34	236.00	92.00
185381.000	5084.00	368.42	122.04	.36	121.73	236.00	92.00
185382.000	5084.00	374.91	125.43	.37	125.12	236.00	92.00
185383.000	5084.00	381.40	128.82	.38	128.51	236.00	92.00
185384.000	5084.00	387.89	132.21	.39	131.90	236.00	92.00
185385.000	5084.00	394.38	135.60	.40	135.29	236.00	92.00
185386.000	5084.00	400.87	138.99	.41	138.68	236.00	92.00
185387.000	5084.00	407.36	142.38	.42	142.07	236.00	92.00
185388.000	5084.00	413.85	145.77	.43	145.46	236.00	92.00
185389.000	5084.00	420.34	149.16	.44	148.85	236.00	92.00
185390.000	5084.00	426.83	152.55	.45	152.24	236.00	92.00
185391.000	5084.00	433.32	155.94	.46	155.63	236.00	92.00
185392.000	5084.00	439.81	159.33	.47	159.02	236.00	92.00
185393.000	5084.00	446.30	162.72	.48	162.41	236.00	92.00
185394.000	5084.00	452.79	166.11	.49	165.80	236.00	92.00
185395.000	5084.00	459.28	169.50	.50	169.19	236.00	92.00
185396.000	5084.00	465.77	172.89	.51	172.58	236.00	92.00
185397.000	5084.00	472.26	176.28	.52	175.97	236.00	92.00
185398.000	5084.00	478.75	179.67	.53	179.36	236.00	92.00
185399.000	5084.00	485.24	183.06	.54	182.75	236.00	92.00
185400.000	5084.00	491.73	186.45	.55	186.14	236.00	92.00
185401.000	5084.00	498.22	189.84	.56	189.53	236.00	92.00
185402.000	5084.00	504.71	193.23	.57	192.92	236.00	92.00
185403.000	5084.00	511.20	196.62	.58	196.31	236.00	92.00
185404.000	5084.00	517.69	200.01	.59	199.70	236.00	92.00
185405.000	5084.00	524.18	203.40	.60	203.09	236.00	92.00
185406.000	5084.00	530.67	206.79	.61	206.48	236.00	92.00
185407.000	5084.00	537.16	210.18	.62	209.87	236.00	92.00
185408.000	5084.00	543.65	213.57	.63	213.26	236.00	92.00
185409.000	5084.00	550.14	216.96	.64	216.65	236.00	92.00
185410.000	5084.00	556.63	220.35	.65	220.04	236.00	92.00
185411.000	5084.00	563.12	223.74	.66	223.43	236.00	92.00
185412.000	5084.00	569.61	227.13	.67	226.82	236.00	92.00
185413.000	5084.00	576.10	230.52	.68	230.21	236.00	92.00
185414.000	5084.00	582.59	233.91	.69	233.60	236.00	92.00
185415.000	5084.00	589.08	237.30	.70	236.99	236.00	92.00
185416.000	5084.00	595.57	240.69	.71	240.38	236.00	92.00
185417.000	5084.00	602.06	244.08	.72	243.77	236.00	92.00
185418.000	5084.00	608.55	247.47	.73	247.16	236.00	92.00
185419.000	5084.00	615.04	250.86	.74	250.55	236.00	92.00
185420.000	5084.00	621.53	254.25	.75	253.94	236.00	92.00
185421.000	5084.00	628.02	257.64	.76	257.33	236.00	92.00
185422.000	5084.00	634.51	261.03	.77	260.72	236.00	92.00
185423.000	5084.00	641.00	264.42	.78	264.11	236.00	92.00
185424.000	5084.00	647.49	267.81	.79	267.50	236.00	92.00
185425.000	5084.00	653.98	271.20	.80	270.89	236.00	92.00
185426.000	5084.00	660.47	274.59	.81	274.28	236.00	92.00
185427.000	5084.00	666.96	277.98	.82	277.67	236.00	92.00
185428.000	5084.00	673.45	281.37	.83	281.06	236.00	92.00
185429.000	5084.00	679.94	284.76	.84	284.45	236.00	92.00
185430.000	5084.00	686.43	288.15	.85	287.84	236.00	92.00
185431.000	5084.00	692.92	291.54	.86	291.23	236.00	92.00
185432.000	5084.00	699.41	294.93	.87	294.62	236.00	92.00
185433.000	5084.00	705.90	298.32	.88	298.01	236.00	92.00
185434.000	5084.00	712.39	301.71	.89	301.40	236.00	92.00
185435.000	5084.00	718.88	305.10	.90	304.79	236.00	92.00
185436.000	5084.00	725.37	308.49	.91	308.18	236.00	92.00
185437.000	5084.00	731.86	311.88	.92	311.57	236.00	92.00
185438.000	5084.00	738.35	315.27	.93	314.96	236.00	92.00
185439.000	5084.00	744.84	318.66	.94	318.35	236.00	92.00
185440.000	5084.00	751.33	322.05	.95	321.74	236.00	92.00
185441.000	5084.00	757.82	325.44	.96	325.13	236.00	92.00
185442.000	5084.00	764.31	328.83	.97	328.52	236.00	92.00
185443.000	5084.00	770.80	332.22	.98	331.91	236.00	92.00
185444.000	5084.00	777.29	335.61	.99	335.30	236.00	92.00
185445.000	5084.00	783.78	338.99	1.00	338.69	236.00	92.00







ICRPS	Q	CMRCL	DITRSP	DITRFX	DITRFS	TOPRFD	XLCN
246649.000	24870.00	185.24	2.14	.00	4.00	482.41	1.00
246649.000	21837.00	185.00	2.12	.00	11.44	1211.24	1.00
246651.000	5385.20	176.27	.00	.00	.00	409.78	1.00
246651.000	10120.00	185.18	3.89	.00	2.88	339.65	1.00
246651.000	19870.00	182.74	2.14	.00	6.02	821.33	1.00
246651.000	21837.00	181.66	3.42	.00	11.44	1211.53	1.00
246652.000	5385.20	176.19	.00	.00	.00	409.35	1.00
246652.000	10120.00	184.87	3.89	.00	2.88	393.04	1.00
246652.000	12670.00	182.22	2.13	.00	5.03	662.88	1.00
246652.000	21837.00	181.05	3.44	.00	11.44	1049.48	1.00
246653.000	5385.20	176.19	.00	.00	.00	409.35	1.00
246653.000	10120.00	182.87	3.88	.00	2.88	389.93	1.00
246653.000	12670.00	182.22	2.13	.00	5.03	665.91	1.00
246653.000	21837.00	181.05	3.44	.00	11.44	1049.35	1.00
246654.000	5385.20	176.19	.00	.00	2.82	408.41	1.00
246654.000	10120.00	182.22	2.13	.00	6.02	821.33	1.00
246654.000	12670.00	182.22	2.13	.00	6.02	821.33	1.00
246654.000	21837.00	181.45	3.47	.00	11.44	1049.34	1.00
246655.000	5385.20	176.19	.00	.00	.00	408.45	1.00
246655.000	10120.00	182.01	3.88	.00	2.88	389.14	1.00
246655.000	12670.00	182.22	2.13	.00	6.02	821.33	1.00
246655.000	21837.00	181.05	3.43	.00	11.44	1049.37	1.00

1 16/06/01 13:31:28

PAGE 150

ICRPS	Q	CMRCL	DITRSP	DITRFX	DITRFS	TOPRFD	XLCN
246657.000	5385.20	176.19	.00	.00	.00	408.51	1.00
246657.000	10120.00	182.07	2.88	.00	2.88	389.21	1.00
246657.000	12670.00	182.22	2.15	.00	6.02	821.33	1.00
246657.000	21837.00	181.66	3.41	.00	11.44	1049.42	1.00
246660.000	5385.20	176.28	.00	.00	.00	409.42	1.00
246660.000	10120.00	180.28	3.88	.00	2.88	389.32	1.00
246660.000	12670.00	182.22	2.15	.00	6.02	821.33	1.00
246660.000	21837.00	181.66	3.43	.00	11.44	1049.53	1.00
246700.000	5385.20	176.21	.00	.00	.00	409.39	1.00
246700.000	10120.00	180.28	3.88	.00	2.88	389.32	1.00
246700.000	12670.00	182.24	2.14	.00	6.02	821.33	1.00
246700.000	21837.00	181.48	3.42	.00	11.44	1049.73	1.00
246800.000	5385.20	176.35	.00	.00	.00	409.44	1.00
246800.000	10120.00	180.28	3.88	.00	2.88	389.32	1.00
246800.000	12670.00	182.24	2.14	.00	6.02	821.33	1.00
246800.000	21837.00	181.48	3.42	.00	11.44	1049.73	1.00

1 16/06/01 13:31:28

PAGE 151