SOIL **Sampling Point:** U010

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (Inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type*	Loc**	Texture	Remarks
0-18	10YR 3/3	100	-	-			silt loam	

*Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains
**Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

___ Histisol (A1)
___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
___ Black Histic (A3)
___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
___ Stratified Layers (A5)
___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR N)**
___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) **(LRR N, MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
___ Sandy Redox (S5)
___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
___ Dark Surface (S7)
___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
___ Redox Depressions (F8)
___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR N, MLRA 136)**
___ Umbric Surface (F13) **(MLRA 136, 122)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 148)**
___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 127, 147)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:

___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(MLRA 147)**
___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 136, 147)**
___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

*Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if observed):
Type: _____
Depth (inches): _____

Hydric soil present? N

Remarks:

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DUKE- WALTON TO BIG BONE

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region

Project/Site: Walton-Big Bone Natural Gas Pipeline City/County: Boone Sampling Date: 4/1/16
Applicant/Owner: Duke Energy State: Kentucky Sampling Point W011
Investigator(s): Sarah Miloski, Julie Freer Section, Township, Range: No PLSS in Area
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR N Lat.: 38.889762 Long.: -84.625699 Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name No-Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded NWI Classification: N/A

Are climatic/hydrologic conditions of the site typical for this time of the year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in remarks)

Are vegetation _____, soil _____, or hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "normal circumstances" present? Yes
Are vegetation _____, soil _____, or hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in remarks)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Hydrophytic vegetation present?	Yes	**Is the sampled area within a wetland?** Yes
Hydric soil present?	Yes	W011
Wetland hydrology present?	Yes	

Remarks:

PEM wetland along road ROW

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ True Aquatic Plants (B14)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- X Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- X Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface water present?	Yes	X	No	___	Depth (inches):	3
Water table present?	Yes	X	No	___	Depth (inches):	0
Saturation present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	X	No	___	Depth (inches):	0

Wetland hydrology present? Y

Describe recorded data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

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VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants

Sampling Point: W011

Tree Stratum	Plot Size (30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
		0	= Total Cover	

Sapling/Shrub Stratum	Plot Size (15 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
		0	= Total Cover	

Herb Stratum	Plot Size (5 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1	*Phalaris arundinacea*	65	Y	FACW
2	*Scirpus cyperinus*	15	N	FACW
3	*Typha latifolia*	10	N	OBL
4	*Juncus effusus*	10	N	FACW
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
		100	= Total Cover	

Woody Vine Stratum	Plot Size (30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
		0	= Total Cover	

50/20 Thresholds

	20%	50%
Tree Stratum	0	0
Sapling/Shrub Stratum	0	0
Herb Stratum	20	50
Woody Vine Stratum	0	0

Dominance Test Worksheet

Number of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across all Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.00% (A/B)

Prevalence Index Worksheet

Total % Cover of:

OBL species	10	x 1 =	10	
FACW species	90	x 2 =	180	
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0	
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0	
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0	
Column totals	100	(A)	190	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.90

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- X Rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation
- X Dominance test is >50%
- X Prevalence index is ≤3.0*
- ___ Morphological adaptations* (provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic hydrophytic vegetation* (explain)

*Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree - Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub - Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb - All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines - All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic vegetation present? Y

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet)

SOIL **Sampling Point:** W011

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (Inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type*	Loc**	Texture	Remarks
0-18	10YR 4/2	90	10YR 5/8	10	C	PL/M	silt loam	

*Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains
**Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

___ Histisol (A1)
___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
___ Black Histic (A3)
___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
___ Stratified Layers (A5)
___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR N)**
___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) **(LRR N, MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
___ Sandy Redox (S5)
___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
___ Dark Surface (S7)
___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
X Depleted Matrix (F3)
___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
___ Redox Depressions (F8)
___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR N, MLRA 136)**
___ Umbric Surface (F13) **(MLRA 136, 122)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 148)**
___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 127, 147)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:

___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(MLRA 147)**
___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 136, 147)**
___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

*Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if observed):
Type: _____
Depth (inches): _____

Hydric soil present? Y

Remarks:

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DUKE- WALTON TO BIG BONE

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region

Project/Site: Walton-Big Bone Natural Gas Pipeline City/County: Boone Sampling Date: 4/1/16
Applicant/Owner: Duke Energy State: Kentucky Sampling Point: U011
Investigator(s): Sarah Miloski, Julie Freer Section, Township, Range: No PLSS in Area
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 10
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR N Lat.: 38.889527 Long.: -84.628204 Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name: No-Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded NWI Classification: N/A

Are climatic/hydrologic conditions of the site typical for this time of the year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in remarks)

Are vegetation ____, soil ____, or hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "normal circumstances" present? Yes
Are vegetation ____, soil ____, or hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in remarks)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Hydrophytic vegetation present?	No	**Is the sampled area within a wetland?** No
Hydric soil present?	No	Upland for W011
Wetland hydrology present?	No	

Remarks:

Upland pit for wetland W011

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ True Aquatic Plants (B14)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface water present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): NA	**Wetland hydrology present?**	N
Water table present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): NA		
Saturation present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): NA		

Describe recorded data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants

Sampling Point: U011

Tree Stratum (Plot Size (30 ft.))	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
	0 = Total Cover		

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot Size (15 ft.))	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1 *Lonicera maacki*	30	Y	UPL
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
	30 = Total Cover		

Herb Stratum (Plot Size (5 ft.))	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1 *Cirsium arvense*	30	Y	FACU
2 *Poa pratensis*	30	Y	FACU
3 *Allium canadense*	20	Y	FACU
4 *Plantago major*	10	N	FACU
5 *Lamium purpureum*	10	N	FACU
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
	100 = Total Cover		

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot Size (30 ft.))	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
	0 = Total Cover		

50/20 Thresholds

	20%	50%
Tree Stratum	0	0
Sapling/Shrub Stratum	6	15
Herb Stratum	20	50
Woody Vine Stratum	0	0

Dominance Test Worksheet

Number of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across all Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.00% (A/B)

Prevalence Index Worksheet

Total % Cover of:

OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	100	x 4 =	400
UPL species	30	x 5 =	150
Column totals	130 (A)		550 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.23

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation
___ Dominance test is >50%
___ Prevalence index is ≤3.0*
___ Morphological adaptations* (provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
___ Problematic hydrophytic vegetation* (explain)

*Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree - Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub - Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb - All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines - All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic vegetation present? N

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet)

SOIL **Sampling Point:** U011

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (Inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type*	Loc**	Texture	Remarks
0-18	10YR 4/3	100	-	-			silt loam	

*Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains
**Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

___ Histisol (A1)
___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
___ Black Histic (A3)
___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
___ Stratified Layers (A5)
___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR N)**
___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) **(LRR N, MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
___ Sandy Redox (S5)
___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
___ Dark Surface (S7)
___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
___ Redox Depressions (F8)
___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR N, MLRA 136)**
___ Umbric Surface (F13) **(MLRA 136, 122)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 148)**
___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 127, 147)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:

___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(MLRA 147)**
___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 136, 147)**
___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

*Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if observed):
Type: _____
Depth (inches): _____

Hydric soil present? N

Remarks:

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DUKE- WALTON TO BIG BONE

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region

Project/Site: Walton-Big Bone Natural Gas Pipeline City/County: Boone Sampling Date: 4/1/16
Applicant/Owner: Duke Energy State: Kentucky Sampling Point: W012
Investigator(s): Sarah Miloski, Julie Freer Section, Township, Range: No PLSS in Area
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR N Lat.: 38.889762 Long.: -84.625699 Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name: No-Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded NWI Classification: N/A

Are climatic/hydrologic conditions of the site typical for this time of the year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in remarks)

Are vegetation _____, soil _____, or hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "normal circumstances" present? Yes
Are vegetation _____, soil _____, or hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in remarks)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Hydrophytic vegetation present?	Yes	**Is the sampled area within a wetland?** Yes
Hydric soil present?	Yes	W012
Wetland hydrology present?	Yes	

Remarks:

PEM wetland along road ROW

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ True Aquatic Plants (B14)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- X Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- X Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface water present?	Yes	X	No	___	Depth (inches): 3
Water table present?	Yes	X	No	___	Depth (inches): 2
Saturation present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	X	No	___	Depth (inches): 0

Wetland hydrology present? Y

Describe recorded data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants

Sampling Point: W012

Tree Stratum	Plot Size (30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
		0	= Total Cover	

Sapling/Shrub Stratum	Plot Size (15 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
		0	= Total Cover	

Herb Stratum	Plot Size (5 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1	*Typha latifolia*	50	Y	OBL
2	*Typha angustifolia*	35	Y	OBL
3	*Phalaris arundinacea*	15	N	FACW
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
		100	= Total Cover	

Woody Vine Stratum	Plot Size (30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
		0	= Total Cover	

50/20 Thresholds

	20%	50%
Tree Stratum	0	0
Sapling/Shrub Stratum	0	0
Herb Stratum	20	50
Woody Vine Stratum	0	0

Dominance Test Worksheet

Number of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across all Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.00% (A/B)

Prevalence Index Worksheet

Total % Cover of:

OBL species	85	x 1 =	85
FACW species	15	x 2 =	30
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column totals	100 (A)		115 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 1.15

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- X Rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation
- X Dominance test is >50%
- X Prevalence index is ≤3.0*
- ___ Morphological adaptations* (provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic hydrophytic vegetation* (explain)

*Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree - Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub - Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb - All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines - All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic vegetation present? Y

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet)

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

SOIL **Sampling Point:** W012

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (Inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type*	Loc**	Texture	Remarks
0-18	2.5Y 4/1	80	2.5Y 3/1	10	D	PL/M	silt loam	
			10YR 5/8	10	C	PL/M	silt loam	

*Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains
**Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

___ Histisol (A1)
___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
___ Black Histic (A3)
___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
___ Stratified Layers (A5)
___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR N)**
___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) **(LRR N, MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
___ Sandy Redox (S5)
___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
___ Dark Surface (S7)
___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
X Depleted Matrix (F3)
___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
___ Redox Depressions (F8)
___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR N, MLRA 136)**
___ Umbric Surface (F13) **(MLRA 136, 122)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 148)**
___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 127, 147)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:

___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(MLRA 147)**
___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 136, 147)**
___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

*Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if observed):
Type: _____
Depth (inches): _____

Hydric soil present? Y

Remarks:

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET
DUKE- WALTON TO BIG BONE

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region

Project/Site: Walton-Big Bone Natural Gas Pipeline City/County: Boone Sampling Date: 4/1/16
Applicant/Owner: Duke Energy State: Kentucky Sampling Point: U012
Investigator(s): Sarah Miloski, Julie Freer Section, Township, Range: No PLSS in Area
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 10
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR N Lat.: 38.889829 Long.: -84.625665 Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name: No-Nolin silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded NWI Classification: N/A

Are climatic/hydrologic conditions of the site typical for this time of the year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in remarks)

Are vegetation ____, soil ____, or hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "normal circumstances" present? Yes
Are vegetation ____, soil ____, or hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in remarks)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Hydrophytic vegetation present?	No	**Is the sampled area within a wetland?** No
Hydric soil present?	No	Upland for W012
Wetland hydrology present?	No	

Remarks:

Upland pit for wetland W012

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ True Aquatic Plants (B14)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface water present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): NA	**Wetland hydrology present?**	N
Water table present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): NA		
Saturation present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): NA		

Describe recorded data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

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VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants

Sampling Point: U012

Tree Stratum (Plot Size (30 ft.))	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
	0 = Total Cover		

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot Size (15 ft.))	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1 *Lonicera maacki*	30	Y	UPL
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
	30 = Total Cover		

Herb Stratum (Plot Size (5 ft.))	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1 *Dipsacus fullonum*	30	Y	FACU
2 *Daucus carota*	20	Y	UPL
3 *Lamium purpureum*	20	Y	FACU
4 *Plantago major*	15	N	FACU
5 *Taraxacum officinale*	10	N	FACU
6 *Cirsium arvense*	5	N	FACU
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
	100 = Total Cover		

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot Size (30 ft.))	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
	0 = Total Cover		

50/20 Thresholds

	20%	50%
Tree Stratum	0	0
Sapling/Shrub Stratum	6	15
Herb Stratum	20	50
Woody Vine Stratum	0	0

Dominance Test Worksheet

Number of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across all Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.00% (A/B)

Prevalence Index Worksheet

Total % Cover of:

OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	80	x 4 =	320
UPL species	50	x 5 =	250
Column totals	130 (A)		570 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.38

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation
___ Dominance test is >50%
___ Prevalence index is ≤3.0*
___ Morphological adaptations* (provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
___ Problematic hydrophytic vegetation* (explain)

*Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree - Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub - Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb - All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines - All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic vegetation present? N

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet)

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SOIL **Sampling Point:** U012

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (Inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type*	Loc**	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 3/4	100	-	-			silt loam	
6-12	10YR 4/6	100	-	-			silt loam	

*Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains
**Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

___ Histisol (A1)
___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
___ Black Histic (A3)
___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
___ Stratified Layers (A5)
___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR N)**
___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) **(LRR N, MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
___ Sandy Redox (S5)
___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
___ Dark Surface (S7)
___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
___ Redox Depressions (F8)
___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR N, MLRA 136**)
___ Umbric Surface (F13) **(MLRA 136, 122)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 148)**
___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 127, 147)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:

___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(MLRA 147)**
___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 136, 147)**
___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

*Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if observed):
Type: _____
Depth (inches): _____

Hydric soil present? N

Remarks:

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DUKE- WALTON TO BIG BONE

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region

Project/Site: Walton-Big Bone Natural Gas Pipeline City/County: Boone Sampling Date: 4/1/16
Applicant/Owner: Duke Energy State: Kentucky Sampling Point: W013
Investigator(s): Sarah Miloski, Julie Freer Section, Township, Range: No PLSS in Area
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR N Lat.: 38.88906 Long.: -84.615092 Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name FcD-Faywood silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes NWI Classification: PUBHh

Are climatic/hydrologic conditions of the site typical for this time of the year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in remarks)

Are vegetation _____, soil _____, or hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "normal circumstances" present? Yes
Are vegetation _____, soil _____, or hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in remarks)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Hydrophytic vegetation present?	Yes	**Is the sampled area within a wetland?**	Yes
Hydric soil present?	Yes		W013
Wetland hydrology present?	Yes		

Remarks:

PEM wetland along road ROW

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ True Aquatic Plants (B14)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- X Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- X Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface water present?	Yes	X	No	___	Depth (inches):	1
Water table present?	Yes	X	No	___	Depth (inches):	4
Saturation present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	X	No	___	Depth (inches):	0

Wetland hydrology present? Y

Describe recorded data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

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VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants

Sampling Point: W013

Tree Stratum	Plot Size (30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
		0	= Total Cover	

Sapling/Shrub Stratum	Plot Size (15 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
		0	= Total Cover	

Herb Stratum	Plot Size (5 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1	*Cyperus strigosus*	30	Y	FACW
2	*Phalaris arundinacea*	25	Y	FACW
3	*Poa pratensis*	15	N	FACU
4	*Juncus effusus*	15	N	FACW
5	*Epilobium coloratum*	15	N	FACW
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
		100	= Total Cover	

Woody Vine Stratum	Plot Size (30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
		0	= Total Cover	

50/20 Thresholds

	20%	50%
Tree Stratum	0	0
Sapling/Shrub Stratum	0	0
Herb Stratum	20	50
Woody Vine Stratum	0	0

Dominance Test Worksheet

Number of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across all Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.00% (A/B)

Prevalence Index Worksheet

Total % Cover of:

OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	85	x 2 =	170
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	15	x 4 =	60
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column totals	100 (A)		230 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.30

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ___ Rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation
- X Dominance test is >50%
- X Prevalence index is ≤3.0*
- ___ Morphological adaptations* (provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ___ Problematic hydrophytic vegetation* (explain)

*Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree - Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub - Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb - All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines - All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic vegetation present? Y

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet)

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SOIL **Sampling Point:** W013

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (Inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type*	Loc**	Texture	Remarks
0-18	10YR 4/2	70	10YR 5/6	30	C	PL/M	silt loam	

*Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains
**Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

___ Histisol (A1)
___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
___ Black Histic (A3)
___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
___ Stratified Layers (A5)
___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR N)**
___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) **(LRR N, MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
___ Sandy Redox (S5)
___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
___ Dark Surface (S7)
___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
X Depleted Matrix (F3)
___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
___ Redox Depressions (F8)
___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR N, MLRA 136)**
___ Umbric Surface (F13) **(MLRA 136, 122)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 148)**
___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 127, 147)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:

___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(MLRA 147)**
___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 136, 147)**
___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

*Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if observed):
Type: _____
Depth (inches): _____

Hydric soil present? Y

Remarks:

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DUKE- WALTON TO BIG BONE

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region

Project/Site: Walton-Big Bone Natural Gas Pipeline City/County: Boone Sampling Date: 4/1/16
Applicant/Owner: Duke Energy State: Kentucky Sampling Point: U013
Investigator(s): Sarah Miloski, Julie Freer Section, Township, Range: No PLSS in Area
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 10
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR N Lat.: 38.88901 Long.: -84.615131 Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name FcD-Faywood silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes NWI Classification: N/A

Are climatic/hydrologic conditions of the site typical for this time of the year? Yes X No _____ (If no, explain in remarks)

Are vegetation _____, soil _____, or hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "normal circumstances" present? Yes
Are vegetation _____, soil _____, or hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in remarks)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Hydrophytic vegetation present?	No	**Is the sampled area within a wetland?** No
Hydric soil present?	No	Upland for W013
Wetland hydrology present?	No	

Remarks:

Upland pit for wetland W013

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ True Aquatic Plants (B14)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface water present?	Yes	___	No	X	Depth (inches): NA
Water table present?	Yes	___	No	X	Depth (inches): NA
Saturation present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes	___	No	X	Depth (inches): NA

Wetland hydrology present? N

Describe recorded data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

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VEGETATION - Use scientific names of plants

Sampling Point: U013

Tree Stratum	Plot Size (30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
		0	= Total Cover	

Sapling/Shrub Stratum	Plot Size (15 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1				UPL
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
		0	= Total Cover	

Herb Stratum	Plot Size (5 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1	*Dipsacus fullonum*	30	Y	FACU
2	*Trifolium repens*	30	Y	UPL
3	*Lamium purpureum*	20	N	FACU
4	*Plantago major*	15	N	FACU
5	*Taraxacum officinale*	10	N	FACU
6	*Cirsium arvense*	5	N	FACU
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
		110	= Total Cover	

Woody Vine Stratum	Plot Size (30 ft.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species	Indicator Status
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
		0	= Total Cover	

50/20 Thresholds

	20%	50%
Tree Stratum	0	0
Sapling/Shrub Stratum	0	0
Herb Stratum	22	55
Woody Vine Stratum	0	0

Dominance Test Worksheet

Number of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across all Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.00% (A/B)

Prevalence Index Worksheet

Total % Cover of:

OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	80	x 4 =	320
UPL species	30	x 5 =	150
Column totals	110 (A)		470 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.27

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ Rapid test for hydrophytic vegetation
___ Dominance test is >50%
___ Prevalence index is ≤3.0*
___ Morphological adaptations* (provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
___ Problematic hydrophytic vegetation* (explain)

*Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree - Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub - Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb - All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines - All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic vegetation present? N

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet)

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SOIL **Sampling Point:** U013

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (Inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type*	Loc**	Texture	Remarks
0-12	10YR 4/4	100	-	-			silt loam	

*Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains
**Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix

Hydric Soil Indicators:

___ Histisol (A1)
___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
___ Black Histic (A3)
___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
___ Stratified Layers (A5)
___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR N)**
___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) **(LRR N, MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
___ Sandy Redox (S5)
___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
___ Dark Surface (S7)
___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
___ Redox Depressions (F8)
___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR N, MLRA 136)**
___ Umbric Surface (F13) **(MLRA 136, 122)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 148)**
___ Red Parent Material (F21) **(MLRA 127, 147)**

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:

___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(MLRA 147)**
___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) **(MLRA 147, 148)**
___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) **(MLRA 136, 147)**
___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

*Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic

Restrictive Layer (if observed):
Type: _____
Depth (inches): _____

Hydric soil present? N

Remarks:

Appendix B
Rapid Bioassessment Datasheets

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Visit Sheet

STREAM NAME: S001 | **LOCATION:** Bigbone, KY

STATION #: N/A | **COUNTY:** Boone | **PROGRAM: PROJECT:**

INVESTIGATORS: SM, JF | **DATE:** 3/29/2016 | **TIME (24hr)** Start: Finish:

Verify Site LAT/LONG vs GPS ☐YES ☐NO ■N/A

	Station	Reach Downstream	Reach Upstream
LAT			
LONG			

CANOPY COVER::
☐ Fully Exposed (0-25%)
☐ Partially Exposed (25-50%)
■ Partially Shaded (50-75%)
☐ Fully Shaded (75-100%)

STREAM TYPE:
☐ Perennial
☐ Ephemeral
■ Intermittent

WEATHER
Has there been a scouring rain in the last 14 days? ☐ Yes ■ No

	Now	Past 24 hours
Heavy rain	☐	☐
Steady rain	☐	☐
Intermittent showers	☐	☐
Clear/sunny	☒	☐
Cloudy	☐	☒

LOCAL WATERSHED FEATUREES (Predominant Surrounding Land Use):
☐ Surface Mining ☐ Deep Mining ☐ Oil Wells ☐ Land Disposal ☐ Residential
☐ Construction ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Row Crops
■ Forest ☐ Pasture/Grazing ☐ Silviculture ☐ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers

INSTREAM FEATURES
Stream Width 3.5 ft
Maximum Depth 2 ft
Reach Length 18 m
Riffle/Run/Pool Sequence (No. Sampled in Reach)
1 Riffle 1 Run 1 Pool

HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
☐ Dams
■ Bridge Abutments
☐ Island
☐ Waterfalls
☐ Other:

STREAM FLOW
☐ Dry
☐ Pooled
■ Low
☐ High
☐ Normal

RIPARIAN VEGETATION
Dominate Type:
■ Trees ☐ Herbaceous
■ Grasses ☐ Shrubs
Number of strata 2 Dom. Tree/Shrub Taxa
Celtis occidentalis, Lonicera sp.

CHANNEL ALTERATIONS
☐ Dredging
■ Channelization (☐Full ■Partial)

P-CHEM Instrument Used: _____ Date Calibrated: _____

Temp(°C)_____ D.O. (mg/l)_____ %Saturation_____ pH(S.U.)_____ Cond._____ Turb._____

Sample Collection Verification

Algae	Sample: ☐ QualMHC ☐ Other ☐ Visual Assessment	Lead Collector:
Fish	☐BPEF ☐ Seine ☐ Other Time: BPEF_____ Seine_____	Lead Collector:
Habitat	☐ RBP ☐ Substrate ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
Invertebrates	☐ 1m² ☐ Qual ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
	☐ 20 Jab (#Jabs: Cobble____ Snags____ Veg. Banks____ Sand____ Macrophytes____ Other____)	
Tissue:	No. of Samples collected_____ Sp:	Lead Collector:
Water Chem	☐ Acid/Alk ☐ Bulk ☐ Nutrients ☐ Metals ☐ Low Hg	Lead Collector:
	☐ Herbicides ☐ Pesticides ☐ Ortho P ☐ Other:	

Duplicate Samples Taken:

Substrate Characterization

Substrate ■Est. ☐P.C.	Riffle 25 %	Run 25 %	Pool 50 %	Reach Total
Silt/Clay (<0.06 mm)				30
Sand (0.06 – 2 mm)				20
Gravel (2-64 mm)				30
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)				15
Boulders (>256 mm)				5
Bedrock				0

NOTES/COMMENTS:

SITE NOT SAMPLED:
☐ Land owner denial ☐ Dry ☐ Too deep/Impounded
☐ Site not found/Secluded ☐ Unsafe
☐ Other (indicate under comments)

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

RBP High Gradient Habitat

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category: Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover Score 10	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
2. Embeddedness Score 11	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
3. Velocity/ Depth Regime Score 10	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Sow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/ depth regime (usually slow-deep).
4. Sediment Deposition Score 10	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low-gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
5. Channel Flow Status Score 5	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
6. Channel Alteration Score 10	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr.) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.
7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends) Score 9	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.	Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.	Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.	Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.
Left/Right Bank	10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
8. Bank Stability LB 6 / RB 6	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.
9. Vegetative Protection 7 / LB / RB 7	More than 90% of the stream bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the stream bank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of stream bank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width LB 3 / RB 8	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.

Total Score 102

NOTES/COMMENTS:

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Visit Sheet

STREAM NAME: S003		**LOCATION:** Bigbone, KY	
STATION #: N/A		**COUNTY:** Boone	**PROGRAM:** **PROJECT:**
INVESTIGATORS: SM, JF		**DATE:** 3/29/2016	**TIME (24hr)** **Start:** **Finish:**
Verify Site LAT/LONG vs GPS ☐YES ☐NO ■N/A			

	Station	Reach Downstream	Reach Upstream
LAT			
LONG			

CANOPY COVER::
☐ Fully Exposed (0-25%)
☐ Partially Exposed (25-50%)
■ Partially Shaded (50-75%)
☐ Fully Shaded (75-100%)

STREAM TYPE:
☐ Perennial
☐ Ephemeral
■ Intermittent

WEATHER
Has there been a scouring rain in the last 14 days? ☐ Yes ■ No

Now	Past 24 hours
☐	☐ Heavy rain
☐	☐ Steady rain
☐	☐ Intermittent showers
☒	☐ Clear/sunny
☐	☒ Cloudy

LOCAL WATERSHED FEATUREES (Predominant Surrounding Land Use):
☐ Surface Mining ☐ Deep Mining ☐ Oil Wells ☐ Land Disposal ■ Residential
☐ Construction ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Row Crops
■ Forest ☐ Pasture/Grazing ☐ Silviculture ☐ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers

INSTREAM FEATURES
Stream Width 3 ft
Maximum Depth 3 ft
Reach Length 18 m
Riffle/Run/Pool Sequence (No. Sampled in Reach)
1 Riffle 1 Run 1 Pool

HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
☐ Dams
☐ Bridge Abutments
☐ Island
☐ Waterfalls
■ Other: Culvert apron

STREAM FLOW
☐ Dry
☐ Pooled
☐ Low
☐ High
■ Normal

RIPARIAN VEGETATION
Dominate Type:
■ Trees ■ Herbaceous
☐ Grasses ☐ Shrubs
Number of strata ____ Dom. Tree/Shrub Taxa
Populus deltoides

CHANNEL ALTERATIONS
☐ Dredging
■ Channelization
(☐ Full ■ Partial)

P-CHEM Instrument Used: _____ Date Calibrated: _____

Temp(°C)_____ D.O. (mg/l)_____ %Saturation_____ pH(S.U.)_____ Cond._____ Turb._____

Sample Collection Verification

Algae	Sample: ☐ QualMHC ☐ Other ☐ Visual Assessment	Lead Collector:
Fish	☐ BPEF ☐ Seine ☐ Other Time: BPEF_____ Seine_____	Lead Collector:
Habitat	☐ RBP ☐ Substrate ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
Invertebrates	☐ 1m² ☐ Qual ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
	☐ 20 Jab (#Jabs: Cobble____ Snags____ Veg. Banks____ Sand____ Macrophytes____ Other ____)	
Tissue:	No. of Samples collected_____ Sp:	Lead Collector:
Water Chem	☐ Acid/Alk ☐ Bulk ☐ Nutrients ☐ Metals ☐ Low Hg	Lead Collector:
	☐ Herbicides ☐ Pesticides ☐ Ortho P ☐ Other:	

Duplicate Samples Taken:

Substrate Characterization

Substrate ☐Est. ☐P.C.	Riffle 60 %	Run 10 %	Pool 30 %	Reach Total
Silt/Clay (<0.06 mm)				30
Sand (0.06 – 2 mm)				15
Gravel (2-64 mm)				15
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)				30
Boulders (>256 mm)				5
Bedrock				5

NOTES/COMMENTS:

SITE NOT SAMPLED:
☐ Land owner denial ☐ Dry ☐ Too deep/Impounded
☐ Site not found/Secluded ☐ Unsafe
☐ Other (indicate under comments)

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

RBP High Gradient Habitat

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
1.Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover Score 14	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
2.Embeddedness Score 12	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
3.Velocity/ Depth Regime Score 11	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Sow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/ depth regime (usually slow-deep).
4. Sediment Deposition Score 10	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low-gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
5.Channel Flow Status Score 13	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
6.Channel Alteration Score 9	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr.) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.
7.Frequency of Riffles (or bends) Score 16	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.	Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.	Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.	Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.
Left/Right Bank	10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
8.Bank Stability LB 6 / RB 6	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.
9. Vegetative Protection 7 / LB / RB 7	More than 90% of the stream bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the stream bank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of stream bank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width LB 10 / RB 5	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.

Total Score 126

NOTES/COMMENTS:

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Visit Sheet

STREAM NAME: S004 | **LOCATION:** Bigbone, KY

STATION #: N/A | **COUNTY:** Boone | **PROGRAM:** / **PROJECT:**

INVESTIGATORS: SM, JF | **DATE:** 3/29/2016 | **TIME (24hr)** Start: / Finish:

Verify Site LAT/LONG vs GPS ☐YES ☐NO ■N/A

	Station	Reach Downstream	Reach Upstream
LAT			
LONG			

CANOPY COVER::
☐ Fully Exposed (0-25%)
☐ Partially Exposed (25-50%)
■ Partially Shaded (50-75%)
☐ Fully Shaded (75-100%)

STREAM TYPE:
☐ Perennial
☐ Ephemeral
■ Intermittent

WEATHER — Has there been a scouring rain in the last 14 days? ☐ Yes ■ No

	Now	Past 24 hours
	☐	☐ Heavy rain
	☐	☐ Steady rain
	☐	☐ Intermittent showers
	[x]	☐ Clear/sunny
	☐	[x] Cloudy

LOCAL WATERSHED FEATUREES (Predominant Surrounding Land Use):

☐ Surface Mining	☐ Construction	■ Forest
☐ Deep Mining	☐ Commercial	☐ Pasture/Grazing
☐ Oil Wells	☐ Industrial	☐ Silviculture
☐ Land Disposal	☐ Row Crops	☐ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers
☐ Residential		

INSTREAM FEATURES
Stream Width 8 ft
Maximum Depth 4 ft
Reach Length 18 m
Riffle/Run/Pool Sequence (No. Sampled in Reach)
1 Riffle 1 Run 1 Pool

HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
☐ Dams
☐ Bridge Abutments
☐ Island
☐ Waterfalls
■ Other: Culvert

STREAM FLOW
☐ Dry
☐ Pooled
☐ Low
☐ High
■ Normal

RIPARIAN VEGETATION
Dominate Type:
■ Trees ■ Herbaceous
☐ Grasses ☐ Shrubs
Number of strata 2 Dom. Tree/Shrub Taxa
Platanus occidentalis, Lamium purpureum, Populus deltoides

CHANNEL ALTERATIONS
☐ Dredging
■ Channelization
(☐ Full ■ Partial)

P-CHEM Instrument Used: _____ Date Calibrated: _____

Temp(°C)_____ D.O. (mg/l)_____ %Saturation_____ pH(S.U.)_____ Cond._____ Turb._____

Sample Collection Verification

Algae	Sample: ☐ QualMHC ☐ Other ☐ Visual Assessment	Lead Collector:
Fish	☐BPEF ☐ Seine ☐ Other Time: BPEF_____ Seine_____	Lead Collector:
Habitat	☐ RBP ☐ Substrate ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
Invertebrates	☐ 1m² ☐ Qual ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
	☐ 20 Jab (#Jabs: Cobble____ Snags____ Veg. Banks____ Sand____ Macrophytes____ Other ____)	
Tissue:	No. of Samples collected_____ Sp:	Lead Collector:
Water Chem	☐ Acid/Alk ☐ Bulk ☐ Nutrients ☐ Metals ☐ Low Hg	Lead Collector:
	☐ Herbicides ☐ Pesticides ☐ Ortho P ☐ Other:	

Duplicate Samples Taken:

Substrate Characterization

Substrate ☐Est. ☐P.C.	Riffle 40 %	Run 35 %	Pool 25 %	Reach Total
Silt/Clay (<0.06 mm)				30
Sand (0.06 – 2 mm)				15
Gravel (2-64 mm)				15
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)				30
Boulders (>256 mm)				5
Bedrock				5

NOTES/COMMENTS:

SITE NOT SAMPLED:
☐ Land owner denial ☐ Dry ☐ Too deep/Impounded
☐ Site not found/Secluded ☐ Unsafe
☐ Other (indicate under comments)

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

RBP High Gradient Habitat

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
1.Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover Score 11	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
2.Embeddedness Score 8	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
3.Velocity/ Depth Regime Score 10	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Sow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/ depth regime (usually slow-deep).
4. Sediment Deposition Score 10	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low-gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
5.Channel Flow Status Score 10	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
6.Channel Alteration Score 10	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr.) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.
7.Frequency of Riffles (or bends) Score 10	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.	Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.	Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.	Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.
Left/Right Bank	10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
8.Bank Stability LB 5 / RB 5	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.
9. Vegetative Protection 5 LB / RB 5	More than 90% of the stream bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the stream bank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of stream bank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width LB 7 / RB 7	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.

Total Score 103

NOTES/COMMENTS:

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Visit Sheet

STREAM NAME: S005		**LOCATION:** Bigbone, KY	
STATION #: N/A		**COUNTY:** Boone	**PROGRAM:** **PROJECT:**
INVESTIGATORS: SM, JF		**DATE:** 3/29/2016	**TIME (24hr)** **Start:** **Finish:**
Verify Site LAT/LONG vs GPS ☐YES ☐NO ■N/A			

	Station	Reach Downstream	Reach Upstream
LAT			
LONG			

CANOPY COVER:
- ☐ Fully Exposed (0-25%)
- ☐ Partially Exposed (25-50%)
- ☐ Partially Shaded (50-75%)
- ■ Fully Shaded (75-100%)

STREAM TYPE:
- ☐ Perennial
- ☐ Ephemeral
- ■ Intermittent

WEATHER — Has there been a scouring rain in the last 14 days? ☐ Yes ■ No

	Now	Past 24 hours
Heavy rain	☐	☐
Steady rain	☐	☐
Intermittent showers	☐	☐
Clear/sunny	☒	☐
Cloudy	☐	☒

LOCAL WATERSHED FEATUREES (Predominant Surrounding Land Use):

☐ Surface Mining	☐ Construction	■ Forest
☐ Deep Mining	☐ Commercial	☐ Pasture/Grazing
☐ Oil Wells	☐ Industrial	☐ Silviculture
☐ Land Disposal	☐ Row Crops	☐ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers
☐ Residential		

INSTREAM FEATURES
- Stream Width: 5 ft
- Maximum Depth: 3 ft
- Reach Length: 18 m

Riffle/Run/Pool Sequence (No. Sampled in Reach): 1 Riffle 1 Run 1 Pool

HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
- ☐ Dams
- ☐ Bridge Abutments
- ☐ Island
- ☐ Waterfalls
- ■ Other: Apron

STREAM FLOW
- ☐ Dry
- ☐ Pooled
- ☐ Low
- ☐ High
- ■ Normal

RIPARIAN VEGETATION
Dominate Type:
- ■ Trees ☐ Herbaceous
- ■ Grasses ☐ Shrubs

Number of strata 2 Dom. Tree/Shrub Taxa

Acer negundo, Populus deltoides, Platanus occidentalis

CHANNEL ALTERATIONS
- ☐ Dredging
- ■ Channelization (☐ Full ■ Partial)

P-CHEM Instrument Used: _____ Date Calibrated: _____

Temp(°C)_____ D.O. (mg/l)_____ %Saturation_____ pH(S.U.)_____ Cond._____ Turb._____

Sample Collection Verification

Algae	Sample: ☐ QualMHC ☐ Other ☐ Visual Assessment	Lead Collector:
Fish	☐ BPEF ☐ Seine ☐ Other Time: BPEF_____ Seine_____	Lead Collector:
Habitat	☐ RBP ☐ Substrate ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
Invertebrates	☐ 1m² ☐ Qual ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
	☐ 20 Jab (#Jabs: Cobble____ Snags____ Veg. Banks____ Sand____ Macrophytes____ Other ____)	
Tissue:	No. of Samples collected_____ Sp:	Lead Collector:
Water Chem	☐ Acid/Alk ☐ Bulk ☐ Nutrients ☐ Metals ☐ Low Hg	Lead Collector:
	☐ Herbicides ☐ Pesticides ☐ Ortho P ☐ Other:	

Duplicate Samples Taken:

Substrate Characterization

Substrate ■Est. ☐P.C.	Riffle 30 %	Run 10 %	Pool 60 %	Reach Total
Silt/Clay (<0.06 mm)				30
Sand (0.06 – 2 mm)				15
Gravel (2-64 mm)				15
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)				30
Boulders (>256 mm)				5
Bedrock				5

NOTES/COMMENTS:

SITE NOT SAMPLED:
- ☐ Land owner denial ☐ Dry ☐ Too deep/Impounded
- ☐ Site not found/Secluded ☐ Unsafe
- ☐ Other (indicate under comments)

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

RBP High Gradient Habitat

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
1.Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover Score 11	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
2.Embeddedness Score 10	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
3.Velocity/ Depth Regime Score 10	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Sow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/ depth regime (usually slow-deep).
4. Sediment Deposition Score 9	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low-gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
5.Channel Flow Status Score 10	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
6.Channel Alteration Score 10	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr.) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.
7.Frequency of Riffles (or bends) Score 13	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.	Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.	Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.	Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.
Left/Right Bank	10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
8.Bank Stability LB 7 / RB 7	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.
9. Vegetative Protection 5 LB / RB 5	More than 90% of the stream bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the stream bank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of stream bank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width LB 8 / RB 8	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.

Total Score 113

NOTES/COMMENTS:

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Visit Sheet

STREAM NAME: S008 | **LOCATION:** Bigbone, KY

STATION #: N/A | **COUNTY:** Boone | **PROGRAM:** / **PROJECT:**

INVESTIGATORS: SM, JF | **DATE:** 3/29/2016 | **TIME (24hr)** Start: / Finish:

Verify Site LAT/LONG vs GPS ☐YES ☐NO ■N/A

	Station	Reach: Downstream	Reach: Upstream
LAT			
LONG			

CANOPY COVER:
- ■ Fully Exposed (0-25%)
- ☐ Partially Exposed (25-50%)
- ☐ Partially Shaded (50-75%)
- ☐ Fully Shaded (75-100%)

STREAM TYPE:
- ☐ Perennial
- ☐ Ephemeral
- ■ Intermittent

WEATHER — Has there been a scouring rain in the last 14 days? ☐ Yes ■ No

Now	Past 24 hours
☐	☐ Heavy rain
☐	☐ Steady rain
☐	☐ Intermittent showers
[x]	☐ Clear/sunny
☐	[x] Cloudy

LOCAL WATERSHED FEATUREES (Predominant Surrounding Land Use):
- ☐ Surface Mining
- ☐ Deep Mining
- ☐ Oil Wells
- ☐ Land Disposal
- ■ Residential
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Industrial
- ☐ Row Crops
- ☐ Forest
- ☐ Pasture/Grazing
- ☐ Silviculture
- ☐ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers

INSTREAM FEATURES
- Stream Width: 3 ft
- Maximum Depth: 1.5 ft
- Reach Length: 20 m

Riffle/Run/Pool Sequence (No. Sampled in Reach): 1 Riffle 1 Run 1 Pool

HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
- ☐ Dams
- ☐ Bridge Abutments
- ☐ Island
- ☐ Waterfalls
- ☐ Other:

STREAM FLOW
- ☐ Dry
- ☐ Pooled
- ☐ Low
- ☐ High
- ■ Normal

RIPARIAN VEGETATION
Dominate Type: ☐ Trees ■ Herbaceous ☐ Grasses ☐ Shrubs
Number of strata 1 Dom. Tree/Shrub Taxa
Setaria faberii

CHANNEL ALTERATIONS
- ☐ Dredging
- ■ Channelization (■ Full ☐ Partial)

Straightened

P-CHEM Instrument Used: _____ Date Calibrated: _____

Temp(°C)_____ D.O. (mg/l)_____ %Saturation_____ pH(S.U.)_____ Cond._____ Turb._____

Sample Collection Verification

Algae	Sample: ☐ QualMHC ☐ Other ☐ Visual Assessment	Lead Collector:
Fish	☐BPEF ☐ Seine ☐ Other Time: BPEF_____ Seine_____	Lead Collector:
Habitat	☐ RBP ☐ Substrate ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
Invertebrates	☐ 1m² ☐ Qual ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
	☐ 20 Jab (#Jabs: Cobble_____ Snags_____ Veg. Banks_____ Sand_____ Macrophytes_____ Other _____)	
Tissue:	No. of Samples collected_____ Sp:	Lead Collector:
Water Chem	☐ Acid/Alk ☐ Bulk ☐ Nutrients ☐ Metals ☐ Low Hg	Lead Collector:
	☐ Herbicides ☐ Pesticides ☐ Ortho P ☐ Other:	

Duplicate Samples Taken:

Substrate Characterization

Substrate ☐Est. ☐P.C.	Riffle 10 %	Run 10 %	Pool 80 %	Reach Total
Silt/Clay (<0.06 mm)				30
Sand (0.06 – 2 mm)				30
Gravel (2-64 mm)				15
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)				15
Boulders (>256 mm)				10
Bedrock				

NOTES/COMMENTS:

SITE NOT SAMPLED:
- ☐ Land owner denial ☐ Dry ☐ Too deep/Impounded
- ☐ Site not found/Secluded ☐ Unsafe
- ☐ Other (indicate under comments)

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

RBP High Gradient Habitat

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
1.Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover Score 9	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
2.Embeddedness Score 6	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
3.Velocity/ Depth Regime Score 6	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Sow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/ depth regime (usually slow-deep).
4. Sediment Deposition Score 8	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low-gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
5.Channel Flow Status Score 12	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
6.Channel Alteration Score 11	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr.) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.
7.Frequency of Riffles (or bends) Score 11	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.	Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.	Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.	Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.
Left/Right Bank	10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
8.Bank Stability LB 6 / RB 6	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.
9. Vegetative Protection 7 / LB / RB 7	More than 90% of the stream bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the stream bank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of stream bank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width LB 0 / RB 0	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.

Total Score 89

NOTES/COMMENTS:

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Visit Sheet

STREAM NAME: S009 | **LOCATION:** Bigbone, KY

STATION #: N/A | **COUNTY:** Boone | **PROGRAM:** / **PROJECT:**

INVESTIGATORS: SM, JF | **DATE:** 3/29/2016 | **TIME (24hr)** Start: / Finish:

Verify Site LAT/LONG vs GPS ☐YES ☐NO ■N/A

	Station	Reach Downstream	Reach Upstream
LAT			
LONG			

CANOPY COVER:
- ☐ Fully Exposed (0-25%)
- ■ Partially Exposed (25-50%)
- ☐ Partially Shaded (50-75%)
- ☐ Fully Shaded (75-100%)

STREAM TYPE:
- ☐ Perennial
- ☐ Ephemeral
- ■ Intermittent

WEATHER — Has there been a scouring rain in the last 14 days? ☐ Yes ■ No

	Now	Past 24 hours
	☐	☐ Heavy rain
	☐	☐ Steady rain
	☐	☐ Intermittent showers
	☒	☐ Clear/sunny
	☐	☒ Cloudy

LOCAL WATERSHED FEATUREES (Predominant Surrounding Land Use):
- ☐ Surface Mining
- ☐ Deep Mining
- ☐ Oil Wells
- ☐ Land Disposal
- ■ Residential
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Industrial
- ☐ Row Crops
- ☐ Forest
- ☐ Pasture/Grazing
- ☐ Silviculture
- ☐ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers

INSTREAM FEATURES
- Stream Width: 3 ft
- Maximum Depth: 1 ft
- Reach Length: 9 m

Riffle/Run/Pool Sequence (No. Sampled in Reach): 1 Riffle 0 Run 1 Pool

HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
- ☐ Dams
- ☐ Bridge Abutments
- ☐ Island
- ☐ Waterfalls
- ■ Other: Culvert

STREAM FLOW
- ☐ Dry
- ☐ Pooled
- ☐ Low
- ☐ High
- ■ Normal

RIPARIAN VEGETATION
Dominate Type:
☐ Trees ☐ Herbaceous
■ Grasses ☐ Shrubs
Number of strata ____ Dom. Tree/Shrub Taxa

Poa sp.

CHANNEL ALTERATIONS
- ☐ Dredging
- ■ Channelization (☐Full ■Partial)

P-CHEM Instrument Used: _____ Date Calibrated: _____

Temp(°C)_____ D.O. (mg/l)_____ %Saturation_____ pH(S.U.)_____ Cond._____ Turb._____

Sample Collection Verification

Algae	Sample: ☐ QualMHC ☐ Other ☐ Visual Assessment	Lead Collector:
Fish	☐BPEF ☐ Seine ☐ Other Time: BPEF_____ Seine_____	Lead Collector:
Habitat	☐ RBP ☐ Substrate ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
Invertebrates	☐ 1m² ☐ Qual ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
	☐ 20 Jab (#Jabs: Cobble____ Snags____ Veg. Banks____ Sand____ Macrophytes____ Other ____)	
Tissue:	No. of Samples collected_____ Sp:	Lead Collector:
Water Chem	☐ Acid/Alk ☐ Bulk ☐ Nutrients ☐ Metals ☐ Low Hg	Lead Collector:
	☐ Herbicides ☐ Pesticides ☐ Ortho P ☐ Other:	

Duplicate Samples Taken:

Substrate Characterization

Substrate ☐Est. ☐P.C.	Riffle 50 %	Run 0 %	Pool 50 %	Reach Total
Silt/Clay (<0.06 mm)				50
Sand (0.06 – 2 mm)				10
Gravel (2-64 mm)				25
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)				10
Boulders (>256 mm)				5
Bedrock				0

NOTES/COMMENTS:

SITE NOT SAMPLED:
- ☐ Land owner denial ☐ Dry ☐ Too deep/Impounded
- ☐ Site not found/Secluded ☐ Unsafe
- ☐ Other (indicate under comments)

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

RBP High Gradient Habitat

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category: Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
SCORE	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1.Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover Score 5	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).					40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).					20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.					Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.					
2.Embeddedness Score 6	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.					Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.					Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.					Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.					
3.Velocity/ Depth Regime Score 8	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Sow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)					Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).					Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).					Dominated by 1 velocity/ depth regime (usually slow-deep).					
4. Sediment Deposition Score 8	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low-gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.					Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.					Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.					Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.					
5.Channel Flow Status Score 8	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.					Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.					Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.					Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.					
6.Channel Alteration Score 7	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr.) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
7.Frequency of Riffles (or bends) Score 1	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.					Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.					
Left/Right Bank	10		9			8		7		6	5		4		3	2		1		0	
8.Bank Stability LB 5 / RB 5	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
9. Vegetative Protection LB 2 / RB 2	More than 90% of the stream bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the stream bank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of stream bank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width LB 1 / RB 1	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					

Total Score 51

NOTES/COMMENTS:

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Visit Sheet

STREAM NAME: S012		**LOCATION:** Bigbone, KY	
STATION #: N/A		**COUNTY:** Boone	**PROGRAM:** **PROJECT:**
INVESTIGATORS: SM, JF		**DATE:** 3/30/2016	**TIME (24hr)** **Start:** **Finish:**
Verify Site LAT/LONG vs GPS ☐YES ☐NO ■N/A			

	Station	Reach Downstream	Reach Upstream
LAT			
LONG			

CANOPY COVER::
■ Fully Exposed (0-25%)
☐ Partially Exposed (25-50%)
☐ Partially Shaded (50-75%)
☐ Fully Shaded (75-100%)

STREAM TYPE:
☐ Perennial
☐ Ephemeral
■ Intermittent

WEATHER
Has there been a scouring rain in the last 14 days? ☐ Yes ■ No

Now	Past 24 hours
☐	☐ Heavy rain
☐	☐ Steady rain
☐	☐ Intermittent showers
[x]	[x] Clear/sunny
☐	☐ Cloudy

LOCAL WATERSHED FEATUREES (Predominant Surrounding Land Use):
☐ Surface Mining ☐ Deep Mining ☐ Oil Wells ☐ Land Disposal ■ Residential
☐ Construction ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Row Crops
☐ Forest ☐ Pasture/Grazing ☐ Silviculture ☐ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers

INSTREAM FEATURES
Stream Width 3 ft
Maximum Depth 1 ft
Reach Length 6 m
Riffle/Run/Pool Sequence (No. Sampled in Reach)
1 Riffle 1 Run 1 Pool

HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
☐ Dams
☐ Bridge Abutments
☐ Island
☐ Waterfalls
■ Other: Catch basin

STREAM FLOW
☐ Dry
☐ Pooled
☐ Low
☐ High
■ Normal

RIPARIAN VEGETATION
Dominate Type:
☐ Trees ■ Herbaceous
■ Grasses ☐ Shrubs
Number of strata ____ Dom. Tree/Shrub Taxa
Andropogon virginicus

CHANNEL ALTERATIONS
☐ Dredging
■ Channelization (☐Full ■Partial)

P-CHEM Instrument Used: _____ Date Calibrated: _____

Temp(°C)_____ D.O. (mg/l)_____ %Saturation_____ pH(S.U.)_____ Cond._____ Turb._____

Sample Collection Verification

Algae	Sample: ☐ QualMHC ☐ Other ☐ Visual Assessment	Lead Collector:
Fish	☐BPEF ☐ Seine ☐ Other Time: BPEF_____ Seine_____	Lead Collector:
Habitat	☐ RBP ☐ Substrate ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
Invertebrates	☐ 1m² ☐ Qual ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
	☐ 20 Jab (#Jabs: Cobble____ Snags____ Veg. Banks____ Sand____ Macrophytes____ Other ____)	
Tissue:	No. of Samples collected_____ Sp:	Lead Collector:
Water Chem	☐ Acid/Alk ☐ Bulk ☐ Nutrients ☐ Metals ☐ Low Hg	Lead Collector:
	☐ Herbicides ☐ Pesticides ☐ Ortho P ☐ Other:	

Duplicate Samples Taken:

Substrate Characterization

Substrate ☐Est. ☐P.C.	Riffle 80 %	Run 10 %	Pool 10 %	Reach Total
Silt/Clay (<0.06 mm)				50
Sand (0.06 – 2 mm)				30
Gravel (2-64 mm)				5
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)				10
Boulders (>256 mm)				5
Bedrock				0

NOTES/COMMENTS:

SITE NOT SAMPLED:
☐ Land owner denial ☐ Dry ☐ Too deep/Impounded
☐ Site not found/Secluded ☐ Unsafe
☐ Other (indicate under comments)

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

RBP High Gradient Habitat

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category: Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
SCORE	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1.Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover Score 8	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).					40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).					20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.					Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.					
2.Embeddedness Score 10	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.					Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.					Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.					Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.					
3.Velocity/ Depth Regime Score 7	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Sow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)					Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).					Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).					Dominated by 1 velocity/ depth regime (usually slow-deep).					
4. Sediment Deposition Score 10	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low-gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.					Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.					Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.					Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.					
5.Channel Flow Status Score 8	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.					Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.					Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.					Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.					
6.Channel Alteration Score 8	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr.) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
7.Frequency of Riffles (or bends) Score 14	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.					Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.					
Left/Right Bank	10		9			8		7		6	5		4		3	2		1		0	
8.Bank Stability LB 6 / RB 6	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
9. Vegetative Protection 6 / LB / RB 6	More than 90% of the stream bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the stream bank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of stream bank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width LB 5 / RB 5	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					

Total Score 99

NOTES/COMMENTS:

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Visit Sheet

STREAM NAME: S014 | **LOCATION:** Bigbone, KY

STATION #: N/A | **COUNTY:** Boone | **PROGRAM:** / **PROJECT:**

INVESTIGATORS: SM, JF | **DATE:** 3/30/2016 | **TIME (24hr)** Start: / Finish:

Verify Site LAT/LONG vs GPS ☐YES ☐NO ■N/A

	Station	Reach Downstream	Reach Upstream
LAT			
LONG			

CANOPY COVER:
- ■ Fully Exposed (0-25%)
- ☐ Partially Exposed (25-50%)
- ☐ Partially Shaded (50-75%)
- ☐ Fully Shaded (75-100%)

STREAM TYPE:
- ☐ Perennial
- ☐ Ephemeral
- ■ Intermittent

WEATHER
Has there been a scouring rain in the last 14 days? ☐ Yes ■ No

Now	Past 24 hours
☐	☐ Heavy rain
☐	☐ Steady rain
☐	☐ Intermittent showers
[x]	[x] Clear/sunny
☐	☐ Cloudy

LOCAL WATERSHED FEATURES (Predominant Surrounding Land Use):
- ☐ Surface Mining
- ☐ Deep Mining
- ☐ Oil Wells
- ☐ Land Disposal
- ■ Residential
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Industrial
- ☐ Row Crops
- ☐ Forest
- ☐ Pasture/Grazing
- ☐ Silviculture
- ☐ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers

INSTREAM FEATURES
Stream Width 1.5 ft
Maximum Depth 0.5 ft
Reach Length 101 m
Riffle/Run/Pool Sequence (No. Sampled in Reach)
1 Riffle 1 Run 1 Pool

HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
- ☐ Dams
- ☐ Bridge Abutments
- ☐ Island
- ☐ Waterfalls
- ■ Other: Catch basin

STREAM FLOW
- ☐ Dry
- ☐ Pooled
- ☐ Low
- ☐ High
- ■ Normal

RIPARIAN VEGETATION
Dominate Type:
■ Trees ■ Herbaceous
☐ Grasses ☐ Shrubs
Number of strata ____ Dom.
Tree/Shrub Taxa
Juniperus virginiana, Andropogon sp.

CHANNEL ALTERATIONS
- ☐ Dredging
- ■ Channelization (☐Full ☐Partial)

P-CHEM Instrument Used: _____ Date Calibrated: _____

Temp(°C)_____ D.O. (mg/l)_____ %Saturation_____ pH(S.U.)_____ Cond._____ Turb._____

Sample Collection Verification

Algae	Sample: ☐ QualMHC ☐ Other ☐ Visual Assessment	Lead Collector:
Fish	☐BPEF ☐ Seine ☐ Other Time: BPEF_____ Seine_____	Lead Collector:
Habitat	☐ RBP ☐ Substrate ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
Invertebrates	☐ 1m² ☐ Qual ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
	☐ 20 Jab (#Jabs: Cobble____ Snags____ Veg. Banks____ Sand____ Macrophytes____ Other ____)	
Tissue:	No. of Samples collected_____ Sp:	Lead Collector:
Water Chem	☐ Acid/Alk ☐ Bulk ☐ Nutrients ☐ Metals ☐ Low Hg	Lead Collector:
	☐ Herbicides ☐ Pesticides ☐ Ortho P ☐ Other:	
Duplicate Samples Taken:		

Substrate Characterization

Substrate ■Est. ☐P.C.	Riffle 80 %	Run 10 %	Pool 10 %	Reach Total
Silt/Clay (<0.06 mm)				50
Sand (0.06 – 2 mm)				10
Gravel (2-64 mm)				25
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)				10
Boulders (>256 mm)				5
Bedrock				0

NOTES/COMMENTS:

SITE NOT SAMPLED:
- ☐ Land owner denial ☐ Dry ☐ Too deep/Impounded
- ☐ Site not found/Secluded ☐ Unsafe
- ☐ Other (indicate under comments)

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

RBP High Gradient Habitat

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category: Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
1.Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover Score 7	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
2.Embeddedness Score 10	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
3.Velocity/ Depth Regime Score 8	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Sow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/ depth regime (usually slow-deep).
4. Sediment Deposition Score 10	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low-gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
5.Channel Flow Status Score 11	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
6.Channel Alteration Score 8	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr.) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.
7.Frequency of Riffles (or bends) Score 11	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.	Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.	Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.	Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.
Left/Right Bank	10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
8.Bank Stability LB 4 / RB 4	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.
9. Vegetative Protection 5 / LB / RB 5	More than 90% of the stream bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the stream bank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of stream bank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width LB 6 / RB 3	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.

Total Score 92

NOTES/COMMENTS:

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Visit Sheet

STREAM NAME: S015 | **LOCATION:** Bigbone, KY

STATION #: N/A | **COUNTY:** Boone | **PROGRAM:** / **PROJECT:**

INVESTIGATORS: SM, JF | **DATE:** 3/30/2016 | **TIME (24hr)** Start: / Finish:

Verify Site LAT/LONG vs GPS ☐YES ☐NO ■N/A

	Station	Reach: Downstream	Reach: Upstream
LAT			
LONG			

CANOPY COVER:
- ■ Fully Exposed (0-25%)
- ☐ Partially Exposed (25-50%)
- ☐ Partially Shaded (50-75%)
- ☐ Fully Shaded (75-100%)

STREAM TYPE:
- ☐ Perennial
- ☐ Ephemeral
- ■ Intermittent

WEATHER — Has there been a scouring rain in the last 14 days? ☐ Yes ■ No

	Now	Past 24 hours
Heavy rain	☐	☐
Steady rain	☐	☐
Intermittent showers	☐	☐
Clear/sunny	☒	☒
Cloudy	☐	☐

LOCAL WATERSHED FEATUREES (Predominant Surrounding Land Use):
- ☐ Surface Mining
- ☐ Deep Mining
- ☐ Oil Wells
- ☐ Land Disposal
- ■ Residential
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Industrial
- ☐ Row Crops
- ☐ Forest
- ☐ Pasture/Grazing
- ☐ Silviculture
- ☐ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers

INSTREAM FEATURES
- Stream Width 2 ft
- Maximum Depth 1 ft
- Reach Length 18 m

Riffle/Run/Pool Sequence (No. Sampled in Reach): 1 Riffle 1 Run 1 Pool

HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
- ☐ Dams
- ☐ Bridge Abutments
- ☐ Island
- ☐ Waterfalls
- ■ Other: Culvert

STREAM FLOW
- ☐ Dry
- ☐ Pooled
- ☐ Low
- ☐ High
- ■ Normal

RIPARIAN VEGETATION
Dominate Type:
- ■ Trees ■ Herbaceous
- ■ Grasses ☐ Shrubs

Number of strata 3 Dom. Tree/Shrub Taxa

Juniperus virginiana, Poa sp.

CHANNEL ALTERATIONS
- ☐ Dredging
- ■ Channelization (■ Full ☐ Partial)

P-CHEM Instrument Used: _____ Date Calibrated: _____

Temp(°C)_____ D.O. (mg/l)_____ %Saturation_____ pH(S.U.)_____ Cond._____ Turb._____

Sample Collection Verification

Algae	Sample: ☐ QualMHC ☐ Other ☐ Visual Assessment	Lead Collector:
Fish	☐BPEF ☐ Seine ☐ Other Time: BPEF_____ Seine_____	Lead Collector:
Habitat	☐ RBP ☐ Substrate ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
Invertebrates	☐ 1m² ☐ Qual ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
	☐ 20 Jab (#Jabs: Cobble____ Snags____ Veg. Banks____ Sand____ Macrophytes____ Other ____)	
Tissue:	No. of Samples collected_____ Sp:	Lead Collector:
Water Chem	☐ Acid/Alk ☐ Bulk ☐ Nutrients ☐ Metals ☐ Low Hg	Lead Collector:
	☐ Herbicides ☐ Pesticides ☐ Ortho P ☐ Other:	

Duplicate Samples Taken:

Substrate Characterization

Substrate ☐Est. ☐P.C.	Riffle 35 %	Run 35 %	Pool 30 %	Reach Total
Silt/Clay (<0.06 mm)				40
Sand (0.06 – 2 mm)				25
Gravel (2-64 mm)				25
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)				10
Boulders (>256 mm)				0
Bedrock				0

NOTES/COMMENTS:

SITE NOT SAMPLED:
- ☐ Land owner denial ☐ Dry ☐ Too deep/Impounded
- ☐ Site not found/Secluded ☐ Unsafe
- ☐ Other (indicate under comments)

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

RBP High Gradient Habitat

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category: Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
1.Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover Score 6	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
2.Embeddedness Score 3	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
3.Velocity/ Depth Regime Score 7	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Sow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/ depth regime (usually slow-deep).
4. Sediment Deposition Score 2	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low-gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
5.Channel Flow Status Score 11	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
6.Channel Alteration Score 7	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr.) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.
7.Frequency of Riffles (or bends) Score 2	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.	Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.	Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.	Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.
Left/Right Bank	10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
8.Bank Stability LB 2 / RB 2	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.
9. Vegetative Protection 4 / LB / RB 4	More than 90% of the stream bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the stream bank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of stream bank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width LB 2 / RB 4	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.

Total Score 56

NOTES/COMMENTS:

CONFIDENTIAL PROPRIETARY TRADE SECRET

High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Visit Sheet

STREAM NAME: S017		**LOCATION:** Bigbone, KY	
STATION #: N/A		**COUNTY:** Boone	**PROGRAM:** **PROJECT:**
INVESTIGATORS: SM, JF		**DATE:** 3/30/2016	**TIME (24hr)** **Start:** **Finish:**
Verify Site LAT/LONG vs GPS ☐YES ☐NO ■N/A			

	Station	Reach Downstream	Reach Upstream
LAT			
LONG			

CANOPY COVER:
☐ Fully Exposed (0-25%)
☐ Partially Exposed (25-50%)
■ Partially Shaded (50-75%)
☐ Fully Shaded (75-100%)

STREAM TYPE:
■ Perennial
☐ Ephemeral
☐ Intermittent

WEATHER — Has there been a scouring rain in the last 14 days? ☐ Yes ■ No

Now	Past 24 hours
☐	☐ Heavy rain
☐	☐ Steady rain
☐	☐ Intermittent showers
[x]	[x] Clear/sunny
☐	☐ Cloudy

LOCAL WATERSHED FEATUREES (Predominant Surrounding Land Use):
☐ Surface Mining ☐ Deep Mining ☐ Oil Wells ☐ Land Disposal ☐ Residential
☐ Construction ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Row Crops
■ Forest ☐ Pasture/Grazing ☐ Silviculture ☐ Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers

INSTREAM FEATURES
Stream Width 8 ft
Maximum Depth 2 ft
Reach Length 50 m
Riffle/Run/Pool Sequence (No. Sampled in Reach)
2 Riffle 2 Run 2 Pool

HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES
☐ Dams
☐ Bridge Abutments
☐ Island
☐ Waterfalls
■ Other: Culvert

STREAM FLOW
☐ Dry
☐ Pooled
☐ Low
☐ High
■ Normal

RIPARIAN VEGETATION
Dominate Type:
■ Trees ■ Herbaceous
☐ Grasses ☐ Shrubs
Number of strata ____ Dom. Tree/Shrub Taxa
Acer negundo, Erythronium americanum

CHANNEL ALTERATIONS
☐ Dredging
■ Channelization
(☐ Full ■ Partial)

P-CHEM Instrument Used: _____ Date Calibrated: _____

Temp(°C)_____ D.O. (mg/l)_____ %Saturation_____ pH(S.U.)_____ Cond._____ Turb._____

Sample Collection Verification

Algae	Sample: ☐ QualMHC ☐ Other ☐ Visual Assessment	Lead Collector:
Fish	☐ BPEF ☐ Seine ☐ Other Time: BPEF_____ Seine_____	Lead Collector:
Habitat	☐ RBP ☐ Substrate ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
Invertebrates	☐ 1m² ☐ Qual ☐ Other:	Lead Collector:
	☐ 20 Jab (#Jabs: Cobble____ Snags____ Veg. Banks____ Sand____ Macrophytes____ Other ____)	
Tissue:	No. of Samples collected ____ Sp:	Lead Collector:
Water Chem	☐ Acid/Alk ☐ Bulk ☐ Nutrients ☐ Metals ☐ Low Hg	Lead Collector:
	☐ Herbicides ☐ Pesticides ☐ Ortho P ☐ Other:	

Duplicate Samples Taken:

Substrate Characterization

Substrate ☐Est. ☐P.C.	Riffle 50 %	Run 20 %	Pool 30 %	Reach Total
Silt/Clay (<0.06 mm)				30
Sand (0.06 – 2 mm)				20
Gravel (2-64 mm)				20
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)				20
Boulders (>256 mm)				5
Bedrock				5

NOTES/COMMENTS:

SITE NOT SAMPLED:
☐ Land owner denial ☐ Dry ☐ Too deep/Impounded
☐ Site not found/Secluded ☐ Unsafe
☐ Other (indicate under comments)

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RBP High Gradient Habitat

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category: Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
SCORE	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1.Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover Score 16	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).					40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).					20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.					Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.					
2.Embeddedness Score 10	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.					Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.					Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.					Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.					
3.Velocity/ Depth Regime Score 16	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Sow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)					Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).					Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).					Dominated by 1 velocity/ depth regime (usually slow-deep).					
4. Sediment Deposition Score 11	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low-gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.					Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.					Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.					Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.					
5.Channel Flow Status Score 10	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.					Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.					Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.					Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.					
6.Channel Alteration Score 11	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr.) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
7.Frequency of Riffles (or bends) Score 15	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.					Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.					
Left/Right Bank	10		9			8		7		6	5		4		3	2		1		0	
8.Bank Stability LB 6 / RB 6	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
9. Vegetative Protection 6 / LB / RB 6	More than 90% of the stream bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the stream bank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of stream bank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width LB 6 / RB 6	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					

Total Score 125

NOTES/COMMENTS: