NRCS West Virginia

Preliminary Investigation Feasibility Report (PIFR)

Mill Creek Watershed (HUC #0503020206)

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Abbreviations

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

NECH – National Environmental Compliance Handbook

NWPH – National Watershed Program Handbook

NWPM – National Watershed Program Manual

PIFR – Preliminary Investigation Feasibility Report

USC – United States Code

References

- NRCS National Environmental Compliance Handbook, Title 190, Part 610, May 2016
- NRCS National Watershed Program Manual, April 2014
- NRCS National Watershed Program Handbook, April 2014
- DM 9500-013 – Guidance For Conducting Analyses Under the Principles, Requirements, And Guidelines for Water and Land Related Resources Implementation Studies and Federal Water Resource Investments, January 2017
- Principles and Requirements for Federal Investments in Water Resources, March 2013
- NB 390-21-4 PDM - Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program Funding Guidance - Preliminary Investigation Feasibility Reports and Remedial Projects, July 2022

Summary

The following PIFR is a summary report of resource concerns and opportunities in the Mill Creek watershed that may be eligible for a planning study according to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (PL 83-566). The watershed is in Jackson, Mason, and Roane Counties in West Virginia. The West Virginia Conservation Agency (WVCA) requested formal assistance from the NRCS Watershed Operations Program for this feasibility report.

The Mill Creek watershed contains an existing watershed project which provides watershed protection and flood prevention. The Mill Creek Project was designed to provide an estimated $6.7 million in annual economic benefits in today's inflation-adjusted dollars.

The WVCA outlined in their request that there is frequent flooding in the Mill Creek Watershed. Flooding causes severe damages to neighborhood areas, crops, and infrastructure located in the floodplain. Sediment laden runoff on the surrounding areas is reducing the capacity of the creeks and drainage ditches to carry flood flows. Previously completed watershed projects are past their service life and O&M obligations and are not functioning to full design capabilities. Mill Creek Sites 4, 5, 8, 9, and 13 were all built from 1976-1991. There is a need to provide reduction in floodwater damages and sediment being delivered into the Mill Creek watershed. PL-566 project purposes would be flood prevention as the primary purpose and watershed protection, public recreation, municipal or industrial water supply, and agricultural water management as additional purposes. The study area is in the Ohio Valley, where there is a relatively large agricultural industry.

Potential solutions to resource problems and opportunities contained in this report could provide long-term relief with positive impacts to environmental, economic, and social aspects of living in the watershed. The baseline condition without Federal investment is a situation of deteriorating infrastructure and potential loss of flood protection, incidental recreation, and other amenities associated with the existing project. The alternatives that were developed for the PIFR include structural and non-structural measures consisting of land treatment practices, various levels of rehabilitation of the existing dams, and possible construction of new infrastructure. If rehabilitation is the chosen alternative, the Watershed Rehabilitation Program will be used for the project.

Alternatives require participation by private landowners to implement. The sponsoring organization has partnered with the NRCS in the past. Examples of benefits include reduced flood damage, improved watershed protection, agricultural water management, and increased recreational options.

Applicable Agency Authority and Authorized Purposes

The table below, provides documentation that the project is eligible for federal assistance and will meet statutory requirements.

Describe the potential project watershed area; how does the area meet the requirements outlined in NRCS's National Watershed Program Manual (See 506.50 NWPM Glossary - TTT. Watershed).		
Response: The West Virginia Conservation Agency (WVCA) requested assistance with conducting a Preliminary Investigation and Feasibility Report (PIFR) for a potential watershed project in the **Mill Creek Watershed** (10- digit HUC #0503020206). This assistance is authorized under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 83-566). The WVCA and Western Conservation District are interested in being sponsors for a watershed project in the watershed and they meet the PL 83-566 criteria for a sponsor. Agricultural and forested lands compose the majority of the watershed. Flood prevention, watershed protection, public recreation, and agricultural water management would be the likely purposes of a potential watershed project.		
Will the project area exceed 250,000 acres in size? [1,2]	☐YES	☒NO
If over 250,000 acres, will it be divided into sub-watersheds in one plan?	☐YES	☒NO
Potential Project Area Size: **150,328** acres		
Will any single structure provide more than 12,500 acre-feet of floodwater detention capacity, or have 25,000 acre-feet of total capacity?	☐YES[3]	☒NO
How many recreational developments will be included in the project area?		
• One development in a project area less than 75,000 acres	☒YES	☐NO
• Two developments in a project area between 75,000 and 150,000 acres	☐YES	☒NO
• Three developments in a project area greater than 150,000 acres	☐YES	☒NO

Which authorized purposes will the project address? (Indicate only one purpose as primary):		
	Primary	Other
• Flood prevention	☒	☐
• Watershed Protection	☐	☒
• Public Recreation	☐	☒
• Public Fish and Wildlife	☐	☐
• Agricultural Water Management	☐	☒
• Municipal or Industrial Water Supply	☐	☒
• Water Quality Management	☐	☐

Will the project produce substantial benefits to the general public, to communities, and to groups of landowners?								☒YES	☐NO[3]
Can the project be installed by individual or collective landowners under alternative cost-sharing assistance?								☐YES[3]	☒NO
Will the project have strong local citizen and sponsor support through agreements to obtain land rights, permits, contribute the local cost of construction, and carry out operation and maintenance.								☒YES	☐NO[3]
Will the project take place in a Special Designated Area? (if yes, check applicable area below.)								☒YES	☐NO
Appalachia	☒	Delaware River Basin	☐	Susquehanna River Basin	☐	Tennessee Valley	☐		

1- For specific appropriations, the 250,000 acres is waived except for watershed projects with the flood prevention purpose.

2- Watersheds exceeding 250,000 acres can be broken up into smaller sub-watersheds.

3- The project will not meet the statutory requirements.

References:

16 USC 18 - §1004, Conditions for Federal assistance 7 CFR 611 - 11, Eligible Watershed Projects
Title 390, NWPM – 500.3 Eligible Purposes

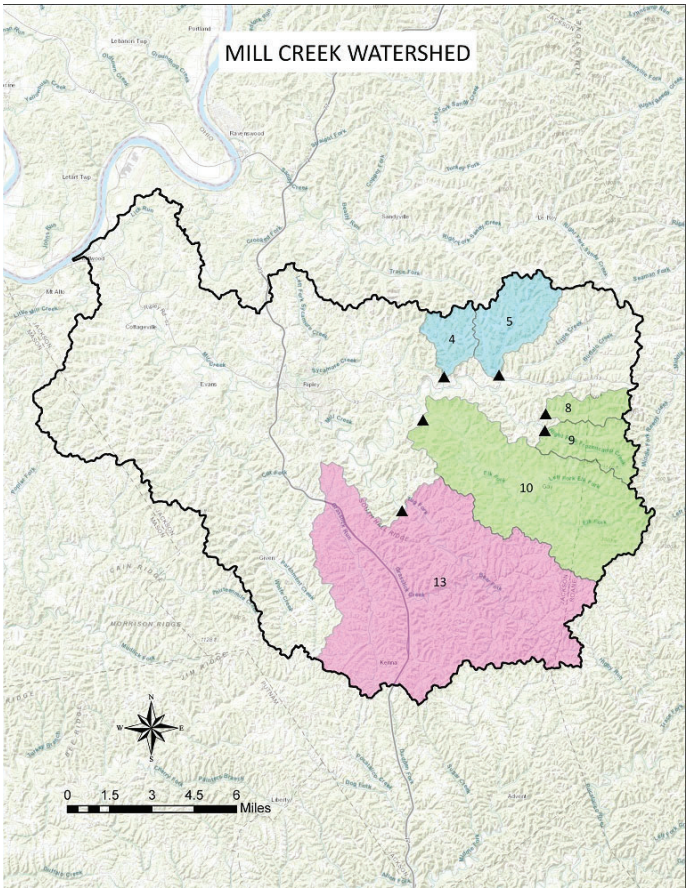
Potential for 20% Agricultural (Rural) Benefits

Mill Creek Watershed is located in Jackson, Roane, and Mason Counties. These counties cover a combined area of 1,401 square miles and have a combined population of 68,154 with a population density of 49 persons per square mile. In comparison, the population density for the state of West Virginia is 77 people per square mile and nationally the population density is 94 people per square mile. As per the USDA definition, this area is considered rural because there are no population centers with more than 50,000. Because it is rural, at least 20% of the benefits will meet the agricultural (rural) requirement. Populations potentially benefitting from a project would include rural residents, small businesses, and the general public.

References:

16 USC 18 - §1002, Definitions
Title 390, NWPM – 506.50 Glossary, MMM. Rural or Rural Communities
https://worldpopulationreview.com/states/west-virginia-population
https://statisticalatlas.com/county/West-Virginia

Project Overview	
Proposed Project Name	Mill Creek Watershed (HUC #0503020206)
State	West Virginia
County	Jackson, Roane, Mason Counties
Congressional District	1st Congressional District

USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) and Watershed Name	 Map of Mill Creek Watershed, Jackson, Roane, and Mason County, WV 10-digit HUC (0503020206) There are six NRCS-assisted watershed dams in the Mill Creek Watershed, designated by the black triangles. The dams were reclassified with a High Hazard Classification. Sites 8, 9, and 10 are single-purpose floodwater retarding dams that provide incidental recreation maintained by WVDNR and are delineated by green shading. Site 13 is a multipurpose floodwater retarding, recreation, and water supply dam delineated by magenta shading. The remaining two single-purpose floodwater retarding dams are delineated by blue shading. Total Watershed Drainage Area: 150,328 acres of which 61,716 acres is controlled.
General Coordinates of the Watershed	Latitude 38.755278° , Longitude -81.657778°

Project Setting	The Mill Creek Subwatershed of the Ohio River Watershed is located in MLRA 126, Central Allegheny Plateau. Mill Creek flows in a mostly western direction before it turns to the northwest towards its' confluence with the Ohio River at Ripley Landing, West Virginia. The Ohio River eventually joins the Mississippi River at Cairo, Illinois. The Mississippi flows into the Gulf of Mexico. The total watershed drainage area is 150,328 acres. This breaks down to 134,558 Acres in Jackson County, 12,730 Acres in Roane County, & the remaining 3,040 Acres in Mason County West Virginia. The topography in the watershed ranges from an elevation of 1,225' MSL on Garnes Knob near Kenna at the southern edge of the watershed to a low point of approximate elevation 560' MSL at the confluence of Mill Creek with the Ohio River. Communities in the Mill Creek watershed include Ripley, Cottageville, Frozencamp, Statts Mill, Fairplain, Marshall, & Salt Hill, West Virginia. In general, the Mill Creek Watershed is a highly dissected plateau with a dendritic drainage pattern. The plateau is underlain mainly by horizontal bedded sandstone, coal seams, siltstone, and shale and a few layers of limestone. The level valleys and narrow, sloping ridgetops are separated by long, steep to very steep side slopes. The ridge tops average about 15 to 30 percent in slope and about 1/8 to 1/4 mile in width. The ridges have steep side slopes that average 30 to 45 percent in slope. The stream heads have worked up the slopes so that the ridgetops are usually a series of knobs and saddles. West Virginia has a humid continental climate. West Virginia experiences moderately cold winters and warm, humid summers. West Virginia has the highest average elevation east of the Mississippi River which helps moderate summer temperatures. The jet stream is located near or over the northeast during the winter bringing frequent storm systems to the watershed. Jackson County, in an average year, receives 44 inches of rain and 19 inches of snow. The average summer high is 85 degrees Fahrenheit in July, and the average winter low is 21 degrees Fahrenheit in January. Roane County, in an average year, receives 46 inches of rain and 24 inches of snow. The average summer high is 85 degrees Fahrenheit in July, and the average winter low is 22 degrees Fahrenheit in January. Mason County, in an average year, receives 41 inches of rain and 9 inches of snow. The average summer high is 86 degrees Fahrenheit in July, and the average winter low is 23 degrees Fahrenheit in January. ***Reference:*** *Title 190 – NECH 610.69*
Potential Project Area - Size	Mill Creek 10-digit HUC (0503020206) is 150,328 acres.

Resource Information	
Soils	The project area lies within Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) 126. The surface rocks within these counties, with the exception of the Quaternary alluvial deposits along valley floors, are of the Permian and Pennsylvanian Periods of the Paleozoic Era (Cardwell, Erwin, and Woodward 1986). All the rock outcrops consist of sedimentary rocks. Each series of rocks in the Ohio River valley rests upon a continuous sheet of rocks of the next older series, with the Dunkard Group being the youngest in Jackson and Mason Counties. The next oldest group is the Monongahela Group followed by the Conemaugh Group (Cross and Schemel 1956). The Parkersburg Syncline is the only significant structure expressed in the near surface strata in Jackson and Mason Counties. Generally, one-third of Jackson County is west of the Parkersburg Syncline and two-thirds is east of the structure. The syncline also crosses the southeastern corner of Mason County. The soils in these counties are generally very deep to moderately deep and well drained to moderately well drained. Most of the topography consists of nearly level to moderately steep ridgetops and steep and very steep side slopes. Many side slopes contain one or more narrow benches, hence the term “bench-break topography.” The two major river valleys consist of nearly level to strongly sloping areas, typically in long bands that follow the river or stream channel. Nonflooding terraces, some representing streams that no longer exist, are relatively broad, gently sloping to strongly sloping areas in the Upper Flats area of Mason County and in the Cottageville-Ravenswood area of Jackson County. Most evidence of terrace deposits disappear at elevations of more than 800 feet. Both counties lie entirely within the Ohio River drainage. Major tributaries include the Kanawha River in Mason County and Mill and Sandy Creeks in Jackson County.
Air	The watershed is not in an area recognized for regularly having impaired air quality or any significant air quality issues.
Plants	The watershed provides for both agricultural crops as well as naturally vegetated areas utilized as wildlife habitat.
Animals	This area has animal resources consisting of game, non-game, and invasive species.
Energy	This area has abundant oil and gas wells with natural gas underground storage areas with few surface coal mines.

Human	**Demographics**: The population of Mason County is 25,667. There are 10,057 households in this county. The per capita income is $28,598 and the average life expectancy is 75 years old. The average travel time to work in Mason County is 27.2 minutes, which is longer than the average travel time to work for West Virginia at 26.9 minutes. The percentage of transportation means in this county are 90.2% drive alone, 5.7% carpool, 0.8% walk, and 2.6% work from home. See below chart for demographic information and health indicators for Mason County. US Highway 35 goes through the center of this county. The population of Jackson County is 28,011. There are 11,127 households in this county. The per capita income is $28,937 and the average life expectancy is 75 years old. The average travel time to work in Jackson County is 28.9 minutes, which is more than the average time for West Virginia, which is 26.9 minutes. The percentage of transportation means in this county are 82.5% of people drive alone, 6.7% carpool, 3% walk, 7.6% work from home. See below chart for demographic information and health indicators for Jackson County. Interstate 77 goes through this county. The population of Roane County is 14,129. There are 5,376 households in this county. The per capita income is $23,291 and the average life expectancy is 75 years old. The average travel time to work in Roane County is 32.6 minutes, which is longer than the average travel time to work for West Virginia at 26.9 minutes. The percentage of transportation means in this county are 78.2% drive alone, 9.8% carpool, 1.6% walk, and 10.3%work from home. See below chart for demographic information and health indicators for Roane County. Interstate 79 goes through the southern part of this county. **Mason County**

SELECTED VARIABLES	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA
POLLUTION AND SOURCES					
Particulate Matter ($\mu g/m^3$)	8.17	7.47	80	8.08	49
Ozone (ppb)	57.7	57.1	65	61.6	22
Diesel Particulate Matter ($\mu g/m^3$)	0.11	0.12	57	0.261	19
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	30	28	38	25	52
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.3	0.3	23	0.31	31
Toxic Releases to Air	7,400	5,200	87	4,600	90
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	30	56	59	210	30
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.27	0.36	43	0.3	55
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.11	0.092	85	0.13	70
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.092	0.35	44	0.43	26
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.1	0.6	49	1.9	20
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km^2)	0.44	2	51	3.9	38
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	55	3.3	98	22	98
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS					
Demographic Index	22%	23%	48	35%	35
Supplemental Demographic Index	15%	16%	49	14%	63
People of Color	4%	9%	46	39%	11
Low Income	39%	38%	53	31%	68
Unemployment Rate	3%	7%	39	6%	39
Limited English Speaking Households	0%	0%	0	5%	0
Less Than High School Education	13%	12%	61	12%	68
Under Age 5	5%	5%	59	6%	53
Over Age 64	21%	21%	55	17%	70
Low Life Expectancy	22%	22%	43	20%	70

*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update.

HEALTH INDICATORS					
INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Low Life Expectancy	22%	22%	43	20%	70
Heart Disease	8.9	8.7	50	6.1	92
Asthma	11.6	11.7	50	10	87
Cancer	7.3	7	56	6.1	76
Persons with Disabilities	18.5%	19.9%	50	13.4%	81

Jackson County

SELECTED VARIABLES	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA
POLLUTION AND SOURCES					
Particulate Matter ($\mu g/m^3$)	7.95	7.47	67	8.08	43
Ozone (ppb)	57.7	57.1	65	61.6	22
Diesel Particulate Matter ($\mu g/m^3$)	0.099	0.12	51	0.261	16
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	30	28	38	25	52
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.3	0.3	23	0.31	31
Toxic Releases to Air	1,400	5,200	63	4,600	65
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	10	56	41	210	16
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.16	0.36	23	0.3	43
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.27	0.092	94	0.13	90
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.093	0.35	45	0.43	27
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.086	0.6	45	1.9	17
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km^2)	0.89	2	61	3.9	46
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.03	3.3	59	22	75
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS					
Demographic Index	19%	23%	40	35%	30
Supplemental Demographic Index	14%	16%	39	14%	56
People of Color	4%	9%	43	39%	9
Low Income	35%	38%	46	31%	62
Unemployment Rate	4%	7%	45	6%	47
Limited English Speaking Households	0%	0%	0	5%	0
Less Than High School Education	11%	12%	50	12%	60
Under Age 5	5%	5%	58	6%	52
Over Age 64	20%	21%	51	17%	68
Low Life Expectancy	20%	22%	29	20%	58

*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update.

HEALTH INDICATORS					
INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Low Life Expectancy	22%	22%	43	20%	70
Heart Disease	8.9	8.7	50	6.1	92
Asthma	11.6	11.7	50	10	87
Cancer	7.3	7	56	6.1	76
Persons with Disabilities	18.5%	19.9%	50	13.4%	81

Roane County

SELECTED VARIABLES	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN STATE	USA AVERAGE	PERCENTILE IN USA
POLLUTION AND SOURCES					
Particulate Matter ($\mu g/m^3$)	7.44	7.47	51	8.08	30
Ozone (ppb)	56.6	57.1	27	61.6	16
Diesel Particulate Matter ($\mu g/m^3$)	0.0743	0.12	26	0.261	8
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	23	28	0	25	5
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.3	0.3	23	0.31	31
Toxic Releases to Air	190	5,200	36	4,600	31
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	1	56	15	210	4
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.3	0.36	48	0.3	58
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.024	0.092	25	0.13	22
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.043	0.35	21	0.43	8
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.029	0.6	11	1.9	4
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km^2)	0.4	2	50	3.9	37
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0.025	3.3	57	22	74
SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS					
Demographic Index	27%	23%	65	35%	46
Supplemental Demographic Index	21%	16%	79	14%	80
People of Color	4%	9%	48	39%	11
Low Income	49%	38%	72	31%	80
Unemployment Rate	11%	7%	76	6%	83
Limited English Speaking Households	0%	0%	0	5%	0
Less Than High School Education	20%	12%	81	12%	80
Under Age 5	5%	5%	55	6%	49
Over Age 64	22%	21%	58	17%	73
Low Life Expectancy	23%	22%	66	20%	82

*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update.

HEALTH INDICATORS					
INDICATOR	VALUE	STATE AVERAGE	STATE PERCENTILE	US AVERAGE	US PERCENTILE
Low Life Expectancy	23%	22%	66	20%	82
Heart Disease	9.8	8.7	74	6.1	96
Asthma	12	11.7	68	10	91
Cancer	7.4	7	62	6.1	78
Persons with Disabilities	26.5%	19.9%	82	13.4%	96

Resources of Special Concern	
Clean Water Act	Permitted actions may involve or likely result in the discharge or placement of dredged or fill material in or other pollutants into waters of the US. Ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streams and certain wetlands will be considered to be waters of the US. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts should be expected under Sec. 404 of the Clean Water Act.
Clean Air Act	The watershed is not in an area recognized for regularly having impaired air quality or significant air quality issues.
Coastal Zone Management	NA
Coral Reefs	NA
Cultural Resources	There are known cultural, archeological, and historically significant resources throughout the watershed. Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, and other interested parties with vested interests in a yet to be determined area of potential effect will be conducted according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.
Endangered & Threatened Species	There is a total of 10 Federally listed threatened, endangered, or candidate species potentially found in this watershed listed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). According to West Virginia Department of Natural Resources (WVDNR), WV is a permanent home to 22 federally endangered species (17 animals, 4 plants) and 7 federally threatened species (5 animals, 2 plants). WVDNR's State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) recognizes 22 Conservation Focus Areas (CFA) throughout the state that includes Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). See Appendix E for a complete USFWS IPaC Species list, WVDNR state listings, map of WV CFAs, and a list of SGCN for this watershed.

Environmental Justice	Environmental justice seeks fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people and requires the identification of any disproportionately high and adverse effects from a proposed project on protected groups. Jackson county is completely within the Appalachian Region. This county is not designated as limited resource counties by USDA. However, it is designated as 'transitional' by the Appalachian Regional Commission, indicating that the local economy still needs improvement. *https://www.arc.gov/distressed-designation-and-county-economic-status-classification-system/* Jackson County is predominately white at 98% of the population reporting this as their race. The poverty rate is 14.2%. WV poverty rate is 15.8% compared to the national rate of 11.4%. U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: West Virginia *https://www.census.gov/quickfacts* Roane county is completely within the Appalachian Region. This county is not designated as limited resource counties by USDA. However, it is designated as 'distressed' by the Appalachian Regional Commission, indicating that the local economy is the most depressed and needs significant improvement. *https://www.arc.gov/distressed-designation-and-county-economic-status-classification-system/* Roane county is predominately white at 97% of the population reporting this as their race. The poverty rate is 18.2%. WV poverty rate is 15.8% compared to the national rate of 11.4%. U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: West Virginia *https://www.census.gov/quickfacts* Mason county is completely within the Appalachian Region. This county is not designated as limited resource counties by USDA. However, it is designated as an 'at risk' by the Appalachian Regional Commission, indicating that the local economy still needs improvement. *https://www.arc.gov/distressed-designation-and-county-economic-status-classification-system/* Mason county is predominately white at 97% of the population reporting this as their race. The poverty rate is 18.6%. WV poverty rate is 15.8% compared to the national rate of 11.4%. U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: West Virginia *https://www.census.gov/quickfacts*
Essential Fish Habitat	NA

Floodplain Management	The purpose of floodplain management is to reduce flood damage. Floodplain management is the operation of community programs for preventative and corrective measures. These measures take a variety of forms and generally include zoning, division or building requirements, and special-purpose floodplain ordinances. Communities agree to adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to make flood insurance available to home and business owners. To date, 55 counties and 214 communities in West Virginia have voluntarily adopted and are enforcing local floodplain management ordinances that provide flood loss reduction building standards for new and existing development. Jackson, Roane, & Mason counties have a major risk of flooding over the next few decades. In addition to damage on properties, flooding can impact access to utilities, emergency services, transportation, damage to agricultural lands and crops, and adversely impacts the overall well-being of both urban and rural communities located in the floodplain. For Mason County there is a: -major flooding risk to 4,127 of 10,953 residences -extreme flooding risk to 1,166 out of 2,297 miles of roads -major risk of flooding to 250 out of 637 commercial properties -major risk of flooding to 29 out of 48 infrastructure facilities -moderate risk of flooding to 12 out of 43 social facilities There is no similar information available for Jackson & Roane Counties. Roane County adopted a flood ordinance on 2/14/2012. No information available concerning a flood ordinance in Jackson County.
Invasive Species	Invasive species are found in the watershed. EDDMaps provides a web-based mapping system for documenting invasive species and pest distribution. According to USGS there are no nonindigenous aquatic species recorded in the watershed. See Appendix E for complete species lists. The lists are not specific to the watershed. However, they are based on a WV county level in which the watershed is located.
Migratory Birds/Bald & Golden Eagle Protection Act	Migratory birds and eagles utilize the Mill Creek Watershed habitats. There is a total of 8 federally listed birds in the area. The birds listed are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in the project location. See Appendix E for complete list.
Natural Areas	Federal: The US Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge area. None of these areas are within the watershed. However, the natural areas are either adjacent, abutting or in close proximity to the watershed. State: West Virginia Division of Natural Resources manages Sandy Creek Wildlife Management Area, Rollins Lake Wildlife Management Area, Elkfork Lake Wildlife Management Area, Frozen Camp Wildlife Management Area, O'Brien Lake Wildlife Management Area.
Prime and Unique Farmlands	Presently there are 11,270 acres of Prime Farmland, which accounts for 8% of land in the study area. Additionally, there are 26,911 acres of Farmland of Local Importance and 55,167 acres of Farmland of Statewide Importance. There are Farmland Protection Boards actively conserving land in part of the watershed but, the threat of conversion is not drastic.
Riparian Area	There are riparian areas present in or near the project area. Riparian areas found in this region are generally characterized as vegetated and un-vegetated. These areas are often utilized for agricultural purposes.

Scenic Beauty	Areas of potential scenic beauty in this watershed are typical of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province and common to the area.
Wetlands	There are 55,510 acres of wetlands within the Mill Creek watershed which consist of the following: 33 acres of Freshwater Emergent Wetlands; 12 acres of Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland; 263 acres of Freshwater Pond; 90 acres of Lake; and 55,112 acres of Riverine. Data collected from the US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory.
Wild and Scenic Rivers	No designated Wild and Scenic Rivers are in or near the project area.

Proposed Project Purpose and Need Statement

The purpose of the proposed project is to address resource concerns in the Mill Creek Watershed where landowners and municipalities in flood prone areas are experiencing flooding. It is anticipated that the primary PL 566 project purpose will be flood prevention with watershed protection, recreation, municipal or industrial water supply, and potentially agricultural water management as additional purposes.

The town of Ripley continues to experience flooding despite the Mill Creek structures. There is a potential to further reduce flooding and address other resource concerns in the watershed. Previously completed watershed projects are past their service life and O&M obligations and are not functioning to full design capabilities, leading to multipurpose dams in the watershed to not meet their purposes of floodwater retarding, recreation, and water supply. Should the rehabilitation of existing structures alternative be chosen, the Watershed Rehabilitation Program would be used, depending on the circumstances.

Mill Creek 13 was built in 1987 with a work plan date of 1968. It was rated as a high risk to the town of Ripley should a breach occur with a potential risk to 697 homes, businesses, or major buildings. There are untreated highly fracture rock under the core and untreated stress relief fractures in abutments.

Mill Creek 4 was built in 1976 and has a low risk to the town of Ripley with only 21 homes or buildings that would be affected by a breach. It also has untreated highly fractures rock under the core and untreated significant stress relief fractures in abutments. The conduit has open joints, cracks, or a steady seepage.

Mill Creek 8 was built in 1981 and, should there be a breach in the dam, 102 homes or major buildings would be affected and would be considered a medium risk to Ripley. There are untreated highly fractures rock under the core and significant stress relief fractures in abutments.

Human and animal health/safety, economic and social, flood prevention, watershed protection, public recreation, municipal or industrial water supply, and agricultural water management are concerns arising from the high risk dams. Dam rehabilitation would be to maintain present level of flood control benefits and to comply with current performance and safety standards of the State and NRCS. The dams are a risk to homes, roads, major buildings, and agricultural land should a breach occur.

Resource Concerns and Opportunities

The Federal Objective or the goal for the planning study according to the Principles, Requirements, and Guidelines for Water and Land Related Resources Implementation Studies (PR&G) is a water resources project that reflects national priorities, protects the environment, and encourages economic development. The Mill Creek Watershed contains water resources concerns and opportunities that offer the potential for a watershed project that achieves the Federal Objective.

Resources	Concerns	Opportunities
Water	• Flooding • Impact of excessive nutrients on surface waters	• Reduce flood impacts • Protect, improve water quality • Reduce erosion and sediment • Improve farming profitability • Enhance recreation • Improve nutrient management at farming operations
Soil	• Soil loss is likely due to OM depletion, compaction resulting in reduced infiltration on agricultural lands and urban lands, impervious surfaces. Erosion on farms is most likely from overgrazing and bare soil areas.	• Reduce impacts to soils and improve soil health
Air	• No air quality issues present	• Monitor state air data for potential issues
Plant	• Lack of plant species diversity and presence of invasive species.	• Increase of plant diversity with the establishment of native regionally appropriate species.
Animals	• Lack of game and non-game species diversity and habitat diversity	• Provide appropriate game and non-game habitat.
Energy	• Potential damage to energy infrastructure from flooding	• Efficiencies in energy use
Human	• Decreasing population due to diminishing living standards • Labor shortages and declining tax base	• Improvements to quality of life
Recreation	• Lack of recreational access • Underutilization of water based recreation potential	• Increase accessibility to recreation for local residents • Increased water recreation opportunities that help overcome historical barriers to water-based recreation for aging and disabled populations
Environmental Justice	• Flooding • Declining tax revenues for towns	• Overcome barriers to economic and human development
Cultural Resources / Historic Properties	• Full range of archaeological sites (Paleo- Indian to recent past) and historic properties eligible for listing on the National Registry of Historic Places.	• Tribal and SHPO consultation

Potential Effects of Proposed Alternatives

Potential Effects of Proposed Alternatives on SWAPA + E + H Resources and Resources of Special Concern Use:

- + - Positive Impact - - Negative Impact 0 - No Impact (*- effects for Alt 2 unknown at this stage)

Resource Concerns: SWAPA + Energy + Human		
	Alt 1 – No Federal Action: Description: The sponsor does not implement any watershed measures using Federal funds	Alt 2 – Federal Action: Description: Combination of structural and nonstructural measures using federal funds
Soil	-	*
Water	-	*
Air	0	*
Plants	-	*
Animals	-	*
Energy	0	*
Human	-	*
Clean Air Act	0	*
Clean Water Act/Waters of the U.S.	0	*
Coastal Zone Management	0	0
Coral Reefs	0	0
Cultural Resources/Historic Properties	0	*
Endangered & Threatened Species	0	*
Environmental Justice	0	*
Essential Fish Habitat	0	0
Floodplain Management	0	*
Invasive Species	0	*
Migratory Birds/Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	0	*
Natural Areas	0	*

*- Effects of alternative 2 unknown

Opportunities

Opportunities exist to provide flood prevention, watershed protection, improve soil and plant health, reduce flooding, maintain water supply needs, manage excessive nutrients, and enhance recreational access. There are opportunities to rehabilitate the existing Mill Creek Watershed structures, bringing them up to current standards and extending their service lives. The sponsors are willing to participate in the PL-566 Watershed Program, allowing NRCS to potentially implement a combination of structural practices, non-structural practices, and land treatment measures that are designed to address resource concerns. There is a need to rehabilitation existing structures, which have been assessed for rehabilitation needs. Rehabilitation Assessments are on file at the WV NRCS State Office.

State, Tribal, Federal Stakeholder Engagement

Notification letters were sent out to key federal agencies, WV State Historic Preservation Office, tribes, Western Conservation District, and the West Virginia Conservation Agency. There are known cultural, archeological, and historically significant resources throughout the watershed. Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, and other interested parties with vested interests in a yet to be determined area of potential effect will be conducted according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

Potential Alternatives

During the PIFR process, broad categories of measures were identified to meet the stated purpose and need for the proposed project and alternatives were formulated according to PR&G criteria of completeness, effectiveness, efficiency, and acceptability. While all the potential alternatives listed may not be carried forward for full analysis during the planning process, this table documents that there are reasonable alternatives available to analyze and develop. The WV planning team also recognizes that during the planning process the NRCS team and local sponsors are likely to determine that the best alternative for the watershed is a combination of both nonstructural and structural measures.

Alternatives	Possible Positive Impacts and Effects	Possible Adverse Impacts and Effects
Alt 1 - No work	-No new costs to taxpayers or sponsors -No new maintenance requirements	-No flood protection -No public works project(s) -Structures remain out of compliance -Hazard to public and infrastructure increases -Maintenance becomes more expensive
Alt 2-New Flood Control Dams Installation of additional flood control dams in the watershed to increase flood protection.	-Increased flood protection -Recreation opportunities -Water supply, rural, ag, municipal, & industrial	-Loss of private land through condemnation/easements -Loss of local tax base

	-Aquatic habitat -Short term construction jobs -Increased federal investment into local infrastructure -Increased public safety -Possible power generation capabilities included -Ag water management	-Loss of farmland and/or terrestrial habitat -Loss of stream habitat -Aquatic organism passage barrier -Long term maintenance burden on sponsors -Potential relocations of homes, roads, & utilities -May require some local cost share funds
Alt 3-New Flood Control Channel-Channelization work in heavier populated area of the watershed to increase flood protection.	-Increased flood protection in more urban areas -Short term construction jobs - increased federal investment into local infrastructure -Reduce significant risk to loss of life -Provide maintenance easements alongside the constructed channel thus prohibiting future development in these areas and protecting existing urban wildlife habitat	-Loss of private land through condemnation/easements -Long term maintenance burden on sponsors -Potential relocations of utilities -May require some local cost share funds -Loss of stream habitat & riparian areas -May only reduce flooding from higher frequency storms
Alt 4-Rehabilitation of existing NRCS structures in Watershed (if chosen as the preferred alternative after a Plan EA is completed, the Watershed Rehabilitation Program would be used).	-Increased flood protection -Recreation opportunities -Water supply, rural, ag, municipal, & industrial -Aquatic habitat -Short term construction jobs - Increased federal investment into local area infrastructure -Bring structures into compliance with WV DEP Dam Safety Regulations and current NRCS criteria -Increased public safety -Extend structure life -Possible reduction of long term maintenance costs -Possible power generation capabilities added -Ag water management	-Require local cost share funds (35%) -May require additional easements - continued maintenance by sponsors

Alt 5- Repair (Non-NRCS Driven)	-Continues flood protection -Continued present usage -Short term construction jobs -Continued public safety -Extend structure life -Possible reduction of long-term maintenance costs	-May require additional easements -Continued maintenance by sponsors -Possibility of no federal funds -No current federal program for "repairs" -Repairs may not bring structures into compliance with WVDEP Dam Safety Regulations and current NRCS criteria
Alt 6 - Stream Restoration	-Restoring stream and riparian habitat -Reduced long term maintenance cost -Short term construction jobs -Majority or all federal funds -Reduction in sediment and nutrients -Increased outdoor recreation -Relatively low cost -Improved water quality -Increase in fish and wildlife populations	-No flood protection -Requires a fenced and maintained riparian area for cattle exclusion -Possible loss of pasture due to fencing
Alt 7 - Land Treatment	-Restoring forests and ag land to their production potential -No long-term maintenance cost -Majority or all federal funds -Reduction in sediment and nutrients -Increased outdoor recreation -Relatively low cost -Improved water quality -Increase in fish and wildlife populations -Typically voluntary programs	-No flood protection -No public works project(s)

Alt 8 - Green Infrastructure/Low Impact Development	-Decreased flash flood events -Aquatic habitat uplift -Aesthetic improvements -Reduction in sediment and nutrients -Improved water quality -Extend life of flood control structures -Permanent jobs maintaining structures -Possible retrofitting existing structures for hydro power generation	-Funds needed for maintenance -Minor loss of land -Maintenance burden on landowners/sponsors -Increased cost of development
Alt 9 - Land Treatment, Stream Restoration, Rehab, Repair, Channelization, Green Infrastructure, New Structures	-Combination of all of the above -Huge amount of federal money provided -Several years of construction jobs -Improved flood protection, water quality, recreation, & water supply -Improved productivity on ag and forest land	-Combination of all of the above -Large amount of cost share required from local sponsors -Maintenance cost and burden increases
Alternative 10 – Floodplain buyout, flood proofing affected homes, relocation of homes (may be an action outside of NRCS program authority)	-Elimination of threat to life and property. -Floodplain converted to nature conservatory including wetlands -Increased wildlife habitat -Enhanced learning and recreation opportunities	-Relocation of cemeteries and utilities -Loss of cultural values in the community -Displacement of local businesses, schools, and public facilities -Increased resistance to relocation and property condemnation.

While all of the potential alternatives listed may not be carried forward for full analysis, this table should document that there are one or more reasonable alternatives that may be analyzed during the full planning process.

Facilitating Factors

- The WVCA is willing to work with NRCS to see the project through completion.
- The existence of the Mill Creek Watershed project demonstrates the public benefits that are possible from an NRCS watershed project.
- The watershed has been an area of interest for many years as flooding is prominent.

Obstructing Factors

Maintenance of the existing watershed project has been the responsibility of the conservation district and local governmental entities, with assistance from the WV Conservation Agency. Local funding is dependent on state appropriations and local government budgets. Permitting agencies have a backlog for permitting requests. Threaten and endangered species may be in the watershed.

Environmental Document

A potentially viable alternative for a proposed watershed project involves the repair of the existing Mill Creek Watershed Project structures through the rehabilitation program. Existing assessments can be used to further plan rehabilitation work. Additional needs such as flood prevention, watershed protection, recreation, municipal water supply, or ag water management, will be assessed in more detail if planning is authorized. At this point in the planning process, the interdisciplinary team has determined that the Environmental Document for the project may be an Environmental Assessment. However, it is acknowledged that an Environmental Impact Statement could be required if significant or controversial issues arise during further planning.

Sponsors

The WVCA is ready, willing, and able to be a sponsor for a potential watershed project in the Mill Creek Watershed. The WVCA meet the PL 83-566 sponsorship criteria for this potential watershed project and has demonstrated success on past projects. All sponsors who take an active role in project will complete the WS-4, PIFR Sponsor Declaration form. A summary of the sponsor responses will be included in this section. Completed WS-4 - PIFR Sponsor Declaration is included in Appendix B.

Sponsor Will:	Assist in Planning	Land Rights / Eminent Doman	Local Cost Share	O/M Funds	Permits	Land Treatment	In- Kind MOU
West Virginia Conservation Agency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Sponsor will:

- Assist in the locally led planning effort.
- Obtain needed land rights including the use of power of eminent domain, if necessary.
- Provide local cost-share funds and/or in-kind services to provide the required portion of total project costs.
- Provide funds for continuing operation and maintenance actions.

- Obtain required permits and approvals at sponsor cost.
- Provide leadership to help ensure adequate conservation land treatment measures are maintained on at least 50% of the watershed area above retention reservoir.
- Before being credited with the value of any in-kind contribution for any in-kind services and/or acquisition of land rights, sponsor will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with NRCS.

Potential Cooperating Agencies

Agency	Contact Information	Type of Involvement
US Army Corps of Engineers	USACE, Huntington District 502 8th St, Huntington, WV 25701 -859.%8>>2:8:8	Regulatory [X] Informed [X] Prepare permits or letters of permission document [X] Provide input [X]
US Fish and Wildlife Services	USFWS 6263 Appalachian Highway Davis, WV 26260 501-513-4470 FW5_WVFO@fws.gov	Regulatory [X] Informed [X] Prepare permits or letters of permission document [X] Provide input [X]
West Virginia Department of Environment Protection (WVDEP)	WVDEP 601 57th Street SE Charleston, WV 25304 (304) 926-0499	Regulatory [X] Informed [X] Prepare permits or letters of permission document [X] Provide input [X]
USDA Farm Service Agency	USDA-FSA 1550 Earl Core Road Morgantown, WV 26505 (304) 284-4800	Regulatory [ ] Informed [X] Prepare permits or letters of permission document [ ] Provide input [ ]
West Virginia Historic Preservation Office (WVSHPO)	WVSHPO Capitol Complex 1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East Charleston, WV 25305-0300 (304) 558-0220	Regulatory [X] Informed [X] Prepare permits or letters of permission document [X] Provide input [X]

Potential Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role	Resources	Contribution
West Virginia Conservation Agency	Sponsor	Cost-share funds	For Plan/EA attain permits and assists with Public Scoping Meetings, Mailings, and overall administration of the project.
USDA-NRCS	Lead Agency for Plan- EA, FA/TA, Reviews	Funding assistance, Technical Reviews	Reviews for project location, inventory needs, Plan-EA supplement
Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Section 404 permit, Section 10 permit, and section 408 review	Technical Reviews, Wetlands-Waters of the U.S. Jurisdiction	Permitting, technical review
West Virginia Historic Preservation Office	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Permit for Project APE
Cherokee Nation- Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Elizabeth Toombs	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Permit for Project APE
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians- Tribal Historic Preservation Specialist Russell Townsend	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Permit for Project APE
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians- Principal Chief Richard Sneed	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Permit for Project APE
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma- Chief Glenna Wallace	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Permit for Project APE

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma- Tribal Historic Preservation Officer/Director of Culture Preservation Programs/NAGPRA Lora Nuckolls	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Permit for Project APE
Shawnee Tribe- Chief Benjamin Joseph Barnes	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Permit for Project APE
Shawnee Tribe- Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Tonya Tipton	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Permit for Project APE
Absentee Shawnee Tribe- Tribal Governor John Raymond	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Permit for Project APE
Absentee Shawnee Tribe- Cultural Preservation Director/NAGPRA Carol Butler	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Permit for Project APE
Osage Nation- Director and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Andrea A. Hunter	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Permit for Project APE
Seneca - Cayuga Nation- Chief Charles Diebold	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Permit for Project APE
Seneca – Cayuga Nation- Tribal Historic Preservation Officer William Tarrant	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Permit for Project APE
WVDEP	Permits	Review for Permits	Review for Permits
WVDNR	Partner	Review of Plan – ED	Review of Plan - ED

Notifications

If a preliminary investigation findings report is undertaken, the STC must notify in writing the Governors concerned, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and all other Federal agencies concerned with a decision to initiate any survey or field investigation involving water resources development work and furnish them with appropriate information regarding the scope, nature, status, and results of such survey or investigation (Executive Order 10584 Section 3).

Entity/Agency	Method and Date Notified
Governor (WV)	Letter, 5/15/2024
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Email, 4/19/2023
US Army Corps of Engineers	Email, 4/19/2023
Seneca-Cayuga Nation	Mail, 8/1/2023
Cherokee Nation	Mail, 8/1/2023
Osage Nation	Mail, 8/1/2023
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	Mail, 8/1/2023
Absentee Shawnee Tribe	Mail, 8/1/2023
Shawnee Tribe	Mail, 8/1/2023
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Mail, 8/1/2023

Estimated Project Implementation Timeline

Alternative X (assumes 1 rehab site) funding dependent, multiple sites could be worked concurrently.

Planning Start	October 2025*
Planning End	October 2028 (36 months typically)
Design Start	December 2028
Design End	December 2030 (24 months typically)
Construction Start	March 2031
Construction End	September 2034 (42 months typically)

**Dependent on funding*

Recommendation

This preliminary investigation and feasibility report has been completed and submitted for approval to:

Jon Bourdon, West Virginia State Conservationist.

By:

Name: Christi Hicks Title: Assistant State ConservationistWater Resources Date: October 12, 2022

Organization: Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

It has been determined that this potential PL-566 watershed operations project:

Does	Does Not	
☒	☐	meet the statutory acreage, volume/capacity of structure and recreational limit requirements;
☒	☐	meet the requirements of one or more Watershed Operations authorized purposes;
☒	☐	have the potential for a minimum of 20% agricultural, or rural, benefits;
☒	☐	have one or more viable alternatives;
☒	☐	have potential project sponsor(s) that meet and agree to all terms of responsibilities;
☐	☒	have apparent insurmountable obstacles.

Preparers Signature: Signature: HANNAH THACKER Digitally signed by HANNAH THACKER Date: 2024.06.13 15:03:30 -04'00' Date:

State Watershed Operations Program Manager: Signature: CHRISTI HICKS Digitally signed by CHRISTI HICKS Date: 2024.07.16 09:40:41 -04'00' Date:

State Technical Lead (SRC, SCE, Other): Signature: LEWTON DEICHERT Digitally signed by LEWTON DEICHERT Date: 2024.07.16 16:00:13 -04'00' Date:

	Not Recommended for Planning Funding
X	Accepted and Recommended for Planning Funding

State Conservationist: Signature: JON BOURDON Digitally signed by JON BOURDON Date: 2024.07.19 18:45:00 -04'00' Date:

Glossary

Rural – All territories of a State that are not within the outer boundary of any city or town that has a population of 50,000 or more according to the latest decennial census of the United States (2010 Census Urban and Rural Classification and Urban Area Criteria). [Source Title 390 – NWPM Part 506.50 Glossary, MMM]

Appendix

- Appendix A: Sponsor Letter of Request
- Appendix B: WS-4 – PIFR Sponsor Declaration Forms
- Appendix C: Preliminary Environmental Evaluation (CPA 52)
- Appendix D: Forecasted NRCS Staffing Needs
- Appendix E: Supporting Information Appendix (T&E and Invasive Species)

Appendix A.

Sponsor Letter of Request

West Virginia
Conservation Agency

January 14, 2022

Jon Bourdon
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
1550 Earl Core Road, Suite 200
Morgantown, WV 26505

Dear Jon:

The West Virginia Conservation Agency respectfully requests Natural Resources Conservation Service Watershed Program planning assistance for several potential Public Law (PL) 83-566 projects and one PL-534 project in West Virginia.

Each of these watersheds contain high-hazard, small watershed flood-control structures, and several have exceeded their service life. Due to downstream development in the intervening years, hazard classifications on several of these dams have increased from significant to high.

The WVCA would like NRCS to evaluate the following structures to determine if additional structures may benefit the watershed by providing increased flood control, public water supply, and recreational opportunities.

PL-566 Projects

- Salt Lick Creek Watershed HUC 0503020303
- Harmon Creek Watershed HUC 0503010111
- Upper Deckers Creek Watershed HUC 0502000302
- Upper Grave Creek HUC 0503010608
- New Creek Watershed HUC 0207000204
- Marlin Run Watershed HUC 0505000302
- Mill Creek Watershed HUC 0503020206
- Dave Fork-Christian Fork Watershed HUC 0505000205
- Salem Fork Watershed HUC 0502000205
- Polk Creek Watershed HUC 0502000201
- Upper Buffalo Creek Watershed HUC 0502000303

PL-534 Projects

Warm Springs Run Watershed HUC 0207000405

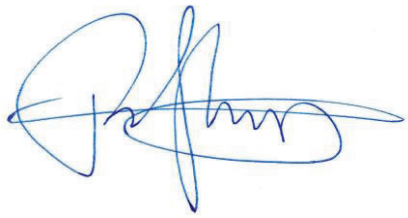
PHONE: (304) 558-2204
1900 KANAWHA BLVD., EAST
CHARLESTON, WV 25305
WWW.WVCA.US
FAX: (304) 558-1635

We also understand the following requirements of sponsorship:

- This is a local project and the role of USDA-NRCS is to provide technical and financial assistance to the local sponsor in order to carry out the project. As a local sponsor, we will be engaged in the planning process and decision-making aspects of these projects.
- Several guidance documents will be jointly developed throughout this project that define the roles and responsibilities of the local sponsors and NRCS. These documents may include a Memorandum of Understanding, a Watershed Agreement, and a Project Agreement. Additional documents may be developed as agreed to by all parties.
- Local sponsors are responsible, if necessary, for obtaining real property rights associated with these projects.
- Local sponsors are responsible for the non-federal cost share funds of these projects and commit to obtaining the non-federal match.

The WVCA looks forward to working with NRCS to complete a Preliminary Investigation Feasibility Report (PIFR). If you have any questions, please contact Gene Saurborn, WVCA Watershed Projects Director, at our Morgantown Field Office, 201 Scott Avenue, Morgantown, WV 26508. Phone: 304 285-3118

Sincerely,



Brian Farkas
Executive Director

cc: Don Dodd, Pam Yost, Julie Stutler, NRCS; Gene Saurborn, WVCA

Appendix B.

PIFR Sponsor Declaration Forms

Watershed Programs Standard Memorandum
Preliminary Investigation – Feasibility Report
Sponsor Authority and Role Declaration

Form Number: WS-4
Version 2021-03-04

State: WV County: Jackson Watershed: Mill Creek

Project Name: MILL CREEK WATERSHED

Sponsor's Name:	**WEST VIRGINIA CONSERVATION AGENCY**		
Sponsor's Mailing Address:	**1900 Kanawha Blvd., East Fax: (304) 558-1635 Charleston, WV 25305**		
Contact Name:	**JENNIFER SKAGGS**	**Phone:**	**304-558-2204**
Title:	**Interim Executive Director**	**Email:**	jskaggs@wvca.us
Sponsor Website:	**https://www.wvca.us**		

Description of the existing condition in the watershed that would be addressed through a Watershed Flood Prevention Operations program project.

Frequent flooding occurs in the Mill Creek Watershed. The flooding causes severe damages to neighborhood areas, crops. and infrastructure located in the floodplain. Sediment laden runoff on the surrounding areas is reducing the capacity of the creeks and drainage ditches to carry flood flows. Previously completed watershed projects are past their service life and O&M obligations and aren't functioning to full design capabilities. There is a need to provide reduction in floodwater damages and sediment being delivered into the Mill Creek Watershed.

Potential benefits of a Watershed Flood Prevention Operations program project.

Benefits of a project could provide watershed protection and agricultural water management by reducing floodwater damages, erosion and sediment loading to intensified agricultural areas, residential, and infrastructure in the Mill Creek Watershed located in Jackson County.

SPONSOR WIL

State: WV County: Jackson Watershed: Mill Creek

Project Name: MILL CREEK WATERSHED

- Assist in the locally led planning effort: YES X NO _____
- Obtain needed land rights including the use of power of eminent domain, if necessary: YES X NO ____
- Provide local cost-share funds and/or in-kind services to provide the required portion of total project costs: YES X NO ____
- Provide Funds for continuing Operation and Maintenance actions: YES X NO ____
- Obtain required permits and approvals at Sponsor cost: YES X NO _____
- Provide leadership to help ensure adequate conservation land treatment measures are maintained on at least 50% of the watershed area above retention reservoirs: N/A X YES _____ NO _____
- Before being credited with the value of any in-kind contribution for any in-kind services and/or acquisition of land rights, Sponsor will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with NRCS: YES X NO _____

Authorized Representative of Sponsor

Name (printed): __Jennifer Skaggs_____ Title: _Interim Executive Director_____

Signature: Jennifer Skaggs **Date: __1-9-2023_____**

Appendix C.

Preliminary Environmental Evaluation (CPA 52)

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS-CPA-52
11/2019

ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION WORKSHEET

A. Client Name: West Virginia Conservation Agency

B. Conservation Plan ID # (as applicable): Mill Creek
Program Authority (optional): PL-566

D. Client's Objective(s) (purpose):
The purpose of this project is to provide watershed protection and agricultural water management by reducing flood water damages, erosion and sedimentation loading in the Mill Creek Watershed.

C. Identification # (farm, tract, field #, etc. as required):
Mill Creek Watershed
Jackson, Roane, and Mason Counties, 10-digit HUC (0503020206)

E. Need for Action:
The baseline condition without federal investment is a situation of deteriorating infrastructure and potential loss of flood protection, incidental recreation, and other amenities associated with existing impoundments. Previously completed watershed projects are either past their service life or have been reclassified as high hazard dams.

No Action √ if RMS ☐	*Alternative 1* √ if RMS ☐	*Alternative 2* √ if RMS ☐
Western Conservation District would continue to provide general maintenance on existing structures, consisting only of mowing and brush clearing. Structures would continue to deteriorate and flood protection would be compromised. Water supply would still be a concern for local residents. There would be no additional federal funds expended with this alternative	New Flood Control Dams- Installation of additional flood control dams in the watershed to increase flood protection. Focused funding for technical and financial assistance through the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act would result in reduced sedimentation, improved water quality, protection of prime farmland, and reduce flooding in the Mill Creek Watershed.	New Flood Control Channel- Channelization work in more heavily populated areas of the watershed to increase flood protection. Focused funding for technical and financial assistance through the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act would result in reduced sedimentation, improved water quality, protection of prime farmland, and reduce significant loss of life in the Mill Creek Watershed.

Resource Concerns

In Section "F" below, analyze, record, and address concerns identified through the Resources Inventory process. (See FOTG Section III - Resource Planning Criteria for guidance).

F. Resource Concerns and Existing/ Benchmark Conditions (Analyze and record the existing/benchmark conditions for each identified concern)	**I. Effects of Alternatives**					
	No Action		***Alternative 1***		***Alternative 2***	
	Amount, Status, Description *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**
SOIL						
Sheet and rill erosion Sedimentation caused by erosion in the uplands of the watershed negatively impact Mill Creek and its tributaries. Sediment loading contributes to reduced channel capacity, further exasperating flood damages.	Continued degradation of the resource without any federal action.	☐ NOT meet PC	Increased flood control and holding capacity would decrease sediment loading within streams and reduce flooding impacts on stream bank erosion due to reduced flows.	☐ NOT meet PC	Channelization would reduce streambank erosion and sedimentation by protecting adjacent streambanks.	☐ NOT meet PC
WATER						
Ponding and flooding Flooding has been a historical issue in the watershed with the expected risk of flooding increasing over the next few decades as storms become more frequent and severe, and as the infrastructure ages. Flooding is a threat to property, access to utilities, emergency services, transportation, agricultural land, and crops.	Residences, businesses, and agricultural lands would continue to endure periodic flooding as storm frequency and intensity trends continue.	☐ NOT meet PC	Increased flood protection provided by additional flood retention dams would reduce impacts of flooding within the watershed.	☐ NOT meet PC	Channelization would reduce the risk of flooding in more urban areas.	☐ NOT meet PC

Sediment transported to surface water Sedimentation caused by erosion in the uplands of the watershed negatively impact Mill Creek and its tributaries. Sediment loading contributes to reduced channel capacity, further exasperating flood damages. Floodplain scour of adjacent floodplains also increase the sediment load of floodwaters during flood events.	Resources would continue to be degredated. Frequent flooding will continues to scour streambanks, increasing sedimentation within streams and reducing channel capacity.	☐ NOT meet PC	Increased flood control and holding capacity would decrease sediment loading within streams and reduce flooding impacts on stream bank erosion due to reduced flows.	☐ NOT meet PC	Channelization would reduce streambank erosion and sedimentation by protecting adjacent streambanks.	☐ NOT meet PC
Nutrients transported to surface water Water quality is negatively affected by nutrients, sediment, failing septic systems, oil and gas operations, and runoff from rural landscapes within the watershed. Many streams within the watershed have elevated levels of fecal coliform from pasture, residential/urban runoff, and failing septic systems. Additionally, many streams within the watershed have elevated levels of iron yields from oil and gas operations, urban/residential stormwater sources, unpaved roads, and agriculture sources.	Continued degradation of the resource without any federal action.	☐ NOT meet PC	Increased flood protection provided by additional flood retention dams would reduce impacts of flooding within the watershed. The risk of flood waters entering homes, businesses, and livestock feeding operations causing debris and other nutrients transported down the watershed would be reduced.	☐ NOT meet PC	The creation of the channel would likely result in the need for flood plain easements on properties adjacent to the streams that may not have functioning septic systems, thus reducing the fecal coliform in the stream.	☐ NOT meet PC

F. Resource Concerns and Existing/ Benchmark Conditions (Analyze and record the existing/benchmark conditions for each identified concern)	**I. (continued)**					
	No Action		***Alternative 1***		***Alternative 2***	
	Amount, Status, Description *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**
AIR						
No resource concern identified The watershed is not in an area recognized for regularly having impaired air quality or any significant air quality issues.	Air quality would not be impacted with no action.	☐ NOT meet PC	Air quality may be slightly adversely impacted locally during construction activities (dust and exhaust from construction equipment). The increases are expected to remain well within the air quality standards and would be temporary.	☐ NOT meet PC	Air quality may be slightly adversely impacted locally during construction activities (dust and exhaust from construction equipment). The increases are expected to remain well within the air quality standards and would be temporary.	☐ NOT meet PC
PLANTS						
Plant structure and composition The watershed provides for both agricultural crops as well as naturally vegetated areas that provide wildlife habitat. There is a lack of plant species diversity, specifically along streams in riparian areas, and a presence of invasive species.	Agricultural crops and wildlife habitat would continue to be impacted by flooding.	☐ NOT meet PC	Agricultural crops and wildlife habitat would be enhanced from a reduction in flooding and decrease in sedimentation.	☐ NOT meet PC	Agricultural crops and wildlife habitat would be enhanced from a reduction in flooding and decrease in sedimentation.	☐ NOT meet PC
ANIMALS						
Terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates Game and non-game species of wildlife are found within the watershed, however habitat is not ideal. There are 10 threatened, endangered, or candidate species found in the watershed.	Wildlife will continue to be temporarily displaced during flood events. Changing vegetation along stream banks due to flood damage will continue to support invasive species over native, thus reducing the quality of wildlife habitat, food and shelter.	☐ NOT meet PC	Displacement of wildlife due to excessive flooding within the watershed would likely decrease. Habitat that supports this wildlife would be less likely to be disturbed and thus reduce the spread of invasive species. Terrestrial habitat would be disturbed in the short term due to construction.	☐ NOT meet PC	Channelization could result in a loss of riparian areas in some locations, but provide wildlife habitat in more urban areas through the removal of structures along the stream and future protection of the areas through conservation easements.	☐ NOT meet PC

Aquatic habitat for fish and other organisms Sedimentation and nutrients are negatively effecting aquatic fish and invertebrate species habitat.	Continued degradation of the resources with continued sedimentation in the stream negatively impacting aquatic invertebrate habitat.	☐ NOT meet PC	Aquatic habitat would be improved downstream of structures due to reduced sedimentation. Dams could pose a threat to aquatic habitat by restricting passage, depending on location in the watershed.	☐ NOT meet PC	Potential to negatively impact stream structure and habitat for aquatic species. Riparian areas could be decrease in some areas but enhanced in others though the removal of structures along stream and future protection of the areas through conservation easements.	☐ NOT meet PC
ENERGY						
No resource concern identified This area has abundant oil and gas wells with natural gas underground storage areas. There are a few surface coal mines.	No effect	☐ NOT meet PC	Hydroelectric power generation could be included as an element in the design of the structures to provide clean energy to the region.	☐ NOT meet PC	No effect	☐ NOT meet PC
Human Economic and Social Considerations						
Public Health and Safety Damaging floods occur on an annual basis with increasing severity over the past few decades. Flooding impacts residents' access to emergency services, results in loss of land, and creates unsanitary conditions in effected residences and businesses.	Agricultural landowners, residents, local businesses, transportation systems, and emergency services will continued to be negatively affected by continued flooding.		Installation of additional structures would increase flood protection of the counties' residences and business. It would also provide the opportunity for rural water supply, recreation opportunities, and a short term creation of jobs during construction.		Channelization would increase flood protection in more urban areas, create short term jobs during construction, and reduce significant risk to loss of life, however it may only reduce flooding from higher frequency storm events.	

Special Environmental Concerns: Environmental Laws, Executive Orders, policies, etc.

In Section "G" complete and attach Environmental Procedures Guide Sheets for documentation as applicable. Items with a "•" may require a federal permit or consultation/coordination between the lead agency and another government agency. In these cases, effects may need to be determined in consultation with another agency. Planning and practice implementation may proceed for practices not involved in consultation.

G. Special Environmental Concerns (Document existing/ benchmark conditions)	**J. Impacts to Special Environmental Concerns**					
	No Action		***Alternative 1***		***Alternative 2***	
	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	√ if needs further action	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	√ if needs further action	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	√ if needs further action
•Clean Air Act *Guide Sheet* The watershed is not in an area recognized for regularly having impaired air quality or significant air quality issues.	No Effect	☐	May Affect It is likely that no permitting or authorization is necessary. The activity is expected to only have minor local impacts to air quality during construction and would not be expected to violate standards. Advise the client to contact the appropriate air quality regulatory agency for verification.	☐	May Affect It is likely that no permitting or authorization is necessary. The activity is expected to only have minor local impacts to air quality during construction and would not be expected to violate standards. Advise the client to contact the appropriate air quality regulatory agency for verification.	☐
•Clean Water Act / Waters of the U.S. *Guide Sheet* Permitted actions may involve or likely result in the discharge or placement of dredged or fill material in or other pollutants into waters of the US. Ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streams and certain wetlands will be considered as waters of the US. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts should be expected under Sec. 404 of the Clean Water Act.	No Effect	☐	May Affect Installation of any water control structures will involve the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation for stream impacts may also be required.	☐	May Affect Installation of any structures within the stream that will involve the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation for stream impacts may also be required.	☐

●Coastal Zone Management *Guide Sheet* There are no costal zones present in or near the watershed.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
Coral Reefs *Guide Sheet* There are no coral reefs present in or near the watershed.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
●Cultural Resources / Historic Properties *Guide Sheet* There are known cultural, archeological, and historically significant resources throughout the watershed. Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, and other interested parties with vested interests in a yet to be determined area of potential effect will be conducted according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	No Effect	☐	May Affect Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other interested parties will be conducted in according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	☐	May Affect Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other interested parties will be conducted in according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	☐
●Endangered and Threatened Species *Guide Sheet* There is a total of 10 Federally listed threatened, endangered, or candidate species potentially found in this watershed listed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). According to West Virginia Department of Natural Resources (WVDNR), WV is a permanent home to 22 federally endangered species (17 animals, 4 plants) and 7 federally threatened species (5 animals, 2 plants). WVDNR's State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) recognizes 22 Conservation Focus Areas (CFA) throughout the state that includes Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). See Appendix E for a complete USFWS IPaC Species list, WVDNR state listings, map of WV CFAs, and a list of SGCN for this watershed.	No action may have the potential to negatively impact federally listed aquatic species through continued sedimentation and habitat destruction.	☐	May Affect The structural alternative is not expected to create an adverse impact to threatened, endangered, or rare species. Federal, state, and local wildlife agencies will be consulted prior to construction.	☐	May Affect The structural alternative is not expected to create an adverse impact to threatened, endangered, or rare species. Federal, state, and local wildlife agencies will be consulted prior to construction.	☐
Environmental Justice *Guide Sheet* Jackson, Roane, and Mason Counties are completely within the Appalachian Region. It is not designated as a limited resource county by USDA. However, it is designated as "transitional" by the Appalachian Regional Commission, indicating that the local economy still needs improvement. Jackson County is predominately white at 98% of the population reporting this as their race. The poverty rate is 14.2%. According to the 2020 Census, WV poverty rate is 15.8% compared to the national rate of 11.4%.	No Effect	☐	No Effect No negative impacts are anticipated. The project would benefit historically underserved residents, landowners, and communities.	☐	No Effect No negative impacts are anticipated. The project would benefit historically underserved residents, landowners, and communities.	☐

●Essential Fish Habitat *Guide Sheet* This area is not designated as Essential Fish Habitat.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
Floodplain Management *Guide Sheet* Jackson, Roane, and Mason Counties has a major risk of flooding over the next few decades.	No Effect Continued risk of flooding.	☐	May Affect This alternative will result in the protection of the floodplain due to decreased flooding impacts.	☐	May Affect This alternative will result in the protection of the floodplain due to decreased flooding impacts	☐
Invasive Species *Guide Sheet* Invasive species are found in the watershed.	No Effect Continued expansion on invasive species.	☐	May Affect Invasive species occur within the watershed. Care would be taken not to introduce invasive species in disturbed areas.	☐	May Affect Invasive species occur within the watershed. Care would be taken not to introduce invasive species in disturbed areas.	☐
●Migratory Birds/Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act *Guide Sheet* Migratory birds and eagles utilize the Mill Creek Watershed habitats. There is a total of 8 federally listed birds in the area. The birds listed are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in the project location.	No Effect	☐	No Effect Actions will not result in intentional or unintentional take of any migratory bird, nest, or egg.	☐	No Effect Actions will not result in intentional or unintentional take of any migratory bird, nest, or egg.	☐
Natural Areas *Guide Sheet* Federal: The US Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge area. None of these areas are within the watershed. However, the natural areas are either adjacent, abutting or in close proximity to the watershed. State: West Virginia Division of Natural Resources manages Sandy Creek Wildlife Management Area, Rollins Lake Wildlife Management Area, Elkfork Lake Wildlife Management Area, Frozen Camp Wildlife Management Area, O'Brien Lake Wildlife Management Area.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
Prime and Unique Farmlands *Guide Sheet* Presently there are 11,270 acres of Prime Farmland, which accounts for 8% of land in the study area. Additionally, there are 26,911 acres of Farmland of Local Importance and 55,167 acres of Farmland of Statewide Importance. There are Farmland Protection Boards actively conserving land in part of the watershed but, the threat of conversion is not drastic.	No Effect Continued potential threat to loss of prime farm land from streambank erosion.	☐	No Effect Alternative would provide protection of prime farmland through the reduction of streambank erosion.	☐	No Effect Alternative would provide protection of prime farmland through the reduction of streambank erosion.	☐
Riparian Area *Guide Sheet* There are riparian areas present in or near the project area. Riparian areas found in this region are generally characterized as vegetated and un-vegetated. These areas are often utilized for agricultural purposes.	No Effect Continued degradation of riparian land as streambanks erode and invasive species dominate regrowth.	☐	May Affect There are riparian areas present in or near the project area and may have the potential to be impacted.	☐	May Affect There are riparian areas present in or near the project area and may have the potential to be impacted.	☐

Scenic Beauty *Guide Sheet* Areas of potential scenic beauty in this watershed are typical of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province and common to the area.	No Effect	☐	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively affect the scenic beauty of the area or alter the unique landscapes of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province.	☐	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively affect the scenic beauty of the area or alter the unique landscapes of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province.	☐	
●Wetlands *Guide Sheet* There are 55,510 acres of wetlands within the Mill Creek watershed which consist of the following: 33 acres of Freshwater Emergent Wetlands; 12 acres of Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland; 263 acres of Freshwater Pond; 90 acres of Lake; and 55,112 acres of Riverine.	No Effect	☐	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively impact any wetlands in the watershed.	☐	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively impact any wetlands in the watershed.	☐	
●Wild and Scenic Rivers *Guide Sheet* No designated Wild and Scenic Rivers are in or near the project area.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	
K. Other Agencies and Broad Public Concerns	***No Action***		***Alternative 1***		***Alternative 2***		
Easements, Permissions, Public Review, or Permits Required and Agencies Consulted.	None		Installation of any water control structures will involve the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation may also be required.		New Flood Control Channel-Channelization work in more heavily populated areas of the watershed to increase flood protection.		
Cumulative Effects Narrative (Describe the cumulative impacts considered, including past, present and known future actions regardless of who performed the actions)	Absent the proper and increased application of conservation practices, cumulative effects will likely lead to continued environmental degradation.		Installation of new flood control dams would increase flood protection for the community, provide recreational opportunities, and potentially supply water and energy. There would be increase burden on local sponsors for maintenance and cost share would be required from the sponsor.		Channelization of streams would increase flood protection for the more urban sections of the community. There would be increase burden on local sponsors for maintenance and cost share would be required from the sponsor.		
L. Mitigation (Record actions to avoid, minimize, and compensate)	None		Mitigation would likely be required for the length of streams impacted by construction of new impoundments. Vegetation will be established on disturbed areas immediately following construction to a vegetative plan developed conjunction with NRCS and local sponsors.		Mitigation could be required for the length of streams impacted by the channel. Vegetation will be established on disturbed areas immediately following construction to a vegetative plan developed conjunction with NRCS and local sponsors.		
M. Preferred Alternative	√ preferred alternative	☐		☐		☐	
	Supporting reason		Installation of additional flood control dams in the watershed to increase flood protection.		Installation of flood control channel in more heavily populated areas in the watershed to increase flood protection.		
N. Context (Record context of alternatives analysis)		local		local		local	
The significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality.							

U.S. Department of Agriculture | NRCS-CPA-52
Natural Resources Conservation Service | 11/2019

ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION WORKSHEET

A. Client Name: West Virginia Conservation Agency

B. Conservation Plan ID # (as applicable): Mill Creek
Program Authority (optional): PL-566

C. Identification # (farm, tract, field #, etc. as required):
Mill Creek Watershed
Jackson, Roane, and Mason Counties, WV
HUC #0503020206

D. Client's Objective(s) (purpose):
The purpose of this project is to provide watershed protection and agricultural water management by reducing flood water damages, erosion and sedimentation loading in the Mill Creek Watershed.

E. Need for Action:
The baseline condition without federal investment is a situation of deteriorating infrastructure and potential loss of flood protection, incidental recreation, rural water supply , and other amenities associated with existing impoundments. Previously completed watershed projects are either past their service life or have been reclassified as high hazard dams.

H. Alternatives

Alternative 3 √ if RMS ☐	*Alternative 4* √ if RMS ☐	*Alternative 5* √ if RMS ☐
Rehabilitation of existing NRCS structures in Watershed. Focused funding for technical and financial assistance through the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act would result in extending the service life of the structures and extend their flood reduction values, as well as meet the new WV Dam Safety and current NRCS criteria.	Repair (Non-NRCS Driven) of existing structures in the watershed led by other local conservation agencies. There would be no federal funding for these repairs.	Decommissioning of Structures through focused technical and financial assistance through the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act would result in restoration of the stream and riparian habitat.

Resource Concerns

In Section "F" below, analyze, record, and address concerns identified through the Resources Inventory process.
(See FOTG Section III - Resource Planning Criteria for guidance).

I. Effects of Alternatives

F. Resource Concerns and Existing/ Benchmark Conditions (Analyze and record the existing/benchmark conditions for each identified concern)	*Alternative 3* **Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	√ if does NOT meet PC	*Alternative 4* **Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	√ if does NOT meet PC	*Alternative 5* **Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	√ if does NOT meet PC
SOIL						
Sheet and rill erosion Sedimentation caused by erosion in the uplands of the watershed negatively impact Mill Creek and its tributaries. Sediment loading contributes to reduced channel capacity, further exasperating flood damages.	No change in the amount of sediment produced by flooding with the rehabilitation of existing structures.	☐ NOT meet PC	No change in the amount of sediment produced by flooding with the rehabilitation of existing structures.	☐ NOT meet PC	Decommissioning structures could potentially increase the amount of soil erosion in the short term as disturbed areas are revegetated. There would be a transition back to naturally occurring in the streambed.	☐ NOT meet PC
WATER						
Ponding and flooding Flooding has been a historical issue in the watershed with the expected risk of flooding increasing over the next few decades as storms become more frequent and severe, and as the infrastructure ages. Flooding is a threat to property, access to utilities, emergency services, transportation, agricultural land, and crops.	No change in the current amount of flooding in the watershed, but the rehabilitation would extend the service life of the dams to provide flood protection longer into the future.	☐ NOT meet PC	No change in the current amount of flooding in the watershed, but the repairs could extend the service life of the dams to provide flood protection longer into the future.	☐ NOT meet PC	Potential increase in flooding in the watershed without the retention and controlled release of flood waters by structures.	☐ NOT meet PC

Sediment transported to surface water Sedimentation caused by erosion in the uplands of the watershed negatively impact Mill Creek and its tributaries. Sediment loading contributes to reduced channel capacity, further exasperating flood damages. Floodplain scour of adjacent floodplains also increase the sediment load of floodwaters during flood events.	No change in the current amount of sedimentation in the watershed.	☐ NOT meet PC	No change in the current amount of sedimentation in the watershed.	☐ NOT meet PC	Additional sedimentation in the stream could be expected due to increased flows during flooding events causing increased streambank erosion.	☐ NOT meet PC
Nutrients transported to surface water Water quality is negatively affected by nutrients, sediment, failing septic systems, oil and gas operations, and runoff from rural landscapes within the watershed. Many streams within the watershed have elevated levels of fecal coliform from pasture, residential/urban runoff, and failing septic systems. Additionally, many streams within the watershed have elevated levels of iron yields from oil and gas operations, urban/residential stormwater sources, unpaved roads, and agriculture sources.	No change in the current amount of nutrients transported within the watershed.	☐ NOT meet PC	No change in the current amount of nutrients transported within the watershed.	☐ NOT meet PC	Additional nutrients in the water could be expected due to increased flows during flooding events causing failures to structures, livestock feeding, or chemical storage areas.	☐ NOT meet PC

F. Resource Concerns and Existing/ Benchmark Conditions (Analyze and record the existing/benchmark conditions for each identified concern)	**I. (continued)**					
	Alternative3		***Alternative 4***		***Alternative 5***	
	Amount, Status, Description *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**
AIR						
No resource concern identified Air quality is not a resource concern within the watershed	Air quality may be slightly adversely impacted locally during construction activities (dust and exhaust from construction equipment). The increases are expected to remain well within the air quality standards and would be temporary.	☐ NOT meet PC	Air quality may be slightly adversely impacted locally during construction activities (dust and exhaust from construction equipment). The increases are expected to remain well within the air quality standards and would be temporary.	☐ NOT meet PC	Air quality may be slightly adversely impacted locally during construction activities (dust and exhaust from construction equipment). The increases are expected to remain well within the air quality standards and would be temporary.	☐ NOT meet PC
PLANTS						
Plant structure and composition The watershed provides for both agricultural crops as well as naturally vegetated areas that provide wildlife habitat. There is a lack of plant species diversity, specifically along streams in riparian areas, and a presence of invasive species.	No change to the agricultural crops or natural vegetation.	☐ NOT meet PC	No change to the agricultural crops or natural vegetation.	☐ NOT meet PC	Increased flooding and bank erosion could negatively impact species composition in pastureland and cropland, as well as cause disturbances that allow invasives to spread.	☐ NOT meet PC
ANIMALS						
Terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates Game and non-game species of wildlife are found within the watershed, however habitat is not ideal. There are 10 threatened, endangered, or candidate species found in the watershed.	Terrestrial habitat may be adversely effected in the short term due to construction, however would not be adversely impacted long term.	☐ NOT meet PC	Terrestrial habitat may be adversely effected in the short term due to construction, however would not be adversely impacted long term.	☐ NOT meet PC	Terrestrial habitat may be adversely effected in the short term during construction. Once structures are removed, early successional habitat would provide a benefit to wildlife.	☐ NOT meet PC

Aquatic habitat for fish and other organisms Sedimentation and nutrients are negatively effecting aquatic fish and invertebrate species habitat.	No change in the sedimentation of the streams, thus aquatic habitat would remain a resource concern.	☐ NOT meet PC	No change in the sedimentation of the streams, thus aquatic habitat would remain a resource concern.	☐ NOT meet PC	Aquatic habitat would be negatively effected by the increased intensity of flood events. Sedimentation loads would likely adversely affect the watershed	☐ NOT meet PC
ENERGY						
No resource concern identified This area has abundant oil and gas wells with natural gas underground storage areas with few surface coal mines.	Hydroelectric power generation could be included as an element in the design of the structures to provide clean energy to the region.	☐ NOT meet PC	No effect	☐ NOT meet PC	No effect	☐ NOT meet PC
Human Economic and Social Considerations						
Public Health and Safety Damaging floods occur on an annual basis with increasing severity over the past few decades. Flooding impacts residents' access to emergency services, results in loss of land, and creates unsanitary conditions in effected residences and businesses.	Rehabilitation of existing flood control structures would extend the flood control benefits further into the future and increase public safety by ensure the structures meet modern day safety standards.		Repair of existing flood control structures would extend the flood control benefits further into the future however repairs to the structures may not bring them into compliance with current WV DEP Dam Safety standards.		Decommission of existing structures would result in the loss of flood protection and increase risk of loss of life. There would also be a loss of recreation opportunities and a reduction in water supply for the area.	

Special Environmental Concerns: Environmental Laws, Executive Orders, policies, etc.

In Section "G" complete and attach Environmental Procedures Guide Sheets for documentation as applicable. Items with a "●" may require a federal permit or consultation/coordination between the lead agency and another government agency. In these cases, effects may need to be determined in consultation with another agency. Planning and practice implementation may proceed for practices not involved in consultation.

G. Special Environmental Concerns (Document existing/ benchmark conditions)	J. Impacts to Special Environmental Concerns					
	Alternative 3		***Alternative 4***		***Alternative 5***	
	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	√ if needs further action	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	√ if needs further action	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	√ if needs further action
●Clean Air Act *Guide Sheet* The watershed is not in an area recognized for regularly having impaired air quality or significant air quality issues.	May Affect It is likely that no permitting or authorization is necessary. The activity is expected to only have minor local impacts to air quality during construction and would not be expected to violate standards. Advise the client to contact the appropriate air quality regulatory agency for verification.	☐	May Affect It is likely that no permitting or authorization is necessary. The activity is expected to only have minor local impacts to air quality during construction and would not be expected to violate standards. Advise the client to contact the appropriate air quality regulatory agency for verification.	☐	May Affect It is likely that no permitting or authorization is necessary. The activity is expected to only have minor local impacts to air quality during construction and would not be expected to violate standards. Advise the client to contact the appropriate air quality regulatory agency for verification.	☐
●Clean Water Act / Waters of the U.S. *Guide Sheet* Permitted actions may involve or likely result in the discharge or placement of dredged or fill material in or other pollutants into waters of the US. Ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streams and certain wetlands will be considered as waters of the US. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts should be expected under Sec. 404 of the Clean Water Act.	May Affect Construction involved with the rehabilitation of the dams could result in the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation for stream impacts may also be required.	☐	May Affect Construction involved with the repair of the dams could result in the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation for stream impacts may also be required.	☐	May Affect Construction involved with the removal of the dams could result in the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation for stream impacts may also be required.	☐

●Coastal Zone Management *Guide Sheet* There are no costal zones present in or near the watershed.	No Effect	☐		No Effect	☐		No Effect	☐
Coral Reefs *Guide Sheet* There are no coral reefs present in or near the watershed.	No Effect	☐		No Effect	☐		No Effect	☐
●Cultural Resources / Historic Properties *Guide Sheet* There are known cultural, archeological, and historically significant resources throughout the watershed. Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, and other interested parties with vested interests in a yet to be determined area of potential effect will be conducted according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	May Affect Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other interested parties will be conducted in according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	☐		No Effect Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other interested parties will be conducted in according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	☐		May Affect Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other interested parties will be conducted in according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	☐
●Endangered and Threatened Species *Guide Sheet* There is a total of 10 Federally listed threatened, endangered, or candidate species potentially found in this watershed listed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). According to West Virginia Department of Natural Resources (WVDNR), WV is a permanent home to 22 federally endangered species (17 animals, 4 plants) and 7 federally threatened species (5 animals, 2 plants). WVDNR's State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) recognizes 22 Conservation Focus Areas (CFA) throughout the state that includes Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). See Appendix E for a complete USFWS IPaC Species list, WVDNR state listings, map of WV CFAs, and a list of SGCN for this watershed.	May Affect This alternative is not expected to create an adverse impact to threatened, endangered, or rare species. Federal, state, and local wildlife agencies will be consulted prior to construction.	☐		May Affect This alternative is not expected to create an adverse impact to threatened, endangered, or rare species. Federal, state, and local wildlife agencies will be consulted prior to construction	☐		May Affect This alternative is not expected to create an adverse impact to threatened, endangered, or rare species. Federal, state, and local wildlife agencies will be consulted prior to construction	☐
Environmental Justice *Guide Sheet* Jackson County is completely within the Appalachian Region. This county is not designated as limited resource counties by USDA. However, it is designated as 'transitional' by the Appalachian Regional Commission, indicating that the local economy still need improvement. Jackson, Roane, and Mason Counties are 98% white. According to the 2020 Census, the WV poverty rate is 15.8% compared to the national rate of 11.4%.	No Effect No negative impacts are anticipated. The project would benefit historically underserved residents, landowners, and communities.	☐		No Effect No negative impacts are anticipated. The project would benefit historically underserved residents, landowners, and communities.	☐		No Effect No negative impacts are anticipated. The project would benefit historically underserved residents, landowners, and communities.	☐

●Essential Fish Habitat *Guide Sheet* This area is not designated as Essential Fish Habitat.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
Floodplain Management *Guide Sheet* Jackson, Roane, and Mason Counties have a major risk of flooding over the next few decades.	May Affect This alternative will result continued protection the floodplain by reducing flooding impacts further into the future.	☐	No Effect	☐	May Affect Increased flooding as the result of decommissioning the flood control structures could result in increased active management of floodplains and their functions.	☐
Invasive Species *Guide Sheet* Invasive species are found in the watershed.	May Affect Invasive species occur within the watershed. Care would be taken not to introduce invasive species in disturbed areas.	☐	May Affect Invasive species occur within the watershed. Care would be taken not to introduce invasive species in disturbed areas.	☐	May Affect Invasive species occur within the watershed. Care would be taken not to introduce invasive species in disturbed areas.	☐
●Migratory Birds/Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act *Guide Sheet* Migratory birds and eagles utilize the Mill Creek Watershed habitats. There is a total of 8 federally listed birds in the area. The birds listed are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in the project location.	No Effect Actions will not result in intentional or unintentional take of any migratory bird, nest, or egg.	☐	No Effect Actions will not result in intentional or unintentional take of any migratory bird, nest, or egg.	☐	No Effect Actions will not result in intentional or unintentional take of any migratory bird, nest, or egg.	☐
Natural Areas *Guide Sheet* Federal: The US Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge area. None of these areas are within the watershed. However, the natural areas are either adjacent, abutting or in close proximity to the watershed. State: West Virginia Division of Natural Resources manages Sandy Creek Wildlife Management Area, Rollins Lake Wildlife Management Area, Elkfork Lake Wildlife Management Area, Frozen Camp Wildlife Management Area, O'Brien Lake Wildlife Management Area	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
Prime and Unique Farmlands *Guide Sheet* Presently there are 11,270 acres of Prime Farmland, which accounts for 8% of land in the study area. Additionally, there are 26,911 acres of Farmland of Local Importance and 55,167 acres of Farmland of Statewide Importance. There are Farmland Protection Boards actively conserving land in part of the watershed but, the threat of conversion is not drastic.	May Affect Alternative would provide continued protection of prime farmland through the reduction of streambank erosion further into the future.	☐	May Affect Alternative would provide continued protection of prime farmland.	☐	May Affect Alternative may result in the loss of prime and unique farmlands through projected increase of streambank erosion cutting into farmland.	☐
Riparian Area *Guide Sheet* There are riparian areas present in or near the project area. Riparian areas found in this region are generally characterized as vegetated and un-vegetated. These areas are often utilized for agricultural purposes.	May Affect There are riparian areas present in or near the project area and may have the potential to be impacted.	☐	May Affect There are riparian areas present in or near the project area and may have the potential to be impacted.	☐	May Affect There are riparian areas present in or near the project area and may have the potential to be impacted.	☐

Scenic Beauty *Guide Sheet* Areas of potential scenic beauty in this watershed are typical of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province and common to the area.		No Effect Action is not likely to negatively affect the scenic beauty of the area or alter the unique landscapes of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province.	☐	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively affect the scenic beauty of the area or alter the unique landscapes of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province.	☐	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively affect the scenic beauty of the area or alter the unique landscapes of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province.	☐
●Wetlands *Guide Sheet* There are 55,510 acres of wetlands within the Mill Creek watershed which consist of the following: 33 acres of Freshwater Emergent Wetlands; 12 acres of Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland; 263 acres of Freshwater Pond; 90 acres of Lake; and 55,112 acres of Riverine. Data collected from the US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory.		No Effect Action is not likely to negatively impact any wetlands in the watershed.	☐	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively impact any wetlands in the watershed.	☐	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively impact any wetlands in the watershed.	☐
●Wild and Scenic Rivers *Guide Sheet* No designated Wild and Scenic Rivers are in or near the project area.		No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
K. Other Agencies and Broad Public Concerns		***Alternative 3***		***Alternative 4***		***Alternative 5***	
Easements, Permissions, Public Review, or Permits Required and Agencies Consulted.		Construction related to the rehabilitation of existing structures could involve the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation may also be required.		Construction related to the repair of existing structures could involve the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation may also be required.		Construction related to the decommissioning of existing structures could involve the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation may also be required.	
Cumulative Effects Narrative (Describe the cumulative impacts considered, including past, present and known future actions regardless of who performed the actions)		Flood protection would be extended past the current service life of the structures, bring structures up to current engineering standards, and potentially create water supply and energy production for the area. Annual maintenance costs associated with the structures would likely decrease.		Repairs of existing structures would extend the life of their values and functions and possibly reduce the long term maintenance costs, however would not involve any federal cost share.		Decommissioning of structures could help restore the function of the stream and riparian area, provide short term job creation, and return the local tax base with land usage. There would be a nearly total loss in flood protection, recreation, and water supply.	
L. Mitigation (Record actions to avoid, minimize, and compensate)		Mitigation could be required for areas of stream that may be impacted during construction and rehabilitation. Vegetation will be established on disturbed areas following construction to a vegetative plan developed in conjunction with NRCS and local sponsors.		Mitigation could be required for areas of stream that may be impacted during construction and repairs. Vegetation will be established on disturbed areas following construction to a vegetative plan developed in conjunction with NRCS and local sponsors.		Mitigation would likely not be required.	
M. Preferred Alternative	√ preferred alternative	☐		☐		☐	
	Supporting reason	Rehabilitation of existing flood control structures in the watershed would extend the life of their function.		Repairs of existing flood control structures in the watershed would extend the life of their function.		Decommissioning of structures within the watershed would result in stream and riparian area restoration.	
N. Context (Record context of alternatives analysis)		local		local		local	
The significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality.							

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ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION WORKSHEET

A. Client Name: West Virginia Conservation Agency

B. Conservation Plan ID # (as applicable): Mill Creek
Program Authority (optional): PL-566

D. Client's Objective(s) (purpose):
The purpose of this project is to provide watershed protection and agricultural water management by reducing flood water damages, erosion and sedimentation loading in the Mill Creek Watershed.

C. Identification # (farm, tract, field #, etc. as required):
Mill Creek Watershed
Jackson, Roane, Mason Counties, WV
HUC #0503020206

E. Need for Action:
The baseline condition without federal investment is a situation of deteriorating infrastructure and potential loss of flood protection, incidental recreation, rural water supply , and other amenities associated with existing impoundments. Previously completed watershed projects are either past their service life or have been reclassified as high hazard dams.

H. Alternatives

Alternative 6 √ if RMS ☐	*Alternative 7* √ if RMS ☐	*Alternative 8* √ if RMS ☐
Natural Stream Restoration would restore the stream and riparian habitat to its natural function. Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act funding in conjunction with traditional Farm Bill programs, such as EQIP or NWQI, would focus technical and financial assistance to install practices typically associated with natural stream restoration.	Land Treatment- Conservation practice installation across all landuses to prevent soil loss, improve wildlife habitat, and improve water quality. Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act funding in conjunction with traditional Farm Bill programs, such as EQIP or NWQI, would focus technical and financial assistance to install practices typical for the region.	Green Infrastructure/Low Impact Development- Adaptation of practices such as wetland management/creation, rain gardens, pervious concrete, and tree plantings to assist the watershed in its capacity to handle flood waters. Technical and/or financial assistance could be available through Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA), traditional Farm Bill programs such as EQIP and NWQI, and local sponsors.

Resource Concerns

In Section "F" below, analyze, record, and address concerns identified through the Resources Inventory process. (See FOTG Section III - Resource Planning Criteria for guidance).

F. Resource Concerns and Existing/ Benchmark Conditions (Analyze and record the existing/benchmark conditions for each identified concern)	**I. Effects of Alternatives**					
	Alternative 6		***Alternative 7***		***Alternative 8***	
	Amount, Status, Description *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**
SOIL						
Sheet and rill erosion Sedimentation caused by erosion in the uplands of the watershed negatively impact Mill Creek and its tributaries. Sediment loading contributes to reduced channel capacity, further flood damages.	No effect to upland erosion. Sedimentation caused by stream bank erosion would be decreased by the stabilization of streambanks.	☐ NOT meet PC	Forest stand improvement, prescribed grazing and associated practices, cover crop, reduced tillage, and other related land treatment practices typical for the region would decrease sheet and rill erosion on upland slopes and decrease sedimentation in the stream.	☐ NOT meet PC	Reduction in soil erosion from reduced velocities of water conveyance during high rain events.	☐ NOT meet PC
WATER						
Ponding and flooding Flooding has been a historical issue in the watershed with the expected risk of flooding increasing over the next few decades as storms become more frequent and severe, and as the infrastructure ages. Flooding is a threat to property, access to utilities, emergency services, transportation, agricultural land, and crops.	Natural stream restoration could increase the channel's capacity to hold flood waters.	☐ NOT meet PC	Proper management of upland slopes would reduce erosion and sedimentation in the stream. sedimentation. This would allow the stream to maintain its capacity and thus reduce flooding impacts.	☐ NOT meet PC	Flooding would be mitigated through installation of green infrastructure by increasing the water holding capacity and natural functions of wetlands and installation of rain gardens. The infrastructure would reduce damages caused by flash flood events.	☐ NOT meet PC

Sediment transported to surface water Sedimentation caused by erosion in the uplands of the watershed negatively impact Mill Creek and its tributaries. Sediment loading contributes to reduced channel capacity, further exasperating flood damages. Floodplain scour of adjacent floodplains also increase the sediment load of floodwaters during flood events.	There would be a reduction in sediments entering the watershed. Water quality would be beneficially effected and result in more outdoor recreation opportunities.	☐ NOT meet PC	There would be a reduction in sediments in the watershed. Water quality would be beneficially effected and result in more outdoor recreation opportunities.	☐ NOT meet PC	Reduction in sediment entering the watershed due to reduced velocities of water conveyance during high rain events.	☐ NOT meet PC
Nutrients transported to surface water Water quality is negatively affected by nutrients, sediment, failing septic systems, oil and gas operations, and runoff from rural landscapes within the watershed. Many streams within the watershed have elevated levels of fecal coliform from pasture, residential/urban runoff, and failing septic systems. Additionally, many streams within the watershed have elevated levels of iron yields from oil and gas operations, urban/residential stormwater sources, unpaved roads, and agriculture sources.	There would be a reduction of nutrients in surface water with the exclusion of livestock from the stream in conjunction with natural stream and riparian area restoration.	☐ NOT meet PC	There would be a reduction of nutrients in surface water with the installation of conservation practices such as Nutrient Management, Prescribed Grazing, and Access Control.	☐ NOT meet PC	Enhancements and installation of wetlands and other green infrastructure can reduce nutrients transported to surface water within the local watershed	☐ NOT meet PC

F. Resource Concerns and Existing/ Benchmark Conditions (Analyze and record the existing/benchmark conditions for each identified concern)	**I. (continued)**					
	Alternative 6		***Alternative 7***		***Alternative 8***	
	Amount, Status, Description *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**
AIR						
No resource concern identified Air quality is not a resource concern within the watershed	No effect	☐ NOT meet PC	Localized odors and particulate matter concerns could be addressed through conservation practices such as Waste Storage Facilities or Windbreaks/Shelterbelts.	☐ NOT meet PC	No effect	☐ NOT meet PC
PLANTS						
Plant structure and composition The watershed provides for both agricultural crops as well as naturally vegetated areas that provide wildlife habitat. There is a lack of plant species diversity, specifically along streams in riparian areas, and a presence of invasive species.	Improved riparian areas will provide more naturally occurring plant species. Fencing streams and restoration of riparian areas could result in a loss of pasture or crop land.	☐ NOT meet PC	Plant structure and composition would benefit from properly managed grazing (Prescribed Grazing and associated practices) as well as through implementation of Forest Stand Improvement in the watershed.	☐ NOT meet PC	Plant structure and composition would be improved through the installation of green infrastructure- wetlands, rain gardens, tree plantings, etc.	☐ NOT meet PC
ANIMALS						
Terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates Game and non-game species of wildlife are found within the watershed, however habitat is not ideal. There are 10 threatened, endangered, or candidate species found in the watershed.	Terrestrial habitat would be improved through the creation of riparian areas.	☐ NOT meet PC	Terrestrial wildlife habitat would be improved through proper livestock grazing in pastures, invasive species control across all landuses, and implementation of forest stand improvement in woodlands.	☐ NOT meet PC	Terrestrial habitat would be improved through the installation of green infrastructure- wetlands, rain gardens, tree plantings, etc.	☐ NOT meet PC

Aquatic habitat for fish and other organisms Sedimentation and nutrients are negatively effecting aquatic fish and invertebrate species habitat.	Aquatic habitat would be improved by installing practices return the streambed to a more natural value and function.	☐ NOT meet PC	Aquatic habitat would be improved by the reduction in sedimentation of the stream caused by upland soil erosion through the installation of conservation practices typical of the region.	☐ NOT meet PC	Aquatic habitat would be improved by the reduction and sedimentation of stream caused by high velocities of water during storm events. Aquatic habitat would also benefit from enhancement and installation of wetlands.	☐ NOT meet PC
ENERGY						
No resource concern identified This area has abundant oil and gas wells with natural gas underground storage areas. There are a few surface coal mines.	No effect	☐ NOT meet PC	No effect	☐ NOT meet PC	Existing structures could be retrofitted for hydroelectricity production.	☐ NOT meet PC
Human Economic and Social Considerations						
Public Health and Safety Damaging floods occur on an annual basis with increasing severity over the past few decades. Flooding impacts residents' access to emergency services, results in loss of land, and creates unsanitary conditions in effected residences and businesses.	While this alternative does not provide substantial, additional protection from flooding and risk of loss of life, it would create opportunities for increased outdoor recreation that is associated with healthy streams. Implementation of this alternative would likely reduce erosion, sedimentation, and flooding of roads and bridges, resulting in increased safety for the public and reduction in maintenance activates. There would also be less disruptions to regular traffic, as well as emergency vehicles.		While this alternative does not provide substantial, additional protection from flooding and risk of loss of life, it would create opportunities for increased outdoor recreation that is associated with healthy streams. Implementation of this alternative would likely reduce erosion, sedimentation, and flooding of roads and bridges, resulting in increased safety for the public and reduction in maintenance activates. There would also be less disruptions to regular traffic, as well as emergency vehicles.		This alternative would provide a reduction of damages from flash flooding events resulting in loss of life and transportation disruptions.	

Special Environmental Concerns: Environmental Laws, Executive Orders, policies, etc.

In Section "G" complete and attach Environmental Procedures Guide Sheets for documentation as applicable. Items with a "●" may require a federal permit or consultation/coordination between the lead agency and another government agency. In these cases, effects may need to be determined in consultation with another agency. Planning and practice implementation may proceed for practices not involved in consultation.

G. Special Environmental Concerns (Document existing/ benchmark conditions)	**J. Impacts to Special Environmental Concerns**					
	Alternative 6		***Alternative 7***		***Alternative 8***	
	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	√ if needs further action	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	√ if needs further action	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	√ if needs further action
●Clean Air Act *Guide Sheet* The watershed is not in an area recognized for regularly having impaired air quality or significant air quality issues.	May Affect It is likely that no permitting or authorization is necessary. The activity is expected to only have minor local impacts to air quality during construction and would not be expected to violate standards. Advise the client to contact the appropriate air quality regulatory agency for verification.	☐	No Effect Land treatment practices are not likely to negatively effect air quality.	☐	May Affect It is likely that no permitting or authorization is necessary. The activity is expected to only have minor local impacts to air quality during construction and would not be expected to violate standards. Advise the client to contact the appropriate air quality regulatory agency for verification.	☐
●Clean Water Act / Waters of the U.S. *Guide Sheet* Permitted actions may involve or likely result in the discharge or placement of dredged or fill material in or other pollutants into waters of the US. Ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streams and certain wetlands will be considered as waters of the US. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts should be expected under Sec. 404 of the Clean Water Act.	May Affect Installation of any water control structures will involve the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation for stream impacts may also be required.	☐	No Effect Land treatment practices are not likely to negatively effect Waters of the US.	☐	May Affect Installation of any water control structures will involve the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins.	☐

●Coastal Zone Management *Guide Sheet* There are no costal zones present in or near the watershed.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
Coral Reefs *Guide Sheet* There are no coral reefs present in or near the watershed.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
●Cultural Resources / Historic Properties *Guide Sheet* There are known cultural, archeological, and historically significant resources throughout the watershed. Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, and other interested parties with vested interests in a yet to be determined area of potential effect will be conducted according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	May Affect Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other interested parties will be conducted in according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	☐	May Affect Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other interested parties will be conducted in according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	☐	May Affect Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other interested parties will be conducted in according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	☐
●Endangered and Threatened Species *Guide Sheet* There is a total of 10 Federally listed threatened, endangered, or candidate species potentially found in this watershed listed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). According to West Virginia Department of Natural Resources (WVDNR), WV is a permanent home to 22 federally endangered species (17 animals, 4 plants) and 7 federally threatened species (5 animals, 2 plants). WVDNR's State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) recognizes 22 Conservation Focus Areas (CFA) throughout the state that includes Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). See Appendix E for a complete USFWS IPaC Species list, WVDNR state listings, map of WV CFAs, and a list of SGCN for this watershed.	May Affect This alternative is not expected to create an adverse impact to threatened, endangered, or rare species. Federal, state, and local wildlife agencies will be consulted prior to construction.	☐	May Affect This alternative is not expected to create an adverse impact to threatened, endangered, or rare species. Conservation practices will be evaluated on a plan by plan basis through the Interagency Coordinator Tool and all required avoidance strategies will be followed.	☐	May Affect This alternative is not expected to create an adverse impact to threatened, endangered, or rare species. Federal, state, and local wildlife agencies will be consulted prior to construction.	☐
Environmental Justice *Guide Sheet* Jackson County is completely within the Appalachian Region. This county is not designated as limited resource counties by USDA. However, it is designated as 'transitional' by the Appalachian Regional Commission, indicating that the local economy still need improvement. Jackson County is predominately white at 98% of the population reporting this as their race. The poverty rate is 14.2%. According to the 2020 Census, WV poverty rate is 15.8% compared to the national rate of 11.4%.	May Affect No negative impacts are anticipated. The project would benefit historically underserved residents, landowners, and communities.	☐	May Affect No negative impacts are anticipated. The project would benefit historically underserved residents, landowners, and communities.	☐		☐

●Essential Fish Habitat *Guide Sheet* This area is not designated as Essential Fish Habitat.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
Floodplain Management *Guide Sheet* Jackson, Roane, Mason Counties have a major risk of flooding over the next few decades.	May Affect Floodplain management would be a consideration during the design process of natural stream restoration and would likely be benefited.	☐	No Effect Land treatment practices are not likely to negatively effect flood plains. Annual flooding would likely be reduced to the decreased sedimentation of the stream.	☐	No Effect Annual flooding would likely be reduced to the decreased sedimentation of the stream and increase water holding capacities in wetlands and rain gardens.	☐
Invasive Species *Guide Sheet* Invasive species are found in the watershed.	May Affect Invasive species occur within the watershed. Care would be taken not to introduce invasive species in disturbed areas.	☐	May Affect Invasive species occur within the watershed and would be controlled through scheduled land treatment activates on privately owned or operated lands.	☐	May Affect Invasive species occur within the watershed. Care would be taken not to introduce invasive species in disturbed areas.	☐
●Migratory Birds/Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act *Guide Sheet* Migratory birds and eagles utilize the Mill Creek Watershed habitats. There is a total of 8 federally listed birds in the area. The birds listed are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in the project location.	No Effect Actions will not result in intentional or unintentional take of any migratory bird, nest, or egg.	☐	No Effect Actions will not result in intentional or unintentional take of any migratory bird, nest, or egg.	☐	No Effect Actions will not result in intentional or unintentional take of any migratory bird, nest, or egg.	☐
Natural Areas *Guide Sheet* Federal: The US Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge area. None of these areas are within the watershed. However, the natural areas are either adjacent, abutting or in close proximity to the watershed. State: West Virginia Division of Natural Resources manages Sandy Creek Wildlife Management Area, Rollins Lake Wildlife Management Area, Elkfork Lake Wildlife Management Area, Frozen Camp Wildlife Management Area, O'Brien Lake Wildlife Management Area.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
Prime and Unique Farmlands *Guide Sheet* Presently there are 11,270 acres of Prime Farmland, which accounts for 8% of land in the study area. Additionally, there are 26,911 acres of Farmland of Local Importance and 55,167 acres of Farmland of Statewide Importance. There are Farmland Protection Boards actively conserving land in part of the watershed but, the threat of conversion is not drastic.	No Effect Conversion of prime and unique farmlands is not anticipated with this alternative.	☐	No Effect Conversion of prime and unique farmlands is not anticipated with this alternative.	☐	No Effect Conservation of prime and unique farmlands is not anticipated with this alternative.	☐

Riparian Area *Guide Sheet* There are riparian areas present in or near the project area. Riparian areas found in this region are generally characterized as vegetated and un-vegetated. These areas are often utilized for agricultural purposes.	May Affect Riparian areas will be enhanced as part of this alternative.	☐	May Affect Riparian areas will be enhanced as part of this alternative.	☐	May Affect Riparian areas will be enhanced as part of this alternative.	☐	
Scenic Beauty *Guide Sheet* Areas of potential scenic beauty in this watershed are typical of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province and common to the area.	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively affect the scenic beauty of the area or alter the unique landscapes of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province.	☐	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively affect the scenic beauty of the area or alter the unique landscapes of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province.	☐	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively affect the scenic beauty of the area or alter the unique landscapes of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province.	☐	
●Wetlands *Guide Sheet* There are 55,510 acres of wetlands within the Mill Creek watershed which consist of the following: 33 acres of Freshwater Emergent Wetlands; 12 acres of Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland; 263 acres of Freshwater Pond; 90 acres of Lake; and 55,112 acres of Riverine. Data collected from the US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory.	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively impact any wetlands in the watershed.	☐	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively affect any wetlands in the watershed.	☐	May Affect Action is likely to have a positive impact on wetlands.	☐	
●Wild and Scenic Rivers *Guide Sheet* No designated Wild and Scenic Rivers are in or near the project area.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	

K. Other Agencies and Broad Public Concerns	***Alternative 6***	***Alternative 7***	***Alternative 8***
Easements, Permissions, Public Review, or Permits Required and Agencies Consulted.	Implementation of natural stream restoration structures must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins.	No easements or permits are likely to be needed. Installation of all land treatment practices will comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Any required permits will be obtained prior to construction.	Implementation of all infrastructure must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins.
Cumulative Effects Narrative (Describe the cumulative impacts considered, including past, present and known future actions regardless of who performed the actions)	Natural stream restoration would benefit the overall health of the stream and provide additional outdoor recreational opportunities. When applied through out the watershed, the cumulative effects would reduce the impacts of flooding.	Income stability for landowners and farmers in the area, water quality improvements, and improvements to overall environmental health when practices are applied within the same region on many farms. The implementation would cumulatively reduce the impacts of flooding.	Green Infrastructure would benefit the over health of the stream and reduce impacts of flash flooding.
L. Mitigation (Record actions to avoid, minimize, and compensate)	None	None	None
M. Preferred Alternative √ preferred alternative	☐	☐	☐
Supporting reason	Natural stream restoration would benefit the overall heath of the stream.	Implementation of conservation practices to prevent upland erosion causing sediment loading of the water ways.	Reduced impacts of flash flooding and improvement of stream health.
N. Context (Record context of alternatives analysis)	local	local	local

The significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality.

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ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION WORKSHEET

A. Client Name: West Virginia Conservation Agency

B. Conservation Plan ID # (as applicable): Mill Creek PIFR
Program Authority (optional): PL-566

C. Identification # (farm, tract, field #, etc. as required):
Mill Creek Watershed, Jackson, Roane, and Mason Counties, WV!
Part of 10-digit HUC (0503020206, Mill Creek)

D. Client's Objective(s) (purpose):
The purpose of this project is to provide watershed protection and agricultural water management by reducing flood water damages, erosion and sedimentation loading in the Mill Creek Watershed.

E. Need for Action:
The baseline condition without federal investment is a situation of deteriorating infrastructure and potential loss of flood protection, incidental recreation, rural water supply , and other amenities associated with existing impoundments. Previously completed watershed projects are either past their service life or have been reclassified as high hazard dams.

H. Alternatives

Alternative 9 √ if RMS ☐	√ if RMS ☐	√ if RMS ☐
Combination of all alternatives- Land Treatment, Stream Restoration, Rehab, Repair, Channelization, Green Infrastructure, and New Structures. Strategic installation of a combination of all practices and structures evaluated in other alternatives could more fully address concerns associated with flooding, erosion and sedimentation, water quality, recreation, and water supply. Technical and financial assistance would be focused in the area through the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act as well as traditional Farm Bill programs such as CTA, EQIP and NWQI, along with funding and in kind services provided by local sponsors	Floodplain buyout, flood proofing affected homes, or relocation of homes- Address repetitve flood damage to properties by removing homes from the floodplain or add flood proofing measures. Homes removed from the floodplain would address resource concerns associated with flooding, erosion and sedimentation, water quality, recreation, and water supply. Homes removed would be replaced with conservation practices to reestablish natural habitat. Technical and financial assistance would be focused in the area through the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act as well as traditional Farm Bill programs. Flood proofing would occur outside of agency assistance.	

Resource Concerns

In Section "F" below, analyze, record, and address concerns identified through the Resources Inventory process.
(See FOTG Section III - Resource Planning Criteria for guidance).

I. Effects of Alternatives

F. Resource Concerns and Existing/ Benchmark Conditions (Analyze and record the existing/benchmark conditions for each identified concern)	***Alternative 9*** **Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**
SOIL						
Sheet and rill erosion Sedimentation caused by erosion in the uplands of the watershed negatively impact Mill Creek and its tributaries. Sediment loading contributes to reduced channel capacity, further exasperating flood damages.	Strategic installation of flood control structures, land treatment practices, natural stream restoration and green infrastructure would reduce soil erosion across all land uses and reduce sediment loads in waterways.	☐ NOT meet PC	Installation of flood control structures on homes and land treatment practices on bought out lots would reduce soil erosion across all land uses and reduce sediment loads in waterways.	☐ NOT meet PC		☐ NOT meet PC
WATER						
Ponding and flooding Flooding has been a historical issue in the watershed with the expected risk of flooding increasing over the next few decades as storms become more frequent and severe, and as the infrastructure ages. Approximately 18% of the residence are in major risk of flooding. Flooding is a threat to property, access to utilities, emergency services, transportation, agricultural land, and crops.	Strategic installation of flood control structures, land treatment practices, natural stream restoration and green infrastructure would reduce sedimentation of streams to allow more capacity during flood events and allow for more water retention and controlled flow from flood control dams and rain gardens/wetlands.	☐ NOT meet PC	Installation of flood control structures on homes and land treatment practices on bought out lots would reduce sedimentation of streams to allow more capacity during flood events and allow for more water retention and controlled flow from flood control dams and rain gardens/wetlands.	☐ NOT meet PC		☐ NOT meet PC

Sediment transported to surface water Sedimentation caused by erosion in the uplands of the watershed negatively impact Mill Creek and its tributaries. Sediment loading contributes to reduced channel capacity, further exasperating flood damages. Floodplain scour of adjacent floodplains also increase the sediment load of floodwaters during flood events.	Strategic installation of flood control structures, land treatment practices, natural stream restoration and green infrastructure would reduce sediment loads in waterways.	☐ NOT meet PC	Installation of flood control structures on homes and land treatment practices on bought out lots would reduce sediment loads in waterways.	☐ NOT meet PC		☐ NOT meet PC
Nutrients transported to surface water Water quality is negatively affected by nutrients, failing septic systems, and runoff from rural landscapes within the watershed. Many streams within the watershed have elevated levels of fecal coliform from pasture/cropland, failing septic systems, and residential stormwater sources.	Strategic installation of flood control structures, land treatment practices, natural stream restoration and green infrastructure nutrient transportation to waterways	☐ NOT meet PC	Installation of flood control structures on homes and land treatment practices on bought out lots would reduce nutrient transportation to waterways.	☐ NOT meet PC		☐ NOT meet PC

F. Resource Concerns and Existing/ Benchmark Conditions (Analyze and record the existing/benchmark conditions for each identified concern)	**I. (continued)**					
	Alternative 9					
	Amount, Status, Description *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	**Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**
AIR						
No resource concern identified Air quality is not a resource concern within the watershed.	Air quality may be slightly adversely impacted locally during construction activities (dust and exhaust from construction equipment). The increases are expected to remain well within the air quality standards and would be temporary.	☐ NOT meet PC	Air quality may be slightly adversely impacted locally during construction activities (dust and exhaust from construction equipment). The increases are expected to remain well within the air quality standards and would be temporary.	☐ NOT meet PC		☐ NOT meet PC
PLANTS						
Plant structure and composition The watershed provides for both agricultural crops as well as naturally vegetated areas that provide wildlife habitat. There is a lack of plant species diversity, specifically along streams in riparian areas, and a presence of invasive species.	Plant structure and composition would be improved on cropland and pasture land, riparian areas would be restored to natural, native vegetation, hydrophytic vegetation would benefit from wetland restoration and green infrastructure.	☐ NOT meet PC	Plant structure and composition would be improved on cropland and pasture land, riparian areas would be restored to natural, native vegetation, hydrophytic vegetation would benefit from wetland restoration and green infrastructure.	☐ NOT meet PC		☐ NOT meet PC
ANIMALS						
Terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates Game and non-game species of wildlife are found within the watershed, however habitat is not ideal. There are 11 threatened, endangered, or candidate species found in the watershed.	Terrestrial habitat would be improved through the implementation of wildlife oriented land treatment practices, riparian areas created as part of natural stream restoration and green infrastructure, and creation/enhancement of wetlands. Displacement of wildlife and destruction of habitat due to flooding would be significantly reduced.	☐ NOT meet PC	Terrestrial habitat would be improved through the implementation of wildlife oriented land treatment practices, riparian areas created as part of natural stream restoration and green infrastructure, and creation/enhancement of wetlands. Displacement of wildlife and destruction of habitat due to flooding would be significantly reduced.	☐ NOT meet PC		☐ NOT meet PC

Aquatic habitat for fish and other organisms Sedimentation and nutrients are negatively effecting aquatic fish and invertebrate species habitat.	The effects of sedimentation on aquatic wildlife would be significantly controlled with a strategic implementation of all alternatives previously evaluated.	☐ NOT meet PC	The effects of sedimentation on aquatic wildlife would be significantly controlled with a strategic installation of flood control structures on homes and land treatment practices on bought	☐ NOT meet PC		☐ NOT meet PC
ENERGY						
No resource concern identified This area has various electrical, oil, and gas transmission facilities.	Hydroelectric power generation could be included as an element in the design of the structures to provide clean energy to the region.	☐ NOT meet PC	Applicants that would choose to participate in a floodplain buyout would decrease energy use in the area.	☐ NOT meet PC		☐ NOT meet PC
Human Economic and Social Considerations						
Public Health and Safety Damaging floods occur on an annual basis with increasing severity over the past few decades. Flooding impacts residents' access to emergency services, results in loss of land, and creates unsanitary conditions in effected residences and businesses.	Strategic planning and installation of all previously evaluated alternatives would increase flood protection of the counties' residences and business. It would also provide the opportunity for rural water supply, recreation opportunities, and a short term creation of jobs during construction. Over all watershed and stream health would be improved.		Installation of flood control structures on homes and land treatment practices on bought out lots would increase flood protection of the counties' residences and business. It would also provide recreation opportunities and a short term creation of jobs during construction. Over all watershed and stream health would be improved.			

Special Environmental Concerns: Environmental Laws, Executive Orders, policies, etc.

In Section "G" complete and attach Environmental Procedures Guide Sheets for documentation as applicable. Items with a "●" may require a federal permit or consultation/coordination between the lead agency and another government agency. In these cases, effects may need to be determined in consultation with another agency. Planning and practice implementation may proceed for practices not involved in consultation.

G. Special Environmental Concerns (Document existing/ benchmark conditions)	**J. Impacts to Special Environmental Concerns**					
	Alternative 9					
	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	√ if needs further action	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	√ if needs further action	Document all impacts (Attach Guide Sheets as applicable)	√ if needs further action
●Clean Air Act *Guide Sheet* The watershed is not in an area recognized for regularly having impaired air quality or significant air quality issues.	May Affect It is likely that no permitting or authorization is necessary. The activity is expected to only have minor local impacts to air quality during construction and would not be expected to violate standards. Advise the client to contact the appropriate air quality regulatory agency for verification.	☐	May Affect It is likely that no permitting or authorization is necessary. The activity is expected to only have minor local impacts to air quality during construction and would not be expected to violate standards. Advise the client to contact the appropriate air quality regulatory agency for verification.	☐		☐
●Clean Water Act / Waters of the U.S. *Guide Sheet* Permitted actions may involve or likely result in the discharge or placement of dredged or fill material in or other pollutants into waters of the US. Ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streams and certain wetlands will be considered as waters of the US. Mitigation for unavoidable impacts should be expected under Sec. 404 of the Clean Water Act.	May Affect Installation of any water control structures will involve the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation for stream impacts may also be required.	☐	May Affect Installation of any water control structures will involve the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation for stream impacts may also be required.	☐		☐

●Coastal Zone Management *Guide Sheet* There are no costal zones present in or near the watershed.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐		☐
Coral Reefs *Guide Sheet* There are no coral reefs present in or near the watershed.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐		☐
●Cultural Resources / Historic Properties *Guide Sheet* There are known cultural, archeological, and historically significant resources throughout the watershed. Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, and other interested parties with vested interests in a yet to be determined area of potential effect will be conducted according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	May Affect Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other interested parties will be conducted in according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	☐	May Affect Consultation with Tribal Nations, West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and other interested parties will be conducted in according to Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.	☐		☐
●Endangered and Threatened Species *Guide Sheet* There is a total of 11 Federally listed threatened, endangered, or candidate species potentially found in this watershed listed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). According to West Virginia Department of Natural Resources (WVDNR), WV is a permanent home to 22 federally endangered species (17 animals, 4 plants) and 7 federally threatened species (5 animals, 2 plants). WVDNR's State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) recognizes 22 Conservation Focus Areas (CFA) throughout the state that includes Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN). See Appendix E for a complete USFWS IPaC Species list, WVDNR state listings, map of WV CFAs, and a list of SGCN for this watershed.	May Affect The structural alternative is not expected to create an adverse impact to threatened, endangered, or rare species. Federal, state, and local wildlife agencies will be consulted prior to construction.	☐	May Affect The structural alternative is not expected to create an adverse impact to threatened, endangered, or rare species. Federal, state, and local wildlife agencies will be consulted prior to construction.	☐		☐
Environmental Justice *Guide Sheet* Jackson, Roane, and Mason Counties is completely within the Appalachian Region. This county is not designated as a limited resource county by USDA. However, it is designated as 'at-risk' by the Appalachian Regional Commission, indicating the economy is struggling. Jackson, Roane, and Mason Counties is 97% white and 2% black. Other races make up less than 1% of the county population. The poverty rate in Jackson, Roane, and Mason Counties is 18.1% compared to the WV rate of 15.8% and the national rate of 11.4%.	No Effect No negative impacts are anticipated. The project would benefit historically underserved residents, landowners, and communities.	☐	No Effect No negative impacts are anticipated. The project would benefit historically underserved residents, landowners, and communities.	☐		☐

●Essential Fish Habitat *Guide Sheet* This area is not designated as Essential Fish Habitat.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐		☐
Floodplain Management *Guide Sheet* Jackson, Roane, and Mason Counties has a major risk of flooding over the next few decades.	May Affect This alternative will result in the protection of floodplains due to the decreased impacts of flooding.	☐	May Affect This alternative will result in the protection of floodplains due to the decreased impacts of flooding.	☐		☐
Invasive Species *Guide Sheet* Invasive species are found in the watershed.	May Affect Invasive species occur within the watershed. Care would be taken not to introduce invasive species in disturbed areas.	☐	May Affect Invasive species occur within the watershed. Care would be taken not to introduce invasive species in disturbed areas.	☐		☐
●Migratory Birds/Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act *Guide Sheet* Migratory birds and eagles utilize the Mill Creek Watershed habitats. There is a total of 15 federally listed birds in the area. The birds listed are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in the project location.	No Effect Actions will not result in intentional or unintentional take of any migratory bird, nest, or egg.	☐	No Effect Actions will not result in intentional or unintentional take of any migratory bird, nest, or egg.	☐		☐
Natural Areas *Guide Sheet* Federal: The US Forest Service manages the Monongahela National Forest which lies partially within the *Mill Creek* Watershed. State: State: The West Virginia Division of Forestry manages Watoga State Park and West Virginia Division of Forestry manages Calvin Price State Forest, both located just southwest of the Mill Creek Watershed boundary. WVDOF also manages Seneca State Forest at the watershed's northern boundary.	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐		☐
Prime and Unique Farmlands *Guide Sheet* Presently there are 3,386 acres of Prime Farmland, which accounts for 5% of land in the study area. Additionally, there are 3,441 acres of Farmland of Local Importance and 2,060 acres of Farmland of Statewide Importance. Farmland protection boards are actively conserving land in the watershed. The threat of conversion, however, is not drastic.	No Effect Alternative would provide protection of prime farmland through the reduction of streambank erosion, sheet and rill erosion, and sedimentation of streams.	☐	No Effect Alternative would provide protection of prime farmland through the reduction of streambank erosion, sheet and rill erosion, and sedimentation of streams.	☐		☐
Riparian Area *Guide Sheet* There are riparian areas present in or near the project area. Riparian areas found in this region are generally characterized as vegetated and un-vegetated. These areas are often utilized for agricultural purposes.	May Affect Riparian areas would be enhanced through the installation of natural stream restoration, land treatment programs, and green infrastructure.	☐	May Affect Riparian areas would be enhanced through the installation of natural stream restoration, land treatment programs, and green infrastructure.	☐		☐

Scenic Beauty *Guide Sheet* Areas of potential scenic beauty in this watershed are typical of the Ridge and Valley physiographic province and common to the region.	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively affect the scenic beauty of the area or alter the unique landscapes of the Ridge and Valley physiographic province.	☐	No Effect Action is not likely to negatively affect the scenic beauty of the area or alter the unique landscapes of the Ridge and Valley physiographic province.	☐		☐
●Wetlands *Guide Sheet* There are 1,601 acres of wetlands within the Mill Creek Watershed which consist of the following: 169 acres of Freshwater Emergent Wetlands; 423 acres of Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetlands; 28 acres of Freshwater Pond; 9 acres of Other; and 972 acres of Riverine. Data collected from!the US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory.	May Affect Alternative would enhance the values and functions of wetlands and surrounding ecosystems.	☐	May Affect Alternative would enhance the values and functions of wetlands and surrounding ecosystems.	☐		☐
●Wild and Scenic Rivers *Guide Sheet* No designated Wild and Scenic Rivers are in or near the project area. All trout streams are designated as "Waters of Special Concern" in Jackson, Roane, and Mason Counties. Rivers within the Monongahela National Forest designated as National Wild and Scenic Study Rivers. The Greenbrier River from its confluence with Knapps Creek to its confluence with the New River is protected from activities that would impound, divert, or flood the body of water as specified in the WV Natural Stream Preservation Act (WVNSPA).	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐		☐
K. Other Agencies and Broad Public Concerns	***Alternative 9***					
Easements, Permissions, Public Review, or Permits Required and Agencies Consulted.	Installation of any water control structures will involve the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation may also be required.		Installation of any water control structures will involve the placement of fill material in streams and must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Compliance will require permits and must be obtained before construction begins. Mitigation may also be required.			
Cumulative Effects Narrative (Describe the cumulative impacts considered, including past, present and known future actions regardless of who performed the actions)	Strategic installation of all previously evaluated alternatives across the watershed will improve the areas overall resilience to flooding and improve quality of life for the ecosystems and the residents.		Strategic installation of flood control structures on homes and land treatment practices on bought out lots across the watershed will improve the areas overall resilience to flooding and improve quality of life for the ecosystems and the			
L. Mitigation (Record actions to avoid, minimize, and compensate)	Mitigation would likely be required for the length of streams impacted. Vegetation will be established on disturbed areas immediately following construction to a vegetative plan developed conjunction with NRCS and local sponsors.		Mitigation would likely be required for the length of streams impacted. Vegetation will be established on disturbed areas immediately following construction to a vegetative plan developed conjunction with NRCS and local sponsors.			
M. Preferred Alternative	√ preferred alternative	☐	☐		☐	
	Supporting reason	Installation of various flood control and land treatment practices will provide a holistic approach to flood resiliency.	Installation of various flood control and land treatment practices will provide a holistic approach to flood resiliency.			
N. Context (Record context of alternatives analysis)		local	local			

O. To the best of my knowledge, the data shown on this form is accurate and complete:
In the case where a non-NRCS person (e.g. a TSP) assists with planning they are to sign the first signature block and then NRCS is to sign the second block to verify the information's accuracy.

Signature (TSP if applicable)	Title	Date
JULIE STUTLER Digitally signed by JULIE STUTLER Date: 2022.10.19 18:37:08 -04'00'	Outreach Coordinator Level 3 Certified Planner	10/19/2022
Signature (NRCS)	**Title**	**Date**

If preferred alternative is not a federal action where NRCS has control or responsibility and this NRCS-CPA-52 is shared with someone other than the client then indicate to whom this is being provided.

The following sections are to be completed by the Responsible Federal Official (RFO)

NRCS is the RFO if the action is subject to NRCS control and responsibility (e.g., actions financed, funded, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by NRCS). These actions do not include situations in which NRCS is only providing technical assistance because NRCS cannot control what the client ultimately does with that assistance and situations where NRCS is making a technical determination (such as Farm Bill HEL or wetland determinations) not associated with the planning process.

P. Determination of Significance or Extraordinary Circumstances
To answer the questions below, consider the severity (intensity) of impacts in the contexts identified above. Impacts may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts.

If you answer ANY of the below questions "yes" then contact the State Environmental Liaison as there may be extraordinary circumstances and significance issues to consider and a site specific NEPA analysis may be required.

Yes	No	
☐	☑	• Is the preferred alternative expected to cause significant effects on public health or safety?
☐	☑	• Is the preferred alternative expected to significantly affect unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas?
☐	☑	• Are the effects of the preferred alternative on the quality of the human environment likely to be highly controversial?
☐	☑	• Does the preferred alternative have highly uncertain effects or involve unique or unknown risks on the human environment?
☐	☑	• Does the preferred alternative establish a precedent for future actions with significant impacts or represent a decision in principle about a future consideration?
☐	☑	• Is the preferred alternative known or reasonably expected to have potentially significant environment impacts to the quality of the human environment either individually or cumulatively over time?
☑	☐	• Will the preferred alternative likely have a significant adverse effect on ANY of the special environmental concerns? Use the Evaluation Procedure Guide Sheets to assist in this determination. This includes, but is not limited to, concerns such as cultural or historical resources, endangered and threatened species, environmental justice, wetlands, floodplains, coastal zones, coral reefs, essential fish habitat, wild and scenic rivers, clean air, riparian areas, natural areas, and invasive species.
☐	☑	• Will the preferred alternative threaten a violation of Federal, State, or local law or requirements for the protection of the environment?

Q. NEPA Compliance Finding (check one) The preferred alternative:		Action required
☐	1) is **not a federal action** where the agency has control or responsibility.	Document in "R.1" below. No additional analysis is required
☐	2) is a federal action **ALL** of which is **categorically excluded** from further environmental analysis **AND** there are **no extraordinary circumstances as identified in Section "P".**	Document in "R.2" below. No additional analysis is required
☐	3) is a federal action that has been **sufficiently analyzed** in an existing Agency state, regional, or national NEPA document **and** there are no predicted significant adverse environmental effects or extraordinary circumstances.	Document in "R.1" below. No additional analysis is required.
☐	4) is a federal action that has been sufficiently analyzed in another Federal agency's NEPA document (EA or EIS) that addresses the proposed NRCS action and its' effects **and has been formally adopted by NRCS**. NRCS is required to prepare and publish its own Finding of No Significant Impact for an EA or Record of Decision for an EIS when adopting another agency's EA or EIS document. (**Note: This box is not applicable to FSA)**	Contact the State Environmental Liaison for list of NEPA documents formally adopted and available for tiering. Document in "R.1" below. No additional analysis is required
☑	5) is a federal action that has **NOT** been sufficiently analyzed or may involve predicted significant adverse environmental effects or extraordinary circumstances and may require an EA or EIS.	Contact the State Environmental Liaison. Further NEPA analysis required.

R. Rationale Supporting the Finding

R.1 Findings Documentation	An Environmental Assessment would be prepared for the project if it proceeds to the planning phase. This potential project meets the salutatory acreage, volume/capacity of structure and recreation limit requirements for a PL-566 project. This potential project also meets the requirements of one or more Watershed Operations authorized purposes: Flood Prevention, Watershed Protection, and Agricultural Water Management. It meets the requirement for a minimum of 20% agricultural or rural benefits. It has sponsors who are ready, willing and able to carry out their responsibilities. There are no apparent insurmountable obstacles to this potential project. Section D of this form is not completed because the preferred alternative will not be known until planning is complete.
R.2 Applicable Categorical Exclusion(s) **(more than one may apply)** 7 CFR Part 650 *Compliance With NEPA* , subpart 650.6 *Categorical Exclusions* states prior to determining that a proposed action is categorically excluded under paragraph (d) of this section, the proposed action must meet six sideboard criteria. See NECH 610.116.	

I have considered the effects of the alternatives on the Resource Concerns, Economic and Social Considerations, Special Environmental Concerns, and Extraordinary Circumstances as defined by Agency regulation and policy and based on that made the finding indicated above.

S. Signature of Responsible Federal Official:

Signature	Title	Date

Additional notes

Appendix D.

Forecasted NRCS Staffing Needs

Mill Creek Staffing Needs

	Planner	Engineer	Engineer	Biologist	Economist	Admin Asst
Phase 1 -Identify Problems, Opportunities, & Concerns						
Final plan of work	30	16	16	16	16	6
Public Participation plan	20	12	12	12	12	2
Gather Data	50	50	50	50	50	20
Consultation List	6				12	2
Final assessment	18	18	18	18	18	6
Total	**124**	**96**	**96**	**96**	**108**	**36**
Phase 2 -Determine Objectives						
Document Sponsor Objectives	6	6	6	6	6	2
Write purpose & Need statement	10	6	6	6	6	4
Agency consultation/coordination	12	12	12	12	12	4
Tribal consultation	20				20	4
Scoping public meeting	12	10	10	10	10	4
Write scope of plan	10	10	10	10	10	8
Total	**70**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**64**	**26**
Phase 3 -Inventory Resources						
Resource Inventories & watershed assessment						
Economic & Social Assessment						
Collect Population Demographics					15	2
Identify effcts to public health & safety					16	2
Identify effcts to homes, businesses & ag operations					80	6
Identify visual concerns					15	2
Collect economic data					40	4
Identify non-NEPA laws related to project	4	4	4	4	6	2
Identify approved regional water resource plans in project	2	2	2	2	2	2
Final economic and social assessment					60	6
Archaeological & Historic Assessment						
Literature review				240		10
Coordination with State Historic Preservation Officer				80		6
Final archaeologcial and historic assessment				350		10
Geologic Assessment & Engineering Assessment						
Review existing geologic investigations		20	20			
Enigneering Surveys		80	80			
Evaluate condition of existing structures		30	30			
Final geologic assessment and engineering assessment		100	100			
Total	**6**	**236**	**236**	**676**	**234**	**52**

Mill Creek Staffing Needs

	Planner	Engineer	Engineer	Biologist	Economist	Admin Asst
Phase 4 -Analyze Resource Data						
Develop resource existing conditions	20	20	20	20	20	6
Economic & Social Assessment						
Quantify onsite/offsite damages					100	6
Economics and social effects (future without project condition)					40	6
Archaeological & Historic Assessment				16		
Geologic Assessment & Engineering Assessment						
Determine geologic investigation needs		40	40			
Review existing hydrology /hydraulic models		40	40			
Determine watershed conditions (CN, Tc, rainfall)		80	80			
Run preliminary hydraulics		40	40			
Develop hydrologic model for watershed		60	60			
Run hydrologic models		60	60			
Total	**20**	**340**	**340**	**36**	**160**	**18**

Phase 5 -Formulate Alternatives

Analysis of initial alternatives						
Document alternatives eliminated from detailed study	10	12	12	8	8	10
Document reasonable alternatives	10	12	12	10	10	10
Identify permits, licenses, other entitlements required	4	4	4	4	4	2
Define mitigation strategies	8	6	6	10	10	4
Determine project costs for each alternative		22	22			4
Final plan of work	8	4	4	4	4	2
Final initial alternatives report	50	50	50	50	50	10
Total	**90**	**110**	**110**	**86**	**86**	**42**

Mill Creek Staffing Needs

Phase 6 -Evaluate Alternatives	**Planner**	**Engineer**	**Engineer**	**Biologist**	**Economist**	**Admin Asst**
Summary & comparison of alternatives	12	12	12	12	12	4
Evaluate environmental resources	30			30		2
Geology		20	20			4
Foundation & slope stability		40	40			8
Sedimentation						
Hydrology & Hydraulics		110	110			20
Run hydrologic models		150	150			20
Breach inundation study		120	120			20
Develop floodplain maps						
Economics						
Determine economic benefits for each alternative					80	10
Trend analysis for alternatives					10	2
Claculate average annual damages					20	2
Calculate benefit cost ratio					6	
Detremine National Economic Efficiency plan					6	
Final summary & comparison of alternative table					180	20
Final environmental consequences narrative	100			100		20
Total	**142**	**452**	**452**	**142**	**314**	**132**

Phase 7 -Make Decisions						
Compare & review alternatives with sponsor	30	10	10	10	10	2
Evaluate environmental resources	440	110	110	110	110	40
Total	**470**	**120**	**120**	**120**	**120**	**42**

Phase 8 -Review & Draft Environmental Document						
Response to agencies and other interseted parties' comments	24	20	20	20	20	4
Repsonse NWMC and SLO review	100	40	40	40	40	10
Repsonse to HQ National Programmatic review	20	10	10	10	10	2
Complete plan	30	30	30	30	30	4
Total	**174**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**20**

Mill Creek Staffing Needs,
assuming NRCS will conduct work with own staff

	Planner	Engineer	Engineer	Bilologist	Economist	Admin Asst	
Total Hours	1096	1498	1498	1300	1186	368	
Hourly Rate (includes overhead)	*$120.00*	*$100.00*	*$100.00*	*$100.00*	*$100.00*	*$75.00*	**TOTAL COST**
Total Cost	**$131,520.00**	**$149,800.00**	**$149,800.00**	**$130,000.00**	**$118,600.00**	**$27,600.00**	**$707,320.00**

Appendix E.

Supporting Information Appendix (T&E and Invasive Species)

Endangered species

Listed species and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

Additional information on endangered species data is provided below.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

THUMBNAILS | LIST

SPECIES GUIDELINES

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat (CH) Myotis sodalis Wherever found	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis Wherever found	Threatened

Clams

NAME	STATUS
Clubshell Pleurobema clava	Endangered
Fanshell Cyprogenia stegaria Wherever found	Endangered
Pink Mucket (pearlymussel) Lampsilis abrupta Wherever found	Endangered
Sheepnose Mussel Plethobasus cyphyus Wherever found	Endangered
Snuffbox Mussel Epioblasma triquetra Wherever found	Endangered
Spectaclecase (mussel) Cumberlandia monodonta Wherever found	Endangered
Tubercled Blossom (pearlymussel) Epioblasma torulosa torulosa	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found	Candidate

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

RELATED LINKS

Birds of Conservation Concern

Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds

Nationwide conservation measures for birds

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

THUMBNAILS | LIST

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

NAME / LEVEL OF CONCERN	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus Non-BCC Vulnerable	Breeds Sep 1 to Aug 31
Cerulean Warbler Dendroica cerulea BCC Rangewide (CON)	Breeds Apr 27 to Jul 20
Chimney Swift Chaetura pelagica BCC Rangewide (CON)	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Eastern Whip-poor-will Antrostomus vociferus BCC Rangewide (CON)	Breeds May 1 to Aug 20
Kentucky Warbler Oporornis formosus BCC Rangewide (CON)	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 20
Prairie Warbler Dendroica discolor BCC Rangewide (CON)	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Red-headed Woodpecker Melanerpes erythrocephalus BCC Rangewide (CON)	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
Wood Thrush Hylocichla mustelina BCC Rangewide (CON)	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

Listing status

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the guidance and policies of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) define many categories of listing statuses for species. As a general rule, IPaC uses the term "listed species" to generically refer to species that may belong to any of the categories.

Endangered (E)

Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Endangered species are protected by the take prohibitions of section 9 under the ESA.

Threatened (T)

Any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Threatened species are protected by the take prohibitions of section 9, consistent with any protective regulations finalized under section 4(d) of the ESA.

Candidate (C)

Any species for which the Service has sufficient information on its biological status and threats to propose it as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities. Candidate species are not protected by the take prohibitions of section 9 of the ESA.

Proposed endangered (PE)

Any species the Service has determined is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and the Service has proposed a draft rule to list as endangered. Proposed endangered species are not protected by the take prohibitions of section 9 of the ESA until the rule to list is finalized. Under section 7(a)(4) of the ESA, federal agencies must confer with the Service if their action will jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species.

Proposed threatened (PT)

Any species the Service has determined is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and the Service has proposed a draft rule to list as threatened. Proposed threatened species are not protected by the take prohibitions of section 9, consistent with any protective regulations finalized under section 4(d) of the ESA, until the rule to list is finalized. Under section 7(a)(4) of the ESA, federal agencies must confer with the Service if their action will jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species.

Similarity of Appearance, Endangered (SAE)

Any species listed as endangered due to similarity of appearance with another species that is listed as endangered. Species listed under a similarity of appearance are not biologically endangered and are not subject to section 7 consultation. Listing by similarity of appearance depends on the degree of difficulty law enforcement personnel would have in distinguishing the species from an endangered species and where the additional threat posed to the endangered species by the similarity of appearance. Species listed under a similarity of appearance may be protected by the take prohibitions of section 9 under the ESA, where they overlap with the listed entity they were listed to protect.

Similarity of Appearance, Threatened (SAT)

Any species listed as threatened due to similarity of appearance with another species that is listed as threatened. Species listed under a similarity of appearance are not biologically endangered and are not subject to section 7 consultation. Listing by similarity of appearance depends on the degree of difficulty law enforcement personnel would have in distinguishing the species from a threatened species and where the additional threat posed to the threatened species by the similarity of appearance. Species listed under a similarity of appearance may be protected by the take prohibitions of section 9 under the ESA, where they overlap with the listed entity they were listed to protect.

Proposed Similarity of Appearance, Endangered (PSAE)

Any species proposed for listing as endangered due to similarity of appearance with another species that is listed as endangered, but a final rule to list has not yet been published. Species proposed for listing under a similarity of appearance are not biologically endangered and are not subject to section 7 consultation. Listing by similarity of appearance depends on the degree of difficulty law enforcement personnel would have in distinguishing the species from an endangered species and where the additional threat posed to the endangered species by the similarity of appearance. Proposed similarity of appearance are not protected by the take prohibitions of section 9 of the ESA until the rule is finalized.

Proposed Similarity of Appearance, Threatened (PSAT)

Any species proposed for listing as threatened due to similarity of appearance with another species that is listed as threatened, but a final rule to list has not yet been published. Species proposed for listing under a similarity of appearance are not biologically threatened and are not subject to section 7 consultation. Listing by similarity of appearance depends on the degree of difficulty law enforcement personnel would have in distinguishing the species from a threatened species and where the additional threat posed to the threatened species by the similarity of appearance. Proposed threatened species are not protected by the take prohibitions of section 9 of the ESA until the rule is finalized.

Emergency listing, Endangered (EmE)

Any species for which the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Secretary) has determined it is at significant immediate risk of survival and publishes an emergency listing as endangered. The emergency listing is temporary (240 days). During this time the Service evaluates the species under standard listing protocols. Emergency-listed endangered species are afforded all the protections afforded by the ESA.

Emergency listing, Threatened (EmT)

Any species for which the Secretary has determined it is at significant immediate risk of survival and publishes an emergency listing as threatened. The emergency listing is temporary (240 days). During this time the Service evaluates the species under standard listing protocols. Emergency-listed threatened species are protected by the take prohibitions of section 9, consistent with any protective regulations finalized under section 4(d) of the ESA.

Experimental population, Essential (EXPE)

A population that has been established within its historical range under section 10(j) of the ESA to aid recovery of the species. The Service has determined an essential population is necessary for the continued existence of the species. Essential experimental populations are treated as threatened species and afforded all the protections afforded to threatened species by the ESA.

Experimental population, Non-essential (EXPN)

A population that has been established within its historical range under section 10(j) of the ESA to aid recovery of the species. The Service has determined a non-essential population is not necessary for the continued existence of the species. For the purposes of consultation, non-essential experimental populations are treated as threatened species on National Wildlife Refuge and National Park land (require consultation under 7(a)(2) of the ESA) and as a proposed species on private land (no section 7(a)(2) requirements, but Federal agencies must not jeopardize their existence (section 7(a)(4))).

Proposed experimental population, Essential (PEXPE)

A population that has been proposed for establishment within its historical range under section 10(j) of the ESA to aid recovery of the species. The Service has proposed an essential population is necessary for the continued existence of the species. Proposed essential experimental populations will be treated as threatened species and afforded all the protections afforded to threatened species by the ESA when finalized. Prior to a final designation under section 10(j) of the ESA, proposed experimental populations do not require consultation under section 7(a)(2) of the ESA and are not protected by the take prohibitions of section 9. Federal agencies must confer with the Service for any actions that may jeopardize the continued existence of proposed species.

Proposed experimental population, Non-essential (PEXPN)

A population that has been proposed for establishment within its historical range under section 10(j) of the ESA to aid recovery of the species. The Service has determined a non-essential population is not necessary for the continued existence of the species. Once finalized, for the purposes of consultation, non-essential experimental populations are treated as threatened species on National Wildlife Refuge and National Park land (require consultation under 7(a)(2) of the ESA) and as a proposed species on private land (no section 7(a)(2) requirements, but Federal agencies must not jeopardize their existence (section 7(a)(4))). Federal agencies must confer with the Service for any actions that may jeopardize the continued existence of proposed species.

Birds of Conservation Concern (BBC)

Bird Conservation Region (BBR)

Continental United States and Alaska (CON)

USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation tool (IPac)

(https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/location and upload shapefile of watershed)

(https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/status/list)

Federally Threatened and Endangered Species in West Virginia

Federally Endangered Species		Critical Habitat	Year Listed
Indiana bat	*Myotis sodalis*	Y	1967
gray bat (accidental)	*Myotis grisescens*		1976
Pink mucket pearlymussel	*Lampsilis abrupta*		1976
Virginia big-eared bat	*Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus*	Y	1979
running buffalo clover *	*Trifolium stoloniferum*		1987
harperella	*Ptilimnium nodosum*		1988
shale barren rockcress	*Arabis serotina*		1989
fanshell	*Cyprogenia stegaria*		1990
purple cat's paw pearlymussel	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*		1990
northeastern bulrush *	*Scirpus ancistrochaetus*		1991
northern rifffleshell	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*		1993
clubshell	*Pleurobema clava*		1993
James spinymussel	*Pleurobema collina*		1998
snuffbox	*Epioblasma triquetra*		2012
rayed bean	*Villosa fabalis*		2012
spectaclecase	*Cumberlandia monodonta*		2012
sheepnose	*Plethobasus cyphyus*		2012
Diamond Darter	*Crystallaria cincotta*	Y	2013
Guyandotte River crayfish	*Cambarus veteranus*	proposed	2016
rusty patched bumble bee	*Bombus affinis*		2017
Candy Darter	*Etheostoma osburni*	proposed	2018
tubercled-blossom pearly mussel	*Epioblasma torulosa torulosa*	extirpated	

Federally Threatened Species		Critical Habitat	4(d) rule	Year Listed
flat-spired three-toothed land snail	*Triodopsis platysayoides*			1978
Madison Cave isopod	*Antrolana lira*	Y		1982
small whorled pogonia	*Isotria medeoloides*			1982
Cheat Mountain salamander	*Plethodon nettingi*			1989
Virginia spiraea	*Spiraea virginiana*			1990
northern long-eared bat	*Myotis septentrionalis*		Y	2015
Big Sandy crayfish	*Cambarus callainus*	proposed		2016
eastern black rail (accidental)	*Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis*		Y	2020

Species Propopsed for Listing		Critical Habitat	Status	Year Listed
round hickorynut	*Obovaria subrotunda*	Y	Thr.	2020
longsolid	*Fusconaia subrotunda*	Y	Thr.	2020

* Proposed for delisting

Revised: 30 September 2020

Invasive species examples:

- **Garlic mustard, Japanese honeysuckle** and **kudzu**- invaders of moist forest edges, even those without disturbance.
- **Purple loosestrife-** an incredibly invasive exotic now blanketing emergent wetlands along the Ohio River, and increasing along other major rivers throughout the state. In some cases it replaces native vegetation, threatens rare plant species, and destroys small wetlands.
- **Mile-a-minute**- a spiny vine found climbing 10-20 feet into trees, often smothering native shrubs and shading out herbaceous plants along the Ohio River and rivers in the Eastern Panhandle.

Garlic mustard

Spotted knapweed

- **Japanese knotweed and sachaline knotweed**- two stout, perennial clonal herbs that can out-compete all other vegetation in certain areas.
- **Spotted knapweed, barren brome and tree of heaven-** invaders of shale barrens, limestone glades and barrens, and native grassland communities.

What can you do?

- Become aware of the differences between native and non-native plants and the potential for invasive species to damage native ecosystems. The following items are available from the WVDNR:
  - ❖*Checklist of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia*, a checklist of the native and naturalized vascular plants of the state.
  - ❖*Native Shrubs in Wildlife Landscaping*, a series of information sheets about the use of 50 native shrubs in wildlife planting, produced by the West Virginia Native Plant Society and the West Virginia Wildlife Diversity program.
  - ❖A list of companies within the mid-Atlantic region from which alternative native stock can be purchased.
- Evaluate in advance the wisdom of introducing non-native plants into our state.
- Minimize habitat disturbance in natural areas, reducing the chance for invasion by non-native aggressive plants.
- In extreme cases, consider the eradication of highly problematic non-native invasive plant species, but carefully consider the potential consequences on the entire ecosystem and the likelihood of success. In less severe cases, try to minimize the impact of the invasive plant on the natural area.
- Help educate individuals of the seriousness of the problem and explore the use of native plant species in the management of public lands.
- If you find an unfamiliar plant and it appears to be spreading, have it identified by your local extension agent. If it is a potential invader, members of the WV Invasive Species Working Group will conduct an assessment and make recommendations.

Who is helping?

- The ***West Virginia Invasive Species Working Group***, an inclusive statewide group whose mission is to facilitate communication and collaboration for the prevention or reduction of the negative impacts of invasive species.
- The ***West Virginia Native Plant Society*** encourages nurserymen to cultivate plants native to West Virginia that could be used in conservation and ornamental projects throughout the state as alternatives to non-native invasive plant species.
- The ***West Virginia Garden Club, Inc.***, the West Virginia Native Plant Society and the WV Division of Natural Resources jointly produced this brochure.
- The ***West Virginia Native Plant Society*** and the ***West Virginia Natural Heritage Program*** have developed informative presentations about invasive plants. Please contact the DNR Elkins office *(below)* to arrange a presentation.
- Several organizations sponsor workshops on identifying problematic plant species.

West Virginia Division of Natural Resources in cooperation with: West Virginia Garden Clubs, Inc. West Virginia Native Plant Society

Cover photos: Background image of Japanese knotweed by Jil M. Swearinger, USDI National Park Service, www.forestryimages.org and Purple loosestrife (inset) by Linda Haugen, USDA Forest Service, www.forestryimages.org

Wildlife Diversity Program

Wildlife Resources
West Virginia Division of Natural Resources

P.O. Box 67
Elkins, WV 26241
(304) 637-0245
Fax: (304) 637-0250

10M 4/06

WVDNR WILDLIFE RESOURCES SECTION

Invasive Plants of West Virginia

www.wvdnr.gov

Kudzu

What are non-native invasive plants?

People have been moving Earth's plants from place to place for centuries. Many of the exotic plants we have introduced to our landscape by intention or accident have been beneficial to us and have had no unfortunate ecological impacts on natural communities. But a small percentage have spread from where they first became established, and have become serious threats to wetlands, shale barrens, prairies, glades and other rare ecosystems.

Invasive plants often get started in areas disturbed by such human activities as road and trail building, timbering, mining, and other activities that remove native vegetation, disturb the soil, or dramatically change the amount of sunlight or moisture that reaches the land. From such situations, a relatively small number of invasive species have moved into natural areas. These species have reproduced rapidly, forming stands that exclude nearly all other plant species. In the worst cases, they radically altered ecosystem processes and natural areas, and displaced native species.

Concerned citizens have long been sounding alarms about the effects of pollution and misuse of land on our native plant and animal communities.

Recently, increasing concern has been expressed that non-native plant species are invading and changing natural areas. These aggressive "weeds" are non-native invasive plants, sometimes referred to as exotic pest plants.

We value Natural Areas!

Natural areas are generally areas of limited development where naturally occurring, functioning ecosystems are supporting the greatest amount of natural biological diversity the nonliving resources (soil, sunlight, minerals, etc.) of that area can support.

- Healthy natural areas have seemingly endless interrelationships among the living and non-living parts of their ecosystems. Life thrives in such areas!
- Natural areas often support rare, threatened and endangered species of plants, animals, and fungi. The natural communities themselves are often rare enough or of such quality that society recognizes the value of conserving them.

Loosestrife infestation.

- Natural areas are valuable parts of the global landscape from which future generations can continue to learn about ecological processes. Areas such as Cranberry Glades, Cranesville Swamp, shale barrens, limestone glades and riverine marshes are a few West Virginia examples.

Non-native invasive plant species, in numerous examples around the world, have reduced available habitat for native species and/or eliminated associated native species altogether. This process has the potential to significantly reduce natural biological diversity.

How do they differ from native species?

Generally, the native plant species of West Virginia are those that were part of plant communities when North America was first settled by Europeans. Change in plant communities is a natural part of life. As Dr. John Randall (The Nature Conservancy) and Janet Marinelli (Brooklyn Botanic Garden), point out in their handbook, *Invasive Plants: Weeds of the Global Garden*:

"New species move in as the climate changes and as soils build up and become richer, or erode and become less fertile.

In the normal course of events, the arrival of new species may be the result of a single catastrophic event like a hurricane, or of gradual change over thousands of years. Humans have vastly accelerated the movement of plants, carrying thousands of species that could not have crossed natural barriers like oceans, mountain ranges and deserts, to new areas.

Stilt grass overtaking an interior mud-flat wetland at Ohio River Island.

Mile-a-minute

Species that have flourished and spread on their own, only after people transported them across barriers they could not otherwise surmount, are considered non-natives. In many areas these plants have overwhelmed the native plants and animals."

What challenges are there in controlling invasive plants?

The number of non-native invasive plant species in West Virginia is rising

Approximately 600 species, nearly 25% of vascular plants found in West Virginia outside of cultivation, are non-native. Each year, ecologists become more aware of the number of invasive plant species within the state and the threats they pose to natural communities.

Native stock plants are available

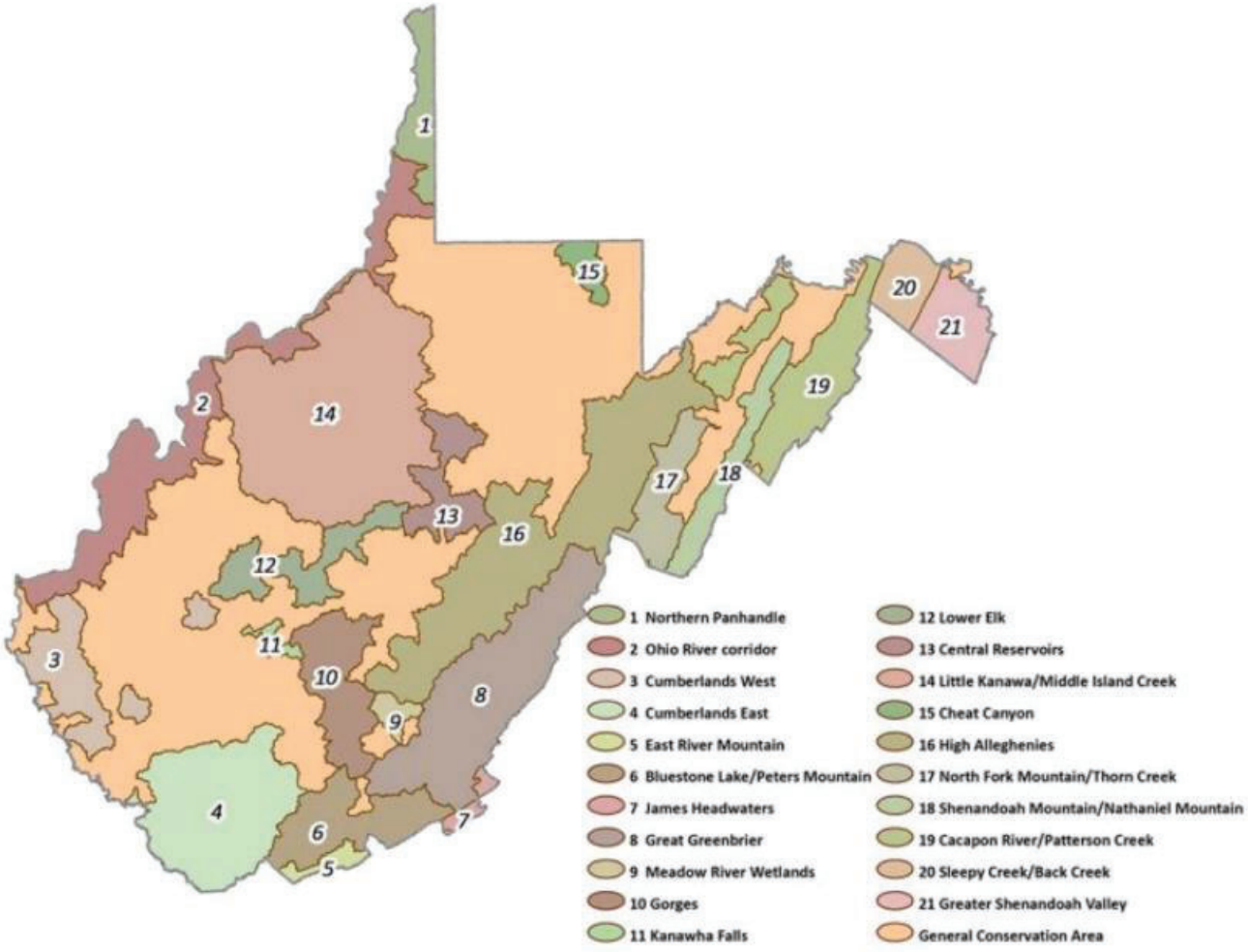
Many agencies and private landowners are using native alternatives for conservation purposes, and many West Virginia nurseries sell varieties derived from local communities to be sold as alternatives to exotic species.

Joe-Pye weed, a valuable native

[InvasivePlants.indd (wvdnr.gov)]

[listed species cheat sheet.xlsx (wvdnr.gov)]

WVDNR Conservation Focus Areas



[WV DNR Conservation Focus Areas]

Species of Greatest Conservation Need Found In Mill Creek Watershed

Common Name	Scientific Name	Name Category	G Rank	S Rank
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3BS3N
American Woodcock	Scolopax minor	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3BS3N
Bigmouth Buffalo	Ictiobus cyprinellus	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S1
Black Bullhead	Ameiurus melas	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S1
Blue-winged Warbler	Vermivora cyanoptera	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B
Buttercup Scorpionweed	Phacelia covillei	Vascular Plant	G3	S1
Cerulean Warbler	Setophaga cerulea	Vertebrate Animal	G4	S2B
Chimney Swift	Chaetura pelagica	Vertebrate Animal	G4G5	S3B
Chuck-will's-widow	Antrostomus carolinensis	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S1B
Cliff Swallow	Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B
Common Mudpuppy	Necturus maculosus	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S4
Common Nighthawk	Chordeiles minor	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S2B
Creeper	Strophitus undulatus	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Cursed Crowfoot	Ranunculus sceleratus var. sceleratus	Vascular Plant	G5T5	S2
Drummond's St. John's-wort	Hypericum drummondii	Vascular Plant	G5	S1
Dusky Darter	Percina sciera	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	Heterodon platirhinos	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S2
Eastern Meadowlark	Sturnella magna	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3BS3N
Eastern Whip-poor-will	Antrostomus vociferus	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B
False Indigobush	Amorpha fruticosa	Vascular Plant	G5	S2S3
Fatmucket	Lampsilis siliquoidea	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Field Sparrow	Spizella pusilla	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3BS3N
Flat Floater	Anodonta suborbiculata	Invertebrate Animal	G5	NAS2
Flutedshell	Lasmigona costata	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Fowler's Toad	Bufo fowleri	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Fragile Papershell	Leptodea fragilis	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Giant Floater	Pyganodon grandis	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Green Heron	Butorides virescens	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B
Green Milkweed	Asclepias hirtella	Vascular Plant	G5	S2
Hairy-seed Paspalum	Paspalum pubiflorum	Vascular Plant	G5	S1
Highfin Carpsucker	Carpiodes velifer	Vertebrate Animal	G4G5	S1
Kentucky Warbler	Geothlypis formosa	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B
Louisiana Waterthrush	Parkesia motacilla	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B
Mapleleaf Mussel	Quadrula quadrula	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Midland Mud Salamander	Pseudotriton montanus diastictus	Vertebrate Animal	G5T5	S1
Midland Sedge	Carex mesochorea	Vascular Plant	G4G5	S2
Mountain Chorus Frog	Pseudacris brachyphona	Vertebrate Animal	GNR	S4
Mucket	Actinonaias ligamentina	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Northern Black Racer	Coluber constrictor constrictor	Vertebrate Animal	G5T5	S5
Northern Dusky Salamander	Desmognathus fuscus	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S5
Northern Leopard Frog	Lithobates pipiens	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S1
Northern Leopard Frog	Rana pipiens	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Northern Spiny Softshell Turtle	Apalone spinifera spinifera	Vertebrate Animal	G5T5	S4
Northern Spring Salamander	Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus	Vertebrate Animal	G5T5	S5
Northern Two-lined Salamander	Eurycea bislineata	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S5
Orangespotted Sunfish	Lepomis humilis	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S1
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S2B
Pale Duckweed	Lemna valdiviana	Vascular Plant	G5	S3
Pink Heelsplitter	Potamilus alatus	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Pistolgrip	Tritogonia verrucosa	Invertebrate Animal	G4G5	S3
Plain Pocketbook	Lampsilis cardium	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3

Common Name	Scientific Name	Name Category	G Rank	S Rank
Pocketbook	Lampsilis ovata	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Prairie Warbler	Setophaga discolor	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B
Prothonotary Warbler	Protonotaria citrea	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S2B
Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	Corynorhinus rafinesquii	Vertebrate Animal	G3G4	S1
Redfin Shiner	Lythrurus umbratilis	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Red-headed Woodpecker	Melanerpes erythrocephalus	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3BS3N
River Carpsucker	Carpiodes carpio	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Rough Greensnake	Opheodrys aestivus	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S2
Salamander Mussel	Simpsonaias ambigua	Invertebrate Animal	G3	S2
Scirpus-like Rush	Juncus scirpoides	Vascular Plant	G5	S2
Shumard Oak	Quercus shumardii	Vascular Plant	G5	S2
Silver Chub	Macrhybopsis storeriana	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Slimy Salamander	Plethodon glutinosus glutinosus	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S1
Spider Milkweed	Asclepias viridis	Vascular Plant	G4G5	S1
Split-tooth Dome	Ventridens virginicus	Invertebrate Animal	G4	S3
Squarestem Spikerush	Eleocharis quadrangulata	Vascular Plant	G5	S2
Summer Tanager	Piranga rubra	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B
Threehorn Wartyback	Obliquaria reflexa	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Threeridge	Amblema plicata	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Wabash Pigtoe	Fusconaia flava	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Warmouth	Lepomis gulosus	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S1
Weakstalk Bulrush	Schoenoplectiella purshiana	Vascular Plant	G4G5	
Wehrle's Salamander	Plethodon wehrlei	Vertebrate Animal	G4	S4
White Heelsplitter	Lasmigona complanata	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Wood Thrush	Hylocichla mustelina	Vertebrate Animal	G4	S3B
Woodland Box Turtle	Terrapene carolina carolina	Vertebrate Animal	G5T5	S5
Worm-eating Warbler	Helmitheros vermivorum	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B
Yellow-breasted Chat	Icteria virens	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B

Definitions for interpreting NatureServe's global (range-wide) conservation status ranks can be found at the following: Statuses | NatureServe Explorer

Nonindigenous Aquatic Species

None

Invasive Species

Animals:

Common Name	Scientific Name
pig (feral), wild boar at large	*Sus scrofa (feral type)*

Diseases:

Common Name	Scientific Name
butternut canker	*Ophiognomonia clavigignenti-juglandacearum*
chestnut blight or canker	*Cryphonectria parasitica*
cucurbit downy mildew	*Pseudoperonospora cubensis*
dogwood anthracnose	*Discula destructive*
oak wilt	*Bretziella fagacearum*
Phytophthora root rot	*Phytophthora cinnamomic*
rose rosette disease (RRD)	*Emaravirus RRD*
white pine blister rust	*Cronartium ribicola*

Insects:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Asian chestnut gall wasp	*Dryocosmus kuriphilus*
brown marmorated stink bug	*Halyomorpha halys*
common pine shoot beetle, larger pine shoot beetle	*Tomicus piniperda*
emerald ash borer	*Agrilus planipennis*
hemlock woolly adelgid	*Adelges tsugae*
Japanese beetle	*Popillia japonica*
large aspen tortrix	*Choristoneura conflictana*
multicolored Asian lady beetle	*Harmonia axyridis*
southern pine beetle	*Dendroctonus frontalis*
spongy moth (formerly gypsy moth)	*Lymantria dispar*

Plants:

Common Name	Scientific Name
alpine knapweed, Tyrol knapweed	*Centaurea nigrescens*
alsike clover	*Trifolium hybridum*
American burnweed	*Erechtites hieraciifolius*
Amur honeysuckle	*Lonicera maackii*
Amur maple	*Acer ginnala*
annual ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia var. elatior*

Common Name	Scientific Name
annual wormwood	*Artemisia annua*
apple-of-Peru	*Nicandra physalodes*
Asiatic dayflower	*Commelina communis*
asparagus	*Asparagus officinalis*
autumn olive	*Elaeagnus umbellata*
bald brome	*Bromus racemosus*
barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
big chickweed	*Cerastium fontanum ssp. vulgare*
bigroot morning-glory	*Ipomoea pandurata*
bird vetch	*Vicia cracca*
birdsfoot trefoil	*Lotus corniculatus*
birdsrape mustard	*Brassica rapa*
bittersweet nightshade	*Solanum dulcamara*
bittersweets	*Celastrus spp.*
black locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
black medic	*Medicago lupulina*
black mustard	*Brassica nigra*
blue mustard	*Chorispora tenella*
border privet	*Ligustrum obtusifolium*
bouncingbet	*Saponaria officinalis*
bridalwreath spiraea	*Spiraea prunifolia*
bristlegrass	*Setaria spp.*
bristly locust	*Robinia hispida*
brittleleaf naiad	*Najas minor*
broadleaf dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*
broomsedge bluestem	*Andropogon virginicus*
buckhorn plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*
bull thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*
burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*
bush honeysuckles (exotic)	*Lonicera spp.*
bushy wallflower	*Erysimum repandum*
Callery pear (Bradford pear)	*Pyrus calleryana*
Canada bluegrass	*Poa compressa*
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Canadian horseweed	*Erigeron canadensis*
catnip	*Nepeta cataria*
cheatgrass, downy brome	*Bromus tectorum*
cherry silverberry	*Elaeagnus multiflora*
chicory	*Cichorium intybus*
Chinese silvergrass	*Miscanthus sinensis*
Chinese yam	*Dioscorea polystachya*

Common Name	Scientific Name
colonial bentgrass	*Agrostis capillaris*
coltsfoot	*Tussilago farfara*
common buckthorn, European buckthorn	*Rhamnus cathartica*
common burdock, lesser burdock	*Arctium minus*
common chickweed	*Stellaria pallida*
common cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*
common cornsalad	*Valerianella locusta*
common crupina	*Crupina vulgaris*
common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale ssp. officinale*
common duckweed	*Lemna minor*
common mouse-ear chickweed	*Cerastium fontanum*
common mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*
common pear	*Pyrus communis*
common periwinkle	*Vinca minor*
common pokeweed	*Phytolacca americana*
common ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
common salsify	*Tragopogon porrifolius*
common selfheal	*Prunella vulgaris*
common speedwell	*Veronica officinalis*
common teasel	*Dipsacus fullonum*
common velvetgrass	*Holcus lanatus*
common vetch	*Vicia sativa*
common viper's bugloss, blueweed	*Echium vulgare*
corn chamomile	*Anthemis arvensis*
corn gromwell	*Buglossoides arvensis*
corn speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*
crack willow	*Salix fragilis*
creeping waterprimrose	*Ludwigia peploides*
creeping yellow loosestrife, creeping Jenny	*Lysimachia nummularia*
curly dock	*Rumex crispus*
curly dock	*Rumex crispus ssp. crispus*
curly leaf pondweed	*Potamogeton crispus*
cutleaf blackberry	*Rubus laciniatus*
cutleaf teasel	*Dipsacus laciniatus*
dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Deptford pink	*Dianthus armeria*
dodder	*Cuscuta spp.*
dotted smartweed	*Persicaria punctata*
eastern redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
eastern white pine	*Pinus strobus*
eclipta	*Eclipta prostrata*
elecampane	*Inula helenium*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Eurasian watermilfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*
European common reed, Phragmites	*Phragmites australis ssp. australis*
European privet	*Ligustrum vulgare*
European speedwell	*Veronica beccabunga*
European water-clover	*Marsilea quadrifolia*
everlasting peavine	*Lathyrus latifolius*
field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*
field brome	*Bromus arvensis*
field dodder	*Cuscuta pentagona*
field madder	*Sherardia arvensis*
field horsetail	*Equisetum arvense*
field pennycress	*Thlaspi arvense*
field pepperweed	*Lepidium campestre*
fiveangled dodder	*Cuscuta pentagona var. pentagona*
fortune meadowsweet	*Spiraea japonica var. fortunei*
garden loosestrife	*Lysimachia vulgaris*
garden vetch	*Vicia sativa ssp. nigra*
garlic mustard	*Alliaria petiolata*
giant chickweed	*Myosoton aquaticum*
giant foxtail	*Setaria faberi*
giant knotweed	*Reynoutria sachalinensis*
giant ragweed	*Ambrosia trifida*
green bristlegrass	*Setaria viridis var. viridis*
green foxtail	*Setaria viridis*
ground ivy	*Glechoma hederacea*
hairy cat's ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*
hairy galinsoga	*Galinsoga quadriradiata*
hairy vetch	*Vicia villosa*
hedge bindweed	*Calystegia sepium*
hemp dogbane	*Apocynum cannabinum*
henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
hollyhock	*Alcea rosea*
hop clover	*Trifolium aureum*
horsenettle	*Solanum carolinense*
houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*
hydrilla	*Hydrilla verticillata*
ivyleaf morning-glory	*Ipomoea hederacea*
Japanese barberry	*Berberis thunbergii*
Japanese clover	*Kummerowia striata*
Japanese honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Japanese hop	*Humulus japonicus*
Japanese knotweed	*Reynoutria japonica*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Japanese spiraea	*Spiraea japonica*
Japanese stiltgrass	*Microstegium vimineum*
johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Kentucky bluegrass	*Poa pratensis*
Korean lespedeza	*Kummerowia stipulacea*
kudzu	*Pueraria montana var. lobata*
Kummerowia	*Kummerowia spp.*
ladysthumb	*Persicaria maculosa*
lambsquarters	*Chenopodium album*
large crabgrass	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
large hop clover	*Trifolium campestre*
Lombardy poplar	*Populus nigra*
longleaf groundcherry	*Physalis longifolia*
longspine sandbur	*Cenchrus longispinus*
longstalk cranesbill	*Geranium columbinum*
low cudweed	*Gnaphalium uliginosum*
Mahaleb cherry	*Prunus mahaleb*
meadow brome	*Bromus erectus*
meadow fescue	*Festuca pratensis*
meadow hawkweed	*Hieracium caespitosum*
mexicantea	*Dysphania ambrosioides*
mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*
Morrow's honeysuckle	*Lonicera morrowii*
moth mullein	*Verbascum blattaria*
motherwort	*Leonurus cardiaca*
mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*
multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora*
narrowleaf bittercress	*Cardamine impatiens*
nimblewill	*Muhlenbergia schreberi*
Norway spruce	*Picea abies*
orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
oriental bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*
Oriental lady's thumb	*Persicaria longiseta*
Oriental lady's thumb	*Polygonum posumbu*
osage-orange	*Maclura pomifera*
oxeye daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*
pale dock	*Rumex altissimus*
pale smartweed	*Polygonum lapathifolium*
pale yellow iris, yellow flag iris	*Iris pseudacorus*
panicled hydrangea	*Hydrangea paniculata*
peppermint	*Mentha x piperita*
perennial ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*

Common Name	Scientific Name
perennial ryegrass	*Lolium perenne ssp. perenne*
piedmont bedstraw	*Cruciata pedemontana*
pitted morning-glory	*Ipomoea lacunosa*
poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*
prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*
princesstree	*Paulownia tomentosa*
privet	*Ligustrum spp.*
prostrate knotweed	*Polygonum aviculare*
purple crown-vetch	*Securigera varia*
purple cudweed	*Gamochaeta purpurea*
purple deadnettle	*Lamium purpureum*
purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*
quackgrass	*Elymus repens*
Queen Anne's lace, wild carrot	*Daucus carota*
rabbitfoot clover	*Trifolium arvense*
red clover	*Trifolium pratense*
red fescue	*Festuca rubra*
red morning-glory	*Ipomoea coccinea*
red sorrel	*Rumex acetosella*
redtop	*Agrostis gigantea*
reed canarygrass	*Phalaris arundinacea*
Russian olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*
Sacred lotus	*Nelumbo nucifera*
Scotch thistle	*Onopordum acanthium*
sensitive partridgepea	*Chamaecrista nictitans*
sericea lespedeza	*Lespedeza cuneata*
sheep fescue	*Festuca trachyphylla*
showy fly honeysuckle, Bell's honeysuckle	*Lonicera x bella*
shrubby lespedeza	*Lespedeza bicolor*
slender meadow foxtail	*Alopecurus myosuroides*
slender Russian thistle	*Salsola collina*
small carpetgrass, joint-head grass	*Arthraxon hispidus*
smooth bedstraw	*Galium mollugo*
smooth brome	*Bromus inermis*
sorghum (type unspecified)	*Sorghum bicolor*
southern catalpa	*Catalpa bignonioides*
spanishneedles	*Bidens bipinnata*
spearmint	*Mentha spicata*
spiny amaranth	*Amaranthus spinosus*
spiny sowthistle	*Sonchus asper*
spotted deadnettle	*Lamium maculatum*
spotted knapweed	*Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos*

Common Name	Scientific Name
spotted spurge	*Euphorbia maculata*
spring whitlowgrass	*Draba verna*
star-of-Bethlehem	*Ornithogalum umbellatum*
sticky chickweed	*Cerastium glomeratum*
stinging nettle	*Urtica dioica*
stinkgrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*
stinking chamomile	*Anthemis cotula*
sulfur cinquefoil	*Potentilla recta*
swamp dodder	*Cuscuta gronovii*
sweet cherry	*Prunus avium*
tall fescue	*Festuca arundinacea*
tall lettuce	*Lactuca canadensis*
tall morning-glory	*Ipomoea purpurea*
tall oatgrass	*Arrhenatherum elatius*
tall thistle	*Cirsium altissimum*
Tatarian honeysuckle	*Lonicera tatarica*
tawny daylily	*Hemerocallis fulva*
thymeleaf sandwort	*Arenaria serpyllifolia*
thymeleaf speedwell	*Veronica serpyllifolia*
thymeleaf speedwell	*Veronica serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia*
timothy	*Phleum pratense*
toothed spurge	*Euphorbia dentata*
tree-of-heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*
velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Venice mallow	*Hibiscus trionum*
Virginia pepperweed	*Lepidium virginicum*
water speedwell	*Veronica anagallis-aquatica*
waterpurslane	*Ludwigia palustris*
white campion	*Silene latifolia*
white clover	*Trifolium repens*
white cockle	*Silene latifolia ssp. alba*
white mulberry	*Morus alba*
white poplar	*Populus alba*
white willow	*Salix alba*
wild buckwheat	*Fallopia convolvulus*
wild garlic	*Allium vineale*
wild mustard	*Sinapis arvensis*
wild onion	*Allium canadense*
wild radish	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
willowleaf lettuce	*Lactuca saligna*
wine raspberry	*Rubus phoenicolasius*
yellow bedstraw	*Galium verum*

Common Name	Scientific Name
yellow fieldcress	*Rorippa sylvestris*
yellow foxtail	*Setaria pumila*
yellow nutsedge	*Cyperus esculentus*
yellow rocket	*Barbarea vulgaris*
yellow sweet-clover	*Melilotus officinalis*
yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*
yellow woodsorrel	*Oxalis stricta*

Data taken from EDDMaps status of invasive species report on a county level.
(www.eddmaps.org/)

Essential Fish Habitat

None for WV

Data taken from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
(https://habitat.noaa.gov/appa/efhmapper/?page=page_3)