NRCS West Virginia

Preliminary Investigation Feasibility Report (PIFR)

Outlet Brush Creek Watershed (HUC # 050500020802)

October 2022

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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 Outlet Brush Creek Watershed that may be eligible for a planning study according to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (PL 83-566). The watershed study area is in Mercer County in southern West Virginia, wholly within the Appalachian Region. The local sponsor is the West Virginia Conservation Agency.

The Outlet Brush Creek Watershed contains an existing watershed project which provides flood prevention and incidental recreation around the county seat, Princeton. The Outlet Brush Creek Watershed Project was designed to provide an estimated $385,058 in annual economic benefits in today's inflation- adjusted dollars.

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 prevention, incidental recreation, agricultural water management, watershed protection, 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 dam, and possible construction of new infrastructure. Watershed rehabilitation program funding may be used for any necessary upgrades to watershed structures.

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 Outlet Brush Creek Watershed (12 – digit HUC 050500020802). This assistance is authorized under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 83-566). The WVCA is interested in being a sponsor for a watershed plan project in the Outlet Brush Creek Watershed and they meet the PL 83-566 criteria for a sponsor. Rural residences, small farms, and forested lands compose most of the watershed. Watershed protection, flood prevention, and agricultural water management for small towns are 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: **26,116** acres		
Will any single structure provide more than 12,500 acre-feet of floodwater detention capacity, or have a 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:

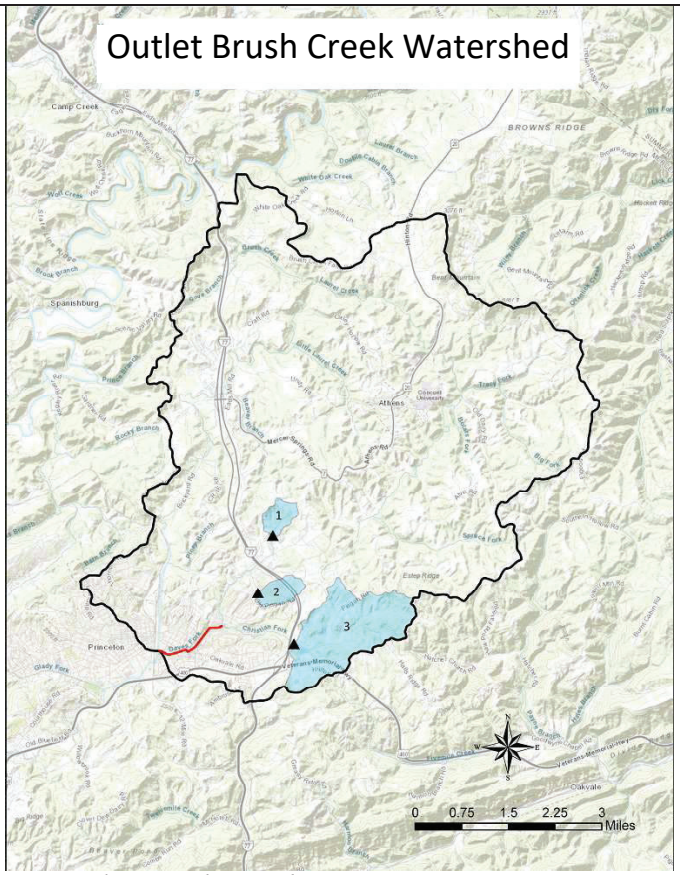
16 USC 18 - §1004, Conditions for Federal assistance
7 CFR 611 - 11, Eligible Watershed Projects
Title 390, NWPM – 500.3 Eligible Purposes

Potential for 20% Agricultural (Rural) Benefits

Outlet Brush Creek Watershed is located in Mercer County. This County covers an area of 421 square miles and has a population of 59,131, with a population density of 134 people per square mile. The county seat of Princeton is the largest city in the county, with population of 5,782. 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, Mercer County is considered rural because there are no population centers with more than 50,000. Because it is a rural county, 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	Outlet Brush Creek Watershed (HUC #050500020802)
State	West Virginia
County	Mercer
Congressional District	1st Congressional District

USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) and Watershed Name	 **Map of Outlet Brush Creek Watershed, Mercer County, WV** Part of 12-digit HUC (050500020802, Outlet Brush Creek) There are three NRCS-assisted single-purpose floodwater retarding dams in the Outlet Brush Creek Watershed. The dams were designed and constructed with a High Hazard Classification and are delineated by the black triangles. The blue shading shows the drainage areas of the watershed dams. NRCS also assisted on 6,600 LF of channel improvement on Outlet Brush Creek in the City of Princeton which is delineated in red. Total Watershed Drainage Area: 26,116 acres of which 1,553 acres is controlled.
General Coordinates of the Watershed	Latitude 37.403611° , Longitude -81.035556°

Project Setting	The Outlet Brush Creek Subwatershed of the New River Watershed is located in MLRA 127, Eastern Allegheny Plateau & Mountains. Daves Fork & Christian Fork join near the end of Barberie Lane in Princeton. Daves Fork continues to flow west to Stumpy Bottom and joins Brush Creek there. Brush Creek flows in a north easterly direction to where it joins the Bluestone River just east of Eads Mill. The Bluestone River continues to flow in a north easterly direction to the Bluestone Reservoir where it joins the New River. The New River flows northwest to join the Gauley River and form the Kanawha River at Kanawha Falls. The Kanawha flows west to join the Ohio River at Pt. Pleasant, 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 26,116 acres entirely in Mercer County. The topography in the watershed ranges from an elevation of 3,088' MSL on the eastern edge of the watershed on Bent Mountain to a low point of approximate elevation 1,798' MSL at the confluence of Brush Creek with the Bluestone River at the northern edge of the watershed. Outlet Brush Creek and Brush Creek flow through Lilly Grove, Princeton, & Gardner, West Virginia. The watershed, which lies entirely in MLRA 127, Eastern Allegheny Plateau & Mountains geology is characterized by mostly flat-lying sedimentary beds. The overall topography is that of a high but strongly dissected plateau sharply cut by the larger streams and less so by smaller tributaries. The rock strata have considerable thickness consisting of sandstone, limestone, and shale. West Virginia has a humid continental climate. Southern West Virginia, much like the rest of the state, 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. Mercer County, in an average year, receives 39 inches of rain and 32 inches of snow. The average summer high is 81 degrees Fahrenheit in July, and the Average winter low is 22 degrees Fahrenheit in January. The majority of the total land area in the Outlet Brush Creek Watershed is forestland representing 50.3% of the land area. The next major land use in the watershed is operated for farming. There are approximately 51 acres (0.2%) of cropland, 7,001 acres (27.8%) of grassland, and 2,285 acres (9.1%) of pasture.

Potential Project Area - Size	The Outlet Brush Creek 12-digit HUC (050500020802) is 26,116 acres.
Resource Information	

Soils	The project area lies within Major Land Resource Areas (MLRA) 127. These MLRA's are characterized by alternating beds of sandstone, limestone, coal, and shale in the dissected landscapes of the plateau. Steep slopes are dominant, but level to gently rolling plateau remnants are conspicuous in the northern part of the area. The soils in this watershed are primarily composed of silt with varying amounts of sand and clay depending on their parent materials. The ridges are mostly formed in residuum derived from interbedded sandstone or shale and are acidic. They are generally moderately deep to very deep, excessively drained to somewhat poorly drained, and loamy. Side slopes and foot slopes are formed in colluvium from sandstone, shale, or limestone. The quality of the surface water is impaired in a few streams because of acid mine drainage or municipal and industrial waste discharges. Ground water is plentiful, although well yields and water quality are highly variable. Water from alluvium in the major river valleys in West Virginia commonly is used as drinking water. It is of good quality and requires little treatment. In the rest of the MLRA, alternating beds of sandstone, siltstone, shale, and limestone on uplands of the Appalachian Plateau are the primary sources of ground water.
Water	The quality of water making up the watershed is affected by non-point pollution in the urban areas. The upland areas of the watershed produce high sediment loads during runoff producing rains. Floodplain scour of adjacent floodplains also increase the sediment load of floodwaters during flood events. The watershed has areas with a surplus of water quantity and areas with depleted water quantity in normal conditions.
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 various electrical, oil, and gas transmission facilities. Coal mines, both surface and deep mines, are abundant in this part of the state.

Human	Demographics: The U.S. Census 2020 reports the population of Mercer County at 58,258. The county declined in population about 6.5% since the 2010 Census. In contrast, between the 2010 and 2020 census, the population of West Virginia decreased by 3.2%.

Mercer County WV Data & Demographics (As of July 1, 2021)

POPULATION	
Total Population	59,239 (100%)
Population in Households	58,128 (98.1%)
Population in Families	45,923 (77.5%)
Population in Group Quarters[1]	1,111 (1.9%)
Population Density	141
Diversity Index[2]	19

HOUSING	
Total HU (Housing Units)	30,115 (100%)
Owner Occupied HU	17,576 (58.4%)
Renter Occupied HU	7,949 (26.4%)
Vacant Housing Units	4,590 (15.2%)
Median Home Value	$108,837
Average Home Value	$137,115
Housing Affordability Index[3]	237

INCOME	
Median Household Income	$43,222
Average Household Income	$55,822
% of Income for Mortgage[4]	11%
Per Capita Income	$24,077
Wealth Index[5]	49

HOUSEHOLDS	
Total Households	25,525
Average Household Size	2.28
Family Households	16,267
Average Family Size	3

Reference: https://westvirginia.hometownlocator.com/wv/mercer/

Overview of Mercer County, WV

See COVID-19 Data for Mercer County, WV »

26/100 OVERALL SCORE

Read our methodology to see how the scores and rankings were calculated.

CATEGORY	SCORE
Population Health	28
Equity	68
Education	42
Economy	31
Housing	37
Food & Nutrition	30
Environment	45
Public Safety	33
Community Vitality	39
Infrastructure	52

See the top communities overall »

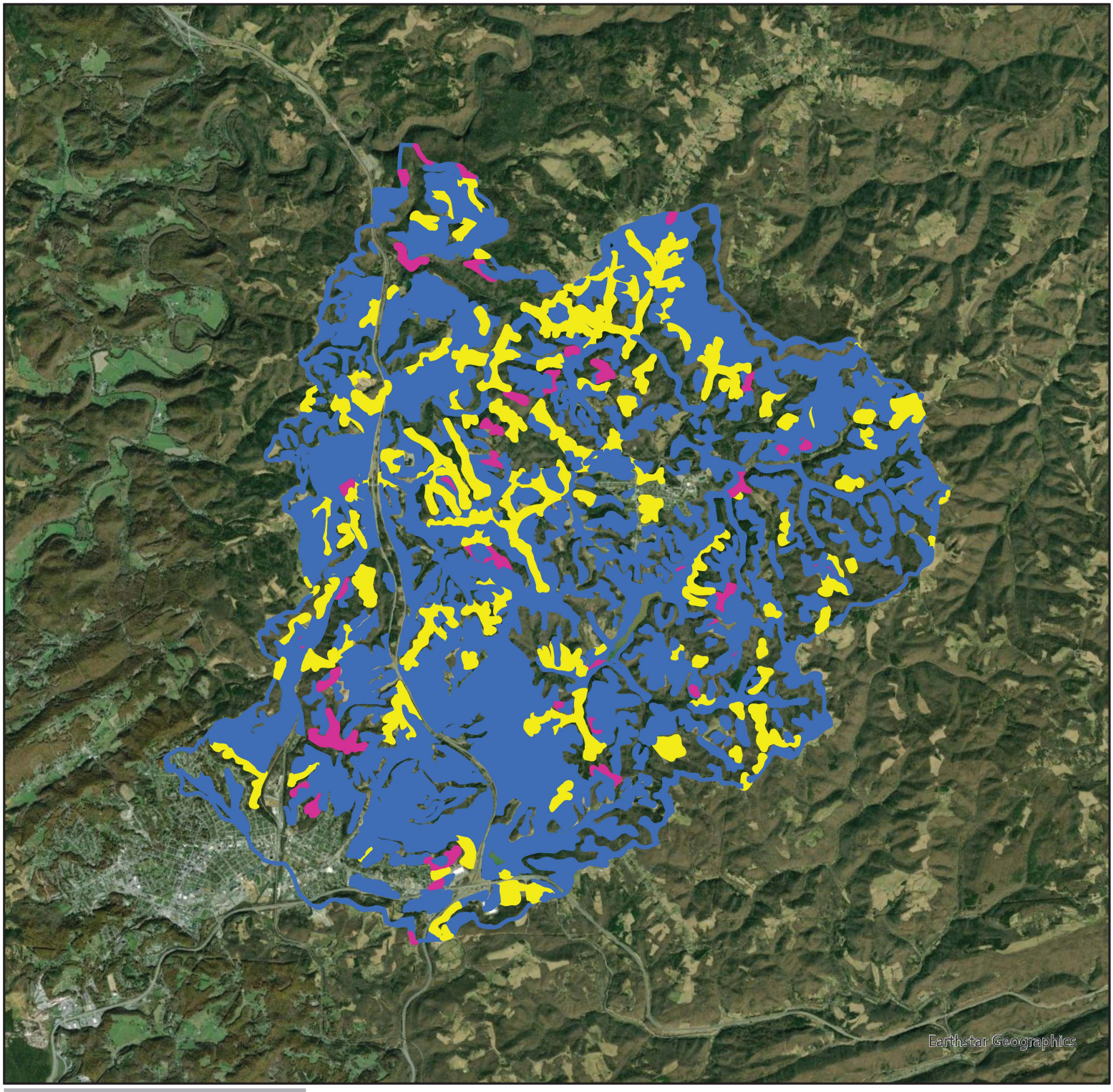
	Quality of Life: Quality of Life: According to USNews, Mercer County scores below the state and national benchmarks for quality-of-life indicators. https://www.usnews.com/news/healthiest-communities/west-virginia/mercer-county Transportation: The average commute time in Mercer County is 21.5 minutes according to data USA website. Most workers commute to and from work in a vehicle without other passengers. Mercer County, WV | Data USA

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. Status of West Virginia Designated Areas | SIP Status Reports | Air Quality Implementation Plans | EPA Home.
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 5 Federally listed threatened, endangered, or candidate species potentially found in this watershed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. According to West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, 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, a 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. Mercer County is completely within the Appalachian Region. It is not designated as a limited resource county by USDA. However, it is designated as "at risk" by the Appalachian Regional Commission, with 6 distressed areas within the county. These designations indicate a vulnerable local economy and diminished resiliency for economic and social challenges and natural disasters. Classifying Economic Distress in Appalachian Counties - Appalachian Regional Commission (arc.gov) Mercer County is 90% white. Black or African American residents comprise 6.1% of the population. According to the 2020 Census, the poverty rate in Mercer County is 15.1% compared to 15.8% in WV and 11.4% nationwide. U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Mercer County, West Virginia
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. Mercer County has 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 Mercer County there is a: -major flooding risk to 4,358 of 19,428 residences -severe flooding risk to 850 out of 2,435 miles of roads -severe risk of flooding to 600 out of 1,347 commercial properties -moderate risk of flooding to 21 out of 47 infrastructure facilities -moderate risk of flooding to 20 out of 78 social facilities Data obtained from Mercer County, West Virginia Flood Factor® Report | Risk Factor

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 is 1 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 Outlet Brush Creek Watershed habitats. There is a total of 11 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	There are no state or federally operated lands within the watershed. The Bluestone Wildlife Management Area is a wildlife management area near the Outlet Brush Creek Watershed. The section of Bluestone Lake from just upstream of the Bluestone River to Bluestone Dam is in Bluestone State Park; the rest of the lake in West Virginia basin comprises Bluestone WMA. Both areas are managed by the WV Division of Natural Resources.
Prime and Unique Farmlands	Presently there are 343 acres of Prime Farmland, which accounts for 1% of land in the study area. Additionally, there are 2,111 acres of Farmland of Local Importance and 11,300 acres of Farmland of Statewide Importance. There are no farmland protection boards actively conserving land in the watershed.
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 forested or utilized as agricultural, urban, or residential purposes.
Scenic Beauty	Areas of the watershed are typical of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province.
Wetlands	There are 709 acres of wetlands within the Outlet Brush Creek Watershed which consist of the following: 8 acres of Freshwater Emergent Wetlands; 21 acres of Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetlands; 78 acres of Freshwater Pond; 37 acres of Lake; and 565 acres of Riverine. Data collected from the US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory.
Wild and Scenic Rivers	All trout streams in Mercer County are designated as “Waters of Special Concern.” The Bluestone River from the upstream boundary of Pipestem State Park to Bluestone Reservoir is designated as Critical Resource Waters. A 10-mile stretch of the Bluestone River from a point two miles upstream of the Summers and Mercer County lines down to Bluestone Lake is designated as a National Wild and Scenic River.



Legend

FARMLNDCL

- All areas are prime farmland
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of statewide importance

N

W E

S

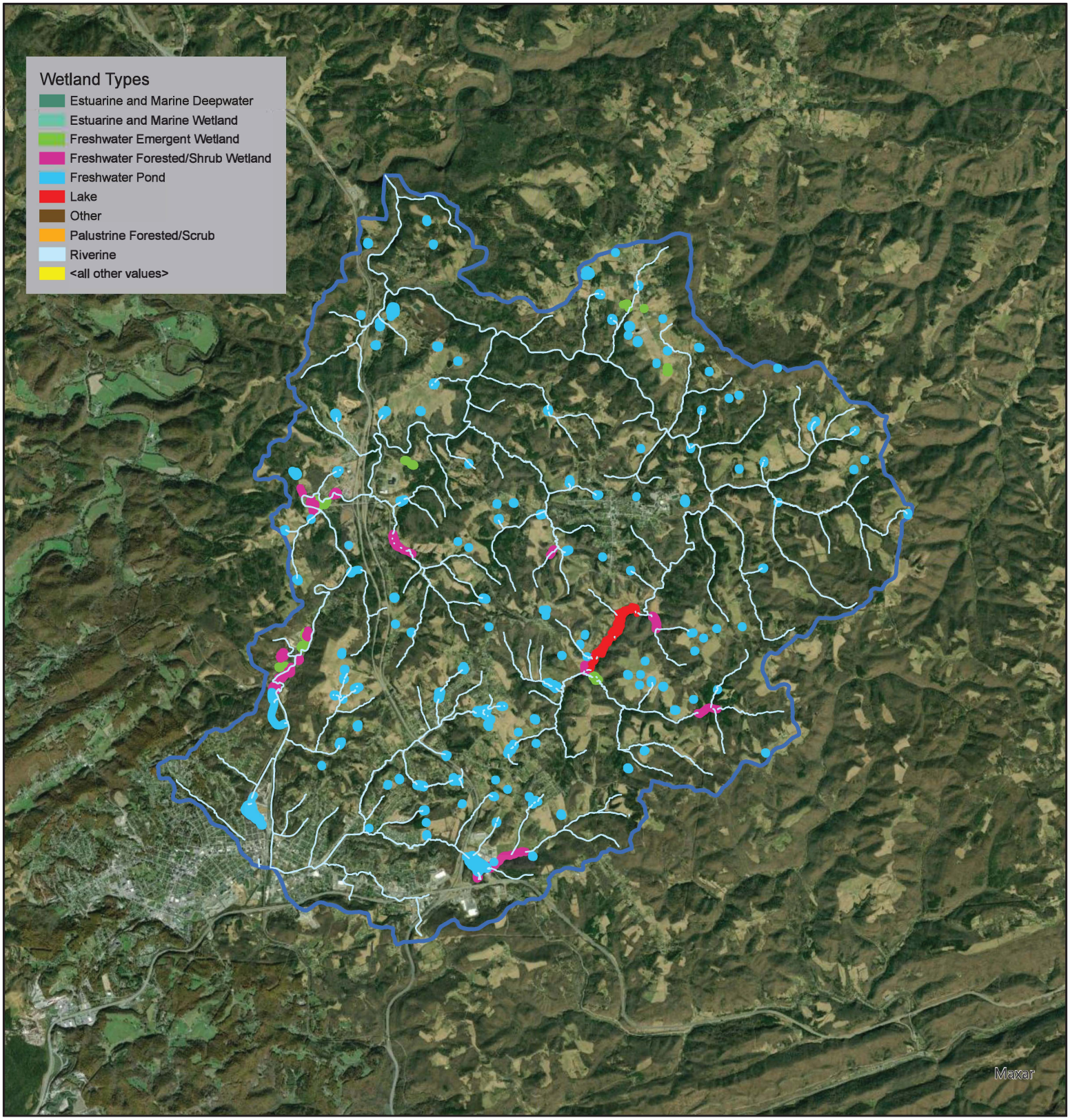
Outlet Brush Creek Watershed Farmland Classification

USDA is an equal provider, employer, and leader

USDA

0 1 2 3 5 6

Kilometers



Outlet Brush Creek Watershed National Wetlands Inventory

N
W E
S

0 1 2 3 5 6
Kilometers

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USDA

Proposed Project Purpose and Need Statement

The purpose of the proposed project is to address resource concerns in the Outlet Brush Creek Watershed where landowners and municipalities in flood prone areas are experiencing flooding. It is anticipated that the PL 566 project purposes will be flood prevention.

This watershed was the subject of a PL-83-566 project in the 1950s and the infrastructure from that completed plan is now past its planned service life. There are existing structures in the watershed that need repair and rehabilitation. However, much of the project would be considered currently serviceable. Additionally, changes in climate and land use over the last 50 years have resulted in flooding in the watershed that may not have been accounted for in the original design of the Dave Fork – Christian Fork Watershed plan and could potentially be addressed now.

The town of Princeton experiences chronic flooding despite the protection afforded by the existing Outlet Brush Creek Watershed Project. There is a need to look for opportunities to further reduce flooding and potentially improve other resource concerns.

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 Outlet Brush 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
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 • Improvements to air quality
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
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 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 flood protection 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**	*

Opportunities

Opportunities exist to provide watershed protection, flood prevention, agricultural water management, and enhance recreational access. There are opportunities to rehabilitate the existing Outlet Brush Creek Watershed structures, bringing them up to current standards and extending their service lives. The sponsors are willing to participate in the PL-566 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.

State, Tribal, Federal Stakeholder Engagement

Notification letters were sent out to Southern 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.

Tribal Name	**Date Sent**
Catawba Indian Nation	August 1st, 2023
Cherokee Nation	August 1st, 2023
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	August 1st, 2023
Monacan Indian Nation	August 1st, 2023

Potential Alternatives

During the PIFR process, 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 & 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 Estimated Construction Cost: No construction costs, but economic losses increase as infrastructure fails	-Increased flood protection -Recreation opportunities -Water supply, rural, ag, municipal, & industrial -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 private land through condemnation/easements -Loss of local tax base -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 Estimated Construction Cost: $104,000,000 Estimated Project Life: 50 years	-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 Estimated Construction Cost: $7,922,600 Estimated Project Life: 50 years	-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	-Require local cost share funds (35%) -May require additional easements -Continued maintenance by sponsors

	-Ag water management	
Alt 5- Repair (Non-NRCS Driven) Planning $100,000/each Plan -Design $100,000/ each Design -Construction ~$1,000,000/ each Site	-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 - Decommissioning of Structures -Planning $300,000/each Plan -Design $500,000/ each Design -Construction ~$4,000,000/ each Site	-Restoring stream and riparian habitat -No long-term maintenance cost -Return of local tax base with land usage -Short term construction jobs -Majority or all federal funds -Re-introduction of natural occurring sediments back into the stream system	-Loss of flood protection -Some local funding may be required -Loss of recreation & water supply -Loss of aquatic habitat -Loss of several years of sediment storage from man-made acts
Alt 7 - Stream Restoration -Planning $50,000/each Plan/ Design -Construction ~$396,000/ each Mile	-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 8 - Land Treatment -Planning $50,000/each Plan/ Design -Construction ~$100/ each Acre	-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 9 - Green Infrastructure/Low Impact Development -Planning $100,000/each Plan -Design $100,000/ each Design -Construction ~$200,000/ each Site	-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 10 - 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

Facilitating Factors

- The WVCA is willing to work with NRCS to see the project through completion.
- The existence of the 1950s Outlet Brush Creek Watershed demonstrates the public benefits that are possible from an NRCS watershed project. The Outlet Brush Creek Watershed has been an area of interest for many years as flooding is prominent concern in the county due to the mountainous topography and rapid runoff.

Obstructing Factors

- Maintenance of the existing watershed project has been the responsibility of the conservation district and local governmental entities, with assistance from the WVCA. Local funding is dependent on state appropriations and local government budgets.

Environmental Document

Potentially viable alternatives to resource problems will be further defined in the next phase of planning. Additional needs such as flood prevention, recreation, watershed protection, or agricultural 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 Outlet Brush Creek Watershed. The WVCA meets 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 reservoirs.
- 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. In-kind contributions are applicable only to Rehabilitation projects as outlined in 390 NWPM Part 505, Subpart D.

Potential Cooperating Agencies

Agency	Contact Information	Type of Involvement
US Army Corps of Engineers	USACE – Huntington District Planning Division Regulatory Functions/Permits 2 502 8th Street Huntington, WV 25701 513-684-3034	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]
		Office Informed [X]
		Prepare permits or letters of permission document [X]
		Provide input [X]

Potential Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role	Resources	Contribution
Southern Conservation District	Co-Sponsor	Cost-share funds	For Plan/EA attain permits and assists with Public Scoping Meetings, Mailings, and overall administration of the project.
West Virginia Conservation Agency	Co-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	Technical Reviews, Wetlands-Waters of the U.S. Jurisdiction	Permitting, technical review
Catawba Indian Nation- Chief Bill Harris	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Review of Project APE
Catawba Indian Nation- Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Catawba Cultural Center Executive Director Dr. Wenonah G. Haire	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Review of Project APE
Cherokee Nation- Principal Chief Chuck Hoskin	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Review of Project APE
Cherokee Nation- Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Elizabeth Toombs	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Review of Project APE

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians- Principal Chief Richard Sneed	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Review of Project APE
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians- Tribal Historic Preservation Specialist Russell Townsend	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Review of Project APE
Monacan Indian Nation- Chief Kenneth Branham	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Review of Project APE
West Virginia Historic Preservation Office	Permit- Cultural Review	Review of Project APE	Review of Project APE
WVDEP	Permits	Review for Permits	Review for Permits
WVDNR	Partner	Review of Plan – ED	Review of Plan - ED

Notifications

If a watershed plan – environmental assessment is undertaken, the NRCS must notify publish a notice of intent to the public and notify key federal and state agencies as described in the National Watershed Manual. (Executive Order 10584 Section 3).

Estimated Project Implementation Timeline Notifications

**Dependent on funding

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

Planning Start	March	2025
Planning End	March	2027 (36 months typically)
Design Start	May	2027
Design End	May	2029 (24 months typically)
Construction Start	March	2030
Construction End	November	2033 (~42 months typically)

Recommendation

This preliminary investigation and feasibility report has been completed and submitted for approval to: Jeffrey Barr, West Virginia Acting State Conservationist.

By:

Name: Christi Hicks Title: Assistant State Conservationist - Water 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: 2024.02.21 12:02:07 -05'00' Date: _____

State Watershed Operations Program Manager Signature: CHRISTI HICKS Digitally signed by CHRISTI HICKS Date: 2024.02.22 10:00:38 -05'00' Date: _____

State Technical Lead (SRC, SCE, Other) Signature: LEWTON DEICHERT Digitally signed by LEWTON DEICHERT Date: 2024.02.26 08:55:01 -05'00' Date: _____

	Not recommended for planning funding
X	Accepted and recommended for Planning Funding

State Conservationist Signature: JEFFREY BARR Digitally signed by JEFFREY BARR Date: 2024.03.05 14:58:54 -05'00' 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
- Outlet Brush Creek HUC 0505000208
- 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

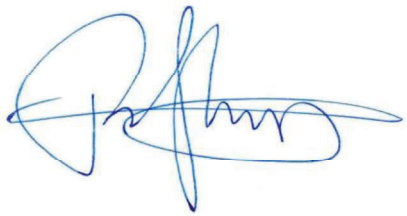
PHONE: (304) 558-2204
1900 KANAWHA BLVD., EAST
CHARLESTON, WV 25305
WWW.WVCA.US
FAX: (304) 558-1635

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: Mercer Watershed: Outlet Brush Creek

Project Name: Outlet Brush 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:	**GENE SAURBORN**	**Phone:**	**304-285-3118**
Title:	**Director of Watershed Programs**	**Email:**	gsaurborn@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 Outlet Brush 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 Outlet Brush 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 Brush Creek Watershed located in Mercer County

State: WV County: Mercer Watershed: Outlet Brush Creek

Project Name: Outlet Brush Creek

SPONSOR WIL

- 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 X
- Provide Funds for continuing Operation and Maintenance actions: YES X NO X
- 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 YES X 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): Brian Farkas Title: Executive Director

Signature: [signature] Date: Oct 20, 2022

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): Outlet Brush 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 Outlet Brush Creek Watershed.

C. Identification # (farm, tract, field #, etc. as required):
Outlet Brush Creek Watershed
Mercer County, WV Part of 12-digit HUC (050500020802, Outlet Brush Creek)

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.

No Action √ if RMS ☐	*Alternative 1* √ if RMS ☐	*Alternative 2* √ if RMS ☐
Southern 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 Outlet Brush 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 Outlet Brush 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 Outlet Brush 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 Outlet Brush 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, 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.	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*** **Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	***Alternative 1*** **Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	**√ if does NOT meet PC**	***Alternative 2*** **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 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 5 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 various electrical, oil, and gas transmission facilities. Coal mines, both surface and deep mines, are abundant in this part of the state.	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 5 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* Mercer County is completely within the Appalachian Region. It is not designated as a limited resource county by USDA. However, it is designated as "at risk" by the Appalachian Regional Commission, with 6 distressed areas within the county. Mercer County is 90% white. Black or African American residents comprise 6.1% of the population. According to the 2020 Census, the poverty rate in Mercer County is 15.1% compared to 15.8% in WV and 11.4% nationwide.	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* Mercer county 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 Outlet Brush Creek Watershed habitats. There is a total of 11 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* There is no federal or state managed land within the watershed	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
Prime and Unique Farmlands *Guide Sheet* Presently there are 343 acres of Prime Farmland, which accounts for 1% of land in the study area. Additionally, there are 2,111 acres of Farmland of Local Importance and 11,300 acres of Farmland of Statewide Importance. There are no farmland protection boards actively conserving land in the watershed.	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* The Bluestone River viewshed is a unique area of scenic beauty that lies within the watershed. Other areas of the watershed are typical of the Appalachian Plateau physiographic province.	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 709 acres of wetlands within the Outlet Brush Creek Watershed which consist of the following: 8 acres of Freshwater Emergent Wetlands; 21 acres of Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetlands; 78 acres of Freshwater Pond; 37 acres of Lake; and 565 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* All trout streams in Mercer County are designated as "Waters of Special Concern." The Blue stone River from the upstream boundary of Pipestem State Park to Bluestone Reservoir is designated as Critical Resource Waters. A 10-mile stretch of the Bluestone River from a point two miles upstream of the Summers and Mercer County lines down to Bluestone Lake is designated as a National Wild and Scenic River.	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.

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Natural Resources Conservation Service | 11/2019

ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION WORKSHEET

A. Client Name: West Virginia Conservation Agency

B. Conservation Plan ID # (as applicable): Outlet Brush 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 Outlet Brush Creek Watershed.

C. Identification # (farm, tract, field #, etc. as required):
Outlet Brush Creek Watershed
Mercer County, WV Part of 12-digit HUC (050500020802, Outlet Brush Creek)

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 Outlet Brush 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 Outlet Brush 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, 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.	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 5 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 various electrical, oil, and gas transmission facilities. Coal mines, both surface and deep mines, are abundant in this part of the state.	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 5 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* Mercer County is completely within the Appalachian Region. It is not designated as a limited resource county by USDA. However, it is designated as "at risk" by the Appalachian Regional Commission, with 6 distressed areas within the county. Mercer County is 90% white. Black or African American residents comprise 6.1% of the population. According to the 2020 Census, the poverty rate in Mercer County is 15.1% compared to 15.8% in WV and 11.4% nationwide.	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* Mercer county has 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 Outlet Brush Creek Watershed habitats. There is a total of 11 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* There is no federal or state managed land within the watershed	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
Prime and Unique Farmlands *Guide Sheet* Presently there are 343 acres of Prime Farmland, which accounts for 1% of land in the study area. Additionally, there are 2,111 acres of Farmland of Local Importance and 11,300 acres of Farmland of Statewide Importance. There are no farmland protection boards actively conserving land in the watershed.	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* The Bluestone River viewshed is a unique area of scenic beauty that lies within the watershed. Other areas of the watershed are typical 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.	☐	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 709 acres of wetlands within the Outlet Brush Creek Watershed which consist of the following: 8 acres of Freshwater Emergent Wetlands; 21 acres of Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetlands; 78 acres of Freshwater Pond; 37 acres of Lake; and 565 acres of Riverine.	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* All trout streams in Mercer County are designated as "Waters of Special Concern." The Blue stone River from the upstream boundary of Pipestem State Park to Bluestone Reservoir is designated as Critical Resource Waters. A 10-mile stretch of the Bluestone River from a point two miles upstream of the Summers and Mercer County lines down to Bluestone Lake is designated as a National Wild and Scenic River.	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.							

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): Outlet Brush 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 Outlet Brush Creek Watershed.

C. Identification # (farm, tract, field #, etc. as required):
Outlet Brush Creek Watershed
Mercer County, WV Part of 12-digit HUC (050500020802, Outlet Brush Creek)

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).

I. Effects of Alternatives

F. Resource Concerns and Existing/ Benchmark Conditions (Analyze and record the existing/benchmark conditions for each identified concern)	*Alternative 6* — **Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	√ if does NOT meet PC	*Alternative 7* — **Amount, Status, Description** *(Document both short and long term impacts)*	√ if does NOT meet PC	*Alternative 8* — **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 Outlet Brush 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 Outlet Brush 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, 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.	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 5 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 various electrical, oil, and gas transmission facilities. Coal mines, both surface and deep mines, are abundant in this part of the state.	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 5 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* Mercer County is completely within the Appalachian Region. It is not designated as a limited resource county by USDA. However, it is designated as "at risk" by the Appalachian Regional Commission, with 6 distressed areas within the county. Mercer County is 90% white. Black or African American residents comprise 6.1% of the population. According to the 2020 Census, the poverty rate in Mercer County is 15.1% compared to 15.8% in WV and 11.4% nationwide.	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* Mercer county has 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 Outlet Brush Creek Watershed habitats. There is a total of 11 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* There is no federal or state managed land within the watershed	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐	No Effect	☐
Prime and Unique Farmlands *Guide Sheet* Presently there are 343 acres of Prime Farmland, which accounts for 1% of land in the study area. Additionally, there are 2,111 acres of Farmland of Local Importance and 11,300 acres of Farmland of Statewide Importance. There are no farmland protection boards actively conserving land in the watershed.	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* The Bluestone River viewshed is a unique area of scenic beauty that lies within the watershed. Other areas of the watershed are typical 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.	☐	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 709 acres of wetlands within the Outlet Brush Creek Watershed which consist of the following: 8 acres of Freshwater Emergent Wetlands; 21 acres of Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetlands; 78 acres of Freshwater Pond; 37 acres of Lake; and 565 acres of Riverine.	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* All trout streams in Mercer County are designated as "Waters of Special Concern." The Blue stone River from the upstream boundary of Pipestem State Park to Bluestone Reservoir is designated as Critical Resource Waters. A 10-mile stretch of the Bluestone River from a point two miles upstream of the Summers and Mercer County lines down to Bluestone Lake is designated as a National Wild and Scenic River.	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.							

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): Outlet Brush 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 Outlet Brush Creek Watershed.

C. Identification # (farm, tract, field #, etc. as required):
Outlet Brush Creek Watershed
Mercer County Part of 12-digit HUC (050500020802, Outlet Brush Creek)

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		

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 Outlet Brush 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		☐ 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. 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		☐ NOT meet PC		☐ NOT meet PC

Sediment transported to surface water Sedimentation caused by erosion in the uplands of the watershed negatively impact Outlet Brush 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		☐ 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		☐ 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		☐ 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		☐ 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 5 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		☐ 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		☐ NOT meet PC		☐ NOT meet PC
ENERGY						
No resource concern identified This area has various electrical, oil, and gas transmission facilities. Coal mines, both surface and deep mines, are abundant in this part of the state.	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		☐ 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.					

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.	☐		☐		☐
●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.	☐		☐		☐

●Coastal Zone Management *Guide Sheet* There are no costal zones present in or near the watershed.	No Effect	☐		☐		☐
Coral Reefs *Guide Sheet* There are no coral reefs present in or near the watershed.	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.	☐		☐		☐
●Endangered and Threatened Species *Guide Sheet* There is a total of 5 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.	☐		☐		☐
Environmental Justice *Guide Sheet* Mercer County is completely within the Appalachian Region. It is not designated as a limited resource county by USDA. However, it is designated as "at risk" by the Appalachian Regional Commission, with 6 distressed areas within the county. Mercer County is 90% white. Black or African American residents comprise 6.1% of the population. According to the 2020 Census, the poverty rate in Mercer County is 15.1% compared to 15.8% in WV and 11.4% nationwide.	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	☐		☐		☐
Floodplain Management *Guide Sheet* Mercer county 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.	☐		☐		☐
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.	☐		☐		☐
●Migratory Birds/Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act *Guide Sheet* Migratory birds and eagles utilize the Outlet Brush Creek Watershed habitats. There is a total of 11 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.	☐		☐		☐
Natural Areas *Guide Sheet* There is no federal or state managed land within the watershed	No Effect	☐		☐		☐
Prime and Unique Farmlands *Guide Sheet* Presently there are 343 acres of Prime Farmland, which accounts for 1% of land in the study area. Additionally, there are 2,111 acres of Farmland of Local Importance and 11,300 acres of Farmland of Statewide Importance. There are no farmland protection boards actively conserving land in the watershed.	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.	☐		☐		☐

Scenic Beauty *Guide Sheet* The Bluestone River viewshed is a unique area of scenic beauty that lies within the watershed. Other areas of the watershed are typical 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 709 acres of wetlands within the Outlet Brush Creek Watershed which consist of the following: 8 acres of Freshwater Emergent Wetlands; 21 acres of Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetlands; 78 acres of Freshwater Pond; 37 acres of Lake; and 565 acres of Riverine.	May Affect Alternative would enhance the values and functions of wetlands and surrounding ecosystems.	☐		☐		☐
•Wild and Scenic Rivers *Guide Sheet* All trout streams in Mercer County are designated as "Waters of Special Concern." The Blue stone River from the upstream boundary of Pipestem State Park to Bluestone Reservoir is designated as Critical Resource Waters. A 10-mile stretch of the Bluestone River from a point two miles upstream of the Summers and Mercer County lines down to Bluestone Lake is designated as a National Wild and Scenic River.	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.					
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.					
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.					
M. Preferred Alternative	√ preferred alternative	☐		☐		☐
	Supporting reason	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				
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.						

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: 2022.10.10 11:27:28 -04'00'	Outreach Coordinator Level 3 Certified Planner	10/10/2022
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:

JEFFREY BARR Digitally signed by JEFFREY BARR Date: 2024.03.05 15:01:21 -05'00'

Signature

Acting State Conservationist

Title

Date

Additional notes

Appendix D.

Forecasted NRCS Staffing Needs

Outlet Brush 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**

Outlet Brush 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**

Outlet Brush 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**

Outlet Brush Creek Fork 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
Gray Bat Myotis grisescens Wherever found	Endangered
Indiana Bat CH Myotis sodalis Wherever found	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis Wherever found	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found	Candidate

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Virginia Spiraea Spiraea virginiana Wherever found	Threatened

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
Black-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus erythropthalmus BCC Rangewide (CON)	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10
Black-capped Chickadee Poecile atricapillus practicus BCC - BCR	Breeds Apr 10 to Jul 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

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos Non-BCC Vulnerable	Breeds elsewhere
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
Rusty Blackbird Euphagus carolinus BCC - BCR	Breeds elsewhere
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.

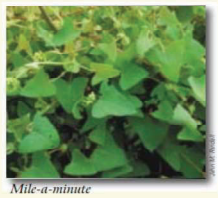
Non-native invasive plant species, in numerous examples around the world, have reduced available habitat for native species and/or eliminated associated native species altogether. This process has the potential to significantly reduce natural biological diversity.

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.



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."

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

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

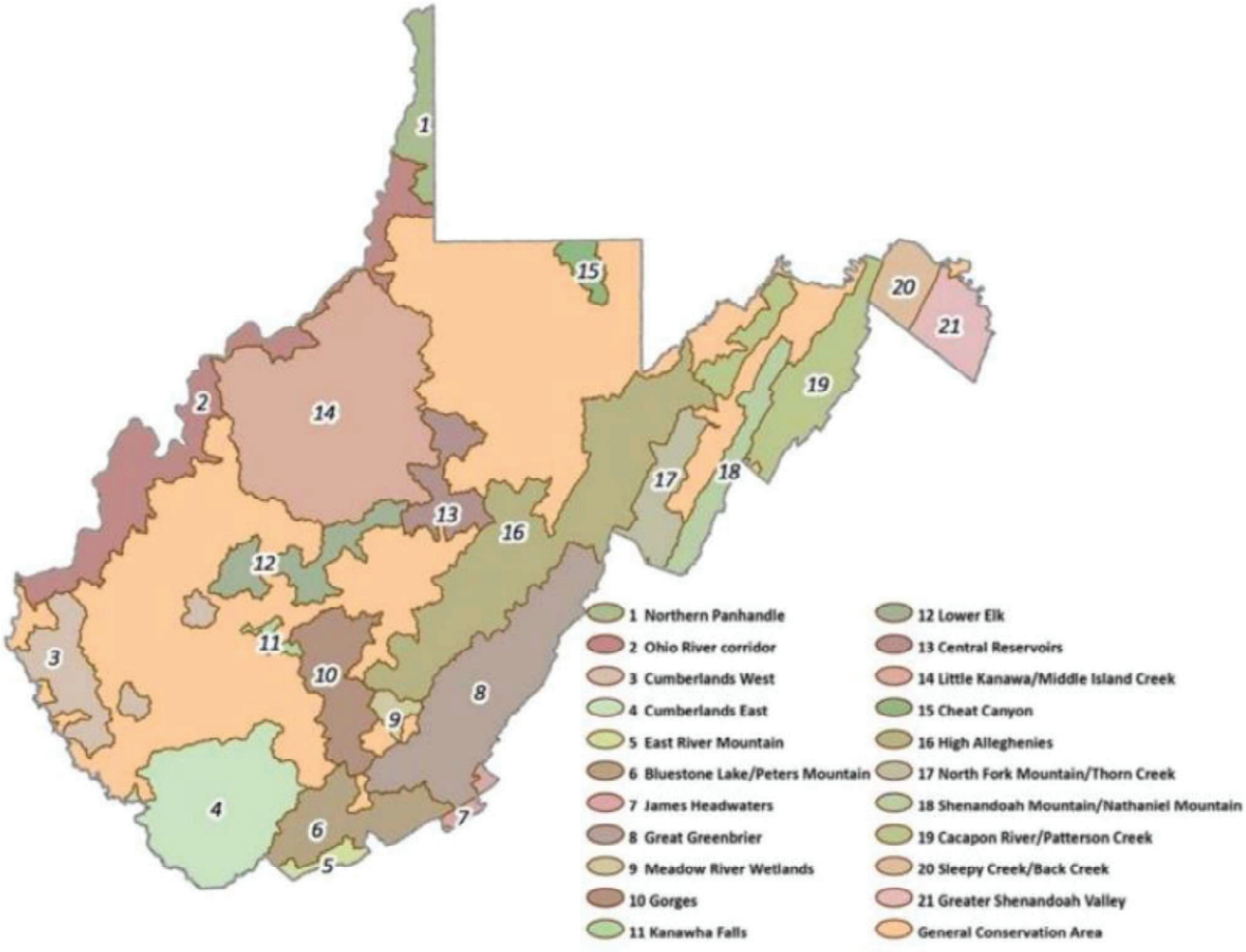
Many agencies and private landowners are using native alternatives for conservation purposes, and many West Virginia nurseries sell varieties derived from local communities to be sold as alternatives to exotic species.

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 Outlet Brush Creek Watershed

Common Name	Scientific Name	Name Category	G Rank	S Rank
a hahniid spider	Calymmaria virginica	Invertebrate Animal	G1	S1
Allegheny Plum	Prunus alleghaniensis var. alleghaniensis	Vascular Plant	G4T4	S3
Allegheny Woodrat	Neotoma magister	Vertebrate Animal	G3G4	S3
American Fly-honeysuckle	Lonicera canadensis	Vascular Plant	G5	S2
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3BS3N
American Woodcock	Scolopax minor	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B
Appalachian Woodsia	Woodsia appalachiana	Vascular Plant	G4	S2
Black Mountain Salamander	Desmognathus welteri	Vertebrate Animal	G4	S2
Black Vulture	Coragyps atratus	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S4BS4N
Broad-banded Forestsnail	Allogona profunda	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S5
Brush Creek Threetooth	Triodopsis juxtidens robinae	Invertebrate Animal	G5T1	S1
Canadian Yew	Taxus canadensis	Vascular Plant	G5	S2S3
Canby's Mountain-lover	Paxistima canbyi	Vascular Plant	G2	S2
Cave Salamander	Eurycea lucifuga	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Cherrystone Drop	Hendersonia occulta	Invertebrate Animal	G4	S3
Chimney Swift	Chaetura pelagica	Vertebrate Animal	G4G5	S3B
Climbing Fumitory	Adlumia fungosa	Vascular Plant	G4	S2
Diana Fritillary	Argynnis diana	Invertebrate Animal	G2G3	S2
Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	Heterodon platirhinos	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S2
Eastern Meadowlark	Sturnella magna	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3BS2N
Field Sparrow	Spizella pusilla	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3BS3N
Flat Bladetooth Snail	Patera appressa	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S4
Four-flower Yellow Loosestrife	Lysimachia quadriflora	Vascular Plant	G5	S1
Fowler's Toad	Bufo fowleri	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S5
Fraudulent Slitmouth	Stenotrema macgregori	Invertebrate Animal	GNR	S2
Globe Beakrush	Rhynchospora recognita	Vascular Plant	G5	S2
Golden-winged Warbler	Vermivora chrysoptera	Vertebrate Animal	G4	S1B
Gorge Goldenrod	Solidago faucibus	Vascular Plant	G2G4	S1
Grasshopper Sparrow	Ammodramus savannarum	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B
Green Salamander	Aneides aeneus	Vertebrate Animal	G3G4	S3
Hoffman's Springtail	Sinella hoffmani	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Inland Slitmouth	Stenotrema stenotrema	Invertebrate Animal	G5	SNR
Jefferson Salamander	Ambystoma jeffersonianum	Vertebrate Animal	G4	S2
Louisiana Waterthrush	Parkesia motacilla	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3B
Lowland Pillsnail	Euchemotrema leaii	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Midland Mud Salamander	Pseudotriton montanus diastictus	Vertebrate Animal	G5T5	S1
Mottled Duskywing	Erynnis martialis	Invertebrate Animal	G3	SH
Nodding Onion	Allium cernuum	Vascular Plant	G5	S4
Northern Spring Salamander	Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus	Vertebrate Animal	G5T5	S5
Piney Creek threetooth	Triodopsis sp. 1	Invertebrate Animal	G1	S1
Ridge-and-valley Slitmouth	Stenotrema edvardsi	Invertebrate Animal	G4G5	S3
Ruffed Grouse	Bonasa umbellus	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S3BS3N
Seal Salamander	Desmognathus monticola	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S5
Shelled Cave Springtail	Pseudosinella testa	Invertebrate Animal	G2G3	S1
Slimy Salamander	Plethodon glutinosus	Vertebrate Animal	G5	S5
Southeastern Tigersnail	Anguispira strongylodes	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S2
Subterranean Sheetweb Spider	Phanetta subterranea	Invertebrate Animal	G5	S3
Virginia Bladetooth	Patera panselenus	Invertebrate Animal	G3	S4
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

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

Nonindigenous Aquatic Species

Specimen ID	Date Reported	Species	New Area
1652419	9/18/2020	Chinese mysterysnail *Cipangopaludina chinensis*	County: Mercer (WV) Drainage: Middle New (05050002)

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 cinnamomi*
rose rosette disease (RRD)	*Emaravirus RRD*
white pine blister rust	*Cronartium ribicola*

Insects:

Common Name	Scientific Name
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*
multicolored Asian lady beetle	*Harmonia axyridis*
southern pine beetle	*Dendroctonus frontalis*
spongy moth (formerly gypsy moth)	*Lymantria dispar*

Plants:

Common Name	Scientific Name
alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*
alfalfa	*Medicago sativa ssp. sativa*
alsike clover	*Trifolium hybridum*
Amur honeysuckle	*Lonicera maackii*
annual ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia var. elatior*
apple-of-Peru	*Nicandra physalodes*
autumn olive	*Elaeagnus umbellate*
bald brome	*Bromus racemosus*
barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*

Common Name	Scientific Name
big chickweed	*Cerastium fontanum ssp. vulgare*
birdsrape mustard	*Brassica rapa*
bittersweet nightshade	*Solanum dulcamara*
black locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
black medic	*Medicago lupulina*
black mustard	*Brassica nigra*
bladder campion	*Silene vulgaris*
border privet	*Ligustrum obtusifolium*
boreal chickweed	*Cerastium tomentosum*
bouncingbet	*Saponaria officinalis*
brittleleaf naiad	*Najas minor*
broadleaf dock	*Rumex obtusifolius*
broomsedge bluestem	*Andropogon virginicus*
bulbous buttercup	*Ranunculus bulbosus*
burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*
bush honeysuckles (exotic)	*Lonicera spp.*
Canada bluegrass	*Poa compressa*
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Canadian horseweed	*Erigeron canadensis*
catnip	*Nepeta cataria*
cheatgrass, downy brome	*Bromus tectorum*
chicory	*Cichorium intybus*
Chinese yam	*Dioscorea polystachya*
coltsfoot	*Tussilago farfara*
common barberry	*Berberis vulgaris*
common burdock, lesser burdock	*Arctium minus*
common dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale ssp. officinale*
common mallow	*Malva neglecta*
common mouse-ear chickweed	*Cerastium fontanum*
common mullein	*Verbascum Thapsus*
common periwinkle	*Vinca minor*
common pokeweed	*Phytolacca americana*
common ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
common salsify	*Tragopogon porrifolius*
common selfheal	*Prunella vulgaris*
common St. Johnswort	*Hypericum perforatum*
common teasel	*Dipsacus fullonum*
common velvetgrass	*Holcus lanatus*
common vetch	*Vicia sativa*
common viper's bugloss, blueweed	*Echium vulgare*
corn chamomile	*Anthemis arvensis*
corn cockle	*Agrostemma githago*
corn gromwell	*Buglossoides arvensis*
corn speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*
cornflower	*Centaurea cyanus*

Common Name	Scientific Name
creeping bellflower	*Campanula rapunculoides*
creeping buttercup	*Ranunculus repens*
curly leaf pondweed	*Potamogeton crispus*
curly plumeless thistle	*Carduus crispus*
cutleaf evening-primrose	*Oenothera laciniata*
cutleaf teasel	*Dipsacus laciniatus*
dames rocket	*Hesperis matronalis*
dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Deptford pink	*Dianthus armeria*
dotted smartweed	*Persicaria punctata*
dwarf violet iris	*Iris verna*
eastern poison-ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans*
eastern redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
eastern white pine	*Pinus strobus*
English ivy	*Hedera helix*
European columbine	*Aquilegia vulgaris*
European common reed, Phragmites	*Phragmites australis ssp. australis*
everlasting peavine	*Lathyrus latifolius*
fall panicum	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
field brome	*Bromus arvensis*
field dodder	*Cuscuta pentagona*
field horsetail	*Equisetum arvense*
field madder	*Sherardia arvensis*
field pepperweed	*Lepidium campestre*
field thistle	*Cirsium discolor*
fiveangled dodder	*Cuscuta pentagona var. pentagona*
garden loosestrife	*Lysimachia vulgaris*
garden vetch	*Vicia sativa ssp. nigra*
garlic mustard	*Alliaria petiolate*
giant chickweed	*Myosoton aquaticum*
giant foxtail	*Setaria faberi*
giantseed goosefoot	*Chenopodium simplex*
goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
greater celandine	*Chelidonium majus*
ground ivy	*Glechoma hederacea*
hairy cat's ear	*Hypochaeris radicata*
hemp dogbane	*Apocynum cannabinum*
henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
hop clover	*Trifolium aureum*
horsenettle	*Solanum carolinense*
houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*
Japanese barberry	*Berberis thunbergia*
Japanese honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Japanese knotweed	*Reynoutria japonica*
Japanese stiltgrass	*Microstegium vimineum*

Common Name	Scientific Name
jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Kentucky bluegrass	*Poa pratensis*
knotroot foxtail	*Setaria parviflora*
kudzu	*Pueraria montana var. lobata*
large crabgrass	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
large hop clover	*Trifolium campestre*
lemon balm	*Melissa officinalis*
little starwort	*Stellaria graminea*
longstalk cranesbill	*Geranium columbinum*
meadow fescue	*Festuca pratensis*
meadow hawkweed	*Hieracium caespitosum*
Mexican fireweed	*Bassia scoparia*
mexicantea	*Dysphania ambrosioides*
Morrow's honeysuckle	*Lonicera morrowii*
moth mullein	*Verbascum blattaria*
motherwort	*Leonurus cardiaca*
mouse-eared hawkweed	*Pilosella officinarum*
multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora*
narrowleaf bittercress	*Cardamine impatiens*
northern white cedar	*Thuja occidentalis*
Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*
orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
oriental bittersweet	*Celastrus orbiculatus*
Oriental lady's thumb	*Persicaria longiseta*
Oriental lady's thumb	*Polygonum posumbu*
oxeye daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*
pale smartweed	*Polygonum lapathifolium*
pale yellow iris, yellow flag iris	*Iris pseudacorus*
peppermint	*Mentha x piperita*
perennial ryegrass	*Lolium perenne*
periwinkle	*Vinca spp.*
piedmont bedstraw	*Cruciata pedemontana*
pineapple-weed	*Matricaria discoidea*
plumeless thistle	*Carduus spp.*
poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*
princesstree	*Paulownia tomentosa*
prostrate knotweed	*Polygonum aviculare*
purple cudweed	*Gamochaeta purpurea*
purple deadnettle	*Lamium purpureum*
purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*
quackgrass	*Elymus repens*
Queen Anne's lace, wild carrot	*Daucus carota*
red clover	*Trifolium pratense*
red sorrel	*Rumex acetosella*

Common Name	Scientific Name
redstem filaree	*Erodium cicutarium*
redstem stork's bill	*Erodium cicutarium ssp. cicutarium*
redtop	*Agrostis gigantea*
reed canarygrass	*Phalaris arundinacea*
rye brome	*Bromus secalinus*
Scots pine	*Pinus sylvestris*
sensitive partridgepea	*Chamaecrista nictitans*
sericea lespedeza	*Lespedeza cuneata*
shepherd's-purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
sicklepod	*Senna obtusifolia*
small broomrape	*Orobanche minor*
small carpetgrass, joint-head grass	*Arthraxon hispidus*
smooth bedstraw	*Galium mollugo*
smooth hawksbeard	*Crepis capillaris*
southern catalpa	*Catalpa bignonioides*
spanishneedles	*Bidens bipinnata*
spiny amaranth	*Amaranthus spinosus*
spiny sowthistle	*Sonchus asper*
splitlip hempnettle	*Galeopsis bifida*
spotted knapweed	*Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos*
spotted spurge	*Euphorbia maculate*
spotted waterhemlock	*Cicuta maculate*
spring whitlowgrass	*Draba verna*
stinkgrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*
stinking chamomile	*Anthemis cotula*
sulfur cinquefoil	*Potentilla recta*
sweet vernalgrass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*
tall buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*
tall fescue	*Festuca arundinacea*
tall morning-glory	*Ipomoea purpurea*
tall oatgrass	*Arrhenatherum elatius*
Tatarian honeysuckle	*Lonicera tatarica*
thoroughwort pennycress	*Microthlaspi perfoliatum*
timothy	*Phleum pratense*
tree-of-heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*
velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
water speedwell	*Veronica anagallis-aquatica*
watercress	*Nasturtium officinale*
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 celery	*Apium graveolens*

Common Name	Scientific Name
wild garlic	*Allium vineale*
wild mustard	*Sinapis arvensis*
wild onion	*Allium canadense*
wild parsnip	*Pastinaca sativa*
willowleaf lettuce	*Lactuca saligna*
wine raspberry	*Rubus phoenicolasius*
wisterias	*Wisteria spp.*
yellow foxtail	*Setaria pumila*
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)