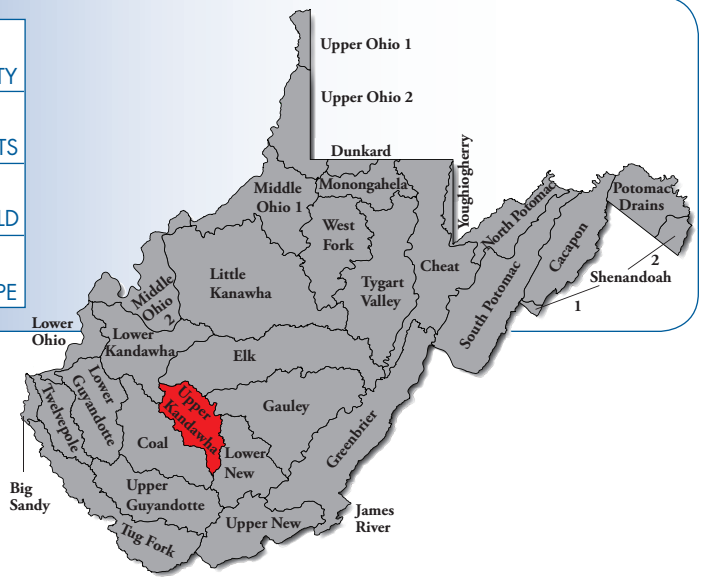


Raleigh County Huntington District of the USACE		COUNTY
Upper Kanawha WATERSHED	Davis Branch DRAINAGE	1,846.60 TOTAL CREDITS
461.65 CREDITS RELEASED	-0-	CREDITS SOLD
461.65 CREDITS AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE	Stream	CREDIT TYPE



DAVIS BRANCH STREAM MITIGATION BANK

Service Area: The Upper Kanawha (5050006)

The Davis Branch Stream Mitigation Bank site is located on approximately 450 acres of forest and pasture land. The parcel lies wholly in a 1655 acre drainage area in Raleigh County, West Virginia. The land owner of the Bank site holds 75% of the headwater streams in the 1655 acre drainage area, while the bank sponsor owns the conservation easement for the Bank itself.

The threatened Upper Kanawha watershed is the location of numerous mining, timbering, and development activities and is therefore at risk unless impacts are mitigated in order to offset adverse effects of these activities within the watershed. The Davis Branch Stream Mitigation Bank site consists of a degraded, unstable farm valley stream surrounded by headwater deposition as a result of recent timbering. The Site was primarily utilized for cattle and agricultural practices. The two streams of Davis Branch and Sweeney Branch likely formed a confluence down-valley and were therefore moved and straightened to allow for more pasture and field drainage.

Davis Branch feeds into Paint Creek, which has been the focus of numerous environmental enhancement efforts largely spearheaded by the Paint Creek Watershed Association.

Davis Branch Stream Mitigation Bank will consist of 23,386 linear feet of stream restoration and enhancement. Credit determination was gained by utilization of the EPA's Bioassessment Protocols for use in Stream and Wadeable Rivers (RBP) method and the USACE's Interim Assessment Approach for High Gradient Streams (IFA). Although the two methods measure different parameters, both are aimed at assessing stream quality. Therefore, when the two methods are put on a similar scale, they are used interchangeably. The conversion factor for comparing IFA scores to RBP is 200. For example: a 1,000 ft. Perennial reach with an RBP score of 20 would yield 40,000 baseline units, $(20 \times 1,000 \times 2 = 40,000)$. A 1,000 ft. perennial reach with an average IFA score of 0.10 would yield the same number of baseline units $(0.10 \times 1,000 \times 2 \times 200 = 40,000)$.

Data collection is to be supplemented with WVSCI scores to verify physical parameters after year 5.

