VI. Environmental Stewardship – C

1. Ranking Criteria
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VI. ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

In September 2002, Executive Order (EO) 13274 was signed by the President of the United States requiring Federal agencies to take appropriate actions to promote environmental stewardship in the Nation's transportation system and better coordinate environmental reviews of high-priority transportation infrastructure projects. The EO also creates a new "Transportation Infrastructure Streamlining Task Force" to more closely coordinate Federal reviews on projects while simultaneously stressing the importance of improved environmental stewardship at all levels of government. The current Intercounty Connector (ICC) study includes environmental streamlining and stewardship measures. Environmental streamlining and stewardship are key components of both EO 13274 and Section 1309 of the TEA-21, which require that transportation and environmental review processes become more effective and efficient through interagency partnerships and communication.

Beyond the ICC avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures, restoration efforts and enhancements are being examined for their potential to improve the cultural, community, and natural resource quality within the study area. These efforts and enhancements comprise the Environmental Stewardship (ES) component of the ICC's Purpose and Need Statement.

A. Concept/Definition

For this project, enhancement and restoration are defined as improving existing conditions for a specific resource and may be a component of ES or compensatory mitigation. Compensatory mitigation is discussed in ***Chapter IV, Environmental Consequences***. ES is defined for the ICC as activities undertaken to improve the existing cultural, community, and natural resources within the ICC study area. ES is separate from compensatory mitigation requirements and may include restoration and/or enhancement of cultural, community, and natural resources. Examples could include, but are not limited to: retrofitting poorly or non-functioning stormwater management facilities, improving water quality and stream habitat, increasing wetland and forest acreage, renovating degraded historic structures, and improving park facilities.

ES features are environmental conditions that were impacted by past development and are a key component of the ICC Purpose and Need. Candidate ES features were developed, and candidate ES sites are being studied to address priority restoration and/or enhancement needs for both the natural and the human environment. (The priority restoration and/or enhancement needs are discussed below.) Using the priority needs, an equivalent ES package of project sites has been developed for each Corridor to reflect the types of natural or cultural needs unique to the areas through which each alternative is planned. These ES packages were compiled based on the resource needs and features identified by the Lead Agencies including Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA), and the Maryland Transportation Authority (MdTA) as well as the public, and Federal, State, and local agencies.

B. ES Priority Needs

The ES process focuses largely on the identification of resource priority needs. Examples of resource priority needs include, but are not limited to, general goals for improving watersheds and communities, such as improving community facilities, improving water quality, improving stream habitat, increasing acreage of wetlands and forests, decreasing stream channel erosion, and improving parkland trails. Priority needs were developed for the ICC through coordination with various local, State, and Federal agencies, along with the Lead Agencies, and the public. ***Tables VI-1, VI-2, VI-3, and VI-4*** describe the priority needs identified from this coordination for the natural and human environment for both Corridor 1 and Corridor 2.

Table VI-1
Corridor 1 Environmental Stewardship Natural Environment Priority Needs

Watershed*	Priority Needs	Rationale
	Natural Environment	
Paint Branch	• Maintain coldwater fishery in Upper Paint Branch Special Protection Area (SPA) • Decrease polluted runoff from point and non-point sources • Maintain or reduce current level of impervious surfaces • Reduce stormwater peak flows to pre-development levels • Improve channel stability and aquatic habitat conditions	Thermal impacts and chemical pollutants that affect the trout fishery are the primary concerns expressed by agencies.
Northwest Branch	• Decrease sediment inputs from streambank erosion • Reduce stormwater peak flows to pre-development levels • Remove fish blockages for anadromous fish species • Improve wildlife habitat conditions • Control invasive plant species • Increase and protect forested areas, wetlands and riparian buffers	Streams have experienced significant impacts as the area changes from past agriculture to urban land uses.
Rock Creek	• Restore resident fish passage by removing blockages • Improve channel stability and aquatic habitat conditions • Improve wildlife habitat conditions • Control invasive plant species	The moderate level of development has contributed to high-quality resources that favor a watershed protection approach.
Indian Creek	• Remove toxic inputs into streams • Restore channelized and concrete-lined channels • Reduce stormwater peak flows to pre-development levels	Severe water quality problems leading to overall habitat degradation exist in this heavily urbanized watershed.
Little Paint Branch	• Improve stormwater management in older neighborhoods • Restore channelized and concrete-lined channels • Increase and protect forested areas, wetlands and riparian buffers	Aquatic resources have been somewhat degraded by past development practices while non-developed areas need protection.
Upper Patuxent River	• No ES measures proposed for this alternative	Corridor 1 does not significantly affect watershed.

* *Refer to Figure II-13, Study Area Watershed Boundaries (Volume II)*

Table VI-2
Corridor 1 Environmental Stewardship Human Environment Priority Needs

Planning Area*	Priority Needs	Rationale
	Human Environment	
Vicinity of Gaithersburg	• Improve pedestrian access to transit facilities • Create more pedestrian/bicycle paths	Planning area made up of dense commercial and residential development. Community served by diverse public transportation system. Safety concerns from public regarding connections between communities and public transportation.
Shady Grove Sector	• Provide natural habitat enhancements near roadways • Create passive recreational areas • Create pedestrian or shared use paths beneath roadways	Small area made up of moderately dense residential, commercial and industrial development. Need for improved pedestrian access. Some areas have need for aesthetic improvements.
Upper Rock Creek	• Improve pedestrian/bicycle access to local parks • Improve park facilities, trails, etc.	Substantial amount of parkland throughout planning area. Strong desire from public for pedestrian/bicycle access to parks and improving local parks.
Olney	• Improve pedestrian/bicycle access to community facilities and along roads • Acquire properties for additional community facilities in area local parks and recreation areas • Build Olney master plan bikeways south of MD 108 • Need for additional community facilities in area	Suburban residential community with distinct commercial centers. Public desire for improved pedestrian/bicycle paths. Low-medium density residential development.
Aspen Hill	• Add pedestrian/bicycle paths along roads and connect to parks • Improve safety of vehicular access into communities	Predominant land use is residential. Majority of the land in the planning area is developed.
White Oak	• Improve pedestrian access to transit facilities • Enhance park and recreation facilities • Improve intersection safety along roads	Planning area made up of established residential neighborhoods, local shopping, schools, public services, and recreation areas. Strong desire for intersection safety from public.

Table VI-2
Corridor 1 Environmental Stewardship Human Environment Priority Needs

Planning Area*	Priority Needs	Rationale
	Human Environment	
Cloverly	• Increase usage of parks near Good Hope Estates • Add sidewalks in Cloverly to connect neighborhoods and community parks • Provide sidewalks and landscaping in neighborhoods • Enhance Trolley Museum	Predominant land use is residential and parkland. Sidewalks were requested by many community members; however, they are opposed by some members because they increase the degree of imperviousness levels in the Special Protection Areas.
Fairland	• Provide sidewalks and landscaping • Improve park and recreational facilities • Improve roadway safety and pedestrian/bicycle access on Fairland Road • Revitalize Burtonsville	Traffic concerns by public. Suburban community. Aesthetic improvements have been frequently requested.
61 – Fairland/ Beltsville and Vicinity	• Add/improve pedestrian/bicycle trails to parks • Increase utilization of and renovate community centers	Public requested improvements to several community centers. Parks are frequented by many in community.
60 – Northwestern Area	• Need more pedestrian/bicycle trails to parks • Improve pedestrian/bicycle paths in communities • Improve storm drain systems in communities • Provide streetscape and landscape improvements	Scattered residential areas. Large areas of open space and sand and gravel operations. Need for improved bicycle/pedestrian paths, recreational facilities, and enhance protection and preservation of historic and archeological properties.

** Refer to Figure II-4, Community Facilities and Services (Volume II)*

Table VI-3
Corridor 2 Environmental Stewardship Natural Environment Priority Needs

Watershed*	Priority Needs	Rationale
	Natural Environment	
Paint Branch **Northwest Branch**	• Maintain or reduce current level of impervious surfaces • Maintain coldwater fishery in Upper Paint Branch Special Protection Area (SPA) • Improve stream channel stability and aquatic habitat • Reduce stormwater peak flows to pre-development levels • Maintain/preserve existing streams with good biotic conditions • Increase and protect riparian buffers • Improve instream habitat • Improve wildlife habitat conditions • Control invasive plant species	The suggested approach provides consistency with local watershed special protection strategies to reduce runoff and improve habitat. Protection of exceptional aquatic resources occurring in the headwater tributaries is recommended.
Rock Creek	• Increase and protect forested areas, wetlands and riparian buffers • Restore fish passage by removing blockages • Improve channel stability and aquatic habitat conditions • Improve wildlife habitat conditions • Control invasive plant species	The moderate level of development has contributed to high-quality resources that favor a watershed protection approach.
Indian Creek	• Remove toxic inputs into streams • Restore channelized and concrete-lined channels • Reduce stormwater peak flows to pre-development levels	Severe water quality problems leading to overall habitat degradation exist in this heavily urbanized watershed.
Little Paint Branch	• Reduce stormwater peak flows to pre-development levels • Restore channelized and concrete-lined channels • Increase and protect forested areas, wetlands and riparian buffers	Aquatic resources have been somewhat degraded by past development practices while non-developed areas need protection.
Upper Patuxent River	• Protect source water quality for Rocky Gorge reservoir • Decrease suspended sediment and nutrient inputs • Increase and protect riparian buffers • Improve wildlife habitat conditions	Measures taken to protect the water quality of the large public water supply and retain existing protection for contributing streams is the major need.

** Refer to Figure II-13, Study Area Watershed Boundaries (Volume II)*

Table VI-4
Corridor 2 Environmental Stewardship Human Environment Priority Needs

Planning Area*	Priority Needs	Rationale
	Human Environment	
Vicinity of Gaithersburg	• Improve pedestrian access to transit facilities • Create more pedestrian/bicycle paths	Planning area made up of dense commercial and residential development. Community served by diverse public transportation system. Safety concerns from public regarding connections between communities and public transportation.
Shady Grove Sector	• Provide natural habitat enhancements near roadways • Create passive recreational areas	Small area made up of moderately dense residential, commercial and industrial development. Need for improved pedestrian access to transit, commercial areas, and parkland. Some areas have need for aesthetic improvements.
Upper Rock Creek	• Improve pedestrian/bicycle access to local parks • Improve park facilities, trails, etc.	Substantial amount of parkland throughout planning area. Strong desire from public for pedestrian/bicycle access to parks and improving local parks.
Olney	• Improve pedestrian/bicycle access to community facilities and along roads • Acquire land for park and recreational use • Build Olney master plan bikeways south of MD 108 • Need for additional community facilities in area • Rehabilitation of historic sites	Suburban residential community with distinct commercial centers. Public desire for improved pedestrian/bicycle paths. Low-medium density residential development. Historic properties in need of renovation located in close proximity to Corridor 2.
Aspen Hill	• Add pedestrian/bicycle paths along roads and connecting to parks • Improve vehicular access into communities	Predominant land use is residential. Majority of the land in the planning area is developed. Need for pedestrian/bicycle paths along roads that connect to parks. Need for protection and preservation of historic and archeological properties.
Cloverly	• Increase usage of parks near Good Hope Estates • Add sidewalks in Cloverly to connect neighborhoods and community parks • Provide sidewalks and landscaping in neighborhoods	Predominant land use is residential and parkland. Sidewalks were requested by many community members; however, they are opposed by some members because they increase imperviousness levels in the Special Protection Area (SPA).

Table VI-4
Corridor 2 Environmental Stewardship Human Environment Priority Needs

Planning Area*	Priority Needs	Rationale
Fairland	• Provide sidewalks and landscaping • Improve park and recreational facilities • Improve roadway safety and pedestrian/bicycle access on Fairland road • Revitalize Burtonsville	Traffic concerns by public. Suburban community. Aesthetic improvements have been frequently requested.
60 – Northwestern Area	• Need more pedestrian/bicycle trails to parks • Improve pedestrian/bicycle paths in communities • Improve storm drain systems in communities • Provide streetscape and landscape improvements	Scattered residential areas. Large areas of open space and sand and gravel operations.

** Refer to Figure II-4, Community Facilities and Services (Volume II)*

C. ES Opportunities Prior to the FEIS

ES opportunities are the candidate restoration or enhancement projects proposed to address ES needs. These include site locations where a need can be addressed. Opportunities may include existing agency projects awaiting funding or new proposals. These opportunities were identified through coordination with local, State, and Federal agencies in addition to the public at the ten formal informational workshops held since spring 2003.

The types of projects considered include, but were not limited to [*ICC Environmental Stewardship Technical Memorandum, I-270 to US 1* (SHA, 2004)]:

- Providing pedestrian/bicycle trails
- Rehabilitation of historic structures
- Signage to identify and direct interest to cultural resources
- Providing sidewalks for communities, schools and/or other community facilities
- Riparian buffer enhancement and/or reforestation
- Stream restoration
- Wetland creation, preservation, and/or enhancement
- Stormwater management improvements
- Special protection area best management practices
- Fish blockage removal

The original ES opportunities inventory identified more than 900 natural and human environmental project opportunities. A number of these sites are already complete, under design, or under construction; however they were included in the inventory for purposes of tracking recent improvements and targeting restoration areas. ***Table VI-5*** summarizes the number of sites identified for each site type. Using these sites, additional screening based on a criteria/ranking system was performed to narrow the more than 900 sites being considered for ES.

Table VI-5
Summary of Opportunities Inventory

Feature Type	Number of Sites
Riparian Buffer Enhancement/Reforestation	33
Stream Restoration	181
Wetland Creation, Preservation, and/or Enhancement	360
Stormwater Management (SWM) Improvement	154
Fish Blockage Removal	91
Special Protection Area Best Management Practices	21
Community/Cultural Environment (approximate)	130
TOTAL	**970**

1. Ranking Criteria

All suggestions for ES opportunities went through an initial screening revision which removed several of the sites from further consideration based on their ability to meet ES needs established for each planning area, feasibility, and proximity to the study area. Those retained ES features that were not removed in the initial screening process were then rated based on the ES rating criteria developed in coordination with Federal, State, and local agencies to meet the ES goals. These ES rating criteria included:

Environmental Benefit - refers to how the site would benefit the community or watershed, provide tangible results, and link the project with other ES projects.

Other Resources Impacted - refers to whether the enhancements at the sites would have adverse impacts on the environment as a result of construction. Sites that would require creating a substantial amount of impervious surfaces in Special Protection Areas (SPAs) were given a low ranking.

Severity of Need - refers to how much public benefit or support the project would have. This criterion is a measure of how immediate the need is for the project and whether the project is consistent with local goals and priorities.

Feasibility - refers to the extent of additional studies, engineering, and Right-of-Way (ROW) acquisition that would need to be completed before the project is constructed.

Cost - considered the benefit to cost ratio. High costs were not prohibitive for any of the projects.

Relevance to the ICC Corridor - considered the proximity of each site to the ICC project and its relevance to the existing needs of each corridor. Those sites not located within the selected planning areas or watershed boundaries for the study area were either removed from consideration or given a low ranking.

Agency Coordination - Those natural environmental stewardship sites receiving a ranking of five or less were removed from further consideration. Agency field tours were held between March 2004 and May 2004 to view those natural environmental stewardship sites that received a ranking of six or higher. As a result of the field reviews and agency comments, ES packages were developed for both Corridors 1 and 2. An interagency meeting was conducted on April 20, 2005 to further refine the packages. On-going data collection and agency coordination has occurred since April 2005 and will continue at the sites identified in the packages.

After the site screening process was applied, the remaining sites were then assigned a numerical ranking from one to ten based on their ability to meet the established criteria.

2. Site Screening and Field Tour Results

The locations of the ES sites are depicted on ***Figure VI-1*** and ***Figure VI-2***. Descriptions of each of these sites are provided in Table VI-6. Additional information on these sites can be found in ***Appendix Q*** as well as the *ICC Environmental Stewardship Technical Memorandum, I-270 to US 1* (SHA, 2004) prepared for this project.

a. Community and Cultural Sites

Those sites receiving a ranking of five or less were removed from further consideration. Agency field tours were then held between March and May 2004 to view those sites that received a ranking of six or higher. Based on the field tours, 22 human environment sites were selected for further consideration. These included 17 community sites and five cultural resource sites shown in the DEIS. After the DEIS was completed, a more comprehensive ranking was applied for the 17 sites by examining the cost/benefit, agency opinion, number of resources improved, and additional adverse impacts that may occur for each site. Those sites receiving the highest ranking and staying within the total environmental stewardship package costs for each corridor were selected for the priority environmental stewardship packages for Corridor 1 and Corridor 2. The community sites included pedestrian/bicycle trails, sidewalks near schools, and a dog park. The cultural resource sites included improvements to several historic structures and creating signage to identify and direct interest to various cultural resources.

b. Riparian Buffer Enhancement/Reforestation Sites

Proposed riparian buffer enhancement/reforestation projects consisted mostly of small isolated sites that did not offer forest connectivity or riparian buffer benefits and were therefore eliminated. Other reasons that sites were eliminated included the presence of public utilities or infrastructure, unwilling property owners, and planned development. In addition, several opportunities previously identified in planning documents as good candidates were found during field reviews to have already been reforested and were dropped from further consideration. Based on the results of a field evaluation, none of the riparian buffer and reforestation opportunities were found to be satisfactory.

c. Stream Restoration Sites

Potential stream restoration sites from the original inventory list were field evaluated. During these investigations, the sites were ranked to determine those most technically suitable and feasible. Details on the ranking provided for these sites are included in the *ICC Environmental Stewardship Technical Memorandum, I-270 to US 1* (SHA, 2004) prepared for this project. Based on this ranking, 26 sites were retained for detailed study for Corridor 1 and 13 sites were retained for detailed study for Corridor 2 (***Table VI-6***). ***Figure VI-1*** and ***Figure VI-2*** identify these sites for Corridor 1 and Corridor 2, respectively.

d. Wetland Creation/Preservation/Enhancement

Based on field reviews, two potential wetland sites are being considered as candidate sites for ES as listed in ***Table VI-6*** and shown in ***Figure VI-1*** and ***Figure VI-2***. Additional details regarding these sites can be found in the *ICC Environmental Stewardship Technical Memorandum, I-270 to US 1* (SHA, 2004) prepared for this project.

e. Stormwater Management Sites

Based on technical suitability and feasibility ranking and whether these sites could be linked to downstream stream restoration ES sites, 16 stormwater management retrofit sites are currently being considered as candidate ES sites for Corridor 1 or 2 ES listed in ***Table VI-6*** and shown in ***Figure VI-1*** and ***Figure VI-2***.

f. Special Protection Area Best Management Practices

Twenty-one sites for Special Protection Area (SPA) Best Management Practices (BMP) ES sites were examined. All of these sites ranked moderate to high under the technical criteria and moderate to high under the feasibility screening. Primarily, concerns pertain to feasibility aspects such as operation and maintenance, and public acceptance to changes near private property. The location of the SPA BMP sites under consideration are listed in ***Table VI-6*** and shown in ***Figure VI-1*** and ***Figure VI-2***.

g. Fish Blockage Removal Sites

Fish blockage removal projects are currently being considered as part of stream restoration activities for the sites identified. Nine sites (NB-1, PB-108, NW-4, IC-48, IC-51, IC-57, IC-58, NW-113 and PB-12B) have been identified in Corridor 1 and three sites (NB-1, PB-108 and NW-4) in Corridor 2. All other potential fish blockages identified for the project are proposed in the conceptual mitigation package.

3. Future Steps

The next step in the process is to conduct a detailed NEPA assessment and technical stream and wetland site assessments, as described in ***Chapter IV.F.7*** Waters of the US including Wetlands. The NEPA assessments described in this section will also be conducted for the Community/Cultural ES project. It is during this phase of the process that sites may be dropped due to potential resource impacts or technical issues. If a site is dropped from consideration, a site from the backup list will be brought forward for the same analysis. Please refer to ***Tables VI-7 and VI-8*** for a list of backup ES sites for both Corridor 1 and 2, repsectively.

Table VI-6
Environmental Stewardship Package

Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
Community and Cultural Sites								
16	Community and Cultural	Northwestern Area	Prince George's	14,500 linear feet	None	The ES Concept at Site 16 is to provide a Class I pedestrian/bicycle trail and paved shoulders along Old Gunpowder Road from MD 198 to Greencastle Road. This would benefit several of the surrounding residential neighborhoods and furthers the County's goal of providing a continuous trail from Bladensburg to Laurel as part of the Anacostia Trails Heritage Area Plan.	1 and 2	22
32	Community and Cultural	Upper Rock Creek	Montgomery	9,000 linear feet	None	The ES Concept at Site 32 is to provide pedestrian/bicycle trails along Needwood Road. Bicycles currently utilize the roadway. This creates a dangerous situation. The view from the roadway is aesthetically appealing, and this trail would provide its users a safe route to access Rock Creek Park and Lake Needwood.	1 and 2	23
33	Community and Cultural	Upper Rock Creek	Montgomery	5,500 linear feet	None	Lake Frank was once open to vehicle traffic. Asphalt roads and parking lots exist around the lake. These roads and parking lots would be removed (approximately 6.87 ac.) and replaced with approximately 5,500 l.f. of 8-10 foot wide asphalt trail. Turf and tree plantings would be added as a buffer.	1 and 2	24
2	Community and Cultural	Cloverly	Montgomery	1 building	None	The ES Concept at Site 2 is to provide improvements to the Woodlawn Barn. The Woodlawn Barn, selected for the Historic American Building Survey in the 1930s, is located in the Montgomery County Heritage Area. It has been recommended that the barn be rehabilitated as a visitor center to serve as a trailhead for the Rural Legacy Trail and a gateway to historic Sandy Spring.	1 and 2	23
47	Community and Cultural	N/A	Montgomery and Prince George's	N/A	None	The ES Concept at Site 47 is to provide wayfinding and signage throughout the ICC study area to identify and direct interest to historic sites, heritage areas, and scenic/rustic roads.	1 and 2	24

Table VI-6
Environmental Stewardship Package

Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
S-1	Community and Cultural	Upper Rock Creek	Montgomery	2,000 linear feet	In SPA	Few sidewalks in area. Sidewalks needed on south side of MD 115 from Applewood Lane to crosswalk at Olde Mill Run to connect to sidewalks already planned by SHA/DPWT that connect to school.	1 and 2	19
S-14	Community and Cultural	Northwestern Area	Prince George's	2,000 linear feet	None	Create sidewalks on south side of MD 198 between Van Dusen Road and 11th Street.	2	18
49	Community and Cultural	South Laurel/ Montpelier	Prince George's	1 building	None	The historic community landmark, Abraham Hall, would receive improvements, such as repairing the termite damage. This structure was restored with public funds and opened to the public in 1991. With improvements, it could potentially provide a location to be rented for small events. The Maryland Historical Trust holds a preservation easement on Abraham Hall.	2	15
29	Community and Cultural	Olney	Montgomery	1 building	None	Renovations are proposed to the historic house Falling Green, which is owned by the Olney Boys and Girls Club. The Maryland Historical Trust holds a preservation easement for this property.	2	15
50	Community and Cultural	Aspen Hill	Montgomery	2,000 linear feet	None	Construct Class I pedestrian/bicycle path along Layhill Road near Park Vista Drive. There is currently a sharp curve with no sidewalks on this stretch of Layhill Road. Also a need to connect Longmead with Layhill Park.	1	21
52	Community and Cultural	Olney	Montgomery	1 acre	None	One acre dog exercise area surrounded by secure fence in East Norbeck Park of Northwest Branch Recreational Park. Montgomery County Dog Owner Group (DOG) would maintain.	1	22
Stream Restoration Sites								
PB-37	Stream Restoration	Paint Branch	Montgomery	2,700 linear feet	2,700 linear feet	PB-37 is located in the headwaters of the Upper Gum Springs between Good Hope Road and Fireside Drive. The ES concept for PB-37 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, and habitat enhancement).	1 and 2	22

Table VI-6
Environmental Stewardship Package

Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
PB-108	Stream Restoration	Paint Branch	Montgomery	2,400 linear feet	2,400 linear feet	PB-108 is located in the Left Fork subwatershed of the Upper Paint Branch watershed. PB-108 is a tributary to the Left Fork from south of the Craddock Street and Kings House Road intersection. The concept for PB-108 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, riparian buffer enhancement, fish blockage removal, and habitat enhancement).	1 and 2	21
NB-2C	Stream Restoration	North Branch Rock Creek	Montgomery	4,900 linear feet	4,900 linear feet	NB-2C is part of Williamsburg Run and is located approximately north of Gallagher Way, flowing west to Cashell Road in the Cashell Manor community. The concept for NB-2C includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, and riparian buffer enhancement).	1 and 2	20
NW-170	Stream Restoration	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	5,000 linear feet	5,000 linear feet	This site includes the mainstem of Northwest Branch from the southern boundary of the Northwest Branch Golf Course downstream to Bonifant Road. A portion of Batchellors Run that joins Northwest Branch within the site would also be included. The concept for NW-170 includes the following stream restoration efforts: floodplain creation to provide energy dissipation of erosive flood flows, reduce erosive shear stresses, reduce channel incision, and increase infiltration and groundwater recharge; bank stabilization to provide energy dissipation of erosive flood flows, reduce erosive shear stresses, and reduce bank erosion and instream sedimentation; enhancing the riparian buffer; installation of woody debris and other types of instream cover and gravel channel material to enhance the benthic and fish habitats and communities.	1 and 2	20
PB-12B	Stream Restoration	Paint Branch	Montgomery	2,000 linear feet	2,000 linear feet	This portion of PB-12B is located on Hollywood Branch and flows southeasterly from Cannon Drive to Laurie Drive. This reach has good potential to create floodplain. The concept for PB-12B includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, utility conflict resolution, and riparian buffer enhancement).	1	20

Table VI-6
Environmental Stewardship Package

Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
NB-1	Stream Restoration	North Branch Rock Creek	Montgomery	2,800 linear feet	2,800 linear feet	Site NB-1 is located entirely in Norbeck Meadows Park/North Branch Stream Valley Park in the Norbeck Estates community in Montgomery County. The reach is known as the Cherrywood Manor Tributary and flows east to west from approximately 300 feet downstream (west) of George Washington Drive to approximately 1,000 feet upstream of the confluence with North Branch Rock Creek, adjacent to Summertree Court. The concept for NB-1 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, riparian buffer enhancement, and fish passage restoration at existing debris blockages).	1 and 2	19
PB-85	Stream Restoration	Paint Branch	Prince George's	1,200 linear feet	1,200 linear feet	Site PB-85 is a southerly flowing reach of the Paint Branch mainstem that begins downstream of the confluence with Little Paint Branch west of Autoville Drive. There is the possibility to enhance the riparian buffer along the golf course. The concept for PB-85 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, utility conflict resolution, and riparian buffer enhancement).	1 and 2	19
RC-2	Stream Restoration	Rock Creek	Montgomery	2,400 linear feet	2,400 linear feet	RC-2 includes a headwaters tributary to Mill Creek flowing north to south between Mill Run Drive, under Founders Mill Drive, to the end of the west cul-de-sac of Founders Mill Drive and a portion of the mainstem Mill Creek flowing west to east between Shady Grove Road and Redland Road. The reaches are mostly within Mill Creek Stream Valley Park. The concept for RC-2 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, riparian buffer enhancement, and habitat enhancement).	1 and 2	19

Table VI-6
Environmental Stewardship Package

Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
NB-3	Stream Restoration	North Branch Rock Creek	Montgomery	4,000 linear feet	4,000 linear feet	NB-3 is made up of two reaches, one on the mainstem of Manor Run entirely within Flower Valley Park, and a tributary on private property in the Flower Valley community. The mainstem Manor Run portion of NB-3 flows east to west from south of Hornbeam Drive to the confluence with North Branch Rock Creek. The tributary flows southeast to northwest from Jasmine Drive to the mainstem of Manor Run. The concept for NB-3 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, riparian buffer enhancement, and habitat enhancement).	1 and 2	17
NW-50	Stream Restoration	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	1,000 linear feet	1,000 linear feet	NW-50 is the headwaters of Rolling Stone Tributary south of the intersection of Stonegate Drive and Watergate Road in the Stonegate community. The concept includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, riparian buffer enhancement, utility conflict resolution, and habitat enhancement).	1 and 2	17
PB-109	Stream Restoration	Paint Branch	Montgomery	2,500 linear feet	2,500 linear feet	PB-109 is a headwaters tributary to the Good Hope Tributary in the Upper Paint Branch watershed. The reach flows north to south from downstream of Windmill Lane and Peachwood Drive to Good Hope Road. The concept for PB-109 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, riparian buffer enhancement, and habitat enhancement).	1 and 2	17
NW-4	Stream Restoration	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	3,800 linear feet	3,800 linear feet	NW-4 is the channelized portion of lower Rolling Stone Tributary located mostly within Northwest Branch Park. The reach flows north to south from west of Cricket Lane to the confluence with Northwest Branch. The concept for NW-4 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, riparian buffer enhancement, fish blockage removal, and habitat enhancement).	1 and 2	16

Table VI-6
Environmental Stewardship Package

Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
NW-51	Stream Restoration	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	300 linear feet	300 linear feet	NW-51 is the headwaters of Rolling Stone Tributary south of the intersection of Stonegate Drive and Watergate Road in the Stonegate community. The concept includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, riparian buffer enhancement, utility conflict resolution, and habitat enhancement).	1	16
IC-50	Stream Restoration	Indian Creek	Prince George's	500 linear feet	500 linear feet	IC-50 and IC-51 are located on the mainstem of Indian Creek. IC-50 is a natural section of stream between artificial sections downstream of East Maple Avenue. IC-51 is the upstream portion of a concrete lined channel in the vicinity of the Odell Road crossing. The concept for IC-50 and IC-51 includes stream restoration efforts (concrete removal, bank stabilization, floodplain creation, fish blockage removal, riparian buffer enhancement, and habitat enhancement).	1	15
IC-51	Stream Restoration	Indian Creek	Prince George's	300 linear feet	300 linear feet		1	15
IC-57	Stream Restoration	Indian Creek	Prince George's	600 linear feet	600 linear feet	IC-57 is located on the Indian Creek mainstem at Old Baltimore Pike crossing, east of Maryland Avenue East, west of Somerset Avenue in the Indian Creek Village community. The concept for IC-57 includes stream restoration efforts (concrete removal, bank stabilization, floodplain creation, riparian buffer enhancement, fish blockage removal, and habitat enhancement).	1	15
IC-58	Stream Restoration	Indian Creek	Prince George's	1,100 linear feet	1,100 linear feet	IC-58 is located on the Indian Creek mainstem north of Old Baltimore Pike, east of Frederick Avenue, and west of Somerset Avenue. The concept for IC-58 includes stream restoration efforts (concrete removal, bank stabilization, floodplain creation, fish blockage removal, utility conflict resolution, and riparian buffer enhancement).	1	15
IC-43	Stream Restoration	Indian Creek	Prince George's	1,000 linear feet	1,000 linear feet	IC-43 is located along Indian Creek south and east of a box culvert under I-95 between the interchanges for MD 212 and MD 198. The concept for IC-43 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization and floodplain creation).	1 and 2	14

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Environmental Stewardship Package

Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
IC-48	Stream Restoration	Indian Creek	Prince George's	1,300 linear feet	1,300 linear feet	IC-48 is located upstream (west) of US 1 and north of Highview Avenue in the Beltsville Heights community. The concept for IC-48 includes stream restoration efforts (concrete removal, bank stabilization, floodplain creation, fish blockage removal, and habitat enhancement).	1	14
IC-49	Stream Restoration	Indian Creek	Prince George's	500 linear feet	500 linear feet	IC-49 is located on the Indian Creek mainstem east of US 1 and north of Sycamore Road. The concept for IC-49 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, and riparian buffer enhancement).	1	14
IC-56	Stream Restoration	Indian Creek	Prince George's	400 linear feet	400 linear feet	IC-56 is a tributary to the Indian Creek mainstem east of Old Baltimore Pike, north of Talbot Avenue, and south of Maryland Avenue East. The concept for IC-56 includes stream restoration efforts (concrete removal, bank stabilization, floodplain creation, and riparian buffer enhancement).	1	14
NW-49	Stream Restoration	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	1,700 linear feet	1,700 linear feet	NW-49 is the headwaters of Rolling Stone Tributary south of the intersection of Stonegate Drive and Watergate Road in the Stonegate community. The concept includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, riparian buffer enhancement, utility conflict resolution, and habitat enhancement).	1	14
NW-52	Stream Restoration	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	1,400 linear feet	1,400 linear feet	NW-52 is a tributary to the Rolling Stone Tributary west of Notley Road, north of Cricket Lane, and south of Nova Court in the North Sherwood Forest community. The concept for NW-52 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization and riparian buffer enhancement)	1	14
PR-61	Stream Restoration	Patuxent River	Montgomery	600 linear feet	600 linear feet	PR-61 is located in the Oursler Road Tributary subwatershed, a tributary to the Rocky Gorge Reservoir. The reach flows south to north from the end of Oursler Road to the Patuxent River/Rocky Gorge Reservoir in the Patuxent River Watershed Conservation Park. The concept for PR-61 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, riparian buffer enhancement, and habitat enhancement).	1 and 2	14

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Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
NW-102	Stream Restoration	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	1,500 linear feet	1,500 linear feet	NW-102 is located on Bel Pre Creek at the confluence with Northwest Branch, north of intersection of Randolph Road and Kemp Mill Road. The concept for NW-102 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, and riparian buffer enhancement).	1	13
NW-113	Stream Restoration	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	2,800 linear feet	2,800 linear feet	NW-113 is located upstream of NW-112 on Bel Pre Creek within Northwest Branch Park, north of Osterport Drive. The concept for NW-113 includes stream restoration efforts (bank stabilization, floodplain creation, fish blockage removal, and riparian buffer enhancement).	1	12
Wetland Creation Sites								
RC-36	Wetland Creation	Rock Creek	Montgomery	3 acres	<1 acre	RC-36 is located north of I-370 across from Crabbs Branch Way near Washington Grove. RC-36 is an inactive parcel adjacent to a forested wetland situated in the headwaters of Mill Creek. The concept for this site is to create forested wetlands by tying into the existing groundwater available in the adjacent forested wetland and possibly redirecting surface water from the existing stream.	1 and 2	16
LP-17	Wetland Creation	Little Paint Branch	Prince George's	2 acres	<1 acre	LP-17 is located at the southwest corner of MD 198 (Sandy Spring Road) and Old Gunpowder Road within the headwaters of the Little Paint Branch. The concept for LP-17 includes creating forested wetlands and restoring the channelized stream that flows along the western property boundary. Of the total 6.5 acres, wetlands could be established on 3.5 acres of the site based on hydrologic and hydric soils indicators. 1.5 acres of this site will be used for mitigation for the I-95/Contee Road project and therefore, 2 acres will remain for this project.	1 and 2	14

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Environmental Stewardship Package

Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
Special Protection Area Best Management Practice Sites								
PB-113	SPA BMP	Upper Paint Branch	Montgomery	63 acres	None	PB-113 is located within the Colesville Farms Estates development. The project concept is to address stormwater management on a micro-scale by constructing multiple areas to retain stormwater runoff based upon the contribution of runoff from each parcel rather than the end-of-pipe or cumulative runoff total.	1 and 2	20
PB-114 and PB-115	SPA BMP	Upper Paint Branch	Montgomery	44.3 acres	None	PB-114 and PB-115 are located within the Peachwood development. Projects within the development consist of reconstructing existing grassy swales to provide bioretention areas. The concept also includes the construction of a bioretention area within Peachwood Park, at the end of Eastway Drive. The construction of a smaller bioretention area in Peachwood Park would be feasible with the implementation of micro-scale projects to treat the runoff upstream of the park.	1 and 2	19
PB-116 and PB-117	SPA BMP	Upper Paint Branch	Montgomery	100.3 acres	None	PB-116 and PB-117 are located within the Fairland Estates development. Stormwater runoff from Creekside Drive and Cedar Creek Lane is not controlled. The concept is to construct micro-scale projects such as bioretention areas along grassy swales and a possible bioretention area between Fairridge Drive and Bridgewater Drive.	1 and 2	20
PB-118	SPA BMP	Upper Paint Branch	Montgomery	51.4 acres	None	PB-118 is located within the Countryside development. The concept is to construct a bioretention area between Ness Lane and the existing outfall and extending the treatment area into the park to accommodate the roughly 106,000 ft^3 of volume to treat the first flush.	1 and 2	20

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Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
PB-119	SPA BMP	Upper Paint Branch	Montgomery	19.6 acres	None	PB-119 is located in the Fairland Farms development. Only the uncontrolled drainage area would be treated under this concept. The uncontrolled portion would be treated with existing grassy swales. There may also be an opportunity to utilize an existing planted area within the Culp Court cul-de-sac as a bioretention area.	1 and 2	20
PB-120 and PB-121	SPA BMP	Upper Paint Branch	Montgomery	14.4 acres	None	PB-120 and PB-121 are located within the Fairland Acres development. The best opportunity for BMP treatment may be an under-street/bioretention storage combination at the end of Fairland Acres Road and Apple Tree Lane.	1 and 2	20
PB-122 and PB-123	SPA BMP	Upper Paint Branch	Montgomery	64.7 acres	None	PB-122 and PB-123 are located within the Peach Orchard Heights development. The concepts for PB-122 and PB-123 consist of reconstructing existing grassy swales to provide bioretention areas.	1 and 2	19
PB-124 and PB-125	SPA BMP	Upper Paint Branch	Montgomery	57.6 acres	None	PB-124 and PB-125 are located within the Gum Springs Farm development. The concepts for PB-124 and PB-125 consist of reconstructing existing grassy swales to provide bioretention areas.	1 and 2	20
PB-126 and PB-127	SPA BMP	Upper Paint Branch	Montgomery	16.6 acres	None	PB-126 and PB-127 are located within the Sequoia development. The concepts for PB-126 and PB-127 consist of reconstructing existing grassy swales to provide bioretention areas. There may be an opportunity to construct a bioretention area just north of Harold Road.	1 and 2	20
PB-128 and PB-129	SPA BMP	Upper Paint Branch	Montgomery	21.6 acres	None	PB-128 and PB-129 are located within the Maydale development. The concepts for PB-128 and PB-129 consist of reconstructing existing grassy swales to provide bioretention areas.	1 and 2	20
PB-130	SPA BMP	Upper Paint Branch	Montgomery	74 acres	None	PB-130 is located within the Good Hope Estates development. The project concept would be to construct an inline bioretention area below the existing outlet structure.	1 and 2	19

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Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
PB-131 and PB-132	SPA BMP	Upper Paint Branch	Montgomery	12 acres	None	PB-131 and PB-132 are located within the Colesville Heights development. The concepts for PB-131 and PB-132 consist of reconstructing existing grassy swales to provide bioretention areas.	1 and 2	19
PB-133	SPA BMP	Upper Paint Branch	Montgomery	80.1 acres	None	PB-133 is located within the Perrywood Estates development. The concept for PB-133 consists of reconstructing existing grassy swales to provide bioretention areas.	1 and 2	20
Stormwater Management Retrofit Sites								
IC-84	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Indian Creek	Prince George's	330 acres	None	Currently, agricultural runoff from the USDA-BARC East Farm, located at Powder Mill Road (MD 212) and Edmonston Road (MD 201), flows toward Indian Creek. Several small BMPs are proposed such as biofiltration areas and SWM wetlands to improve water quality.	1 and 2	23
NB-16	Stormwater Management Retrofit	North Branch	Montgomery	192 acres	<1 acre	An existing dry pond exists on the Cherrywood tributary to North Branch Rock Creek that would be retrofitted to provide 1-year extended detention. The pond also has several wetland areas currently existing; potential expansion of these wetlands for additional water quality benefits is proposed.	1 and 2	23
NB-6	Stormwater Management Retrofit	North Branch	Montgomery	234 acres	<1 acre	Existing dry pond at the north end of Hines Road and south of MacDuff Avenue. Recommendations: Convert the existing dry pond to provide extended detention with micropool.	1 and 2	18
NB-7	Stormwater Management Retrofit	North Branch	Montgomery	274 acres	<1 acre	Dry pond east of Cashell Road. Recommendations: Convert the existing dry pond to extended detention with micropool.	1 and 2	18
NW-29	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	768 acres	None	Dry on-line pond on Bel Pre Creek in poor condition east of Aquarius Avenue. Recommendations: Replace embankment (new pond), create a large wet pond with extended detention and wetland. A good opportunity for a regional pond.	1 and 2	18

Table VI-6
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Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
IC-27	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Indian Creek	Prince George's	1,200 acres	None	County-owned regional quantitative stormwater management facility located south of Virginia Manor Road and east of Trolley Lane. Recommendations: Retrofit facility to provide 24-hour extended detention of the 1-year storm frequency.	1 and 2	17
NB-11	Stormwater Management Retrofit	North Branch	Montgomery	56 acres	None	Existing wet pond on M-NCPPC property west of Custis Drive and north of Pennforest Way. Recommendations: Landscape existing wet pond and repair rip-rap apron.	1 and 2	17
NW-32	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	16 acres	0.5 acres	Wet Pond in Longmead Community, east of Travert Way and west of Carriage Square Drive, with wetland fringe. Recommendations: Lower the existing water surface in this wet pond to provide flow attenuation for frequent storms. The flow attenuation will help to reduce erosive velocities in the receiving stream.	1 and 2	17
NW-35	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	31 acres	0.25 acres	Existing conditions: Dry pond in golf course within Naples Manor Community, west of Jaystone Drive and Cutstone Way intersection, that provides 2-year control. Recommendations: Provide opportunity for wetland establishment and possibly extended detention to limit downstream velocities.	1 and 2	17
NW-47	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	28 acres	0.25 acres	Existing conditions: Dry pond located north of Old Baltimore Road that provides 2-year control. Recommendations: Reconfigure outfall from existing pond by adding a reverse slope pipe to reduce clogging and temperature concerns, and add a micropool and wetland, to the extent possible.	1 and 2	17
PR-257	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Patuxent River	Montgomery	493 acres	None	Existing pond north of Treadway Road in Reddy Branch Park. Recommendations: Retrofit existing facility to reduce peak discharges of the very frequent events (6-month). Link with downstream stream restoration (PR-253).	1 and 2	17

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Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
NW-39	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	26 acres	0.5 acres	Dry pond located east of Long Green Drive that provides 2-year control. Recommendations: Reconfigure existing dry pond to include wetlands and extended detention to the extent possible to reduce downstream velocities.	1 and 2	16
RC-74	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Rock Creek	Montgomery	79 acres	None	Dry pond on M-NCPPC property at end of Buena Vista Drive in Crabbs Branch Park. Recommendations: Convert dry pond to extended detention marsh.	1 and 2	16
NW-40	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	55 acres	1 acre	Wet pond located north of London Bridge Drive, south of Shamrock Ridge Road and west of Wimbledon Drive that currently provides 2-year control. Recommendations: Reconfigure the existing pond to include wetlands and extended detention by expanding the pond horizontally, and include tree plantings along the edges.	1	15
RC-26	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Rock Creek	Montgomery	538 acres	<1 acre	A facility located upstream from Epsilon Drive is designed as a dry pond to provide 2-year quantity control (drainage area is 614 acres). Recommendations: Retrofit the existing pond to attenuate small storm flows as well as improve water quality control capabilities to the extent possible.	1	15
NW-133	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Northwest Branch	Montgomery	30 acres	None	A small tributary carrying drainage from Old Cambridge Road at the east end of Covered Wagon Way that exhibits fair stability downstream location, but upstream exhibits erosion/degradation. Recommendations: Attenuate flows to extent possible through construction of a BMP/ dry swale adjacent to cul-de-sac.	1 and 2	15
PR-258	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Patuxent River	Montgomery	775 acres	None	Existing regional lake at Hallowell, east of Wintergarden Way. Recommendations: Modify baseflow release from the existing regional lake at Hallowell. Valve needs seasonal monitoring and adjustment. Linked to downstream stream restoration.	2	15

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Site ID	Site Type	Watershed/ Master Plan Boundary	County	Potential Restoration Units[1]	Potential Impact Units[2]	ES Concept	Alternative	ES Score[3]
PR-259	Stormwater Management Retrofit	Patuxent River	Montgomery	28 acres	None	Dry pond north of Loganberry Court and behind playground. Recommendations: Retrofit dry pond to provide extended detention and reduce downstream erosion.	2	15

Notes:
[1] Potential Restoration Units depend on the Site Type. For wetland creation sites, potential restoration units are in acres; for stream restoration sites, the potential restoration units are in linear feet; for stormwater management retrofits and Special Protection Area Best Management Practices, the potential restoration units refer to the drainage area treated in acres.
[2] Potential Impact Units are the amount of impacts that could be incurred during construction of the project, in the same units as the Potential Restoration Units. Values may decrease as design proceeds.
[3] The ES Score is based on the Environmental Stewardship Rating Criteria, scored overall from 1 to 25
[4] Stormwater retrofit in this location will be designed to maximize treatment within the area available, but may not provide treatment by *2000 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual* standards for entire upstream watershed.

Table VI-7
Backup ES Sites for Corridor 1

Stream Restoration		Wetland Creation	SWM/Retrofit		Fish Passage	Community and Cultural
PB-93	LP-36	PB-112	RC-73, 75, 76 & 77	RC-130A	LP-25	52A
NW-9	NW-112	RC-59	PR-258	RC-81 & 82	LP-25A	
LP-27	PR-253	RC-40	NW-38, 63 & 71	LP-26		
RC-1 & 129	PB 79 & 89		NW-82, 114 & 130	NB-10		
NW-102			PR-259	IC-24		

Table VI-8
Backup ES Sites for Corridor 2

Stream Restoration		Wetland Creation	SWM/Retrofit		Fish Passage
PB-93	IC-50	PB-112	RC-73	IC-24	LP-25
PB-79 & 89	IC-51	RC-59	RC-26	NW-63	LP-25A
LP-27	IC-57 &58	RC-40	NW-38	RC-76	
RC-1	IC-56		NW-82	LP-26	
LP-36	IC-48 & 49		NW-40	NW-114	
NW-112	NW-49		RC-130A	NW-130	
PR-253	NW-51 & 52		RC-75	NW-71	
RC-129	NW-102 & 113		RC-77	RC-81	
NW-9			NB-10	RC-82	