

WV WATERSHED ASSESSMENT PILOT PROJECT



Gauley River ©Kent Mason

Stakeholder & Partner Workshop, May 8th, 2013
Flatwoods Days Inn, WV

Workshop Outline

- Project Background
- Results presentations
- Break for lunch
- Web Tool demonstration
- Strategies

Project Background & Methodology

Project Objectives

- Design and test a watershed assessment process that can be replicated in WV's remaining watersheds
- Find datasets & develop metrics to measure Current Condition/Function & Future Threats
- Rank planning units in terms of Restoration & Protection Priorities
- Provide a decision support tool to assist partners, stakeholders, and regulatory staff with decisions affecting aquatic resources
- Identify data gaps & data needs

Project Study Area

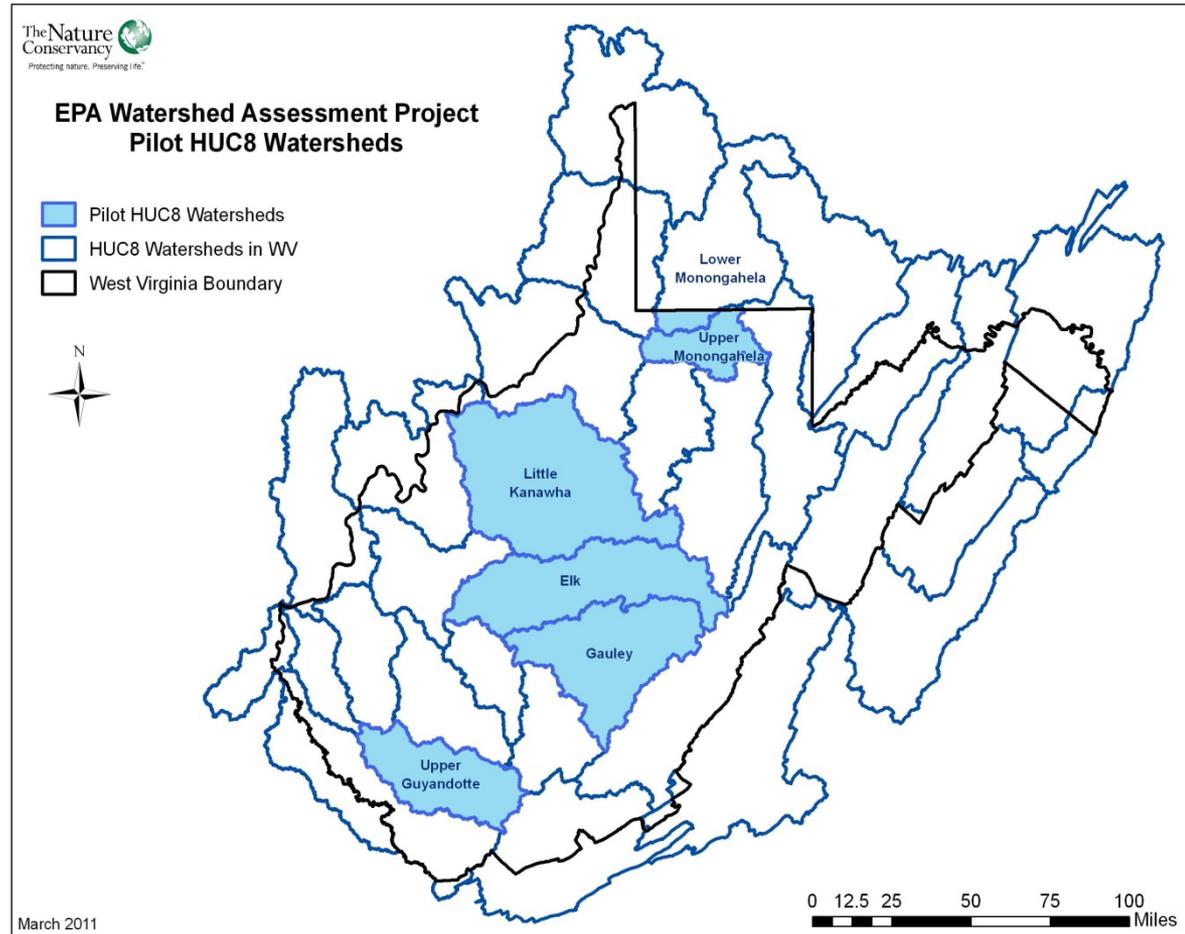
5 HUC8 Watersheds:

□ YEAR 1:

- Monongahela
- Elk

□ YEAR 2:

- Gauley
- Little Kanawha
- Upper Guyandotte



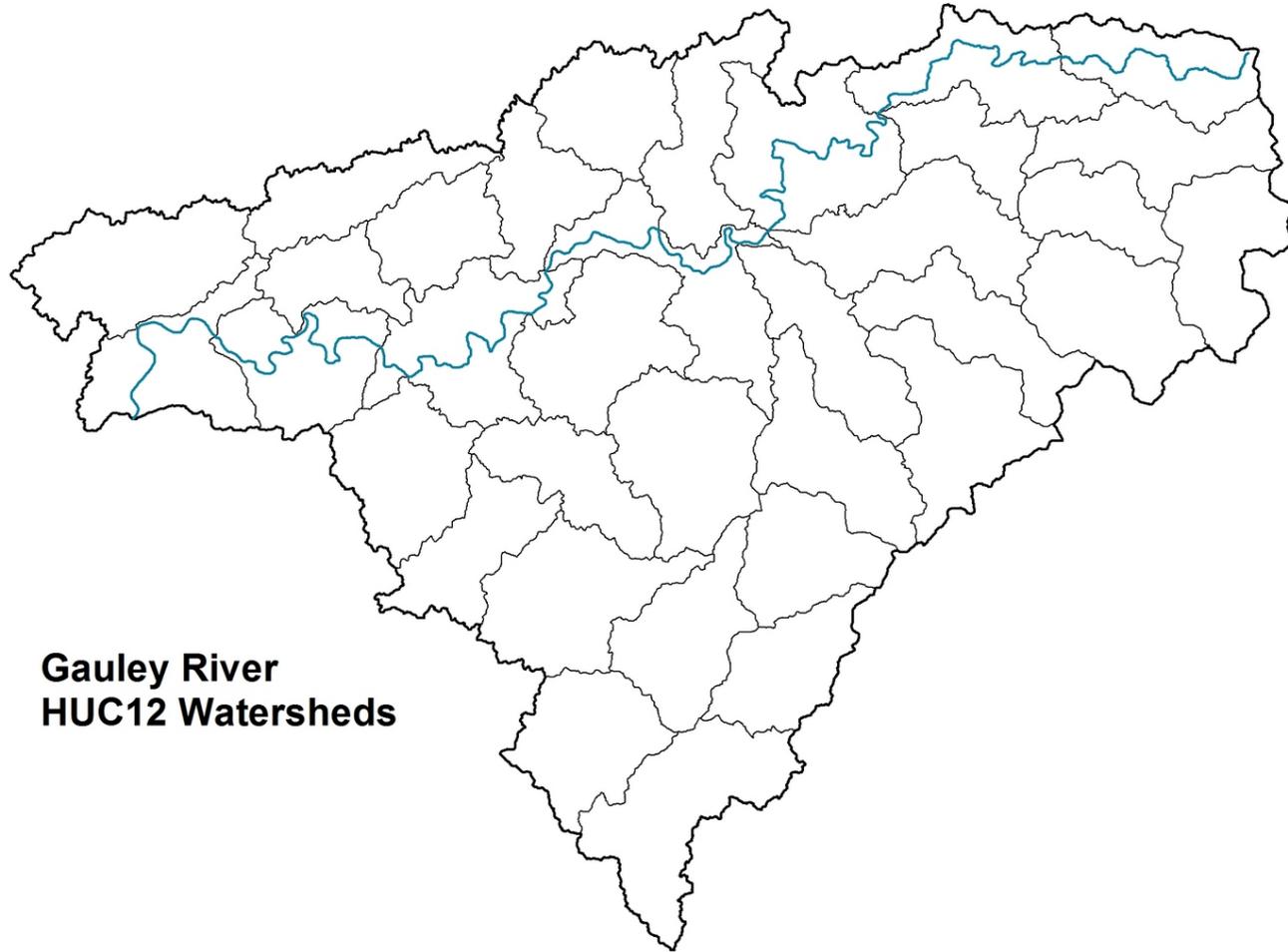
Project Process & Timeline

- First 2 Watersheds:
 - April 2011 – Project Start: Data Compilation
 - June 2011 – Technical Advisory Team Meeting
 - October 2011 – Expert Workshop #1
 - January 2012 – Expert Workshop #2
 - April 2012 – Stakeholder/Partner Workshop
 - June 2012 – Draft Watershed Reports completed
- Final 3 Watersheds:
 - June 2012 – Start Data Compilation
 - October 2012 - Expert Workshop #1
 - January 2013 – Expert Workshop #2
 - **May 2013 - Stakeholder/Partner Workshop**
 - June 2013 – Final reports & interactive web application completed

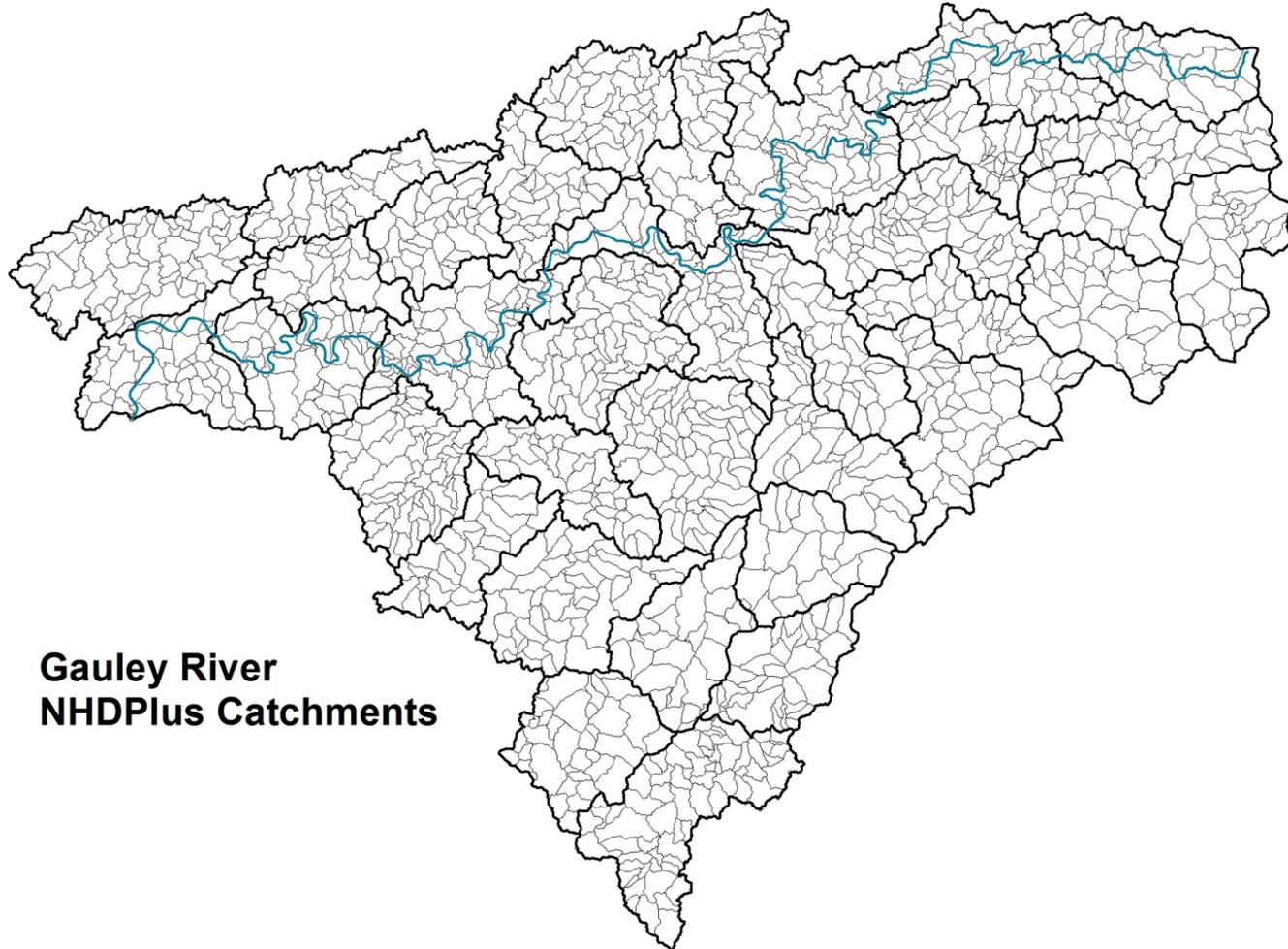
Watershed Characterization

- Two Scales of Planning Units:
 - HUC-12 watersheds
 - Catchments

Planning Units 1: HUC12s

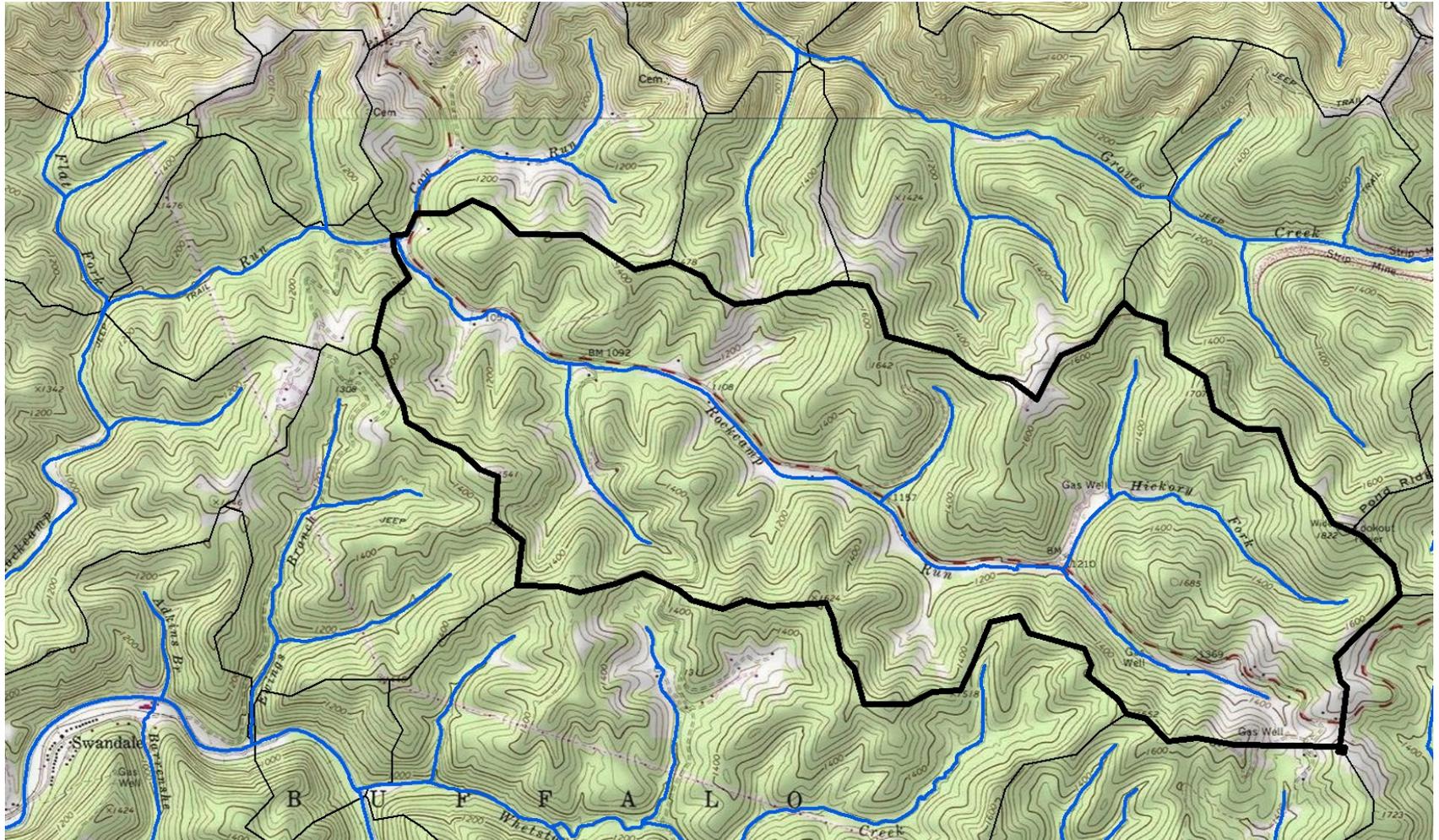


Planning Units 2: Catchments



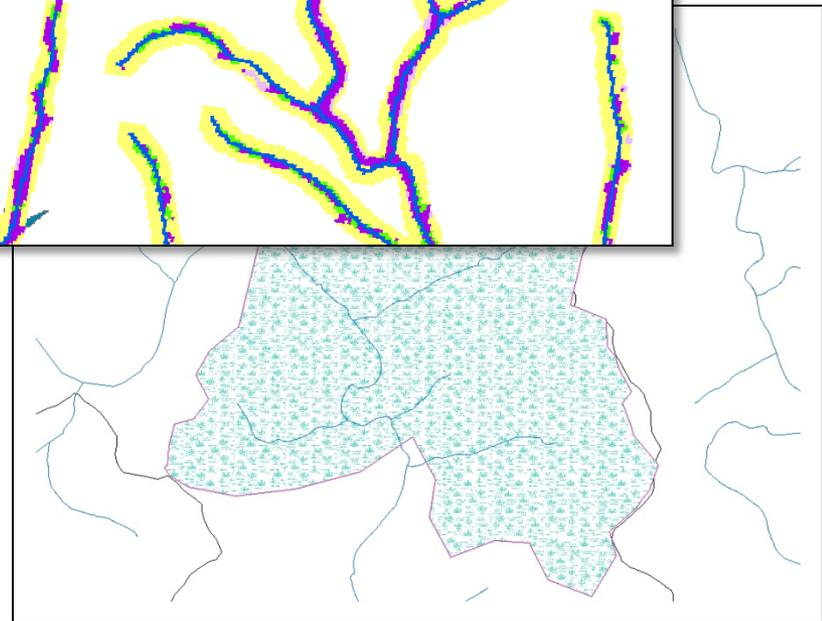
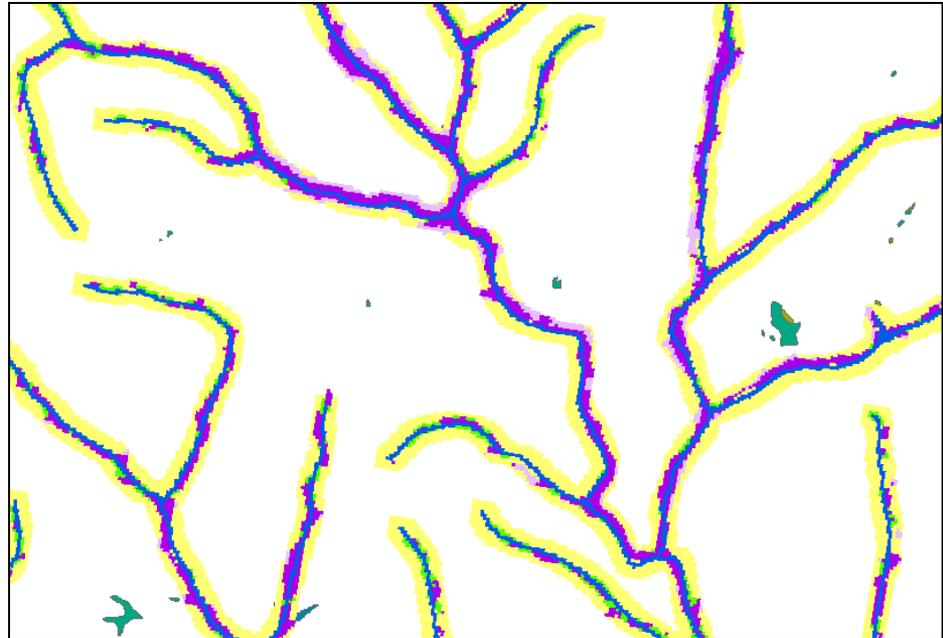
**Gauley River
NHDPlus Catchments**

NHDPlus Catchments (modified)



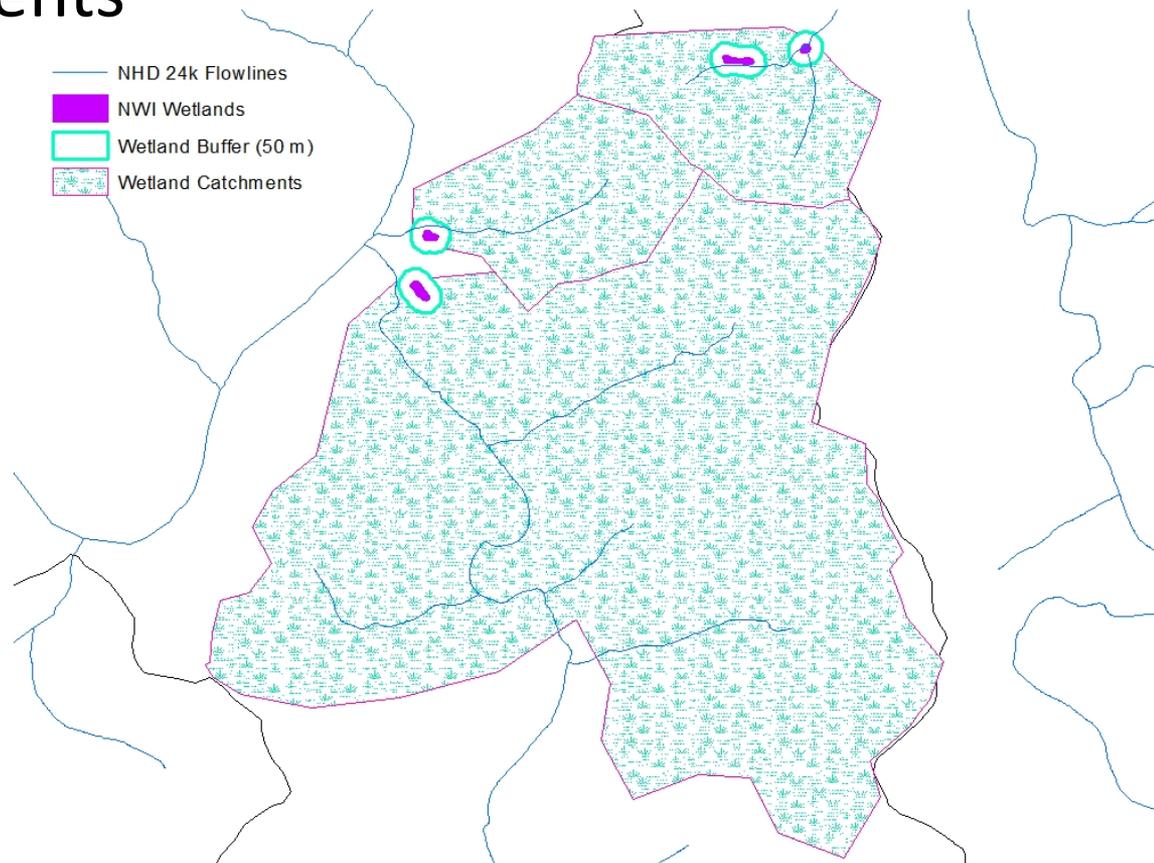
3 Models: Landscape Types

- Stream/Riparian Areas
- Wetlands
- Uplands



Wetland Buffer vs. Catchment

- Wetland buffer (50 m)
- Wetland catchments
(delineated using
contributing
NHDPlus
catchments)



Model Structure

Hierarchical Structure:

- 3 Categories:
 - Current Condition/Function
 - Streams
 - Wetlands
 - Uplands
 - Future Threats
 - Opportunities
- Several Indices per Category
- Multiple Metrics to define each index

**STREAMS/RIPARIAN
PRIORITY MODEL**

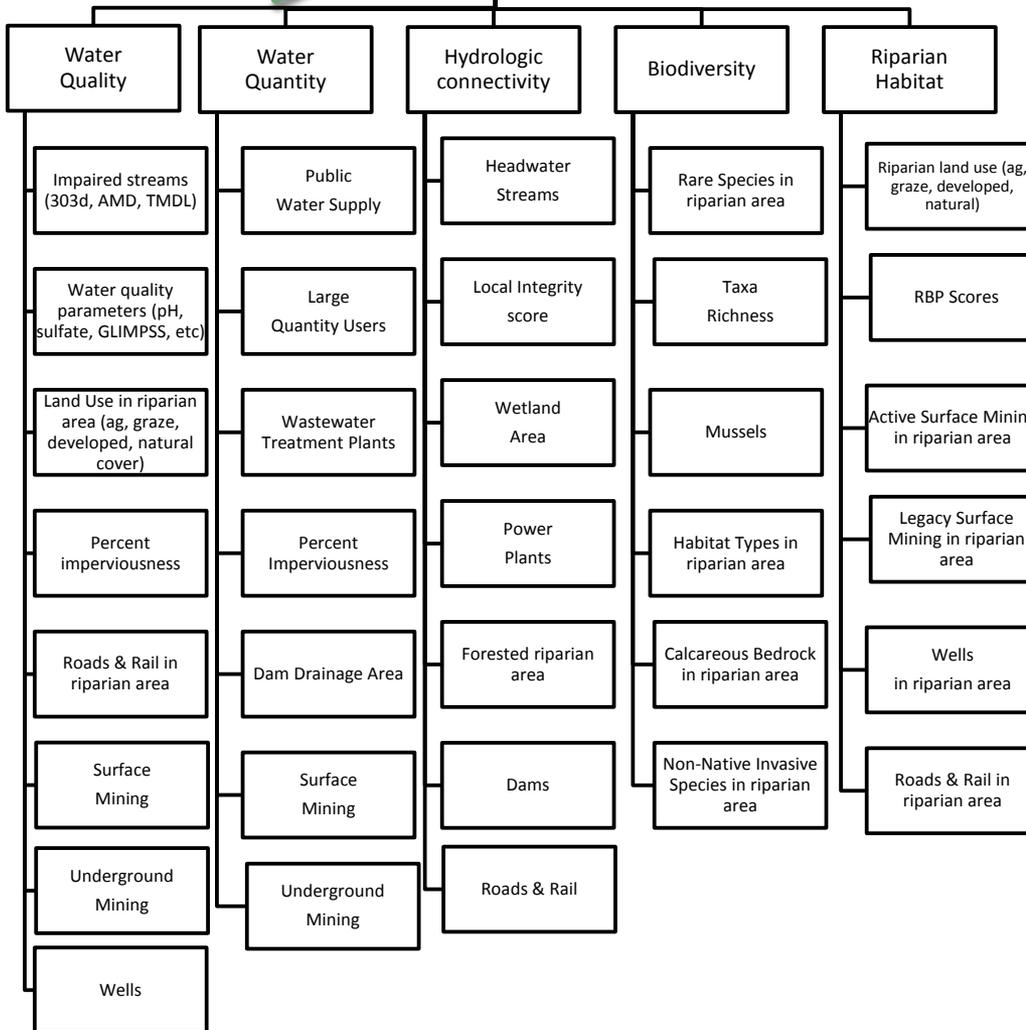
1 of 3 Models

CURRENT
CONDITION/
FUNCTION

Category

Index

Metrics



Redundant Metrics

- Perform Correlation Analysis to find highly correlated metrics
- Performed on HUC12 analysis
- PCA: to find metrics with greatest impact on water quality
- Eliminated several metrics

Metrics in Multiple Indices

- Some metrics appropriate in multiple indices:
 - Percent impervious cover
 - Surface mining
 - Oil and Gas wells
 - Road/railroad density
 - Landcover
- Indices are rated independently of each other

Weighting

- Some metrics influence condition more than others – need to weight accordingly
- Weighting based on literature review, expert opinion, workshop discussions, and “best professional judgment”
- Weighted both individual metrics and individual indices

Critical Metrics

- Several metrics were identified that should “cap” the ranking for the entire index:
 - Streams Water Quality
 - Imperviousness, pH, Specific Conductance, Surface Mining
 - Streams Water Quantity
 - Imperviousness
 - Streams Riparian Habitat
 - Developed Area, Surface Mining
 - Wetlands Habitat
 - Developed Area, Surface Mining
 - Uplands Habitat Connectivity
 - Developed Area, Surface Mining
 - Uplands Habitat Quality
 - Developed Area, Surface Mining

Metrics: Condition/Function

1. Streams & Riparian Areas
2. Wetlands
3. Uplands

Indices: Streams

CONDITION/
FUNCTION

- Water quality
- Water quantity
- Hydrologic Connectivity
- Biodiversity
- Riparian Habitat

Water Quality Metrics

- Impaired Streams (303(d), TMDL, AMD)
- DEP's Water Quality Data (pH, sulfate, specific conductivity, sedimentation & embeddedness scores)
- GLIMPSS
- Surface & Underground Mining
- Impervious Surface
- Landuse/Landcover:
 - Agricultural
 - Grazed
 - Natural
 - Developed
- Oil and Gas Wells
- Road/railroad density

Water Quantity/Flow Alteration Metrics

- No good direct measurements for most streams, especially headwaters, had to find surrogates:
 - Dam drainage area
 - Impervious surface
 - Large Quantity Users
 - Public water supply intakes
 - Mining: Surface & Underground

Hydrologic Connectivity Metrics

- Percent riparian area with forested cover
- Power plants
- Roads/railroads in Riparian Area
- Percent of stream miles that are headwaters
- Wetland area

Biodiversity Metrics

- Rare and threatened species (includes DNR's SGNC species), including mussels, fish, crayfish, odonates
- Maximum number of benthic macroinvertebrate taxa
- Number of Habitat Types
- Non-native invasive species
- Mussel streams
- Calcareous bedrock

Riparian Habitat Metrics

- Riparian land use
- Active & legacy surface mining
- Oil and gas wells
- Road/railroad density
- Pipelines, transmission lines, buildings
- RBP score

Indices: Wetlands

CONDITION/
FUNCTION

- Water quality: Pollutant filtration/sediment retention
- Hydrology: Flood storage/connectivity
- Biodiversity
- Wetland Habitat

Planning Units without Wetlands

- Several planning units did not have mapped NWI wetlands
- Null values for metrics dependent on presence of wetlands
- Only 1 index had values for all planning units:
 - Wetland Hydrology (presence of hydric soils)
- Any planning units without hydric soils or mapped NWI wetlands were taken out of wetlands analysis

Water Quality Metrics (by catchment)

- ❑ Forested headwater wetlands
- ❑ Landcover in wetland catchments (% ag, grazing, urban, forested, natural)
- ❑ % imperviousness
- ❑ Roads/railroads
- ❑ Surface mining
- ❑ Oil & gas wells

Wetland Hydrology Metrics (by buffer)

- Wetland area
- Hydric soils (potential for wetland restoration)
- Forested headwater wetlands
- Forested wetlands in floodplain
- Floodplain area

Indices: Uplands

CONDITION/
FUNCTION

- Habitat Connectivity
- Upland Habitat
- Biodiversity

Habitat Connectivity metrics

- Forest Block Sizes
- Local integrity score
- Active surface mining
- Oil & gas wells
- Road/railroad density
- Development
- Transmission lines, pipelines, wind turbines
- Timber harvests

Biodiversity Metrics

- Rare and threatened species (includes DNR's SGNC species)
- Non-native invasive species
- Number of habitat types
- Calcareous bedrock
- Pests and Pathogens: Percent loss (basal area)

Metrics: Future Threats

- ❑ Energy
- ❑ Population/Development
- ❑ Climate Change

Energy Metrics

- Oil and Gas wells: well potential, proposed wells, Marcellus Shale thickness
- Coal: unmined coal, unmined coal under permit
- Modeled wind potential
- Geothermal potential
- Proposed transmission lines, pipelines, power plants, wind turbines

Population/Development Metrics

- Future growth areas
- Development potential
- Proposed dams
- Future roads
- Population projections
- Proposed wastewater treatment plants

Climate Change Metrics

- Resiliency and Current Density: TNC-generated datasets
- Projected Temperature Change
- Projected Precipitation Change

Metrics: Opportunities

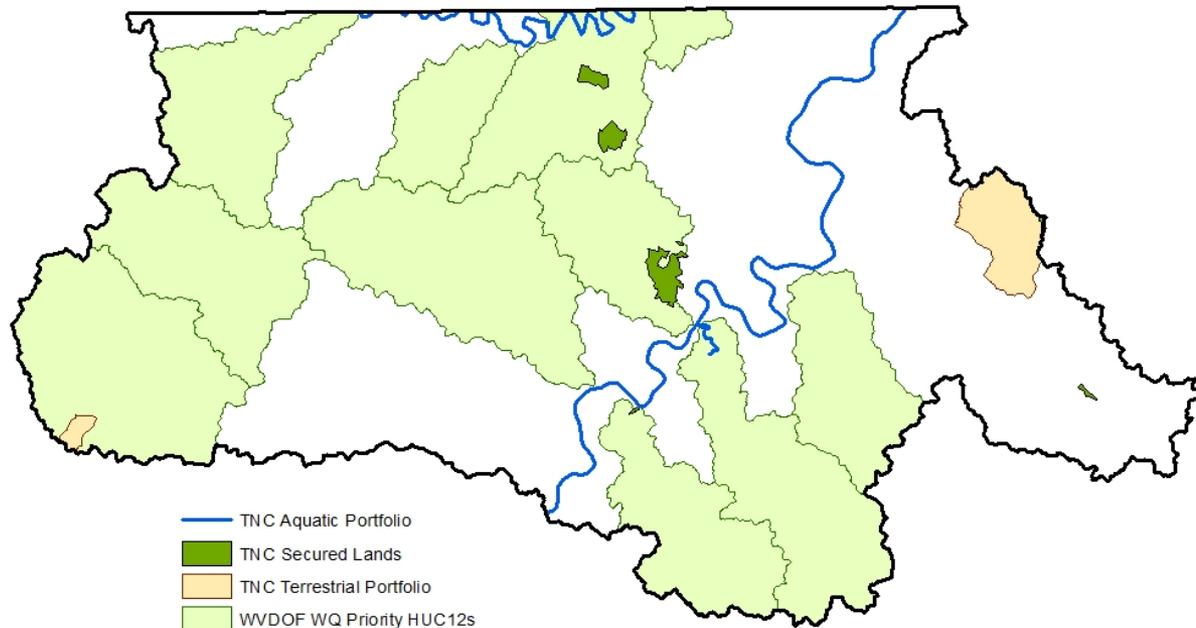
1. Protected Lands
2. Priority Interest Areas

Protected Lands

- Only permanently protected lands included
- Public Lands
 - Federal
 - State
 - Local
- Privately protected lands
 - Conservation easements
 - NGO preserves

Priority Interest Areas

- USFS Forest Proclamation Boundary
- WV Division of Forestry priority areas
- TNC aquatic and terrestrial portfolios



Index and Model Results

Objective Analysis Categories

- **Very Good:** Ecologically desirable status; requires little intervention for maintenance
- **Good:** Indicator within acceptable range of variation; some intervention required for maintenance

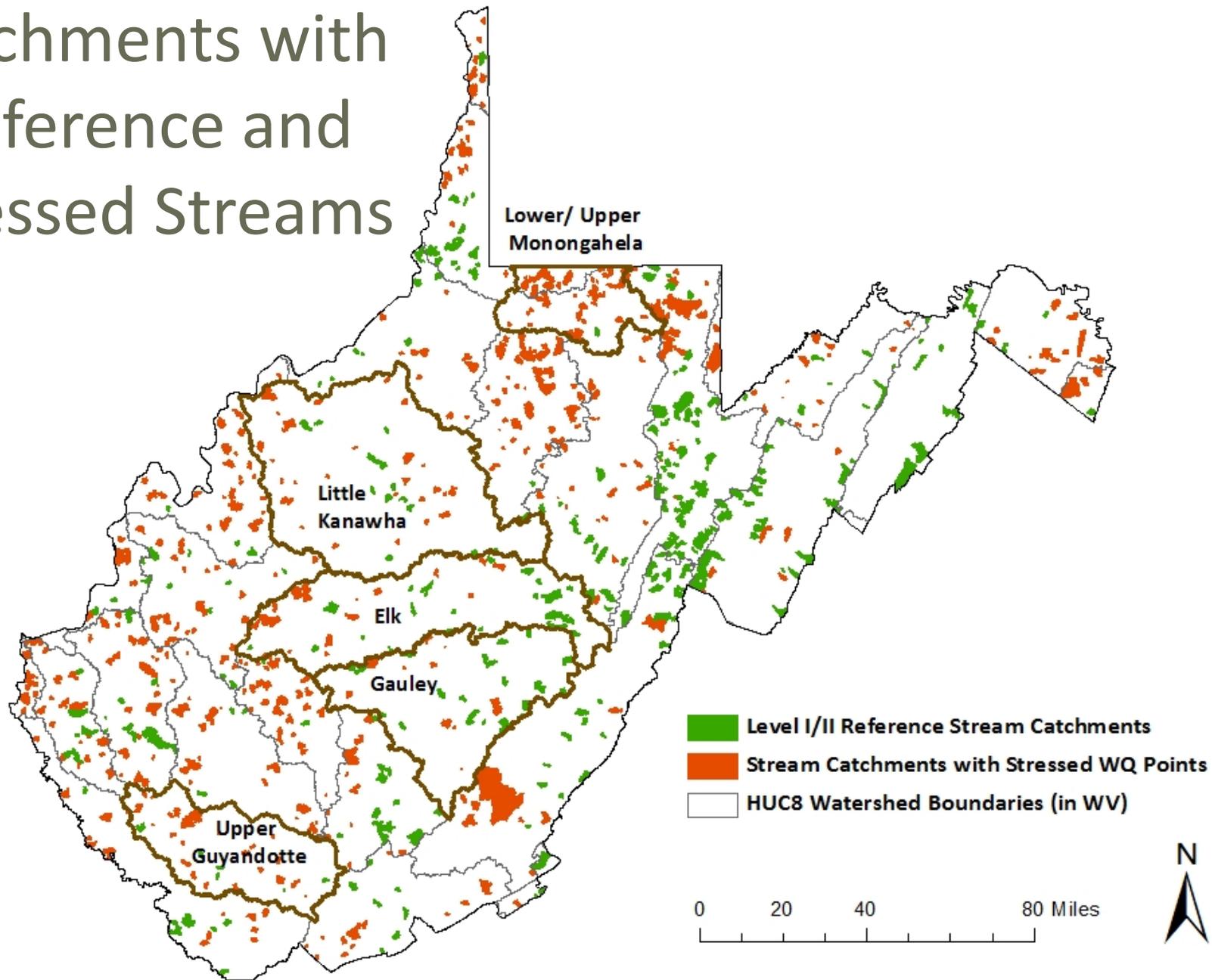
Restoration Threshold

- **Fair:** Outside acceptable range of variation; requires human intervention
- **Poor:** Restoration increasingly difficult; may result in extirpation of target

Objective Classification

- Defined thresholds for each metric and assigned each planning unit to one of four categories:
 - Very good
 - Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
- Used the DEP's reference streams and stressed points to define thresholds – represent the “best” and “worst” catchments

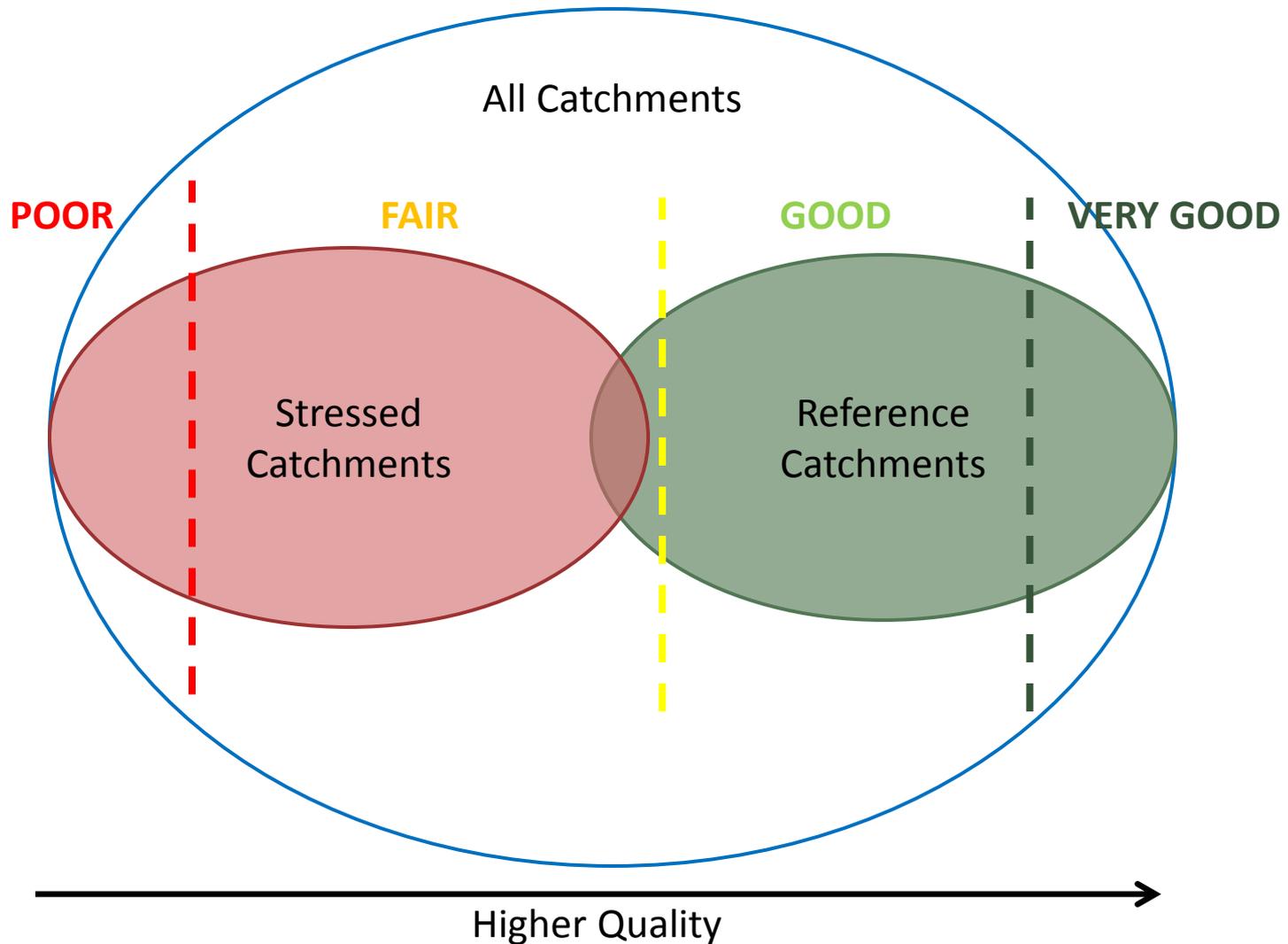
Catchments with Reference and Stressed Streams



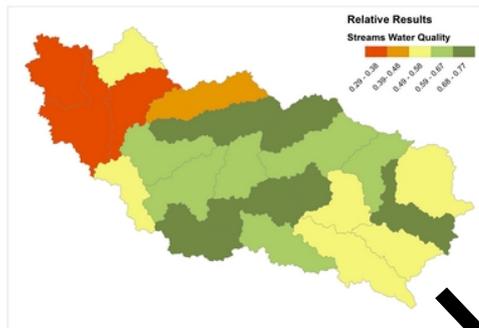
Objective Ranking Methodology

- Calculated metrics for stressed and reference catchments separately
 - Reference catchments defined thresholds for very good/good categories
 - Stressed catchments defined thresholds for fair/poor categories
- Each metric received an objective score
- Averaged metric scores (by weight) for index scores

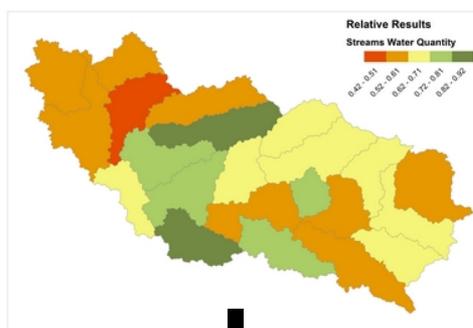
Objective Ranking Methodology



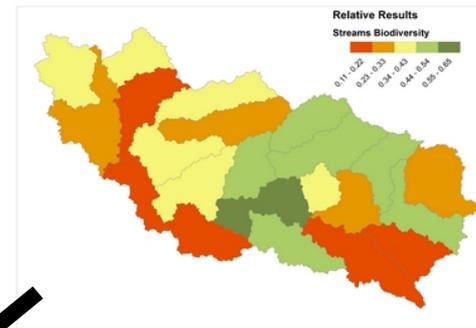
Water Quality



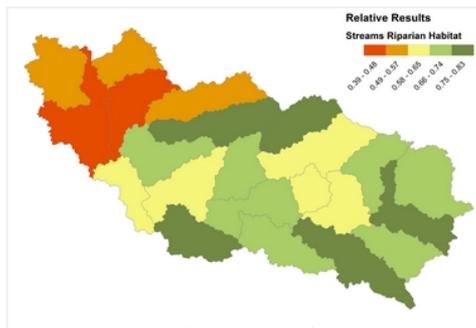
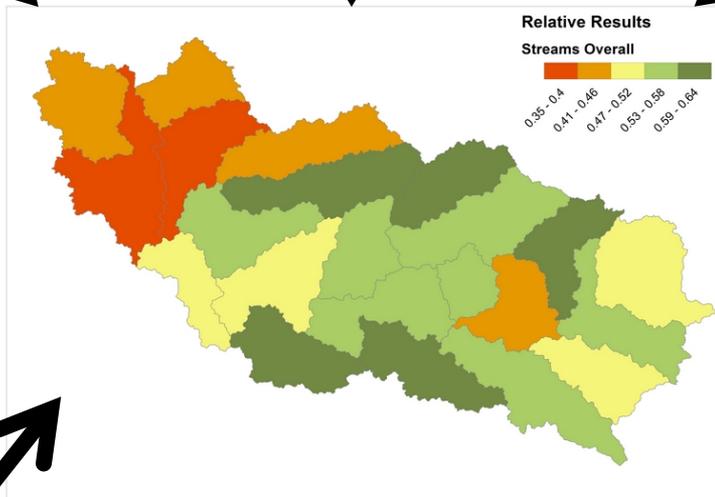
Water Quantity



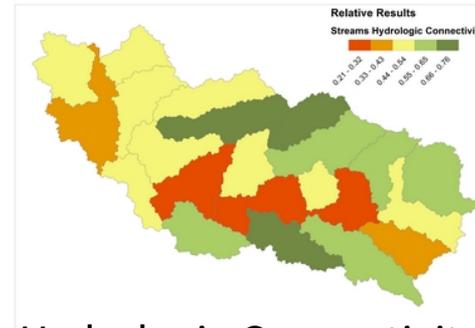
Biodiversity



**Stream Index
Rollup to Model
Ranking**



Riparian Habitat



Hydrologic Connectivity

**STREAMS/RIPARIAN
PRIORITY MODEL**

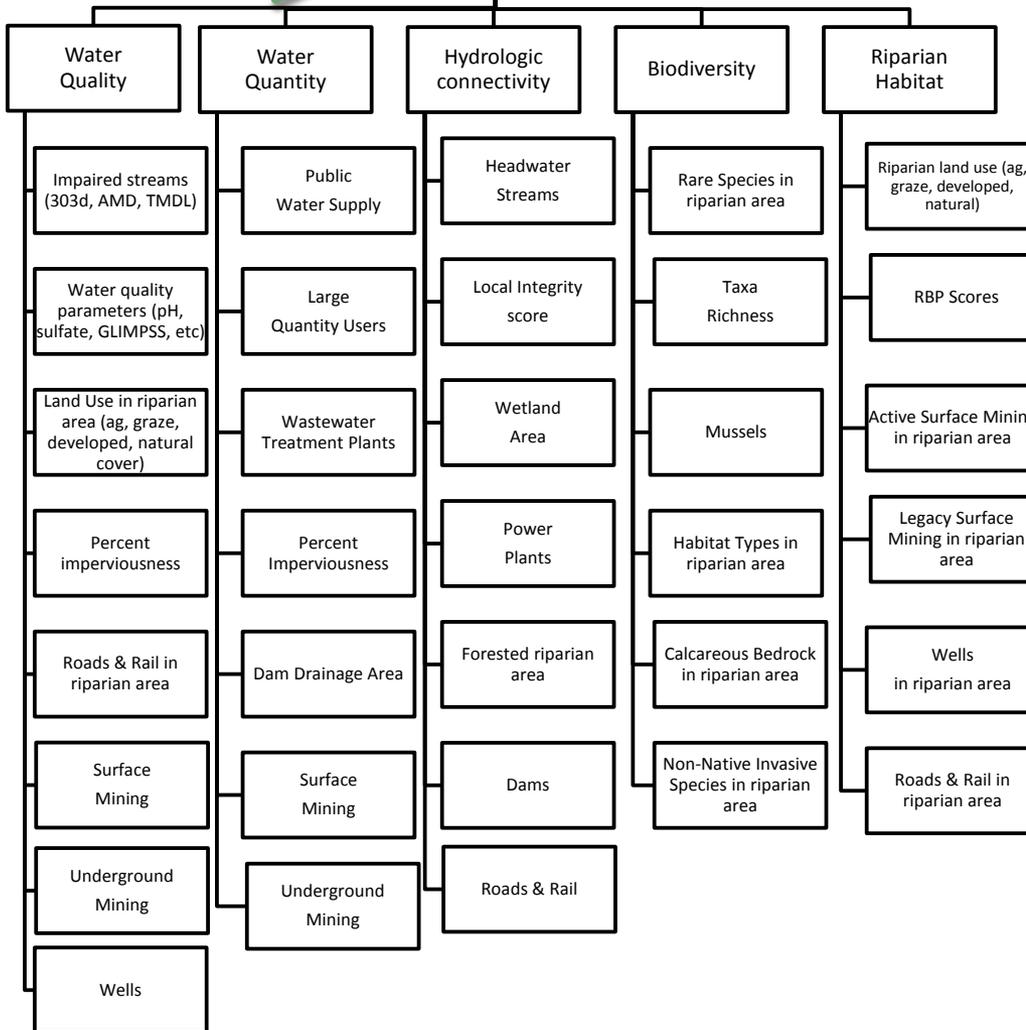
1 of 3 Models

CURRENT
CONDITION/
FUNCTION

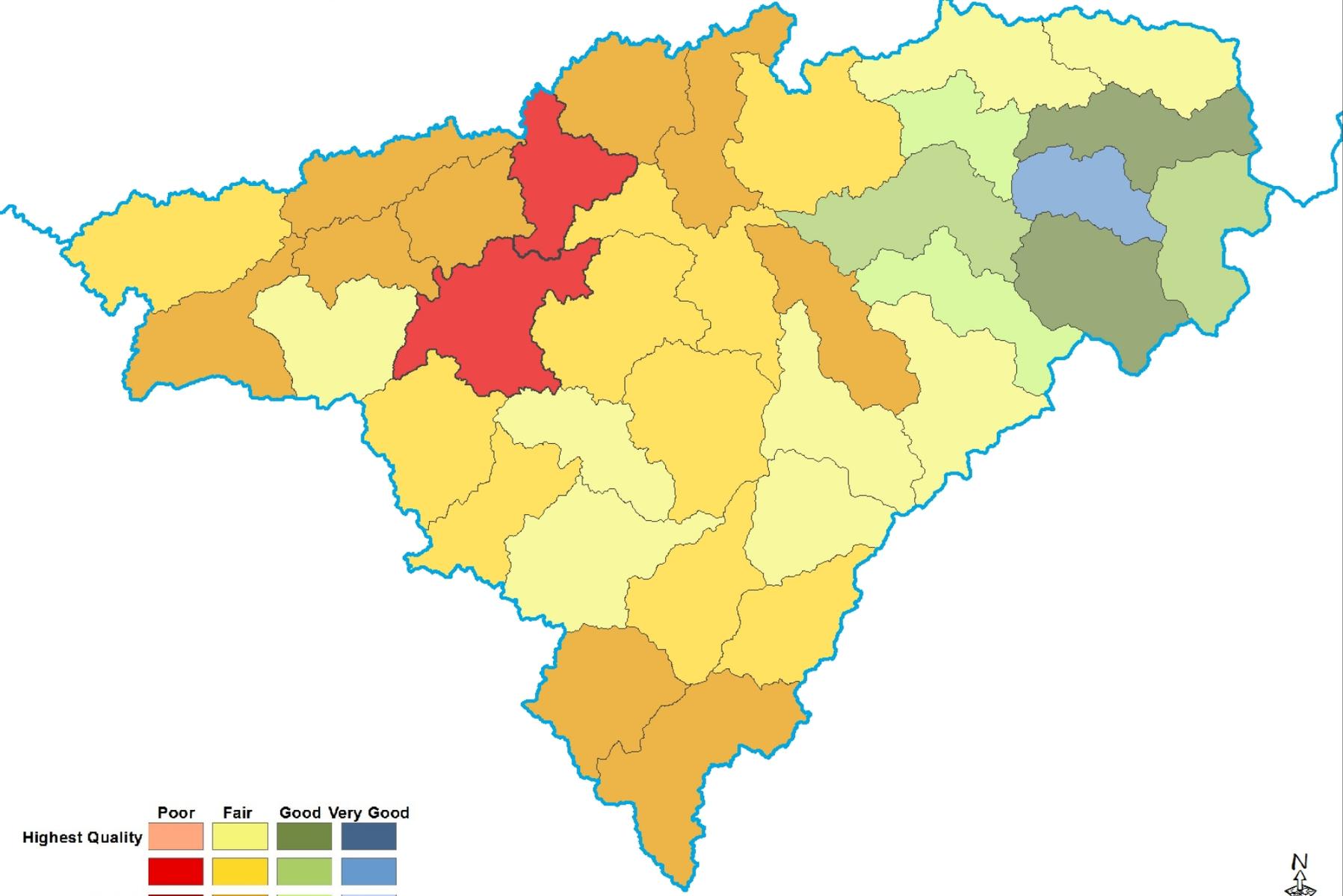
Category

Index

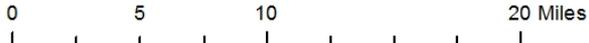
Metrics



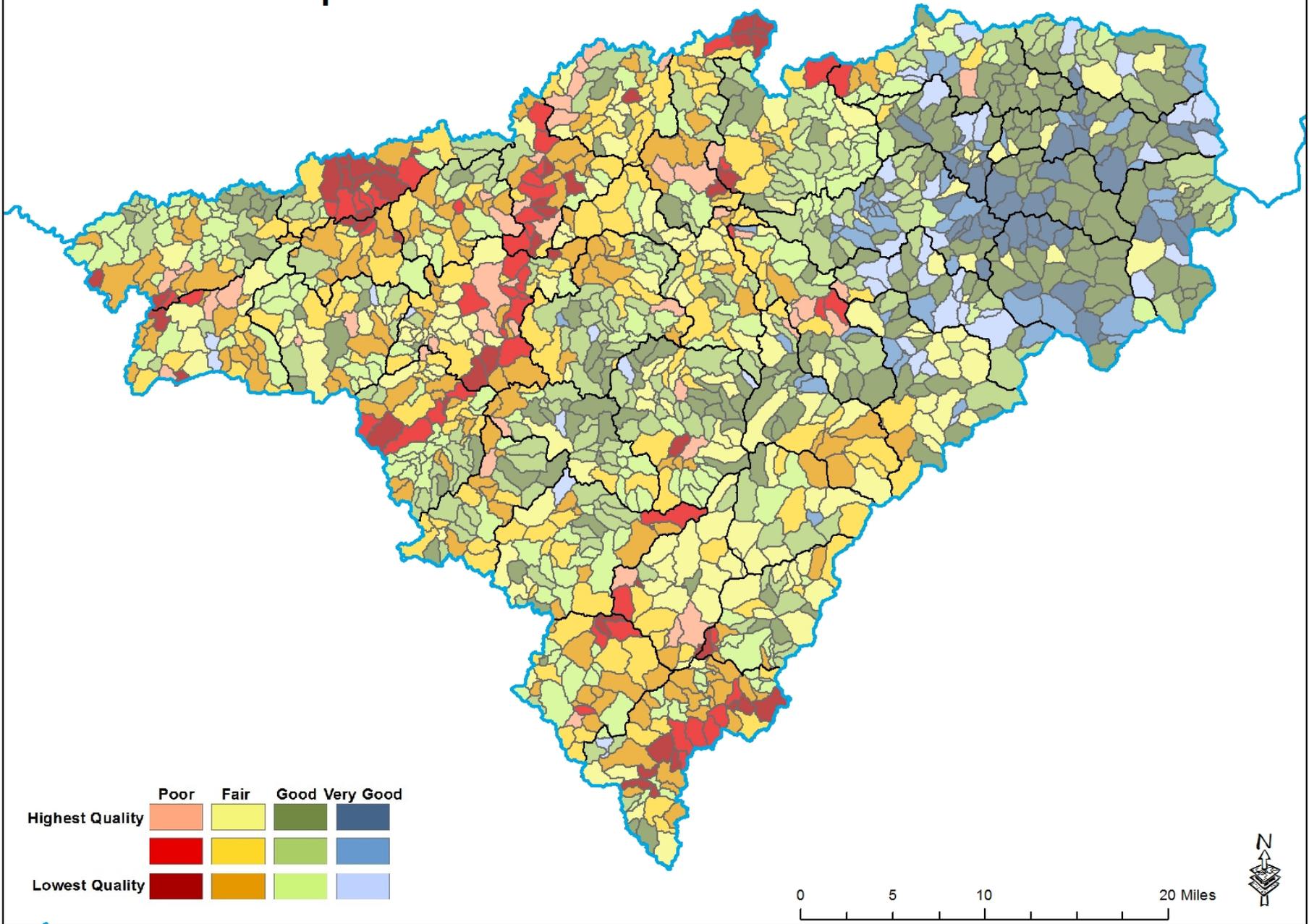
Overall Results: Uplands



	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good
Highest Quality	Light Orange	Light Yellow	Dark Green	Dark Blue
Lowest Quality	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Blue



Overall Results: Uplands

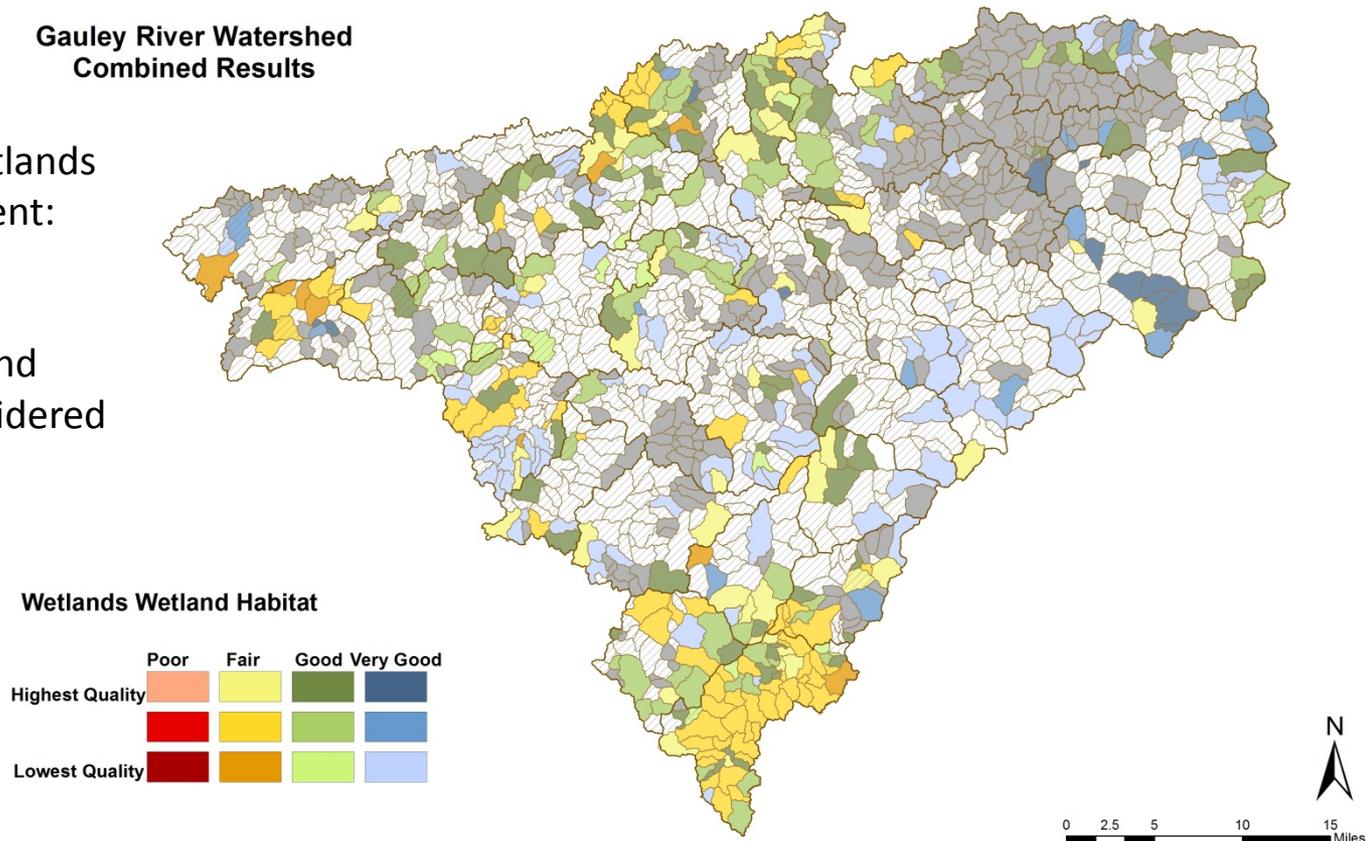


Wetlands Index Results

Gauley River Watershed
Combined Results

White hatched: no NWI wetlands
but wetland hydrology present:
candidates for restoration

Gray: No wetlands or wetland
hydrology present: not considered
in wetland model



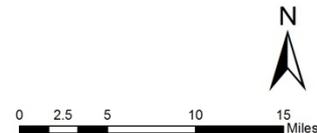
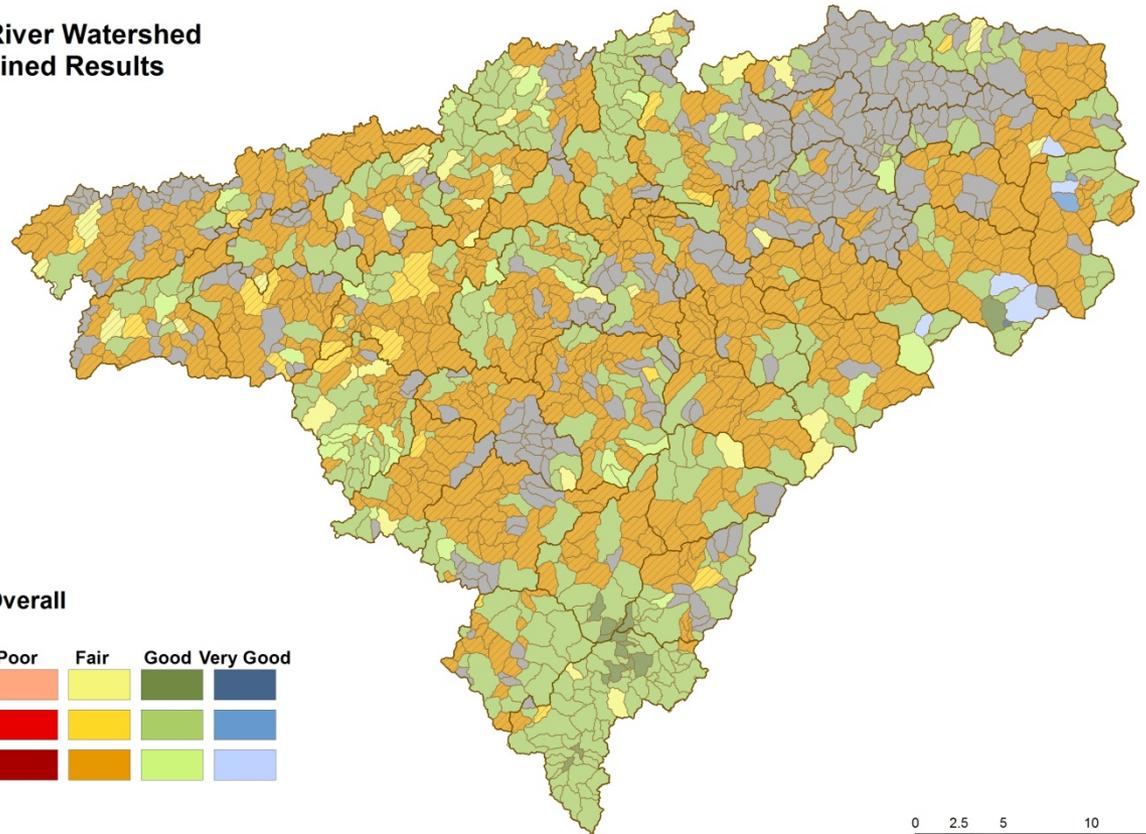
Wetlands Overall Model Results

Gauley River Watershed
Combined Results

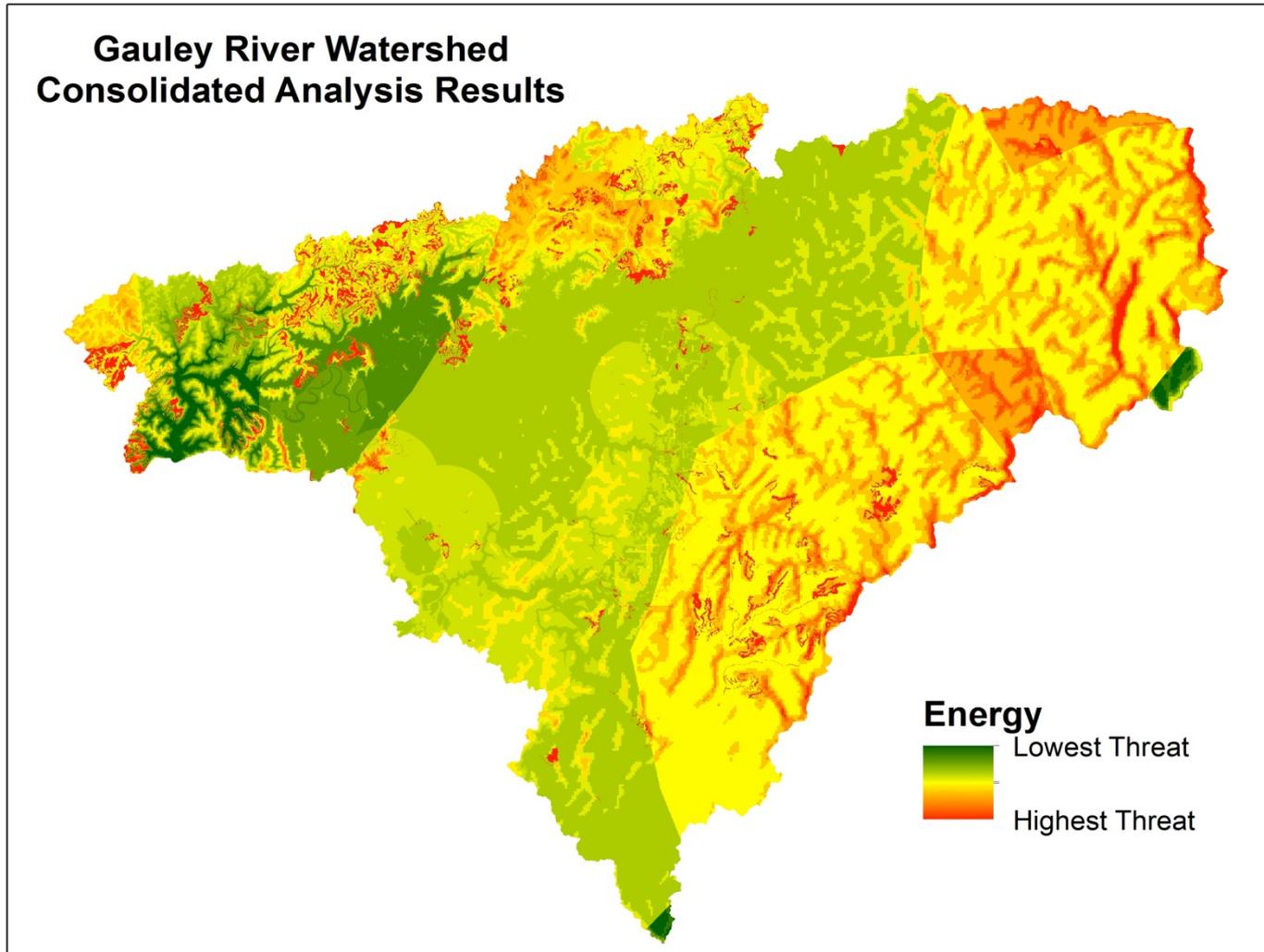
Hatched: no NWI wetlands but
wetland hydrology present:
candidates for restoration

Gray: No wetlands or wetland
hydrology present: not considered
in wetland model

Wetlands Overall



Consolidated Analysis Results



Project Outputs

- **Five watershed assessment reports**

Will include specific priorities and strategies, as well as detailed methodology, references and lessons learned

- **Interactive web mapping application**

A spatial decision support tool to assist stakeholders in identifying target areas, strategies and actions

Word of Caution for Users

- This is purely a GIS-based analysis with no field verification
- Suggested Strategy for selecting potential protection/restoration sites:
 - Select several candidate planning units using the GIS tool
 - Conduct site visits to evaluate current conditions on the ground
 - Make final decision based on results from GIS analysis and site visits

Interactive Web Mapping Application

Desktop tool that will allow users to:

- View the various datasets in one application
- View results of all scores and rankings
- Develop customized scenarios to rank target areas for restoration and/or protection projects according to users' priorities
- Anticipated audience: regulatory agencies, watershed associations, non-profit organizations



COMMENTS/QUESTIONS?

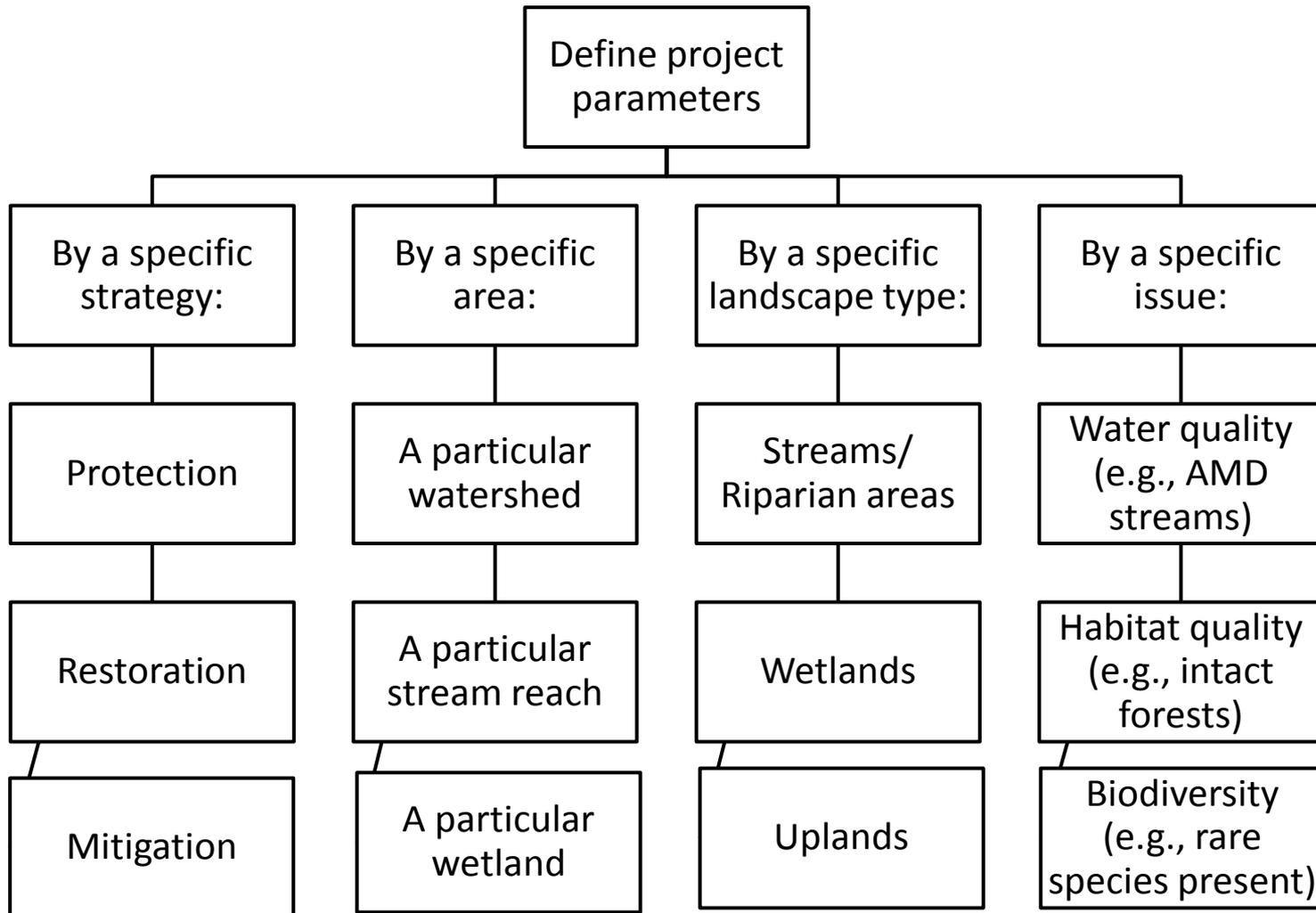
Results

Web Tool

Questions to Keep in Mind

- How do you anticipate using this tool?
 - Start with a project (restoration or protection), then use the web tool to select the best site?
 - If yes: within a HUC8 or within a larger area (region-wide or state-wide)? OR:
 - Start with a location (HUC12 or smaller?), then use the web tool to select the best type of project?
- What is your anticipated work flow?
- Which datasets would be the most useful for your project planning?

Define Project Goals and Objectives



Strategies

Strategy Development

- Watershed Assessment, not Watershed Plan
 - Goal is to make this tool useful to wide variety of users and strategies
 - While main purpose of project is to identify protection and restoration priorities, many identified stressors would respond primarily to other strategies, including regulation, adherence to BMPs, etc.
 - Design strategies that:
 - Don't prescribe where specifically in a watershed to work
 - Do identify trends of stresses in a watershed and potential strategies to abate them

Streams Water Quality

- Mining-related water quality impairments
 - AMD, pH, heavy metals impairments, high specific conductance
 - Strategies:
 - treating and disposing of contaminated water before leaving mine site
 - Controlling runoff and sedimentation from mine sites
 - Installing settling ponds
 - Installing lime treatment stations
- Development
 - Inadequate sewage treatment, high impervious surface, etc.
 - Strategies:
 - Encourage installation/appropriate maintenance of functioning septic systems
 - Expansion of sewage treatment service areas
 - Education on how to minimize effects of impervious surfaces
- Riparian habitat stresses
 - Grazing, high road densities, etc.
 - Strategies:
 - Installing buffer areas along streams with limited grazing, timbering, road construction
 - Adherence to BMPs

Strategies Group Exercise

Please work through the trends for each index, developing potential strategies, and answer the following questions:

- ❑ How useful are potential strategies to you?
- ❑ How do you anticipate using the web tool and supplied strategies?
- ❑ What can we do to improve the usefulness of the strategies section for the end user?
- ❑ What datasets would help you develop useful strategies?

Observed Trends Summary

STREAMS

- Water Quality
 - Mining-related water quality impairments (AMD, pH, heavy metals impairments, high specific conductance)
 - Development (Inadequate sewage treatment, high impervious surface, etc.)
 - Riparian habitat stresses (Grazing, high road densities, etc.)
- Water Quantity:
 - Underground and Surface Mining
 - High Imperviousness
- Hydrologic Connectivity:
 - Lack of forested riparian area
 - Direct flow impediments (bridges, culverts)
- Riparian Habitat:
 - Lack of natural cover in riparian area
 - Fragmenting features (roads, pipelines, wells, active surface mining)
 - Low bank stability and overall RBP scores
- Biodiversity:
 - Invasive species, lack of known rare species locations, lack of mussel streams

WETLANDS

- Water Quality
 - Lack of forested headwater wetlands
 - Stressors in wetland catchment area (high imperviousness, low natural cover)
 - Incompatible land uses in wetland buffer
- Hydrology
 - Small or no wetlands in planning units
 - Lack of floodplain areas and hydric soils
- Wetland Habitat
 - Small forest patch sizes
 - Low natural cover
 - Roads in wetland buffers

UPLANDS

- Habitat Connectivity
 - Fragmentation
- Habitat Quality
 - Low natural cover in upland areas
 - Low heterogeneity scores
 - Incompatible land uses (timber harvesting, grazing)

Partners

- US Environmental Protection Agency
- WV Department of Environmental Protection
- Many individuals from several agencies, organizations, watershed associations:
 - US Geological Survey
 - US Army Corps of Engineers
 - US Office of Surface Mining
 - US Department of Agriculture - NRCS
 - WV Division of Natural Resources
 - WV Geological and Economic Survey
 - Region 3 Intergovernmental Council
 - The Conservation Agency
 - Trout Unlimited
 - West Virginia University
 - Marshall University
 - WV Rivers Coalition
 - WV Land Trust
 - Canaan Valley Institute
 - Potesta & Associates
 - Triad Engineering
 - Morgantown Utility Board
 - Several Watershed Organizations



Elk River at Birch Run, WV ©www.over-land.com

THOUGHTS/SUGGESTIONS?