



**North Platte River Restoration
Project – First Street Reach**

Stream Quantification Tool (SQT)
Monitoring Report

December 20, 2022

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NORTH PLATTE RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT – FIRST STREET REACH

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Project Background

1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The City of Casper (City) constructed a river restoration project on the North Platte River through downtown Casper. This project area is called North Platte 1st Street Reach, as the project is approximately bisected by the 1st Street Bridge where it spans the North Platte River. The proposed project begins downstream of the Poplar Street Bridge, extends downstream under First Street, and ends at the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad bridge. A detailed description and project design has been submitted to the Corps as part of the 404 permit application package for the North Platte River - First Street Reach (NPFST) Project (Project).

A Master Plan was developed in 2012 by Stantec, which involved evaluating and prioritizing potential project reaches across the approximate 13 miles of the North Platte River within the City of Casper limits and Natrona County (the Master Plan Study Area). This effort involved a broad assessment of existing conditions of the channel, bed, banks, riparian health, and presence of infrastructure using both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The primary quantitative data collected were Bank Erosion Hazard Index (BEHI) and Near Bank Stress (NBS). Visual observations (Qualitative Data) were assessed in conjunction with the BEHI and NBS assessment to prioritize project reaches. Stantec used this data to identify 7 potential restoration project areas, with the 1st Street Reach being considered as one of the top 3 priority reaches most in need of restoration.

The 1st Street Reach was originally designed (and intended to be implemented) in 2014-2015 but, was put on hold until 2019 due to a combination of challenges. As part of the initial existing conditions assessment in 2014, Stantec collected quantitative geomorphic data to document pre-project conditions and to support the design process. However, the data collected was not conducted with the intent of utilizing the WSQT, as the tool had not yet been developed. Additionally, several years of above average spring runoff occurred between the initial assessment and 2019, which resulted in further bed and bank changes. Therefore, a combination of data collected in 2014, supplemental survey and bathymetric data collected in 2019, and professional judgement based on previous experience were used to estimate the applicable WSQT metrics where physical data did not exist.

To effectively quantify and document the increase in physical and geomorphic function associated with the proposed project, the City has agreed to use the Wyoming Stream Quantification Tool (WSQT) (Version 1.0 - July 24, 2018) to compare the function of pre-project site conditions with those potentially resulting from project implementation. The purpose of this report is to describe the applicability, strengths and limitations of the WSQT to this restoration project; summarize the results of the initial analyses performed; summarize the results of each monitoring year; and to discuss and interpret the results of the WSQT analyses performed for the NPFST project.

Construction of the 1st Street Reach was completed over the course of two construction periods. Due to seasonal flows, construction on the North Platte River is limited to a narrow window of time beginning in the fall and ending once the river freezes over. The first construction period completed the proposed channel work beginning from STA 1+00 to STA 13+00 during the fall of 2019. Construction resumed in the fall of 2020 to complete the remainder of work downstream of the 1st Street Bridge. This year (2022) will serve as the Year 1 monitoring period. The baseline monitoring conditions will be based upon the as-



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Introduction to the Tool

built survey conducted by (Civil Engineering Professionals Inc.) in February 2021, from which the values of the selected parameters have been obtained. Monitoring year 1 photo log includes photos taken in April 2022 and are documented in Appendix E.

The 2023-2026 monitoring events will serve as Monitoring Periods 2-5. The events will include riffle and pool cross sections, and longitudinal profiles utilizing ground based and bathymetric survey techniques. This data will be collected by a licensed PLS and submitted to Stantec. Stantec will evaluate the survey data to document the Pool Spacing, Pool Depth Ratio, and Aggradation Ratio for input into the WSQT. The remaining WSQT parameters will be collected during field visits by the Stantec team.

2.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE TOOL

The Wyoming Stream Quantification Tool (WSQT) is a Microsoft Excel Workbook that has been developed to characterize stream ecosystem functions by evaluating a suite of indicators that represent structural or compositional attributes of a stream and its underlying processes. The WSQT is an application of the Stream Functions Pyramid Framework (SFPF) (Harman et al. 2012) and uses function-based parameters and measurement methods to assess five functional categories: hydrology, hydraulics, geomorphology, physicochemical and biology. The WSQT approach integrates multiple indicators from these functional categories into a reach-based index score that can be used to quantify the amount of lift or loss of aquatic resource functions related to various impacts or restoration efforts.

The WSQT is a simple spreadsheet tool designed to inform permitting and mitigation decisions within the CWA 404 program. The purpose of the WSQT is to calculate functional loss and/or lift associated with stream impacts and restoration projects. It is best described as a “Delta Tool”, as it seeks to quantify the change (delta) in function between existing- and proposed-conditions.

3.0 APPLICABILITY TO THE PROJECT

The WSQT has been modified from the North Carolina Stream Quantification Tool (Harman and Jones 2016) and regionalized for use in Wyoming. Many of the parameters, measurement methods, and performance standards have been specifically tailored to Wyoming and its ecoregions. The WSQT is intended for the evaluation of impact sites and compensatory mitigation projects and their departure from a reference standard. It is explicitly not a project design tool but is rather a means of project evaluation during the design phase of the project lifecycle.

The successful application of the WSQT is predicated on multiple project-specific parameters. The WSQT User Manual (USACE 2018) explicitly states that *“The WSQT has been primarily designed for application within perennial, wadeable, single-thread stream systems. Other stream situations, such as braided systems, large rivers, or streams with side channels should always be noted and considered in selecting applicable parameters and metrics. Data collection methods may vary in these reaches; discuss proposed sampling plan with the Corps prior to performing the field work.”*



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Parameters Analyzed

As such, we believe that the WSQT can be a useful assessment tool for this project, but due to the size and dynamics of the North Platte River, as well as the boundary conditions associated with the reach's urban context, the analysis needs to be understood within the limitation of the tool. For example, an analysis of existing vs. proposed sinuosity for the project reach results in a low delta which negatively impacts proposed function scoring. However, floodplain permitting, project easements, and existing entrenchment must all be factored into the project design. Designing under these constraints is external to the WSQT analysis, but significantly impacts project design options. Neither functional assessment nor restoration design occur in a vacuum – each must carefully consider what solutions are possible and practicable to improve aquatic function given social, physical, and biological limitations.

Under ideal circumstances, the restoration project assessment phase would occur in close concert with USACE consultation, such that field sampling plans would meet agreed-upon criteria useful to WSQT analyses early in the project lifecycle. Given that WSQT analyses were performed simultaneously with 100% project design for the NPFST reach well after the assessment and conceptual design phases, several WSQT metrics have not been directly measured. As a result, we have relied upon our previous experience throughout Wyoming and the Rocky Mountain region, on our restoration and design experience on the North Platte River specifically, and on best professional judgement to estimate parameters that have not been field-determined. Such situations are documented in additional detail, below.

4.0 PARAMETERS ANALYZED

Due to the nature of both the scope of the project and the type/size of the North Platte River, only certain Functional Categories and Function-Based Parameters are applicable when utilizing the WSQT as a monitoring tool. The two Functional Categories that have been evaluated to assess functional change throughout the monitoring period are Reach Hydrology & Hydraulics and Geomorphology. Only these parameters will be discussed in this report.

4.1 REACH HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

The primary function-based parameter evaluated within the Reach Hydrology and Hydraulics category was floodplain connectivity. This parameter is an important indicator of the overall hydraulic connectivity between the active channel and adjacent floodplain and is described by two metrics, Bank Height Ratio (BHR) and Entrenchment Ratio (ER). BHR is a measure of channel incision and an indicator of accessibility of the floodplain during flood flows. The lower the BHR, the more frequently water can access the floodplain, which can be correlated with reduction of in-channel shear stress and increase in potential riparian vegetation communities. ER is a similar metric, except it represents the vertical containment of the river by evaluating the ratio of the flood-prone width to the bankfull width. A higher ER translates to a less confined river/floodplain corridor.



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Pre-Project Conditions Parameters

4.2 GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Geomorphology Functional Category is the most broadly appropriate category with which to evaluate this project and interpret functional change during the monitoring period. The following function-based parameters were analyzed as part of this WSQT monitoring analysis: Large Woody Debris, Lateral Migration, and Bed Form Diversity, as they represent the primary indicators of impairment that the project has been designed to mitigate and improve.

5.0 PRE-PROJECT CONDITIONS PARAMETERS

5.1 PRE-PROJECT CONDITIONS REACH HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

5.1.1 Pre-project Bank Height Ratio (BHR)

The pre-project bank height ratio for the project area was measured at two separate locations, Stations 10+50 and 17+00. Each of these locations are within riffle sections with lengths of 300 feet and 308 feet, respectively. The weighted BHR calculation for these two areas was 1.6, indicating that the two riffle sections are incised and lack effective floodplain connectivity (**Table 1**).

Table 1 Pre-project Conditions Bank Height Ratio

Station ID	Length (RL)	BHR	BHR*RL
10+50	300	2	600
17+00	308	1.2	369
Total	608 ft	Total	969

Weighted BHR = 1.6

5.1.2 Pre-project Entrenchment Ratio (ER)

The pre-project entrenchment ratio measurements were taken at the same riffle sections as BHR, above (STA 10+50 and STA 17+00) and shown in Table 2. The weighted ER calculation for these two areas was 1.6, which is indicative of the North Platte’s confined urban corridor. The WSQT considers this ER value as functioning at risk.



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Pre-Project Conditions Parameters

Table 2 Pre-project Conditions Entrenchment Ratio

Station ID	Length (RL)	ER	BHR*RL
10+50	300	1.08	324
17+00	308	2.3	708
Total	608 ft	Total	1032

Weighted ER = 1.6

5.2 PRE-PROJECT CONDITIONS GEOMORPHOLOGY

5.2.1 Pre-project Conditions Large Woody Debris

No wood materials quantifiable as Large Woody Debris (LWD) were encountered during field assessment in the project reach prior to construction.

5.2.2 Pre-project Conditions Lateral Migration

The banks on both the right and left side of the channel showed evidence of toe and bank erosion through approximately 50% of the reach length. In locations where erosion was observed, the dominant BEHI/NBS was determined to be H/H. The predominant driver of bank erosion in the project reach is the presence of the fly fisherman statue and associated structure, which creates a mid-channel obstruction, split flow, and localized deep scour holes. The contraction of flows around the fly fisherman statue, combined with the expansion which occurs just downstream due to the presence of an overwide channel through the 1st street bridge, has led to the development of an approximately 800' long mid-channel bar. This bar is directing the dominant flow vectors towards the left and right riverbanks, which has led to significant bank erosion.

5.2.3 Pre-project Conditions Bed Form Diversity

The measured parameters for bed form diversity include Pool Spacing Ratio, Pool Depth Ratio, and Aggradation Ratio. The pre-project Pool Spacing Ratio was determined to be 4.8, which means a pool is spaced approximately every 4.8 bankfull widths along the channel. Pool Depth Ratio, or the measurement of max pool depth to average riffle depth was quantified and determined to be 2.53. However, it should be noted that the pool depth ratio is somewhat exaggerated due to the presence of a large scour hole



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Proposed Conditions Parameters

immediately downstream of the fly fisherman statue and associated infrastructure. The Aggradation Ratio is the relation of measured width-to-depth ratio (WDR) divided by a reference width-to-depth ratio. The aggradation ratio was determined at approximate STA 15+00, which had a WDR of 38, compared to a reference WDR of 35. The resulting aggradation ratio of 1.08 is considered “functioning”, yet a large mid channel bar existed at this location. This metric may thus reflect an issue of scale in applying the WSQT to a large river system.

6.0 PROPOSED CONDITIONS PARAMETERS

6.1 PROPOSED CONDITIONS REACH HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

6.1.1 Proposed Bank Height Ratio (BHR)

The proposed bank height ratio measurements shown in Table 3 were determined at the same stations as the pre-project conditions measurements. In both locations, the proposed BHR decreased with a combined BHR of 1.14 compared to pre-project BHR of 1.6. The decrease in BHR is captured by the introduction of a bankfull bench providing increased connectivity between the active channel and the adjacent floodplain.

Table 3 Proposed Conditions Bank Height Ratio

Station ID	Length (RL)	BHR	BHR*RL
10+50	300	1.1	330
17+00	308	1.2	369
Total	608 ft	Total	699
Weighted BHR = 1.14			

6.1.2 Proposed Entrenchment Ratio (ER)

The proposed Entrenchment Ratio measurements shown in Table 4 were determined at the same stations as the pre-project conditions. The proposed ER increased from a pre-project conditions value of 1.6 to a proposed conditions value of 1.7. It should be noted that on a river of this size, especially through an urban corridor, measurable beneficial change in entrenchment ratio is extremely limited due to lateral infrastructure constraints. However, even small increases in ER have a positive effect during flood



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Proposed Conditions Parameters

conditions that can reduce stress on the active channel and bank and provide some improved connectivity with the adjacent floodplain.

Table 4 Proposed Conditions Entrenchment Ratio

Station ID	Length (RL)	ER	BHR*RL
10+50	300	1.17	351
17+00	308	2.3	708
Total	608 ft	Total	1059

Weighted ER = 1.74

6.2 PROPOSED CONDITIONS GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Function-Based parameters within the Geomorphology Function Category show the largest functional uplift (delta) for this project. It is within this category that the goals and objectives of this project are primarily addressed, and the WSQT analysis reflects these functional improvements.

6.2.1 Proposed Conditions Large Woody Debris

As detailed above, the pre-project reach contained no large woody debris and thus had no functional uplift from this parameter. The proposed restoration design included approximately 1,268 linear feet of Wood Toe, which required the installation of 633 large rootwads and logs. The calculated metric of “Number of Large Woody Debris Pieces per 100 meters” equals 83, which results in the highest functional score possible for this metric. The Wood Toe structures serve multiple purposes, including bank stabilization, in-stream aquatic habitat, cover, and terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates. The re-introduction of large woody debris back into this system provided a significant functional uplift compared to pre-project conditions.

6.2.2 Proposed Conditions Lateral Migration

The second largest potential improvement in Function-Based Parameters is the Lateral Migration metric. The Lateral Migration parameters for the pre-project conditions represent the most visible and measurable types of impairments that were occurring within the project area. Addressing these areas of



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Year 1 monitoring Conditions Parameters

elevated instability was among the primary goals and objectives of the project. The proposed design utilized a variety of techniques to reduce the “Dominant BEHI/NBS” and “Percent Streambank Erosion” metrics. The Boulder Vane and W-Bar Vane are in-channel boulder structures that provide bank protection and reduction in Near Bank Stress by directing flow away from the banks. In a majority of the project reach, the dominant BEHI and NBS is assumed to be Low/Low. However, the two Bar Vane Structures are designed to function in tandem with Wood Toe structures to enhance Run/Pool habitat along the bank, while also providing the requisite toe and bank scour protection. As such, in the areas immediately downstream of the Bar Vane Structures, it is assumed that the dominant BEHI is low, and the proposed NBS remains High. However, a NBS rating of high is acceptable and even preferred - from an aquatic habitat perspective - as long as the adjacent bank protection is sufficient to withstand the erosional forces.

The removal of a significant tonnage of concrete debris and rubble which was serving as bank armoring was mitigated-for by regrading of the channel, implementation of in-stream structures, or both. The proposed design included supplemental riprap armoring beneath the 1st street bridge to mitigate the pre-project bank erosion and provides a greater level of protection to the bridge infrastructure.

6.2.3 Proposed Conditions Bed Form Diversity

The net change in functional uplift for the Proposed Conditions Bed Form Diversity Function-Based Parameter is small (0.94 vs. 0.90) due to the high score of pre-project conditions. The proposed design enhanced pool depth and reduced overall aggradation potential. However, on a river of this size, the functional change is almost negligible. Although the functional uplift is small, the proposed conditions will likely have improved Bed Form Diversity that is not reflected in the WSQT analysis. The proposed design included the implementation of several Boulder and Bar Vane Structures, Boulder Clusters, and Wood Toe. Each of these in-channel structures provides a different type of Bed Form Diversity not captured in the tool including variable flow depth and vectors in/around boulder vanes, elongated run habitat downstream of Bar Vane Structures, and localized refuge areas behind Boulder Clusters.

7.0 YEAR 1 MONITORING CONDITIONS PARAMETERS

The parameters in this section are measured from the as-built survey performed in February of 2021. The measured parameters in this section reflect the field conditions during the first monitoring year post construction. The initial WSQT assessment comparing pre-project and proposed conditions documented an uplift to the post-project channel. The parameters measured in the Year 1 Monitoring period will reference those set in the initial analysis to gage the functionality of the constructed channel. The results of the Year 1 Monitoring period were recorded by using the standard WSQT Spreadsheet and documented in Appendix D.



NORTH PLATTE RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT – FIRST STREET REACH

Year 1 monitoring Conditions Parameters

7.1 YEAR 1 MONITORING CONDITIONS REACH HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

7.1.1 Year 1 Monitoring Bank Height Ratio (BHR)

The Year 1 Monitoring bank height ratio measurements shown in Table 5 were determined at the same stations as the pre-project and proposed conditions measurements. In both locations, the completed project BHR has a weighted score of 1.14 resulting in increased connectivity between the active channel and the adjacent floodplain comparative to pre-project conditions.

Table 5 Year 1 Monitoring Bank Height Ratio

Station ID	Length (RL)	BHR	BHR*RL
10+50	300	1.1	330
17+00	308	1.2	369
Total	608 ft	Total	699

Weighted BHR = 1.14

7.1.2 Year 1 Monitoring Entrenchment Ratio

The Year 1 Monitoring Entrenchment Ratio measurements shown in Table 6 were determined at the same stations as the pre-project and proposed conditions. The Year 1 Monitoring ER value is 1.6, which matches the pre-project condition. Minimal uplift of the ER parameter was forecasted when comparing pre-project and proposed conditions. The small variation between Monitoring Year 1 and Proposed parameters results in a negligible impact to the aims of this project.



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Year 1 monitoring Conditions Parameters

Table 6 Monitoring Year 1 Entrenchment Ratio

Station ID	Length (RL)	ER	BHR*RL
10+50	300	1.17	351
17+00	308	2.0	616
Total	608 ft	Total	967
Weighted ER = 1.6			

7.2 YEAR 1 MONITORING CONDITIONS GEOMORPHOLOGY

7.2.1 Year 1 Monitoring Conditions Large Woody Debris

The calculated metric of “Number of Large Woody Debris Pieces per 100 meters” equals 80, which results in the highest functional score possible for this parameter. The Wood Toe structures serve multiple purposes, including bank stabilization, in-stream aquatic habitat, shading, and terrestrial habitat for wildlife and invertebrates. The re-introduction of large woody debris back into this system provided a significant functional uplift compared to pre-project conditions.

7.2.2 Year 1 Monitoring Conditions Lateral Migration

The parameters measured to document lateral migration include “Dominant BEHI/NBS” and “Percent Streambank Erosion”. The Dominant BEHI/NBS and Percent Stream Bank Erosion were determined to be L/H and 10%, respectively. For much of the project reach, the dominant BEHI and NBS is considered to be L/L. Areas downstream of the Bar Vane structures score L/H, as intended, bumping up the overall NBS rating for the project site to High. Bank protection in the areas downstream of the Bar Vane structures are providing sufficient bank stability.

Stream bank erosion is recorded as 10%. Bank erosion in excess of this was documented by Stantec during a site visit in April. The left bank near the upstream side of the wood toe at STA 15+00 was displaying signs of bank erosion. This issue was addressed on November 18, 2022, and summarized in Appendix F. The bank erosion associated with this localized issue is resolved and is not reflected in this monitoring periods stream bank erosion parameter.



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Conclusion & Recommendations

As proposed, the armoring beneath the 1st Street Bridge remained in place and was supplemented by additional riprap material. Both left and right armored banks beneath the bridge combine to make up the entire 10% of channel armoring.

7.2.3 Year 1 Monitoring Conditions Bed Form Diversity

Three parameters were measured to assess bed form diversity. The Year-1 pool spacing ratio is identical to the proposed parameter of 4.8. The pool depth ratio is 2.4, which is slightly less than both the pre-project and proposed conditions. This difference is likely due to a variation in depth of the scour pool associated with the fly fisherman statue. The proposed pools created by the bar vane structures were installed and are maintaining design depths. Using a reference width depth ratio of 35, the aggradation ratio is 1.0. The bed form diversity parameter shows a functional uplift when compared to pre-project conditions.

8.0 CONCLUSION & RECOMENDATIONS

The WSQT can be a useful tool for evaluating existing and proposed conditions, as well as recent change in riverine function during monitoring periods. However, the tool does have certain limitations when applied to river systems that deviate from the stream forms and conditions that were used to develop SQT metrics.

Although the North Platte River First Street Reach falls outside of the applicable systems typically evaluated by the WSQT, the WSQT comparing pre-project conditions score (PPCS) to proposed project conditions score (PCS) indicates a functional uplift as a result of the project implementation. The analysis of pre-project conditions indicated that the “Reach Hydrology and Hydraulics” and the “Geomorphology” Functional Categories were “Not Functioning” and “Functioning at Risk,” respectively. Proposed conditions for the two functional Categories are “Functioning at Risk” and “Functioning,” respectively. Table 7 and Table 8 **Error! Reference source not found.** below provide the results from both the Functional Category Report Card and the Functional Change Summary generated from the WSQT Spreadsheet.

Table 7 Functional Category Report Card – First Street Reach

FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY REPORT CARD			
Functional Category	PPCS	PCS	Functional Change
Reach Hydrology & Hydraulics	0.08	0.42	0.34
Geomorphology	0.37	0.91	0.54

Functioning
Functioning at Risk
Not Functioning



NORTH PLATTE RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT – FIRST STREET REACH

Conclusion & Recommendations

Table 8 Functional Change Summary - First Street Reach

FUNCTIONAL CHANGE SUMMARY	
Pre-Project Condition Score (ECS)	0.14
Proposed Condition Score (PCS)	0.40
Change in Functional Condition (PCS - ECS)	0.26
Pre-Project Stream Length (ft)	2500
Proposed Stream Length (ft)	2500
Change in Stream Length (ft)	0
Pre-Project Functional Feet (FF)	350
Proposed Functional Feet (FF)	1000
Proposed FF - Existing FF	650
Percent Change in FF (%)	186%

These results show that the proposed conditions increased the overall function of the project reach by 186%, compared to pre-project conditions. As such, it is expected that the proposed project resulted in a significant functional uplift and improvement of the overall riverine and riparian health of the system.

Table 9 documents monitoring conditions in comparison with the initial assessment results. The functional change column displays the functional change between the pre-project conditions score (PPCS) in comparison with Year-1 monitoring results. Both functional categories result in a functional uplift for the project area.

Table 9 Functional Category Report Card - Monitoring Results

FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY REPORT CARD				
Functional Category	PPCS	PCS	YR-1	Functional Change
Reach Hydrology & Hydraulics	0.08	0.42	0.40	0.32
Geomorphology	0.37	0.91	0.90	0.53

Functioning
Functioning at Risk
Not Functioning

The results from Monitoring Year 1 show that the project was constructed per the design and functioning as intended. At this time there are no recommended corrective actions. Documentation of observed changes to the channel’s functional parameters will continue throughout the remainder of the monitoring period.



References

9.0 REFERENCES

Harman et al. 2012

Harman and Jones 2016

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2018. Wyoming Stream Quantification Tool (WSQT) User Manual and Spreadsheet. Version 1.0, Omaha District, Wyoming Regulatory Office, Cheyenne Wyoming.



NORTH PLATTE RIVER RESTORATION PROJECT – FIRST STREET REACH

Appendix A North Platte First Street Project Construction Plan Set

**Appendix A NORTH PLATTE FIRST STREET PROJECT
CONSTRUCTION PLAN SET**



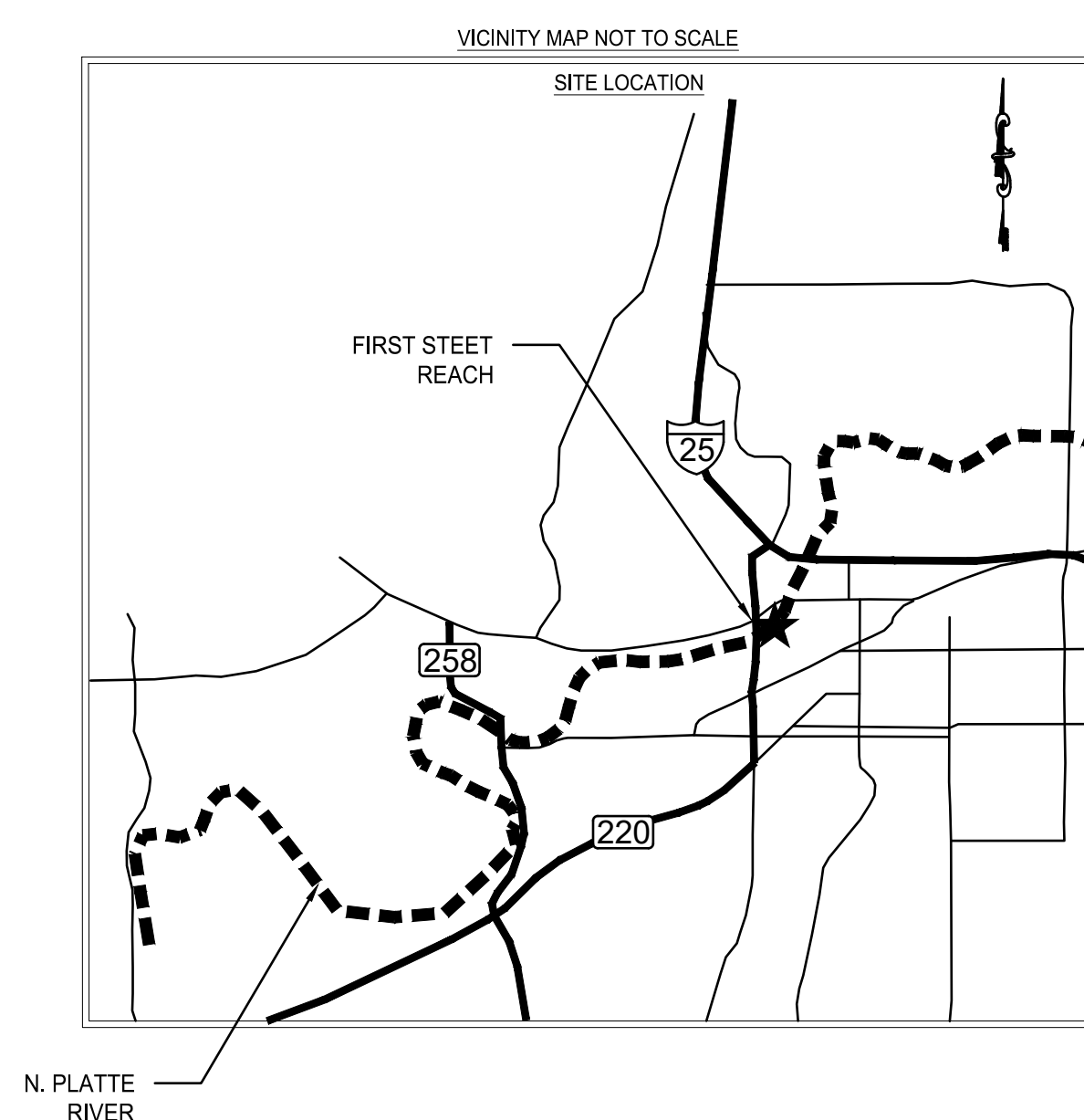
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WY	172621100	COVER	45

NORTH PLATTE RIVER RESTORATION FIRST STREET REACH

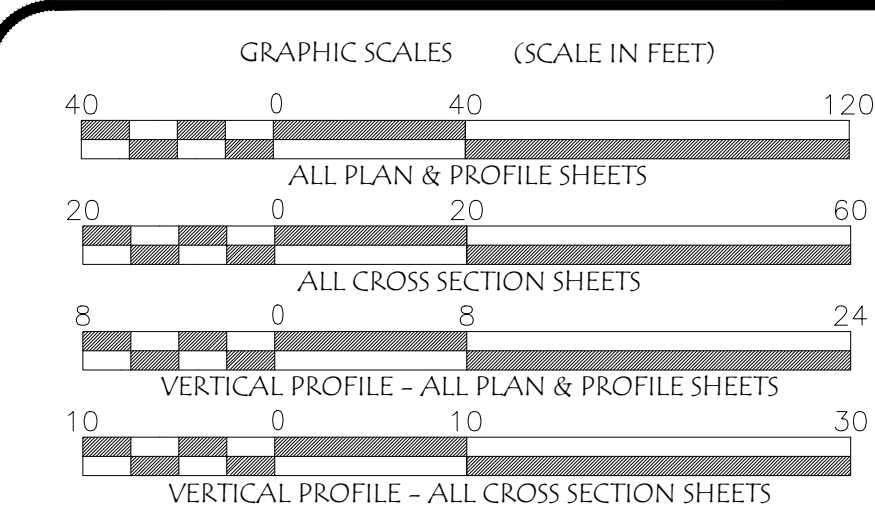
**MAY 2019
100% DESIGN
NATRONA COUNTY, WYOMING**

Sheet List Table	
Sheet Number	Sheet Title
COVER	COVER SHEET
NOTES	GENERAL NOTES
EX-OV	EXISTING PLAN
OV-1	SITE PLAN
PP-1	PLAN AND PROFILE 1
PP-2	PLAN AND PROFILE 2
PP-3	PLAN AND PROFILE 3
WET PP-1	WETLAND AREA 1 PLAN
WET PP-2	WETLAND AREA 2 PLAN AND PROFILE
DET-01	BAR VANE DETAIL
DET-02	W BAR VANE DETAIL
DET-03	WOOD TOE DETAIL
DET-04	BOULDER VANE DETAIL
DET-05	WILLOW WATTLE GRADE CONTROL DETAIL
DET-06	BOAT RAMP AND ACCESS ROAD DETAIL
DET-07	BOULDER CLUSTER DETAIL
DET-08	ARMORED INNER BERM DETAIL
DET-09	RUBBLE REMOVAL DETAIL
XS-1	CROSS SECTIONS
XS-2	CROSS SECTIONS
XS-3	CROSS SECTIONS

XS-4	CROSS SECTIONS
XS-5	CROSS SECTIONS
XS-6	CROSS SECTIONS
WC-1	ACCESS AND WATER CONTROL OVERVIEW
WC-2	ACCESS AND WATER CONTROL SEQUENCING
ESC-OV	EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION PLAN OVERVIEW
ESC-1	EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION PLAN
ESC-2	EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION PLAN
ESC-DET-01	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS
ESC-DET-02	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS
ESC-DET-03	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS
L-OV	LANDSCAPING OVERVIEW
L-1	LANDSCAPING PLAN
L-2	LANDSCAPING PLAN
L-3	LANDSCAPING PLAN
L-4	LANDSCAPING PLAN
L-5	LANDSCAPING PLAN
L-6	LANDSCAPING PLAN
L-7	LANDSCAPING PLAN
SS-1	OUTFALL A
SS-2	OUTFALL B
SS-3	OUTFALL C 1
SS-4	OUTFALL C 2
SS-5	STORMWATER NOTES AND DETAILS



NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE



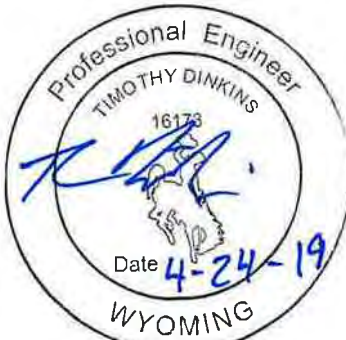
PROJECT LENGTH
RESTORATION = 2,548 FT

Prepared by:



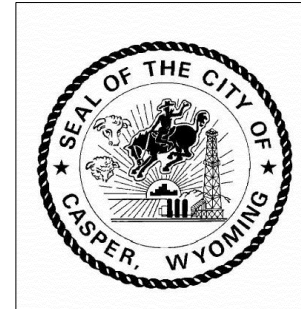
Stantec

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Fort Collins, Colorado 80525
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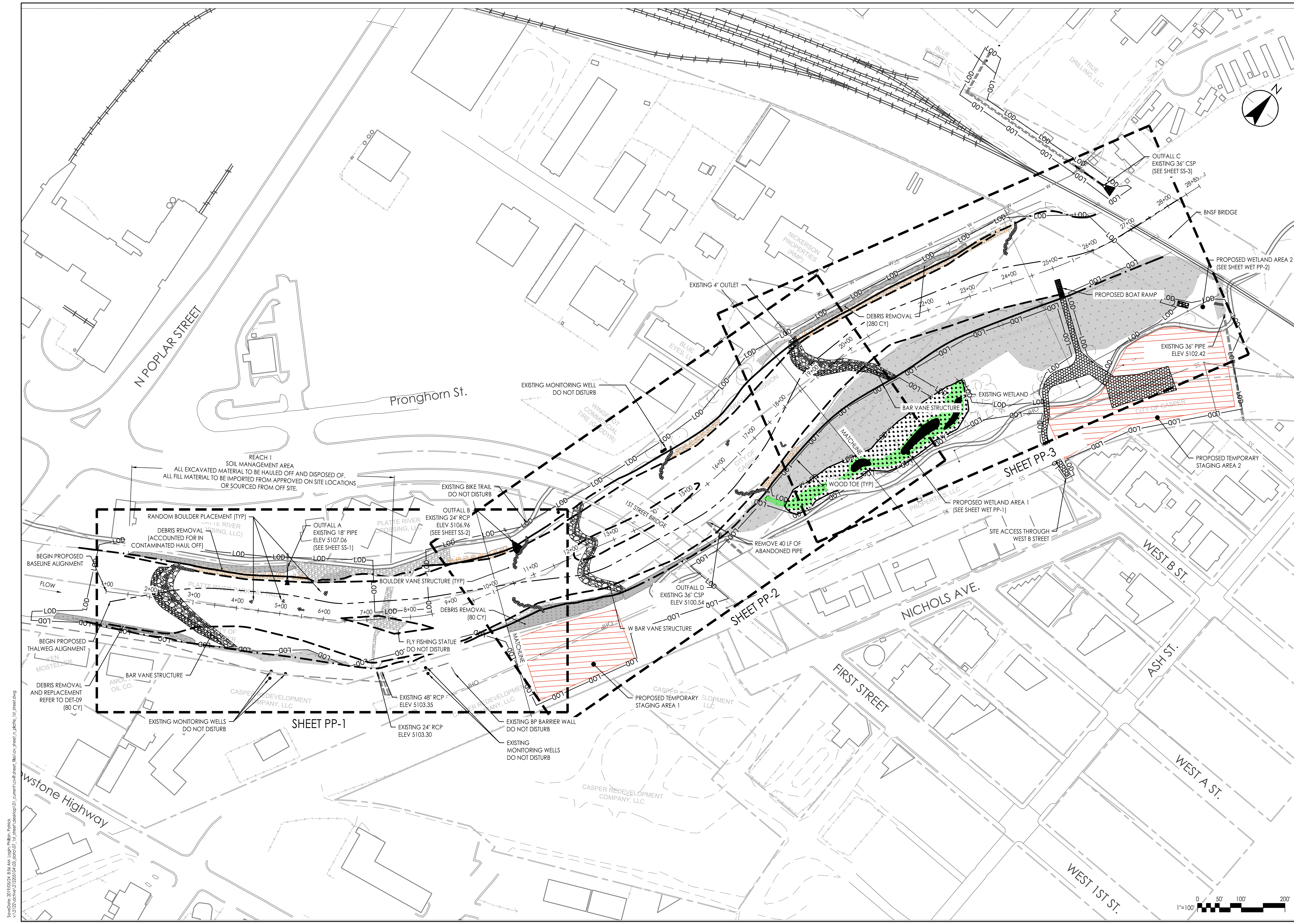


TIMOTHY DINKINS
PROJECT ENGINEER

Prepared for:



Scott Baxter
PROJECT MANAGER



Date: 2019.05.04 8:54 AM
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Revision	By	App'd.	Y/M/D

Client/Project
 CITY OF CASPER
 200 NORTH DAVID STREET CASPER, WY 82401
 NORTH PLATTE RIVER RESTORATION
 FIRST STREET REACH
 CASPER, WYOMING

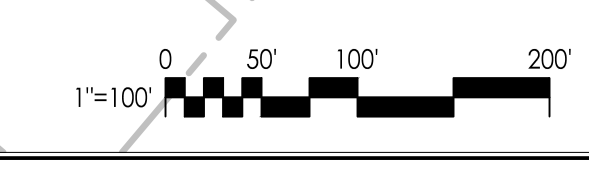
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 SITE PLAN

Permit-Seal

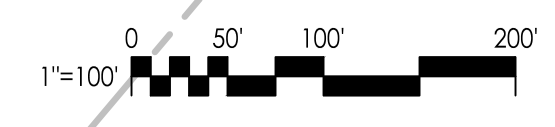
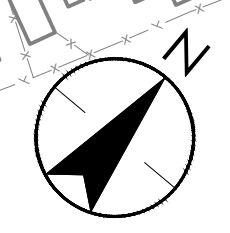
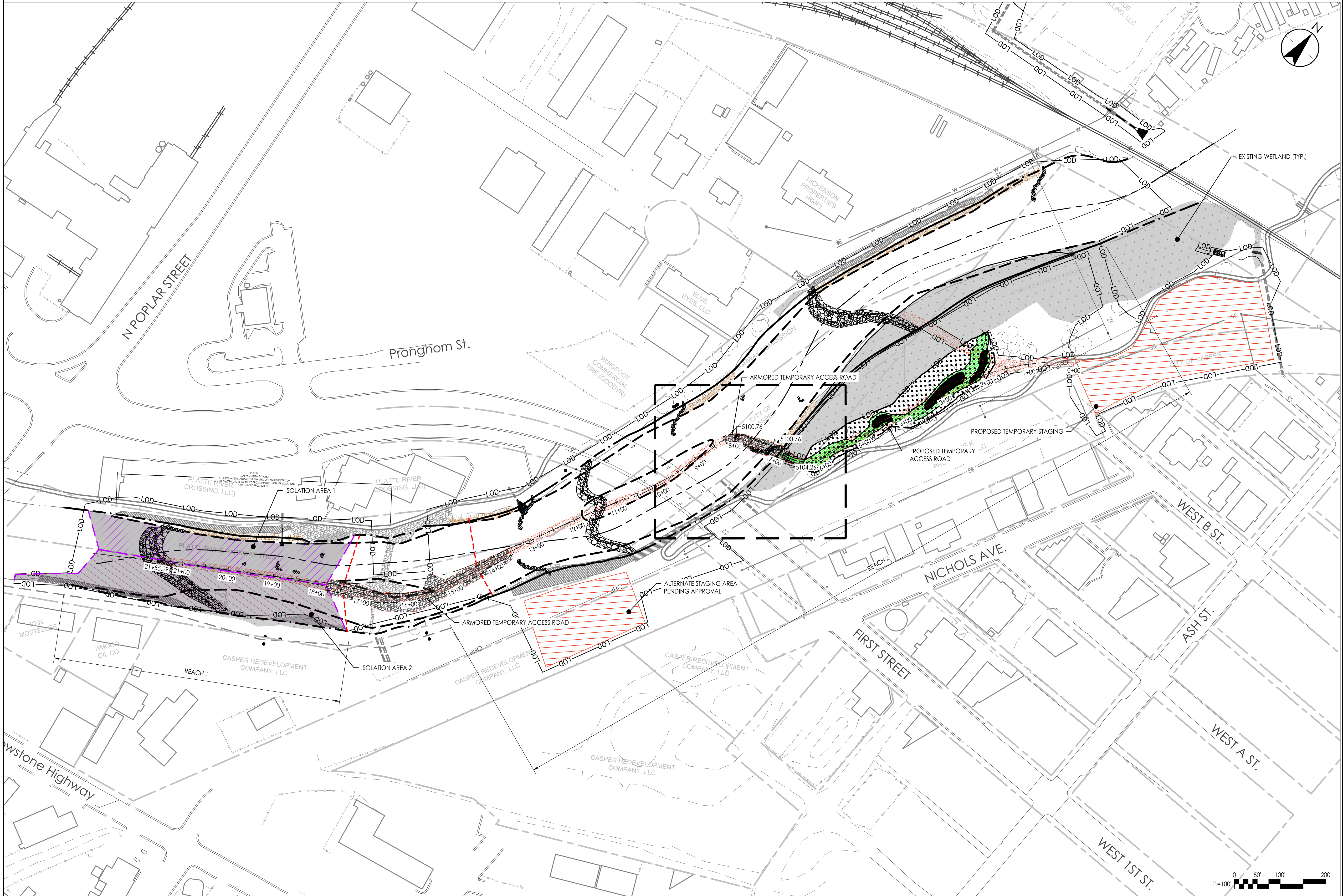
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PIP	JGA	TCD	1P.5.17
Dwn.	Chkd.	Dsgn.	Y/M/D

Drawing No. _____
 Revision _____ Sheet _____
 0 OV-1



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Revision	By	Appd.	Y/M/D

Issued	By	Appd.	Y/M/D

Client/Project
 CITY OF CASPER
 200 NORTH DAVID STREET CASPER, WY 82401
 NORTH PLATTE RIVER RESTORATION
 FIRST STREET REACH
 CASPER, WYOMING

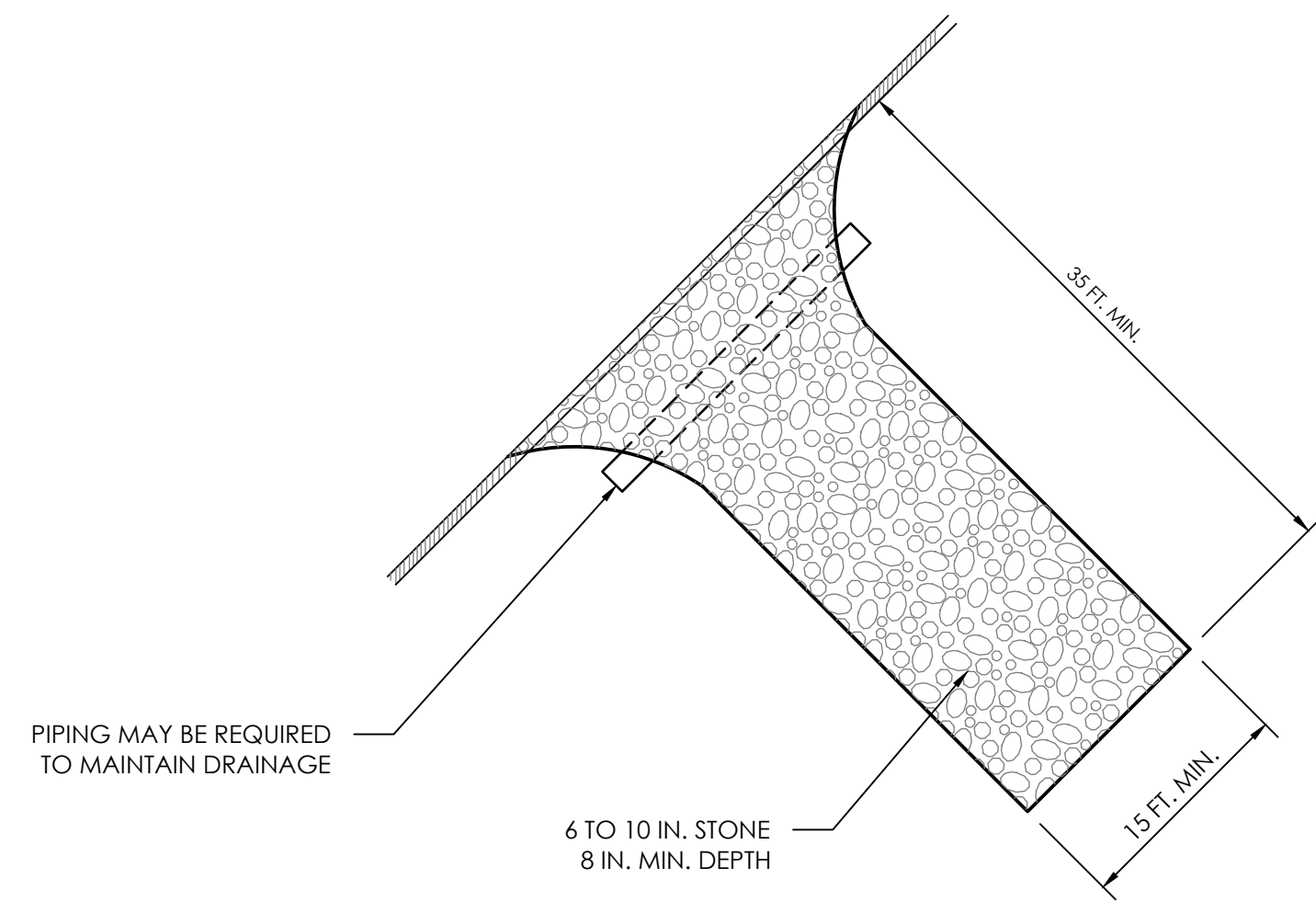
Title
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 ACCESS AND WATER CONTROL OVERVIEW

Permit-Seal

Project Number: 172621110
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Dwn.	Chkd.	Dsgn.	Y/M/D

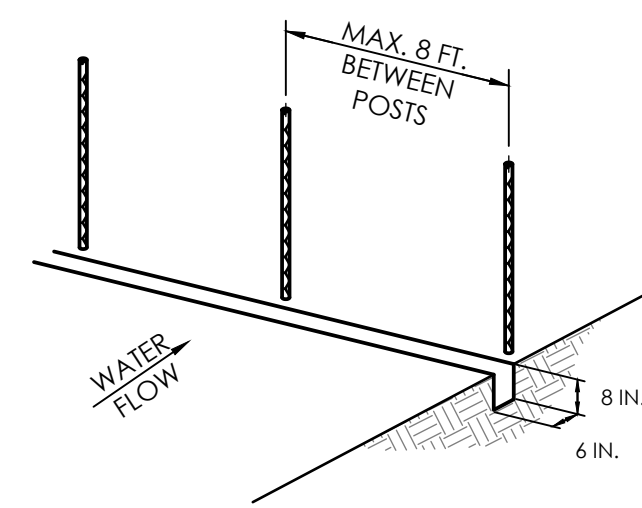
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 Revision _____ Sheet _____
 0 WC-1



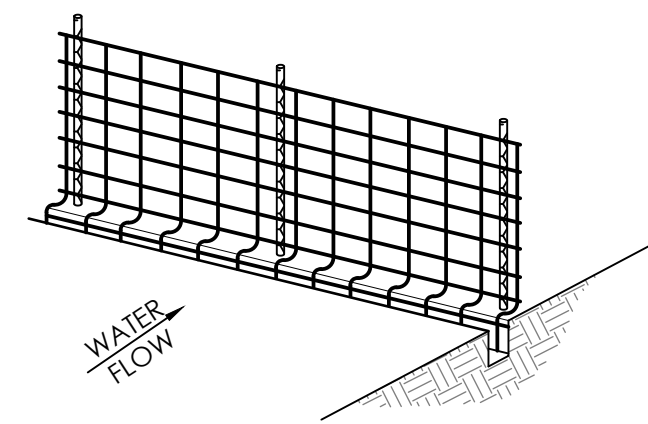
- NOTES:
- TURNING RADIUS SUFFICIENT TO ACCOMMODATE LARGE TRUCKS SHALL BE PROVIDED.
 - ENTRANCE(S) SHOULD BE LOCATED TO PROVIDE FOR UTILIZATION BY ALL CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES.
 - MUST BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR DIRECT FLOW OF MUD ONTO STREETS. PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH STONE WILL BE NECESSARY.
 - ANY MATERIAL TRACKED ONTO THE ROADWAY MUST BE CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY.
 - GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE LOCATED AT ALL POINTS OF INGRESS AND EGRESS UNTIL SITE IS STABILIZED. FREQUENT CHECKS OF THE DEVICE AND TIMELY MAINTENANCE MUST BE PROVIDED.
 - FILTER FABRIC TO BE PLACED BENEATH STONE.
 - ALL MATERIALS ARE TO BE APPROVED BY ENGINEER OR ENGINEERS ONSITE CONSTRUCTION MANAGER.

ESC DET 1
DETAIL - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
NOT TO SCALE

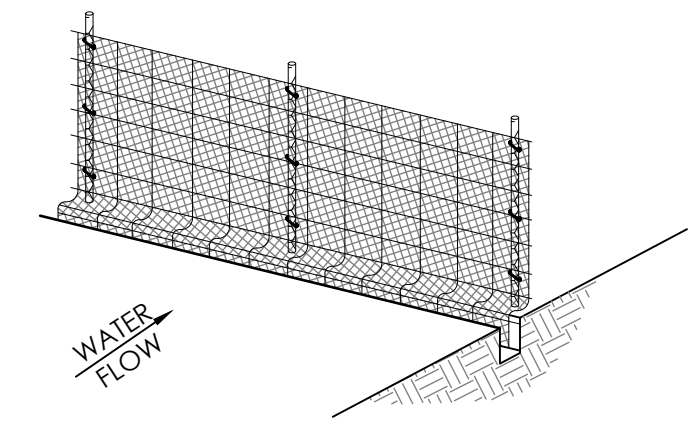
STEP 1:
DRIVE STEEL POSTS 24 IN. INTO GROUND AND EXCAVATE A 6 IN. x 8 IN. TRENCH UPHILL ALONG THE LINE OF POSTS.



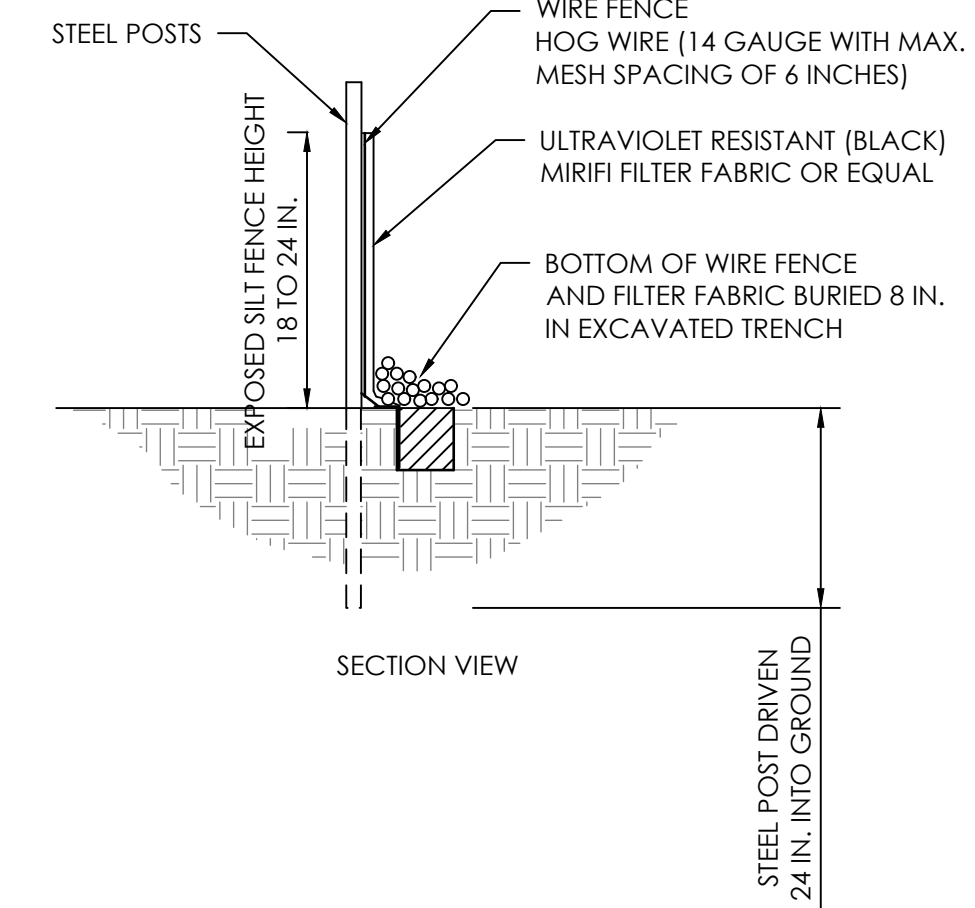
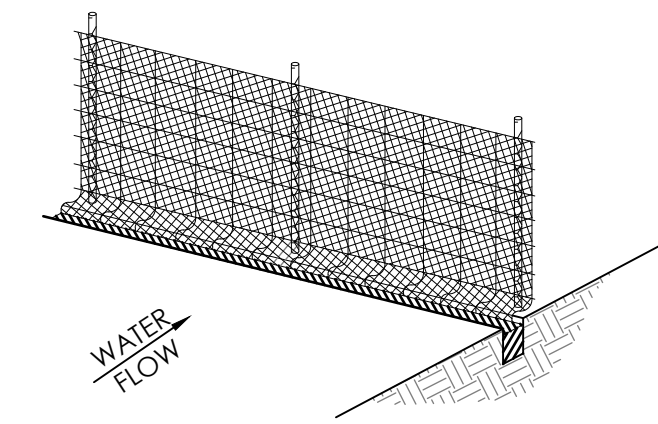
STEP 2:
ATTACH WIRE FENCE TO POSTS AND EXTEND THE BOTTOM OF THE FENCE 8 IN. INTO THE EXCAVATED TRENCH.



STEP 3:
ATTACH THE FILTER FABRIC TO POST WITH 3 TIES AND EXTEND THE BOTTOM OF THE FABRIC 8 IN. INTO THE TRENCH.



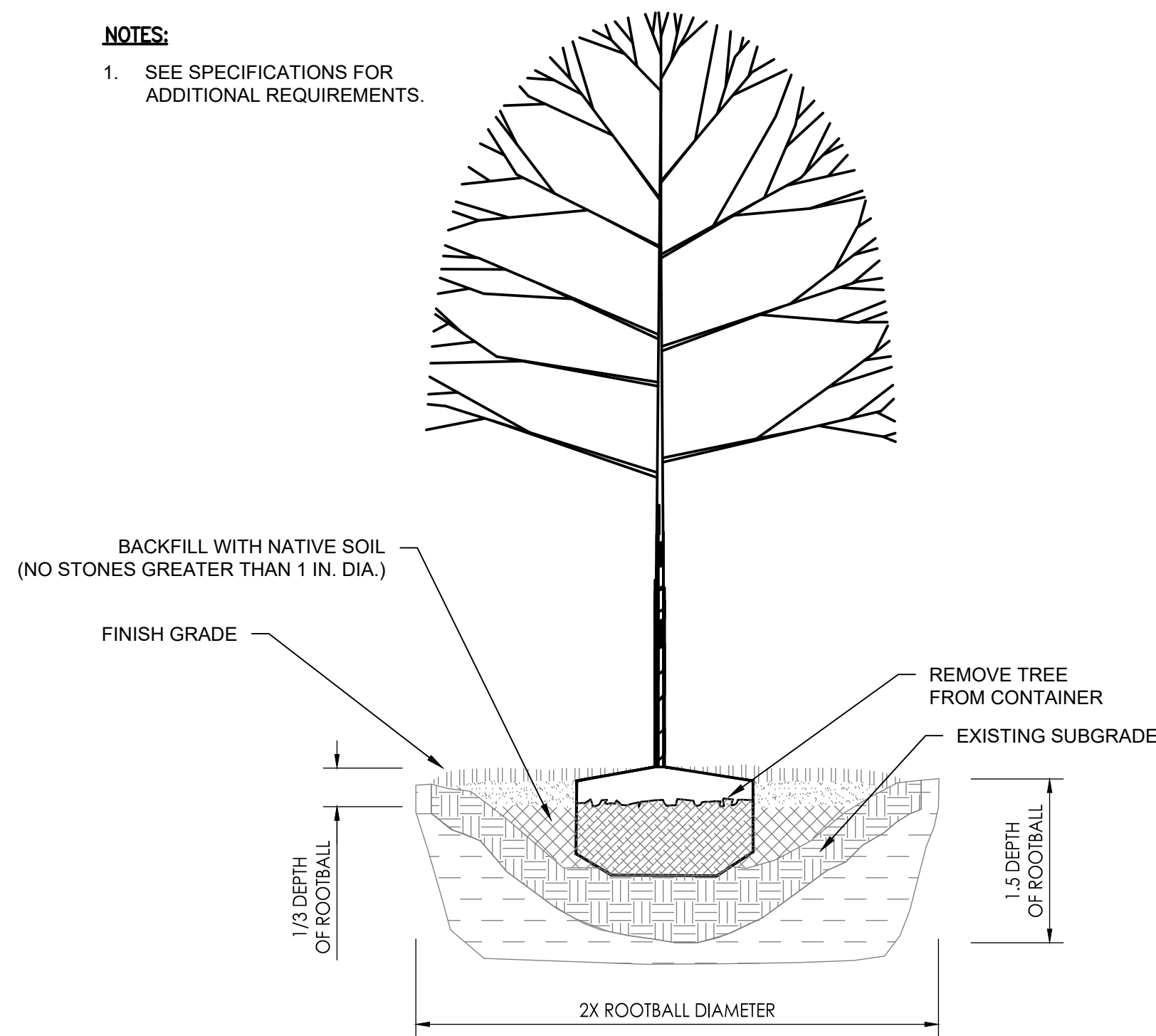
STEP 4:
BACKFILL THE TRENCH AND COMPACT THE SOIL FIRMLY TO ANCHOR THE BOTTOM OF THE SILT FENCE SO THAT RUNOFF IS FORCED TO GO THROUGH THE FENCE AND CANNOT GO UNDER IT.



- NOTES:
- BOTTOM OF FILTER MUST BE PLACED IN TRENCH AND SECURED BY EITHER BACK-FILLING WITH SOIL MATERIAL AND TAMPING OR BY PLACING WASHED STONE TO A HEIGHT OF 6 IN. ABOVE GROUND LEVEL.
 - ALL MATERIALS ARE TO BE APPROVED BY ENGINEER OR ENGINEER'S ONSITE CONSTRUCTION MANAGER.
 - CONSTRUCT SEDIMENT FENCE ON LOW SIDE OF TOPSOIL STOCKPILE TO PREVENT SEDIMENT FROM BEING WASHED INTO THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM; FENCE TO EXTEND AROUND APPROXIMATELY 70% OF THE PERIMETER OF THE STOCKPILE.
 - LOCATE POSTS DOWNSLOPE OF FABRIC TO HELP SUPPORT FENCING.
 - BURY TOE OF FENCE APPROXIMATELY 8 IN. DEEP TO PREVENT UNDERCUTTING.
 - WHEN JOINTS ARE NECESSARY, SECURELY FASTEN THE FABRIC AT A SUPPORT POST WITH OVERLAP TO THE NEXT POST.
 - FILTER FABRIC TO BE ON NYLON, POLYESTER, PROPYLENE OR ETHYLENE YARN WITH EXTRA STRENGTH-50LB/LIN. IN. (MINIMUM) AND WITH A FLOW RATE OF AT LEAST 0.3 GAL./FT./MINUTE; FABRIC SHOULD CONTAIN ULTRAVIOLET RAY INHIBITORS AND STABILIZERS.

ESC DET 2
DETAIL - SILT FENCE
NOT TO SCALE

- NOTES:
- SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.



ESC DET 3
DETAIL - TREE/SHRUB AND PLANTING
NOT TO SCALE

Revision	By	Appd.	Y/M/AM/DD	Issued	By	Appd.	Y/M/AM/DD

Client/Project
CITY OF CASPER
200 NORTH DAVID STREET CASPER, WY 82401
NORTH PLATE RIVER RESTORATION
FIRST STREET REACH
CASPER, WYOMING


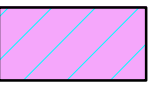

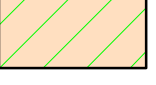
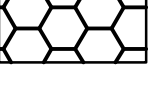

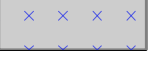
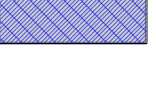



Title
100% PLANS
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

Permit-Seal
Professional Engineer
WYOMING
Date 4-24-19
WYOMING

Project Number: 172621110
File Name: ESC_DET-01.dwg
PTP JGA TCD 1P.5.17
Dwn. Chkd. Dsgn. Y/M/AM/DD
Drawing No. 0
Revision Sheet ESC-DET-01

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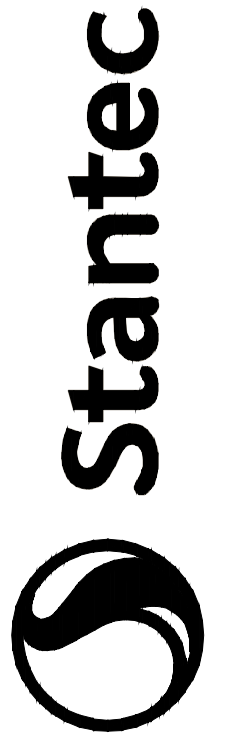
PLANTING PLAN LEGEND

-  RIPARIAN SEEDING AND TREE/SHRUB PLANTING AREA
-  RIPARIAN TREE/SHRUB PLANTING ONLY
-  UPLAND SEEDING AND TREE/SHRUB PLANTING AREA
-  UPLAND TREE/SHRUB PLANTING ONLY
-  UPLAND SEEDING ONLY
-  WETLAND SEEDING AREA
-  LIVE STAKING
-  WILLOW FASCINES
-  SOIL LIFTS
-  SHRUB PLANTINGS
-  TREE PLANTINGS



STAGING AREA 1 / WETLAND AREA 2

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Revision	By	Appd.	Y/M/D

Issued	By	Appd.	Y/M/D

Client/Project
 CITY OF CASPER
 200 NORTH DAVID STREET CASPER, WY 82401

Permit-Seal
 NORTH PLATE RIVER RESTORATION
 FIRST STREET REACH
 CASPER, WYOMING

Title
 100% PLANS
 LANDSCAPING PLAN



Project Number: 172621110

File Name: NPFS1_Landscaping.dwg

PTP	JGA	TCD	19.5.17
Dwn.	Chkd.	Dsgn.	YF/MM/DD

Drawing No. LANDSCAPING PLAN

Revision Sheet



0 L-7

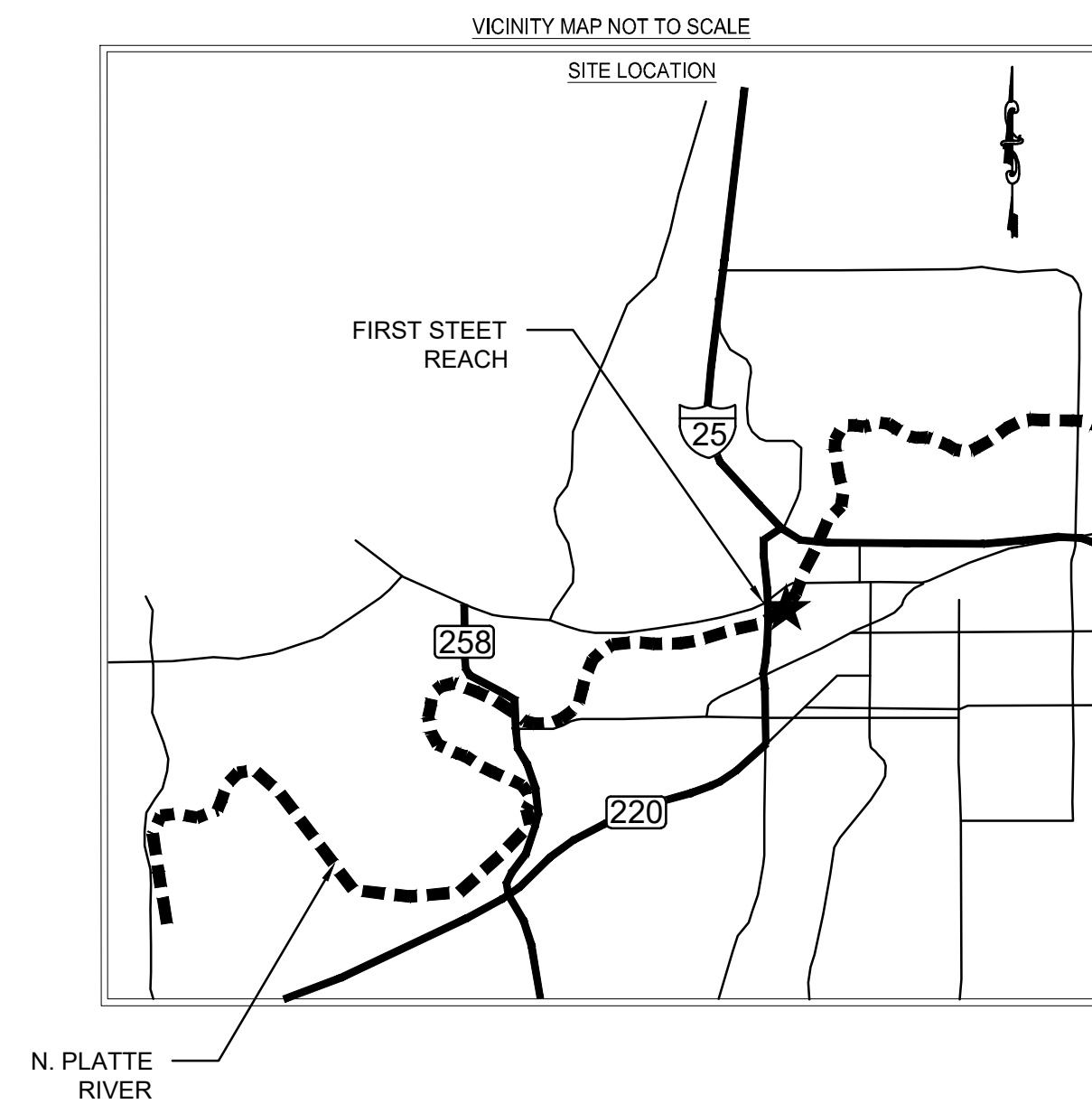
Appendix B MONITORING YEAR 1 PLAN SET



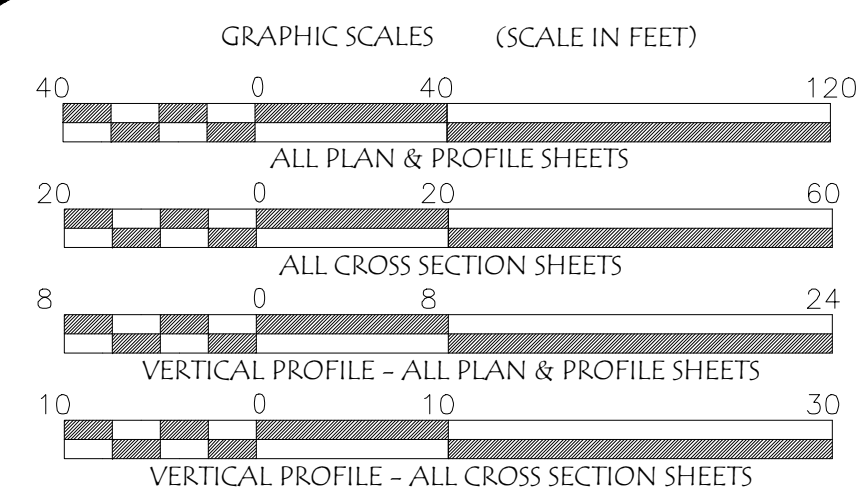
STATE	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
WY	203722810	COVER	9

NORTH PLATTE RIVER RESTORATION FIRST STREET REACH SQT MONITORING

FEBRUARY 2021
YEAR 1 MONITORING PLANS
NATRONA COUNTY, WYOMING




A		
SYM	DESCRIPTION	
REVISIONS		



PROJECT LENGTH

RESTORATION = 2,548 FT

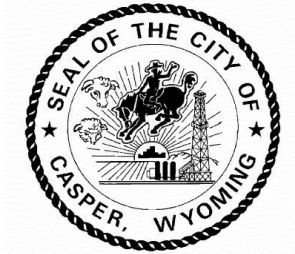
Prepared by:



Stantec Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
 3325 South Timberline Road, Suite 150
 Fort Collins, Colorado 80525
www.stantec.com

PATRICK PHILBIN
 PROJECT ENGINEER

Prepared for:



Scott Baxter
 PROJECT MANAGER

Appendix C INTIAL ASSESSMENT WSQT SCORE SHEET



Site Information and Reference Selection	
Project Name:	NPR Restoration Project
Reach ID:	First Street Reach
Restoration Potential:	Partial
Existing Stream Type:	C
Reference Stream Type:	C
Ecoregion:	Plains
Bioregion:	NE Plains
Drainage Area (sq.mi.):	
Proposed Bed Material:	Gravel
Project Reach Stream Length - Existing (ft):	2500
Project Reach Stream Length - Proposed (ft):	2500
Stream Slope (%):	0.001
River Basin:	Platte River
Stream Temperature:	Tier I (Cold)
Reference Vegetation Cover:	Scrub-Shrub
Stream Productivity Rating:	Blue Ribbon and non-trout
Valley Type:	Unconfined Alluvial

Notes
1. Users input values that are highlighted based on restoration potential
2. Users select values from a pull-down menu
3. Leave values blank for field values that were not measured

FUNCTIONAL CHANGE SUMMARY	
Existing Condition Score (ECS)	0.14
Proposed Condition Score (PCS)	0.40
Change in Functional Condition (PCS - ECS)	0.26
Existing Stream Length (ft)	2500
Proposed Stream Length (ft)	2500
Change in Stream Length (ft)	0
Existing Functional Feet (FF)	350
Proposed Functional Feet (FF)	1000
Proposed FF - Existing FF	650
Percent Change in FF (%)	186%

MITIGATION SUMMARY		
650	(FF)	Lift

WARNING: Data are not provided for Floodplain Connectivity, Lateral Stability, Riparian Vegetation, or Bed Form Diversity Parameters.

FUNCTION BASED PARAMETERS SUMMARY			
Functional Category	Function-Based Parameters	Existing Parameter	Proposed Parameter
Reach Hydrology & Hydraulics	Reach Runoff		
	Flow Alteration		
	Floodplain Connectivity	0.08	0.42
Geomorphology	Large Woody Debris	0.00	1.00
	Lateral Migration	0.22	0.79
	Bed Material Characterization		
	Bed Form Diversity	0.90	0.94
	Plan Form		
Physicochemical	Riparian Vegetation		
	Temperature		
Biology	Nutrients		
	Macroinvertebrates		
	Fish		

FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY REPORT CARD			
Functional Category	ECS	PCS	Functional Change
Reach Hydrology & Hydraulics	0.08	0.42	0.34
Geomorphology	0.37	0.91	0.54
Physicochemical			
Biology			

EXISTING CONDITION ASSESSMENT					Roll Up Scoring		
Functional Category	Function-Based Parameter	Metric	Field Value	Index Value	Parameter	Category	Category
Reach Hydrology & Hydraulics	Reach Runoff	Land Use Coefficient				0.08	Not Functioning
		Concentrated Flow Points					
	Flow Alteration	Q _{Low, Measured} / Q _{Low, Expected}					
	Floodplain Connectivity	Bank Height Ratio	1.6	0.16	0.08		
		Entrenchment Ratio	1.6	0.00			
Geomorphology	Large Woody Debris	LWD Index			0.00	0.37	Functioning At Risk
		No. of LWD Pieces/ 100 meters	0	0.00			
	Lateral Migration	Greenline Stability Rating					
		Dominant BEHI/NBS	H/H	0.20	0.22		
		Percent Streambank Erosion (%)	50	0.28			
	Percent Armoring (%)	25	0.17				
	Bed Material Characterization	Size Class Pebble Count Analyzer (p-value)					
Bed Form Diversity	Pool Spacing Ratio	4.8	1.00	0.90			
	Pool Depth Ratio	2.53	0.80				
	Percent Riffle (%)						
	Aggradation Ratio	1.08	0.90				
Plan Form	Sinuosity						
Riparian Vegetation	Riparian Width (%)						
	Woody Vegetation Cover (%)						
	Herbaceous Vegetation Cover (%)						
	Percent Native Cover (%)						
Physicochemical	Temperature	MWAT (°C)					
	Nutrients	Chlorophyll (mg/m2)					
Biology	Macroinvertebrates	WSII					
		RIVPACS					
	Fish	Native Fish Species Richness (% of Expected)					
		SGCN Absent Score					
		Game Species Biomass (% Change)					

PROPOSED CONDITION ASSESSMENT					Roll Up Scoring			
Functional Category	Function-Based Parameter	Metric	Field Value	Index Value	Parameter	Category	Category	
Reach Hydrology & Hydraulics	Reach Runoff	Land Use Coefficient Concentrated Flow Points				0.42	Functioning At Risk	
	Flow Alteration	Q _{Low, Measured} / Q _{Low, Expected}						
	Floodplain Connectivity	Bank Height Ratio Entrenchment Ratio	1.14 1.74	0.80 0.04	0.42			
Geomorphology	Large Woody Debris	LWD Index			1.00	0.91	Functioning	
		No. of LWD Pieces/ 100 meters	83	1.00				
	Lateral Migration	Greenline Stability Rating						0.79
		Dominant BEHI/NBS	L/H	1.00				
		Percent Streambank Erosion (%) Percent Armoring (%)	10 10	0.70 0.67				
	Bed Material Characterization	Size Class Pebble Count Analyzer (p-value)						
Bed Form Diversity	Pool Spacing Ratio	4.8	1.00		0.94			
	Pool Depth Ratio Percent Riffle (%) Aggradation Ratio	2.68 1.02	0.84 0.98					
Plan Form	Sinuosity							
Riparian Vegetation	Riparian Width (%)							
	Woody Vegetation Cover (%) Herbaceous Vegetation Cover (%) Percent Native Cover (%)							
Physicochemical	Temperature	MWAT (°C)						
	Nutrients	Chlorophyll (mg/m2)						
Biology	Macroinvertebrates	WSII						
		RIVPACS						
	Fish	Native Fish Species Richness (% of Expected) SGCN Absent Score Game Species Biomass (% Change)						

FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY REPORT CARD			
Functional Category	ECS	PCS	Functional Change
Reach Hydrology & Hydraulics	0.08	0.42	0.34
Geomorphology	0.37	0.91	0.54
Physicochemical			
Biology			

Appendix D MONITORING YEAR 1 WSQT SCORE SHEET



Monitoring Year	YR-1 (2022)	Date Feb 2021 Survey			Roll Up Scoring		
Functional Category	Function-Based Parameters	Measurement Method	Field Value	Index Value	Parameter	Category	Category
Reach Hydrology & Hydraulics	Reach Runoff	Land Use Coefficient Concentrated Flow Points				0.40	Functioning At Risk
	Flow Alteration	Q _{Low} , Measured / Q _{Low} , Expected					
	Floodplain Connectivity	Bank Height Ratio Entrenchment Ratio	1.14 1.6	0.80 0	0.40		
Geomorphology	Large Woody Debris	LWD Index No. of LWD Pieces/ 100 meters	80	1.00	1.00	0.90	Functioning
	Lateral Migration	Greenline Stability Rating					
		Dominant BEHI/NBS	L/H	1	0.79		
		Percent Streambank Erosion (%) Percent Armoring (%)	10 10	0.70 0.67			
	Bed Material Characterization	Size Class Pebble Count Analyzer (p-value)					
	Bed Form Diversity	Pool Spacing Ratio	4.8	1.00	0.92		
Pool Depth Ratio Percent Riffle (%) Aggradation Ratio		2.4 1	0.76 1.00				
Plan Form	Sinuosity						
Riparian Vegetation	Riparian Width (%) Woody Vegetation Cover (%) Herbaceous Vegetation Cover (%) Percent Native Cover (%)						
Physicochemical	Temperature	MWAT (°C)					
	Nutrients	Chlorophyll (mg/m2)					
Biology	Macroinvertebrates	WSII RIVPACS					
	Fish	Native Fish Species Richness (% of Expected)					
		SGCN Absent Score Game Species Biomass (% Change)					

Appendix E PHOTO LOG





North Platte River Restoration 1st Street Reach SQT Monitoring

2022 YR-1 Monitoring Photo Log
Client: City of Casper, Wyoming
Design Engineer: Stantec Consulting Services
Contractor: Shamrock Environmental

Photo Point – Right 1 (PP-R1)

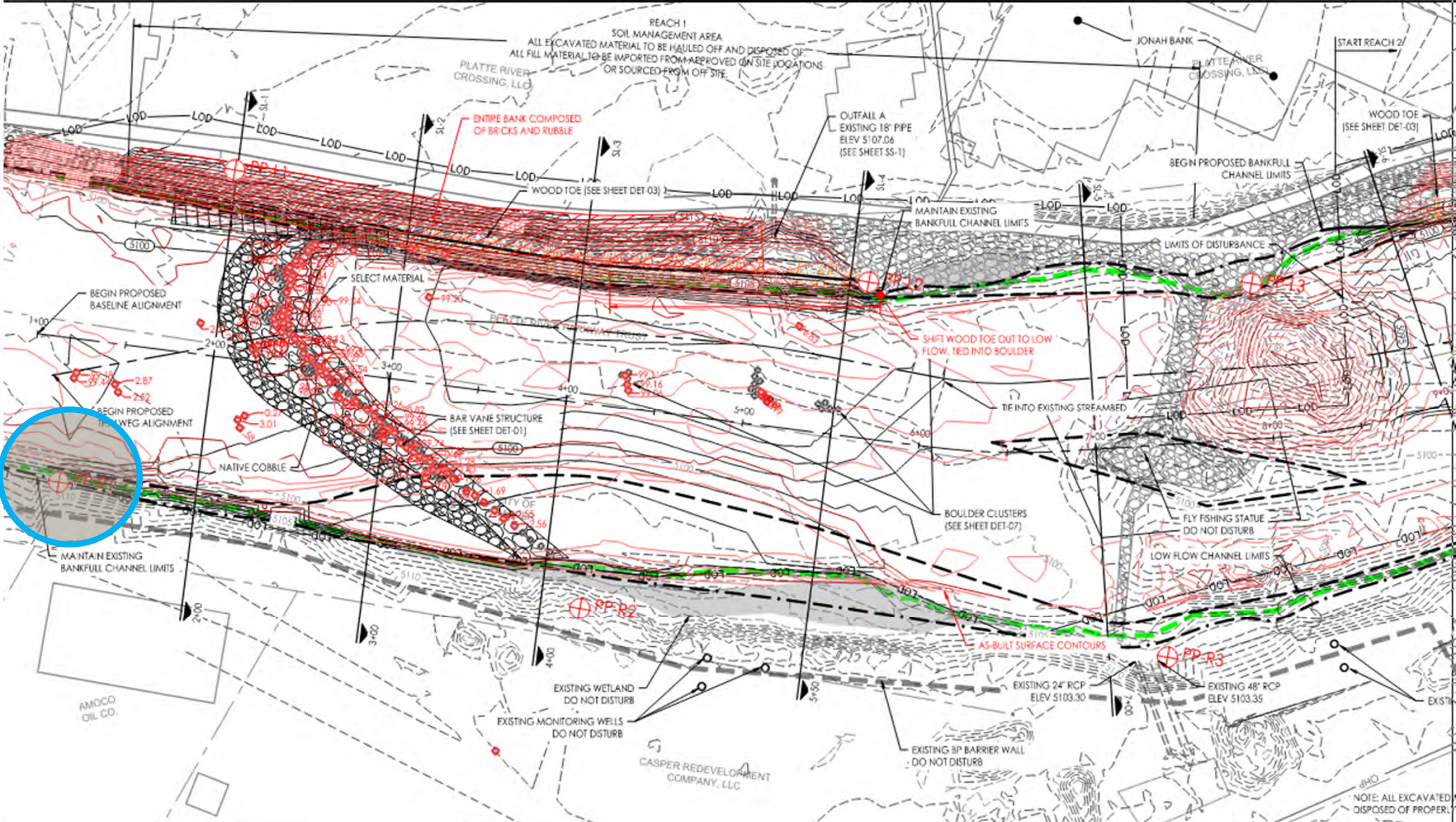




Photo Point R1 Looking Upstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point R1 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point R1 Panoramic 04-21-2022

Photo Point – Right 2 (PP-R2)

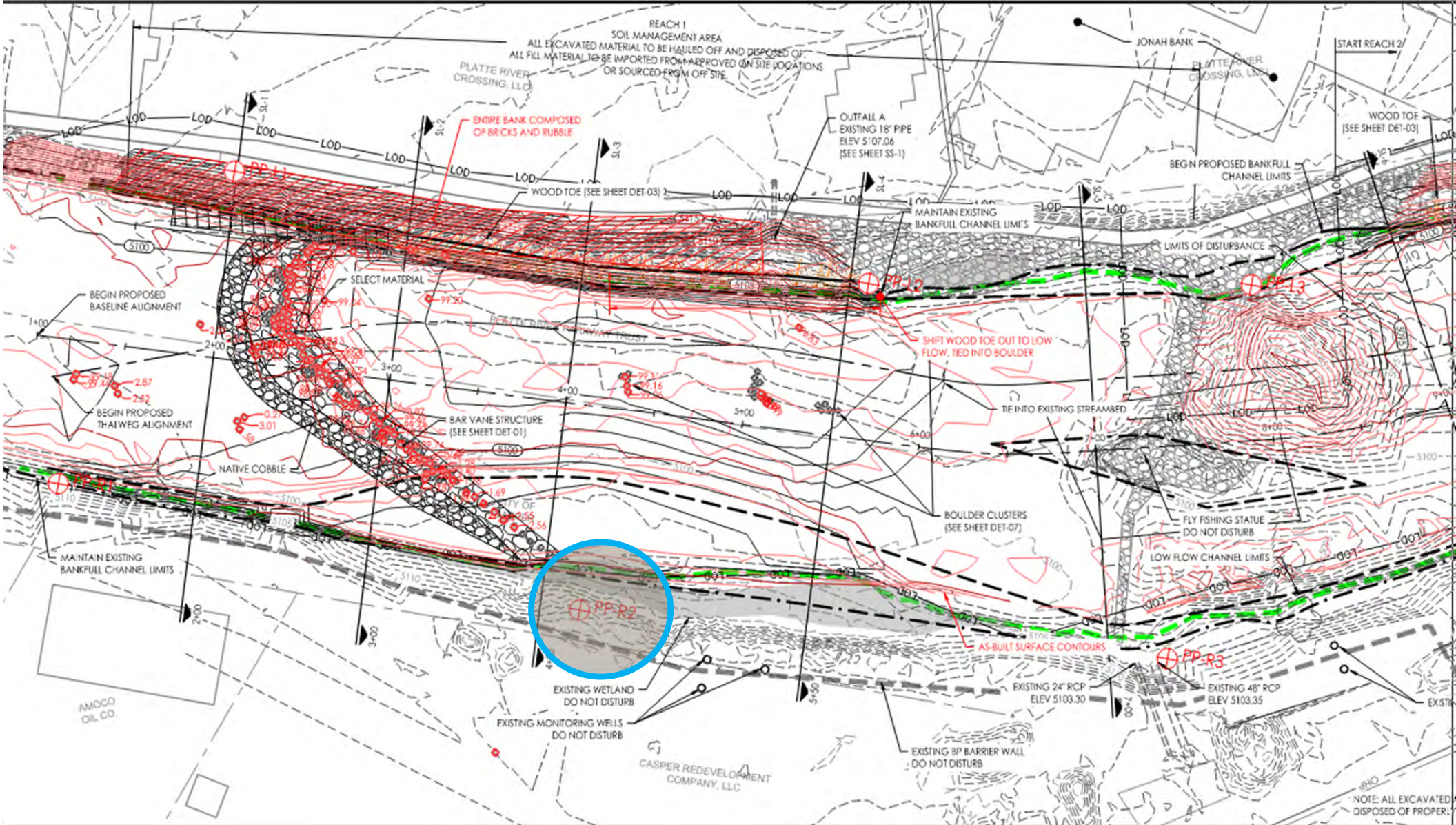




Photo Point R2 Looking Upstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point R2 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point R2 Panoramic 04-21-2022

Photo Point – Right 3 (PP-R3)

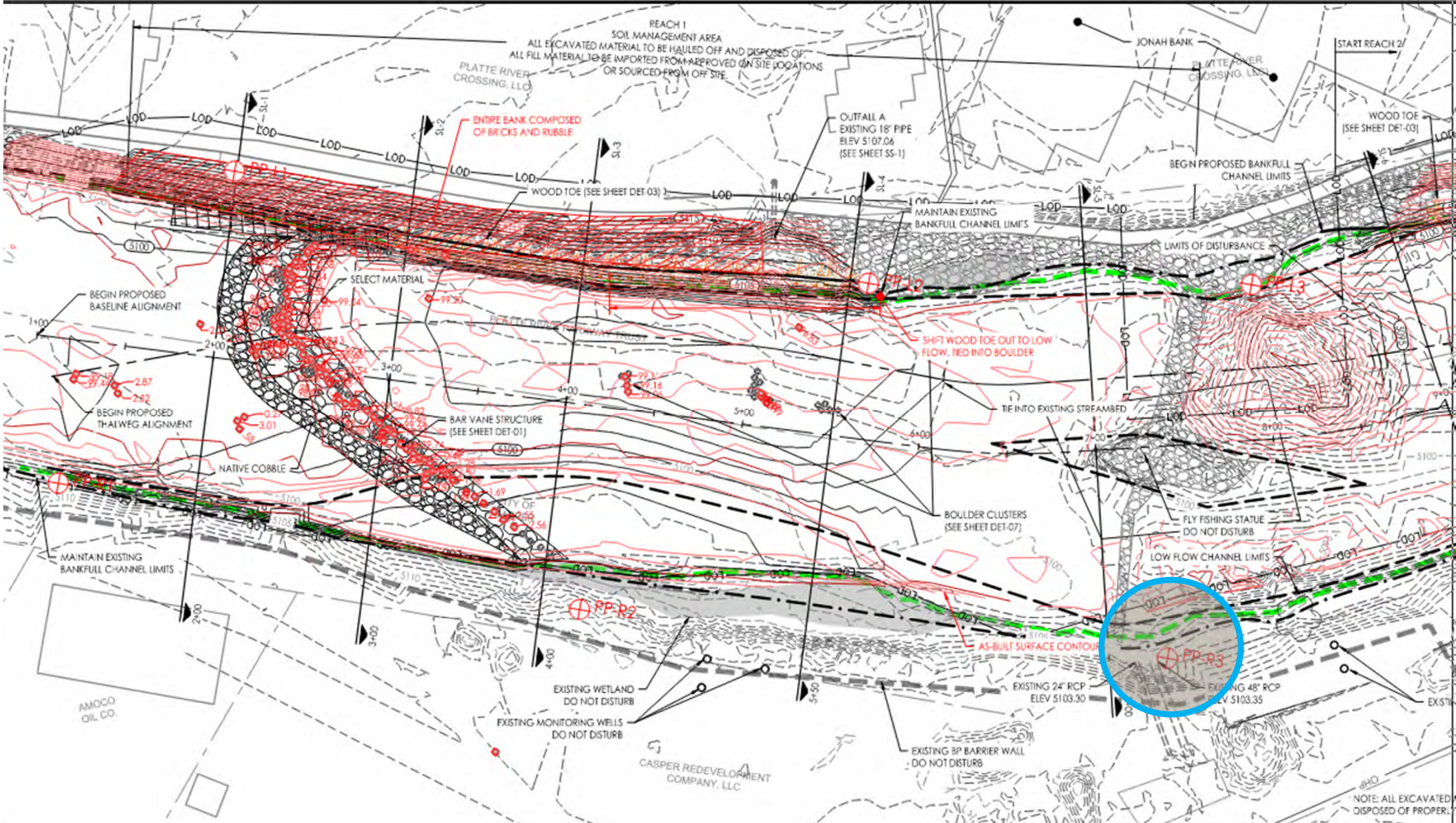




Photo Point R3 Looking Upstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point R3 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point R3 Panoramic 04-21-2022

Photo Point – Right 4 (PP-R4)

Notes:
Preconstruction and

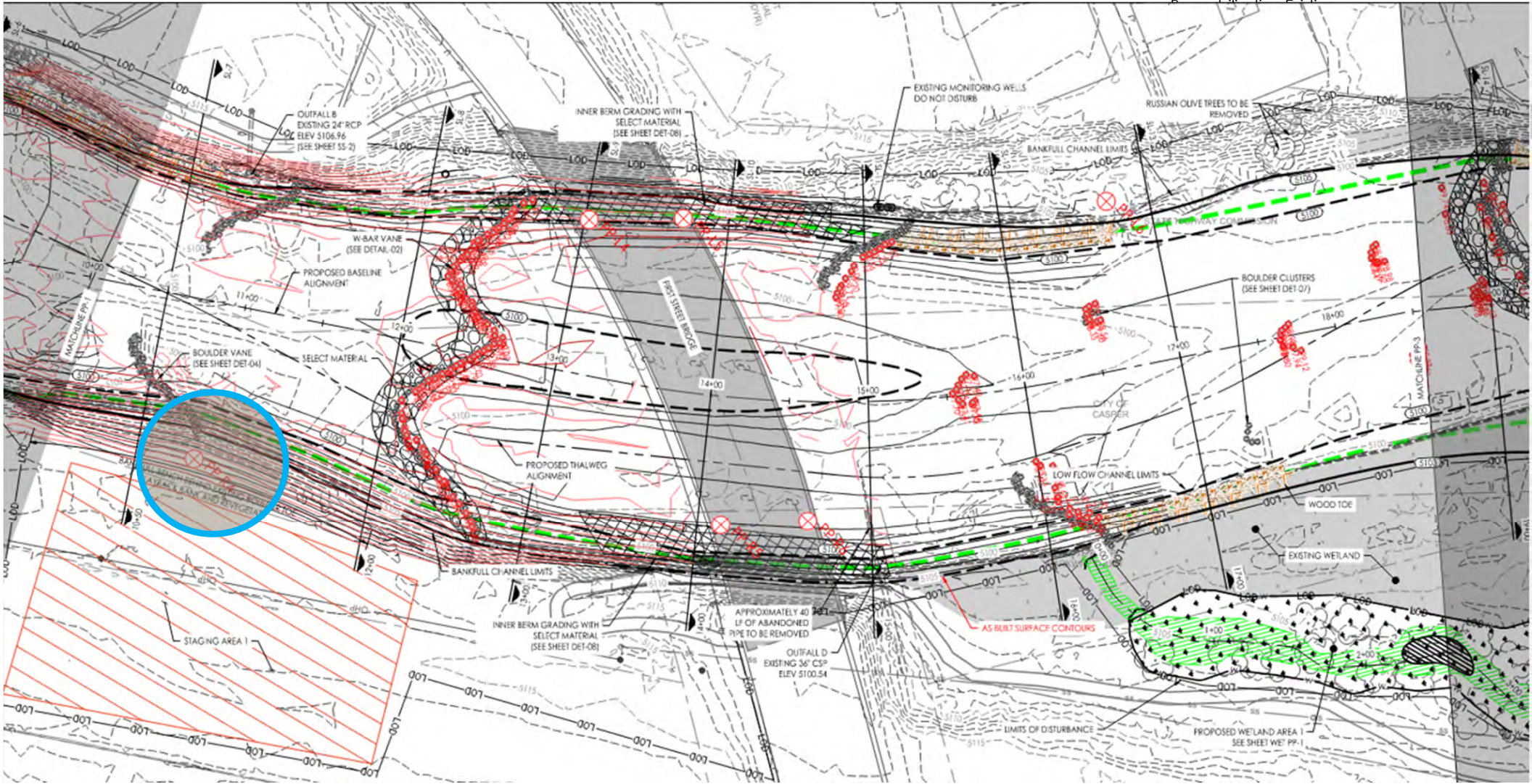




Photo Point R4 Looking Upstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point R4 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point R4 Panoramic 04-21-2022

Photo Point – Right 5 (PP-R5)

Notes:
Preconstruction and

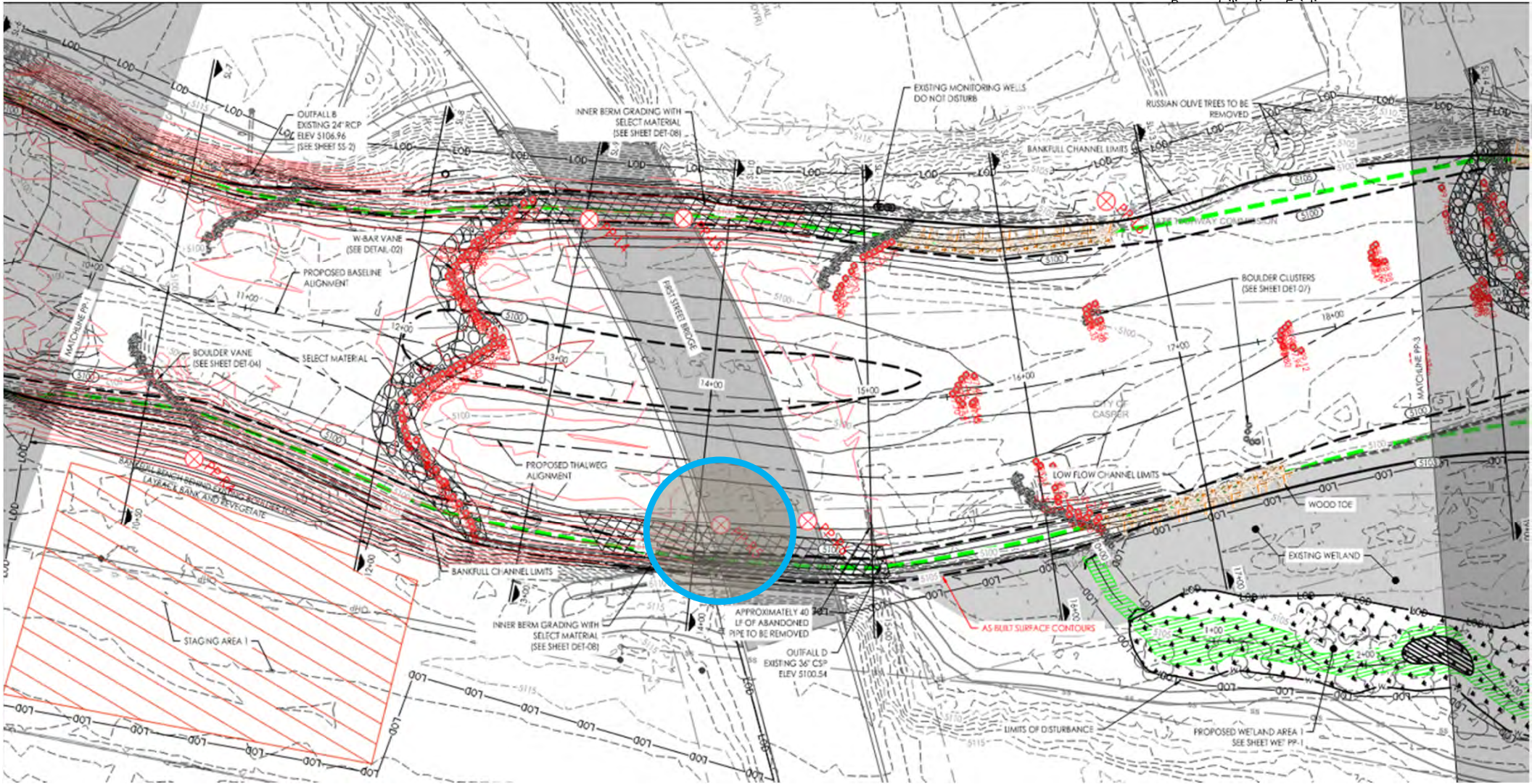




Photo Point R5 Looking Upstream 04-21-2022

Photo Point – Right 6 (PP-R6)

Notes:
Preconstruction and

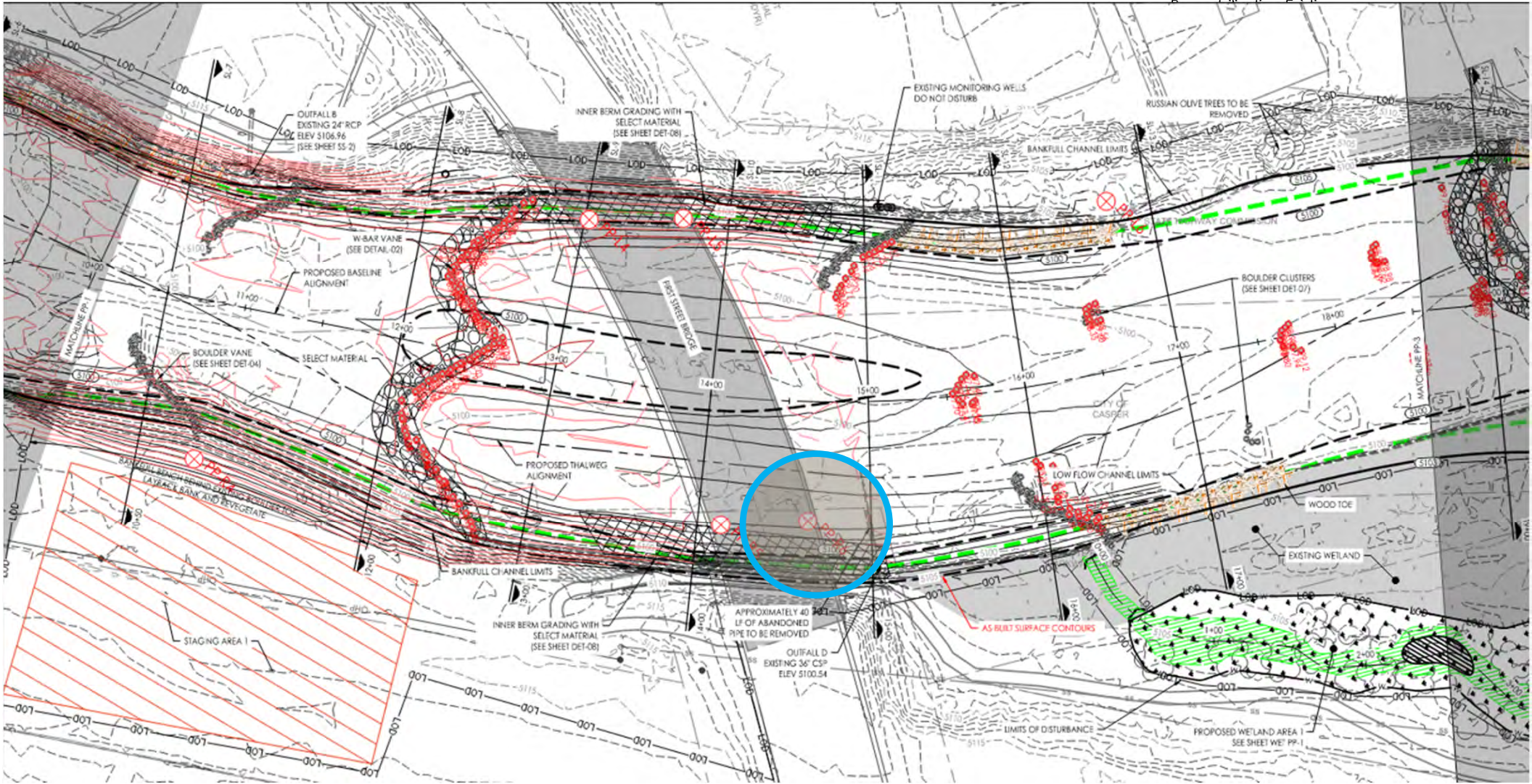




Photo Point R6 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point R6 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point R7 Looking South 04-21-2022



Photo Point R7 Looking North 04-21-2022

Photo Point – Right 8 (PP-R8)



Vertical Exaggeration: 5:1

AS-BUILT



Photo Point R8 Looking Upstream 04-21-2022

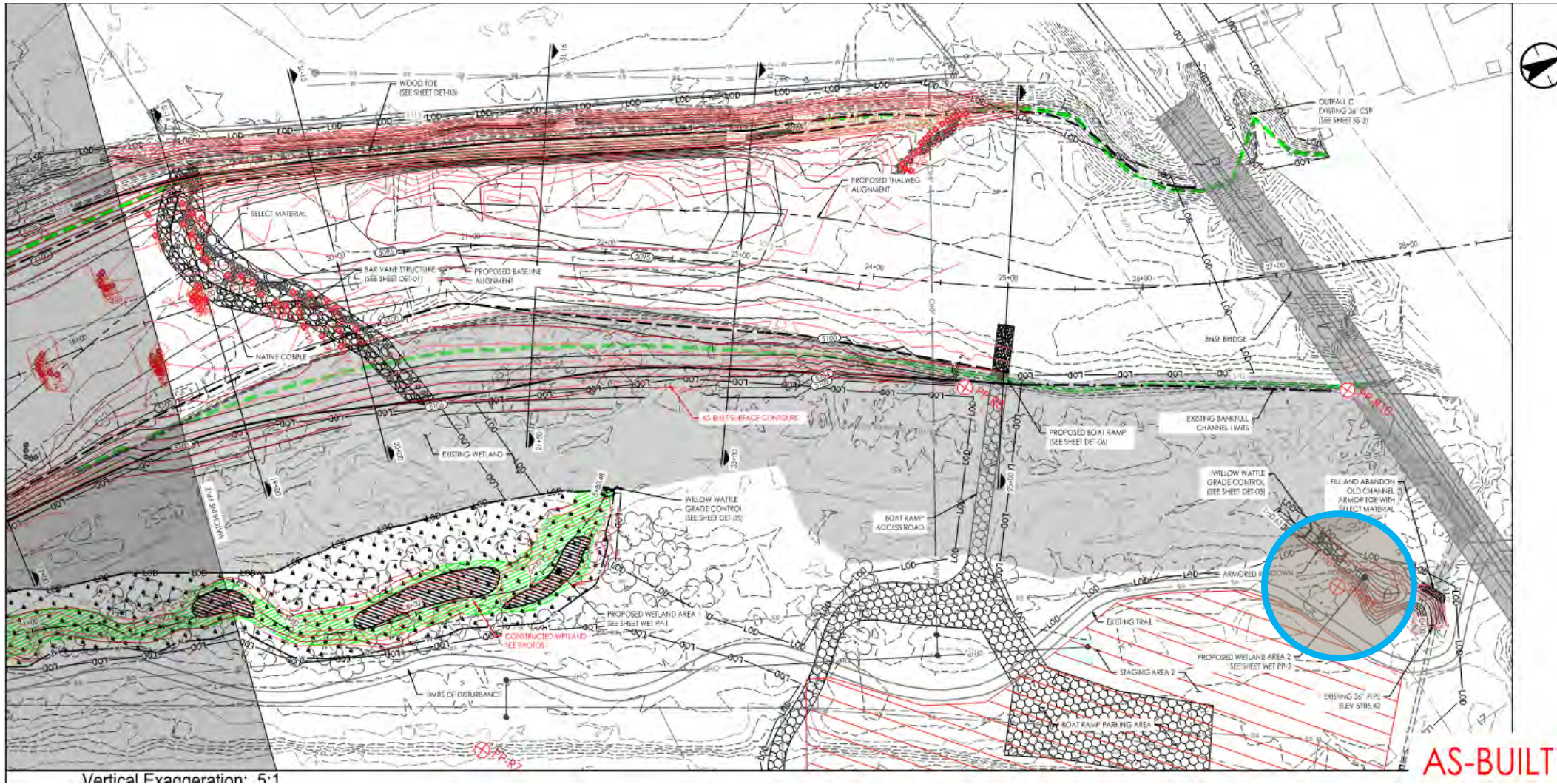


Photo Point R8 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point R8 Panoramic 04-21-2022

Photo Point – Right 9 (PP-R9)



Vertical Exaggeration: 5:1

AS-BUILT

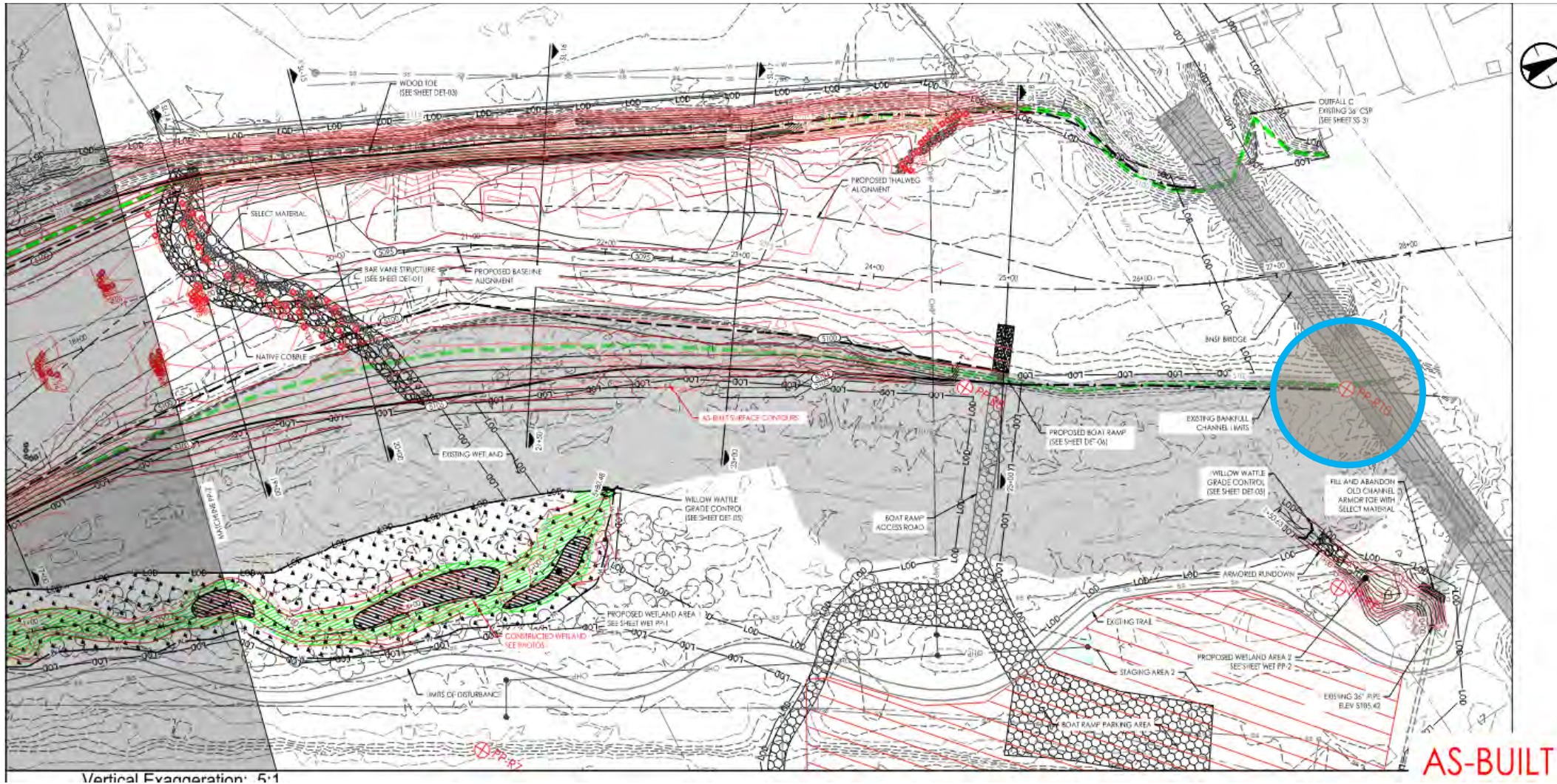


Photo Point R9 Looking Northeast 04-21-2022



Photo Point R9 Looking Northwest 04-21-2022

Photo Point – Right 10 (PP-R10)



Vertical Exaggeration: 5:1

AS-BUILT



Photo Point R10 Looking Upstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point R10 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point L1 Looking Upstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point L1 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point L1 Panoramic 04-21-2022

Photo Point – Left 2 (PP-L2)

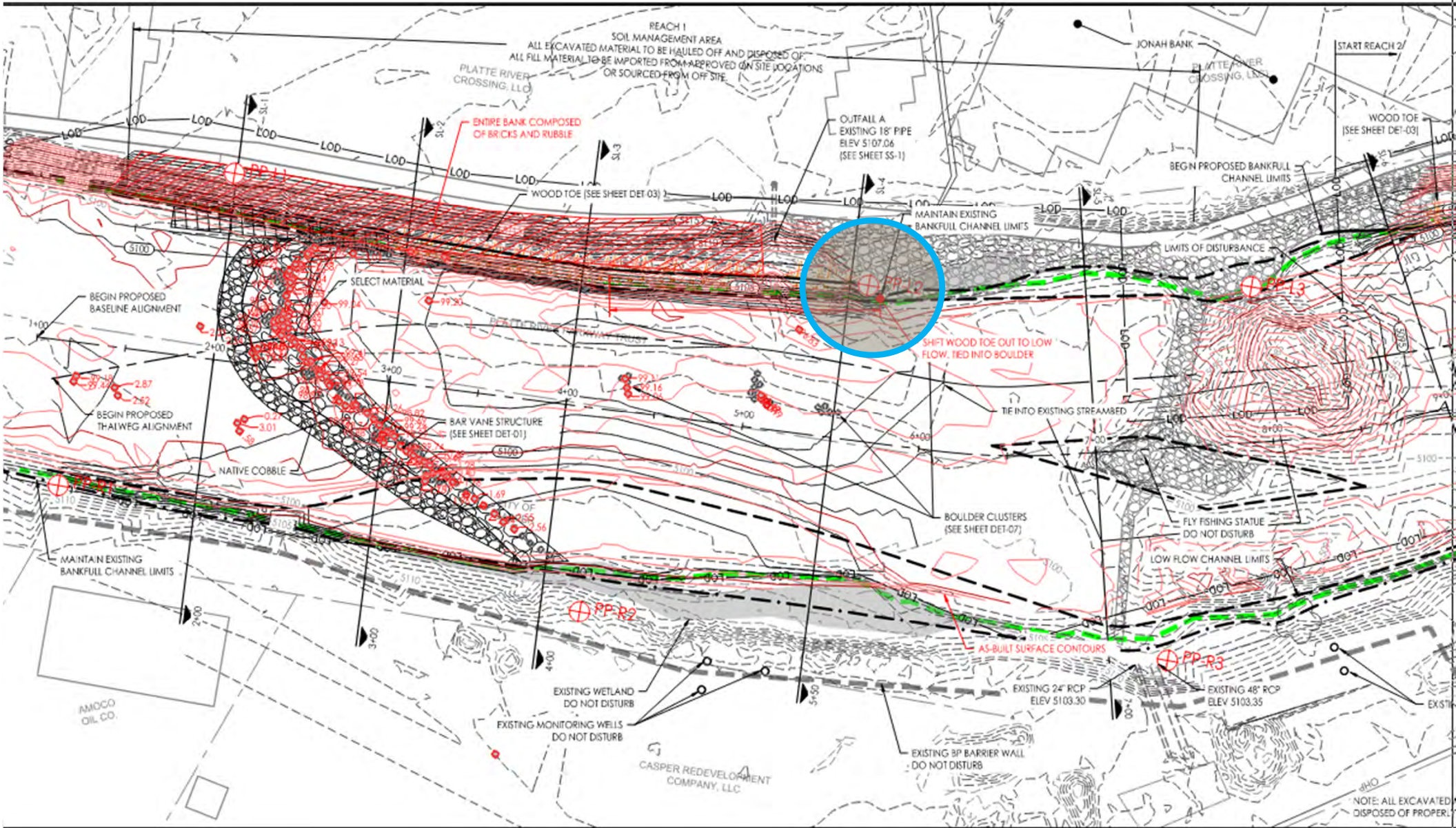




Photo Point L2 Looking Upstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point L2 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point L2 Panoramic 04-21-2022

Photo Point – Left 3 (PP-L3)

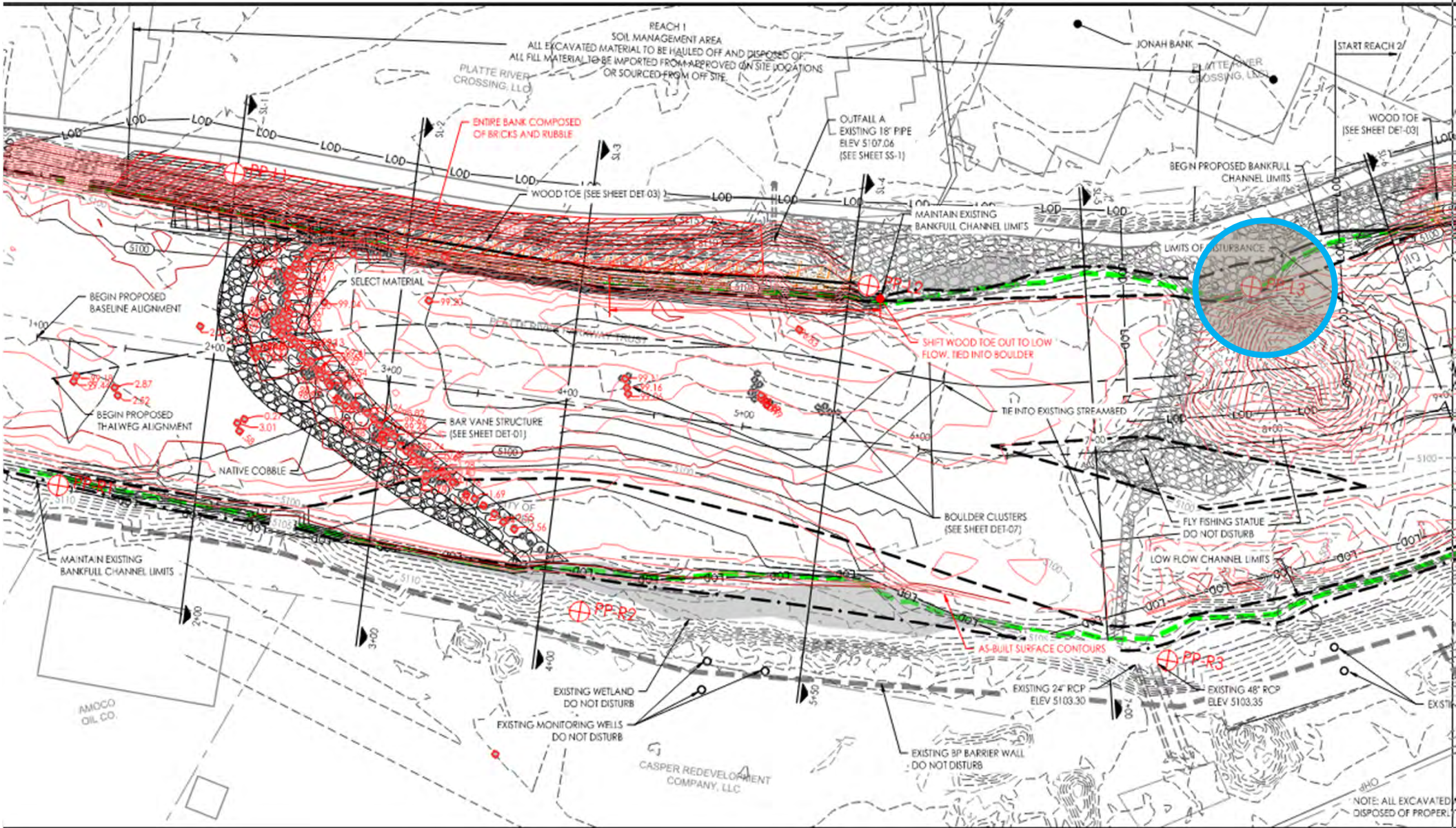




Photo Point L3 Looking Upstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point L3 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point L3 Panoramic 04-21-2022

Photo Point – Left 4 (PP-L4)





Photo Point L4 Looking Upstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point L4 Looking Upstream 04-21-2022

Photo Point – Left 5 (PP-L5)

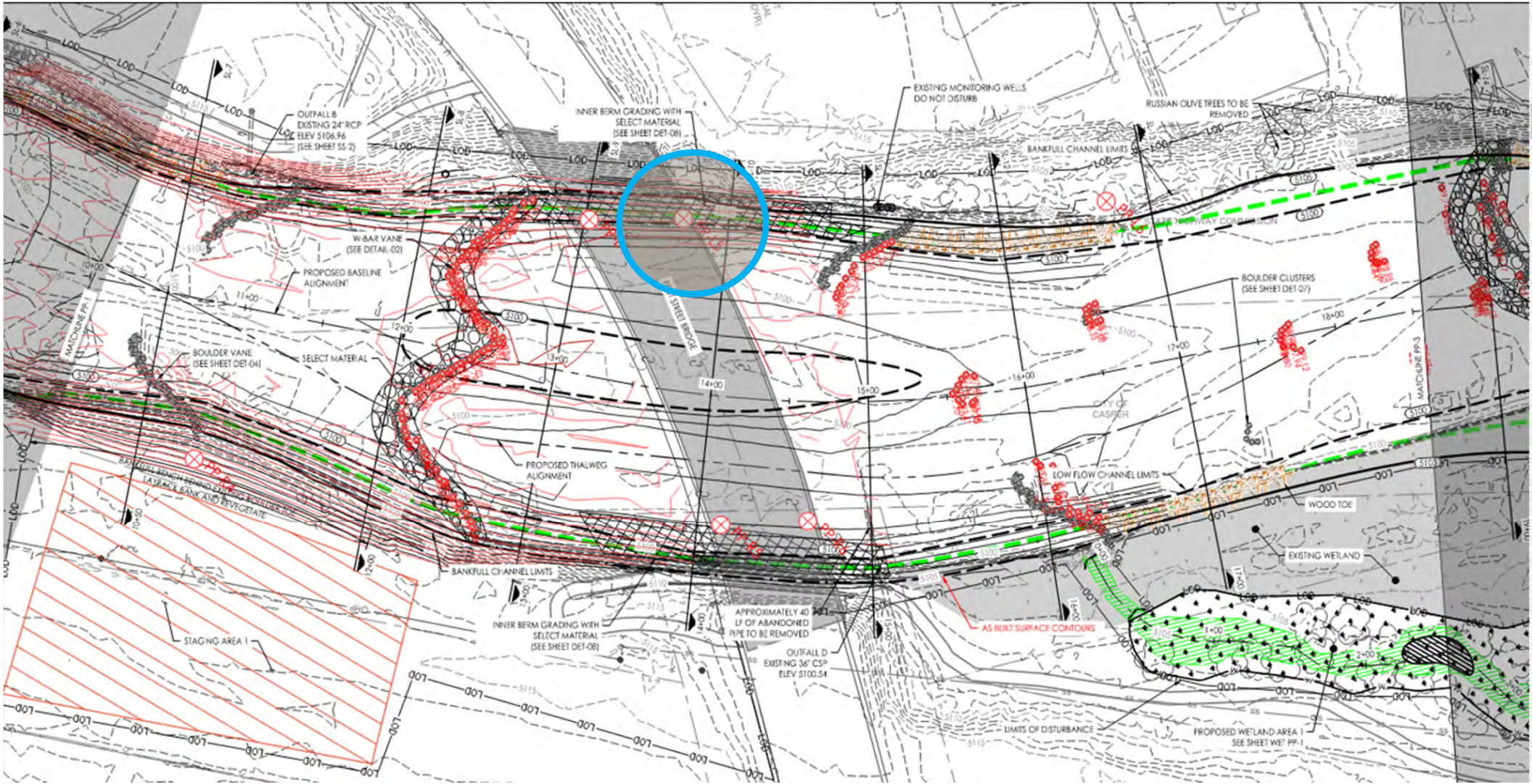




Photo Point L5 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point L5 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022

Photo Point – Left 6 (PP-L6)

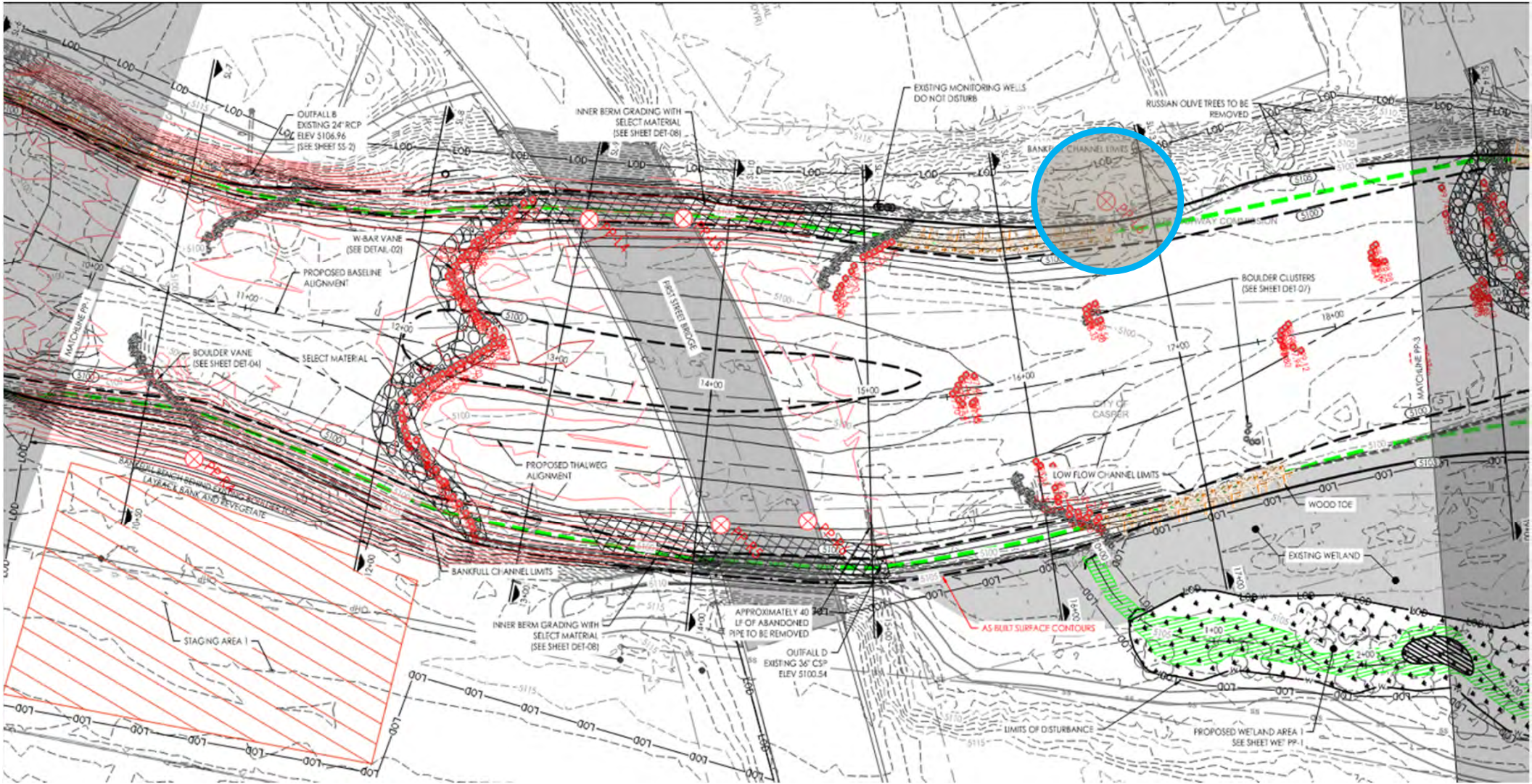




Photo Point L6 Looking Upstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point L6 Looking Downstream 04-21-2022



Photo Point L6 Panoramic 04-21-2022

Appendix F WARRANTY REPAIR MEMO



To:	Jolene Martinez 200 North David Street Casper, WY 82601	From:	Pat Philbin Stantec Consulting Ltd. 3325 S. Timberline Road, Suite #150 Fort Collins, CO 80525
Project/File:	North Platte 1st Street Reach Warranty Repair	Date:	November 22, 2022

Reference: Warranty Repair 2022

As a follow up to Stantec's site visit on April 21, 2022, warranty repair work was initiated on November 18, 2022 by Shamrock on the First Street Reach project. The purpose of this warranty work was to repair bank erosion along the left bank downstream of the First Street bridge just before the start of the wood toe previously installed during the initial construction work. This was achieved by placing approximately 20 large 2-3' diameter boulders repurposed from the nearest bar vane structure, along the toe of the bank extending upward matching the upstream bank slope. Boulder placement began at the furthest upstream log of the wood toe, extending 20 feet upstream. Larger boulders were placed at the toe and hammered into the streambed through the force of the excavator arm. Once the toe was set, smaller boulders were placed in a manner that fosters the transition from the upstream bank into the wood toe. The channel bed area impacted by boulder removal was regraded with existing channel bed material to maintain the existing channel bed grade, removing any localized depressions and material pile ups resulting from this activity. This work was observed by Stantec and documented through a series of photographs included in Appendix A. A more detailed description of the work completed is shown on the marked up As-Built Survey included in Appendix B.

Sincerely,

STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES INC.

Pat Philbin PE
Stream Restoration Design Engineer
Mobile: 412-651-3936
patrick.philbin@stantec.com

APPENDIX A

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION



Figure 1: Prior to repair work. Image is taken on river left looking downstream. Erosion on bank can be seen between the existing bar vane and wood toe structures.



Figure 2: Prior to repair work. Image is taken on river left looking upstream. Erosion on bank can be seen between the existing bar vane and wood toe structures.



Figure 3: Image is taken on river left looking upstream. Setting boulder toe along area of bank erosion.



Figure 4: Image is taken on river left looking upstream. Finished product displaying the transition of the upstream bank into the wood toe.



BOULDER
BANK REPAIR

WOOD TOE

Figure 5: Boulder tie-in to wood toe structure.



Figure 6: Image is taken on river left looking downstream. Finished product displaying the transition of the upstream bank into the wood toe.



WOOD TOE

BOULDER
BANK REPAIR

Figure 7: Image is taken on river left looking downstream displaying finished product.

APPENDIX B

04-21-2022 FIELD OBSERVATION FIRST
STREET WARRANTY

