

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Construction Chronology of the Big Gulch Channel ROW**



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### CONSTRUCTION CHRONOLOGY OF THE BIG GULCH CHANNEL ROW

1. Construction Stakeout – A construction stakeout of the proposed construction site shall be performed by a duly authorized and certified professional licensed in the state of Idaho.
2. Erosion and Sediment Control – Prior to any grading, all sediment and erosion control measures shall be installed as required by the BLM and others, and maintained until permanent stabilization of area is achieved.
3. Clearing – ROW and easements shall be cleared to the proposed limits of disturbance and all vegetation, debris, etc. shall be removed.
4. Grading – The grading of ROW and easement areas shall be done according to the limits and grades as shown on the approved plans. Topsoil would be piled and staged on adjacent private lands for use in the resurfacing phase (Step 7).
5. Temporary Stabilization – Temporary soil stabilization techniques would be employed to prevent soil erosion where soil displacement and sedimentation is likely. Techniques would include the use of covers and barriers such as straw, straw bales, silt fences, coir rolls, geo-textile grids and fabrics or similar treatments. Staged topsoil would be covered and/or periodically wetted to mitigate fugitive dust.
6. Drainage Interconnect – Culverts would be placed to accommodate drainage from adjacent basins where necessary. Culverts would be sized appropriately to accommodate above maximum predicted flows.
7. Surface Treatment – The paved trail on the north side of the channel would be treated with a paved base, such as asphalt while the trail on the south side would be left unpaved. Riprap or river cobble would be added to the channel in strategic locations to improve stability. Topsoil would be applied to revegetation areas.
8. Permanent Stabilization – Approximately 71 percent of the channel and detention basin areas would be permanently revegetated. The remaining 29 percent would include stabilized trails and pathways and cobble or riprap within the channel. Topsoil would be reapplied to exposed and revegetated graded areas not otherwise surfaced with asphalt, cobble, or riprap. The plant species used in revegetation are to be approved by the BLM prior to application but would likely involve a mixture of planting, seeding, and mulch applications.
9. Cleanup – Remove any debris for proper off-site disposal as needed and exit of the construction crew.