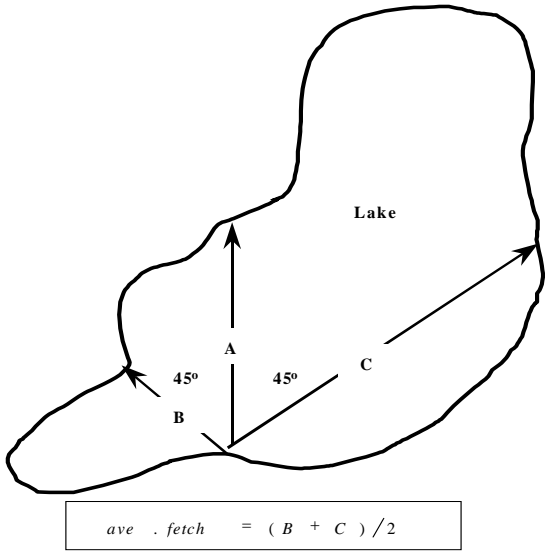


RPBCWD: Erosion Intensity (EI) Score Worksheet*

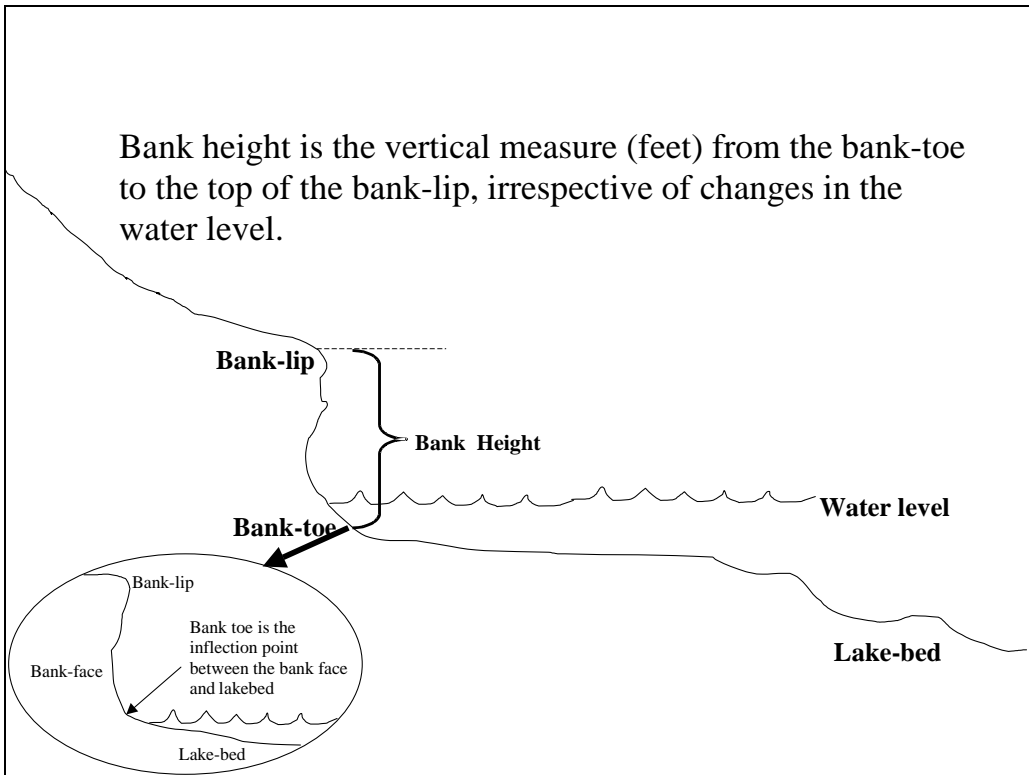
SHORELINE VARIABLES	DESCRIPTIVE CATEGORIES EROSION INTENSITY VALUE IS LOCATED IN PARENTHESIS ON LEFT SIDE OF EACH CATEGORY BOX						ASSIGNED EI	
AVERAGE FETCH¹ , average distance (miles), across the open water to the opposite shore measure 450 other side of the perpendicular to the shoreline.	(0) <1/10	(2) 1/10 – 1/3	(4) 1/3-1	(7) 1 –3	(10) 3-10	(13) 10-30	(16) >30	
DEPTH AT 20 FEET , Depth of water (feet) 20 feet from shoreline	(1) <1	(2) 1-3	(3) 3-6	(4) 6-12	(5) >12			
DEPTH AT 100 FEET , depth of water (feet) 100 feet from shoreline	(1) <1	(2) 1-3	(3) 3-6	(4) 6-12	(5) >12			
BANK HEIGHT² , height of bank (feet), measure from toe of the bank to top of the bank-lip.	(1) <1	(2) 1-5	(3) 5-10	(4) 10-20	(5) >20			
BANK COMPOSITION composition and degree of cementation of the sediments	(0) rock, marl, tight clay, well cemented sand (dig with a pick)		(7) soft clay, clayey sand, moderately cemented (easily dug with a knife)		(15) uncemented sands or peat (easily dug with your hand)			
INFLUENCE OF ADJACENT STRUCTURES , likelihood that adjacent structures are causing flank erosion at the site	(0) no hard armoring on either adjacent property	(1) hard armoring on one adjacent property	(2) hard armoring on both adjacent properties	(3) hard armoring on one adjacent property with measurable recession	(4) hard armoring on both adjacent properties with measurable recession adjacent to both structures			
AQUATIC VEGETATION³ type and abundance of vegetation occurring in the water off the shoreline	(0) rocky substrates unable to support vegetation.		(1) dense or abundant emergent, floating or submerged vegetation	(4) scattered or patchy emergent, floating or submerged vegetation		(7) lack of emergent, floating or submerged vegetation		
BANK VEGETATION , type and abundance of the vegetation occurring on the bank face and immediately on top of the bank lip	(0) bank compose of rocky outcropping unable to support vegetation		(1) dense vegetation, upland trees, shrubs and grasses, including lawns	(4) clumps of vegetation alternating with areas lacking vegetation		(7) lack of vegetation (cleared), crop or agricultural land		
BANK STABILITY , The degree to which bank and adjacent area (within 10 feet of the bank-lip) is stabilized by natural ground, shrub, and canopy vegetation (outside a 10' pier access corridor). Human disturbance is typified by tree removal, brushing, mowing, and lawn establishment.	(0) established lawn with few canopy trees	(1) established lawn with moderate to dense canopy trees	(4) moderate to dense natural ground vegetation and canopy trees with shrub layer substantially reduced; or few canopy trees with moderate to dense natural shrub layer.		(7) moderate to dense canopy trees with moderate to dense natural shrub layer; or other natural features prevents establishment of vegetation.			
SHORELINE GEOMETRY general shape of the shoreline at the point of interest plus 200 yards on either side.	(1) coves or bays			(4) irregular shoreline or straight shoreline		(8) headland, point, or island		
SHORE ORIENTATION⁴ geographic direction the shoreline faces	(0) < 1/3 mile fetch	(1) north to east to south-southeast (349 ⁰ -360 ⁰ , 1 ⁰ -168 ⁰)		(4) south to west-southwest (169 ⁰ -258 ⁰)		(8) west to north-northwest (259 ⁰ -349 ⁰)		
BOAT WAKES⁵ proximity to and use of boat channels	(1) no channels within 100 yards, broad open water body, or constricted shallow water body; or channels within no-wake zones		(6) thoroughfare within 100 yards carrying limited traffic, or thoroughfare 100 yards to ½ mile offshore carrying intensive traffic		(12) thoroughfare within 100 yards carrying intensive traffic (unregulated boating activity)			
EROSION INTENSITY SCORE (EI)							<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> → <div style="border: 2px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> → </div> </div>	

Note: * The Erosion Intensity Worksheet is adapted from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Chapter NR 328: SHORE EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURES IN NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS which developed the information from Knutson, P. L., H. H. Allen, and J. W. Webb, 1990. "Guidelines for Vegetative Erosion Control on Wave-Impacted Coastal Dredged Material Sites, "Dredging Operations Technical Support Program Technical Report D-90-13,U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS 39180, 35 pp.

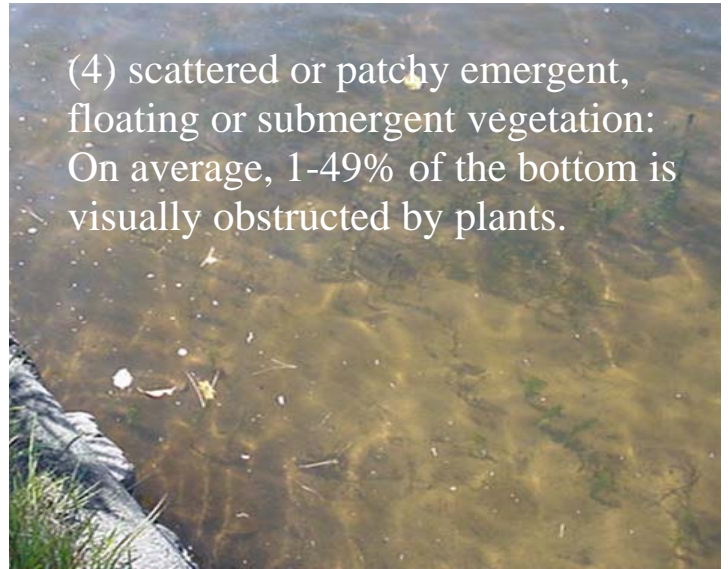
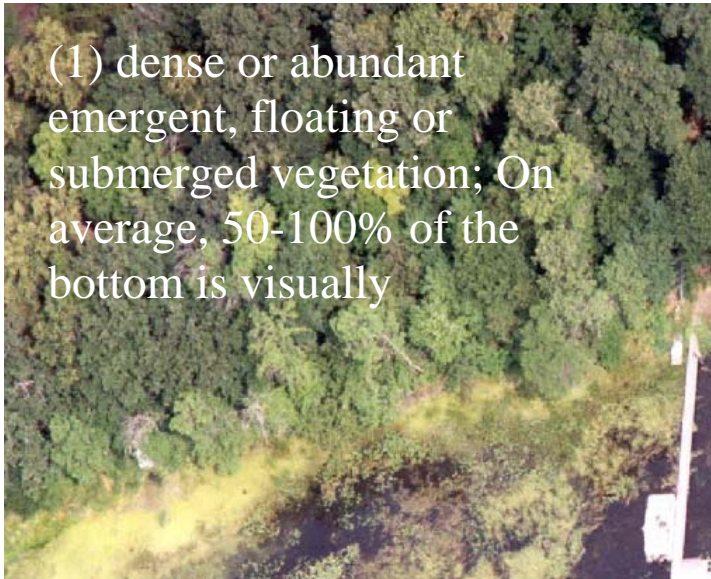
¹ Average fetch: The following diagram describes the calculation of average fetch.



² Bank height: The following diagram describes the features of the bank for the purpose of accurately measuring bank height

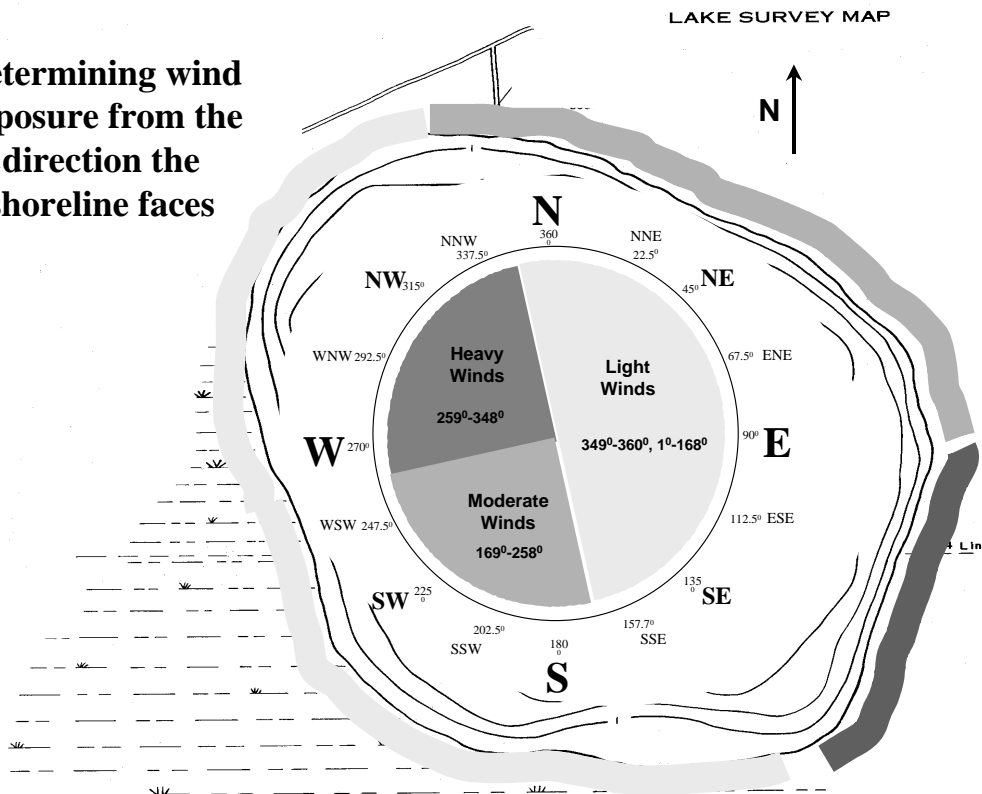


³**Aquatic vegetation:** Dense or abundant means that on average 50-100% of the bottom is visually obstructed by plants during the growing season, defined by the dates June 1 through September 15. Scattered or patchy means that on average 1-49% of the bottom is visually obstructed by plants during the growing season, defined by the dates June 1 through September 15. Absent means that on average < 1% of the bottom is visually obstructed by plants during the growing season, defined by the dates June 1 through September 15.



⁴**Shoreline Orientation:** The following lake map shows an example of accurately determining shoreline orientation

Determining wind exposure from the direction the shoreline faces



⁵**Boating:** A thoroughfare is identified as physical narrowing of the waterbody that by its nature intensifies boating activity near the shore. Thoroughfares which are 250 yards or wider are not scored 12 points, unless the depth contours of the thoroughfare constricts boating activity in close proximity to one shore, and the traffic is intensive. Intensive traffic is defined by a location where at least 50% of the public boating access available must pass through the thoroughfare to reach the open water of the lake, provided the waterway has a total of more than 60 car-trailer units. Limited traffic is defined by a location where at least 30% of the public boating access available must pass through the thoroughfare to reach the open water of the lake, provided the waterway has a total of more than 40 car-trailer units.