

Yokley 1968; van der Schalie 1973; Gordon 1991).

*Unit 2. Bear Creek, Colbert County, Alabama, and Tishomingo County, Mississippi*

Unit 2 encompasses 40 rkm (25 rmi) of the mainstem of Bear Creek from the backwaters of Pickwick Lake at rkm 37 (rmi 23), Colbert County, Alabama, upstream through Tishomingo County, Mississippi, ending at the Mississippi/Alabama State line. Recent mussel surveys in the Mississippi section of Bear Creek confirmed that the Cumberlandian combshell is still extant there (R.M. Jones, MMNS, pers. comm. 2002), and continues to be present in the Colbert County, Alabama portion of the unit (Isom and Yokley 1968; Garner and McGregor, in press). Bear Creek is in the historical range of the oyster mussel (Ortmann 1925).

*Unit 3. Obed River, Cumberland and Morgan Counties, Tennessee*

Unit 3 encompasses 40 rkm (25 rmi) and begins at the confluence of the Obed with the Emory River, Morgan County, Tennessee, and continues upstream to Adams Bridge, Cumberland County, Tennessee. This unit currently contains a population of the purple bean (Gordon 1991; S.A. Ahlstedt, USGS, pers. comm. 2002) and is also within designated critical habitat for the Federally listed spotfin chub (*Erimonax monacha*) (see "Existing Critical Habitat" and Table 3). Unit 3 is located within the Obed National Wild and Scenic River, a unit of the National Park Service, and the Catoosa Wildlife Management Area, which is owned by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency.

*Unit 4. Powell River, Claiborne and Hancock Counties, Tennessee, and Lee County, Virginia*

Unit 4 encompasses 154 rkm (94 rmi) and includes the Powell River from the U.S. 25E Bridge in Claiborne County, Tennessee, upstream to river mile 159 (upstream of Rock Island in the vicinity of Pughs) Lee County, Virginia. This reach is currently occupied by the Cumberlandian combshell (Ahlstedt 1991; Gordon 1991), rough rabbitsfoot (Service 2003), and oyster mussel (Wolcott and Neves 1990), and was historically occupied by the purple bean (Ortmann 1918). It is also existing critical habitat for the Federally listed slender chub (*Erimystax cahni*) and yellowfin madtom (*Noturus flavipinnis*) (see "Existing Critical Habitat" and Table 3).

*Unit 5. Clinch River and tributaries, Hancock County, Tennessee, and Scott, Russell, and Tazewell Counties, Virginia*

Unit 5 totals 272 rkm (171 rmi), including 242 rkm (148 rmi) of the Clinch River from rkm 255 (rmi 159) immediately below Grissom Island, Hancock County, Tennessee, upstream to its confluence with Indian Creek in Cedar Bluff, Tazewell County, Virginia; 4 rkm (2.5 rmi) of Indian Creek from its confluence with the Clinch River upstream to the fourth Norfolk Southern Railroad crossing at Van Dyke, Tazewell County, Virginia; and 21 rkm (13 rmi) of Copper Creek from its confluence with the Clinch River upstream to Virginia State Route 72, Scott County, Virginia. The Clinch mainstem currently contains the oyster mussel, rough rabbitsfoot, Cumberlandian combshell, and purple bean (Gordon 1991; Ahlstedt and Tuberville 1997; S.A. Ahlstedt, USGS, pers. comm. 2002). Indian Creek currently supports populations of the purple bean and rough rabbitsfoot (Winston and Neves 1997; Watson and Neves 1998). Copper Creek is currently occupied by a low density population of the purple bean, and contains historic records of both the oyster mussel and rough rabbitsfoot (Ahlstedt 1981; Fraley and Ahlstedt 2001; Ahlstedt, pers. comm. 2003). Copper Creek is critical habitat for the yellowfin madtom and a portion of the proposed Clinch River mainstem section is critical habitat for both the slender chub and the yellowfin madtom (see "Existing Critical Habitat" and Table 3).

*Unit 6. Nolichucky River, Hamblen and Cocke Counties, Tennessee*

Unit 6 includes 8 rkm (5 rmi) of the mainstem of the Nolichucky River and extends from rkm 14 (rmi 9) (approximately 0.6 rkm (0.4 rmi) upstream of Enka Dam) to Susong Bridge in Hamblen, Cocke Counties, Tennessee. The Nolichucky River currently supports a small population of the oyster mussel (S.A. Ahlstedt, USGS, pers. comm. 2002) and was historically occupied by the Cumberlandian combshell (Gordon 1991).

*Unit 7. Beech Creek, Hawkins County, Tennessee*

Unit 7 encompasses 23 rkm (14 rmi) and extends from rkm 4 (rmi 2) of Beech Creek (in the vicinity of Slide, Tennessee) upstream to the dismantled railroad bridge at rkm 27 (rmi 16). It supports the best remaining population of purple bean and the only remaining population of this species in the Holston River drainage (Ahlstedt 1991; S.A. Ahlstedt, USGS, pers. comm. 2002).

*Unit 8. Rock Creek, McCreary County, Kentucky*

Unit 8 includes 11 rkm (7 rmi) of the mainstem of Rock Creek and begins at the Rock Creek/White Oak Creek confluence and extends upstream to Dolan Branch at rkm 18 (rmi 11) in McCreary County, Kentucky. This unit, which is bounded by the Daniel Boone National Forest and some private inholdings, is currently occupied by the Cumberland elktoe (Cicerello 1996).

*Unit 9. Big South Fork and Tributaries, Fentress, Morgan, and Scott Counties, Tennessee, and McCreary County, Kentucky*

Unit 9 encompasses 153 rkm (95 rmi) and consists of 43 rkm (27 rmi) of the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River mainstem from its confluence with Laurel Crossing Branch (downstream of Big Shoals), McCreary County, Kentucky, upstream to its confluence with the New River and Clear Fork, Scott County, Tennessee; 11 rkm (7 rmi) of North Fork White Oak Creek from its confluence with the Big South Fork upstream to Panther Branch, Fentress County, Tennessee; 14.5 rkm (9 rmi) of the New River from its confluence with Clear Fork upstream to U.S. Highway 27, Scott County, Tennessee; 40 rkm (25 rmi) of Clear Fork from its confluence with the New River upstream to its confluence with North Prong Clear Fork, Morgan, Fentress Counties, Tennessee; 10 rkm (6 rmi) of White Oak Creek from its confluence with Clear Fork upstream to its confluence with Bone Camp Creek, Morgan County, Tennessee; 6 rkm (4 rmi) of Bone Camp Creek from its confluence with White Oak Creek upstream to Massengale Branch, Morgan County, Tennessee; 14.5 rkm (9 rmi) of Crooked Creek from its confluence with Clear Fork upstream to Buttermilk Branch, Fentress County, Tennessee; and 14.5 rkm (9 rmi) of North Prong Clear Fork from its confluence with Clear Fork upstream to Shoal Creek, Fentress County, Tennessee. The mainstem of the Big South Fork currently supports the Cumberland elktoe and the best remaining Cumberlandian combshell population in the Cumberland system (Bakaletz 1991; Gordon 1991; R.R. Cicerello, Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (KSNPC), pers. comm. 2003). The mainstem of the Big South Fork also currently contains the oyster mussel (S.A. Ahlstedt, USGS, pers. comm. 2002; Service 2003). The remainder of the unit contains habitat currently occupied by the Cumberland elktoe (Call and Parmalee 1981; Bakaletz 1991; Gordon 1991). The largest population of